

*Urban and Rural Housing  
and Slum Clearance Schemes*

14.32 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: URBAN AND RURAL HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE SCHEMES—*contd.*

**Mr. Deputy Speaker:** The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Ananda Nambiar on the 10th August, 1962:—

“This House calls upon the Government to set up a Commission to enquire into the progress made in regard to the urban and rural housing and slum clearance schemes and to suggest measures for their speedy completion.”

Shri Nambiar may continue his speech.

**Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli):** Sir, I had the honour to move this resolution on the 10th August, but still to remind the House about it I shall read out the resolution once again:

“This House calls upon the Government to set up a Commission to enquire into the progress made in regard to the urban and rural housing and slum clearance schemes and to suggest measures for their speedy completion.”

Even after fifteen years of independence, as regards the question of housing for the people in the urban areas as well as in the rural areas, and particularly that of slum clearance, Government have not progressed to any considerable extent. I am quoting figures to show that on an average, from all the statistics at my command, it is seen that about 100,000 houses are being constructed both by the private and the public sector in a year in this country of 440 million people, whereas in other countries it is difficult. They may say that other countries have progressed very well industrially and otherwise and therefore they can do so. But let us see the facts. In a country like America,

where the population is only equal to 40 per cent of ours, they construct 1 million houses a year. And in the United Kingdom, where they have a population which is only one-eighth of ours, they construct three times the number of houses that we construct here—that means 3 lakhs of houses a year.

Here the Government would say that in countries like America or the United Kingdom there is so much progress in all respects and therefore they could build more houses. But I submit that for building houses especially for the lower and middle income group, what is required is not very much of an industrial advance, but a little bit of bricks, a little amount of cement and lime. If there is a will on the part of the Government to construct houses and if the Government will allow the people to do it and give them the necessary facilities, we can build more houses, and in these fifteen years we could have satisfied, at least to some extent, the needs of the people.

But unfortunately we hear that we are already having a shortage of housing, in the urban areas, to the extent of 60 lakh houses, according to government figures. I have seen a report wherein the then Housing Minister, Dr. Gopala Reddi, had stated that we have almost solved two problems, namely that of food and that of cloth needed for consumption in this country. But I find, even according to his figures, that we have not improved in these two items as well. In 1954 the *per capita* consumption of food was 15.7 oz. and in 1960 it went down to 15.4 oz. The *per capita* consumption of cloth was 16.4 yards in 1956 and it went down to 15.7 yards in 1959. So even that tall claim made by the then Housing Minister, Dr. Gopala Reddi, that “having satisfied these two main issues, we could pass on to that of housing” is not correct as even in that respect we have not improved. We

are deteriorating, I am so sorry to say.

We have seen the recent growth of the bigger cities like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, etc. We are aware of the growing population. But we are unable to deal with the housing problem, not only in the cities but even nearabout.

I have got some figures with me which I shall lay before the House. For instance, in Bombay there were about 700 residential buildings which were considered to be dangerous by the Municipal Corporation several years back. But Government could not find alternative accommodation for the six thousand families residing in them. So the position continues, it is even worse. This indicates the position as it exists in Bombay.

In Delhi the position is still worse. In Delhi every month, or every alternate week, we find the slum dwellers going *en masse* to the Minister of Home Affairs or to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and making representations. And very freely—of course, our Ministers are good in that respect—they give promises. Here is a promise given in which they say that “the scheme will be begun soon and all concerned will be consulted”. These promises go on, but the houses are not built.

Of course, there may be an attempt made here and there. For instance, this Ramakrishnapuram housing colony has cropped up and it is intended for government servants and others, but I find it has not been fully occupied and the essential amenities like electricity or water or the C.H.S. facilities are denied, dacoities and thefts are going on and there is no congenial environment in that area to enable people to go and live in. I do not know whether they have completely altered this housing to the employees, but the figures show that at present there are 60,000 government employees without housing in

Delhi. Plans are already complete to build 8,588 houses in the city during the Third Plan. Seeing the backlog, at this rate how many years would it take even for this low-income group employees to get housing accommodation? I do not know how the low-income employees manage with what little amount is left after paying the rent of the so-called house that they live in.

Coming to the question of slum clearance, I may be permitted to submit that this scheme which they speak of as slum clearance was there and selected cities were taken, and there is a tall talk of slum clearance. That is for political purposes. Ministers or high officials or V.I.Ps go about, and particularly Members from the Treasury Benches go round and speak so sweet to the poor people that they are planning for slum clearance. I would request the hon. Minister to give us facts as to how far the question of slum clearance has been tackled and how far the slum dwellers have been rehabilitated. I know how in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and other big cities, almost like a locust invasion, policemen suddenly come down and get the slum dwellers out, make them go, and make them pavement dwellers and beggars. We find that without giving them any alternative accommodation to rehabilitate themselves in many cases they are left as beggars in the streets.

On the question of housing we find that in the Second Plan a sum of Rs. 250 crores was allotted for public housing, including mining workers, plantation and railway workers and State employees. And still this is the state of affairs. In the Third Plan there is an allotment of Rs. 450 crores, including Rs. 60 crores from the Life Insurance Corporation for constructing houses. It is up to the hon. Minister to tell us how much out of the Rs. 450 crores he is going to utilise and how far he can build and satisfy the growing needs of the urban and rural populace.

[Shri Nambiar]

Now I come to the question of availability of materials and land required for constructing houses. I know that in certain places, in urban areas or round about big cities, procurement of plots and sites for construction of houses is very very difficult. The prices have gone up. The Government are not in a position to secure plots and they are not giving these plots to the persons or the societies who want to construct houses. I know what happens in my own place, Tiruchirapalli, which is a small city with only four-lakh population. There, sites for houses are obtained only by the higher income-groups, by persons who can afford to obtain or purchase their own house-sites by their own means. To them, the Government procure house-sites whereas for slum clearance and for the low income-group and the middle-class employees, it is impossible to obtain house-sites. The prices have gone up several fold. I would request the hon. Minister to contradict me if this is not so. What is the difficulty that he is finding in obtaining house-sites? If legislation is required, it must be made, and the State Governments must be told that house-sites are to be obtained at any cost and given to the people along with the materials required.

With regard to material, the Government do not take pains to see that the materials are supplied. Take the question of cement, for example. Cement is required for building houses at least to a small extent if not very much. We find palatial buildings being constructed, cinema houses being constructed, wherein hundreds of thousands of bags of cement are being used, whereas for the construction of small houses, if some bags of cement are required, the official says there is no cement available! I know from my own personal experience that the Government do not take pains to see that cement is distributed to the house-builders of private men and societies who are to be

encouraged in house-construction. The Government may say that there is a machinery for allotment, there is a method for distribution and that any one can go through that machinery and get the cement. But I may be permitted to submit that only those who are higher up in the society, who can afford to indulge in tactics to get cement, get it. The poor man in the village or in the urban areas finds it very difficult to get cement and such other materials as are required for the construction of houses.

There is a provision for the grant of housing loans to the rural population for construction of houses. In regard to that, we will find that we are in a miserable state of affairs. These loans are not normally granted. They have got their own red-tapism. Red-tapism may go on, but then why do you talk of having the schemes of rural housing? The hon. Minister recently held a seminar; I think it was held in Mysore, where it was stated that efforts should be taken to grant loans to the rural population to the extent of 66 2/3 per cent. I think it was held in July last.

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** Yes.

**Shri Nambiar:** They said there that 66 2/3 per cent of the cost of building is to be given as loan by the State Government if the house is to be constructed according to the plans submitted by the State authorities. There are so many if's and but's there, that the loan will not be given. The total amount of the loan that has been distributed, according to the reports I have, is to the tune of Rs. 3.3 crores for the whole of India. From this you will find that the Government speak much and propagate much but when they come to brass-tacks, you find that the housing scheme is totally shelved, and that the States do not also co-operate much.

Lastly, I come to the question of industrial housing scheme. Under this scheme, the Government will give 50 per cent subsidy to the employees and they have to construct the houses. There is a provision for loan to the extent of 25 per cent. I would ask the hon. Minister to tell us how many houses have been constructed by the employers so far. If the Government could not persuade the employers to build, what is it due to? This is the question I pose. I find from the figures that are at my disposal that so far they have constructed only 18,332 houses ever since 1952. During the last ten years of the scheme, they have constructed only 18,332 houses at a cost of Rs. 5.41 crores sanctioned by the Centre. What is it due to? What is it that the Government intend in regard to this scheme?

Let us see the number of houses constructed under the industrial housing scheme. Of course, for Gujarat the figure is a large one. In ten years, they have built just 250 houses in Kerala. I may be corrected if I am wrong. In Assam, they have built 303 houses; Orissa, 620; Punjab, 2,500; Rajasthan, 1,422; West Bengal, 6,812. This is the work done under this scheme by the State Governments and the employers put together, on a subsidy granted by the Central Government. Here, it is clear that the Central Government is not taking enough pains or is not putting enough pressure on the employers to avail themselves of this opportunity to construct more houses. If this is so, how can the question of housing be solved?

In regard to slum clearance, the state of affairs is woeful. In regard to urban housing for the middle income-group and the lower income-group, the Government could not even do a bit. In regard to rural housing, as I said, in respect of grant of loan and such other things, the Government only make propaganda and speeches but actually do not do anything. In regard to industrial housing, I have shown what the position is.

This is a subject in which you do not require foreign exchange. In the case of other things, they will say that they do not have foreign exchange, they cannot import this and that and so on.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member must conclude.

**Shri Nambiar:** I have taken just 15 minutes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He has taken more than 20 minutes.

**Shri Nambiar:** I shall conclude in two minutes. I would humbly ask what sort of foreign exchange is required in procuring lime and bricks and arranging for some ordinary facilities to be accorded for house-building. If the housing problem cannot be solved by these five year plans, then—God forbid—I think we may not be in a position to solve any problem in this country. This is the easiest problem that the Government can solve in the quickest manner, and here, the Government have miserably failed. That is why I move this Resolution that a Commission may be appointed to go into the question as to how this problem can be solved in as quick a manner as possible.

I commend this Resolution to the House and I request that it may be accepted.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Resolution moved:

“This House calls upon the Government to set up a Commission to enquire into the progress made in regard to the urban and rural housing and slum clearance schemes and to suggest measures for their speedy completion.”

**Shri B. K. Das (Contai):** I beg to move:

That in the resolution, after “rural housing” insert—

“schemes with particular reference to those for the low and middle income groups”. (1)

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव (नांदेड़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस रेजोल्यूशन को पेश करने वाले माननीय सदस्य ने जिस प्रकार आपके सामने आंकड़े देकर बतलाया कि रूरल और अरबन हाउसिंग के बारे में और स्लम क्लियरेंस के बारे में बहुत काम नहीं हुआ, हो सकता है कि किसी हद तक यह बात सही हो, लेकिन आंकड़ों को देखने से मालूम होगा कि सेक्रेण्ड फाइव इअर प्लान में जो ८४ करोड़ रुपये का प्राविजन था उसमें से ७० करोड़ ४२ लाख रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी १४२ करोड़ ४० का प्राविजन किया गया है।

इस मामले में जो मुश्किल होती है वह यह है कि जो मकान बनाने वाली अलग अलग सोसाइटियां हैं या जो लो इनकम या मिडल इनकम ग्रुस के लोग हैं उनके लिये जमीन जल्दी नहीं मिलती है। उसकी एक बड़ी वजह यह है कि २-२, ३-३ और ४-४ साल तक काम वैसे ही पड़ा रहता है और उसको आरम्भ नहीं किया जाता है। मैं अपने जिले को बात बतलाऊं कि वहां पर एक सोसाइटी का काम १० वर्ष से वैसे ही पड़ा है जिससे कि जमीन नहीं मिलती है। जरूरी रकम का प्राविजन करने के बाद भी बीच में दिक्कतें पैदा हो जाती हैं और वह दूर नहीं होती हैं। पीछे हाईकोर्ट में भी ऐसा कुछ निर्णय हुआ कि सरकारी काम के लिये पब्लिक परपजके लिये तो जमीन दी जा सकती है इस तरह के कामों के लिये तो जमीन मिल सकती है लेकिन दूसरे इंस्टीट्यूशन्स जो अलग अलग हैं उन के लिये जमीन मिलती नहीं है और यही मूल कारण है कि अंतिकी वजह से बहुत सी सोसाइटियों का काम ऐसे ही पड़ा हुआ है।

यह सन् १९६१-६२ की रिपोर्ट आपके सामने है। इसके पेज १० पर जो एक कोष्ठक दिया है उस को देखने से आपको ज्ञात

होगा कि १,४९,८५५ मकान संक्शन किये गये जिसमें से १,१४,८८२ मकान बनाये गये। इन आंकड़ों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए सरकार पर जो टीका की गई है कि कुछ काम नहीं हुआ है और यह कि हाउसिंग का काम बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है, यह क्रिटिसिज्म कुछ ठीक मालूम नहीं देता है। लेकिन एक बात मैं इसके सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकारी पैसे का किस तरह से सही उपयोग हो और काम तेजी से आगे बढ़े उसके लिये सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों को जो दिलचस्पी लेनी चाहिये थी उतनी दिलचस्पी नहीं लेते हैं। इसके अलावा जो दूसरे खानगी लोग होते हैं जिन्हें कि स्वयं अपनी तरफ से कोशिश करनी होती है उनके रास्ते में दिक्कतें पैदा होती हैं जिसके कि कारण मकान जितने बनने चाहिये नहीं बन पाते हैं और हाउसिंग प्रोग्राम तेजी नहीं पकड़ पाता है। यह भी सही है कि रूरल एरिया में मकान ज्यादा नहीं बनते। गवर्नमेंट ने जो रकम दी है और लोगों का हिस्सा जो उसमें मिलना चाहिए वह हिस्सा नहीं मिलता है। देहात में सरकारी पैसे से जो मकान बनाने वाले लोग होते हैं वह बड़े गरीब होते हैं और उन के पास पैसा नहीं होता है जिसके कि कारण वहां मकान नहीं बन पाते हैं। शहरों का भी कम ज्यादा यही हाल है। हालांकि वहां पर म्युनिसिपैल्टीज और अन्य लोकल सैल्फ गवर्नमेंट की संस्थाएं होती हैं और उनके पास पैसा भी होता है तो भी वहां पर जल्दी जल्दी यह हाउसिंग का काम नहीं होता है और चूंकि शहरों की आवादी तेजी से बढ़ रही है इसलिये वहां की समस्या भी जटिल ही बनो हुई है। शहरों में आवादी बढ़ने का कारण यह है कि चूंकि लोगों को गांव में रोजी उालब्ध नहीं होती है इसलिये लोग गांव छोड़ कर शहरों में बसने जा रहे हैं। इस के कारण हम देखते हैं कि शहरों में मकानों की समस्या बड़ी गम्भीर है और १० फिट वाई १० फिट के मकानों में १५-१५ और २०-२० आदमी भरे रहते हैं। अब जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस तरह के

स्लम्स के क्लिअरेंस की स्कीम हाथ में ली जाये और स्लम एरियाज के लोगों के वास्ते सरकार इंसान के रहने लायक मकान बनाये ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जहां ऐसे मकान बने हुए हैं वहां लोग जाते नहीं हैं। उसकी वजह यह है कि जिस जगह पर उनके रिश्तेदार आदि रहते हैं वे वहीं पर रहना चाहते हैं और कहीं दूर नहीं जाना चाहते हैं । बाहर दूर जहां उनके लिए मकान बने हुए हैं वहां वह नहीं जाते । अब उदाहरणस्वरूप बम्बई को ही ले लीजिए । बम्बई के बाहर कल्याण शहर की तरफ बहुत से मकान बने हुए हैं लेकिन चूँकि वहां आदमी नहीं जाते हैं इसलिये वे बेकार पड़े हुए हैं . . . . .

**श्री बड़े (खारगोन) :** चूँकि वहां पर चोरियां होती हैं और डाक्टर नहीं मिलते हैं इस वास्ते लोग वहां नहीं जाते हैं ।

**श्री तुलसीदास जावहर :** माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक कहा । अगर वहां सब उचित व्यवस्था हो जाये तो लोग उन में चले जायेंगे । अब सोशल वर्कर्स का यह काम है कि उन लोगों को समझायें कि वे वहां जाकर रहें और इसके साथ ही वहां पर जो इन्तजाम से कमी हो उसके लिये सरकार में कह कर उसको ठीक करवायें ।

यहां मैं यह जिज्ञा कर देना चाहता हूं कि सरकारी मकानों का किराया कुछ अधिक होता है । हमारे शोलापुर शहर में वर्कर्स के लिये मकान बने हैं । वर्कर्स को मकान तैयार हो जाने के बाद कहा गया कि उनमें जाकर वह बसें लेकिन वह उनमें नहीं गये क्योंकि उनको दूसरे छोटे मकान ५, ६ रुपये प्रतिमास भाड़े पर मिलते हैं और चूँकि उन सरकारी मकानों का किराया २० और २५ रुपये प्रति मास था इसलिये वर्कर्स उनमें गये नहीं और वह मकान २-२ और ३-३ वर्ष तक बेकार खाली पड़े रहे । आखिर में सरकार ने लचार होकर वे मकान पुलिस को भाड़े पर दे दिये । पुलिस को

वे मकान कम भाड़े पर उठाये गये । इसलिये एक कारण सरकारी मकानों में वर्कर्स के न जाने का उनका अधिक किराया भी है । इसके साथ ही जैसा कि अभी एक भाई ने कहा था कि चूँकि वहां पर चोरियां होती हैं, पुलिस, पानी और डाक्टर की व्यवस्था नहीं है इसलिये लोग वहां पर जाना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं । इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि इस हार्जिसिंग स्कीम के लिये जितना पैसा प्रोवाइड किया गया है उस पैसे का अधिक से अधिक और सही उपयोग हो । मकान जो आप बनायें तो उसके साथ ही जितनी भी आवश्यक सुविधाएं होती हैं उनका माकूल बन्दोबस्त करें । ऐसा होने से ही लोग खुशी से आप के बनाये हुए मकानों में जायेंगे ।

यह तो ठीक है कि मकान जितने भी शहरों की घनी बस्ती से दूर बनाये जायें आरोग्य की दृष्टि से वह उत्तम रहेंगे लेकिन पानी, पुलिस और डाक्टर आदि की आवश्यक सुविधायें वहां पर सरकार को मुहैया करनी चाहिएं । मैंने देखा है कि बम्बई में कितने ही ऐसे मकान बने हुए हैं जिनके पास इतना गन्दा पानी रहता है कि लोग वहां रह नहीं सकते । अब मकान बनाने के साथ साथ आप को दूसरी सहायियों का भी बन्दोबस्त करना होगा । अगर आवश्यक जान पड़े तो आप इस हार्जिसिंग की मद में से थोड़ा पैसा उन आवश्यक सुविधाओं का इन्तजाम करने के लिये निकाल सकते हैं । ऐसा करने से लोग आप के उन मकानों में जाकर रहेंगे ।

आज से दस वर्ष पहले हार्जिसिंग और स्लम क्लिअरेंस की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान नहीं था । पंडित जी का भाग्यवश ध्यान इस समस्या की ओर गया । बम्बई आने पर उन्होंने जब इन गन्दी बस्तियों को देखा तो उन्होंने ऐलान किया कि गन्दी बस्तियों की सफाई होनी चाहिए और इस स्लम क्लिअरेंस की स्कीम को सरकार प्राथमिकता दे । हम देखते हैं कि तब से इस दिशा में थोड़ा बहुत काम हुआ है । गन्दी बस्तियों को सफाई हुई है और

[श्री तुलसीदास जाधव]

वहाँ के लोगों को बसाने के लिये सरकार ने मकान बनाये हैं। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार से इतना ही अनुरोध करूंगा कि केवल इस काम के लिये पैसे का प्राविजन करना ही काफी नहीं होगा बल्कि इस को जल्द से जल्द अमली रूप भी दिया जाये और जहाँ जरूरत महसूस हो वहाँ इस पैसे को लगा कर स्लम क्लियरेंस और हाउसिंग का काम पूरा किया जाये। वह मुझे इतना ही कहना था।

**श्री बागडी (हिसार) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो रेजोल्यूशन सदन के सामने पेश है मैं इस के हक में बोलने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मेरे से पूर्व वक्ताओं ने बताया है कि देश में ६० लाख मकानों की जरूरत है। अब इस बात से तो वैसे इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि इस देश के अंदर मकान बनते नहीं हैं। मकान बनते तो हैं लेकिन ज्यादा जोर उन मकानों के लिये दिया जाता है जो कि बड़े होते हैं। बड़े लोगों और बड़े मकानों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाता है। छोटे मकानों या छोटे इंसानों की तरफ तबज्जह नहीं दी जाती है। देश का निर्माण उस वक्त तक सही नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि सरकार का ध्यान छोटे मकानों और छोटे इंसानों की तरफ नहीं जाता। देश का सही और वास्तविक निर्माण उस वक्त तक न हो सकेगा जब तक कि देहातों और गहरों में भी वह लोग जो कि देहातियों से भी बदतर जिन्दगी बसर करते हैं उनकी तरफ सरकार ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं देगी। यह तभी हो सकता है जबकि कोई एक ऐसा बोर्ड बने जो बाकायदा तौर पर इनक्वायरी करे और यह मौजूदा चाल जो मिनिस्टरी की है उसके ऊपर कुछ रोक लगा सके और उसको दुरुस्त कर सके।

आप यहीं दिल्ली की ही मिसाल ले लीजिये। हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हुए है। क्या यह वाक्या नहीं है कि अभी पिछले चुनाव के समय उन्होंने झोंपड़ी झुग्गी वालों से कितने

वायदे और इकरार किये थे कि तुम्हारी झुग्गियां यहीं बनी रहेंगी और तुम्हारी झुग्गियों को पक्का किया जायेगा बस वोट की दक्षिणा डालो। वोट अपना हमें दे दो उसके बाद तथास्तु और स्वर्ग तक तुम को पहुंचा दिया जायेगा। लेकिन आजकल क्या हो रहा है? रोजाना अखबार में पढ़ते हैं कि आज फलां जगह १५० झुग्गियां तोड़ दी गयीं, कहीं ५० झुग्गियां गिरा दी गयीं तो कहीं ६० गिरा दी गयीं। उनके लिये पक्के मकान बनाना तो दूर रहा जो पहले से उन गरीबों के टूटे फूटे मकान बने हुए हैं उन को आये दिन तोड़ा जाता है। मैं साफ तौर पर ऐलान कर देना चाहता हूँ कि यह तरीका हाउसिंग की प्राबलम को हल करने का नहीं है।

अभी पिछले दिनों लाल किले के पास जो आग्र लगी थी और जिसके कि फलस्वरूप १२५ या १५० झोंपड़ियां जल गई थीं उनकी दर्दनाक हालत के सम्बन्ध में मैंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को जब खत लिखा तो उन्होंने मुझे जवाब दिया कि ५००० रुपया मैं अपने फुड से दे रहा हूँ और बाकी बन्दोवस्त किया जायेगा। उसको लेकर यहाँ सदन में काफी शोर मचा था और सरकार ने यह वायदा भी किया था कि उनको बदले में मकान देकर बसायेंगे लेकिन अभी तक उनके लिये कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। इस रुपए फी महीना तम्बुओं का किराया उनसे वसूल किया जा रहा है। वे कहां से कमा कर देंगे? चार महीने बीतने को आए। उनमें से पांच सात को, जो किसी बड़े आदमी के नजदीक हों, या बड़े आदमियों को सलाम करने वाले हों, कोई कर्जा मिल जाये, तो मिल जाये, लेकिन बाकी को मिलने की कोई उम्मीद नहीं है। आज किसी रीति-नीति और तौर-तरीके से काम नहीं चलता है यानी कोई एक तरीका मुकर्रर नहीं है, जिसके मुताबिक काम चले। सब काम अलग अलग तरीकों से चलता है। अगर किसी आदमी को ईंटें मिल भी जायें, तो सिर्फ ईंटों से मकान नहीं

बनता है। उसके बाद सीमेंट चाहिए, काठ-किवाड़ चाहिए। आज अलग अलग महकमों के परमिट सिस्टम चल रहे हैं, इसका मतलब यह है कि सरकार के उच्चाधिकारियों या बड़े लोगों के नज़दीकी लोगों का व्यापार चलाने के लिये परमिट सिस्टम लागू कर दिया गया है। मिसाल के तौर पर सीमेंट के परमिट की दुकान खोल दी। परमिट उसकी दुकान के बग़ैर नहीं मिलता है। जब तक परमिट नहीं मिलता है, तब तक सीमेंट नहीं मिलता और जब तक सीमेंट नहीं मिलता है, मकान नहीं बनता है, ईंटें चाहे पड़ी रहें।

15 hrs.

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जिन लोगों को कर्ज दे देती है, उनमें से बेशतर लोगों के पास ज़रूरी साधन नहीं होते हैं और साधन हों भी कैसे, जबकि परमिट सिस्टम का तरीका सरकार ने बनाया हुआ है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि इस परमिट सिस्टम की रोक के लिये इस बोर्ड की बड़ी ज़रूरत है। जो कर्जा दिया जाता है, वह दरअसल मकान बनाने के लिये नहीं दिया जाता है। मैंने सारे देश में भ्रमण करके देखा है कि ये कर्ज तो अपने लोगों को, इलैक्शन में अपने आदमियों को मदद करने वाले लोगों को एक किस्म की बख़शीश या दान के तौर पर, या जैसे बाप अपने बच्चे-बच्चियों को जेब-खर्च दिया करते हैं, वैसे जेब खर्च के तौर पर दिये जाते हैं। जिस तरीके से सट्टे में सौ में से एक या दो सटोरियों का नम्बर निकलता है, कर्जा देने के मामले में उस तरीके का सटोरिया सिस्टम अपनाने से इस देश का कोई कल्याण नहीं होने वाला है। अगर ५०० में से एक का मकान बन गया, तो ४९९ इस इन्तज़ार में रहेंगे कि उनका नम्बर कब आता है और इस लिये वे कुछ नहीं कर सकेंगे और अपनी शक्ति का निर्माण नहीं कर सकेंगे। उन की आँखें सरकार की तरफ़ जगी रहेंगी कि उन के लिये कुछ किया जाये।

आज इस देश में करोड़ों की तादाद में खाना-बदोश लोग हैं, जो कि जंगलों में रहते हैं। आज उन की कोई जगह नहीं है, कोई मकान नहीं है। इस बात की ज़रूरत है कि उन के लिये मकान बनें—बेशक छोटे मकान बनें। अगर बिल्डिंग के बजाय झोंपड़ियाँ भी बनें, तो भी ठीक है। इस दिल्ली में १ लाख के करीब झोंपड़ियाँ हैं। आज दिल्ली की सुन्दरता यह मांग करती है कि उन लोगों को उजाड़ दो। लेकिन दिल्ली की मानवता यह मांग करती है कि उन को बसा दो। सवाल यह है कि इस आजादी से उन लोगों को क्या मिला। जो लोग आजादी से पहले कहीं रह सकते थे, आजादी के बाद उन के रहने के लिये जगह नहीं है। हमारे माननीय मिनिस्टर साहबान तो मीलों मील कोठियों में रहें, लेकिन उनकी सुन्दरता खत्म हो जाती है, टूट जाती है, अगर वे गरीब लोग झोंपड़ियों में रहें। आज हालत यह है कि सरकारी कर्मचारी उन लोगों की झोंपड़ियों को ठोकर मार कर तोड़ देते हैं, और उनकी औरतों—हामला औरतों—और बच्चों को वहाँ से निकाल देते हैं। काश, किसी मिनिस्टर के मकान को इसी तरीके से गिराया जाता, तब पता चलता कि न्याय, कानून और कायदा क्या है।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि खूबसूरती इन्सानों को उजाड़ने से नहीं हो सकती, खूबसूरती उन को बसाने से होगी, चाहे वह किसी भी तरीके से हो। यह ठीक है कि शक्ति के ज़ोर में आ कर मिनिस्टर साहब चाहे कुछ करें, कौन पूछने वाला है? उन के पास शक्ति है, वह चाहे कुछ करें। अगर कोई उन के दरवाजे पर इन्साफ़ के लिये दस्तक दे, तो उन की भर्जी है कि सुने या न सुने। और सुने कैसे? उन को बहुत उद्घाटन करने होते हैं। मैं ने एक दिन में कम से कम छः दफा टेलीफोन किया और हर बार मुझे यह बताया गया है कि अब वह इस उद्घाटन के लिये गये हैं, अब उस उद्घाटन के लिये गये हैं?

## [श्री बागड़ी]

उन को उद्घाटनों से ही फुरसत नहीं मिलती है। वह किस का उद्घाटन करते हैं, इसका मुझे पता नहीं। अगर मिनिस्टर महोदय झौंपड़ियों को तोड़ने का उद्घाटन करते हों, तो बेशक कर रहे हों, लेकिन उसके अलावा कोई बात मेरी समझ से बाहर है। हमतो यह देखते हैं कि गरीबों के मकान नहीं बनते।

अगर दिल्ली की झौंपड़ियों और झुग्गियों को उठाने और तोड़ने का प्रश्न शान्तिमय ढंग से तय नहीं किया गया, तो मैं इस सदन के सामने यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह दिल्ली सिर्फ चन्द लोगों की नहीं है, यह यहाँ पर रहने वाले सब लोगों की है और हिन्दुस्तान पर हर हिन्दुस्तानी का हक है और इसलिये कोई ऐसा कायदा या कानून नहीं चलेगा, जिस के मुताबिक इन्सानों को उखाड़ कर बेघर और बेदर कर दिया जाये। हाँ सकता है कि शक्ति में मदहोश हों कर हमारी सरकार और मिनिस्ट्री उन को उखाड़ कर फेंके, लेकिन वह दिन दूर नहीं होगा, जब ये उखड़े हुए लोग, ये भूखे नंगे लोग, अगर उन को दिल्ली से उखाड़ कर फेंका गया और अगर उन के दिलों का तोड़ा गया, देश के लिये एक संकट बन जायेंगे, जब कि हमें एक कौमी आपत्ति का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और चारों तरफ से देश को सरहदों को खतरा पैदा हो रहा है। मैं आप की मार्फत खन्ना साहब से अर्ज कहूँगा कि वह उन लोगों के दिलों को खिलौना बनाने की कोशिश न करें और उन झौंपड़ियों और झुग्गियों को तोड़ने की कोशिश न करें। मैं उन से कहूँगा कि वह खुद अपनी कोठी को को छोड़ कर दो दिन उन झुग्गियों में रह कर दिखायें। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि वे लोग कठिन तपस्या करते हैं, फिर भी उन की झुग्गियों को तोड़ा जाता है, उनके घरों को गिरा दिया जाता है और उनके सामान को बाहर फेंक दिया जाता है। इस से तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि विदेशी हुकमरान आ कर

१८५७ की बगावत के वक्त का नमूना पेश कर रहे हैं।

इसी तरह आप देखिये कि रामकृष्णपुरम् में कोई सरकारी दुकानें नहीं हैं। वहाँ पर गरीब लोगों ने वहाँ रहने वाले बाशिनदों को सोदा मुहैया करने के लिये झुग्गियाँ और दुकानें बनाई और उन्होंने ने तरक्की की। सरकार क्या करती है कि दस आदमी जा कर उन दुकानों को तोड़ आते हैं। यह क्या मजाक बना रखा है? यह क्या कायदा है और यह क्या तरीका है?

मैं आप की मार्फत आखिर में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कंस्ट्रक्शन का मतलब सिर्फ मिनिस्ट्रों की कोठियों या मिनिस्ट्रों के रिश्तेदारों के घरों को बनाना ही नहीं है। आज भले ही मिनिस्ट्रों ने अपने घर और कोठियाँ बना ली हों चाहे प्राइवेट बना ली हो लेकिन आने वाला वक्त उन सब बातों को दिखायेगा। इस लिये मैं अपील करता हूँ कि यह बॉर्ड बनाया जाये और वे बड़े कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ मिनिस्टर तक उस में आयें तो उन पर मुकदमे चलें और वे जेलों में भेजे जायें ताकि देश में एक सही रास्ता बने और आने वाले कोई इस तरह की शरारत न कर सकें।

**Shri B. K. Das:** Sir, several housing schemes have been adopted to provide houses for different kinds of people. In the industrial housing scheme and other schemes, the employers have been helped in the form of subsidy for building houses for their employees. The State Governments also are being given loans and other help for taking up slum clearance and other schemes. Private individuals, those who fall under the low-income and middle-income groups, are also being helped with loans and subsidies for building houses.

As I said, there are so many schemes. But it appears that there is lack of

co-ordination amongst all these schemes and because of that adequate results are not forthcoming.

There was a proposal for a Central Housing Board and also for the establishment of Housing Boards in States. The matter has not been finalised. Some States might have had their own Housing Boards, but because there is no Central Housing Board the co-ordination work is not possible.

As has been pointed out previously by some speakers, the allocations made from the Centre were not fully utilised by the States. There is bad planning. Wherever houses are built no proper arrangements for sanitation, water and other indispensable amenities are made. So the houses are not properly utilised. In some places, especially when we look to the housing schemes for scavengers, it is proposed that those schemes should be given the first priority. Because, it goes to the lowest rung of the ladder. But, from the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other reports we find that their living condition is miserable, things are not being taken care of and their conditions are not being improved. In municipal areas also the scavengers are living in hovels. There is no proper arrangement for water, other sanitary arrangements are not there and their housing condition is not improved. And if some schemes have been taken up in some places, they are very meagre. So, from all points of view, there is need for co-ordination and re-orientation of the whole problem. The object that was set before us was that from all points of view the low income groups should have the best benefit, whether they be employed as labourers in industries, or as landless agricultural labourers, or as private persons. That object has not been fulfilled. So, it is time that some vigorous steps should be taken and the Housing Ministry should look into this matter and see that the Central Housing Board is set up.

As regards other Ministries like Transport, Railways and Communications, they also have to spend nearly Rs. 200 crores for housing. I am not sure whether their housing schemes, or their programme of housing, can be brought under one authority, but there is no doubt that if a Central Housing Board is started, many of the defects can be remedied.

The Plan has pointed out that in spite of the fact that provision has been made for Rs. 200 crores in the Third Plan and other Ministries have also made a provision of more than Rs. 200 crores, from all points of view, this sum is not at all adequate because our housing problem is so big. So, if a housing board is set up, it will be able to draw resources from other sources also. It can make credit available to the people because it can find resources. It can investments from many sources. It will be found that the Life Insurance Corporation is likely to spend Rs. 60 crores in helping housing schemes. Before the Life Insurance Corporation was started, this kind of investment in housing was in vogue and the life insurance companies used to invest large sums of money in houses and lend money for building houses for their clients. So, it is necessary that credit should be made available to the Board and resources should be drawn from as many sources as possible.

Regarding slum clearance I may point out that the Government for paucity of funds have taken up only six big cities for slum clearance. We find that in the city of Calcutta much has not been done and new slums are growing up. Further more, as the hon. Minister for Housing knows, because he is in charge of rehabilitation also, so many colonies in Calcutta have unauthorised occupations which have already become slums. So, if from either the Rehabilitation Department or the Department of Housing steps are not taken immediately, things will become worse and if from one side some slums are cleared, from the other side, more

[Shri B. K. Das]

new slums will grow and the problem will become extremely difficult, as it has already been.

I think all these matters will have to be taken into consideration and more vigorous steps should be taken in the matter of housing.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf** (Jammu and Kashmir): The Resolution moved by my hon. friend Shri Nambiar, to my mind, seems to contain four issues in it viz. (1) slum clearance, a big subject absolutely by itself, (2) urban housing, (3) rural housing and,—I find from his speech that there is a fourth subject also in his view,—(4) low income housing scheme.

While I have full sympathy with the spirit with which my hon. friend has moved his Resolution and while I am in cent per cent agreement with the sentiments expressed by him, when I look at the practicability of the Resolution I feel that the setting up of such a Board may not be practicable at all. In the first place, these four matters or issues are four absolutely different subjects in themselves. Therefore, to my mind, the handing over of such four big issues to one Commission or Board is absolutely impracticable for it can never come to a conclusion or be in a position to submit a report, as is indicated in this Resolution or as is indicated in some of the speeches that I have heard from some of my friends.

Keeping that in view, I will try to understand the problem of housing, if I may kindly be permitted to do so, with all the four issues before me. I do not know whether national highways also form part of the Ministry or not, but I would like to know one thing. In developing our national highways, there is one important law, the Ribbon Development Act which is, in force for the last ten or twelve years, under which while you develop your national highways you are supposed to build houses, or whatever constructions they be, hundred feet from the centre of the road. If you

go round the States, you will find, not one but hundreds of places, where people are not observing this rule. At any rate, this is one item in observing which, in carrying out which the department that is in charge of national highways, had not done much. May be, the problem is colossal: I do not know. I take it that the problem of housing is a colossal and a national problem. Therefore, while agreeing with my hon. friend that the attention of the Government, rather the attention of the people as a whole, has to be drawn to this problem, the point arises how this problem can be attended to, how this problem can be tackled.

Taking, firstly, rural housing, it is a very big and huge problem, which should be taken up absolutely separately. Also, the quality of the houses has also to be taken into account. As far as rural housing is concerned, it has to be tackled as an absolutely different and separate issue, because it is much more colossal than urban housing. The departments that deal with rural matters have to be financed. They have to be enabled in order that they are in a position to develop colonies, in helping development of model villages and colonies and so forth. For that matter rural departments like panchayats and Zila Parishads etc. should be ideal departments which can take up this work and see to what extent they could give relief. At the moment Panchayats, Zila Parishads and provincial Parishads are being constituted and I think this one of the very important problems could be handed over to them. Even if funds are allocated from the Centre rural housing may be transferred entirely to them along with the funds. Of course, the Department of Housing at the Centre may be the co-ordinating link between the Centre and the States.

Much can be said with regard to housing in urban areas also. I may

not go into details but I would like to say only one thing. Due to the economic activity coming into being, the economy is taking a better turn in the country. Even besides what the Government may spend, private people are also spending on building houses rapidly all over, in the cities and in the rural areas. But what I find is this. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to it. I had already done that in a speech on the demands of the Department of Irrigation and Power. I said then that alongwith building houses there are two important problems, namely, roads and drainage. If you go round the cities you will see that palatial houses have been built.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member's time is up.

**Shri Siam Lal Saraf:** I want a few minutes more.

But there are no roads or drainage. Those areas can also be termed slums. Over and above that wherever houses are built, potable drinking water should also be made available immediately. Electricity and other amenities may wait, but drainage, roads and water supply are most important. These are pressings needs. They must be provided.

There is one more thing to which I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. While allotting funds for construction, housing schemes and what-nots, will the Government kindly take into consideration the capacity for constructing houses and other buildings in all the States? Government should consider to what extent building material is available. It is true that when you allocate funds who would not ask for more and more funds. Of course, there are pulls and influences. Sometimes, influences can come from the States as well. But one thing is important. If we go and allocate funds beyond capacity, what happens? Some sort of conditions are created that make things very, very difficult. I am not going to use

terms that might create difficulty for me also. But I would say this much that the Government and the Ministry in particular will try to see, whenever they allocate funds for housing schemes, whether the capacity is there or taking all the things into consideration, that is, construction under plan schemes, roads and buildings under other departments, industries and what-not. They should see what capacity is there and to that capacity alone funds should be allocated. Then, I can assure you that better results can be had than what we have got.

I had to speak something with regard to slums also which was very important. But anyway, I hope the House will give consideration to my submission. While agreeing with the purport of the Resolution and the spirit behind it, as I have said, I feel that the Resolution, if it is passed by this House will not be practicable. We express our full sympathy with the Resolution, but we should not adopt the Resolution because it is absolutely impracticable.

**श्री कछवाय (देवास) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो प्रस्ताव आया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे दो चार बातों की तरफ अपने मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचना है। मैं एक ऐसी गन्दी जगह पर रहता हूँ, जहाँ से अगर कोई भी सज्जन पुरुष निकल जाय, वहाँ से गुजर जाये तो उसको अपने मुँह में कपड़ा लगा कर जाना पड़ेगा। मुझे अच्छी तरह अनुभव है कि जो लोग गन्दी बस्तियों में रहते हैं उनका स्वास्थ्य किस प्रकार से बिगड़ता है, और वे इतने गरीब लोग होते हैं कि वे ठीक प्रकार से अपना इलाज भी नहीं करा पाते। इसलिये जहाँ जहाँ गन्दी बस्तियाँ हैं उनकी ओर हमारे मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

रही मकानों की बात। जहाँ सरकार की ओर से मकान बनाये जाते हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में नजदूर बस्तियों में यह देखा जाता

## [श्री कछवाय]

है कि मजदूर हमारी इन्टक का सदस्य है या नहीं हमारी यूनियन को मानता है या नहीं। यह सारी बात देखने के बाद जो उसका सदस्य होता है, जो उसको मानता है, जो उसको चन्दा देता है, उसी को मकान दिया जाता है इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। मकान देने के बाद उन गरीबों के साथ हमारे इन्टक के कार्यकर्ताओं का बड़ा बुरा व्यवहार रहता है। मिल के अन्दर तो उस गरीब के मकान का किराया काटा ही जाता है, लेकिन हमारे कई मजदूर लोग हैं, इन्टक के सदस्य हैं, जिनको अलग से मकान का किराया देना पड़ता है, चाहे आप उसको रिश्तत समझिये या रिश्ततखोरी समझिये या चाहे जो समझिये। यदि वह गरीब आदमी उनको पैसा अलग से नहीं देता तो उसको कई प्रकार से मकान से निकलवाने की साजिश को जाती है। मैं आपके सामने भोपाल का एक उदाहरण देना हूँ। जो मजदूरों की कोलोनी वहाँ बनी है वहाँ पर रहने वाले मजदूरों से जो इन्टक के कार्यकर्ता हैं वे हमेशा कहते हैं कि तुम को मकान तो मिला है लेकिन हमें शराब पीने के लिये हर माह ३ रु० तुम देने जाओ। मैं यह कोई सुनी हुई बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं अपनी आँख से देखा है कि मजदूर ने ३ रु० दिये हैं और इन्टक के कार्यकर्ता वह ३ रु० लेकर शराब पीते हैं और उसी मजदूर को गाली देते हैं। यह स्थिति सारे मध्य प्रदेश की है जहाँ जहाँ मजदूर वर्ग रहता है, जहाँ मजदूर कोलोनीज बनी हैं, चाहे वह ग्वालियर हो चाहे इन्दौर हो, चाहे भोपाल हो, उज्जैन हो, रतलाम, नागदा मन्सौर या देवास हो। इन सभी स्थानों पर इन्टक का यह व्यवहार चलता है।

एक और यह हालत है, दूसरी ओर जहाँ पर गन्दी बस्तियाँ हैं अब वहाँ हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री हैं तो उनको देख कर गुस्से में आकर, चिढ़ कर, यह कहते हैं कि इन

गन्दी बस्तियों को जला दिया जाये। इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री जैसे महापुरुष भी जब इस प्रकार के शब्द बोलते हैं तो उनसे गन्दी बस्तियों के अन्दर कभी भी सफाई तो हो नहीं सकती। चाहिये तो इस प्रकार से था कि सारी गन्दी बस्तियों को देखने के बाद हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जिन मंत्री महोदय की यह डिपार्टमेंट दिया गया है उनको आदेश देते कि तुरन्त ही वहाँ सफाई की जाये और उन मजदूरों को जो मकान मिलने की जो व्यवस्था है उसे तुरन्त ठीक किया जाय इस प्रकार का आदेश उनको देना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका उन गन्दी बस्तियों के मजदूरों पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है वह सोचते हैं कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है तो यदि हमारी बस्तियाँ जला दी गयीं तो हम अपने परिवारों और बालबच्चों को लेकर कहां जायेंगे। आज स्थिति इस प्रकार की है। मैं दिल्ली के कुछ क्षेत्रों में घूमा और जिन झुगियों में गरीब मजदूर वर्ग के लोग रहते हैं वहाँ गया। मुझ से उनकी दशा देखी नहीं गई। एक एक झुग्गी में दस दस बारह बारह परिवारों के लोग एक साथ रहते हैं। यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या है मैंने उनसे पूछा कि तुम इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ क्यों नहीं करते तो मुझे उत्तर दिया गया कि जिस समय इलेक्शन हो रहा था तो खन्ना साहब वहाँ गये थे और उनके वोट मांगे थे। उस समय उनको यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि तुम्हारी झुगियाँ और टायरों के स्थान पर अच्छे दो दो मंजिल मकान बना दिये जाएंगे। उनसे यह वादा किया गया था।

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** He is making a personal reference to me. Shri Bagri did the same thing. This gentleman is doing the same thing. I do not want to enter into an argument with the two friends. I am only saying that the statements that they are making are entirely untrue.

मैं हिन्दी में भी कह देता हूँ शायद उनको अंग्रेजी न आती हो। तो मैं जनाब की खिदमत में उनकी ही बोली में अर्ज कर दूँ कि चुनाव तो मैंने लड़ा और दिल्ली में चुनाव जीता और काफी संख्या से जीता।

**श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :** काफी संख्या में पैसा भी खर्च किया..

**श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना :** मैंने पैसा बहुत खर्च किया क्योंकि मैं पाकिस्तान से पैसा लाया था। मैं शरणार्थी हूँ और पाकिस्तान से तबाह हो कर आया। मैं आपकी खिदमत में अर्ज करूँ कि वह मेरे मुकाबले में क्या बात करेंगे आज कहा जाता है कि मिनिस्ट्रों के इतने बड़े बड़े बंगले हैं मैं ऐसे संकड़ों की तादाद में छोड़ कर आया हूँ।

**Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand):** He is making a personal reference. There should be no personal reference.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I do not want to make a personal reference. He has interrupted me.

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि मैं इलेक्शन के दिनों में झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों की तरफ गया और सब के साथ बात की—

**Shri Gauri Shanker (Fatehpur):** On a point of order, Sir, is he replying?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** I am replying to him.

**Shri Gauri Shanker:** It is sufficient that he has denied.

**श्री कछवाय :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कोई ज्यादा समय की बात नहीं कहता मैं कल भो उस क्षेत्र में गया था। उस क्षेत्र में मैंने अपनी आंख से देखा है, मेरे साथ और भी सज्जन थे। गई बरसात में पिछले १२ दिन की बात है, जब बरसात पड़ रही थी उस समय एक मजदूर के झुग्गी उखाड़ी गई और तोड़ी गई। उसने रो रो कर कहा कि

मेरी झुग्गी मत तोड़िये, मैं गरीब आदमी हूँ, मेरे पास तीन बच्चे हैं, मैं उनको लेकर कहाँ जाऊँगा। वह बुरी तरह रोने लगा, लेकिन उसकी बात नहीं सुनी गई। उसके बाद में उसी क्षेत्र में कुछ लोगों को जमीन के टुकड़े बांटे गये, प्लाट दिए गए, जिनका भाड़ा १३ रुपये मासिक लेते हैं। वे मजदूर बाजार के अन्दर पौने दो रुपये रोज पर मजदूरी करते हैं। यह १३ रुपया देने के बाद जो उनके पास बचता है उसमें वे किस प्रकार अपने परिवार को चला सकते हैं।

मैं आगे यह कहना चाहूँगा कि अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में देश में बहुत सी फैक्टरियाँ और मिलें बनेंगी। उन मिल मालिकों पर दबाव डाला जाना चाहिये कि उन मिलों में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं उनके लिए उन कारखानों के निकट ही मकान बना कर दें। पिछली बार ऐसी बात हुई थी कि मिल में जो उत्पादन या आमदनी होगी उसका १ प्रतिशत मजदूरों के मकान बनाने पर लगाया जायेगा। इस प्रकार की बात हुई थी लेकिन मिलमालिकों ने उस बात को नहीं माना। इसके पीछे हमारे बहुत बड़े बड़े नेताओं का हाथ है। वे जाकर उनके साथ चाय पार्टियाँ उड़ाते हैं और उनकी बात कहते हैं इससे मजदूरों को बड़ी तकलीफ होती है।

आज मजदूरों को देहातों में रोजगार नहीं मिलता, इसलिए वे शहरों में आते हैं। यहां उनको रहने की जगह नहीं मिलती और वे अपना परिवार अपने साथ नहीं ला सकते। ब्रह्म वहां बस जाते हैं वे गन्दी बस्तियाँ हो जाती हैं। इसके सम्बन्ध में हमारे माननीय मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिये। ये जो आने वाले पांच वर्ष हैं इनमें कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये कि चाहे मजदूर इन्टक के या किसी दूसरी यूनिथन के हों सब मजदूरों को ठीक प्रकार से भका

[श्री कल्लवाय]

मिलने चाहिए। इसमें पक्षपात नहीं होना चाहिए। यह पक्षपात की स्थिति बहुत बुरी है। मजदूर लोग रो रो कर मुझ से कहते हैं कि यह जो पक्षपात उनके साथ होता है यह ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए मुझे इतना ही कहना है :

गरीब को मत सता गरीब रो देगा,  
गरीब की बद दुआ लगी तो जड़  
मूल से खो देगा।

Several Hon. Members rose—

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Jagannatha Rao.

**Some Hon. Members:** Is he intervening?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works Housing and Supply (Shri Jagannatha Rao):** I am replying to the debate.

**Some Hon. Members:** There is time.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** One and a half hours. There are only 20 minutes. I must give five minutes to Shri Nambiar to reply.

**Shri Jagannatha Rao:** I am replying: not intervening.

**Shri Bade:** The Minister can speak afterwards.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** How can he? He is replying to the debate.

**Shri Nambiar:** I will reply to the debate, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Shri Nambiar will reply. He is intervening.

**Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar):** The only thing that I want to point out is.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no time for speeches.

**Shri Jagannatha Rao:** Sir, I am grateful to my hon. friend Shri Nam-

biar and the other hon. Members who have taken part in this discussion. I am in full sympathy with the sentiments expressed by them. I for one would naturally feel happy if all the 430 million people in our country have houses to live in. But, as Shri Nambiar has said, there was a backlog in housing at the end of the Second Plan. The backlog was much more than what he said. We have to meet the situation as it is today.

When we got Independence on the 15th of August, 1947, we inherited a stagnant economy. We had to build up the economy and lift it from the morass. So, we had to plan the development of our economy. In a certain way, planning necessarily implied certain priorities, the priorities being improvement of agriculture, irrigation facilities, power, heavy industries and so on. Naturally, housing was given a lower priority. Even in the State Plans, we find that housing is not given the priority which should have been given. Because, when the State Budget is framed, the State Government, naturally, is faced with the problem of improvement of irrigation facilities, power potential, industrialisation and so on. Therefore, housing is given a lower priority.

The Planning Commission also is alive to this problem. We find from the Second Plan, larger allocations are made. The total outlay on public housing during the Second plan was of the order of Rs. 250 crores and about 500,000 houses were constructed. In the Third plan, under the various housing schemes and the construction programmes of the Ministries, 900,000 houses might be constructed as compared to about 500,000 houses in the Second plan. We also find that the outlay was Rs. 250 crores in the Second plan. It is about Rs. 450 crores in the Third plan. Progressively there is larger allocation in the Third Plan. In the private sector also, there is an increasing amount of construc-

tion. It is estimated that in the Third plan, private investment in housing and other constructions will be about Rs. 1125 crores. Apart from the schemes, there are various other schemes under the various Ministries, such as schemes for the building of houses for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, schemes for building of houses for the scavengers and so on. All these schemes naturally will bring about the construction of a larger number of houses. But, still, the problem remains. We are only touching the fringe of the problem. That is no solution. That is not a remedy to the problem. That is not a panacea. It is only some incentives that we are giving. Under the various schemes that are envisaged in the Plan and outside the Plan what is being given by Government by way of loans is only an incentive.

Apart from that, Government have also devised ways and means, and have carried out researches regarding cheaper building materials. The National Building Organisation has been able to evolve new techniques and materials, improvement of building designs and the evolution and popularisation of such other means or methods as may tend to reduce building costs in general. These are the ways in which Government are helping. But to expect that Government would build 430 million houses to house all the people, I think, is not proper.

**Shri Nambiar:** I did not ask for that.

**Shri Jaganatha Rao:** My hon. friend Shri Nambiar cited the position in Western countries, and the USA and UK. But I think he did not refer to the Soviet Union. Conditions in India vary considerably from those that prevail in the Western countries. They are highly industrialised countries. But even in those countries we find that there are slums. There is a shortage of housing accommodation even in the Soviet Union. Even after forty years of Communist rule in the

Soviet Union, we find that there is shortage of houses. That is a problem in every country, because every country, when it has to develop its economy, has to give certain priorities. And housing cannot get the first priority. That is much more true in India.

I appreciate the sentiments of the hon. Mover, but I cannot understand how the appointment of a commission to suggest measures for their speedy completion can improve the situation.

Shri Nambiar has not suggested that the resources should be increased. I am glad that he is aware of the resources position. His only point seems to be that we should appoint a commission to suggest measures for speedy completion. As the House is aware, the implementation rests with the States. The Central Government only make the allocations, and it is for the State Governments to execute those schemes. If the State Governments are not very enthusiastic, certainly it is for the State Governments to explain. It is not that we are not prepared to shoulder the responsibility, but our responsibility is only in so far it relates to giving proper allocations.

In this connection, I may say that certain States are doing very well. For instance, Madras State, from which my hon. friend Shri Nambiar hails, is doing very well. I had occasion to go to Madras and see the progress of the housing schemes, the low income group housing scheme, the middle income group housing scheme, and also the rural housing scheme in the villages. They are doing wonderfully well; so also, Mysore, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and some other States are doing very well. It is only some States which are lagging behind.

Ever since my senior colleague, Shri Mehr Chand Khanna took charge of this Ministry on the 10th April, 1962, he has taken steps to see that every State Government proceeds with the Plan schemes. We are following up

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

the progress of the schemes in the various States. He has himself visited a number of States, and I have also visited some other States, and we are going to complete our round of in the other States also before the next Housing Ministers' Conference.

So, our Ministry is alive to the problem, and to the necessity for the speedy implementation of these schemes. I am also wanting the officers of my Ministry to go round the States every month, and to find out from their counterparts in the States the difficulties that are being faced by the State Governments in the implementation of the schemes, so that if there are any difficulties they can be solved.

So, we are taking all the necessary steps. One hon. Member has referred to the fact that housing-building societies are not able to get land for construction of houses.

For that, we have got the Land Acquisition and Development Scheme. Hon. Members would have seen in this morning's papers that a sum of Rs. 26 crores has been allocated for the Third Plan period for land acquisition and development schemes. The break-up is also given. I think Madras gets about Rs. 60 or Rs. 70 lakhs. Lands near or in the neighbourhood of cities and urban areas—the Housing Boards can acquire Land then release them to the cooperative societies. That is the way how this land problem can be solved.

Much has been said about this slum clearance. I also agree that slum clearance is a problem which is facing the municipalities and State Governments. There are some big cities or urban areas which are themselves slums, not that there are slums in cities. There is no proper drainage and water supply and so on. It is not possible to demolish all those cities and reconstruct them. In the slum clearance programme we have introduced improvement of the slum areas as part of the scheme.

We are contemplating to call a meeting of the Mayors of Corporations and also Chairmen of leading municipalities in the country, to discuss with them the slum clearance schemes, so that the worst areas in the cities are replaced by the construction of proper tenements for the people. It is our intention that the benefits of economic development should percolate to the weaker sections of society. All the schemes are framed with that object and are being implemented.

My objection to this Resolution, as I said, is that the appointment of a Commission cannot speed up the completion of the schemes. In the final analysis, the execution rests with the State Governments. In the Central Government, our Ministry is following up these schemes. I would request hon. Members of this House to take up these matters with the respective State Governments. I said so when I spoke on the Demands of our Ministry in June last. The hon. Members can throw in their weight with the State Governments and see that the State Governments complete the execution of these schemes. They can understand the difficulties that are being faced by the State Governments in the implementation of the schemes.

I am glad a number of questions are also tabled in this House and the other House. From April till today about 70 questions have been tabled and that shows that Parliament is very keen on the need for the early completion of the housing schemes.

Apart from this, we have also got a Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry. Members of Parliament can discuss with the Ministers of this Ministry and can ventilate their grievances or explain the difficulties being experienced by State Governments and we can do something. But a commission to go into this question cannot improve matters.

Another thing is that the Commission is in effect to look into the per-

formance of the State Governments. The Central Government makes the allocation and the State Governments execute the schemes. And, to a certain extent, the LIC also gives loans. What is it that the Commission is going to do?

I could have appreciated it if my hon. friend Shri Nambiar had suggested that the allocation for housing schemes should have been increased. I would be one with him. But, is it possible? I really submit.....

**Shri Nambiar:** We are not utilising even what is allocated.

**Shri Jaganatha Rao:** But your Madras State is able to utilise it and wants much more. It may be that some other States are not able to utilise.

**Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi):** What about your State?

**Shri Jaganatha Rao:** Your State and my state are the same State, the State of Orissa. It is also doing well; but, perhaps, not very well. When I had been to Orissa I had remarked that the Government should have a separate Housing Department because a number of schemes fell within the sphere of a number of Ministries. I mean a common housing department so that they can have proper co-ordination and checks and scrutinies.

**Shri Daji (Indore):** Is it a fact that the department has asked for a higher allocation from the Planning Commission? There was a statement by the hon. Minister two or three days back.

**Shri Jaganatha Rao:** As I said earlier, my senior colleague has been to a number of States; I also went to a few States. The State Governments want a larger allocation. We will take up the question with the Planning Commission. We want these programmes to come as early as possible. We are having a Housing

Ministers' Conference where the questions will be discussed, and solutions arrived at. The Seventh Housing Ministers' Conference will be held on the 17th of October at New Delhi and will be inaugurated by the Prime Minister. It will continue for three days, 17, 18 and 19th October.

The hon. Member referred to the formation of the Central Housing Board and he thinks that more resources can be raised by that Board. It is one of the questions to be discussed at the Conference. As I said in the beginning, the appointment of this commission will not at all be a remedy for this problem. This Ministry is taking all steps to implement the scheme; the State Governments have also been reminded about utilising their allocations fully. The steps being taken by us will certainly give us the required results. Therefore, while I fully sympathise and agree with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Mover and the other hon. Members of this House, I would request the hon. Mover to withdraw his Resolution. Otherwise, I oppose it.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** Sir, Shri Daji asked the question about the utilisation of funds and my colleague has not been able to clarify the position. I will take two minutes and I would like to clarify the position a little further. It is a fact that the allocations made in the Second Plan have not been fully utilised and there have been lapses. We are now considering how best to utilise the funds made available. If we are able to raise more funds with the co-operation of the House and if the hon. Members can lend me their good wishes in getting more funds from the Planning Commission, and the Ministry of Finance, nobody would be happier than I. We need more funds. Every State I had been to, asked for a larger allocation. Their difficulty is that they have got their overall Plan, under which certain allocations have been made for certain specific items. Unless the entire

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

plan is increased they are not in a position to make adjustments because industry may have a bigger priority or education, etc. Our idea is that we should try to make allocations for the entire five years in the first three years. If we make it in the fourth or 5th year, naturally it is going to lapse. If we make the allocation within the first three years spread over a period of five years, then we can watch the results and in the third year, say, if Madras has done well and another State has lagged behind, the Central Ministry wants to appropriate the authority to see that money could be diverted from A state to B State which is producing better results. The idea is to produce or build more and more houses in the country. After taking Rs. 200 crores, if you find that there was a large amount which lapsed, it is not going to be a happy or satisfactory state of affairs. Even if I go to the Planning Commission or the Finance Minister, they will tell me, on my past performance, "we gave you a sum of Rs. 90 crores; you could spend only Rs. 70 crores. We have now given you Rs. 200 crores and we are not going to give you any more because there is going to be a bigger lapse. So, honestly tell us why you should be given so much if you are not able to spend it." Therefore, I shall see that the money is properly spent and that there are no lapses this time.

If a certain State 'A' is not doing well, we will have to see that the money for the State which is not doing well is diverted to B, another State; secondly, as I have said, we shall discuss these matters, whether they relate to the plantation labour or industrial labour or the low income-group or the middle income-group, with our colleagues in the State Governments and tell them that the real wish of Parliament is that the housing programme should be stepped up and should be expedited and that they should see that their implementation machinery is geared up. To that ex-

tent, I can assure the House that every possible step shall be taken *vis-a-vis* the Centre and the States. We can take that much of responsibility in regard to the States. I am not going to say that we have no responsibility in the matter of the State Governments at all. We have responsibility, and I, as a Central Minister, can assure the House that we are going to take up these matters with our State colleagues and see that the money that is given to us is fully spent and that it is spent on the schemes which are meant for the poorer sections of the community and also see that a greater allocation is made towards that end. I shall also see that that is done.

**Shri Nambiar:** I am happy that I am able to start where from the hon. Member has stopped: namely, that it is exactly for this purpose that I wanted a Commission to be appointed. The Deputy Minister tried to argue against the Commission but the hon. Minister argued in favour of a Commission.

**Shri Jaganatha Rao:** No, no.

**Shri Nambiar:** The point is that we have got to attend to two or three items. Firstly, we want more allocation. Secondly, whatever is allocated is to be utilised. Thirdly the States are to be helped or persuaded to construct more houses and go ahead with the Plan. For all these things, there may be a Commission which will help the Ministry to look into this question and see whether these schemes are properly implemented and carried out. It is exactly for this reason that I wanted a Commission to be appointed to see, or to poke its nose and see as to what is being done.

I then come to the other points that the hon. Deputy Minister referred to. He said that they are unable to construct 42 crores of houses for everyone in the country. That is not the purpose of my speech—to ask the Government to construct so many

houses. I said that our yearly construction figures show that we construct only about one lakh houses, all put together, in this country.

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** A lakh a year.

**Shri Nambiar:** I also said that in a country like America, the number of houses built runs to several millions. In the United Kingdom also where the population is only one-eighth of ours—five crores—they construct about three lakh houses a year. Here, the number of houses constructed by private parties and by people in the rural areas, etc., etc., comes only to a very small number. That shows that there is no incentive or there is no help being offered by the Governmental machinery to the rural population to construct houses. The economic situation in the country is also such that they are not able to construct more houses. My point is that the Government must help them by procuring house-sites. That is the biggest problem.

15-59 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** That is one of the most important aspects of the scheme; land development and acquisition.

**Shri Nambiar:** That is true; but what was our performance? Have we got anything? What about our efforts to secure house-sites? There, the Government say that they are lagging far behind. We should try to bring in legislation if necessary in the States as well as at the Centre and see that house-sites are obtained. It is now becoming impossible to get house-sites.

Then there is the question of loans. Who has to grant loans? The loans are to be given by the State Governments. The State Governments are to be persuaded. There are several difficulties arising from bureaucratic

red-tapism. How can you get over these difficulties? There are millions of applications from the rural population for loans and they are not being disposed of quickly. That is exactly why all the more we require some sort of pressure and somebody to look into the question as to whether it is being done.

16 hrs.

Even in a place like Delhi, where the Central Government has direct responsibility what is it that they have done? I have quoted the figures to show how far we are short of houses. What is our performance? I know one Dyejana housing colony programme which after approval has been given up, after spending Rs. 84,000. Government is having a very lukewarm policy towards house construction. May be the allotments they get are such that they are not in a position to do anything. So, they may accept their helplessness. But that does not save the people from the situation.

Therefore, some sort of impetus has to be introduced. There must be pressure and the least that we can seek from the House is to appoint a Commission and make the Commission do the thing. I am not going to the extent of asking for more allotment. The moment I do that, they will say, here is a proposal for a fantastic allotment; he knows no money is available and he wants an impossible thing to happen. So, I am asking a thing which can be done by this House, namely, to appoint a Commission and to see that this part of the work is done properly. If that is done, the purpose of my resolution would have been served.

Even the Deputy Minister, who is young and energetic—I wish him well—has no valid reason to say that this Commission should not be allowed. A Commission will only help and strengthen his hands, which are already strong....

**Shri Daji:** He does not want a Commission to share his credit.

**Shri Nambiar:** The hon. Minister, with his youthful Deputy and the Commission will together form such a strong group which will give houses to our people during the third and fourth Five Year Plans. If our people get more houses, they will be happy and they will thank the Government. So, at least let us try to do that. Let the House agree to this humble request from the opposition to form a commission at least to tackle the problem.

With these words, I request that my resolution may be accepted.

**Shri Daji:** He will give the houses, but not the Commission.

**Mr. Chairman** There is an amendment.

**Shri B. K. Das:** I would like to withdraw my amendment, with the leave of the House.

**Mr. Chairman:** Does the hon. Member want his resolution to be put to withdraw his amendment?

**Some Hon. Members:** Yes.

*The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.*

**Mr. Chairman:** Does the hon. Member want his resolution to be put to the vote of the House?

**Shri Nambiar:** Yes, for its acceptance. I request the House might grant this Commission—a small commission of four or five members.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

“This House calls upon the Government to set up a Commission to enquire into the progress made in regard to the urban and rural housing and slum clearance schemes and to suggest measures for their speedy completion.”

*The motion was negatived.*

16.04 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: WORKING  
CONDITIONS OF RESEARCH  
SCHOLARS AND SCIENTIFIC  
WORKERS.

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra** (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I beg to move:

“This House calls upon the Government to appoint a Commission consisting of Members of Parliament, eminent scientists, and administrators, to investigate and enquire into the working conditions of the research scholars and scientific workers in various scientific institutes in the country.”

I would like to say, at the very outset, that my main purpose in moving this resolution is to focus the attention of the House and through it of the whole nation on the working conditions, emoluments and other difficulties being faced by the scientific workers in various research institutions in the country.

Sir I would also like to say that the hon. Minister, who is himself a renowned research scholar, during the debate, may please keep his mind absolutely open without any reservations and not say that he will not be prepared to accept such a Resolution.

The purpose of the resolution is not mainly to censure the Government or to put the blame on the Government, but that with the opinions which may be expressed by the hon. Members of this House, the Ministry and the Government may take certain steps to improve the existing working conditions of the scientific workers.

There is hardly any need to emphasise the role which science is playing and which science has got to play in the economic development of our country. The Central Government, in the Scientific Policy Resolution which was adopted in 1958, very clearly stated that the major aims of the policy are to foster, promote and