

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Eighteenth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICA-
TIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : I
beg to move :

"That this House agrees with the
Eighteenth Report of the Business Ad-
visory Committee presented to the
House on the 23rd April, 1968".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House agrees with the Eigh-
teenth Report of the Business Advisory
Committee presented to the House on
the 23rd April, 1968."

The motion was adopted.

13.10 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till
fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at
five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[Shri G. S. Dhillon in the Chair]

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS,
1968-69—contd.

Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will
now take up discussion and voting on De-
mand Nos. 84 to 88 and 131 to 133 relating
to the Ministry of Works, Housing and
Supply for which 3 hours have been allot-
ted.

Hon. Members present in the House
who are desirous of moving their cut
motions may send slips to the Table within
15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of
the cut motions they would like to move.

Demand No. 84—Ministry of Works, Housing
and Supply.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding
Rs. 93,04,000 be granted to the Presi-

dent to complete the sum necessary to
defray the charges which will come in
course of payment during the year end-
ing the 31st day of March 1969, in res-
pect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing
and Supply'."

Demand No. 85—Public Works.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding
Rs. 32,83,20,000 be granted to the Presi-
dent to complete the sum necessary to
defray the charges which will come in
course of payment during the year end-
ing the 31st day of March, 1969, in res-
pect of 'Public Works'."

Demand No. 86—Stationery and Printing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding
Rs. 11,22,17,000 be granted to the Presi-
dent to complete the sum necessary to
defray the charges which will come in
course of payment during the year end-
ing the 31st day of March, 1969, in res-
pect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

Demand No. 87—Supplies and Disposals.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding
Rs. 3,48,73,000 be granted to the Presi-
dent to complete the sum necessary to
defray the charges which will come in
course of payment during the year end-
ing the 31st day of March, 1969, in res-
pect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

Demand No. 88—Other Revenue Expenditure
of the Ministry of Works, Housing and
Supply.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding
Rs. 1,59,33,000 be granted to the Presi-
dent to complete the sum necessary to
defray the charges which will come in
course of payment during the year end-
ing the 31st day of March 1969, in res-
pect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of
the Ministry of Works, Housing and
Supply'."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Demand No. 131—Delhi Capital Outlay.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,75,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'."

Demand No. 132—Capital Outlay on Public Works.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,20,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

Demand No. 133—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,74,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1969, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

श्री जार्ज फ़रनेन्डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : सभापति महोदय, मैं नियम 340 के अन्तर्गत इस प्रस्ताव पर वाद-विवाद को स्थागित करने का प्रस्ताव रखना चाहता हूँ। नियम 340 इस प्रकार है :

"At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned."

सभी अखबारों में आन्ध्र प्रदेश के मन्त्री ... (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not the

proper time for that. You may do it at the proper time.

श्री जार्ज फ़रनेन्डीज : सभापति महोदय, मैं सदन के सामने यह प्रस्ताव तो रख सकता हूँ। आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। उसके बाद आपको उसे रूज आउट करने का अधिकार तो है ही।

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not on the Order Paper. You may bring it up after Question Hour. This is not the proper time. You cannot raise it any time during the day.

श्री जार्ज फ़रनेन्डीज : नियम 340 के अन्तर्गत किसी वाद-विवाद को स्थगित करने का प्रस्ताव कभी भी रखा जा सकता है।

श्री चंद्रजीत यादव (आज़मगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, नियम 340 इस प्रकार है :

"At any time after a motion has been made, a member may move that the debate on the motion be adjourned."

इस वक्त सदन के सामने कोई मोशन नहीं है। अगर किसी मोशन पर विचार हो रहा है, तो माननीय सदस्य किसी भी स्टेज पर यह प्रस्ताव रख सकते हैं कि वह बहस समाप्त कर दी जाये। लेकिन जैसा कि मैं ने अभी कहा है, सदन के सामने इस वक्त कोई मोशन नहीं है।

श्री जार्ज फ़रनेन्डीज : इस वक्त सदन के सामने मोशन तो यह है कि वर्क्स एंड हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड पर विचार किया जाये।

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you want to bring such a motion, the proper time for that is to bring it after the Question Hour and not any time during the day. No motion can come at any time in the day. For adjournment motions, Calling Attention Notices and others there is a set procedure. I really wonder how old parliamentarians like yourself can get up at any time and move motions like that.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM (Chitradurga) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply is a very important Ministry which deals with hundreds of crores of rupees every year. The efficiency of this Ministry depends upon the honesty and integrity of its officers. This is a Ministry which employs the largest number of persons. I think there are about 60,000 employees in this Ministry, both in Delhi and in urban areas. But, then, I find that there are only 13,000 employees on the sanctioned strength and about 30,000 employees are employed on a temporary basis as casual labour. These employees are being continued from year to year on a temporary basis. If the Ministry feel that their continuations is quite necessary, then they must be confirmed and made permanent.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : That is what we are doing.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : If their presence is not required, then their services must be dispensed with. I understand that many employees, including liftmen and peons are getting only a wage of Rs 2.50 per day or Rs. 75 a month. All the other benefits that are enjoyed by the permanent employees are denied to these people. I want their case to be looked into sympathetically by the hon. Minister.

At the same time, there is top heavy administration. There is one Central Chief Engineer and in Delhi alone there are four or five Additional Chief Engineers. I do not know whether all of them have got enough work. In the year 1966-67 the total outlay was Rs. 61 crores whereas this year it is only Rs. 31 crores, just half. That shows that there is less activity. But while the activities have come down, the strength of the staff remains the same. So, I think there is every scope for economy and retrenchment.

This Ministry is mainly concerned with the construction, maintenance and repair of houses. They are not building roads or bridges except perhaps in Nepal. They are only constructing houses for offices, officers and low-paid employees. Till now we have poured in thousands of crores of rupees in the city of Delhi alone for the

construction of office buildings. Every year the strength of Government employees goes up and, correspondingly, we have to construct more office buildings. In Delhi whatever we look, whether to the right or left, we see only multi-storeyed buildings, huge palatial buildings. Still, it is said that there is not enough of accommodation for offices and that another 59,000 square feet of accommodation is needed.

I would submit in this connection that you divert this amount for a more useful purpose. We have to provide houses for our employees and officers. It is true that highly paid officers, the Secretaries, get accommodation readily ; there is no difficulty for them to secure decent accommodation. But the low-paid employees and officers, numbering thousands, are without a house, without a roofing, without shelter. Their plight is miserable. When they come here from other places they have to sleep on the footpath and the Government is very indifferent towards providing necessary accommodation for these low-paid employees and officers.

Another aspect that I have to point out is rural housing. The most important social service that the Government has to do is rural housing.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : And they have neglected it.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : And it is absolutely neglected. Mahatma Gandhi has himself said that the utmost attention should be given to rural housing. What is the condition of our villages now ? We may pride ourselves that our cities have become very big, but these cities have become big at the cost and expense of the rural areas. Many of the rural areas are in a miserable condition. There is no proper sanitation, at least not such amenities as are required for a human being.

I would also point out that millions have been living in thatched houses and huts and millions have been roaming about from one place to another. Every year—it is a common feature—thousands of these houses are consumed by fire and they lose everything. In fact, there is no improvement regarding rural housing at all.

The Government says that they are doing their best. But the progress shown by them is very meagre. During the First Plan period they allotted only about Rs. 10 crores. This allotment itself was very meagre, but what is the amount spent? Even this Rs. 10 crores was not spent; only about Rs. 3 crores were spent. During the Third Plan a sum of Rs. 20 crores was allotted, but even that amount was not spent; out of this only about Rs. 6 crores was spent. That shows the indifference of the Government.

I am glad that the Minister of Works and Housing at a meeting with all the Housing Ministers of the various States at Madras, had suggested that the States must pursue these matters very vigorously. But what about the States? Whatever amount is paid to the States for rural housing is misappropriated by them in the sense that they do not spend that amount for rural housing; on the other hand, they divert it for some other programmes. This the Central Ministry must prevent. If a certain amount is earmarked for rural housing, that amount to the last pie must be spent on rural housing. But it has become a practice in all the States that the amount earmarked and paid by the Central Government is diverted for other programmes.

I realise that rural housing is a very big problem. Government alone cannot cope with it. I read the speech of the Minister of Works and Housing which he made before the conference at Madras. There he had invited the cooperation and help of the private sector. It is a very good suggestion. I know, the Government, in the midst of all its liabilities, will not be able to cope with the rural housing problem and that they must enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the private sector as has been suggested by the Minister. This can be done not by alienating the private sector because always the private sector is dubbed as being against the poor people.

But this problem cannot be solved without their cooperation. The housing problem itself may be treated as an industry. If you ask merchants, philanthropists, industrialists and others to come forward and build houses in various places, I am sure, they will extend all their co-

operation and goodwill. This is a matter which has to be considered. In fact, the necessity of giving proper roofing and proper shelter in the rural areas is an absolute necessity and it is a social service that must have priority over all other services.

Now, I come to another aspect, that is, the Directorate of Supplies and Disposals. The Directorate of Supplies and Disposals, from the beginning, is always under suspicion and cloud.

SHRI RANGA : A den of corruption.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : This Department can either save crores of rupees through proper vigilance or can sustain losses of crores of rupees. Of late, many irregularities are coming to light and the Government cannot sit quiet without taking proper and adequate precautions to safeguard the money of the Government. The public Accounts Committee has been doing very good work in unearthing some of the irregularities. Only a few irregularities have come out. I do not know how many more will come out. For example, take the road rollers deal.

SHRI RANGA : 1½ crores.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : More than that. I am not concerned with the loss. But I am concerned with the procedures and methods adopted by them to cheat the Government. They placed an order for 1200 road rollers with a firm which was not registered, which had no capital, which had no bank guarantee and which had no clearance certificate. They blindly placed an order with that firm. Can any reasonable man, businessman or prudent man do it? What is more, they agreed to pay 90 per cent of the full value.....

SHRI SHASHIBHUSHAN BAJPAI (Khargone) : The supplier is a member of your party.

SHRI RANGA : I do not know who he is.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : He does not deserve to be a member of my party.

SHRI SHASHIBHUSHAN BAJPAI : Turn him out.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : I hope you agree with him.

To pay 90 per cent of the full value before inspection and simply on a certificate, is a thing which is unheard of and which no businessman or private man will do. And then, whatever road rollers were delivered were defective. I know the procedure adopted. They simply show a skeleton of the machine to be delivered and on that some person certifies it, obviously, on some inducement and, when it is delivered, it is found it is only a skeleton and there are so many parts missing. That is the usual practice not only here but I know of some personal instances. Here, the something happened. They placed an order for 1200 road rollers. They delivered about 500 to 600 road rollers and they were all defective. They are all lying idle. Still 500 more will have to come. That man has to pay nearly Rs. 2 crores. He is not solvent enough to pay. Such a deal we cannot presume and it raises a presumption that there is something fishy between the Directorate and the parties concerned. In fact, there is a connivance between the Government and the parties concerned or between the D.G. S & D and the parties concerned. It is easy to swindle the Government to the extent of crores of rupees.

Similarly, there are other methods. Take, for example, the calling of tenders for the selling of marine engine parts. There was a wrong specification. It was stated in the notice that these parts were suited for petrol and not for diesel and, on that basis, tenders were called for and tenders were given. Suddenly, they found that the parts were meant not for petrol but for diesel. This created a lot of confusion and, subsequently, there was a loss of more than Rs. 2 lakhs.

Such things have happened. There is no proper procedure for calling tenders ; there is no proper vigilance in checking the quality of the material ; whatever material is supplied, that is accepted and afterwards they find that it is useless or is not useful for the purpose. This is how the D G S & D works. Every year they place orders to the extent of Rs. 400 to 500

crores. Unless proper action is taken by the Government in cases where there is material discrepancy, I think, that Department will, in future also, go the same way as they went last time.

Now I come to another aspect, namely, hotels. The Government has become a big hotelier. There are hotels like the Ashoka Hotel, Jan Path Hotel, Ranjit Hotel and so on. The Ashoka Hotel is running at a nominal profit, but all the other hotels—Jan Path Group and Lodi Group—are running at a loss. Even then, these hotels cannot be managed as efficiently as the private ones, and the clients cannot get the same satisfaction which they get in private hotels.

Then, I find that a good deal of money is wasted on decorations and other unnecessary things which a private man will never do. I find from the Report itself that the Public Works Department is spending a good deal of money on decorations of various offices . . .

AN HON. MEMBER : They have stopped it.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : I am glad if they have stopped it. Even in the Parliament House itself, I find that the old photos are taken out and new ones are put there. We want only the necessary things and not the luxuries, these days.

I was told that there is a proposal to transfer all these hotels from the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply to the Ministry of Tourism. I do not know if it is a fact. If it is so, it will be a wrong procedure.....

SHRI RANGA : They will charge very much more.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : Not only that they will charge very much more, but also this. When they are transferred to the new Ministry, there is a possibility of the new Ministry not detecting whatever defects exist at this time and being profited by them. Supposing, there are some grave irregularities in the management or the administration of these hotels ; if the hotels are transferred to a new Ministry, that new Ministry will be quite strange to the management and it is quite

possible that the management of the new Ministry will not be as effective and as vigilant as now. Changing the subject from one Ministry to another is not a sound policy and I think, this subject of hotels must continue under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply and they must be held responsible for their proper maintenance and they must look to their proper management.

I want to submit one more thing. It is good that the Government have provided all these hotels—Ashoka Hotel and so on. But for whose benefit? They are only for those who can afford to pay very high charges—Rs. 50 or 100 per day. What arrangement has been made for common people who come from various parts of the country to visit Delhi, for the students who come from various parts of the country to visit Delhi? I know, many of our friends, ryots for example, are anxious to see Delhi and they come here. Can you expect them to stay in the Ashoka Hotel paying Rs. 50 or 100 per day? For such common people, some arrangement has to be made... (Interruptions) Hundreds of middle class and low class people come down to Delhi and they either invade on the MPs or go to hotels where they cannot get proper food. Therefore, for middle class people and for low class people, some accommodation has to be provided. Janata hotels are necessary.

SHRI RANGA : They are charging Rs. 30 a day.

SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM : Not that kind of Janata Hotel.

You might be aware that every year hundreds of students of Engineering Colleges and Medical Colleges come to Delhi. They have no proper accommodation to stay. In fact they write to us to give them accommodation. One day I found that nearly 50 students came and invaded my house. So in such cases, for the sake of students alone, it is better you build some hotels where in they can stay and can get good food at reasonable rates, in which case you will be attracting, what I will call, internal tourists. You are particular only about tourists coming from abroad because you want foreign exchange. I say tourists from other States also come here to see Delhi and to see how the Government of

India is working. For them also you must be making some arrangement.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I crave your indulgence to give me the same time you have allowed to the previous speaker.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Within the limited time, the hon. Member must finish.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : Mr. Jaganath Rao is a very able Minister but he has got a very bad legacy—it is not his doing but he has inherited it—as a result of the misdeeds of the Department over a very long time and I would request him to exert himself and set matters right. I would make it clear that whatever is said here and there is not being hurled at him due to any political motive, but really the things are so bad in his Ministry that nobody can defend them.

If I may say so, this Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply is a story of inefficiency, wastage and sloth. You may be surprised by this description but if I am allowed time, I am going to prove it by giving instances for each of the three charges.

Sir, this Ministry has to perform varied functions not only in India but outside also. With some aspects of this Ministry the life of the people is very much inter-linked or connected. If it is done in a proper way, the face of India, at least in housing and other matters, would have changed considerably. I am sorry to say that this function of the Ministry has not been carried out in a very proper way. If you ask 'Cite an example of inefficiency', I would just give this report itself as an example of inefficiency. This annual report itself is a burning example how the work is done. This report gives an incomplete picture and is loaded with superfluous and evasive information which will not help any member in discussing the demands of the Ministry. Astounding arguments are advanced to hide inefficiency.

Now I turn to some pages of this Report to show you what information we have been given. About the Supply Missions, mention has been made at pages 129-131. You find that all the information given is what expenditure is incurred on purchases by these missions either at

[Shri D. N. Tiwary]

London or at Washington, but, nowhere we find any account of expenses on establishment. What do we find is about the amount of money spent on purchases. A huge sum of money has been mentioned but nowhere it is mentioned as to how many persons are employed in the Supply Missions, what money is spent on them, whether the staff there is according to work load or is far in excess of the requirements. Again, a mention has been made on page 134. They say :

"A table showing the sanctioned strength and actual strength in the Department proper and the organizational charts in respect of the D. G. S. & D., I. S. M., London, I. S. M., Washington, C. A. O., I. S. M., Washington, C. P. & A. O., New Delhi and Director, National Test House Calcutta/Bombay as on 31.12.1967 are appended as Annexures I to VII."

I had a look at all these annexures. Nowhere we find whether there is any staff either in the offices here or in London or Washington, the real thing, most expenses have been withheld.

What we find is a hierarchy chart. The Director is there, the Deputy Director is there and so on. We do not know how many persons are in employment there, how much amount is spent there, although it is stated here that all the information will be found in the Annexure. Let the Minister look into this sort of report that has been given to Members of Parliament to discuss this Ministry.

Again in page 6, we find a summary of the budget allotments. But this budget allotment summary does not contain any reference to the Supply Missions.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : This is relating to Works, Housing Ministry.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : There is no information anywhere in the Report about that. Then again, in page 112 it is stated like this :

'In pursuance of the Central Bureau of Investigation's programme to enlist public cooperation, the Chief Engineer held two meetings with contractors' representatives in April and December, 1967.'

They want public cooperation and what are they doing ? They are holding meeting with the contractors. Is it the way to get the public cooperation ? You don't ask the public to come to you. You hold meetings with the contractors only. How can you expect public cooperation if you hold meeting with the contractors only ? Then, again another information is given to us in page 123. This is regarding recession. They say :

"As a measure of assistance to the Industries in the present recession, the Indenting Departments have been requested to forecast their requirements and to place indents expeditiously, so that the idle capacity of the industry can be utilised. Steps have also been taken to expedite coverage of indents in hand and payments of suppliers' bills."

We don't know whether any step was taken or not. We don't know whether circular letters were honoured or not. How many such instances were there ? He should have given us all the information about the implementation of that. We are concerned with that kind of information.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : It is inconvenient for them.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : I am not speaking on party line. If so, I would have spoken in another vein. Please do not bring political or party line. We are here to correct the defect and ask the Minister to correct it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : It needs correction.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : There is one information given in page 4. This is the table which shows the sanctioned and actual strength. What we find here in this is regarding employment in the Central Public Works Department. The sanctioned strength of Class I is 496 but the actual is 556. Regarding Class II the sanctioned strength is 1023 but the actual is 1303. You have made an estimate as to how many people you would require. After that you go on increasing the strength. How is it ? In Grade I and II, you increase the staff. What do you do in respect of Class III ?

The Central Public Works Department's sanctioned strength there was 10,264 but the actual is 9,700. Again in Class IV, the sanctioned strength is 5,452 and the actual is 5,157. It means that the load of work on the higher officers has been lightened and the load of work on the lower category of employees has been increased. This is not a very happy picture to see.

Now I come to the Supply Missions in foreign lands.

Recently, I had a chance to know about the Supply Missions at London and Washington. I have one impression that the staff is about 50 per cent in excess of what the work load there actually demands. I had written a letter to the Prime Minister also about this. There is less work; if there is too much staff. No responsibility can be fixed. The work is done very lazily. Nobody feels responsible for doing the work as there are three or four persons doing one job. Nobody can be held responsible for any particular lapse. Therefore, I would submit that for God's sake, let us save our foreign exchange by reducing the surplus persons working there. Almost every public undertaking which is under construction has its own purchase officers there in London. For instance, the Hindustan Steels, the Heavy Electricals etc. and in fact every public undertaking which is under construction has got its own officers there. They purchase and despatch their material themselves. I do not know what for the Supply Mission is there at London. The major portion of the orders is placed from here and the missions only act as got-betweens. What strength of staff is required for this go-between business is something which you can very well visualise.

At Washington, it is the same position. When I was examining the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., I found that a particular machinery had been wanted and the order had been placed through the Supply Mission, but a wrong item was supplied. This was rejected by the HAL. Now, a quarrel is going on about who is responsible for the loss on this. We have held the Supply Mission responsible, but this matter is going on for three or four years and it has not yet been decided. I would urge the hon. Minister to give more attention to the Supply Missions abroad because they are wanting our money like anything.

Once I wrote to the Washington Mission from New York saying that I wanted to visit their office if they would allow me to go there. But there was no reply at all; perhaps, it was inconvenient for them...

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya) : They did not want him to visit.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : Probably they thought it inconvenient that a Member of Parliament should visit their office. After all, we were not examining anything. That was not within our sphere. But I wanted to visit and see how things were going on.

From abroad, I shall now come home. The performance of the CPWD is very hopeless. No amount of complaint from us or anybody else is setting it right. Before the buildings are ready for being handed over for occupation, cracks and fissures occur. What sort of people are engaged and what kind of check is exercised on these? Even in regard to repair works, we find that even the bungalows of Members of Parliament or flats except those of higher officials, Ministers and members of the Housing Committee, are not properly taken care of; except these, no other house is properly taken care of. I do not know what my hon. friend's experience is in this. But at least my experience is this. At least in the case of the categories that I have mentioned, they have some sense of fear and attend to them, but whenever others complain about anything, nobody hears at all.

SHRI N. S. SHARMA (Domariaganj) : Even Shri Jaganatha Rao does not hear.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : Even Shri Jaganatha Rao cannot do anything. I spoke about this one day to the secretary to the Ministry. He himself was worried and he said that Government were trying to set matters aright. But as I have previously said, this is a legacy of very long standing, and it cannot be set right in a year or so. The bad name of this Ministry is due more to the CPWD than to the other things.

Regarding the departmental employees for construction and repair, what they do is very funny. I have very intimate knowledge of this. When they take up some departmental work and even repair work to

(Shri D. N. Tiwary)

some bungalows, they save the materials; they do not use cement etc. properly in the bungalow and flats and they do not do the work properly. They seem to be in touch with the higher bosses or the immediate bosses, and they just while away their time and materials and they go scot-free.

Why do the contractors do bad work ? Because they have to give shares in the profit. This business of percentages, which you might have heard of, is killing both work and workmanship. I am not going to dilate on who takes bribe and who does not. But kindly look into this aspect of the matter. Ask any M.P., whether of the Congress or Opposition. He will tell the Minister how they are being treated.

There is a horticultural department attached. What is the business of this department nobody knows. Are the gardens in Delhi in good condition ?

SHRI N. S. SHARMA : Badly neglected.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : We have got some flower beds in our houses. What is done to keep them in good order ? Every bungalow, every house, has been allotted a certain quantity of manure. What happens ? It is not supplied. Even of the pittance that is supposed to be allotted, only one fourth is actually given. What becomes of the other portion ? I do not know.

A *mali* is given to some bungalows. What is he doing ? He does not work properly. If I tell this to him, he will say 'Please report'.

SHRI N. S. SHARMA : Knowing full well that nothing will be done.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : I will say, please give that money to dwellers and they will keep the garden in good condition.

So the state of affairs of the horticultural department, the P.W.D. and repair department should be looked into as first priority. Sir, you have rung the bell. I am not touching the points mentioned by the previous speaker and the point about the Supply Missions which I made will not be made by others. Although I have to

put more points but I would finish with the request that some more attention should be devoted to repair works, to original buildings, to the horticultural department and the affairs of Supply Missions should be looked into.

श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी (करीलबाग) : सभापति महोदय, मुझ से पहले दो वक्ताओं ने इस मंत्रालय के कार्यों को आप के सम्मुख रखा है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में आवास की स्थिति, जिस की आप योजना बनाते हैं, बड़ी वयनीय है। यह मंत्रालय योजनाएँ तो बड़ी लम्बी लम्बी बनाता है, लेकिन उस को इम्प्लैमेंट करने के लिये मशीनरी इतनी स्थितिल है और प्रोसीजर इतना कम्प्लेक्स है, कि उस पर अमल नहीं हो पाता है। पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी योजनाओं के अन्दर मंत्रालय की यह स्कीम थी कि 233 करोड़, 50 लाख रुपये में 7 लाख 21 हजार मकान तैयार हो जायेंगे, लेकिन आज तक केवल 3 लाख, 95 हजार मकान यह मंत्रालय बना पाया है। इस तरह से पिछले बीस सालों के अन्दर तीन योजनाएँ खत्म हो गईं, फिर भी केवल 50 फीसदी आवास समस्या को हम हल कर पाये हैं। इस प्रकार से 116 करोड़ रुपये जो मकान बनाने के लिये प्लान्स के अन्दर सैंक्शन हुए, वह लैप्स हो गये हैं। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा, जैसा मुझ से पहले के वक्ताओं ने कहा कि आवास की समस्या बड़ी गम्भीर है, खासकर देहात के लिये इस की बहुत आवश्यकता है, आप अपनी मशीनरी को तेज करें और मकान बनाने के लिये जो प्रोसीजर ऐडाप्ट करना होता है उस में भी कुछ मुधार करें ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा मकान बन सकें और आवास का मसला काफी हद तक हल हो सके।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि उन के अपने बयान के मुताबिक 1 लाख, 71 हजार डेवेल्लम यूनिट्स सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये तैयार करने थे,

लेकिन दुःख का विषय है कि बीस सालों के अन्दर केवल 45 हजार एकक तैयार किये हैं। इन 45,000 के अन्दर भी सात हजार वे मकान हैं जोकि 1939 के पहले बनाए गए थे। अगर यही स्थिति रही और इसी रफ्तार से मकान बनते रहे तो कब तक यह मंत्रालय अपनी योजना को पूरी कर पाएगा, यह सोचने वाली बात है।

आप इसको भी देखें कि 1 लाख 26 हजार मकान इन्होंने और बनाने हैं। बजाय इस के कि इनको बनाने के लिए योजनाबद्ध रीति से आगे बढ़ा जाता, मैं देख रहा हूँ कि इस काम में और भी ज्यादा ढिलाई दिखाई जा रही है। आप यह भी देखें कि जो पंतालीस हजार मकान तैयार भी किये हैं या जो लोगों को दिये जा रहे हैं उन के अन्दर भी चालीस परसेंट मकान आउट आफ टर्न एलाट कर दिये गये हैं। मुझे इस बात को कहने के लिए भी आप माफ करें कि यह भी रयूमर है कि आपने उनको भी मकान एलाट कर दिए हैं जिन के पाय खुद के मकान हैं। कुछ महिलाओं को भी मकान दिये गये हैं। ऐसे व्यक्तियों को भी मकानों का एलाटमेंट हो गया है जिन को नहीं होना चाहिये था। यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। ऐसे केसिस भी हैं कि जिन में एक भाई को मिला हुआ है और उसके दूसरे भाई को भी आउट आफ टर्न एलाटमेंट हो गया है। मुझे यह भी पता चला है कि डी जी एच एस तथा डायरेक्टर आफ एस्टेट्स दोनों मिल कर और ताजबाज करके जिस किसी को मकान दिलाना चाहते हैं, उसको दिला देते हैं। आप विंलिंगडन अस्पताल में जायें या सी जी एच एस की डिस्पेंसरी में जायें आपको पता चलेगा कि ऐसे मरीजों के लिए वहाँ से सरकारी कर्मचारी सर्टिफिकेट ले लेते हैं जिन का उस मरीज से कोई सम्बन्ध ही नहीं है। वहाँ पर बता दिया जाता है कि यह हमारा रिश्तेदार है और यह टी बी का मरीज है और इस आधार पर सर्टिफिकेट प्राप्त कर लिया जाता है और मन्त्री महोदय उस को मकान दे देते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ये जो सब

बातें हैं इनकी वेरिफिकेशन होनी चाहिये। मेरे अपने परसनल नालेज में है कि कम से कम पचास परसेंट भूठे केसिस में इस तरह से एलाटमेंट हुए हैं, आउट आफ टर्न एलाटमेंट हुए हैं। अगर यह होता है तो यह ठीक बात नहीं है। इस चीज को एक दम आप रोकें और जिस तरह से पहले यह चीज बन्द कर दी गई थी उसी तरह से अब भी आप इसको बन्द करें। बाकई में अगर कोई हार्ड केस हो तो उस के लिए आप प्राविज्ञान कर दें, उन केसिस के लिए कुछ परसेंटेज आप फिक्स कर दें लेकिन ऐसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिये कि पंतालीस हजार में से चालीस परसेंट आप लोगों को आउट आफ टर्न बेसिस पर दे दें।

आप का मंत्रालय जहाँ मकान बनाने का काम करता है वहाँ उनका एलाटमेंट करने का भी काम करता है। मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि राजनीतिक हित के लिए इस अधिकार का प्रयोग किया जाता है। कितनी भी कालो-नीज बनी हैं और उन में दूकानें बनी हैं, उनके अन्दर एलाटमेंट मैरिट पर नहीं होता है, एलाटमेंट का कोई क्राइटीरिया नहीं रखा गया है। जिस को मंत्री महोदय चाहते हैं एलाट कर देते हैं। फर्टी का कोई लोकल आदमी अगर किसी केस को रिक्वैस्ट कर देता है तो उसको एलाट मेंट हो जाती है। अगर आप चाहें तो मैं इसके उदाहरण भी आपको दे सकता हूँ।

आपने कहा था कि पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए आपने दूकानें इत्यादि सुरक्षित रखी हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप बतायें कि उनमें से कितनी आपने दूकानें रामकृष्णा पुरम तथा दूसरी जो कालोनीज बनी हैं, उन में उन लोगों को दी हैं। कम से कम मेरे नालेज में तो नहीं आया है कि आपने उन लोगों को इन दूकानों को कहीं दिया हो। पोलिटिकल प्रेशर में आ कर इनका एलाटमेंट कर दिया जाता है।

जहाँ तक गवर्नमेंट क्वार्टरों का सम्बन्ध है प्रोव्वेट लोगों को भी इनको एलाट कर दिया जाता है। एलैम्बर्ड हाउस जोकि लाखों की

[श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी]

सम्पत्ति थी उसको आपने हज़ारों में दे दिया। बाराखम्बा के अन्दर एक मन्त्री महोदय के रिस्तेदार के नाम पर आपने एलाटमेंट कर दिया जबकि उसका एलाटमेंट करवाने का कोई हक नहीं था। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि अपने रिस्तेदार को आपने एलाटमेंट दिया है लेकिन अगर सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह के रिस्तेदार को किया गया है तो वह भी तो एक मन्त्री है और आपकी जवायंट रिसपांसिविलिटी है और उनका रिस्तेदार आपका भी तो कुछ है और आपने उनको एलाटमेंट कर दिया है।

एक तरफ तो आप इस तरह से मकानों का एलाटमेंट करते फिरते हैं और दूसरी तरफ जो मੈम्बर पालियामेंट हैं वे मारे मारे फिरते हैं, उनको जगह नहीं मिलती है। अभी तिवारी जी ने बताया है कि मैम्बरज पालियामेंट तक को मकान नहीं मिलते हैं।

एक एनक्वायरी डिपार्टमेंट आपने खोल रखा है। वहाँ जब तक दस बार टैलीफोन न किया जाए कोई सुनवाई ही नहीं होती है, कोई कम्प्लेंट ही रिकार्ड नहीं होती है।

कोठियों की बात मैं नहीं कहता हूँ। फ्लैट्स में कितना फनिचर आपने सैकशन कर रखा है उसका किराया तो आप ले लेते हैं लेकिन आप यह नहीं देखते हैं कि उतना फनिचर उन में है भी या नहीं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अभी जा कर आप पांच, सात या दस फ्लैट्स को चैक करें और देखें कि उनके अन्दर जो सैकशंड फनिचर है वह है भी या नहीं। अगर नहीं है तो क्यों किराया वसूल किया जा रहा है। अगर वहाँ नहीं है और किराया वसूल किया जाता है तो इसका मतलब यह है कि बाकी जो फनिचर डिपार्टमेंट के पास बच रहता है उसका वह दुरुपयोग करता है या किसी को उसे दे कर उससे उसका किराया वसूल करता है क्योंकि मैम्बरज तक को तो वह फनिचर पहुंच नहीं पाता है। इस और भी आप विशेष ध्यान दें।

जहाँ तक एस्टेट आफिस का सम्बन्ध है, तिवारी जी ने बताया है कि वहाँ अफसर बहुत अधिक हैं और जो छोटे कर्मचारी हैं, जो नीचे के लोग हैं उनकी संख्या घटती जा रही है। एक हज़ार अफसर उस में होने के बावजूद भी आज भी यह डिपार्टमेंट 1 करोड़ 34 लाख रुपया वसूल नहीं कर पाया है। काफी समय इसको हो गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्यों इस राशि को वसूल करने का प्रयास नहीं किया जा रहा है? मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि जो अफसर इस राशि को वसूल न करने के जिम्मेदार हों उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जाए। यहाँ हाउस के अन्दर डिसकशन हो जाती है और उसका जवाब दे दिया जाता है लेकिन उसके बाद कुछ नहीं हो पाता है। रोड रोलज का प्रश्न भी उठाया गया था। पिछले साल इस मंत्रालय पर जब बहस हुई थी तब यह उठाया गया था। मैंने इस प्रश्न को उठाया था। मैंने चाहा था कि इस पर कार्रवाई हो। आज तक कोई कार्रवाई हुई है ऐसा मुझे मालूम नहीं पड़ता है।

जहाँ तक सी पी डब्ल्यू डी में अष्टाचार का सम्बन्ध है, वह बात किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं है। सभी इससे परिचित हैं। आपने एक स्टडी टीम एम गोविन्दा रेड्डी की अध्यक्षता में बनाई थी। उस टीम ने 1965 में अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी थी और आपने कहा था कि कुछ सिफारिशों पर अमल आप करने जा रहे हैं। आप ईमानदारी के साथ बतायें कि क्या आपने उस टीम की सभी सिफारिशों पर अमल किया है और क्या यह भी सच नहीं है कि जो महत्व की रिकोमेंडेशंस थीं उनकी अवहेलना कर दी गई है, उनको मंत्रालय ने अस्वीकार कर दिया है? अगर आपने उनको अस्वीकार कर दिया है तो आप बतायें कि कौन सी आर्टनेट चीज आपके पास है जिससे आप सी पी डब्ल्यू डी में से कुरप्शन को दूर करने जा रहे हैं। आप ह भी बतायें कि कितने ऐसे अफसर हैं जिन

के खिलाफ केसिस आपने किए हैं और उनका क्या नतीजा निकला है ? सी पी डब्ल्यू डी में रोजाना घोटाले होने रहते हैं लेकिन मंत्रालय कोई कदम नहीं उठाता है ।

कोटा हाउस होस्टल के सम्बन्ध में 1962-63 के जो ट्रंककाल के बिल हैं उनको आप आज तक वसूल नहीं कर पाये हैं । वहां जो लोग रहते थे उन्होंने ट्रंक कालज का पैसा नहीं दिया । अब आप उनके पीछे दौड़ते हैं । लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपके डिपार्ट-मेंट के जो लोग हैं, जो वहां तैनात थे उन में इतनी सूझ-बूझ नहीं थी कि जो लोग रहते हैं, वे जब तक वहां रिहाइश रखते हैं उनसे वहां से जाने से पहले इस राशि को वसूल किया जाये । वे पहले पेमेंट करें और फिर जायें, क्या इस तरह का प्रबन्ध आप नहीं कर सकते थे ? आप यह भी बतायें कि अब आप इस राशि को वसूल करने का क्या प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं ।

अब मैं सप्लाय विभाग के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । पिछले साल साढ़े चार सौ करोड़ रुपये का माल इस महकमे के द्वारा खरीदा गया । मेरे परसनल नालेज में कुछ ऐसे केसिस हैं कि इस डिपार्टमेंट के कुछ अधिकारियों ने अपने रिश्तेदारों के नाम पर फर्में खोल रखी हैं और वे अपने प्रभाव से उनको नाजायज लाभ पहुँचाते हैं । यह रोजाना की एक चीज है । सैकड़ों ऐसी फ़र्में हैं जिन का कोई रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं होता है, जिनके पास बैंक का कोई सर्टिफिकेट नहीं होता है.....

निर्माण, आवास तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : क्या आपने कभी किसी स्पेसिफिक केस को हमारे नोटिस में लाया है ? माल खरीदने का कोई स्पेसिफिक केस आप हमारे नोटिस में लाए हैं ?

श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी : मैंने मंत्री महोदय को एक दो बार लिखा है लेकिन मुझे वही स्टीरियो टाइप जवाब उनकी तरफ से आ गया है ।

“Your letter dated such and such is hereby acknowledged.....”

उसके बाद पता ही नहीं लगा कि कुछ हुआ भी है या नहीं । मैंने इन्क्वायरी के बारे में कहा था पी डब्ल्यू डी के केस में लेकिन आप ने उस बात को नहीं माना । मैंने जवानी भी बात की थी । जो घपले होते हैं उनको इन्क्वायरी.....

श्री इकबाल सिंह : जनरल बात न कहें । स्पेसिफिक कोई केस बताये जिस के बारे में आपने लिखा हो और जिस पर एक्शन न लिया गया हो ।

SHRI N. S. SHARMA : Even if letters are written to the Minister, he does not reply to them. That is the attitude.

श्री रा० स्व० विद्यार्थी : मैं अब प्रिटिंग प्रेसिस की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ । जितनी उनकी कैपेसिटी है उसके मुकाबले में उन में पचास प्रतिशत तक कार्य हो रहा है । उतना भी नहीं होता है । दिल्ली की प्रेस में इंस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी 1962-63 में 6.40 करोड़ थी और उसका एकचुअल आउटपुट 4.30 करोड़ निकला जो कि 67.19 प्रतिशत बैठता है 1964-65 में उसकी इंस्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी 8.69 करोड़ थी जबकि एकचुअल आउटपुट 4.40 करोड़ था जो कि 50.62 प्रतिशत बैठता है ।

इसी तरह नासिक के प्रेस में भी 27 पर-सेंट से ज्यादा काम नहीं होता है । मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इन प्रेसों की फुल कैपेसिटी को यूटिलाइज किया जाये । जब सरकारी प्रेस पूरे काम को नहीं कर पाते हैं, तो कुछ काम प्राइवेट प्रिंटरों को दे दिया जाता है । वे सरकार से ज्यादा पैसा चार्ज करते हैं और इस तरह सरकार को घाटा पड़ता है । ऐसा अनुमान है कि कुछ सरकारी अधिकारी यह चाहते हैं कि इस तरह प्राइवेट प्रेसिज को एनकरेज किया जाये । मन्त्री महोदय को इस बात की जांच करनी चाहिए कि कहीं वे तो इस मामले में साज-बाज नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

[श्री रा० स्व० विद्याधी]

15.00 hrs.

1968 में सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया था कि अधिक से अधिक सरकारी आफिस दिल्ली से बाहर भेजे जायेंगे। लेकिन इन पांच सालों में बहुत कम आफिस दिल्ली से बाहर जा पाए हैं। मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में भी चेष्टा करनी चाहिए।

सरकारी आफिसिज में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के बारे में होम मिनिस्ट्री ने 1960-61 में कुछ निर्णय किये थे। लेकिन मुझे दुख है कि इस डिपार्टमेंट में अब तक न तो कोई हिन्दी सैकशन है और न टांसलेटर्ज हैं। अगर मिनिस्ट्री में हिन्दी का कोई पत्र आता है, तो उसका जवाब हिन्दी में नहीं दिया जाता है। एस्टेट आफिस में 26 परसेंट और स्टेशनरी आफिस में 8 परसेंट पत्रों का जवाब हिन्दी में दिया जाता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी को एनकरेज करने के बारे में उन के मन्त्रालय की जो जिम्मेदारी है, उस को वह निभाये। उन को हिन्दी प्रेस का विस्तार करने के लिए मशीनरी मंगवानी चाहिए और उचित स्टाफ भी रखना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : सभापति महोदय, वर्क्स, हाउसिंग एंड सप्लाय मन्त्रालय की मांगों पर विचार हो रहा है। एक साल के बाद ही सदस्यों को यह अवसर मिलता है कि वे किसी भी मन्त्रालय की अन्वेषकों और बुराइयों को आपके द्वारा सदन और माननीय मंत्रियों के सामने रखें, क्योंकि साल भर कई मंत्रियों को अपनी मसकफियतों से फुरसत नहीं मिलती और वे मन्त्रालय की दुस्त तस्वीर को देख ही नहीं सकते हैं। कुछ चापलूस लोग उन के चारों तरफ रहते हैं और कहते हैं कि महाराज आप के राज में जितना सुख और आराम जनता को मिला है, उतना राम-राज्य में भी नहीं मिला था; आप की सराहना सब जगह हो रही है; आप की योग्यता और कार्यकुशलता

का सिक्का सारी गवर्नमेंट और जनता पर बैठ गया है, बगैरह बगैरह।

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी सभी मन्त्रियों को विभाग देकर यह समझ लेती हैं कि उनकी तरह सभी वजीर अपनी जिम्मेदारियों को निभायें,

उनकी तरह ही बारह या 16 घंटे काम करें और अपने साथ, उनके साथ, सरकार और जनता के साथ इन्साफ करें; अगर कई-कई जगह इन बातों का ध्यान नहीं रखा जाता है, जिनमें यह वर्क्स, हाउसिंग एंड सप्लाय मिनिस्ट्री भी है।

सभापति महोदय, अगर मुझे एक घंटा टाइम दिया जाये, जिसमें मैं इस मन्त्रालय की कार्रवाइयों को आपके सामने रखूँ, तो आप और सदन यह देख कर हैरान हो जायेंगे कि यह मन्त्रालय और मंत्री क्या करते हैं, कितना अंधेर इस मन्त्रालय में है, कितनी रिदवत, कुनबापरवरी और ना-अहलियत इस मन्त्रालय की दीवारों से चिपटी हुई है। अगर मैं इन बातों को जेनरलाइज करूँ, तो ईमानदार और कुशल लोगों के साथ बे-इन्साफी होगी। और अगर नाम लेकर बताऊँ, तो मंत्री महोदय कहेंगे कि इस सदन में नाम लेकर बताना बे-इन्साफी है जैसा कि पिछले रोज माननीय श्री अशोक मेहता ने कहा था। मैं उस बकत सदन में नहीं था। अगर मैं यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने जो भी इल्जाम नाम लेकर लगाए हैं, उनकी जांच करा ली जाये, अगर वे इल्जाम गलत साबित हो जायें, तो उसकी सजा जो भी मिलनी चाहिए वह मुझे दी जाये और अगर वे दुरुस्त साबित हों, तो मंत्री महोदय फिर कभी किसी गुनाहगार और करप्ट आफिसर की हिमायत न करें। वह एन्क्वायरी नहीं कराना चाहते, लेकिन कभी न कभी इस की एन्क्वायरी होगी, क्योंकि वह करोड़ों का घोटाला है।

अब मैं माननीय वर्क्स, हाउसिंग एंड सप्लाय मंत्री से भी यही कहूँगा कि मैं जो

कुछ भी कहने वाला हूँ, उस सब के तहरीर-सिद्धि मेरे पास मौजूद हैं। इस लिए मेरी बातों का जवाब देते वक्त वह तसल्ली करने के बाद जवाब दें।

सबसे पहले मैं कुछ साधारण बातें आप के सामने रखूँगा, जो उनकी रिपोर्टों में दर्ज हैं।

अभी इस सदन में यह जिक्र किया गया है कि मिनिस्टर साहब चिट्ठियों का जवाब देते हैं। मेरे पास माननीय मन्त्री जी की यह 14 मार्च 1968 की चिट्ठी है, जिसमें 22 जुलाई, 1967 की मेरी चिट्ठी का जवाब दिया गया है और उसमें उठाए गए मामलों का जवाब दिया गया है। सभा पति महोदय, आप देखिये कि 22 जुलाई, 1967 को उठाये गये मामलों का जवाब श्री जयन्नाथ राब 14 मार्च 1968 को देते हैं नौ महीने के बाद। यह उनके दफ्तर की एफिशेंसी है। जिस सदस्य ने बार-बार चिट्ठी लिखी है, उसको एक डी० ओ० लेटर भेज दिया गया है, जिस को क्लार्क लिखते हैं और उस में उस तरह की लैंग्वेज इस्तेमाल की गई है।

इस रिपोर्ट के पेज 5 पर क्लास ग्री सैक्शन स्टाफ की फिगर दी गई है 13,583, लेकिन अगर आप सब आफिसिंग के स्टाफ का टोटल करें, तो वह फिगर 22,583 बनती है। टोटल करने में ही सैक्शन स्टाफ की तादाद में नौ हजार की कमी कर दी गई है। यह इन की योग्यता का हाल है। जो रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने पेश की गई है, उसमें इस तरह की गलतियाँ हैं। सारे का सारा मन्त्रालय बैठा हुआ है, लेकिन फिर भी ऐसी गलतियों को दुस्त करने वाला कोई नहीं है। यह इनकी योग्यता और काब-लियत का हाल है।

पेज 10 पर सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के क्वालिफिकेशन वर्क-लोड की ये ये फिगर दी गई हैं : 1965-66 में 45 22 करोड़ रुपये, 1966-67 में 42.65 करोड़ रुपये और 1967-68 में 54.88 करोड़ रुपये। संक्षेप में मैं यह बता हूँ कि हालाँकि रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है कि सी०

पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० का वर्क-लोड बढ़ गया है, लेकिन मेरे पास प्रूफ है कि इस डिपार्टमेंट में से कम से कम एक तिहाई रुपया ठेकेदारों के जरिये नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक मासे-मुफ्त बन कर जेबों और तिजोरियों में जाता है मेरे पास इसके ठोस सबूत मौजूद हैं।

सरकारी निष्पन्न क्लास सीमेंट 1 बोरी से लेकर बीस हजार बोरी तक बाजार से पच्चीस फीसदी कम कीमत पर मिल सकता है। पाइप, ईंट, लोहा और दूसरा सरकारी सामान सीमा सरकारी गोदामों से लिया जा सकता है। मंत्री महोदय मेरे साथ चलें; मैं अभी ऐसा सामान सरकारी गोदामों से खरीद लेता हूँ। बाजार में पूछा जाता है माल असली है या सरकारी। मन्त्री महोदय भी इस बात से इन्कार नहीं कर सकते हैं कि ऐसे चन्द केस पकड़े भी गये हैं और सजाये भी हुई हैं। वह उनकी तफसील बताने की कृपा करें।

मंत्री महोदय अपनी स्पीच में यह बताने की कृपा करें कि क्या डिपार्टमेंट के सभी गोदाम के माल की गिनती, चेकिंग या फिजिकल वेरिफिकेशन साल में एक बार होती है या नहीं। मेरा इल्लजाम यह है कि गोदामों की फिजिकल वेरिफिकेशन बहुत कम होती है।

रिपोर्ट के पेज 17 पर कहा गया है कि यूनाइटेड नेशन्स कॉन्फ्रेंस ग्रान ट्रेड एण्ड डेवलपमेंट के लिए बिज्ञान अबन की एनेक्सी 44 खाल रुपये की लागत से सैयार की गई। और भी कई कामों के बारे में कहा गया है कि उनको प्रायर्टी दी गई है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह आशाना चाहूँगा कि बिश्न ब्यापार सम्मेलन की बचह से किस किस प्राजेक्ट को प्रायर्टी दी गई और कितनी बिस्किन्स बनाने का फंडिंग किया गया, उन पर कुल कितने खर्च का एस्टी-मेट था, इस कॉन्फ्रेंस तक जो टारगेट था, वह कितना पूरा हुआ था और उस पर कितना खर्च आया था और इसके बाद उस पर कितना खर्च होगा। अगर, मन्त्री महोदय ये सब फीचर्स एण्ड फिजिज देंगे, तो यह पता चल जायेगा कि

[श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा]

इस विश्व व्यापार सम्मेलन के नाम पर क्या क्या हुआ। असल में प्रायर्टी के नाम पर टेंडर तलब नहीं किये गये और सब काम निगोशिएशन से हुआ, जिसमें चोटाला किया गया।

रिपोर्ट के पेज 32-33 पर लिखा है कि दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, शिमला, नागपुर और मद्रास में 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 तक जेनरल पूल में 1,70,954 दरखास्तें बसूल हुई हैं और कुल मकान 44963 हैं। इस तरह 1,25,991 यूनिट रिहायशी मकानों की कमी है।

रिपोर्ट के पेज 17 पर लिखा गया है कि दिल्ली में पिछले एक साल में सिर्फ 1176 मकान बनाये गए। आप यह सुनकर हैरान होंगे कि 31 दिसम्बर, 1967 तक सिर्फ दिल्ली में 59353 दरखास्तें बसूल हुईं। इस हिसाब से तो यह मिनिस्ट्री उन लोगों को पचास साल तक भी मकान नहीं दे सकती है।

15.10 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब आप आगये हैं, इन की मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ तवज्जह फरमाइये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have listened already to what you said.

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा : 25 लाख 32 हजार रुपया इन का हाउसिंग डिवीजन के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर खर्च हुआ है, जब कि 1072 मकान इन्होंने सारे साल में बनाये हैं। इस के साथ ही आप एलाटमेंट के स्कैण्डल को देखिये—आउट आफ टर्न एलाटमेंट का एक बड़ा अफसोसनाक स्कैण्डल है, झूठे सर्टीफिकेट, खुले ग्राम रिश्बत, बेइन्साफी, सिफारिश कुनबापग्वरी, इसके साथ साथ में एक और लफ्ज इस्तेमाल करना चाहता हूं, क्या करूँ मेरे पास ऐसे इंस्टेंसेज हैं बवइ-खलाफी का दर्शन भारत की इस राजधानी में इस विभाग के मंत्री श्री जगन्नाथ राव की छत्रछाया में हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन

मामलों की जांच पालियामेंट की एक एन्क्वायरी कमेटी मुर्कारर कर के की जानी चाहिये, ताकि जिनके साथ बेइन्साफी हुई है, वे उस कमेटी के सामने आ कर शहादत दे सकें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब से उन्होंने चार्ज सम्हाला है तब से कितनी एलाटमेंट्स आउट आफ-टर्न हुई है और कितनी टर्न के मुताबिक हुई है। इससे सारी हालत का पता लग जायेगा। सरकारी कर्मचारियों को तरफ से इस मंत्रालय के खिलाफ जो इल्जामात लगाये जाते हैं, वे दुस्त हैं या गलत—उस एन्क्वायरी से तमाम बातों का पता लग जायेगा।

13 माह गुजर जाने के बाद भी लोक सभा के कुछ सदस्यों को अभी तक रहने की जगह नहीं दी गई है—यह इस मंत्रालय की काब-लियत का नमूना है, जबकि मिनिस्टर महोदय बड़ी भारी कोठी में मजे से रहते हैं, इनको ज्यादा नौद आती है। इन को क्या चिन्ता कि किसी को जगह मिलती है या नहीं मिलती है।

इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री जगन्नाथ राव का मेम्बर पालियामेंट के साथ बर्ताव भी ठीक नहीं है। मैं आपके द्वारा उनसे अर्ज करूँगा कि वह अपने बर्ताव को सुधारें। वह यह न समझें कि वह मिनिस्टर हैं, सदस्यों और मिनिस्टरों में कोई फर्क नहीं है, केवल वह गवर्नमेंट के नुमाइन्दे हैं, वह भी इस हाउस के सदस्य के रूप में हैं। इस लिये मैं चाहूँगा कि वह अपने व्यवहार को सुधारें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं मान सिंह रोड नं० 1 स्कैण्डल की तरफ आपकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। यह एक बहुत बड़ा स्कैण्डल है। मानसिंह रोड, नं० 1, की जमीन को जो कि 18295 एकवेयर याई थी इस सरकार ने खरीदा। आप बैठिये, यह क्या कर रहे हैं, इस तरह से डिस्टर्व करते हैं.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please remain in your seat. I asked the officer at the

Table to give me some information about what happened when I was not here. You should not blame them. This is not fair. I have to organise the debate. Only 1 hour and 45 minutes are left; that is all. I will not be able to give more than 10 minutes each to this side. You have taken 9½ minutes and you should finish in half a minute.

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा : मैं अज्ञ कर रहा था कि मानसिंह रोड, नं० 1, की जमीन जो कि 18295 स्केवर यार्ड थी इस सरकार ने खरीदा। उस पर 3126 गज में एक बिल्डिंग बनी हुई थी और 726 गज के अन्दर एक यार्ड सरकार ने बनाया था। इतनी बड़ी बिल्डिंग को जिसकी कीमत इस वक्त एक करोड़ रुपये के लगभग होगी, इन्होंने एक प्राइवेट फर्म को; जिसका नाम शायद "फोरफिका" है, होटल चलाने के लिये 12 हजार रुपये महीने पर दे दिया। यह एक स्कैण्डल है, जिसमें इन्होंने भाईवाली-पार्टनरशिप की है। अब जो नया एग्जिमेंट हुआ, उस एग्जिमेंट में भी इस चीज का ध्यान रखा जा सकता था, लेकिन नहीं रखा गया। इसके अन्दर किस की पार्टनरशिप है यह तो मैं नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन इनमें से किसी की है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इस मामले की जांच कराई जाय और इस की तफ़्सील सदन के सामने रखी जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री निवासपुरी, एण्ड्रयूज गंज मार्किट, फिफ्थ एवेन्यू लोधी रोड मार्किट, प्लेट-फार्म आन रिंग रोड और आर० के० पुरम बगैरह में जो मार्केट्स बनाई गई हैं, इन को तैयार होने के बाद एलाट नहीं किया गया, जो कि 6 महा से लेकर 15 महा तक खाली पड़ी रहीं, इस लिये कि जिन जिन से पैसा मिलता गया, उनको एलाटमेंट की, जब पैसा नहीं मिला, एलाटमेंट नहीं की गई। जिस की वजह से इन को 4 लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ, जो कि इन को किराये की शकल में मिलने वाला था। इस के लिये डायरेक्टर आफ एस्टेट जिम्मेदार है, या और कोई जिम्मेदार है, इस की तहकीकात की जानी चाहिये।

इन को 1 करोड़ रुपये रेंट और प्रीमिया की शकल में वसूल करना है, लेकिन ये उस रुपये को वसूल नहीं कर सकते हैं। इस लिये कि कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो उस रुपये को खा चुके हैं और उसको किताबों में काबिले-वसूली दिखाया जा रहा है।

पिछले रोज मैंने एक सप्लीमेन्ट्री क्वेश्चन में मन्त्री महोदय से पूछा था कि कितनी लैंड एक्वायर की गई है, लेकिन वह अपने जवाब में नहीं बता सके। मैं बताता हूँ 22926 एकड़ जमीन इन्होंने दिल्ली में एक्वायर की है और उसकी कीमत 25 करोड़ 90 लाख रुपये अदा की गई है। इस जमीन में से 31 मार्च, 1967 तक सिर्फ 3271 एकड़ जमीन डवेलप हुई है, उस में से सिर्फ 1500 एकड़ पर मकान बने हैं। बाकी जमीन ऐसे ही पड़ी हुई है। उस जमीन को इन लोगों ने किराये पर दे रखा है और नाजायज तौर पर किराया वसूल करते हैं जो कि इन की जेबों में चला जाता है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इस स्कैण्टली की जांच होने चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बड़े संस्थापक कालोनाइजर से फंसला कर के उस की जमीन को डिरिक्वीजीशन किया गया है। उन से पैसा लेकर या भाईवाली पार्टनरशिप कर के उन की जमीन को रिलीज किया गया है। मैं चाहता कि इस की इन्क्वायरी की जानी चाहिये...

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्ता : उसका नाम बताइये।

श्री प्रेम चन्द बर्मा : मेरा पास नाम है।

इस के बाद मैं अशोक होटल के स्कैण्डल की तरफ धाता हूँ। अशोका होटल के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट पेश हुई है, उसके अन्दर आखरी पेज पर श्री बी० आर० पटेल और श्री एन० पी डूबे की दो बिट्ठियां लगी हैं, जिसमें एक ने मुन्नाफीनामा पेश किया है और दूसरे ने एपो-लाजाइज किया है कि कमेटी के सामने उन्होंने गलत एक्विडेन्स पेश की थी। उन्होंने यह कहा था कि हम ने टैण्डर रजिस्ट्री कर के भेजे हैं,

[श्री श्रेण चन्द बर्मा]

जब कि उन्होंने लिमिटेड टेण्डर्स सिर्फ 24 अर्द्ध-दिनों को भेजे थे, यह बड़ा परेशानी मामला है। मैं मान करेता हूँ कि इस स्केण्डल की इमिडि-वेंट इन्क्वायरी की जानी चाहिये और जो लोग इस मामले से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, उन को फौरन यहाँ से बर्दास दिया जाय ताकि सारे लोग सही तौर पर उदाहरण दे सकें। इस स्केण्डल के कन्टर बड़े बड़े लोग शामिल हैं, इस इन्क्वायरी के बाद सब चीजें सामने आजायेंगी।

शब मैं डी० जी० एस० डी० के मुलातिक कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। इस महकमे के बारे में सिविल रिपोर्ट, कामशियल रिपोर्ट और फिर यह पब्लिक एकाउन्ड्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट्स आपके सामने हैं, जिससे यह बात साफ तौर पर चाहिर है कि डी० जी० एस० डी० में बहुत बड़ा घुटाला हुआ है।

अन्त में मैं दो बातें कह कर खत्म करूँगा। मैं मुताबला करता हूँ कि इन स्केण्डलों की जांच ऊँची तरह की कमेटी या कमिशन मुकर्रर कर के कराई जाय। यह कमिशन अशोका होटल, जनपथ होटल, डी० जी० एस० डी०, कामशि-यल मार्केट्स, सी० पी० डेवलू डी०-इन सबसे बड़े मामलों की जांच करे ताकि इन घुटालों को सामने लाया जा सके और आइन्दा के लिये इन गड़बड़ों को कम किया जा सके।

दूसरा मुताबला मैं यह करना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली, सिमला, बम्बई, कन्नडा में तीसरे और चौथे दर्जे के मुलाजिमों की स्तिहाइश की जो समस्या है, उसको हल करने के लिये कुछ ठोस कदम उठाये जाय और उनके लिये जल्द से जल्द मकानात मुहिया किये जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Hon. Members, may now move the Cut Motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, subject to their being otherwise admissi-ble.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to move :

That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to provide residential accom-modation to employees (2)]

That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced to Re. 1.

[Large scale out of turn allotment of quarters (19)]

That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to place various Central and aviation electrical works of the C.P.W.D. in the same station under one Superintending Engineer (Elec.) (20)]

That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to execute departmentally all minor original works in the C. P. W. D. (21)]

That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to place various Central and Aviation works of the C. P. W. D. in the same station under one Superintending Engineer (22)]

That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to place various Central and Aviation works of the C. P. W. D. in the same station under one Executive Engineer (23)]

That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to declare the list of work-charged and regular staff eligible for con-firmation as permanent against thousands of permanent posts lying vacant in C. P. W. D (24)]

That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to place various Central and aviation electrical works of C. P. W. D. in the same station under one Executive Engineer (Elec.) (25)]

That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced to Re. 1.

[Failure to allocate all Government civil works and buildings to the C.P.W.D. (26)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay arrears of increment to C. P. W. D. staff at Pasighat airfield (32)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply correct Provident Fund accounts to the C. P. W. D. staff at Pasighat airfield (33)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to Pay wages to C. P. W. D. staff at Pasighat according to full calendar month (34)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to prepare seniority lists of various workcharged staff of C. P. W. D. of Delhi Zones by the Zonal Officers (35)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide recreation room to C. P. W. D. workers at Mall Road Enquiry Office of 'A' Division (36)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take out Curzon Road area Enquiry offices of C. P. W. D. from 'M' Division and place them under 'K' Division (37)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish independent M. & T. Sub-Division, Calcutta of C. P. W. D. and merge it with Calcutta Aviation Electrical Division (38)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to utilise vacant office accommodation in Vidhut Bhavan near Shanker Market, New Delhi by C. P. W. D. (39)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to shift offices of Superintending Engineer, Delhi Central Block, Circle III and Executive Engineers, Electrical Construction Divisions of C. P. W. D. to Vidhut Bhavan, near Shanker Market, New Delhi (40)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to shift offices of Executive Engineers, Electrical Division VI and IX of C. P. W. D. to Indraprastha Bhavan, New Delhi (41)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Illegal allotment by C. P. W. D. of Government land in Vithalbhai Patel House to shopkeepers and permission for unauthorised construction (42)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inordinate delay in giving No Demand Certificates by Directorate of Estates to employees who vacate quarters (43)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply Provident Fund account of lift staff of Electrical Division No. IX of C. P. W. D. for the year ending March 1967 and get it transferred from Electrical Construction Division (44)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay House rent allowance to workers of C. P. W. D. at Aurangabad under Poona Central Division with effect from 1.7.1965 (45)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide alternate employment to workers of Patna Electrical Division of C. P. W. D. served with retrenchment notices or declared surplus (46)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide alternate employment to work assistants of Calcutta Zone of C. P. W. D. declared surplus. (47)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Discrimination between regular and workcharged staff of C. P. W. D. of 'F' division employed at Vigyan Bhawan in payment of honorarium for work during UNCTAD conference. (48)]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to transfer certain air conditioning works from Zone II of C.P.W.D. which fall within the jurisdiction of Delhi Administration Zone. (49)].

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to transfer maintenance of lawns and gardens of Central Government Hostel at Nizam Palace Calcutta to C.P.W.D. (50)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Continuous employment of the same caretakers in the 'F' Division of C.P.W.D. for more than five years. (51)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to confirm workers declared eligible to be permanent in Electrical Division No. IX of C. P. W. D. (52)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay increment together with the arrears of the same to the workers of Electrical Division No. IX of C. P. W. D. (53)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reserved the C. P. W. D. Fire Service quarters at Netaji Nagar for the Fire Service staff of the Department (54)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Irregularities and corruption in appointments and promotion and execution of works in the Calcutta Aviation Electrical Division of C. P. W. D. (55)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to sanction uniforms to such workers of President's Estate Division of C. P. W. D. who come in contact with V. I. Ps. (56)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to transfer 2/N Sub-Division of North Division of Directorate of Horticulture of C. P. W. D. to Central Division (57)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to transfer I/C Sub-Division of Central Division of Directorate of Horticulture of C. P. W. D. to North Division. (58)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to place all works at Indore, Jabbalpur, Bhopal and near-by places under the same zone of C. P. W. D. (59)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take custody of all service books of workcharged staff of I, II and Delhi Administration zones of C. P. W. D. by the zonal office. (60)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to complete verification of service upto 31.12.1967 of all workcharged staff of I, II and Delhi Administration Zones of C. P. W. D. by zonal office. (61)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to attach Ajmer Central Division of C. P. W. D. to the Faridabad Central circle. (62)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to attach Allahabad Central Division of C. P. W. D. to the Agra Central Circle. (63)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to shift the headquarters of Agra Central Circle of C. P. W. D. to Lucknow. (64)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to shift the headquarters of Electrical Division No. VII New Delhi of C. P. W. D. to Lucknow. (65)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish separate food zone of C. P. W. D. (66)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to confirm Fireman (Regular) of 'C' Division C. P. W. D. declared eligible to be permanent. (67)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to shift the headquarters of Labour Officer, Jurisdiction VII of C. P. W. D. to Gauhati and attach him to Assam Central Circle. (68)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to shift one of the Electrical Circle of C.P.W.D. in Patna and Calcutta to Gauhati. (69)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to place Patna Aviation and Dhanbad Central Divisions of C. P. W. D. under the same circle. (70)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to transfer all electrical works of C. P. W. D. in Assam, Manipur and Tripura to Gauhati Electrical Division. (71)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to place Horticulture works of Delhi Administration Circles No. I and II and 4/N Sub-Division of Directorate of Horticulture of C. P. W. D. under the same Division. (72)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish the Artificer allowance for the workcharged staff in C. P. W. D. (73)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to refund wrongful deductions made from the pay of certain workers of K. G. M. and 'D' Divisions of C. P. W. D. while granting them higher scale of pay in services Division. (74)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Employment of large number of muster roll staff continuously by 'B' Division of C. P. W. D. for maintenance of gazetted officers bungalows. (75)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Creation of unrecognised posts of Assistant Operators (Ref.) and Assistant Operators (Evap.) by splitting the post of Assistant Operator (E. and M.) in the Air-Conditioning Divisions of C. P. W. D. in Delhi. (76)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Large scale employment of sewerman on muster roll in various Divisions of

Delhi Central Circle No. 1 of C. P. W. D. (77)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fix the pay of electricians in the President's Estate Division of C.P.W.D. on grant of higher scale of pay. (78)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Employment of large number of casual labour (muster roll staff) continuously by the C. P. W. D. for maintenance of M.Ps.' residence. (79)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to adopt uniform policy regarding allotment of quarters to P. and T. staff in Delhi from general pool of Directorate of Estates. (114)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced to Re. 1."

[Favouritism shown by giving quarters from general pool of Directorate of Estate to staff of certain Government departments who have their own buildings and execute their works themselves. (115)].

"That the Demand under the Head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct quarters for the C. P. W. D. staff outside Delhi. (116)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide cycle-shed to workers of C. P. W. D. at Vigyan Bhavan. (117)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide cycle-shed for workers of C. P. W. D. at Sarojini Nagar Enquiry Office. (118)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to shift offices of Delhi Administration Divisions I, II, III, IV, V and Delhi Administration Electrical Division No. I of C. P. W. D. to Vikas Bhawan. (119)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to transfer to the C. P. W. D. the maintenance and annual repairs of Rail Bhawan. (120)].

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to transfer to C. P. W. D. the maintenance and annual repairs of Posts and Telegraphs buildings at Parliament Street (121)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare seniority lists of various units of workcharged staff of C.P.W.D. of Patna Central Electrical Circle. (122)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to attach Manipur and Agartala sub-divisions of Calcutta Electrical Division of C. P. W. D. to Gauhati Electrical Division for purposes of seniority of workcharged staff. (123)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare seniority list of workcharged staff of C. P. W. D. of Madras Central Circle. (124)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to treat Nagpur Central Circle of C. P. W. D. as one unit for the purposes of seniority of workcharged staff. (125)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare seniority lists of various units of workcharged staff of C. P. W. D. of Nagpur Central Circle. (126)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to treat Bombay Central Circle of C. P. W. D. as one unit for seniority of workcharged staff. (127)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Incorrect calculation of overtime wages under Factories Act for workers of Mechanical and Workshop Division of C.P.W.D. (128)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to condone break in service for the period from 16.7.58 of the workers of F. Division C. P. W. D., who were transferred from Ajmer Central Division. (129)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to register Transport Section of the Mechanical and Workshop Division of the C. P. W. D. under the Motor Transport Workers Act. (130)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct second phase of C. P. W. D. Enquiry Offices at Netaji Nagar, Motibagh, Nanakpur, Kidwai-nagar, etc. in New Delhi. (131)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to transfer out of Food Zone of C. P. W. D. Divisions which are not concerned with Food storage works. (132)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to absorb Work Assistants (Elc.) of Sikkim of C. P. W. D. served with retrenchment notices as LDC's. (133)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement transfer rule regarding Sectional Officers in the Central Division of Directorate of Horticulture, C. P. W. D. (134)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to transfer maintenance of lawns of all bungalows of M. P. Pool to 5/N sub-division of North Division, Directorate of Horticulture, C. P. W. D. (135)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay annual increments to all workers of sub-divisions III and IV of Electrical Division VI of C. P. W. D. (136)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to declare Assistant Directors of Horticulture of C. P. W. D., as Disbursing Officers of pay. (137)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to declare all Assistant Engineers of C. P. W. D. as disbursing officers of pay of regular staff working under Sectional Officers and Caretakers. (138)].

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to create permanent posts of Malis in C. P. W. D. with effect from 1-4-65 to 1-4-66, and 1-4-67. (139)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to create permanent posts of Linemen (other than Elec.) in C. P. W. D. with effect from 1.4.64, 1.4.65, 1.4.66 and 1.4.67. (140)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to create more permanent posts of Electricians in C. P. W. D. with effect from 1.4.65, 1.4.66 and 1.4.67. (141)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to create more permanent posts of Assistant Plumbers in C. P. W. D. with effect from 1.4.65, 1.4.66 and 1.4.67 (142)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to create permanent posts of Mechanics (A. C. & R.) in C. P. W. D. with effect from 1.4.65, 1.4.66 and 1.4.67 (143)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to create permanent posts of Senior Mechanics (A.C. & R.) in C.P.W.D. with effect from 1.4.65, 1.4.66 and 1.4.67. (144)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to create permanent posts of Work Assistants (Workcharged) in C.P.W.D. with effect from 1.4.65, 1.4.66 and 1.4.67 (145)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for proper categorisation of Malis and Chowkidars (on work charged staff) of Directorate of Horticulture of C. P. W. D. who were Forest Guards. (146)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give option to Chowkidars (on work charged staff) of Directorate of Horticulture who are in employment prior to 1958, to be transferred to the regular establishment. (147)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for transfer of Work Assistants to the regular establishment, now on deputation in the P & T Department. (148)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for the Executive Engineers of Delhi Administration Divisions I, II and IV of C. P. W. D. to hold regular monthly meetings with the recognised Unions to settle the grievances of the workers. (149)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant weekly off to Chowkidars in Delhi Administration Electrical Division No. II of C. P. W. D. (150)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to treat Rajkot Central Division of C. P. W. D. as one unit for purposes of seniority of workcharged staff (151)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare seniority lists of various units of workcharged staff of C.P.W.D. of Nagpur Central Electrical Circle. (152)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to treat sections of Air Conditioning Division No. II of C. P. W. D. as exceptional units for purposes of seniority of workcharged staff. (153)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to get Provident Fund accounts upto March, 1963 of workcharged staff of C. P. W. D. transferred from A. G. C. R. and A. G. C. W. & M. (154)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give cheque-drawing powers to Assistant Engineers in such Divisions of C. P. W. D. where sub-Divisional Officers are situated in cities different from the Divisional Office. (155)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to declare permanent sweepers (regular) or sewer-men (regular) of C.P.W.D. eligible for confirmation during the last ten years. (156)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

[Need to prepare seniority lists of work-charged staff of C. P. W. D. of Assam Central Circle. (157)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare seniority lists of various units of workcharged staff of C.P.W.D. of Calcutta Central Circle No. III (158)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare seniority lists of various units of workcharged staff of C.P.W.D. of Calcutta Central Circle No. III (159)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare seniority lists of various units of workcharged staff of C.P.W.D. of Calcutta Central Electrical Circle. (160)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to prepare seniority lists of various units of workcharged staff of C.P.W.D. of Calcutta Central No. II.(161)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to treat Patna Central Electrical Circle of C.P.W.D. as one unit for purposes of retrenchment and seniority of work-charged staff. (162)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Illegal orders of eviction from quarters of workcharged staff of Allahabad Central Division of C.P.W.D. at Pant Nagar Aerodrome (163)]

"That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Irregular roversion of Fitters of Ajmer Central Division of C.P.W.D. to the post of Beldars. (164)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to terminate the contract of clothes in Hotel Janpath. (167)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take over management regarding washing of clothes in Hotel Janpath. (168)]

SHRI N. S. SHARMA (Domariaganj) :
I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to realise huge arrears of house rent which were outstanding against the ex-Congress Ministers and Members of Parliament. (178)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Allotting of bungalows to persons not entitled to them. (179)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply scale furniture to Members of Parliament. (180)]

"That the demnnd under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply new furniture even when allotted to Members of Parliament. (181)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make any provision for supply of furniture in types I to IV quarters. (182)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide ceiling fan in type I quarters. (183)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide second fans in types II and III quarters (184)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide sufficient number of mallee to look after the lawns facing types I to IV quarters. (185)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide sufficient number of mallee to look after bungalows, (186)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide sufficient staff in C.P.W.D. enquiry offices. (187)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to allot quarters to Government servants strictly according to turn basis (188)].

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : I beg to move :—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for immediate allotment of quarters to low-paid employees (189)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish the out-of-turn allotment of quarters on all grounds (190)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to annual the rule regarding allotment of Government residential accommodation to employees having their own houses in Delhi/New Delhi within a radius of 10 kms. (191)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide suitable and adequate amenities in Government colonies for comfortable and safe life of Government employees (192)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to raise and provide fencing over them of glass pieces on the walls of Government single storeyed quarters in Dev Nagar and Raja Bazar to provide security and to prevent recurring thefts in those areas (193)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Extravagance on maintenance of Jawahar Jyoti (194)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to curtail extravagance on costly and ostentations schemes for Samadhi buildings of late Prime Ministers (195)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing big Samaj Sadans halls and rent free or with a nominal rent rooms to accommodate marriage parties and for other social ceremonies in Government colonies (196)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for expeditious implementation of National Capital Region Scheme (197)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing developed land to low and middle income group employees for construction of their own houses (198)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to amend the allotment rules to fix priority date for allotment of Government residence at a particular place according to one's service at that very station and not from date of entry in the Central Government Service (199)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recognise the C.P.W.D. Enquiry Offices to ensure economy and efficiency (200)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Provision of two fans in types II and III quarters and power points therein (201)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lay down rational principles for determining the requirement for office accommodation and electrical and air-conditioning and cooling facilities (202)].

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for greater vigilance in the construction of new buildings as to check acceptance of substandard buildings from the contractors (203)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for greater austerity in providing facilities to Ministers and high officials in office rooms and residences (204)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish wasteful expenditure on decoration schemes for public buildings (205)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing horticulture staff in the Government colonies of low paid employees to look after the lawns and to help in raising of kitchen gardens by the residents (206)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to change the existing defective drainage system in the quarters of Netaji Nagar and Moti Bagh II. (207)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to amend the rules regarding allotment of Government residential accommodation to Government employees in Delhi and New Delhi so that (i) the low-paid employees get quarters within a radius of 5 Kms. from their offices, (ii) officials who refuse to accept the quarters of their own category in preference to quarters of lower category should be required to pay four times the market rent of that quarter (208)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for utilising the land attached to Minister's/High officials residences by

constructing thereon the quarters for low-paid employees (209)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for amendment of rules regarding allotment of quarters so as to define the eligibility of an employee to a particular type of quarter according to number of family members and according to salary (210)].

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN (Badagara) : I beg to move :—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite fixing of a second fan in all the type II and III quarters in Dev Nagar, Kidwai Nagar, Nauroji Nagar and Moti Bagh I and II. (211)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give special pay or honorarium to persons on deputation from the P & T to C.P.W.D. for the maintenance and upkeep of the automatic voting system in Parliament House. (212)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced to Re. 1/.

[Failure to check corruption among officials (232)].

That the demand under the head Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply be reduced to Re. 1/.

[Failure to check arbitrariness favouritism, nepotism on the part of officials (233)].

That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to repair quarters allotted to employees of lower categories (234)].

That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to make housing arrangements for all the employees (235)].

That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to change the policy of giving priority to officers in the allotment of houses (236)].

That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for better fans and light points in the Government quarters (237)].

That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to regularise the services of casual labourers (238)].

That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check misuse of money and wastage in C.P.W.D. (239)].

That the demand under the head Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to reduce the expenses incurred on bungalows of the Ministers and the officers (240)].

That the demand under the head Stationery and Printing be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check wastage of money in printing of stationery (241)].

That the demand under the head Stationery and Printing be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for more facilities to press employees (242)].

That the demand under the head Supplies and Disposals be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check corruption in the supply missions abroad (243)].

That the demand under the head Supplies and Disposals be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to check pilferage and wastage in connection with supply and disposal of stores (244)].

That the demand under the head Delhi Capital Outlay be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to instal basins in the dining rooms of quarters of Members of Parliament (245)].

That the demand under the head Delhi Capital Outlay be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to construct quarters for the hospital employees (246)].

That the demand under the head Delhi Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to improve the working of Ashoka Hotel (247)].

That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to check the misuse of rooms in Ashoka Hotel (248)].

That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for a scheme for recovery of rent for Government residential and office accommodation (249)].

That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to make arrangement for providing accommodation to working girls in Delhi (250)].

That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of the rural housing schemes (251)].

That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of middle income group housing schemes (252)].

That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to construct houses for backward classes (253)].

That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need for housing schemes for industrial labourers (254)].

That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure of low-income group housing schemes (255)].

That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to construct quarters for

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

Central Government Employees in Patna. (256)].

That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to stop opening offices in Govt. hotels. (257)].

That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Public Works be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Need to shift offices located in Ashoka Hotel and to make use of accommodation for tourists. (258)].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The cut motions are also now before the House.

SHRI KAMALANATHAN (Krishnagiri) : If there is any Ministry which is like the fifth wheel of a coach and which can be abolished forthwith, by saving a lot of tax-payers' money, it is this Ministry of Works Housing and Supply. I am not saying this at the envy of the hon. Ministers, but I have reasons for my remark.

This Ministry deals with matters which are absolutely State subjects. Every State has its own Public Works Department. Perhaps it is the oldest portfolio, and during the years gone-by, when the machinery of Government was not heavily loaded, the P. W. D. was one of the major portfolios in the affairs of the State. Why then should the Central Government have a separate Ministry for Works ? Why should they indulge in duplicating something which is already done by the States themselves. This is not only duplication but also imitation and overlapping of functions.

Let me illustrate this by a small example. In the States they have their own Guest Houses in all important places. But the Central Government, perhaps not satisfied with the same, have their own Rest Houses and call them as Circuit Houses. Is this not a waste of money ? Can they not give the money to the States and ask them to get additional space constructed, if necessary ? Is it not wasteful imitation and duplication ?

The Centre may ask what it will do regarding some projects of national importance. Why can the Centre not give the relevant sum to the States and ask them to

execute them ? I am afraid, there is no argument to retain this Ministry.

If any one peruses the record of this Ministry, nobody will admire it but he will only be annoyed on knowing about its inefficiency and powerless nature. Take, for example, the progress made in village housing projects scheme. I cannot use the word 'progress' in this context. Like de-escalation, really we have to use the word 'de-progress' for what has been done in this field. The funds utilised for the village housing projects scheme during the Second Plan were to the extent of only 37.6 per cent, during the Third Plan, they were utilised to the extent of only 34.7 per cent. One is appalled to know about the physical targets reached : during the Second Plan the percentage of physical performance was 5.4 per cent and during the Third Plan it was only 20.1 per cent.

While the whole world was moving, this was the only Ministry which was stationary. During the Second Plan, the number of villages where the scheme was to be implemented was 5,000. Do you know the number of villages where the scheme had to be implemented during the Third Plan ? It was the same, namely, 5,000. This shows that this Ministry is not only lacking in efficiency but also in cleverness. While the other Ministries were indulging in statistical jugglery, these people could not do even that ?

There is a programme to provide house sites for landless agricultural workers in the villages. Although this programme was introduced five years ago, do you know the progress made in this field ? It is astounding ! I think, no other Ministry can compete with this Ministry in this. The result is 'zero'. Really it is amusing and also annoying. The Centre cannot blame the States in this regard, because the Union Territories have not taken up this scheme seriously.

Everybody is aware that, in our country, 83 per cent of the population live in villages. Moreover, the landless scheduled castes and scheduled tribes play a dominant role in the affairs of agriculture and food production. In fact, they are the backbone of our country. But this Government has not done anything substantial to provide house sites and housing colonies

to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Nobody is aware of the subsidy paid for housing of those toiling, down-trodden, depressed people. If the Government had done some publicity, much benefit could have been reaped.

I like to mention about another distressing fact. The Ford Foundation has given a grant of 200,000 dollars for rural housing scheme. Out of these 200,000 dollars, this Government has utilised only 80,000 dollars. Even after a lapse of four years, Government have built only 56 demonstration houses. It seems that 34 houses are still under construction. What is the reason for this non-utilisation? Are the Government not serious in implementing it? Really people like to know from the Government.

One of the acute problems which has been escaping and evading solution is slum clearance. The big cities in India are no more beautiful and attractive cities but they are becoming bigger slums. People seeking employment come to cities from the rural areas and settle down here. In the platforms they seek shelter. Soon they create their own slums wherever a vacant site is available. Living in slums is not only unhealthy and unhygienic but it also demoralised the human being.

In the South we are using palm leaves for roofing which can easily catch fire. Unfortunate fire accidents which shocked the whole city and country and which occurred a number of times in the city of Madras must be an eye-opener so far as the problem of slum clearance is concerned. Our Government of Tamilnad has acted promptly in constructing fire-proof houses for the victims. But our resources are meagre though our ambition is very big. The Central Government must generously come to the aid of the State Government for executing this praise-worthy project of providing sanitary and fire-proof houses to the slum-dwellers. The famous scientist-cum-industrialist of Coimbatore, Shri G. D. Naidu, has offered to construct low cost houses in cities like Madras, Delhi, etc. The Central Government can make use of this offer which can make a break-through.

The report speaks of making a deep dent into the arrears of rent. But the fact remains to be the same, namely, that the arrears to date which have to be collected

on the 1st December, 1967 is Rs. 133.73 lakhs. Government Departments must be active and not be lethargic in their duties and particularly, in collecting the amounts due to Government. Even in the Moghul period, the golden rule of 'Be lenient at the time of the assessment but be strict at the time of collection' was followed. The independent Government must be an improvement on the Moghul administration but the Congress administration seems to be nothing but mal-administration. The Government has not only failed in collecting the arrears but also did not pay the amounts due to the Corporation of Madras.

AN HON MEMBER : When are they going to pay, Sir ?

SHRI KAMALANATHAN : Thus they prove that they are not only bad lenders but also bad debtors.

I would like to draw attention of the hon. Minister to another disparity. The wiremen working in the automatic voting system in the Parliament House have got the scale of Rs. 110-155 whereas the counterpart in the All India Radio gets Rs. 130-280 scale. Why such glaring disparity in the same Government? will the hon. Minister consider the removal of this disparity?

AN HON. MEMBER : He must do something.

SHRI KAMALANATHAN : Let me once again sum up my plea—this Ministry is like the appendix in the human body, this can be removed without any harm to the people or to the country.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निर्माण, आवास और पूति मंत्रालय की जो बजट मांगें हैं, उन का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैंने बहुत सारे कटमोशन पेश किये हैं जिनके बारे में मेरा मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध होगा कि उन को वह गौर से देखें और उन बातों का हल निकालने की कोशिश करें।

इस सिलसिले में एक बात मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा एक कटमोशन झदोमैटिक बोर्डिंग स्टाफ जो के पार्लियामेंट के

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

अन्दर काम करता है उन के वेतन वृद्धि के बारे में था लेकिन उसे शायद यह सम्भव कर स्वीकार नहीं किया गया कि वह संसद के कर्मचारी हैं लेकिन जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है वह इसी मंत्रालय के कर्मचारी हैं। इसलिए मेरे उस कटमोशन को स्वीकार करना चाहिए था, हटाना नहीं चाहिए था। लेकिन इस सिलसिले में मैं यह ज़रूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन की हालत तमबुवाह के बारे में बढ़ी ही दयनीय है। उन लोगों को 110 से 155 तक का ग्रेड दिया जाता है जबकि इसी तरह का काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को जोकि आल इंडिया रेडियो में काम करते हैं 180—280 का स्केल दिया जाता है। मैं सम्भता हूँ कि इस तरह का फर्क करना मुनासिब नहीं है। ऐसा क्यों किया गया है? इस फर्क को और इस अन्तर को मिटाया जाना चाहिए।

इस के अलावा मेरा ऐसा अंदाज है कि यह जो डिपार्टमेंट है यहाँ सब से ज्यादा चोरी, सब से ज्यादा गोलमाल और यह कहिये कि सीना-जोरी के साथ चोरी इस विभाग में होती है। हिन्दुस्तान के आज़ाद होने के बाद इस विभाग के जो कुछ बड़े अफसरान हैं, वैसे बड़े-बड़े अफसरान को भी आज़ादी मिला गयी कि वह जितना चाहें जनता के पैसे का दुरुपयोग करें, अपने फ़ायदे के लिए इस्तेमाल करें, अपने लिए बड़े बड़े मकान बनवायें। इतना ही नहीं मंत्रियों की आलीशान कोठियों को साब सज्जा आप में हजारों और लाखों रुपये खर्च करें और उस का हिसाब कहीं नहीं दिखलायें। ठेकेदार को कह दें कि वह बैसा कर दे और उस का रास्ता कुछ दूसरा हम आप का निकाल देंगे। आप हिसाब को कम दिखलाइये। लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा सरकारी मकानों को बहुत ध्यानदार तरीके से बनाया गया और मंत्रियों के मकान बनाने में पैसे का दुरुपयोग होता है। पिछले साल इसी सवाल पर बीजते हुए मैंने इस मंत्रालय के मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस में ख

रहे अष्टाचार की ओर दिलाया था। इस पर यह कहा गया था कि साहब वह यहाँ जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं इसलिए ऐसे अफसरों के बारे में यहाँ बातें नहीं की जानी चाहिए लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज के नेशनल हेराल्ड में यह खबर छपी है :

The PUC has called for probe into contract awarded for Ashoka Hotel.

वह अशोक होटल के सिलसिले में है। इस में इस विभाग के मंत्री महोदय के बारे में चर्चा है। होटल के प्रबन्धकों के बारे में चर्चा है कि उन्होंने बिना किसी टेंडर के, बिना किसी उपाय के, जिस को चाहा यह कंट्रैक्ट दे दिया। कोई एक आहुजा साहब कंट्रैक्टर हैं उन को यह मकान बनाने के लिए ठेका दे दिया गया। साथ ही साथ उन्हें ऐनैक्सीज भी बनाने के लिए ठेका दिया गया। अशोक होटल के निर्माण में 3 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुआ है लेकिन उस के निर्माण का काम अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है। इस तरह की गड़बड़ी चलती है और खुद पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से यह आप को साक्ष्य हो जायेगा। उच्च मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

मैं अशोक होटल के बारे में एक बात और आप के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि कल जब सिविल एवियेशन और टूरिज्म के ऊपर बहस चल रही थी तो मन्त्री महोदय उस विभाग का सीना रोने लगे कि हमारे पास पर्यटकों को रखने के लिए जगह नहीं है, होटल नहीं हैं। इस सिलसिले में मैं आप के जरिए मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान अशोक होटल के तीस ऐसे ऐयर कंडिशन कमरों की तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूँ जहाँ कोई टूरिस्ट नहीं रहता बल्कि अफसरान रहते हैं या उन के दफ्तर कायम हैं। अब अगर हम उन 30 ऐयरकंडिशन कमरों में टूरिस्ट्स को रखें, पर्यटकों को रखें तो उन से 5000 रुपये प्रति दिन की आमदनी हो सकती है। उन से फ़ौरन एक्सचेंज मिला सकता

है लेकिन उन कमरों का इस प्रकार से दुरुप-
योग किया जा रहा है। वे कमरे कैसे इस्तेमाल
में लाये जा रहे हैं उस के आंकड़े मैं दे रहा हूँ :

मैनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर	तीन कमरे ।
मैनेजर	एक कमरा ।
क्लर्क एडवाइजर	दो कमरे ।
सुपरिन्टेंडिंग इंजीनियर	
आफिस	तीन डबल रुम्स ।
परचेज आफिस	एक कमरा ।
हाउस कीपर्स	तीन कमरे ।
एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आफिसर	एक कमरा ।
एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव ब्रांच	एक कमरा ।
एकाऊंट्स आफिसर	एक कमरा ।
इंटरनल ऑडिटर	एक कमरा ।
इंटरनल ऑडिट आफिसर	एक कमरा ।
एकाऊंट आफिसर	एक कमरा ।
एकाऊंट ब्रांच	एक कमरा ।
विजिललैस आफिसर	एक कमरा ।
फ़ाइनेंस आफिसर	एक कमरा ।
एकाऊंट सैल	एक कमरा ।
पे सैल	एक कमरा ।
परसनल आफिसर	एक कमरा ।
असिस्टेंट मैनेजर ग्रिल	एक कमरा ।
कैंटिनिंग आफिसर का आफिस	
एंड रैजीडेंस	दो कमरे ।
और मिसलेनियस	दो कमरे ।

इस तरह से यह तीस कमरे नामुनासिब
तरीके से इस्तेमाल में लाये जा रहे हैं। इन
वातानुकूलित कमरों में पर्यटकों को नहीं रक्खा
जाता है और इस तरह से अफसरों और उन के
आफिसों में इस्तेमाल करके उन का दुरुपयोग
किया जाता है। अब इस चीज को मैं भ्रष्टाचार
न कहूँ तो और क्या कहूँ ?

इसी अशोक होटल के बारे में चलने वाली
गड़बड़ों का मैं दूसरा उदाहरण देना चाहता
हूँ। उसके असिस्टेंट मैनेजर परचेज श्री एस०
सी० मेहता है जिन्होंने बिना किसी प्रायर ऐप्रू-
वल के 5 लाख रुपये का माल खरीद लिया।
इस के लिए उन्होंने पहले कोई इजाजत नहीं

ली। इस के लिए पहले से कोई स्पेसिफिकेशन
नहीं कोई टेंडर नहीं। माल खरीद लेने के बाद
ऐप्रूवल लेते हैं। यह कौन सा तरीका है ? यह
लूट, खसोट नहीं तो और क्या है ?

जो कर्मचारी वहाँ होटल में काम करते हैं
उन की यूनियन बनी हुई है, रजिस्टर्ड यूनियन
है, रैकगनाइज्ड यूनियन है और अगर वह इस
करप्शन के खिलाफ आवाज उठाती है तो वहाँ
पर पैरलल यूनियन बनाने की कोशिश की
जाती है। इस होटल में कम्युनल वाएस क्रीएट
किया जा रहा है ताकि वर्क्स की यूनियन को
तोड़ा जाय उसे डिस्ट्रिक्ट किया जाय। साम्प्र-
दायिकता के अघार पर प्रचार होता है ताकि
वहाँ यूनियन के लोग बोल नहीं सकें और उन में
फूट पड़ जाय। इस तरह से मैं ने सदन और
मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान एक, दो भ्रष्टाचार के
मामलों की तरफ दिलाया है। समयाभाव के
कारण मैं इस में और नहीं जाऊंगा।

अब मैं सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के कर्मचारियों के लिए
मकानों की समस्या की ओर आता हूँ। केन्द्रीय
सरकार की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि वह अपने
कर्मचारियों के लिए आवास की व्यवस्था करे
उन्हें क्वार्टर्स आदि मुहैया करे। इस सम्बन्ध
में रोज अखबारों में निकलता रहता है। उधर
वर्किंग ग्ल्स और दूसरे लोग मकान के लिए
अलग हल्ला करते हैं लेकिन आप उन के लिए
कोई व्यवस्था नहीं करते। हजारों औरतें आप
के दपतरों में काम करती हैं। आपने केवल
1100, 1200 के लिए इंतजाम किया है लेकिन
हजारों लोग बगैर सरकारी मकान के हैं और
उन के लिए आप रहने की व्यवस्था अभी तक
नहीं कर पाये हैं। संसद के कर्मचारियों को
10,10 और 15,15 मील से साइकिलिंग करके
यहाँ काम पर आना पड़ता है और रात के 8-8
बजे तक यहाँ ड्यूटी देनी पड़ती है। इस के लिए
उन्हें कोई ऐक्सट्रा ओवरटाइम भत्ता नहीं दिया
जाता है। उन के लिए क्या आप संसद भवन
के नजदीक मकान नहीं बनवा सकते ? मिनिस्-
ट्रों के आलीशान बंगलों में जो बेकार पड़ती

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

जमीन पड़ी हुई है उस में क्या उन के लिए मकान नहीं बनाये जा सकते हैं? इस बात की व्यवस्था करने की जरूरत है और आप क्वार्टर्स बनवायें।

इसी तरीके से बिहार में हमारे 8000 से ज्यादा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के इम्प्लायीज हैं। मैंने सवाल पूछा था कि कितने लोगों को मकान मिले हैं? जवाब में यह बतलाया गया कि 800 के लिए बंदोबस्त किया गया है। इस तरीके से पिछले साल भी हम ने सवाल उठाया था और इस साल भी हम ने आप से पत्रकार और संवाददाताओं आदि के बारे में सवाल किया था कि उन लोगों के लिए पिछले पांच वर्षों में कितने मकान बनाये गये और आज उस सम्बन्ध में क्या स्थिति है। लेकिन आप ने उस का कोई जवाब नहीं दिया और आप इस सर्वेचन को टाल कर 29 तारीख के लिए ले गये और तब उस का जवाब दिया जायेगा।

देहातों के अन्दर इसी तरीके से हमारे खेत भ्रष्ट हैं। हमारे देश के अन्दर तीन करोड़ से ज्यादा एग्रीकल्चरल लेबरर्स हैं लेकिन आप की इस रिपोर्ट में कोई चर्चा नहीं है कि उन के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं? कितने मकान बनवाये हैं और कितने मकान और बनाना चाहते हैं? सन 66-67 की पिछले साल की रिपोर्ट में आप ने कहा था कि 5000 गांवों में गृह निर्माण योजना को लागू करेंगे। मैं ने 67-68 की रिपोर्ट में खोजा कि कहीं यह इतिहास मुझे मिल जाय कि कितने गांवों में आप ने यह मकान बनाये लेकिन मुझे नहीं मिली। मैंने इस बारे में दो, तीन दिन पहले आप से एक सवाल भी किया था जिसका जवाब आप ने यह दिया कि अभी हम यह इनकारमेशन इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं और बाद में इसे टेबुल पर 'ले' कर दिया जायेगा। अब मैं इन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस एक साल से आप क्या भाड़ भोंक रहे थे? इसे एक साल में आप ने इकट्ठा क्यों नहीं किया...

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH (PARBHANI) : Can such things is go on record? He has said : एक साल भाड़ भोंक रहे थे, Is that parliamentary?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It means 'fast sleeping'. But that is not unparliamentary.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : भाड़ भोंकना यह हिन्दी में प्रसिद्ध मुहावरा है।

SHRI N. S. SHARMA : भड़भुजा also means जो भाड़ भोंकता है, Is that also parliamentary?

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी : बिहार में भाड़ भोंकना एक पेशा है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप के यहाँ भी वह पेशा है। जहाँ-जहाँ लोग हिन्दी बोलते हैं सभी जगह यही पेशा है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अशोक होटल में लांड्री की मशीन के सिलसिले में बहुत गोल-माल चल रहा है। और पैसे का गोलमाल भी चल रहा है। वैसे ही जनपथ होटल में भी सरकार ने कंट्रोलर को कपड़े धोने का ठेका दिया है। उस को उठाने की जरूरत है। इस ढंग से आज सरकार को हजारों रुपयों की आमदनी हो सकती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कपड़े आप धोयेंगे?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अगर आवश्यकता पड़ी, तो हम भी धोयेंगे।

मैं आप से निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के चरित्र के अनुरूप जो उस की नीति पूंजीपतियों और बड़े-बड़े आदमियों को प्रश्रय देने की है, उस को छोड़ कर अगर वह कुछ समाजवादी काम करना चाहती है तो वह कम से कम गरीबों के लिये कुछ मकान बनवाये

और स्लम क्लिअरेंस कराये। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा तो यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी। साथ ही जो आफिसर्स हैं उन से उसको होशियार रहना चाहिये, नहीं तो वे उस को गलत रास्ते पर ले जायेंगे और अपना फायदा उठायेंगे।

अशोक होटल के बारे में एन्क्वायरी होनी चाहिये और एन्क्वायरी करने के बाद उचित कार्रवाई होनी चाहिये।

श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी (खारगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में आजादी के बाद अगर किसी भी चीज में हम ने तरक्की की है तो वह भवन निर्माण कला में की है। आज इस देश के जो आर्किटेक्ट्स हैं वह बर्छाई के पात्र हैं क्योंकि उन्होंने देश में अपनी मेहनत के जो फूल लगाये हैं, उन पर हम सब को नाज है मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश के आर्किटेक्ट्स दुनिया भर के आर्किटेक्ट्स से कहीं भी पीछे नहीं रहे हैं। अगर इस सब का श्रेय किसी को जाता है तो एन० बी० ओ० को जाता है और वर्क्स ऐंड हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री को जाता है।

जहाँ तक निर्माण कला का प्रश्न है, इस को समाजवादी दृष्टिकोण से जरूर देखना होगा। होता यह है कि आज जो कारों में चलने वाले लोग हैं, उन को दफ्तरों से एक मील पर रहने की जगह मिलती है जो साइकिलों पर चलने वाले हैं उनको दस मील पर जगह मिलती है और जो पैदल चलने वाले हैं उन को 15 मील पर जगह मिलती है। अगर हम को समाजवादी दृष्टिकोण से देखना है तो पैदल चलने वाले जो लोग हों, उन के मकान सब से नजदीक हों और कार में चलने वाले लोगों के मकान सब से दूर होने चाहिये।

आज जो नये-नये शहर हैं, जब तक वह बिल्कुल स्लम नहीं बन जाते, तब तक उन को एन्ग्रैड का शहर नहीं बनाया जाता है। जैसे मोरार, लखर और ग्वालियर को मिला कर एक बड़ा शहर बन गया, तो उस को एन्ग्रैड का शहर बना दिया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन उस को नहीं बनाया जायेगा जब तक वहाँ पर बहुत बड़ी आबादी नहीं हो जाती, हालांकि वह ए-

ग्रैड की आबादी का हो चुका है। इसी तरह से जबलपुर है, इन्दौर है। उन को भी एन्ग्रैड का हो जाना चाहिये। यह नियम है कि इतनी आबादी बढ़ जाय तो उस को एन्ग्रैड का शहर बना दिया जाना चाहिये। जैसे-जैसे इन शहरों की आबादी बढ़ रही है और तेजी से बढ़ रही है उस के अनुसार हमको उन्हें मान्यता देनी चाहिये।

यह सही बात है कि इस देश में जितने लोग आ रहे हैं सब अशोक होटल का जिक्र करते हैं। अशोक होटल का उतना प्रश्न नहीं है। असल में वहाँ दो ठेकेदारों की लड़ाई है। एक को मिले, एक को न मिले, यह भयङ्ग है। अशोक होटल कोई हमारे लिये आदर्श नहीं है। हमें जनता के लिये साधारण लोगों के लिये होटल बनाने चाहिये। आज कल यूथ होस्टल हैं, वाई० डब्ल्यू० सी० ए० है, वाई० एम० सी० ए० है, यह बन रहे हैं। जाति-बिरादरी के नाम पर होटल बन रहे हैं और उन को सरकार से पैसा मिलता है। क्यों न राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विद्यार्थियों के लिये, पत्रकारों के लिये, शिक्षकों के लिये, रहने की व्यवस्था की जाय? होस्टेल्स भी बनाये जायें, और सारे देश में उन को बनाना चाहिये। जब कभी यहाँ चर्चा होगी तो बड़े होटलों की होगी। इस में मुझे कोई शक नहीं है कि कुछ गलतियाँ हो सकती हैं, लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर पर गलतियाँ लादी जाती हैं। यहाँ जब जनपथ होटल में किसी प्राइवेट सेक्टर के आदमी की कंटेरिंग थी, तो बड़ी अच्छी थी, जब उस को हटाया गया तो कंटेरिंग खराब हो गयी। हम आज एक भ्रमभावत से गुजर रहे हैं। न पूरे तौर पर पब्लिक सेक्टर को अपना पाये हैं और न प्राइवेट सेक्टर को। प्राइवेट सेक्टर आज टूट रहा है। वह जनता के हित में कभी नहीं हो सकता। उस से जो लालच हम को है, जो लगाव है, उस से हम अलग नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। हमें इस और ध्यान देना चाहिये।

आज अस्पतालों और स्कूलों की हालत भी बड़ी खराब है। हजारों स्कूल आज टेंटों में मौजूद है। कम से कम उन को तो अच्छा मौका

[श्री शशिभरण बाजपेयी]

मिले। जो बच्चे अच्छे और होनहार होने वाले है देश के लिये, उन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ तो हो। मैं ने दिल्ली शहर को देखा है कि वहां पटरियां पर लोग बैठते हैं, जहां पर बच्चों को स्कूल के लगे जाते हैं और वे बीमार हो जाते हैं, जहां पर सीलन होती है, जहां पर बुरी हालत है वहां दम घुटता है शिक्षकों का भी और विद्यार्थियों का भी।

जहां तक अस्पतालों का सवाल है, उन को काफी बढ़ाना चाहिये क्योंकि अस्पतालों की आवश्यकता है। इस का सिर्फ दिल्ली ही केन्द्र न हो, सारे देश में उन का फैलाव होना चाहिये। जब कभी आप किसी चीज का निर्माण करें, चाहे स्कूलों का निर्माण करें चाहे अस्पतालों को करें, दृष्टिकोण यह होना चाहिये कि उस से गरीब लोगों का ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ हो। जहां तक इस का सवाल है, अब तक आप की निर्माण कला शहरों में ही रही है। लेकिन अब हम को गांवों तक पहुँचना होगा। इस मिनिस्ट्री का दृष्टिकोण भी अब गांवों की तरफ हो गया है लेकिन आज कारखानों में टनों लोहा पड़ा हुआ है। लोग कहते हैं कि उस को बेचने की जगह नहीं है। उस लोहे से अगर हम गांवों में 12 बाई 12 के स्टोरेज बना दें तो हम वृहत् से बचेंगे और बीमारियों से बचेंगे। उस के नीचे अच्छा सीमेंट लगा कर हर एक किसान को अगर दिया गया तो किसान खरीदेगा क्योंकि गांवों के अन्दर उस की जरूरत होगी। आप उस के लिये सब्सिडी दीजिये। जितने आप के इंजीनियर्स हैं उन से काम लीजिये। अगर आप की नीति गांवों की ओर रही तो एक भिलाई का लोहा नहीं, दो भिलाई का लोहा सिर्फ इस योजना में लग जायेगा। इस ओर भी आप को देखना चाहिये। गांवों में प्रापर वेअरहाउसिंग सामूहिक तौर पर ही नहीं, व्यक्तिगत तौर पर भी अगर यह मिनिस्ट्री दे सके, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

एक चीज मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। जो भारतीय केन्या से आ रहे हैं उन के पास पैसा

बहुत है। अगर वह इस देश में जमीन ले कर मकान बनाना चाहें तो उन को हमें इस की सुविधायें देनी चाहियें। मुझे आशा है कि मिनिस्ट्री इस पर ध्यान देगी।

जो हमारा डिस्पोजल का माल है वह हम को विदेशों में ज्यादा से तादाद में भेजना चाहिये। मुझ से रेलवे मंत्री बतला रहे थे कि कई करोड़ रुपयों की रेलवे की पटरियां पड़ी हैं, उन्हें कोई खरीदने वाला नहीं है। जो भवन निर्माण हो रहा है, अगर उस में कोआर्डिनेशन हो, तो यह पटरियां भवन निर्माण के काम में आ सकती हैं और उन को काम में लाया जा सकता है।

डिस्पोजल का माल समय पर विदेशों को भेजना चाहिये क्योंकि बहुत से देशों की जनता आज लोहे के लिये तरसती है।

आखीर में एक बात की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश में जो ठेकेदारी प्रथा है उस को तोड़ने की इस मिनिस्ट्री ने बहुत कोशिश की है क्योंकि इस प्रथा से करप्शन कभी भी दूर नहीं हो सकता है। चाहे ईमानदार से ईमानदार इंजीनियर हों, वह उन लोगों के चक्कर में आ जाते हैं। उन के हाथ इतने लम्बे होते हैं कि उन को काबू में कर पाना मुश्किल है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मजदूरों की कोई ऐसी संस्था बने जो सारे देश में भवन निर्माण का काम करे। सारे देश में भवन निर्माण का जो समाजवादी दृष्टिकोण है उस के लिये देश के मेहनतकश लोगों को लगाया जाय ताकि जो मेहनत के फूल आज दिल्ली शहर में नजर आते हैं वह गांवों की ओर जायें और उन क्षेत्रों की तरक्की हो।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पूरे देश में जो बड़ी आवादी आज गांवों में रह रही है उसमें आज के तकनीकी विकास के जरिये जो बड़ी फैक्ट्रियों ने वहां के कारीगरों को पकड़ कर खेत मजदूर बना दिया है, उन सब के लिये आवास के सम्बन्ध में जो

मकान बनाने के लिये आज तक मदद दी गई है वह तो एक राजनीतिक रिश्तत मात्र है। उससे किसी का भला होने वाला नहीं है। मैं तो सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहूंगा कि चक्रवर्दी के जरिये जो जमीन छुड़ाई गई है उन जमीनों को प्रधानों ने बेच लिया है। यह सरकार सिर्फ इतना काम कर सकती है कि गाँवों के चारों तरफ की जमीन ऐक्वायर कर के किसानों को उनका मुनासिब मुआवजा बाजार भाव पर देकर छोटे प्लॉट काट कर भूमिहीन लोगों को अनुदान देकर बाजार भाव पर दे। अगर वह ऐसा कर सकती है तो बड़ी कृपा होगी क्योंकि मकान बनाने का काम तो भारत सरकार एक साल में भी नहीं कर सकेगी। अगर सरकार इस काम में जुट जाय तो मैं समझूंगा कि उसमें कुछ छक्कल बाकी है। यह जो दृष्टिकोण है यह सारे देश को तवाह कर रहा है।

इस देश के अन्दर जितने शहर बस रहे हैं, जितनी कालोनीज बसाई जा रही हैं उनमें जो आवादी होती है उसका 80 प्रतिशत गरीब और मेहनत कश लोग होते हैं जोकि उन शहरों को जिन्दा रखा करते हैं। लेकिन उन कालोनीज में रहने वालों में जो अस्सी परसेंट ये काम करने वाले लोग होते हैं, मेहनतकश लोग होते हैं इनकी एक प्रतिशत भी आवादी आपको नहीं मिलेगी। एक फ्रांसीसी विशेषज्ञ ने चंडीगढ़ को बसाया। वड़ा खूबसूरत शहर है। हिन्दुस्तान के लोग उसकी बड़ी तारीफ करते हैं। शहरों में रहने वाले बड़े लोगों के लिए तो वह बहुत खूबसूरत शहर है लेकिन उस शहर को चलाने के लिए जिन मेहनतकशों की जरूरत पड़ रही है वृत्ति उनके लिए कोई जगह उस शहर में नहीं है, इसलिए वह सबसे महंगे शहरों में से एक है। जहां तक पुरानी दिल्ली का सम्बन्ध है, वहां तो मुहल्ले बने हुए थे उन लोगों के बसने के लिए, लेकिन आज चाहे नया कलकत्ता हो या नई दिल्ली हो या नया कोई

और शहर हो, पूरे देश में दृष्टिकोण सरकार का इस तरह से चलता है कि बड़े लोगों के लिये कोठीनुमा, बंगलेनुमा कालोनीज बस्ती चली जायें लेकिन जो अस्सी प्रतिशत जनता है उसके लिये कोई जगह न दी जाये। परिणाम यह होता है कि रेल के जरिये लोग आते हैं, साइकिलों पर लोग आते हैं। और आकर भुगियां भोंपड़ियां बना कर रहने लग जाते हैं, फुट पाथ्स पर लोग सोने लग जाते हैं। उसके बाद राजनीतिक भाषण और डिसकशंज होते हैं उन गरीब आदमियों का क्या होगा ? उन गरीबों का तो सत्यानाश आपने उस दिन कर दिया जिस दिन आपने किसी गरीब आदमी के लिए कोई जगह सुरक्षित नहीं की। यह जो दोषपूर्ण नीति आपने पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में अपनाई है, गरीब आदमी इसका शिकार हुए।

अब सवाल पैदा होता है कि करना क्या चाहिये ? जितनी कालोनीज आप बसा रहे हैं, वहां अगर आप अस्सी प्रतिशत जगह सुरक्षित इन लोगों के लिए नहीं कर सकते हैं तो जो बीस प्रतिशत आदमी हैं उनको आप आधी जगह दे दो और आधी यानी पचास प्रतिशत तो इन अस्सी प्रतिशत के लिए सुरक्षित आप करो। वहां छोटे छोटे प्लेट, सस्ते किराये पर, सब-सिडाइज करके आप उनको दें। बड़े आदमियों से आप उन पैसे का पैसा लें। नहीं तो आप अपने पास से करें। आप इसको कर सकते हैं लेकिन करना नहीं चाते हैं। आपके दिमाग में जो नई दिल्ली का नया नक्शा बन रहा है या बम्बई, कलकत्ता आदि का नया नक्शा बन रहा है अगर वह कार्यान्वित हो गया तो बीस साल के बाद क्या नतीजा निकलेगा ? जो मेहनत नहीं कर सकते हैं, जो सिर्फ रहना चाहते हैं और आराम से रहना चाहते हैं वे तो इन कालोनीज में रह लेंगे लेकिन जो मेहनत करने वाले लोग हैं वे पचास मील से आया करेंगे। समझ में नहीं आता कि किस तरह से आकर वे इन शहरों का काम चला पायेंगे। यह एक बुनियादी खराबी है हमारे यहां की प्लानिंग की

[श्री महाराज सिंह भारती]

श्रीर हमारे सोचने की। इस की तरफ इन्होंने गौर ही नहीं किया है। आज तक इन्होंने यही सोचा है कि कैसे ज्यादा पैसा मिलेगा, कैसे जो प्लैट ये बना रहे हैं या जमीन बेच रहे हैं उसके दाम इनको कैसे ज्यादा मिलेंगे, कैसे वे महंगे बिकेंगे। बड़े आदमियों को किस तरह से रिहैबिलिटेड किया जाए यही इन्होंने आज तक सोचा है लेकिन इन बड़े आदमियों के लिए साग सब्जी देने वाले भी चाहियें, कपड़े धोने वाले भी चाहियें, मजदूरी करने वाले भी चाहियें, रोजमर्रा की चीजें ख़ूटाने के लिए अस्सी प्रतिशत जो देश की जनता है और जिसके बिना काम नहीं चल सकता है, उसके बारे में आज तक इन्होंने नहीं सोचा है। वे कहां से आयेंगे, इस पर इन्होंने गौर नहीं किया है।

ये यूरोप की नकल करते हैं। यूरोप में यह समस्या नहीं है। लेकिन यहां यह समस्या है। लेकिन आज तक इस पर सोचा नहीं गया है। अभी भी वक्त है। नाश तो आपने कर ही दिया है मुल्क का लेकिन सर्वनाश न करो। अभी भी गुंजाइश है और आप थोड़ी सी तबदीली अपनी नीति में ला सकते हैं। आप पुराने मकान तोड़ रहे हैं कनाटप्लेस के नजदीक। पता नहीं वहां आप क्या बनाने वाले हैं। लेकिन में सुझाव देता हूँ कि वहां चाहे सात मंजिले या आठ मंजिले आप मकान बनायें लेकिन उनको एक एक कमरे वाले आप बनायें, एक एक कमरे वाले वहां पर आप प्लैट बनायें और दस पंद्रह रुपये किराये वाले आप बनायें और उन लोगों के लिए बनायें जो भूमिगतों और भूतपट्टियों में पड़े हुए हैं या जो शहर में गन्दी गलियों के अन्दर एक कोठरी में रह रहे हैं और उस एक कोठरी में दस दस और बीस बीस आदमी सो रहे हैं, उन लोगों के लिये बनायें जो स्लमज में रह रहे हैं अभी भी वक्त है और अग्रयन्दा आप जे कालोनियाँ बसायें उनमें आप इन लोगों को बसाने का इन्तजाम करें अब भी अगर यह सरकार नहीं चेती और इन लोगों का इसने

ख्याल नहीं किया, इनकी इस सरकार ने उपेक्षा की तो मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि एक विषम परिस्थिति पैदा हो जाएगी और आप धिर जाओगे और उसके बाद जो परिणाम निकलेंगे वे भयंकर होंगे। फिर सरकार कहेगी कि यह राजनीतिक नेताओं का काम है। लेकिन इसके दोषी आप ही होंगे। आप लगाने वाली ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर रहे हैं जिसमें इस मुल्क के अन्दर विस्फोट हो जाए और गरीब आदमी परेशान होकर अराजकता की तरफ बढ़ें। अगर ऐसा होता है तो इसके लिए पूरे तौर पर आप जिम्मेवार होंगे।

कुछ साल पहले हमने एक कानून बनाया था कि जिसके पास अपना मकान हो या जिसने अपना मकान बना लिया हो उसको सरकार मकान का एलाटमेंट नहीं करेगी इसको कैसे बदला गया? ऐसा हुआ कि इन जिम्मेदार महकमों के एक जिम्मेदार अफसर का मकान बन रहा होगा। अब उनको फिर हुई कि इस कानून के तुम भी शिकार हो जाओगे। चुनावों उसने प्रस्ताव भेज दिया कि जिस के पास अपना मकान हो उसको भी सरकारी मकान मिल जाया करे। इस पर आपने उस कानून को बदल दिया। सरकारी नीति का निर्धारण राजनीतिज्ञ नहीं करते हैं, बड़े बड़े सरकारी अफसर करते हैं। परिणाम यह हुआ कि आज ऐसे लोगों की तादाद बहुत ज्यादा है जिनके पास अपने मकान हैं लेकिन फिर भी जो सरकारी मकानों रह रहे हैं। अगर आप उनको मकानों उचके में भेज दें तो उन मकानों को दूसरे कर्मचारियों को दिया जा सकता है।

ऐसे भी बड़े-बड़े अफसर आज भी हैं जो कि बाबुओं के मकानों के अन्दर बैठे हुए हैं जो मकान छोटे आदमियों को मिलने चाहियें, उनके अन्दर बैठे हुए हैं। वृत्ति वे नजदीक हैं दफतर के इस वास्ते वे उनमें बैठे हुए हैं। बाबुओं को अब वे मकान एलाट हों तो कैसे हों। यह ठीक है कि उनको थोड़ा सा फाल्टू किराया देना

पड़ता है। अगर थोड़े से फालतू किराये की जगह सरकार यह पैनलटी लगा दे कि अगर कोई बड़ा अफर बाबू के मकान को लेकर बैठता है तो उसे ढाई सौ रुपया महीना किराया देना पड़ेगा तो आप देखेंगे कि सारे के सारे अफर उनमें से भाग जयेंगे। जो कार से आ जा सकते हैं उनको तो आफिस के नजदीक जगह रहने के लिए दे दी जाती है, वे तो दूर कालोनीज में रहना नहीं चाहते हैं लेकिन जो साइकल से आने वाले हैं उनको दूर कालोनीज में फैंक दिया जाता है। इस तरह की जो नीति अपनाई जाती है, इस में किसी व्यक्ति विशेष का दोष नहीं है। यह तो नीति का दोष है जिस की बजह से गांव से लेकर शहर तक के सभी गरीब आदमी परेशान हैं, मेहनत कश लोग जो हैं, वे परेशान हैं। जो आपका काम करना चाहते हैं उनको आप रहने के लिए जगह नहीं देते हैं। ऐसा क्यों होता है? इस वास्ते यह होता है कि अमरीका और यूरोप की तरफ हम देखते हैं। जब हम ऐसा करते हैं तो हमारा दिमाग खराब हो जाता है उनका जो जीवन है, जो उनका रहन सहन है उसकी जब पूरे तौर पर नकल हिन्दुस्तान में करने की कोशिश की जाती है तो सारा ममला चौपट हो जाता है। नई दिल्ली में मकानों के अन्दर इतनी जगह मौजूद है कि अगर हम चाहें तो बहुत से लोगों को वहां आबाद कर सकते हैं।

एक नया प्लान बन रहा है। यही मन्त्रालय उसको बना रहा है। पूरा नाम तो उसका मैं ठीक से नहीं बता सकूंगा लेकिन शायद उस को दिल्ली के सिए नेशनल प्लान कहा जाता है। इसके तहत उत्तर प्रदेश के दो जिले मुकम्मिल तौर पर, मेरठ और बुलन्दशहर लेने की बात है, कुछ जिले हरियाना के लेने की बात है और कुछ तहसीलें राजस्थान की लेने की बात है और इनको इसलिए लिया जा रहा है की 1980 तक दिल्ली की आबादी 80-82 लाख हो जाएगी और इस आबादी को बसाने के लिए इनकी जगह चाहिये। गुड़ तो खायेंगे लेकिन गुड़यानी की आत। कोई किसी के यहां

छाछ मांगने गया। उसने हाथ और लोटा पीछे कर रखा था। अब वह कमर ऊंची करके कंसे खड़ा हो सकता था। कोई खास बात तो थी नहीं लेकिन क्योंकि उस को शर्म आती थी इस वास्ते उसने हाथ और लोटा पीछे कर के रख छोड़ा था। यही बात आपकी है। अगर वाकई में दिल्ली को इन इलाकों की जरूरत है और इन इलाकों के बिना दिल्ली का काम नहीं चल सकता है तो फिर लोटा पीछे क्यों रखे हुए हो क्यों हिम्मत के साथ उत्तर प्रदेश और हरयाणा से नहीं कहते हो कि इन इलाकों को दिल्ली को दे दो। दिल्ली की सारी तकलीफ हमें पहुँचती है लेकिन दिल्ली से कोई आराम हमें नहीं मिलता है। मैं मेरठ से आता हूँ। हमें दिल्ली की सारी तकलीफ पहुँचती है और दिल्ली का कोई आराम नहीं मिलता है। सब्जी आप हमारी लेंगे लेकिन डिबेलेपमेंट उत्तर प्रदेश करेगा। दूध हमारे यहां से लेंगे लेकिन डेबेलपमेंट उत्तर प्रदेश करेगा। सभी चीजें हम से लेंगे लेकिन जो बोझा है वह उत्तर प्रदेश पर पड़ेगा। पानी दिल्ली को चाहिये पानी के लिए और ट्यूबवैल मेरठ के अन्दर लगेंगे। इतना सब कुछ होने पर भी दिल्ली की कुछ जिम्मेदारी नहीं। मजे मारने के लिए दिल्ली और तकलीफ पाने के लिए हम, यह काम चलने वाला नहीं है। या तो आप दिल्ली को सीमित रखें और दिल्ली को सीमित नहीं रखते हैं और उसका विस्तार करना चाहते हैं तो कान खोल कर सुन लो कि बीस साल से जिस तरह यह मामला चलता आ रहा है, इसको ऐसे चलते नहीं रहने दिया जा सकता है। या तो इन इलाकों का राजनीतिक हस्तान्तरण हो जाना चाहिये वरना हमारी वह जो पोझिशन आप करना चाहते हैं कि जिस के साथ हमारी शादी हुई है उसके साथ हम न रहें और किसी दूसरे के साथ रहें, तो इसको बरदास्त नहीं किया जा सकेगा। शादी जिस ने की है वह कहेगा कि तू क्या मेरे साथ रह रही है जो मैं तेरी देख भाल करूँ और जो दूसरा है वह कहेगा कि मैं तुम्हारी देख भाल क्यों करूँ।

[श्री महाराज सिंह भारती]

क्या मैं तुम्हें मोड़ बांध कर लाया हूँ ? अगर आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो इसके नतीजे बड़े खराब होंगे ।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी नीति को इस तरह से बदला जाए कि गांव और शहरों में जो अस्सी प्रतिशत मेहनत कश लोग हैं उनको बसाने का हो ।

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while speaking on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, my hon. friend, Shri Prem Chand Verma, has made certain categorical charges and I hope the Ministry will pointedly refer to them and answer those charges. Otherwise, we are inclined to accept the version given by the hon. Member because we take it very seriously.

When some hon. Members are elevated to the position of Ministers they get puffed up. That sort of feeling has come over this Minister, Shri Jaganatha Rao also. He has been placed in charge of a very big department and I do not know whether he is capable enough to discharge his duties to the extent required. Chicken-heartedness will not do in this Ministry, because here corruption is rampant and its eradication requires a heavy hand.

A person who is very, very capable and stern, and not a man of the goody-goody type, will be achieving something particularly in this Ministry.

16 00 hrs.

Corruption is prevalent. It is famous that percentages come for the lowest to the highest. I do not know to what extent, at least 1 per cent, 2 per cent or 5 per cent this hon. Minister has done anything to eradicate that. Has he evolved any formula or scheme and put it before this Parliament ? To my knowledge it is not there. Therefore I feel that he is not capable for this Ministry and I have no expectations from him.

Take one instance. The ministers' houses are at a stone's throw. He has never cared to go and see the ministers'

flats, whether they are properly attended to .. (Interruption)

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : No minister complained.

SHRI SONAVANE : I think, you can be arrogant also, for which we are blaming you. You are incapable of doing anything.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : I do not care for your remarks.

SHRI SONAVANE : We also do not care for your Ministry and we will see that you quit this Ministry.

The MPs flats are close by. The previous Minister cared to go and look into their grievances. But he has not cared. Overhead tanks have been there for 20 years and they were never attended to. Leakages were there ; water goes on flowing and poor MPs are made to pay Rs. 30, Rs. 40, Rs. 50. For what ? There is a cell opened here, called complaint counter. We are making complaints. I have made two or three complaints, with no use. He says that every day complaints are attended. All these things are there only to speak about.

Then, the MPs flats were constructed 16 or 17 years ago. All the capital expenditure has been recovered but still we are being charged heavily by way of rent, furniture, this and that. This is profiteering. We have many times pleaded that some reduction should be done but they have not taken into account our request.

Then, there are some requests from the owners of flats which had been requisitioned. There is a legal right on the side of the owners that after a certain period those flats which had been requisitioned would be derequisitioned. Requests are being made and those reasonable requests are not being acceded to. The Ministry or the Minister feels that if these people are aggrieved they should go to the court. What does the Minister care is they go to the court and the State is required to spend a lot of money on litigation, because the money does not come out of their pockets? So, I say that whatever reasonable requests are there, they should be acceded to. If

the moral and legal right is on the side of the person whose flat has been requisitioned, it should be derequisitioned in time so that no harassment is caused to the public and the State is not unnecessarily required to waste money.

With whatever vehemence or earnestness we have spoken, I feel that if these words are not taken in the right spirit, the work of this Ministry will continue as it is and there would not be any improvement. The Minister has to become firm, stern and above the influence of these officers. Polite he has to be; he cannot afford to be arrogant. Therefore, I request that things should be taken in that spirit and the allegations made by my hon. friend should be replied to.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply takes pride in calling itself a landlord of the estates of Government of India. On p. 32 of the Report, the Ministry itself has admitted it. It says :

"As the landlord, the Government in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply has two agencies for seeing to the maintenance, care and custody, and administration of the Estates".

While our Government is going to abolish landlordism, this Ministry claims that they are becoming a landlord. With an annual expenditure of Rs. 75 crores, this landlord will be considered as the biggest landlord in the country. If this is the way the Ministry takes pride in its work, I would demand immediate abolition of this landlordism without paying any compensation.

Every project under this Ministry is an example of colossal waste. Crores of rupees are drained out of our economy in the name of public works which has provided an ideal hunting ground for corrupt officials. In Delhi, people say, if you want to own an estate, join the Directorate of Estate and within five years, you can have an estate in Delhi.

The Hindustan Housing Factory and National Building Construction Corporation are two companies under the Ministry which are deteriorating in their functioning. The officials have done a lot of statistical manipulation to show a rosy picture of the

performance. However, such artificial cosmetics cannot hide the ugly face of these companies. The Hindustan Housing Factory with a share capital of Rs. 49 lakhs has a reserve of Rs. 8 lakhs for doubtful debts. Who is responsible for this? What was the Ministry doing when it was accumulating to such a height?

In the performance statement of the Hindustan Housing Factory given on p. 95 of the Demands for Grants the Ministry however mentions the doubtful debt as Rs. 800 lakhs! First I thought it was a printing mistake but there is no mention of this in the Errata given along with this Report. For the officials of this Ministry a difference of two zeros does not mean anything because it is a landlord. I want to know what is the actual doubtful debt and why it is allowed to be accumulated in such a manner.

At the same time, the allocation of the India Press, Koratty in Kerala, in 1968-69 is Rs. 1.4 lakhs only.

The Ministry takes pride in installing telephones in the bath-rooms and piped music system in Ashoka Hotel. A number of Members have spoken about these things here. However, it does not have adequate funds for building schools for children in Delhi. Thousands of children are, therefore, compelled to study in tents, braving heat during summer, rains during monsoons and cold during winter. The Government employees and industrial workers are not provided with adequate housing accommodation but crores of rupees are spent in demolishing old office buildings and constructing new ones.

In Delhi, thousands of poor families have been uprooted by demolishing jhuggis and jhopris under the slum clearance scheme without providing any alternative accommodation. These people working as daily wage earners are forced to live on streets as they have no funds to construct even temporary huts for shelter. Such a callousness was not shown to the poor people in Delhi even during the days of Aurangzeb and Bahadur Shah.

The affairs of C.P.W.D. have been raised many times in this House. The four letters of C.P.W.D. actually stand for corruption, pilferage, waste and drain, and they describe correctly the existing state of affairs in this organisation. The C.P.W.D.

[Shri E. K. Nayanar]

is also rightly called as contractors paradise. These contractors are playing havoc in the capital city, right under the nose of the Minister. They, obviously, cannot do this unless they are in league with the higher officials who also get a share in the booty. It is not surprising to note that during 1967, out of 514 cases scrutinised by the Ministry, in 96 cases inquiry was not considered necessary and in 344 cases the matter was dropped after a show of inquiry. This clearly shows how persons responsible for lapses are tolerated and the vigilance apparatus is simply a hoax.

About the Stationery and Printing Department, the less said the better. In the name of reorganisation, centralised purchases are stopped and powers are given to local officials to purchase stores directly. This has given a new weapon of corruption in the hands of regional bosses, and jobs of thousands of employees are insecure. However, the Government stick to their decision and are not prepared to re-think in the matter.

In Coimbatore—I will raise one instance here—even when Members of Parliament draw the attention of the Government to serious lapses committed by officials, the Government fails to move swiftly. I will give this example. In Coimbatore press, the manager is shamelessly using his official position to indulge in all sorts of corrupt practices, and he is emboldened by the attitude of the Government. This official was involved in a serious scandal which has enraged all the employees in the Press, but the Ministry is not moved by it at all. I will give you that instance. The Manager of that Press took two young lady employees, charming lady employees, in a jeep with a blade for cutting the paper, and was going to the Koratty Printing Press. The jeep collided with the Kerala State Transport bus, and that is how it became to public knowledge. At last, he reached, but nothing was known about the ladies. That issue was raised here by one of the Members, but our Minister did not allow that question and he did not consider it to be a serious matter. Even now the employees are enraged there. As I said, at last he reached Koratty Printing Press, but about the

ladies, I do not know where they have gone.....

AN. HON. MEMBER : They would have been dropped on the way.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : May be.

As I was saying, this official was involved in a serious scandal which has enraged all the employees in the Press but the Ministry is not moved by it at all. He used his official position to compel two female employees in the Press to travel with him for a pleasure trip in the jeep owned by the Government. This jeep met with an accident on the way and hence, it became public knowledge. The feelings of the entire people in the area are aroused due to this scandal but the Minister rejected the question in Parliament on the ground that it was a minor issue. This is how the Government is protecting notorious and degenerate officials.

Therefore, there is an urgent need to investigate into the working of the entire Ministry and to put an end to the colossal waste of public funds, and abolish this landlordism without any compensation.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah) : I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. On this occasion, it would be profitable for us to look at the working of the different Departments of this Ministry. I will now present, through you, to this House certain symbolic examples on how these Departments are working. In the 21st Report of the Public Accounts Committee, on Page 42, it is reported :

“It is unfortunate that the Government had to incur a loss of Rs. 2 lakhs in the disposal of certain marine engines and spares owing to the wrong description of stores in the tender enquiry...”

“The Committee are also not happy to note that the Directorate General, Supplies and Disposals, took about a year to invite tenders for the sale and removal of stores declared surplus by Naval Headquarters.”

This is one example.

There is another example on page 50,

"The Committee regret to note that the firm on whom an order for Rs. 1.69 lakhs of vests was placed supplied only 0.42 lakh vests by the stipulated date. Although the Purchase Organisation had on hand much cheaper offers on the date of default, the Directorate General Supplies and Disposals, granted an extension of the delivery period to the defaulting firm with a nominal reduction of 6 per cent in the price and this ultimately resulted in extra expenditure of Rs. 2.08 lakhs."

There is another example on page 80 of the PAC report.

It is a revealing document. The Supply Department was working a contract for the Supply of 436 bales of B-twill bags, placed by the Director General, Supplies and Disposals on a firm on 27 March, 1952 provided for delivery of goods in three equal instalments due in April 1952 was accepted, the goods tendered against the second instalment during April to June 1952. While the first instalment due in May 1952 were rejected and an advance of Rs. 99,294 which was drawn by the company was deducted from the payment due in respect of other orders to the firm. But this amount had to be refunded to the company by a court order.

One other aspect I have to bring through you, Sir, to the notice of this hon. House. The Committee have gathered an impression from the Ministry's note that the Inspection Centre of the India Supply Mission set up at Dusseldorf has not really achieved underlying objective, namely, to facilitate the inspection of stores ordered in West European countries and to reduce the expenditure on inspection originally carried out from London. The Committee note that the recommendation of the Director General, India Supply Mission, London, to close down the Centre, was not given effect to resulting in a loss of £ 11,000 annually. I am glad that Mr. Tiwary referred to that Foreign Supply Mission.

Now I come to the Works Division. This Division was re-organized on the officer-oriented pattern in October 1965.

But the work was found to suffer considerably and it was decided that this officer-oriented system must be given a good-bye, But nothing was done so far.

Then we come to the C.P.W.D. works. There is something rotten in the State of

Denmark. The bunch of cut motions that is before the House enumerate the failures of this Department and, therefore, it is useless to speak about the failures of this Department. The Central Public Works Department is the agency of the Central Government operating throughout the country and they are in technical control over the public works departments of the Union Territories, look after the maintenance of National Highways in Delhi and Highways in Sikkim, have jurisdiction over certain roads in the North Eastern Frontier Agency and in Sikkim, other than Border Roads maintained by the Director General of Border Roads and the Road works financed from the Central Road Fund in Delhi. All these are in charge of the C.P.W.D. But, Sir, even then because of certain failures on the part of the C.P.W.D., works were not being executed speedily and there occurred bottlenecks and in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption headed by Mr. K. Santhanam, a study team was set up in August 1964 under the Chairmanship of Shri N. Govinda Reddy, a Member of the Rajya Sabha. The Team also examined the procedure of the Public Works Department and examined the delays that occurred and the bottlenecks and the administrative failures. They recommended very strongly that the Surveyor of Works Organization, both at the Zonal level and the Circle level should be bifurcated into two units, one for quantity surveying and the other for structural designing. This bifurcation is not given effect to.

Then I wish to draw the attention of the Ministry to one factor. In the Parliament House itself, C.P.W.D. works are there, those who are looking to the work of air-conditioning and other things. They are not given over-time that is given to all other employees attached to the Lok Sabha. This discrimination does not do any credit to the Ministry.

About accommodation, the condition, of slum dwellers is a standing shame on the performance of this Ministry. We are depending more and more on the activity of the private initiative for housing purposes and those people who have built houses rent them at fabulous rents. Practically, the income of most of the people is such that they cannot convert themselves into builders of houses and conditions to-day

[Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee]

are such that it is not possible for middle income or lower income group people. Therefore, efforts should be made to see that middle class people could build their own homes.

There is one other point to which I wish to refer. This is regarding the allocation of funds for the purposes of housing given to the State Governments. All this is being spent by the State Governments for some other purposes and they are diverting the same for other projects. Therefore the housing problem becomes much more acute. The Minister should therefore exercise more control about the problem of disbursement of the allocated funds for housing purposes. The Estimates Committee has rightly pointed out that in respect of rural housing scheme also this ministry has failed signally and they have expressed this desire that in the rural housing scheme the Ministry has practically failed and the progress made so far in the village housing project schemes has been negligible and that things should improve. Now, we know that some of the hotels which are run by the public undertakings are running at very heavy losses. The other public undertakings of housing factories and national building construction are not being run properly. All this should be looked into.

There is one other thing to which I would like to refer and that is regarding the accommodation for working girls. There are 50,000 working girls and the hostels for girls could provide accommodation to only 300. The All India women's organisation and the Y.W.C.A. could provide only 150 seats. So these working girls in the Central Government have no accommodation and they are working under conditions which are not very safe for them.

In this connection I would like to refer to a symbolic case of irregular promotion. This refers to a case of irregular promotion of one Shri Jadudhone Ghose, Foreman, Class III (Machine) to the post of Foreman Class I (Stereo) ignoring the claims of all others. This is a case which has happened in my constituency, Saragachi, Howrah Parliamentary Constituency. I wish the Minister should look into and see that justice is done. With these words I sup-

port the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya) : The Ministry that Shri Jaganatha Rao is heading has a rich legacy of corruption and favouritism and all that is associated with these two evils. He has been in charge of this ministry for the last one year and very harsh criticisms have been levelled, and pointed criticisms also, about various matters, both in the debate that has taken place today and earlier when questions have been raised on the functioning of this Ministry. A very senior Member, Shri Tiwari ji has made certain allegations against the working of our India Supply Missions both in the V.S.A. and elsewhere. I could associate myself with the criticisms levelled by Shri Tiwari. I have known how the India Supply Mission has been functioning in New York and in Washington D.C. In respect of most of them who are working in the India Supply Missions, their roots are not in India. They feel and they act as if they are the adopted children of the Government to which they are accredited. It is this mentality which has to be shattered. A new meaning is to be given to our supply missions all around the globe. It would be worth the time of the Minister to analyse the number of persons who are working in the India Supply Missions in New York and in Washington and in very many other places. It is overcrowded. I have gone to the India Supply Mission in Washington D.C. You just cannot get into that office. It is full with people every where. Most of the appointments that are made to these India Supply Missions are through our ambassadors. Probably a boy or a girl gets into the United States of America and for want of doing anything else they would like to get enrolled on the pay-rolls of the ISM which relates to the Government of India.

I demand that a thorough inquiry has to be instituted into the working of these India Supply Missions around the globe.

Coming back home, I would submit that the C.P.W.D. has been the grave offender, whether it is the rural housing programme which my hon. friend so eloquently has placed before the House, or the urban housing schemes particularly.

I plead for those low-paid employees of the Government of India and the State Governments, whose claims have to be given due respect and due regard.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti) : Let him say something for us also.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : At the end I shall speak about it. I shall talk about Shri Sheo Narain's problems at the end.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : And his own also.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : And about Shri Krishna's also.

The employees in the Central sector as well as the State sector certainly would need a greater consideration from this Ministry. They work under the most difficult circumstances. Especially when they work in Delhi in these horrible summers and the cold winters, we owe a duty to ourselves that we should certainly provide them with certain facilities, and the barest of these facilities is reasonable, decent and fair housing accommodation.

The Committee on Public Undertakings has made a report very recently on the way contracts have been negotiated with reference to the Ashoka Hotel, and the committee has made very grave criticisms. The Hotel authorities have neglected the lowest tender, and my hon. friend Shri M. L. Sondhi had drawn the attention of this House earlier to this question. The Committee on Public Undertakings has taken up that, and now they have produced a report, and in the report very serious charges have been levelled against this Ministry in regard to the way with the connivance of the officers, the lowest tender was rejected and certain rates were negotiated, and the architect came into the picture and how he was able to manoeuvre certain ad hoc arrangements and so on. These are very grave charges, and I am sure Shri Jagannatha Rao will stand the scrutiny of justice on this score.

When such allegations are made by committees of Parliament, the Ministry has to give that matter the topmost priority,

and the Ministry will have to satisfy us in regard to their *bona fides* and their integrity, especially when the integrity of the officers who are involved in this deal is in question.

Time and again, on the floor of this House many criticisms have been levelled, and with the passage of time the criticisms get into the back-door and no action is taken by the Central Government. That would be a very sad state of affairs. If criticisms and charges levelled by responsible Members of the legislature go unheeded and uninquered into, then I am constrained to observe that democracy and parliamentary system of government would not be effective.

Coming to the Department of Horticulture, to which again Shri D. N. Tiwary has referred, I would say that during the last three months that I have been in Delhi I find that very little work has been done by this Department of Horticulture even though Delhi possesses some nice gardens and they have to be taken care of. If the Central Government do not have the required personnel for the proper upkeep and maintenance of these gardens, I think they should invite experts from the States so that they could take care of these gardens.

In conclusion, I would like to sound a personal note with reference to the bungalows and flats that are allotted to Members of Parliament. Greater care and attention has to be given to these bungalows and flats. We Members of Parliament come and go; Members may come and they may go and never come back again; some of the lucky ones may come back. But the buildings remain here in Delhi and they have to be in a fit condition so that our successors could come and occupy these flats and buildings. I have to say that it has been my painful experience that most of the flats that are occupied by Members of Parliament have been neglected...

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi) : They are flat.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : They are flat, as my hon. friend puts it.

[Shri S. M. Krishna]

They are really flat and the Ministry will have to do something more. Their attitude has been lukewarm and they have to be a little more vigorous than what they are so that there would be proper upkeep of these M.Ps. flats.

Again some M.Ps. also have not been allotted flats as yet. Whenever such problems are placed in the hands of Shri Jaganatha Rao, I am sure he will give due consideration that the request of M.Ps. naturally demands.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : वह सोंधी कह कर मेरे लिए जिक्र कर रहे थे। That is wrong. That should be corrected.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Jaganatha Rao.

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : I thought my colleague should speak on certain aspects.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He ought to have intervened earlier. We have to conclude this debate at 5.10. Anyway, I do not mind.

Let him speak and let the Minister follow.

श्री जाजं फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कृपया मुझे पहले प्रश्न पूछ लेने दीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : *Prasna* also becomes more or less a short speech.

श्री जाजं फरनेन्डीज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां पर जो बहस चली है उस सिलसिले में मैं मन्त्री महोदय से एक ही जानकारी चाहता हूँ कि इंडियन सप्लाइ मिशन जो लंदन में है उसमें डाइरेक्टर की जगह पर जम्मू व कश्मीर राज्य के गवर्नर के लड़के श्री अमरजीत सहाय को और लोगों की सीनियरिटी को खत्म करके, तोड़ करके क्षिपिण कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया से उठा कर कई लोगों के कहने पर और बसिले पर

वहां इंडियन सप्लाइ मिशन में डाइरेक्टर बनाने की व्यवस्था क्या मंत्रालय ने की है ?

निर्माण, आवास तथा पुंति मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री इकबाल सिंह) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस मंत्रालय की बजट डिमांड्स के सिलसिले में जो हाउस में बहस हुई है वह मैं मानता हूँ कि एक काफी उपयोगी बहस हुई है। अपनी स्पीचों के दौरान मेम्बर्स ने कुछ बातें कही और कुछ सुझाव भी दिये। कुछ अच्छी बातें भी कही गईं। लेकिन जब मैं पिछले साल की बावत देखता हूँ तो पाता हूँ कि वह कुछ पिछली बातों को भूल गये हैं और साथ ही कुछ नई बातें पैदा हुई हैं। यह हमेशा होता रहता है कि जो काम हम करते जाते हैं उसका सिलसिला भूलते जाते हैं और कुछ नये कामों के सिलसिले में अपनी बात रखते हैं। यह एक अच्छी बात है।

सबसे पहले मैं हाउसिंग प्राबलम के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। यह हाउसिंग की समस्या सारे देश में रोटों, कपड़ों के बाद तीसरे नम्बर पर आती है। यह मकानों का समस्या तीसरे नम्बर पर आती है। अगर यह मकानों को सारे देश का समस्या हम हल करना है तो इस का हम तभी हल कर सकते हैं जबकि सारे देश के लिए हम एक कौमी पालिसी बना कर उस हल करने का प्रयत्न करें।

पिछले सालों में और दो फाइव इयर प्लान्स में हाउसिंग के बारे में जो काम हुआ है वह आप सब के सामने है लेकिन उसके बावजूद जितना होना चाहिए था उतना काम हो नहीं सका है। वह इसलिए नहीं हो सका कि हाउसिंग के लिए पिछले सालों में जो लोन दिया गया, हाउसिंग के लिए जितना रुपया स्टेट्स को दिया गया है उस रुपये को देने के बाद भी घूँ कि यह हाउसिंग स्टेट सबजैक्ट है राज्यों को इस काम

के ऊपर जितना ध्यान देना चाहिये था उतना उन्होंने नहीं दिया। स्टेट्स को हम कहते हैं कि इस पर ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करने के लिए अपने बजट में प्राविजन करें, वह इस हाउसिंग पर ज्यादा रकम खर्च करें लेकिन इसके बावजूद जितना रुपया खर्च करना चाहिए वह खर्च नहीं किया जाता है।

16.35 hrs.

[Shri Bal Raj Madhok in the Chair]

यर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान में 147 करोड़ रुपया हाउसिंग के लिए रखा गया था जब कि अब वह रकम कम हो कर सालाना तकरीबन 22 करोड़ रुपये पर आ गई है। यह हम सबके लिए एक ऐसी बात है जिस के बारे में हम को गम्भीरता पूर्वक सोचना चाहिए।

देश में अभी सात करोड़ घरों की कमी है। इसमें ऐसे पुराने घर भी शामिल हैं जिनकी मरम्मत करके काम चलाया जा सकता है। इस में 1600 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय है। जाहिर है कि यह काम एक दम से नहीं हो सकेगा और फेजेज में किया जायेगा। साथ ही हमें प्लानिंग कमीशन से इस काम के लिए और अधिक पैसे की मजूरी देने का अनुरोध भी करना पड़ेगा। मौजूदा रकम इस काम के लिए काफी नहीं है।

इसके अलावा यहां कुछ और बातें कही गईं। मुझे बड़ी खुशी हुई कि भुग्गी भोंपड़ी वालों के बारे में एक, दो भाइयों ने जिक्र किया लेकिन उन्होंने कुछ इस ढंग से इस बारे में कहा कि कुछ कहना है इसलिए कहते जाओ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप के डिपार्टमेंट से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है।

श्री इकबाल सिंह : हमारे मन्त्रालय से उस का ताल्लुक है। उन भुग्गी भोंपड़ी वालों के

लिए आलटरनेटिव मकान आदि बनाने की जिम्मेदारी हमारे विभाग पर आती है।

जहां तक भुग्गी, भोंपड़ी का सवाल है मैं इसको एक हियुमन प्राबलम समझता हूँ। यह भुग्गी भोंपड़ी वाले लोग ऐसे स्थानों पर कब्जा किये हुए बैठे हैं जहाँ कि बैठनेका उनको कोई हक नहीं है और वह उन से खाली करा कर और कामों के लिए इस्तेमाल में आनी हैं लेकिन यह हमें नहीं भूल जाना है कि यह एक हियुमन प्राबलम है और अगर हम से यह इंसानियत चली गई तो न तो यह मसला हल होगा और न ही उनकी तकलीफें हल हो सकती हैं।

इस सिलसिले में पिछले साल होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक कमेटी बनाई थी। जब उस की मीटिंग हुई तो तकरीबन तमाम मेम्बर्स जो कि इंटरस्टेड थे वह उसमें आयें थे और उस मीटिंग में कुछ फैसले किये गये। उस के बाद फिर उसको दुबारा देखा गया ताकि उसमें कोई सख्ती की बात न हो यह न हो कि हम एक बात को आख बन्द करके चलाना चाहते हैं और उससे दूसरी तरफ लोगों को जो तकलीफ होती है उस तकलीफ को हम देखना नहीं चाहते। जो बात तय की है उसे इस ढंग से लागू करना चाहते हैं ताकि यह चीज ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक इंसानियत के ढंग से की जा सके और साथ ही लोगों की तकलीफ भी दूर की जा सके। इस कमेटी ने कुछ मुत्तफिका सिफारिशें कीं। उन पर अमल शुरू हुआ। उस के बाद दुबारा जो जो कमियां थीं, जैसे एमेनिटीज कितनी दी जाय, क्या उसके स्टैन्डर्ड्स हों, इस पर उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट युनैनीमस थी। जितने भी मेम्बर्स उसमें थे सब उस पर मुत्तफिक थे। उसके बाद फिर उसके लिये एक कमेटी बनने लगी है। अगर हजार आदमी भुग्गी भोंपड़ियों में से उठाने हैं तो उन के लिए क्या बन्दीबस्त हो ? इसके लिये पहले से प्रबन्ध कर लिया जाय और उसके बाद उन्हें वहां से उड़ाया जाय।

[श्री इकबाल सिंह]

शशिभूषण वाजपेयी जी ने ऐसे भारतीयों की आवास समस्या का जिक्र किया जो कि भारत से बाहर रहते हैं और वहां से लौट कर यहां भारत में आते हैं। ऐसे बाहर से लौटने वाले भारतीयों को जमीन आदि की सुविधा देने के लिये उन्होंने कहा था। मैं उन्हें बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि उस सम्बन्ध में हमने एक स्कीम बनाई है और वह बहुत जल्द लागू करने वाले हैं। जो हिन्दुस्तानी हमारे बाहर के देशों में रहते हैं अगर वह हिन्दुस्तान के किसी शहर में मकान बना कर बसना चाहते हैं तो और वह जमीन की कीमत अपने विदेशी सिक्के में दें तो उन के बास्ते खास प्रबन्ध करने की हमारी योजना है। यह स्कीम पहले हम दिल्ली से शुरू करेंगे फिर इसे चंडीगढ़, बम्बई और कन्नकते आदि नगरों के लिए भी कर देंगे। आशा है कि यह स्कीम इस साल में चालू हो जायेगी ताकि बाहर से आने वाले हिन्दुस्तानियों के लिए इस देश के अन्दर उन्हें जमीन आदि की सुविधा मकाम बनाने के लिये दी जा सके और इस तरह से फॉरेन एक्चेंज भी हम उनसे हासिल कर सकते हैं। ऐसा होने से उन का नाता, रिश्ता इस देश के साथ बना रहेगा और भारत सरकार को फॉरेन एक्चेंज भी प्राप्त हो सकता है। दोनों तरफ फायदा हो सकता है।

कुछ भाइयों ने प्रिसेज के सिलसिले में दूसरी बातें कही। अभी हमने जो पिछले सेशन में लैन्जेज बिल पास किया है तो उसके बाद एक नयी प्राबलम सामने आई है कि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों ही भाषाओं में बहुत सी बातें छपेंगी, वह ज्यादा छपेंगी और वह ज्यादा छपनी की चाहिये। हिन्दी की छपाई के सिलसिले में हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा सारे प्रेसों में केपेसिटी बनानी है। कुछ हमने केपेसिटी दिल्ली के प्रेस में रिजर्व की है और कुछ नये प्रेस फरीदाबाद में की है और हमारी इस सिलसिले में कुछ

नये प्रेस लगाने की भी कोशिश है। वह सारा हम विचार कर रहे हैं। हम इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि जिस ढंग से हिन्दी का काम आता है उसके मुताबिक हम प्रिसेज में उसकी छपाई की केपेसिटी पैदा कर सकें और वह छपाई जल्द से जल्द पूरी हो जाय और उसमें किसी किस्म की भी देरी न हो। आशा है कि इस सिलसिले में कुछ होगा और अगर न भी हो तो भी जल्द से जल्द वह काम हो सके और उसमें किसी तरह की देरी न हो उसके लिये अगर हमें किसी और जगह से वह मैटर छपवाना पड़े तो उस का भी हम इंतजाम करेंगे। यह हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी अंगुवाष का काम इकट्ठा किया जा सके इसके लिये हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री नायनार ने कौमन्डर के प्रेस के बारे में कहा था। अब मेरा कहना यह है कि जिस दिन मेरे पास वह बिकायत पहुँची मैंने यहां से एक आदमी को उस के लिये भेजा और हम उस आदमी के खिलाफ एक जांच करवा रहे हैं। लेकिन एक चीज उसमें ब्यवय्य है। वह ट्रैड यूनियन का आदमी जिसने कि वह आरोप लगाया है वह खुद अपने को एक लैबर आफीसर की तरह पोज कर रहा था जो कि वह हकीकत में नहीं था। एलियेक्शन दोनों ही साइड से थे और दोनों साइड से इनक्वायरी कर रहे हैं और मैं माननीय सदस्य को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जिस का भी कसूर पाया जायेगा उस को सजा दिलवाई जायेगी और गलती करने वालों को सजा मिलनी ही चाहिए और जिसने कोई गलती नहीं की है उसको छोड़ दिया जायेगा...

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : May I know what steps the Government has taken against that manager ?

SHRI IQBAL SINGH : I had sent a man from here and we are holding an enquiry against that man. But one thing in this

aspect is there. The trade union person who has made the allegation was also posing as Labour Officer which he was not. Some girls came to the office of the manager asking, "I want employment," because there is a letter from another gentleman, an ex-MP, to his name saying that such and such a person is a Labour Officer. The allegations were from both sides, and we are holding an enquiry from both sides.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Is the Government prepared for an open enquiry? People are prepared to give evidence.

SHRI IQBAL SINGH : No open enquiry. I have confidence in myself.

इसके बाद कहा गया डिस्पोजल के बारे में। इसके सिलसिले में श्री शशि भूषण वाजपेयी और दूसरे दोस्तों ने भी कहा कि अगर हम दूसरे देशों को यह डिस्पोजल का माल भेज सकें तो इससे हम को बहुत फायदा होगा। इस सिलसिले में भी हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि इस को बाहर भेजा जा सके, खासकर मिडल ईस्ट को जिस में कि हम फारेन एक्सचेंज हासिल कर सकें। उम्मीद है कि इस साल ऐसा किया जा सकेगा।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी ने इंडियन सप्लाई मिशन के बारे में कहा कि जो आदमी ज्यादा हैं उन को कम कर दिया जाना चाहिये। हम इस सिलसिले में जितना कर सकते थे किया गया। 31 आदमी कम करने का फ़ैसला किया गया, 22 आदमी और कम किये जाने हैं। प्रुनिंग करने के बाद जितना हो सकेगा कम किया जायेगा। इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं कि अगर कोई ऐसा आदमी है जो बैठ कर तनख्वाह लेता है और इस देश पर बोझा बनता है तो उस को कम कर दिया जाना चाहिये।

श्री इन्द्रजीत मल्होत्रा (जम्मू) : जिस को बिल्कुल बन्द किया जा सके उस को बन्द करना चाहिये।

श्री इकबाल सिंह : बिल्कुल तो बन्द नहीं किया जा सकता क्योंकि कुछ चीजें ऐसी हैं जो हम को खरीदनी हैं और उनको खरीदना ही पड़ेगा।

श्री इन्द्रजीत मल्होत्रा : वह कामशल ग्रटेची के जरिये कीजिये।

श्री इकबाल सिंह : कामशल ग्रटेची से काम नहीं चल सकता। बड़ी बड़ी जो बातें कही गई उन के बारे में मैंने बतला दिया। जो भी कमियां हम दूर कर सकेंगे उन को दूर करने की कोशिश की जायेगी। अगर कोई भाई मुझ को लिखते हैं तो यह तो नहीं कहा जा सकता कि उनका जवाब नहीं दिया जाता। मैं कोशिश करता हूँ कि जो हमारे को लोग या मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट हम को लिखें, उसके सिलसिले में जो कुछ भी मुनासिब हो, उसको किया जाये।

THE MINISTER OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATHA RAO) : Sir, I am grateful to the hon. members who have taken part in this debate. I welcome their suggestions and criticisms, even though some hon. members were very bitter and made some personal allegations. Even those criticisms I have taken in good light. They may have some personal reasons for making allegations, but still I will try to reply to the various points.

SHRI SONAVANE : They are not personal at all for anybody ; they are all public.

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : Perhaps I do not realise that I have done something to them. It is for them to tell me in what manner I was disrespectful to them. They have every right to express their own views in the House.

This ministry consists of two departments—Works and Supply—where you find areas vulnerable to corruption. Any minister in charge of these departments is naturally the most unhappy man. I have heard criticisms of corruption being levelled against each ministry. Corruption is a

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problem which exists in the country. Not that every officer is good or that every officer is bad. There are bound to be some people who are bad. Why does corruption exist? It is because there are some persons who want to corrupt the officers. If there is nobody who is anxious to corrupt an officer, how can that officer be corrupted, however willing he may be to be corrupted? To solve this problem, we have to look for areas where corruption is possible and to check those areas, so that corruption may not occur.

In the Public Works Department, corruption may occur in the fields of award of works, execution of works, inspection, taking measurements, supply of materials, extension of time, sanction of extra items not originally contained in the tender; payment of bills, repayment of earnest money, arbitration matters, execution of departmental works, etc.

These are the areas where there is bound to be corruption. Therefore, we have been trying to see that in these areas corruption does not take place. Several recommendations were made by the Govinda Reddy Committee. Out of 188 recommendations 175 recommendations have been accepted and implemented, and my predecessor in office said so in this House.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उसका रेजल्ट क्या हुआ ?

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO ; The results will be known next year. It will be seen from the Report of the Central Vigilance Commission how the incidence of corruption is coming down.

In regard to the Supplies Department the Vidyalkar Committee made some recommendations which have been accepted. Our hon. friend, Shri Mathur, enquired into the working of the DGSD and made some suggestions. As a result of all this in the year 1967-68 the incidence of corruption has considerably come down. This is a problem which deals with human nature. So, it cannot be eradicated all of a sudden. But to say that everything is bad, this nation consists of only corrupt people, everybody in the Government is corrupt, I think with all due respect to the

hon. Member who made this allegation, is not correct. Please point out instances where an officer has been corrupt, he was not dutiful, he was dishonest in his decisions. Certainly, after that is done, if I do not take action, I can be taken to task.

SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Ashoka Hotels.

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : I am coming to that. I am now not replying to specific allegations. I am replying to the general criticism. For Heaven's sake, please make specific allegations against particular officers in a particular transaction. Then, if I do not take action, if the House is convinced of that, you can certainly say there is corruption.

So many points have been made, I will answer them point by point, even though I have only 15 minutes. Shri D. N. Tiwary has criticised the Report of this Ministry. I do agree that the Report could be more factual and some more facts could be given. This mistake will certainly be rectified next year, because there is no harm in giving more information. As I could see it, while the strength of the officers has been given for ISD, London and ISM, Washington, the expenditure incurred and the revenue realised has not been given. We will give a fuller picture so that this criticism which has been made on the floor of the House about over-staffing would not be made in future. For instance, in ISM, Washington, what is the value of the purchase of foodgrains, fertilizers and so many other things? It is worth millions and millions of dollars. Therefore, a staff of 112 in a purchase mission is not at all very large. There is no excess staff. But we are periodically looking into the question and reviewing the staff position and wherever we find that the staff is excess or superfluous, we prune them. So, also is the case with ISD, London. About Dusseldorf, we are going to have a discussion on the 30th of this month. About ISD, London, whether we should continue...

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : How many persons are there ?

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : 243, About 31 have been retrenched already,

Shri George Fernandes has just now mentioned about the appointment of Shri Sahai, son of Shri Bhagwan Sahay, Governor of Jammu and Kashmir. This person is a highly qualified officer in the field of shipping. He has got enough experience and his appointment has been approved by the Union Public Service Commission. That is why I approve of him; otherwise, I would not have approved of him.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डेज : पहले किसी दूसरे का नाम मिनिस्ट्री ने रिकमेन्ड किया था, इन का नहीं।

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : There was one person by name Shri Mathur, a Deputy Director dealing with shipping,—not that he was actually concerned with shipping,—among the available staff and I found him to be suitable. But, then, it was brought to my notice that this Shri Sahay is more qualified and more experienced and the UPSC have also approved of him. That is why we have appointed him. There is no favouritism or nepotism.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डेज : इस में काफी गड़बड़ी है।

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : He will be occupying a post which carries a salary of Rs. 700-1250. There is nothing wrong there.

Then, Shri Tiwary pointed out that while the sanctioned staff of class I and class II in C.P.W.D. in the Annual Report is 496 and odd, the actual number of posts is 556. The difference is due to officers being on deputation to other departments. Therefore, actually 496 are working in this department. The other excess people have been sent to other departments.

Therefore that is the discrepancy. Of course, it should have been explained in a footnote. I concede that.

About the collection of rent it has been said that heavy arrears have been pending. The Audit Report has mentioned that. I may inform the House that for the year 1967 there was an arrear of Rs. 164 lakhs out of which Rs. 80 lakhs have been collected. For the year ending 1967-68

the demand rose up to Rs. 270 lakhs and the collection was Rs. 230 lakhs. Therefore now the balance is only about Rs. 40 lakhs here and about Rs. 80 lakhs there. I have devised ways and means to see that the arrears are collected promptly and adjustments are made from one department to another. The arrears which are shown as arrears, are mainly due to the fact that the adjustments are not taking place in time.

Then, many hon. Members have evinced interest in the problem of working girls. I may inform them that working girls in Government service, who are drawing Rs. 400 and above, are being given accommodation in the Curzon Road Hostel. Besides that we have the Working Girls' Hostel which has 183 suites. Out of that 77 suites are occupied by girls who are working in non-governmental organisations. Government cannot take the responsibility of providing all the girls who work in private institutions with accommodation. There are social organisations which are constructing hostels. For that we are prepared to give them land. We have also been giving land, Then, there is the Y.W.C.A. and other institutions.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : What is the total number?

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : I will come to that.

About the Government employees' accommodation, it is a fact that the satisfaction is only 40 per cent. I quite see that. I myself feel sad when I find that even after 15 or 20 years' service, they are not being given accommodation. That is not a condition of service but at least 80 per cent of the staff should be provided with accommodation. This year we are going to construct 2,800-and-odd houses. It has been my policy to see that the houses for the lowpaid employees, that is, types I, II, III and IV, are constructed, as far as possible, near their place of work. In the DIZ area, the Minto Road area and near about old buildings are being demolished and multistoreyed building will be built. In course of time under the Master Plan all the bungalows with large gardens will have to disappear. Everyone will have to get

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accustomed to live in multi-storeyed flats. We have started that. For instance, the building at 7, Motilal Nehru Marg has been demolished and also, I think, at No. 6. There I am thinking of putting up a multi-storeyed building. We have to satisfy the requirement of the Master Plan; also many people could be adjusted near about their place of work.

One hon. Member has raised the question of Government officers owning houses being given Government accommodation. This question was examined by the Cabinet at length earlier and then had also reviewed the position. They were originally debarred but then the Cabinet considered that there should be no discrimination. If a Government officer has constructed a house, his house is being tenanted by somebody; therefore, to that extent the housing shortage has been reduced. So, why deprive him? He has borrowed a loan to put up a house.

श्री रामाक्षर शर्मा : वे बहुत ज्यादा किराये वसूल कर रहे हैं।

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : He has constructed a house and somebody is able to occupy it. He is also paying the municipal taxes and other charges. He is also paying income-tax on the rent received by him. He has also borrowed a loan from the Government and he is paying interest to the Government. Therefore the Cabinet decided in 1965-66 that there should be no such discrimination. But I am again thinking of re-opening the question and I am getting it re-examined on that point.

About de-requisitioning, my hon. friend, Shri Sonavane, has stated something. The policy of the Government has been to de-requisition progressively houses requisitioned long ago. So far we have de-requisitioned 31 houses or so in Delhi, 19 in Bombay and perhaps 6 in Calcutta. Whenever a house, which is occupied by a Government officer, is vacated either because of transfer or because of retirement, we are de-requisitioning it. He wrote to me about a particular case and I replied to him that it will be considered and done. I told him personally and I again tell him on the floor of this House that it is the policy of Government to de-requisition as soon as it falls vacant.

Now, let me deal with accommodation for MPs. I quite realise that the accommodation in MPs flats is not sufficient. They were constructed about 20 years ago, at a time when Parliament's sessions were not as long as they are now. Naturally, when for nine months in a year a Member has to be in Delhi to discharge his duties as a Member of Parliament, he would like to stay with his family. The accommodation is not sufficient.

Unfortunately, there is a shortage of bungalows under the MPs pool. There are other flats, the Western Court and the Vithalbai Patel hostel. Naturally, most of the Members have written to me, as recommended by the Parliamentary Affairs Minister and his colleague, for bungalows. I have gone much far. I have given more bungalows. But more bungalows are not available. What can I do? Now, we are thinking of adding one room to type 'A' and 'B' flats. Whether it will be suitable for Members of Parliament or not, I am going to construct two models for type 'A' and 'B' flats, adding one room, and see how far the accommodation will be suitable. If it is approved by the House Committee of both the Houses, certainly, we will go ahead. There are 222 'A' and 'B' type flats.

श्री प्रेम कन्द वर्मा : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि उन्होंने तेरह महीनों में क्या किया है? वह अभी तक सलाह ही कर रहे हैं।

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : The House Committee has to approve. I have to get the clearance from the House Committee. Recently, I wrote a letter that I should discuss with them and put up model houses. Unless it is approved by the House Committee, I am not going to waste money. If MPs do not want it, why should I waste an expenditure of about Rs. 25 lakhs at the time when resources are very limited?

About the housing policy, that is also my concern. The construction of houses in the country is going at a low pace. In the Third Plan, we had utilised Rs. 147 crores. But in the Fourth Plan, three years have passed and the allocation has been much less. I am going to take up the question with the Planning Commission that at least the Third Plan projects should be maintained. Unless there is a minimum

6 per cent investment of the total outlay on housing, this housing programme cannot make any headway. I am only an agency. The Central Government has no control over the State Governments. In Plan allocations, the housing is given a low priority by the State Governments. Naturally, there are other sectors of the economy, agriculture, industry, irrigation and so on, which give a good return. The housing is a welfare scheme and they do not provide for it. They want outside the Plan from the LIC funds. The LIC funds are only Rs. 11 crores. They are very limited. I have distributed Rs. 11 crores to all the States. I have written to the Housing Ministers of all the States that they should not divert a rupee of the loan that they get from the Central Government assistance or from the LIC funds and that, unless their performance is satisfactory, next year, no allocation will be given by the Centre.

I also suggested in the Housing Ministers Conference in Madras, in November last, that much could be done by the Housing Boards in the States. I am glad to know that the Mysore Housing Board has floated debentures to the tune of Rs. 2 crores. I had a talk with the Minister and he was confident that this will be fully subscribed and with that money, they can go on increasing the tempo of construction. Recently, the Chief Minister of Orissa also met me and I discussed with him this matter. He is also thinking on those lines. We have to raise resources from the public. The Government, as such, neither the Central Government nor the State Governments, is in a position to meet the demand of the housing in the country. We have to live with this problem. That is why I have been saying all along that this question can be solved only with the cooperation of the people. Those people who are in a position to invest their surpluses, their savings, should build houses, for the benefit of the people. When we look at the question of housing, we cannot look it in isolation. We have to view it in the overall economy of the country. We have to take the integrated picture of the economy and then view the question of housing and see what place the housing should get and is getting.

Then, I would come to the Ashoka Hotel which I would never miss. This House has had a full opportunity to discuss this question. About giving the contract to one contractor for the expansion of the Ashoka Hotel, I explained at length the circumstances in which the contract was to be given. There is nothing suspicious about it, nothing serious about it. The lowest tender was not selected because his performance in the past was considered to be not satisfactory. The Ashoka Hotel management, being a public undertaking, being an autonomous body, have every right and power to select their own contractor. But then, when the matter came up to me.....

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : This is no justification.

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : There is every justification because in every tender notice either issued by the Government or any private industry, there is one clause which says, the management reserves the right to itself to reject the lowest tender without assigning any reason. This was the case where it was a rush-job, it had to be gone through in nine months for the UNCTAD Conference and the past performance of this contractor was very good. He himself had constructed the main building of the Ashoka Hotel and they considered that this contractor alone can deliver the goods. The Members of the Committee would have gone and seen about the quality of the work.

When the matter came up to me, I said, I would not like to interfere with the autonomy of the undertaking but, at the same time, I thought, because large sums were involved, the management could ask the contractor to reduce it by Rs. 2,20,000 which he did.

I would have supported the Ashoka Hotel Management even if they had accepted the second lowest tender at the amount quoted by him. The Committee has given compliments to me. One redeeming feature is, the Committee has said, that the Minister intervened and got a reduction of Rs. 2,20,000. For that, should I be blamed ?

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17.06 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

Mr. P. C. Verma mentioned some points. I think, I have answered them... (*Interruptions*). Before concluding this point I would say this. Because the Committee has made a recommendation that this matter should be further gone into by the Government, certainly I will look into it with an open mind. I have given my stand earlier and now. After seeing the findings of the Committee, we will certainly look into it and see who should look into it and how it should be done. I can give that assurance.

About out-of-turn allotment, out-of-turn allotments were there in existence till 1966, and my predecessor abolished them. I came to this Ministry one year ago. This is the most unhappy Ministry in the Government of India because it is a servicing Ministry. Every day something or other occurs and I am blamed for that... (*Interruptions*) They cannot expect me to go and see whether the tap is in order whether the bulb is in order. I have opened a cell here. I would request the hon. members to write to me, making specific allegations and charges, and if I do not take action, then they can accuse me and I am prepared to take the blame... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONAVANE : Specific instances were pointed out. What action has been taken ? I have brought them to his notice.

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : I have been here in this Ministry for the last 12 months, and during this year, I have not given any contract, I have not violated any rule. Even the select tender system which they were doing, I abolished. because we should not only be just but also appear to be just. Why not issue an open tender and select the contractor who is the most suitable I told the Department ? Why should we create any suspicion by having the select tender system ? That is why I abolished it.

I have not given any new contract because the entire budget allocation was spent for those buildings for the UNCTAD.

I have taken steps to see that corruption does not exist or at least it is minimised or mitigated. I would request the

hon. members not to cry from house-tops that there is corruption all over the country. Let them not project an image that this nation consists of corrupt people...

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मिनिस्टर साहब को इस तरह से नहीं कहना चाहिए। चिल्ला-चिल्ला कर उन लफ्जों का हम इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Verma had his say. He should not disturb the Minister now.

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : My request is... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONAVANE : We have not said that every officer is corrupt. Specific instances were given.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : ग्रानरेबिल डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, हमने पहले कहा है कि उनका खया मेम्बरों के मुतालिक ठीक नहीं है और अब फिर वही बात वह कह रहे हैं।

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : I had been listening to the debate... (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have to warn Mr. Verma. He goes on interrupting.

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : My submission is : bring a single instance to my notice. They had referred to the UPCC and earlier ones. I was not there. Even then I hold the responsibility and I have got to check it. This is a legacy which I had inherited. Please bring to my notice specific instances where an offence is committed or being committed and then you hold us responsible if we do not take any action. But for everybody to talk that there is corruption all over, does no good to anybody.

SHRI N. S. SHARMA : I was making a complaint to one of your big officers. He did not listen, he just put down the receiver. Now what do you say ?

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : You just write to me about it. You come to me, let us talk it over across the table. We can meet here in Parliament.

Many points have been raised and to the extent possible I will reply within the limited time at my disposal.

SHRI RAM AVATAR SHASTRI : you did not reply to all the points.

30 एयरकन्डीशन्ड कमरों के बारे में जवाब दिलावाइये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All the complaints that have been voiced in the House will be taken note of and they will be replied to. But the hon. Member should not interrupt him during the course of his speech. That is not proper.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As I have said, where there is a complaint or a grievance, that will be looked into by the Minister and the hon. Member will get a reply.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या उनकी जगह आप जवाब दे रहे हैं ?

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : I have not concluded.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : 30 कमरों के बारे में आप नहीं बोले हैं। जर्नेलिस्ट्स हाउसिंग स्कीम के बारे में आप नहीं बोले हैं, पार्लियामेंट हाउस के स्टाफ की हाउसिंग स्कीम के बारे में नहीं बोले हैं।

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA AND SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please resume your seats. This is not fair.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे पार्लियामेंट हाउस के स्टाफ की हाउसिंग प्राबलम के बारे में इन्होंने कुछ नहीं कहा...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will be recorded.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shouting this way will not do. Please resume your seat. I will not permit this kind of thing.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : As I have said, several complaints were voiced and I have already said that the Minister and his Ministry will take note of them and try to satisfy and give explanation wherever it is called for, but no shouting I will allow. Here and now to reply to every complaint is not possible.

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : About furniture Mr. Sharma spoke.

SHRIMATI LAXMI BAI *rose*—

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Sir, we have to be chivalrous. An hon. Lady Member is trying to catch your eye, but she is not able to.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am sorry I have not noticed that.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई (मेडक) : मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहती हूँ। हम मेम्बर साउथ ऐवन्यू में रहते हैं, वहां पर बन्दर बहुत ज्यादा हैं। हम उनके लिए लिखते हैं लेकिन कुछ नहीं होता है। वहां पर हमको चोर का भी डर है...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him complete his speech.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : May I have a word ? It is very relevant.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Time is very precious now. I will not allow.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : The furniture that is supplied to MPs. is just junk.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This complaint has been voiced on the floor of the House and he said that he would look into it.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : But the fact is that we feel reluctant to invite persons to our homes on this account.

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : We have purchased new furniture and supplied to

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some Members who have made a request
(Interruptions)

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Please listen to me.

SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA *rose*—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him complete his reply. If you are not satisfied and if time permits, I will permit you.

SHRI N. S. SHARMA : Please give me five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have got to complete this Ministry by 5.15.

SHRI JAGANATHA RAO : I have purchased furniture and supplied to some M.Ps. The requests of other M.Ps. are with me. I have asked the Finance Ministry to sanction me Rs. 4 lakhs. I will supply furniture to any M.P. who has made a request.

I am prepared to do that. I quite realise that if the furniture is old something can be done. Shri Fernandes wrote to me and I gave him some new furniture. I will do what best I can in these matters. In respect of any specific points made by hon. Members which I have not replied to, I will write to them about those specific points made and not about general points.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो कहा है, उसका जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मन्त्री जी खुद इस बात को देखें कि जो जवाब दिये गये हैं वह किस तरह के जवाब दिये गये हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि हमने जितने इलजाम लगाये हैं उनको स्वयं प्रधान मन्त्री जी देखें, जरूरत हो तो हमसे पूछ भी लें और सदन के अन्दर उनपर रोशनी डालें।... (व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us conclude now. He has given an assurance that he will write individually to all the Members in respect of specific points made.

I will now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands to the vote of the House. The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1969, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 84 to 88 and 131 to 133 relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.”

The motion was adopted.

17.14 hrs.

Department of Atomic Energy

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 89, 90 and 134 relating to the Department of Atomic Energy for which 1 hour has been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 10 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Demand No. 89—Department of Atomic Energy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,19,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1969, in respect of ‘Department of Atomic Energy’.”

Demand No. 90—Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Atomic Energy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,02,54,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1969, in respect of