

Shri D. R. Chavan: Certainly, as and when further information is available, it will be given to the House.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Sir, may I ask on a point of information...

Mr. Speaker No. Papers to be laid on the Table.

17:07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, MADRAS FOR 1962-63 ALONG WITH AUDIT REPORT

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): I lay on the Table a copy of the Certified Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 1962-63 along with the Audit Report thereon, under subsection (4) of section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-2920/64].

12.07 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-FIFTH REPORT

Shri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Forty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.08 hrs.

SLUM AREAS (IMPROVEMENT AND CLEARANCE) AMENDMENT BILL—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Amendment Bill as reported by the Joint Committee. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda may continue his speech.

Shri Daji (Indore): What is the time left?

Mr. Speaker: 5 hours were allotted to the Bill. 2 hours and 50 minutes have been taken and 2 hours and 10 minutes remain.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda (Vishakhapatnam). Mr. Speaker, Sir, in continuation of my speech of last

evening, I feel that the legislation that is now before the House is something . . . the form of suggesting the loopholes.

In my opinion it is not comprehensive enough so as to give wide powers to Government to acquire such slums that are scattered not only in the city of Delhi but all over the country. In this matter, I have a suggestion to make,—I do not know how the hon. Minister will take it—that there should be a legislation put through this House to the effect that all the industrialists will have to build tenements and such other accommodation if they are to continue as the owners or the directors of the various companies. In this connection, I feel that any legislation is not too late. When the Constitution of India which is a sacred Constitution to us could be amended for the good of the country surely legislation in the autumn session could be brought forth by which Government can make it incumbent on all the industrialists, whether they are companies, whether they are individually responsible for all these factories and mills, that they will have to build such accommodation for the poor workers employed in those mills and factories. This may also have retrospective effect so that all factories and mills which are now in existence will have to come under this legislation by which they will be compelled to make such arrangements so that there will be no further slums. Take, for instance the case of Jamshedpur where, I would say, entirely due to the efficient management and foresightedness of Tatas and their forefathers there are no slums and the same is the case with Ahmedabad. We find slums all over the country. In British days there were slums in Calcutta and in Bombay because there were some factories there. But with 17 years of independence, slums are even worse now than before. It is a sad commentary on our way of life. We have not been able to tackle this very urgent and a very important problem. It is a necessity in this way that India is a country where industries are growing, and the more the industries we have, the better it will

be for this country. I do feel that the industries that we shall be having in future should be spread out in the country. We should keep them as far as possible away from the cities so that the congestion of people will be avoided. I can mention to you, for instance, the Pipri dam project and the Renukut project in Mirzapur. These two are very big projects, and there, they have provided sufficient accommodation for the workers. This is an example which is worth emulation. I feel that Government may introduce a legislation by which all industrial areas should be as far as possible away from the cities, of course, taking into consideration that they must have railway connections, I do not say that they should be built in wilderness by any manner or means; but even so, the farther away they are, the better.

These slums are not necessarily on Government-owned land. There may be many private land-owners who are the owners of these slums lands. I think that it would be worth while if in the first instance, Government have the power to send them a notice saying that within a specified period they should have the slums cleared, failing which Government would themselves eject those people, provided also they give some shelter during the building up of the tenements and so on and so forth. I dare say that there may be some excesses in this regard as in all other cases. When certain powers are given, some abuse is bound to take place, but the larger good is what we want. The larger good is that Government should take complete action and become masters of the situation. For instance, if the land belongs to the municipality, by legislation they should make the municipality straightway get to grips over this matter and see that slums are cleared.

While clearing slums, as I mentioned last evening, I want that as far as possible, a census should be taken on

an all-India basis to see whether those that dwell in these slums are people genuinely appointed or genuinely employed in industries, companies or shops and so on. I feel that when Government arrive at a certain figure at least when they start getting it done, they may discover that there are thousands of people who are not even employed and yet they have to live on their wit, in other words, steal property, indulge in loot, indulge in murders and so on, because such things do happen. So, it is one of my humble suggestions that in order to cope with this increasing problem, this should be given priority, namely the clearance of slums, because as mentioned by me yesterday and as mentioned by many Members of this House, it is a stigma to allow slums to increase and that too after attaining Independence. One would have thought that with the attainment of Independence, we could straightway have seen to it that there were no further additions to slums. But after the Britishers had left, we find that whereas we had only two or three big cities before which had these slums, now we find numerous cities having more and more slums.

In this connection, I beg to state that in Japan where I was last September, I found that right from Tokyo to Osaka, on which route the train runs for 4½ hours, a very fast train indeed, there were industries all along the railway line. In order that there was no more congestion in Tokyo and Osaka, they put up their factories out into the country. Thus, the country was opened up and the employees also found fresh air there. The same is the case with West Germany which was reduced to ashes in the bombing, and now we find a very prosperous West Germany, because they were able to tackle this very urgent problem by re-building their country. Today, we find in West Germany factories spreading out into the country, flourishing and producing things to a great extent.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member does not seem to give any indication of his having heard the bell ring. I have rung it twice already. He should try to conclude now.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: It is very rarely that I get a chance, and, therefore, I request that I may be permitted one or two more minutes.

There was a recommendation of the Housing Ministers' Conference held at Bhubaneswar in 1961. That Conference had made the following recommendation:

"The Conference recommends that the State Governments may take specific measures for the prevention of growth of slums (i) by preparation and implementation of the Master Plans of the growing towns and cities including the suburban areas; (ii) by arranging for the settlement of migrants, seeking employment in the new industries, in the areas earmarked for them, (iii) by enforcement of municipal bye-laws and building regulations; and (iv) by prevention of squatting on Government or public lands not required immediately for the purpose for which these are earmarked."

I would like to know whether Government have done anything in pursuance of this recommendation or whether they intend doing something in that regard.

In conclusion, I may just mention that one of the things dearest to our revered leader—who has left us and has gone to a better world, if I may say so,—apart from secularism and non-alignment, was that India should be free from slums. That was one of his innermost wishes. I cannot forget that luminous figure that used to walk into this House along with his lieutenant, Shri Muthyal Rao, the Deputy Chief Whip, and then take his seat in the House. I say this with a lump in

my throat, as I remember very well that it was his wish that India should be free from slums and take her rightful place in the world, so that the foreigners did not look down upon us.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Amroha): I am afraid that from the very beginning, we have misconceived this problem of the removal of slums from cities. We have not realised that the condition of the people living in the slums in the cities is much superior to the condition of the common people living in our villages. These people who live in city slums at least get clean water; their streets, however narrow, are lighted, and there is some scavenging done also. We have failed to realise that all these amenities and also the opportunities for work and employment are lacking in the villages.

As a matter of fact, if I may say so, the whole of India is a big slum, and you cannot possibly remove the slums in the cities, for the villages and the rural areas will periodically overcome the cities. You clean a few slums here, new people will come and create other slums. If we have to tackle this problem of slum clearance, we must go to the root of the thing, and not apply these palliatives. These are only quick remedies.

With all his vehemence, with all his anxiety to remove slums from the cities, Shri Jawaharlalji could not affect this problem even in the city of Delhi. Another thing is that our Ministers and VIPs have not been able to clear the slums that exist in their own compounds. They have four or five servants living in their compounds, and each servant, has periodically two or three guests. These slums exist in their very compounds, and they are not able to remove them.

I am living in a parliamentary quarter in Canning Lane, and it is a very quiet street. I have yet to see a more filthy street than that. The

authorities have provided big dust bins. Very few people put anything in these dust bins, and even when something is put in the dust bins, what happens is that in the morning the dust bins are emptied—by whom?—by rag-pickers and paper-pickers. They strew the whole ground with filth.

And in my street VVIPs are living. There is one man who is an ex-Governor, who is also a Member of this House, and there are several ex-Ministers who recently went out on account of the Kamaraj Plan, which will soon be undone again. They also are living there, and the boss of the Congress in West Bengal is also living in that street, but all these people as soon as they get out of their rooms, go into their cars, and they are whisked away to wherever they want to go. They have no eyes to see the filth in which they are living, and the mosquitoes and flies that are being bred there.

The next street is called Curzon Lane. The Health Minister lives there, but there are on both sides of the road something like footpaths overgrown with grass, but within that grass, because there are some servants quarters on one side of the street, the children commit nuisance in the morning, and the Health Minister is living there. I once told her that all this filth was there, and she said it was the Municipality's affair.

In this city we are living in such conditions, and they cannot be improved. I have seen in my street people just pulling up their dhoti and sitting for making water. I have seen educated people unbuttoning their pants and making water. I have seen in the morning that from every tree branches are cut off for *datun*. How can the trees grow like that?

I have lived in New Delhi in the days of the British too, and Sir, I suppose you too saw Delhi then. Nobody dared to commit nuisance on the road, nobody dared to break the branches from the trees. Why? Be-

cause there was fear. Now there is no fear. The law-givers make the law, but they never enforce the law. They think that their duty is done when the law is promulgated; whether the law is carried out in effect or not seems to be none of their business. Such is also the case with our Five Year Plans. Execution is nobody's business. We make laws and laws and we break them.

I have a little experience of America and there the people have great social sense. That, Sir, you must also have seen, because you have been there, and we collided there in America.

Mr. Speaker: Collided?

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I have seen no dog can go on the street without his master—not only without its belt, but without its master. No dog can commit nuisance on the road. They have so trained their dogs that they sit on the commode and do these things. We keep dogs, we never train them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Dogs do not obey their masters here.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: I say that if any dog was found on the street, the man to whom the dog belonged was fined 100 dollars. Every householder has to clean the road in front of his house. If snow has fallen in the night, he must clear it in the morning. Otherwise, if anybody slips, he will have to pay very heavy damages. But here we find that new roads have been made, and yet in them there are big holes, and anybody can fall in them. We also know that many people during the rainy season fall into the manholes. We are not living in a civilised society. I have seen that in America even wild flowers growing in the country side where nobody lives are not plucked, and if they are plucked, the people are fined. They have great social sense, yet punishments are so heavy that nobody dare do break the law. Here, Sir, we have

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

nothing of the sort. We are the freest people in the world. I have never seen anywhere people so free. We are free in the morning to take a lota and commit nuisance anywhere. We are free to make water anywhere. We are free to spread diseases. If our children have bad eyes, the whole neighbourhood should have bad eyes; we will never segregate them nor send them to hospital. If there is measles or dysentery or chickenpox we must spread it because we believe in equality. Why should our neighbours not suffer what what we are suffering? It is our fundamental right. We bring up our children in ignorance. That also we are free to do. I can truly say that I have not seen a country which is more free than India. I do not now why we wanted freedom for this country when we had so much freedom such as exists in no civilised society.

With all these freedoms, we think that by passing the Bill we will be able to eliminate these slums, when the whole of India is a slum! If we do not tackle the problem of the whole of India, its poverty, disease and ignorance, we will never be able to solve it. We think we are civilised. We are a democratic country. In democratic and civilised countries there are no slums and so we think we too must take up this work. I have always been making forecasts about things that are not very pleasant but unfortunately those forecasts come to be true. We may pass this Bill. But unless we take care of ourselves, unless we know how to govern ourselves, or to quit when we cannot govern, we will not be able, by merely passing this mere Bill, to clear the slums even from this great city where we stay, this capital of India where every second or third day electricity breaks down and water supply is contaminated. We are told to boil water and be careful. If these things can happen in the metropolitan city, the capital of a great country, I think that in undertaking the task of slum-

cleaning. We are uselessly wasting our breath and we are uselessly wasting the poor people's money. Thank you, Sir.

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ (फतेहपुर) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़े दुःख का विषय है कि भारत वर्ष को स्वतंत्र हुए १७ वर्ष हो गये लेकिन यह गंदी बस्तियों की समस्या अभी तक कायम ही नहीं है बल्कि जहाँ यह देहातों में होती थी वहाँ अब यह समस्त शहरों में भी पैदा हो गयी है और वहाँ पर यह बजाय घटने के रोजबरोज बढ़ती ही चली जा रही है। गंदी बस्तियों का अभी भी कायम रहना देश के लिए एक बड़ी लज्जा की बात है। क्या कोई भी नागरिक खुद यह पसन्द करेगा कि वह जाड़ा गरमी बरसात सभी मौसम में एक ही जगह आसमान के नीचे मड़े रह कर अपनी जिन्दगी गुजार डाले। श्रीमन्, यह एक बहुत ही गम्भीर और बुनियादी ममला है। यह विधेयक जो इस सदन में प्रस्तुत किया गया है मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे गंदी बस्तियों की समस्या का निवारण नहीं हो सकता है। असल समस्या तो आर्थिक संकट की है। हमारे देशवासियों की एक बहुत बड़ी संख्या आज आर्थिक संकट का शिकार बनी हुई है। स्वतंत्र देश के नागरिक इस बात के लिए मजबूर हो जाते हैं कि वे अपनी रोजमर्रा की जिन्दगी इस प्रकार से गंदी बस्तियों में रह कर गुजारें।

श्रीमन्, यह बहुत बड़ी लज्जा की बात है कि जब हम ने इस बात का संकल्प किया है कि हम अपने देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था समाजवादी ढंग से बनायेंगे, देश में एक वेलफेयर सोसाइटी स्थापित करेंगे तब देश में इस कदर आर्थिक असमानता चल रही हो। आज हालत यह है कि कुछ मूठ्ठी भर नागरिक तो इस देश के ऐसे हैं जोकि शानदार महलों में रहते हैं, एयर कंडीशंड कोठियों में रहते हैं जबकि दूसरी तरफ करोड़ों देशवासी पस्ती की हालत में जिन्दगी गुजार रहे हैं। ईश्वर/नि

इन करोड़ों भाइयों को कोई भी ग्रहसास मौसम का दिया ही नहीं है, जाड़ा हो, गरमी हो, बरसात हो/कोई भी मौसम हो जो उनका रहने का स्थान है वह किसी भी मौसम की तबदीली से बदलता नहीं है/ यह एक मजबूर, चाली चीज आती है ।

श्रीमन्, मुझे याद है कि करीब ११-१२ वर्ष हुए हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू कानपुर तशरीफ़ ले गये थे । जब उन्होंने वहां पर मिल के क्षेत्र में गंदी बस्तियां/देखीं तो एक दम से उन्होने यह कहा कि मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि इन में अभी आग लगा दी जाय और अगर ऐसा किया जाता है तो मैं बड़ा प्रसन्न हूँगा । प्रधान मंत्री जी के इस कथन का यह असर तो हुआ कि मजदूर के लिए क्वार्टर्स बनाये गये मगर उनका दुरुपयोग हो रहा है । श्रीमन्, होता यह है कि पहले तो आर्थिक संकट के कारण लोग शहरों में आते हैं क्योंकि वहां पर व्यवसाय बढ़ रहे हैं और वह यहां पर अर्थ पैदा करने के लिए आते हैं तो मजबूरन उनको संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है । अगर गंदी बस्तियां किसी जगह दूर भी की गयीं तो अन्य जगहों पर और भी अधिक तादाद में गंदी बस्तियां शुरू हो जाती हैं । हमारी भारत सरकार इस गंदी बस्तियों की समस्या पर गम्भीरता के साथ ध्यान दे और शीघ्र से शीघ्र इसका निराकरण करे/ यह एक बड़ी लज्जा की बात है कि हमारा देश १७ वर्ष की स्वाधीनता भोगने के बाद भी इस समस्या को हल नहीं कर पाया है । आर्थिक विषमता आज भी बहुत अधिक देश में विद्यमान है जोकि कम की जानी बहुत आवश्यक है । जरूरत इस बात की थी कि हम इस के लिए कोई एक विस्तृत विधेयक लाते ताकि देहाती सतों में जो गंदी बस्तियां मौजूद हैं उनकी भी सफ़ाई हो जाती । मुझे यह कहने की इजाजत दें कि देहातों में अधिकतर क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जोकि गंदी बस्तियों में ही बसे हुए हैं । इसी के साथ साथ शहरों में

जहां कि व्यवसाय बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, नये नये घंघे कायम हो रहे हैं वहां पर भी गंदी बस्तियां बढ़ती ही चली जा रही हैं क्योंकि आर्थिक संकट को हल करने के कारण लोग भारी तादाद में गांवों से शहरों की ओर जा रहे हैं ।

यह बड़ी लज्जा की बात है कि इसी दिल्ली के बड़े शहर में जोकि पूरे देश की राजधानी भी है, कहीं पर भी किसी इस्टबिन के करीब आप खड़े हो जायें तो आपको बहुत से नागरिक ऐसे मिलेंगे जिनका कि रोज का यह घंघा है कि वे इस्टबिनों की गंदगी को बाहर निकाल कर और उसे साफ़ करके उसमें से फ़टे हुए गंदे चियड़े कपड़े और कागज और रूखी चीजें, बीन कर अपना जीवनयापन करते हैं । ऐसी हालत का देश में मौजूद रहना एक बड़ी शर्म की चीज है । क्या स्वतंत्रता के यही माने हैं ? क्या एक प्रजातंत्री और समाजवादी आर्थिक व्यवस्था के यही माने हैं कि करोड़ों नागरिक इस प्रकार से पस्ती और भूखमरी की हालत में रहें और उनके रहने आदि के लिए कोई भी माकूल व्यवस्था न की जाये ? क्या समाजवादी व्यवस्था इसी को कहते हैं कि कुछ मुट्ठी भर लोग जिनके कि पास महल हैं उनके महल का रोजबरोज और ऊंचे होते जाते हैं, उनकी एयर कंडीशनिंग की और दूसरी सुविधाएं रोजबरोज बढ़ती जाती हैं जबकि गरीब और भी ग़रब होते जाते हैं ? मैं तो समझता हूँ कि ऐसा होना भारत सरकार के भांघे पर एक बड़ा फलक है । इनने वर्ष स्वतंत्रता के बीत जाने के बाद भी गंदी बस्तियों की समस्या का हल न होना बड़ा लज्जाजनक है । यह एक इत तर्ह से महज एक संशोधन विधेयक को लाकर यह बड़ा काम सम्पन्न नहीं किया जा सकता है ।

जहां तक इस संशोधन विधेयक का सम्बन्ध है मैं ने इस को पढ़ा है । मैं यह समझता हूँ कि अभी जो कानूनी पेचीदगियां थीं वह इस से हल नहीं की जा रही हैं । श्रीमन्, मैं

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

कभी यह मानने को तैयार नहीं हूँ कि कोई भी गंदी बस्ती का मकान मालिक अपनी तरफ से उनको इस प्रकार सुधारेगा जैसा कि वहाँ की एथारिटीज करने के लिए कहेंगी। इसके सम्बन्ध में अब भी जो क्लोज़ ६ और ७ रखे गये हैं मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ तक जनता की सुविधाओं का ताल्लुक है, उनके रहते जो निकम्मापन पहले चलता था वह अब भी जारी रहेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विधेयक में एसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि एथारिटीज को, अधिकाारीवर्ग को, यह अधिकार हो कि वे गन्दी बस्तियों के सुधार के लिए उन को एक्वायर कर सकें, उन को एक्वीजीशन करने में आसानी हो और उन को उन जमीनों या मकानों के मालिकों की राह न देखनी पड़े।

इस विधेयक में इस बात का भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है कि जब किसी गंदी बस्ती का सुधार होगा, तो उस में रहने वाले लोगों की उस गंदी बस्ती का सुधार होने तक की भ्रवधि में कहां पर रखा जायेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विधेयक में यह बहुत बड़ी कमी है, जिसकी ओर माननीय मंत्री जी को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

सब से गम्भीर बात यह है कि यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि जब किसी गंदी बस्ती का सुधार होगा और उस स्थान पर नये मकान बनाये जायेंगे, तो वहाँ पर रहने वाले लोगों से ६ परसेंट—और नये संशोधन के मुताबिक ४ परसेंट—किराया लिया जायेगा। क्या यह बात सोची गई है कि इन गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोगों की क्षमता किसी प्रकार से कोई धन देने की नहीं है? उनकी परिस्थितियाँ उन को मजबूर करती हैं कि वे इस प्रकार से वहाँ पर रहें। इसलिए अगर उन पर किसी प्रकार का माह्वारी या कालाना किराया या मूल्य बोधा जाता है, और उन के आर्थिक संकट को दूर नहीं किया जाता है, तो फिर मुझे यह कहना पड़ेगा कि यह समस्या का कोई हल नहीं है।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब कभी गंदी बस्तियों के सुधार के लिए कोई विधेयक या संशोधन लाया जाये, तो उसके साथ साथ इस बात की जांच की जाये और आंकड़े प्राप्त किये जायें कि जो लोग गंदी बस्तियों में रहते हैं या जो लोग जाड़े, बरसात और गर्मी में—सब मौसमों में—सड़क की पटरियों पर अपने बीबी-बच्चों के साथ सोते हैं, उन्होंने किन परिस्थितियों में इस प्रकार से अपना जीवन बिताना शुरू किया। इस प्रकार का जीवन व्यतीत करने के जो बुनियादी और बेसिक कारण हैं, जिन परिस्थितियों के कारण वे लोग इस प्रकार रहते हैं, उन को दूर करने के लिए भारत सरकार को एक बड़ा काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लाना चाहिए और उसके साथ साथ देहाती और शहरी क्षेत्रों का भी ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक दिल्ली शहर का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार चाहे रोड विधेयक या संशोधन लाये, हम देखते हैं कि अगर एक जगह से गंदी बस्ती का सुधार किया जाता है, तो चार जगह नई गंदी बस्तियाँ बन जाती हैं, क्योंकि जो लोग वहाँ प्राते हैं, वे आर्थिक संकट का शिकार बने हुए हैं, वे गरीब हैं और वे मजबूरन इन परिस्थितियों में रह कर अपना जीवन-निर्वाह करते हैं, लेकिन सरकार उनकी व्यवस्था में सुधार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं होती है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जो लोग हजारों की तादाद में गंदी बस्तियों में या पटरियों पर रहते हैं, उनके सुधार के लिए सरकार इस विधेयक में कोई रास्ता नहीं निकाल रही है।

Shri Subbaraman (Madurai): Sir, I thank you for the opportunity you have given me to speak on this Bill. Slums are a symptom of our poverty and backwardness. It also shows want of social sense, as explained in detail

by Acharya Kripalani. It was Mahatma Gandhi who first drew our attention to the clearance of the slums. He lived in his last days, when he came to Delhi, in Harijan quarters. Only after his advice, many local bodies, factories and big institutions began to construct houses for the sweepers Harijans and workers.

Our late revered Prime Minister, Nehru also became impatient when he saw the slums and said that the slums should be set fire to. So, any effort taken in this regard is welcome. However much we spend on this, it would not be considered too much. All our energies should be concentrated to clear the slums as early as possible. On the one side we clear slums, but on the other we see new slums are springing up. So, the root cause should be found out and removed. The main reasons are people who live in slums mostly come from rural parts. They do not get employment or proper wages in rural parts. Another thing is, life in cities is costlier. The rent is very heavy and so necessarily they have to live in slums

These slums are the places where all sorts of disease spring up. They not only affect the slums, but also the people living in areas round about. So, in the interest of the whole city, there should be no slum at all. Measures should be taken to rehabilitate the people who are living in slums. Vast areas, rather land in bulk, should be acquired round about the cities. Lay-outs should be drawn up and the lands should be developed. Sanitary and hygienic conditions should be provided there. Roads should be laid out and if there are possibilities of funds tenements may be constructed. Otherwise, after developing the lands, huts may be raised. More mud houses or thatched huts alone are not called slums. If there is no proper light and air, then only we call it a

slum. If we provide the sanitary and hygienic conditions, those mud houses will not be called slums. At the same time, we should also take steps, so that people do not move from villages to towns. Amenities as we get in towns should be made available in rural parts also. Constructing houses in rural parts should be encouraged. More loans and grants should be given to the people who want to build houses in the rural areas. We should see that factories do not come up near the cities they should be as far away from the cities as possible. Similarly, government offices and educational institutions should also be far away from the cities.

We find that the municipalities of the cities take some interest in removing the slums and building houses for the people who live in slums. But the slum dwellers are not encouraged to shift to the newly-constructed tenements. Our political leaders should co-operate with the efforts made by the municipalities and governments by advising the slum-dwellers to shift to the newly constructed tenements. For want of co-operation from the public leaders, the local bodies find it very difficult to clear the slums. That is why I make a special mention of that.

In this Bill government have taken powers to clear the slums and reconstruct the houses. They have also taken powers to compel the owners of the lands to clear the slums and construct houses in a way which would satisfy the sanitary conditions. If they fail to do it, government will come forward and do it. Government has also been very careful to see that the owners of lands do not harass the slum dwellers. We see nowadays that people living in slums pay very high or exhorbitant rents. Government want to put a stop to it. So they have said that after the slums are

[Shri Subharaman]

cleared when new houses are built the rent should not be more than six per cent; if the houses are reconstructed, it should not be more than 4 per cent. That is a good provision. Otherwise, owners of land will charge high or exorbitant rents.

A suggestion is made that all lands should be taken over by government and that they alone should construct tenements and lease them. We can do that if funds are available. But, our financial position being what it is, it is not possible to do that in the foreseeable future. Though government have set apart Rs. 10 crores for this purpose, we know that it is a very small amount. So, I would request the government to set apart at least two or three times the amount they have now set apart. When we are finding it difficult to set apart even this much amount, how is it possible for the government to take over all the lands that are necessary to construct houses for the slum dwellers?

Then I would like to make one suggestion. Private capital should be attracted for constructing houses. Of course, we have to see that the private land owners do not harass the slum-dwellers. Since we have now taken the powers under this Bill we can see that there is a proper lay out and the houses are constructed in a way which will satisfy the sanitary conditions. The financial position of the Government being what it is, I feel that private land owners should also be allowed to construct houses.

In cities like Madurai and Madras, we see that if the slums are cleared and lay out alone is done, bigger slums are coming up. So, if the slum cleared area is within the city, tenements alone should be constructed and the area should not be left as open developed area. If it is away from town or city, it is better that we prepare the lay out and parcel the lands and allow the people to construct their

houses; or, if possible, we ourselves can construct the houses.

There are lots of land belonging to government as well as private people lying vacant. Day after day the cost of land is going up. So, we find it very difficult to invest money on land as we require vast areas of land should be acquired or purchased in bulk now itself even though it is not required immediately. Then we can have a master plan for a lay out and construct houses as and when we have the funds.

Housing shortage is greatly felt not only in big cities but also in small towns and big villages. So, houses should be constructed as early as possible to the utmost extent possible. Recently, Shri R. Venkatraman, the Housing Minister of Madras, had been to Russia and he has issued a statement about the prefabricated houses there. He says that they build houses very quickly in Russia and we can follow that system. Our government should study this scheme and follow it to the extent possible. It will not be possible to copy it as it is; it should conform to our needs and requirements as well as our climatic conditions. So, we should adopt such things as are possible and advantageous in that scheme to meet our housing needs.

Then, all on a sudden, one fine morning we find slums springing up in parts of cities and towns. We should be quick in taking action to remove such slums. Once we allow them to remain there for some weeks it will be very difficult to remove them. At the same time, alternative sites should be found for them. We should set apart sites near towns and cities for accommodating the slum dwellers who may like to go there.

With these few words, I support the Bill.

Shri P. H. Bheel (Dohad): Sir, I have no quarrel over the objectives of the Bill. It is, undoubtedly, essential that our people should be provided with proper shelter and thus their health and happiness safeguarded. That is the primary obligation of the State and with that end in view anything which is done by the government cannot be questioned.

12:59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Our big cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Bombay and Madras are infested with slums. But why is it so? It is the bad planning of the government which is responsible for this. We tried to concentrate all our industrial enterprises in big cities. Unemployment is a big problem and the Government has completely failed to solve it. Our people in rural areas, instead of sitting idle, have to find some alternative to fill their bellies and so they migrate to urban areas and industrial towns in search of employment. If a place cannot hold, let us suppose, more than a million people and if three million to four million people try to migrate there for shelter, it will naturally result in slums and nothing else. People will try to find shelter anywhere and everywhere by the road sides, near the railway stations, near the factories etc. The best thing the Government must do is to industrialise our rural areas so that the rural population will have the employment there itself and they will have no need to migrate to the cities.

That can solve the problem of influx of migrants to the cities to a greater extent.

13 hrs.

The second most important thing that the Government must take into account before they start clearing the slums is to erect cheap and pucca houses. Often our experience has been that the Government starts clearing the slum areas without making

adequate arrangements to house the dislodged people. What is the logic in clearing the people from one area without giving them adequate shelter with the result that they camp at some other place in the same town or in some other town because they have no shelter. Moreover, Sir, I am of the opinion that these houses should be erected near the industrial area so that the people are in a position to visit the places of their employment easily without incurring much hardship and heavy expenditure which may be beyond their means. If you provide houses which may be 10 to 12 miles away from places of their employment, naturally they will be hesitant to move to those places. It is for this reason that often Government finds it difficult to persuade the slum-dwellers to accept the pucca houses, well-built, in place of juggies which they occupy.

The Bill contemplates that after the slum areas having been developed, the land-lord will be bound to let out the houses to the people previously occupying them. There is no objection to this; but it is sure to create serious confusion and complications. Let us suppose that 50 people are squatting in an open land. Once the land-lord has erected a small bungalow to whom is he going to let it out? It is not clear. Evidently, under the proposed legislation, all the 50 people will be entitled for the particular house which may not be having more than 5 to 6 rooms and if he is forced to let out those six rooms to 50 people, that will amount to serious disputes amongst the dwellers themselves.

Undoubtedly, Sir, I have no complaint so far as the Government at least on paper being liberal in doing something in the interest of the slum-dwellers. I do not have with me the statistics, but I know a lot of money has been provided for this purpose. But, one at times is baffled to find that nothing has been done to clear slums from urban as well as rural areas.

[Shri P. H. Bheel]

Sir, if you move in Delhi, in areas like Paharganj, Jama Masjid, Sadar Bazar, Qutab Road, Subzimandi and New Delhi Railway station, you will be convinced of my observations. In spite of our late Prime Minister having taken personal interest in this regard and his personal visit to these areas a number of times with our local leaders, nothing seems to have been done. Those juggies are there and those slum-dwellers are there, as it is. Of course, we have in our memory fresh the forcible removal of thousands of juggiwalas from Purana Quila area. Our Hon'ble Minister wooed them when he needed votes in 1962. But, he became completely indifferent when once he got elected and he was convinced that he was secure at least for five years. Perhaps, some houses will start appearing in 1966 or in the beginning of 1967.

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): May I interrupt by saying that the allegation which is being made by the hon. member is nothing short of perversion of truth. This is not the first time that this allegation has been made. I go on contradicting it. It is very unfortunate that this allegation is being made and motives are being attributed.

Shri P. H. Bheel: It seems, according to him, investment at this juncture is of no avail. It should be made when the next General Election is nearer.

I, therefore, most humbly submit to this House that let us co-operatively do something to safeguard the health of our people. I do not think any ideology is involved in this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How much time the hon. Minister will take for his reply?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: 15, 20 minutes, Sir.

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): I very much support the Slum Areas (Impro-

vement and Clearance) Amendment Bill. The Bill, no doubt, is not comprehensive enough. It is limited in scope to Delhi; but the principles underlying the Bill are applicable to the whole country. I hope the Minister will present a Bill on a future date dealing with slums all over the country. Slum is a common feature of overcrowded cities and towns and heavily industrialised areas. When a large number of industries are concentrated in a particular place, there is a tendency for the slums to grow.

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्याण्य (देवास) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

Shri Muthiah: Slums existed in 19th Century England and their miserable conditions have been vividly portrayed by the 19th Century English novelists. Today, in India, we have slums in big cities and towns like Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Delhi and Kanpur. Slums are, I submit, a blot on our industrial civilization. It is the duty of a responsible and democratic Government to remove slums and to provide good, decent housing condition to all people, particularly to poor people and to poor workers.

The problem of slums is not a local problem. It is an all-India problem. It is not limited to cities and towns. It is a problem which exists in rural areas, in villages also. In several villages, in the States including Madras State, slums do exist. There are areas in villages where harijans live called *cherias* in Tamil and these areas are really slum areas because people are herded together; they are crowded at a particular place. Their houses are very small and the conditions of living are not at all good; their standards of life are not quite civilised. They have no approach roads. They do not have good and adequate supply of drinking water. They lack in so many necessary amenities of life. It is the

*Clearance) Amendment
Bill*

duty of our democratic Government to do away with slums not only in towns and cities, but also in the villages of India.

Our Government, I should say, is doing good work with regard to slum improvement and clearance. The Government is making an effort to improve the slums in Delhi. A party of M.P.s were taken to slum areas in Delhi in December 1963 and were shown round. The Government is making earnest efforts to improve the slum areas in Delhi, to improve the old tenements and to build new convenient tenements for poor people for moderate rents. It has made very good arrangements for transit camps. The new tenements, which have been built, have been built with an eye on minimum convenience and comfort. For instance, every tenement built by the Government in new areas for poor people, for poor workers, consists of two rooms, one kitchen, one bathroom and one lavatory. The rent charged is only Rs. 13. This is really a great boon to poor people. Slum areas exist in my own town in Tirunelveli and these slums in Tirunelveli are those areas in which the scavengers and sweepers live.

They are most unclean; they are unhygienic and insanitary. The huts are too small for a family of five or six. The scavengers have made repeated requests to the municipal authorities, and the municipal authorities say that they have not got sufficient funds. So, these poor people live most miserably in these too small huts. I request the Central Government to render sufficient financial assistance to the Tirunelveli Municipality so that they may remove those slums.

Now I come to the Bill. The Slum Areas Act was passed in 1956. The Government found some practical difficulties in the working of this Act and therefore they have brought forward this new Bill incorporating some new sections. New section 6A prevents the owner of a slum area from

erecting any building without the previous permission in writing of the competent authority.

Then, the amendment of section 10 says that the owner of a slum area can redevelop the land only in accordance with the plans approved by the competent authority. Where a slum area has been redeveloped in contravention of the plans approved by the competent authority, the competent authority may by order take steps to redevelop the land himself.

There is a new section in place of old section 19 of the Act. This new section gives real protection to the tenants and therefore it is really welcome. According to this new section, proceedings for eviction of tenants cannot be taken without the permission of the competent authority. This is really welcome in the interests of the tenants; it is very good for the tenants. The competent authority, according to the new section, has to see before issuing the order of eviction whether the tenant to be evicted can find alternative accommodation and, if he is to be evicted, whether the eviction is really in the interest of improvement and clearance of the slum areas.

New section 20A provides for restoration of possession of premises vacated by a tenant before improvement or re-erection. New section 20B provides for increased rent for a building improved or re-erected in a slum area. Here the Bill makes certain provisions, but the Joint Committee has made certain fair corrections with regard to the altered rent proposed in the Bill. The change proposed by the Joint Committee is reasonable and fair and it is in the interest of poor slum-dwellers. The change proposed is reduction of additional rent from 7½ per cent to 6 per cent for an improved building and from 7½ per cent to 4 per cent for a re-erected building.

[Shri P. H. Bheel]

I now come to new section 37A. This looks a little controversial. It gives sweeping powers to Government. It bars the jurisdiction of civil courts in respect of matters which the competent authority is empowered to determine under the Act and it bars the issue of injunctions in respect of any step taken by the competent authority in the exercise of the powers given to him.

श्री० स० मो० बनर्जी : गंदी बस्ती क्षेत्र (सुधार तथा सफाई) संशोधन बिल जिस पर कि इस समय हाउस में बहस चल रही है मैं उसके लिए तो मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम उन्होंने कोशिश तो की कि एक ऐसा बिल सदन में लाया जाय जिससे कि जितनी भी गंदी बस्तियां हैं उनकी सफाई हो सके। और वह जो रोजमर्रा की लोगों की तकलीफें हैं वे दूर हो जायें लेकिन मैं वह मानता हूँ कि जब तक एक ऐसा विधेयक इस सदन में नहीं आयेगा कि जिसमें सारे सवालगत हल हो सकें तब तक मंत्री महोदय के दिमाग में जो एक तस्वीर है वह शायद धवूरी रह जायेगी।

गंदी बस्तियां हमारे देश में बहुत हैं और मुझे खयाल है कि हमारे पूज्य स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री जी जो कि इस वक्त हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं वे हमेशा इन गंदी बस्तियों के जारी रखने के खिलाफ थे। अभी बहुत से वक्ताओं ने कहा है कि जब पूज्य नेहरू जी कानपुर गये थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि गंदी बस्तियों को जला डालो। मुझे खयाल है कि तकरीबन ५०० या ६०० मजदूर उन की गाड़ी के सामने आ गये थे और उन्होंने अनुरोध किया था कि आप हमारी गंदी बस्तियों को कम से कम देख तो लें। गंदी बस्तियों को देखने के बाद जब वह सभा में भाषण देने के लिए आये तो उन्होंने कहा था कि आखिर लोग इन गंदी बस्तियों को जला क्यों नहीं देते हैं। हम लोगों ने उन से सवाल किया था कि

भगर इनको जला दिया जायेगा तो क्या सरकार उन गंदी बस्तियों की सफाई कर देगी और उनको हटा देगी। उसके बाद हुआ यह कि उन गंदी बस्तियों को जलाया तो नहीं गया लेकिन आज कानपुर में कम से कम ३०,००० या ३४,००० मजदूरों के लिए ऐसे मकानात बनाये गये हैं जिनको कि साफ़ सुथरे मकानात कहा जा सकता है।

इसी तरीके से मुझे खयाल है कि पूज्य नेहरू जी ने श्री अशोक सेन से इस बारे में कहा था। उन्होंने एक स्लम्स क्लियरेंस कमेटी का निर्माण किया था जिसके कि सभापति श्री अशोक सेन थे। जहां तक मुझे खयाल है उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट सन् १९५८ या १९५९ में आई थी और इस सदन में उस पर बहस भी हुई थी। उसकी रिपोर्ट में कुछ ऐसी चीजें लिखी गई थीं जिनमें कुछ तो लॉग टर्म की थीं और कुछ शॉर्ट टर्म की थीं। यह भी उसमें कहा गया था कि हिन्दुस्तान में पांच, छः शहर ऐसे हैं मसलन दिल्ली, प्रहमदाबाद, बम्बई और कलकत्ता, इन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार भी कुछ आपकी सहायता करेगी। हालांकि उस रिपोर्ट की जिम्मेदारी या उसको भ्रमली जामा पहनाने की जिम्मेदारी इन मंत्री महोदय की न हो तो भी मैं उनसे पूछना चाहूंगा कि उस रिपोर्ट का क्या बना? वे यह बतलाने की कृपा करें कि आखिर उस रिपोर्ट का हुआ क्या? क्या वाकई में स्लम्स दूर हो गये? लॉग टर्म की बात तो मैं नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ लेकिन शॉर्ट टर्म की जो उसमें चीजें थी जैसे नल लगाने, नालियों को पक्का करना, ड्रेनेज को इम्प्रूव करना और मेनहोल्स को कवर करना यह छोटी मोटी चीजें भी आज तक इन बड़े-बड़े शहरों में पूरी नहीं की जा सकी हैं।

दिल्ली को अगर आप देखें तो पायेंगे कि एक तरफ तो लाखों रुपयों की लागत

की कोठियां बनती चली जा रही हैं और वह बिल्कुल रबि सही बात है कि आज इस देश में अगर देखा जाय तो आजादी प्राप्ति के बाद जो लखपति था वह करोड़पति हो गया और जो करोड़पति था वह अरबपति हो गया। जो एक बंगले और एक इमारत का मालिक था वह दस आलीशान बंगलों और दस आलीशान इमारतों का मालिक हो गया। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि जिसकी पहले १०० रुपये आमदनी थी आज महंगाई पहले उसकी कमर तोड़ दी है और उसकी हैसियत अब घट कर ४० रुपये ही रह गई है। जो इंसान पहले एक मामूली झोंपड़े में रहता था वह फुटपाथ पर उतर आया है और जो फुटपाथ पर सोता था वह फुटपाथ से उतर कर बिना कफन के मरघटे को जाने लगा। तस्वीर के दो रूख आज हमारे सामने मौजूद हैं। एक तरफ तो आलीशान इमारतें बनती चली जा रही हैं जब कि दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि करोड़ों लोग फुटपाथ पर अपनी जिन्दगी बसर करने को मजबूर हो रहे हैं। इसी दिल्ली शहर में मेरा अनुमान है, हो सकता है कि मेरी फ्रीगर्स बिल्कुल सही न हों, लेकिन मेरा अपना ऐसा अनुमान है कि यहां पर तकरीबन कोई सवा लाख मजदूर ऐसे हैं जो कि ज्यादातर राजस्थान से आये हैं, जिनके पास कोई मकान नहीं है, रहने को जगह भी नहीं है।

आचार्य कृपलानी ने अभी जो कहा कि देशवासियों में सिविक सेंस नहीं है, मैं उससे इंकार नहीं करता। मैं कृपलानी जी की बहुत इज्जत करता हूँ। उन्होंने यह ठीक बात कही है कि हिन्दुस्तान में सिविक सेंस नहीं है। लेकिन सिविक सेंस करेगा क्या जब कि लोगों के पास रहने को मकान न हों। यहीं दिल्ली में ले लीजिये। अशोक होटल जैसी शानदार इमारत बनायी गयी लेकिन जिन कारीगरों और मजदूरों ने ऐसी आलीशान और खूबसूरत इमारत का निर्माण किया उन के रहने के वास्ते कोई क्वार्टर्स

और कमरे आदि की व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी। जनपथ बनाया गया लेकिन उसके पास मजदूरों के रहने के लायक कमरे नहीं बनाये गये। इसी तरीके से मैं बतलाऊं कि डिफेंस कॉलिनी और दूसरी कौलिनीज बनी हैं, वहां पर आलीशान इमारतें बन रही हैं, अर्किटेक्चरल ब्यूटी में वे बेमिसाल हैं जितनी खूबसूरत बिल्डिंग्स यहां दिल्ली में बन रही हैं उतनी खूबसूरत इमारतें शायद देश में और कहीं नहीं बन रही हैं लेकिन जो उन इमारतों के निर्माता हैं उनकी हालत क्या है। जिस तरह से ताजमहल बनाने वाले कारीगर का बदशाह ने हाथ कटवा दिया था, आज इन आलीशान और खूबसूरत इमारतें बनाने वाले कारीगरों के हाथ तो नहीं काटे जा रहे हैं लेकिन उनकी हालत ऐसी कर दी गई है कि बिल्कुल पस्ती में वह अपनी जिन्दगी बसर कर रहे हैं और उनके रहने का कोई ठिकाना भी नहीं है। मैं मंत्री जी स कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो विधेयक है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ लेकिन यह जो स्लम्स के रहने वाले हैं उनकी रिहायश का सरकार माकूल प्रबन्ध अवश्य करे। मुझे मलूम है कि मेरे कानपुर शहर में यह स्लम्स क्यों हैं। दरअसल कानपुर में मिल के पास मजदूर रहना चाहते थे और मिल के ठेकेदार जो कि अपने गांवों से शहरों को मजदूर साया करते थे, मिलों में मजदूर सप्लाई करते थे, उन ठेकेदारों ने यह हाते उनके रहने के वास्ते बनाये हुए हैं। आपने देखा होगा कि कोई फलां जमींदार व नवाब का हाता है तो फलां किसी दूसरे नवाब का हाता है। यह हाते आज भी स्लम्स एरियाज हैं। इन स्लम्स एरियाज को तोड़ कर छोटे छोटे मकानात बनाये गये। श्रीमन्, मैंने बार बार इस सदन में एक चीज उठाई थी और माननीय मंत्री जी ने खुद भी जब वह कानपुर गये तो उसको देखा है कि चाहे वह रेफ्यूजीज की बस्ती हो, चाहे वह मजदूरों की बस्ती हो, उन्होंने काफी इम्प्रवमेंट करने की कोशिश की है यह बात सही है। लेकिन उन मकानों

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

का किराया कितना है ? वन-रूम टेनेमेंट का—जिस मकान का एक कमरा है, उसका—किराया दस रुपये से लेकर तेरह रुपये तक है। अगर उसमें इलेक्ट्रिसिटी और वाटर-चाजिज को भी शामिल किया जाये, तो वह किराया १६, १७ रुपये पड़ जाता है। जो जखदूर किसी स्लम में तीन चार रुपये महीने की कोठरी में रहता था, उसको यह कह कर हटा दिया गया—और वह हट गया—कि तुमको भी जीने का अधिकार है, तुम को भी अच्छी गिजा, अच्छी हवा और आराम की अच्छी जगह मिलनी चाहिये लेकिन जब वह एक साफ सुथरे मकान में गया, तो उसको उस मकान का किराया १५ रुपये से लेकर १७ रुपये तक देना पड़ता है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि वह उस मकान को ले नहीं सकता है। अज भी कानपुर या फिरोजाबाद में, या ऐसे किसी शहर में, जहाँ इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग स्कीम के अन्तर्गत मकानात बनाये गए हैं, लाखों रुपया किराये का बकाया है—इसलिए नहीं कि वे लोग किराया देना नहीं चाहते बल्कि इसलिए कि उनमें इतनी हिम्मत नहीं है कि वे यह किराया दे सकें। इसलिए यह कानून बनाया गया है कि जब तक कोई दो महीने का किराया जमा नहीं करेगा तब तक उसके नाम मकान प्लेट नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन मकानों का किराया कम होना चाहिए।

माननीय मंत्री जी को खयाल होगा कि पूज्य नेहरू जी ने यह कहा था कि इस देश में अब जो मकानात बनें, वे एक कमरे वाले न हों, क्योंकि हमारी फ्रॉन्टल की परिभाषा कोई विलायती परिभाषा तो है नहीं कि वाइफ एंड लैण्डिगमेट चिल्ड्रन, बल्कि हमारी बूढ़ी मां, पिता, बेबा बहन और भाई भी हमारे साथ रहते हैं। एक कमरे के मकान में रहने से दिक्कत यह हो जाती है कि जिसको हम कन्जुगल लाइफ कहते हैं, वह नहीं हो सकती है जब तक कि हम बेशर्मी का सहारा न लें।

इसलिए मैं अब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम भविष्य में वन-रूम टेनेमेंट न बनाये जायें, बल्कि टू-रूम टेनेमेंट—दो कमरे वाले मकान—बनाये जायें, लेकिन उनका किराया इतना हो, जितना कि लोग दे सकें, वना यह होगा कि मजदूर के नाम पर क्वार्टर होगा, लेकिन उनमें कोई बिजिनेसमैन रहेगा, मजदूर के नाम से किराये की रसीद कटेगी, कोई किराया देगा और कोई रहेगा और स्लम एरियाज की वहाँ तस्वीर होगी, जैसी कि कुछ दिनों पहले स्टेट्समैन में खींची गई थी, अर्थात् "हाइएस्ट नम्बर आफ रेडियोज इन स्लम एरियाज"। आप सोचें कि ये रेडियोज वहाँ से आए। मकान का किराया तो वे लोग दे नहीं सकते हैं। उनके नाम से परची कटती है और दूरे आदमी उन मकानों में रहते हैं। हमारे सामने जो मसला है, वह एक बहुत सीरियस मसला है।

इसके बाद मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ, जो कि डाइरेक्टली इन बिल से सम्बन्धित नहीं है, लेकिन मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी उस पर ध्यान देंगे। सरकारी कर्मचारी, डिफेंस के कर्मचारी, इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर्स, जो कि इंडस्ट्रियल एक्ट, फॅक्टरज ऐक्ट और पेंमेंट आफ वेजिज एक्ट के अन्तर्गत आते हैं, उन मकानों में नहीं रह सकते हैं। उनको कहा गया कि वे वहाँ नहीं रह सकते हैं। जो वर्कर्स प्राइवेट सैक्टर की टैक्स्टाइल और जूट मिलों में काम करते हैं, वे तो उनमें रह सकते हैं, लेकिन पब्लिक सैक्टर के इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर्स उनमें नहीं रह सकते हैं। जो लोग इस वक्त उन मकानों में बसे हुए हैं, उनके लिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने फ्री ला कर दिया है और भविष्य में एक क्वार्टर भी उन को मिलने की गुंजाइश नहीं है।

कानपुर शहर में तकरीबन तीस हजार सरकारी कर्मचारी, डिफेंस के कर्मचारी

रहते हैं, जो कि सुबह सात बजे से लेकर शाम के सात बजे तक काम करते हैं, ग्रीवर-टाइम काम करते हैं और सुरक्षा का उत्पादन करते हैं लेकिन धाज उनको वहाँ पर क्वार्टर नहीं मिल सकता है। उनके बारे में कहा गया है कि वे डू नाट फाल विदिन दि कंटेगरी आफ दि इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर्स एज डिफाइनड बाई बैसा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस कानून के अन्तर्गत इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर्स में इस तरह का विभाजन हो, इस तरह की डिस्क्रिमिनेशन हो, वह कानून गलत है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि वे इन बातों पर विचार करें। हवादार अच्छे मकान बनें, लेकिन उनका किराया इतना होना चाहिये, जितना कि वे लोग दे सकें। लेबर कमिश्नर के एक बुलेटिन में कास्ट आफ लिविंग इन्डेक्स के आंकड़े देते हुए कहा गया था कि बन-रूम टेनेमेंट इन कानपुर इज एवेलेबल एट रूमीज ५, ६० नया पैसे। मैं चाहता था कि मैं लेबर कमिश्नर से कहूँ कि वह डूड कर ऐसी जगह बता दें, जहाँ पांच रुपये साठ नये पैसे में एक बन-रूम टेनेमेंट मिल जाये, ताकि हम लोग भी उसमें रह सकें। लेकिन वह असल में मिलता नहीं है। कास्ट आफ लिविंग इन्डेक्स को कम्पाइल करने के लिये वह जो फ़िगरज देते हैं, अगर वे सही हैं, तो पांच रुपये साठ नये पैसे से ज्यादा किराया नहीं होना चाहिए।

माननीय मंत्री जी दिल्ली की स्लम्स के लिए जो कुछ कर रहे हैं, उस में हम उनकी पूरी सहायता करेंगे। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन स्लम्स से जो लोग उठाये जायें, उनको वहीं बसाने का इन्तजाम किया जाये। जब तक उन मकानों का किराया कम नहीं होगा, तब तक यह स्कीम कामयाब नहीं हो सकेगी और उसका जो मकसद है, वह पूरा नहीं होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं उनको दोबारा कल्लुंगा कि वह कलकत्ता की तरफ भी देखें।

हावड़ा में दस लाख पापुलेशन जहाँ रहती है, उसको कुली टाउन कहते हैं। उसकी हालत बहुत खराब है। मियालदह स्टेशन और दूसरे स्टेशनों से उन्होंने लोगों को हटाया है। मैंने खुद देखा है और मुझे देख कर खुशी हुई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय सारे हिन्दुस्तान में इसी तरह से ऐसे लोगों की मदद करें और उनके रहने के लिए मकान मुहैया करें। सिर्फ यही काफी नहीं है कि झाड़ू लेकर वह उन को साफ कर दें, बल्कि वह उनको दोबारा बसाने का भी इन्तजाम करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह यह काम कर सकते हैं और इस काम में सारा सदन उनकी सहायता करेगा, यह मेरा विश्वास है।

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन मैं इस के साथ साथ माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली बार उन्होंने कहा था कि जो लोग यहाँ आ कर झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में बसे हैं, वे निकम्मे लोग हैं, बाहर के आए हुए लोग हैं

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैं ने कभी "निकम्मा" नहीं कहा है।

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय : . . . और जो लोग यहाँ पर धाते हैं, वे बाद में अपने रिश्तेदारों को भी यहाँ बुला लेते हैं और हम एक जगह झुग्गियां तोड़ते हैं, तो दस जगह और बन जाती हैं।

अगर हम थोड़ा विचार करें, तो हम देखेंगे कि वास्तव में उन झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में, गन्दी बस्तियों में, रहने वाले लोग कौन हैं। उन में वे व्यक्ति रहते हैं, जिन्होंने भारत में बड़े बड़े भवनों का निर्माण किया है, बड़ी बड़ी बिल्डिंग बनाई हैं, भारत के नागरिकों का बदन ढांपने के लिए कपड़ा तैयार किया है। उन में बुनकर, बीड़ी बनाने वाले, नाई, घोषी और इमारतें

[श्री हुक्म चन्द कच्छवाय]

बनाने वाले बसे हुए हैं। ये वे लोग हैं, जिन की आमदनी कम है। साठ, अस्सी, सौ और हद से हद १५० रुपये पाने वाले लोग ही इन गन्दी बस्तियों में रहते हैं। चार पांच सौ पाने वाला व्यक्ति कभी गन्दी बस्ती में नहीं रहता है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि जिस कारखाने या फ़ैक्टरी में वे लोग काम करते हैं, वह और शासन उस कारखाने तथा फ़ैक्टरी पर दबाव डालें कि वे ठीक ढंग से उनको बसाने की व्यवस्था भी करें। जहां वे लोग काम करते हैं, वहां ही उनको बसाया जाना चाहिये। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि उनको काम करने की जगह से बीस मील दूर बसाया जाये। इससे उनको बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है।

हम देखते हैं कि बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति और पैसे वाले लोग बड़ी बड़ी चालें बनवा देते हैं और उनसे किराया कमाते हैं। शासन को मकान-मालिकों पर दबाव डालना चाहिए कि वहां पर जो गन्दगी होती है, उसको वे साफ़ करवायें।

इसके अतिरिक्त मेरा अन्दाजा है कि जो किरायेदार पंद्रह, बीस साल से मकानों में रह रहे हैं, वे उन मकानों की कीमत किराये के रूप में दे चुके हैं। इसलिए उनको किराये की छूट देनी चाहिये। मैं तो यहां तक कहता हूँ कि वे मकान उनके नाम पर होने चाहियें, क्योंकि मालिक-मकानों ने जितनी पूंजी लगाई है, वह उन्होंने किराये के रूप में वसूल कर ली है।

माननीय मंत्री जी छे मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह समस्या केवल दिल्ली की नहीं है, बल्कि यह सारे देश की समस्या है। सारे देश में इस प्रकार के

लोग गन्दी बस्तियों में बसे हुए हैं। इस देश का जो मजदूर वर्ग है, जो गरीब वर्ग है, वह भारत की रीढ़ है और जब तक देश की रीढ़ मजबूत नहीं होगी, देश की प्रगति नहीं हो सकती है। इसलिए गन्दी बस्तियों की ठीक प्रकार से सफ़ाई करके उन लोगों को बसाने का उचित प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिए।

कुछ लोग कहते हैं—और मैं भी कहता हूँ—कि जिस देश में ज्यादा पक्के नये मकान बनें, उस देश के बारे में यह सोचा जाता है कि उसने तरक्की की है और वह तरक्की कर रहा है। हमारे देश को आज़ादी मिले १७ साल हो गए हैं, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हमारे यहां गन्दी बस्तियां ज्यादा से ज्यादा बनती जा रही हैं। हर साल गन्दी बस्तियों को साफ़ करने के सम्बन्ध में बिल लाए जाते हैं। उसके नाम पर पैसा लिया जाता है, लेकिन समझ में नहीं आता कि क्यों उस काम में प्रगति की रफ़्तार बहुत धीमी है, क्यों उसमें ढिलाई होती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम एक आदर्श उपस्थित करें ताकि राज्य सरकारें और नगरपालिकायें भी उस आदर्श तक पहुंचने का प्रयत्न कर सकें। राज्यों का तथा नगरपालिकाओं का ध्यान भी इस ओर दिलाया जाना चाहिये कि खूब प्रच्छी तरह से सफ़ाई का काम करवाया जाय और जो गन्दगी है उसको ज्यादा देर तक न पड़े रहने दिया जाय। माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस सम्बन्ध में स्लमज़ को हटाने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रयत्न प्रवक्ष्य किये हैं और उनको इस काम में सफलता भी मिली है लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि और जोरों से प्रयत्न किये जायें और इस काम में और ज्यादा रुचि दिखलाई जाय।

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have been discussing all these days the Report of the Joint Committee. As I stated on

the first day, this report is of a unanimous nature except for one minute of dissent. About the reasons advanced by the hon. Member in his minute of dissent I have dealt with them fully and tried to answer every aspect of the minute of dissent.

I am grateful to the hon. Members who have taken part in the discussion. By and large, the underlying idea of the Bill has been appreciated that adequate efforts are being made, by Governments, the Centre as well as the State Governments, to tackle this complex problem, a difficult problem and a human problem. But the general desire is that enough is not being done and more should be done.

Whether we call it poverty, whether we call it the growth of population, whether we call it industrialisation of the urban areas, it is an admitted fact that the number of slums in the country are on the increase. We have to find remedies to see that we try to improve the existing slums, clear them, develop them, and improve them, but we should also see that no more slums are created. In doing so, the economic angle, the financial availability and all other factors have to be taken into consideration if we want to appreciate the problem in its proper and real perspective.

We have been dealing with this problem for about 5 or 6 years now. Schemes worth Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 crores have been sanctioned, covering nearly a lakh of houses. If we make an assessment of the total problem, I am myself prepared to admit that all that has been done is not something about which any Government or any Minister would like to take any credit. According to the Census figures of 1961, the number of urban houses in India is 141 lakhs. The number of *pucca* houses is 63 lakhs. 78 lakhs are sub-standard and, unfortunately, the number of houses which are unfit for human habitation comes to nearly 14 or 15 lakhs. Even if we take only urban houses and only

those houses which are unfit for human habitation, 14 lakhs, and even if at a moderate figure of about 6 thousand, while we build one-room tenements and two-room tenements, plus the cost of land and other civic amenities it would come to Rs. 800 to Rs. 900 crores. I am not talking of the sub-standard houses—their number is very large—but I am only talking of those houses which according to Asoke Sen's Report have been declared as unfit for human habitation.

Shri Himatsingka (Godda): They are in towns.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am coming to that. My hon. friend reminds me of the rural areas. Now, the figure in the rural areas is as follows. The number of rural houses according to the same census comes to 651 lakhs; number of *pucca* houses 124 lakhs; and the number of *kutchra* houses most of which require improving or rebuilding is 527 lakhs. That is the state of affairs in our country.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): The last category described by the hon. Minister is really unfit for human habitation, that is, the *kutchra* houses which have to be rebuilt.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The hon. Member may put it in any way he likes. I do not want to take any credit for it. The facts are there. You have at least 14 to 15 lakhs of houses in the urban areas which are unfit for human habitation. You may place the figure at 5 lakhs or 4 lakhs or 3 lakhs. In terms of money this will run into thousands of crores. As Housing Minister, I have got the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, a scheme meant for the Government servants, for acquisition of land improvement of rural houses etc., and the total allotment for all the three Plans including this Third Plan is hardly Rs. 300 crores.

[Shri Mehr Chand Khanna]

As Housing Minister I am very keen and it is my desire that with the support of this House, more funds should be placed at my disposal. But placed as we are, we have got various other things, defence requirements are there and other priority schemes are there. The allocation of funds according to me is very poor and meagre. I took over this Ministry about two years ago and I am grateful to Mr. Banerjee for giving me compliments, for my drive and zest but I must confess, they have been damped. It is very nice of him to have said all that. But then came the emergency. The result was that even the priority that was given to housing came down as the lowest in the list and the State Governments were allowed to divert funds meant for Housing under their Schemes, to various other priority projects and the result has been that even the little that I wanted to achieve could not be achieved.

I have taken up this matter with the new Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission, Mr. Asoka Mehta. I have written to him. I have told him about it. We may not have achieved much till now, but in the fourth plan, we should see that whatever funds are allocated for Housing, under the fourth plan, there should be a directive that those funds are not diverted to any other schemes. I have taken it up with the State Governments. They have assured me that during the remaining two years of the Third Plan they will try to do their level best in this regard. I have always been an optimist. But my feeling is that if the State Governments do not realise the importance that they should give to Housing under our socialistic pattern of society that this is going to be the third pillar of socialism, then, something more than this shall have to be done. We talk of *roti, kapra* and *makaan*. I do not want to talk about *roti* and *kapra*. But as far as *makaan* is concerned, as the Housing Minister, if I am honestly asked to express my opinion, I would say that I am not happy with the results that have

been achieved, and unless I have the strong backing of the House, I am even doubtful whether I shall be able to achieve any substantial result.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Has any comprehensive scheme been ever formulated? What is the total requirement for the housing scheme which the hon. Minister wishes to undertake?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It runs into thousands of crores of rupees.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: After all, the hon. Minister may tell us the figure.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It may be Rs. 7000 crores or Rs. 8000 crores or Rs. 10,000 crores? It is a simple question of arithmetic.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Is it? Without explanation?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If we take the figure as 5 lakhs houses in the rural areas, and if we put the cost of improvement at Rs. 1000, it comes to Rs. 5000 crores. It is a question of simple arithmetic; it depends upon where you put the figure at, whether it is Rs. 1000 for improvement or Rs. 1500 or Rs. 2000.

Anyhow, I think that there is a certain amount of confusion and misapprehension with regard to this Bill. It has been asked why this Bill is not being extended to the rest of India. I would submit that slum clearance is a State subject, and every State has a Bill of its own. I have brought forward this Bill only for the Union Territory of Delhi.

During the last few years we have been making honest efforts to devise ways and means, firstly to stop the growth of slums in Delhi and secondly to remove the slums that are already there. As a friend of mine quoted yesterday, the population of Delhi, according to the census of 1941 was only about 9 lakhs or even less than 9 lakhs. In 1951, that is, after ten years, it rose to nearly 18 lakhs. In 1961, that is, during a span of 20 years, it rose to 27 lakhs, which is

thrice what it was in 1941. The inflow of population into Delhi, whether it be from Rajasthan or from any other part of the country, is at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or 2 lakhs of persons per year. So, the population of this capital is growing and growing very fast. Industrialisation is also taking place, whether it be at Okhla or at Faridabad or Ghaziabad.

So, with the growth of population, with heavy industrialisation and increasing opportunities for employment, whether through industry or through construction programmes, there is a regular and persistent flow of population from the neighbouring areas into Delhi, and it is but natural, and it is evident; if people are hungry and they want food and employment, they naturally have to go to those places where those things are available, and Delhi is one place where those things are available.

If the different aspects of the Bill are properly studied, as is indicated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Amendment Bill, it will be clear that there are three important aspects before us. The first is:

"Unauthorised building activity in slum areas will be prohibited."

This is referred to in clause 5. Then, the second is:

"The competent authority will have the power to redevelop a clearance area before this work is commenced by the owner, if it is necessary in the public interest to do so."

This is referred to in clause 7. People were apprehensive of one thing, namely that things might not be done properly. The authority or power that Government have sought to take is clearly indicated in clause 7. The third main feature of the Bill is that:

"It will be obligatory on the owners of slums, who take up improvement or re-development work

of their property, to restore possession of the premises to the previous tenants in the improved or re-erected building at a concessional rent;".

This is provided for in clause 12.

Another important feature is:

"Proceedings for the eviction of tenants in the slum areas will not be taken without the prior permission of the competent authority."

Clause 10 deals with this.

So, in regard to all those aspects which we found were not of a conducive nature or of a deterrent nature, an attempt has been made to bring them into the new amending Bill in a proper form so that we can go ahead with our slum clearance or improvement programme.

In Delhi, up till now, under the slum clearance scheme, we have sanctioned about 40 or 45 projects covering about 25,000 houses, at a cost of nearly Rs. 6 crores. One of the hon. Members, who was a Member of the Joint Committee went round the different areas, and I am glad that he appreciated the good work that was being done by the Delhi Development Authority and the Delhi Municipal Corporation. All the construction programmes undertaken in Delhi are being undertaken by these two authorities and not directly by the Government themselves.

Another aspect which is perturbing the Members, and very rightly so, is the question of the *jhuggi* and *jhompriwallahs*. Frequent references have been made to them. I think that it is legitimate and proper that references should be made to them. The condition in which these *jhuggi*—and *jhompriwallahs* are living is a slur on any human society. I once said, and I repeat it in this House that till I took over charge of this Ministry, I looked at the world only from the eyes of displaced persons or refugees, and that was my work, because about a crore of displaced persons were my

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charge. I had seen the Ashoka Hotel only from outside, but I had never looked at those jhuggi and jhompri-wallahs who were living next door to it. Similarly, it has been rightly stated by Shri S. M. Banerjee that big edifices and beautiful houses are built in Delhi. But what about the poor servants or the poor labourers or the poor workers who have to work in these localities? If we have not been able to provide them with proper accommodation, then they have no recourse but to squatting.

While, on the one hand, I concede that adequate arrangements should be made to provide alternative accommodation as near to their places of work as possible to the 60,000 squatters in Delhi, on the other hand, I do not agree with the suggestion that we should have no final or crucial date. After all, Delhi has its limitations. Delhi has its own areas. The boundaries, geographical and otherwise, of the State have been clearly defined. If we are to allow alternative accommodation to every squatter who comes and squats even today or tomorrow, then my honest feeling as a Minister and even as an administrator is this that we shall not be able even to solve the problem of these 60,000 families. They are living certainly in sub-human conditions.

I admit and concede that everyone who squatted in Delhi on Government land before June-July, 1960, when a census was taken, should be provided with alternative accommodation before he is removed. This is a policy declaration. I even go further and say that if anyone of them has been left out inadvertently, it is my duty to see that his *bona fides* are properly looked into, any evidence that he wishes to produce is looked into and his case does not go by default simply because he did not happen to be there on the day when the census was taken. I am prepared to go to that extent, but I refuse to go beyond that. It is not that I have no sympathy with the

newcomers, but I feel that unless this problem is frozen, we shall never be able to tackle it. And with a view to tackle this problem, we have made a provision of nearly Rs. 10 crores. We are going ahead with the scheme. I may give you the figures. In the last two or three years, we have developed plots, sanctioned plots of 80 square yards to the extent of 5,508. Of these, 4,720 have been completed and allotted. And 15,430 plots of 25 square yards have been sanctioned, of which 8,619 have been completed. In this good task that we have undertaken, it is my honest wish and desire that, if I continue in office, we should complete this work. The idea is not what is being said by some of our friends. Some of them even came and squatted outside my house a few days ago, holding demonstrations and meetings. The policy of the Government is that every squatter who is enumerated in the census, or who can prove his case that he was inadvertently left out, will be given a plot of 80 square yards. We are giving 25 square yards to start with, because we want to tackle the problem, to come to grips with the problem. Today, no jhuggi-jhompriwala has got more than 12 to 15 square yards. I am prepared to go with my hon. friend who spoke last and spoke very vehemently to any jhuggi-jhompri colony. You will find no jhuggi-jhompri more than 10'x15'. We have given them these 25 square yards today, so that we remove them from those unfortunate surroundings, unsocial surroundings, as Shri Banerjee stated, and take them to an area which we are trying to develop.

श्री हुकम चन्द कट्टवाय : पिछले साज दो महीने में साढ़े चार हजार झुग्गियां तोड़ी गईं ।

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैं आप से हिन्दी में बतलाऊं, शायद मेरी अंग्रेजी तकरीर को आप ने समझा नहीं । मैं वह झुग्गी तोड़ता

हूँ जिस में रहने वाले को मैं बसाने के लिये दूसरी जगह ले जाना चाहता हूँ, और मैं हर एक उस इन्सान को, जिस ने दिल्ली में झुग्गी झोंपड़ी बनाई हुई है सरकारी जमीन पर और जून, जुलाई, १९६० से पहले से जिस का नाम दर्ज है, ८० गज जमीन दूंगा। आज २५ गज दूंगा, कल ८० गज दूंगा। अगर गलती से किसी का नाम रह गया है और वह सबत दे दे, तो उस के मामले को भी देखने के लिये तैयार हूँ, और उस के साथ भी वही सलूक करूंगा जो दूसरे के साथ करता हूँ। लेकिन एक चीज याद रखिये, और वह यह है कि मैं हमेशा के लिए खुला निमंत्रण नहीं दे सकता कि दिल्ली का दरवाजा खुला हुआ है, जो भी जब चाहे आये, और जिस को भी मेरे भाई कहीं से ले आयें, उस के लिये हम बन्दोबस्त करें। यह तो कोई गवर्नमेंट नहीं कर सकती। अगर हम को यह काम आगे बढ़ाना है तो कहीं न कहीं तो हदबन्दी करनी ही पड़ेगी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : फिर से सर्व करनी चाहिये।

श्री मेहर चन्द खूभा : साहब, सर्व किया है। अगर आप का नाम रह गया है तो मुझे बतलाइये, मैं देने के लिये तैयार हूँ। लेकिन मैं जून, जुलाई, १९६० से आगे जाने वाला नहीं हूँ। ६०,००० कुनबे हैं। कभी आप ने यह भी सोचा कि वह जमींदार मुनीरका के, वह जमींदार जो दिल्ली के देहाती हैं, क्या उन की जमीन ले कर हमें उन को देनी चाहिये, जो नाजायज तौर पर दिल्ली में आये और दूसरों की जमीनों पर बैठे हैं। हमें उन का भी तो खयाल करना है। आप को हालत यह है कि अगर मैं किसान की जमीन लेता हूँ तो किसान को कहों कि मेहरचन्द को गाली दें, और अगर इन को उठाते हैं तो कहते हैं कि वह मुझे गाली दें। इस से काम नहीं चलेगा। यह जो सवाल है वह हमदर्दानी सवाल है, इन्सानियत

का सवाल है, ह्यूमन सवाल है, इस में हमारा और आप का झगड़ा नहीं होना चाहिये। झगड़ा होगा अगले एलेक्शन में, अगर भगवान ने जिन्दा रक्खा और हम खड़े हुए तो देख लेंगे। अभी भी तो आये, बड़े जोर से आये, कोई पिछले दरवाजे से नहीं आये। एलेक्शन लड़ा है। हारा हुआ एलेक्शन जीता है। हर रोज ताना देना कि मैंने यह इकरा किया और वह इकरा किया यह बात गलत है। इसलिये इस तरह की बात नहीं चलेगी। यह छोटा सिक्का आप का कभी चलने वाला नहीं है। मैं पहली बार सियासत में नहीं आया हूँ। मैं ने फ्रंटियर में बहुत से एलेक्शन्स लड़े हैं। एक वक्त आ गया था कि मेरे सामने चुनाव के लिये कोई आया नहीं करता था। इस तरह की भूली भटकी बातों में जाने से कुछ नहीं बनेगा। आप कहते किस से हैं। हम ने लिया कुछ नहीं, हिन्दुस्तान को कुछ दिया ही है। शरणार्थी बन कर आये, सब कुछ छोड़ा, त्याग किया, लेकिन गिला नहीं है क्योंकि मैं भगत सिंह की तरफ भी देखता हूँ जो फांसी के तख्ते पर चढ़ा। जलियांवाला बाग में जो मरे, वह भी मेरे भाई थे। मैं अब मंत्री बना तो इस में कुछ नहीं है। यह दोस्त आ कर हमेशा कहते हैं कि मैं रिहबिलिटेड हो गया। ठीक है, इस के सिवा और क्या हो सकता था। सोलह वर्ष हुए, नेहरू युग में, नेहरू गवर्नमेंट में काम करने का मौका मिला, इस से ज्यादा क्या कोई और चीज हो सकती है इन्सान के लिये। तब मैं खुश हूँ, लेकिन इस तरह की गलत बातों से कुछ नहीं बनेगा।

Now I will deal with only one or two suggestions. A suggestion has been made that it should be obligatory on an industrialist who sets up a factory that he must provide adequate industrial housing. A second suggestion has been made that even an industrial cess should be imposed. The suggestion has not been made for the first time. The suggestions were made some time ago, and I took up this matter very earnestly with the

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Ministries concerned. The response has not been very encouraging, but I assure the House that I shall take up both these matters once again, because my feeling is that if we are to avoid creation of new slums, it is highly imperative that all the industrialists who set up industries must provide adequate housing for the industrial workers.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir): Under the law they are supposed to do it now. With regard to medium and large scale industries, they are supposed to have colonies.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: But the advice that I have received is quite the opposite. You are a former Industries Minister from Jammu and Kashmir, I know it, but that is not the information that has been given to me. I may be entirely wrong.

Another question is about prefabricated housing. The Hindustan Housing Factory is doing remarkable work, and I am taking up the matter. One of our delegations has been abroad to certain countries, and we are thinking of sending another to Russia and some other countries too. If I am to take the cue from the Housing Minister of Madras, I think it is high time that I myself went to Russia and had a look at those houses. I think you will not grudge it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): Not the old, but the new prefabrication.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: These are some of the points that have been made.

I am grateful once again to the House that they have given support to this amending Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Slum Areas (Improvement and

Clearance) Act, 1956, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clauses 2 to 9. There are no amendments.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 9 were added to the Bill.

Clause 10—(Substitution of new section for section 19)

Amendment made:

Page 5, line 16,—

for "1963" substitute "1964" (3)

(*Shri Mehr Chand Khanna*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clauses 11 to 17 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 11 to 17 were added to the Bill.

Clause 18—(Amendment of section 36)

Amendment made:

Page 9,—

for lines 26 to 31, substitute—

"(2) The Central Government may, by notification in the

Official Gazette, direct that any power exercisable by the Administrator under sub-section (7) of section 10, section 15, section 20 and section 30 may, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the notification, be exercised also by the Chief Secretary or by such other officer as may be mentioned therein.” (4)

(Shri Mehr Chand Khanna)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That Clause 18, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That Clauses 19 and 20 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 19 and 20 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short Title and Commencement)

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4,—

for “1963” substitute “1964”

(Shri Mehr Chand Khanna)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for “Fourteenth” substitute “Fifteenth” (1)

(Shri Mehr Chand Khanna)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That the Title stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

The Title was added to the Bill.

14 hrs.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Sir, I move:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

I will give Dr. Singhvi five minutes.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: That is actually diluting the importance of the third reading, almost wiping it out from the procedure.

In extending our full-throated support to this amending Bill we have only pledged ourselves a new to the task of clearing slums in this country.

[Dr. L. M. Singhvi.]

In doing so we have certainly not approved of the complacency with which the Government had proceeded in the matter so far. It is a welcome piece of legislation and this House would certainly like to ensure that no obstacles and impediments exist in the way of slum clearance. But I am sorry to say that so far there is no adequate, earnest, colossal and mammoth effort on a nation-wide scale to clear the slums in this country. I would invite the attention of the House to a widely reported visit of our late Prime Minister to the shackle township in Dairy Kishenchand where a disastrous fire destroyed a few lives and much property. So great was his abhorrence and so deep was his distress that he immediately said: "If this goes on it appears that you will never solve the problem of slums; you will take ages." He said he had no patience with the kind of procedural delays which killed all good decisions under which the Government often finds shelter. It would be a fitting tribute to the memory of the late Prime Minister and his deep concern and passionate plea for the amelioration of the conditions of the poor in our country if we could see to it that the abolition of the slums is done quickly and we had a comprehensive plan for the clearance of slums and we also set up a separate dynamic and powerful authority with ample resources for the purpose of clearing the slums in this country. It appears that for some time it was the plea of the Government that the slum-dwellers would not move away from their hovels as if they had a deep-seated attachment to squalor and filth. I am sure that Government realises that unless they can give alternative housing which is adequate, which is near enough to their place of work or in the alternative they provide them with suitable and cheap means of transport, it is not possible for the poor people to move to houses that may be built for them. I hope the Government would do something immediately for clearing the Capital of the growing

slums. The hon. Minister circulated a note which is very promising and it paints a rosy picture of what is to come. I wish him god-speed in the realisation of these plans and we hope they come to fruition. But it seems the present allocation of funds is hardly enough to implement the plans. The Housing Minister should come to this House with a comprehensive plan about resources needed for solving this problem and ask the House with courage and conviction to give him the resources he needs. Mere paper plans would not solve the problem. The inefficiency of the State Governments or civic bodies should not be allowed to be an excuse for the slow-moving machinery. It is in this particular context that I suggest a strong and efficient administrative wing which would arrest the march of slums and tackle the problem of slum clearance on a war footing.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I will take a few seconds only. In view of what has been stated, I propose to do two things: after the Bill had been enacted into an Act by both Houses of Parliament, I shall send a copy of this Act to all the State Governments as a model to see if they could adopt what we are doing in Delhi. Secondly, I propose to call a meeting of the Housing Ministers and also some mayors of leading municipalities to impress upon them the necessity of having a scheme which would deal with the work of removal of slums on an urgent war footing as had been suggested now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.