

time, take hockey—they will play till a particular time—but on the extended time, they lose stamina. Has the Government any policy to see—like in other countries, for example, in China, if I may quote sportsmen are looked after very well and that is why they can come to this country, score so well, whereas for our sportsmen, it is almost part-time activity. Has the Government any plan whereby these people can be paid full-time salary instead of allowance, so that they do not have to worry about their day-to-day problems and thereby the performance of the Indian sportsmen gets improved?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The NIS, Patiala, is a centre for training and coaching the teams selected by the various sports federations in the country. As a matter of fact, the onus of preparing the teams in all the streams lies squarely on these federations which are governed under the National Sports Committee. It is at that stage that this kind of attention should be given. But in the NIS, Patiala, I want to inform the hon. Member and this august House, we have very elaborate and most modern system for physical conditioning of our young boys and girls. It is that aspect which enables the youngsters to sustain the hard competitions against the rest of the world.

As a matter of fact, during the IX Asian Games, we were able to bring in the most sophisticated and the most modern equipment to help our boys and girls in maintaining their physical fitness upto the mark. I agree with the hon. Member that care should be taken to see that at the root level where the boys and girls are picked up, where the talent is spotted, much attention has to be given to them and, in case we are able to go with our scheme of having the Sports Authority of India, we will be in a position, in cooperation with the State Governments, to take the suggestions made by the hon. Member.

SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA : May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal for having a national sports policy on the development of sports and to revitalise the national sports councils of different States ?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : There is already a national sports policy which has been approved by the Indian Council of Sports which is under the Ministry of Sports. We are having a thorough examination of the policy. As I mentioned earlier, as soon as we are able to have the Sports Authority of India, it will be possible to do it. We have obtained the opinions of all the State Governments. Most of them have sent their comments on the draft policy. It will be possible for the Government of India to come forward in this very House with some kind of a national sports policy.

“हुडको” द्वारा नई आवास योजनाएं

*940. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शहरी आवास विकास निगम (हुडको) ने कुछ नई योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के लिए हाल ही में 54 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि का नियतन किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन योजनाओं का पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इन्हें पूरा करने हेतु कितना समय निर्धारित किया गया है; और

(घ) इन योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के बाद आवास समस्या के किस हद तक हल होने की सम्भावना है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF) : (a) Housing and Urban Development Corporation at its 74th Board Meeting held on 30th March, 1983 has sanctioned 129 new Schemes with HUDCO loan Commitment of Rs. 54 crores.

(b) A statement showing details of the

Statement

New Housing Schemes Sanctioned by HUDCO 74th Board Meeting held on 30th March, 1983

States/UT	No. of Schemes	Project Cost (Rs. Crores)	Loan Sancd.	Dwellings Sanctioned	Plots Sancd.	Cities/Towns covered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	5	3.10	2.26	1540	19	Ongole, Vishakapatnam, Pargi, and Hyderabad.
Gujarat	15	10.19	5.49	19822	—	Surat, Surendranagar, Rajkot, Baroda, Palanpur and rural areas of the State.
Haryana	1	2.41	1.61	636	—	Hissar
Jammu and Kashmir	1	0.20	0.14	54	—	Srinagar
Karnataka	1	0.81	0.54	129	120	Manipur
Kerala	9	8.28	4.98	1258	226	Kottayam, Kaloor, Trivandrum, Trichur and Cannanore.
Madhya Pradesh	6	2.15	1.42	1776	—	Itarsi, Rewa, Damoh and Gwalior and rural areas of the State.
Punjab	3	1.35	0.67	2261	—	Rural areas of State.
Maharashtra	20	10.12	6.67	4428	—	Malegaon, Yeola, Nasik and New Bombay.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa	1	0.40	0.28	84	—	Talcher
Rajasthan	36	21.07	15.50	18585	6808	Kota, Jodhpur, Suratgarh, Bikaner, Jaipur, Alwar, Bhiwadi, Sriganganagar and rural areas of the State.
Tamil Nadu	18	7.54	5.11	2409	95	Oddanchatram, Madras, Vellore, Thiruchangode, Mettur, Coonoor, Dharmapuri, Tindivanam, Erode, Coimbatore, Thimmarajapuram and Salem.
Uttar Pradesh	12	12.14	8.94	6381	479	Allahabad, Agra, Kanpur, Lucknow, Mirzapur and Moradabad.
West Bengal	1	0.85	0.54	96	—	Durgapur.
Total	129	80.62	54.15	59459	7747	

new schemes sanctioned is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The project implementation period varies from scheme to scheme depending upon local conditions and size of the project.

(d) 129 new schemes sanctioned by HUDCO with loan commitment of Rs. 54 crores will provide funds for construction of 59459 dwelling units and development of 7747 plots.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Sir, from the statement it appears that Bihar is not one of those States which have been given any loan for the housing projects. West Bengal and Orissa have been given only small amounts. Orissa has been given only Rs. 28 lakhs and West Bengal only 54 lakhs. May I know the reason why these State have not been given sufficient loans for the housing projects ? Secondly, in view of the fact that there is an acute shortage of housing, may I know whether there is any proposal before the HUDCO to help private housing groups, apart from cooperatives, to enable more houses to be built ? And thirdly whether it is a fact that HUDCO has been promised a share of the World Bank loan for housing purposes and the Chairman of HUDCO has been to USA to negotiate this.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The Hon. Member should know the loans position for the dwellings and flats sanctioned towards the end of March, 1983. In Bihar, we have sanctioned 37 Schemes and the Project cost is Rs. 4,105.98 lakhs. Loan sanctioned is Rs. 2,430.99 lakhs and the various schemes under various groups is, economically weaker sections 32,237. Low income groups 3,270. Middle Income Groups 2,100 High Income Groups 406 and Others 467 and the Total is 38,480.

It is not correct to say that Bihar has not been sanctioned loans.

(Interruptions)

The Schemes which the Hon. Member has

in hand are under HUDCO Scheme. HUDCO does not have the total picture. Their approach is based on various projects. HUDCO is looking after mainly urban housing, plot development, rural housing and some staff housing cooperative societies, building materials and things like that.

The figures that I have read are from the total picture of the whole country.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : I would like to know whether HUDCO will be able to assist private cooperative groups in construction of houses to supplement their efforts to meet housing shortage.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : HUDCO has a programme of assisting the housing by private builders on lands released under Sections 20 and 21 of the Urban Land Ceiling and Regulation Act. 50% of the project cost is met by HUDCO and also against a bank guarantee where it is not less than 50% units it is financed by HUDCO. The rate of interest in this category is 15%. There is a scheme of HUDCO for financing the private group housing and the cooperative societies.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : I would like to know whether HUDCO has been promised a share of the World Bank loans for housing and whether the Chairman of the HUDCO had been to USA to negotiate.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I will need separate notice for this.

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह जी ने अंग्रेजी में प्रश्न पूछा है, इस वास्ते मैं हिन्दी में प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। उनकी मातृभाषा हिन्दी है और मेरी मातृभाषा तेलुगु है। (व्यवधान) मैं मन्त्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि, आबादी बढ़ाते जाओ, मकान बनाते जाओ, यह तो हो रहा है, लेकिन जितनी ज़मीन पर हम काश्त करने वाले हैं, यदि वह पूरी ज़मीन मकानों में, मन्दिरों में और कब्रिस्तानों में चली जाएगी तो आखिर में खेती करने के लिए हमारे

पास ज़मीन नहीं रह सकेगी, इसलिए आप यह हुडको की स्कीम कब तक चालू रखना चाहते हैं, इस पर कभी फुलस्टाप लगने वाला है या नहीं?

श्री बूटा सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष जी, अगर किसी के पास रहने के लिए मकान नहीं होगा तो वह कृषि कैसे करेगा। सबसे पहले तो यह होना चाहिए कि हर इन्सान के लिए सिर ढबने के लिए थोड़ी सी छत होनी चाहिए। इस वक्त करोड़ों किसान, मजदूर, प्लांटेशन में लगे हुए श्रमिक...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can take agricultural land, but you should not take the agricultural land where sugarcane is being grown.

श्री बूटा सिंह : ठीक है सर।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : मन्त्री जी का जवाब देखकर मुझे बहुत दुख हुआ था, लेकिन बिहार के लिए उन्होंने अपने आपको करेक्ट कर लिया है, यह बहुत खुशी की बात है। हुडको स्कीम सारे देश में चल रही है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि हुडको स्कीम में गांवों में कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों की असु-विधा को दूर करने के लिए क्या योजना है?

श्री बूटा सिंह : प्रादेशिक स्तर पर हाउसिंग बोर्ड योजनाएं बनाते हैं। हुडको ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिए 15 प्रतिशत राशि रखी है। उसमें भी अधिक से अधिक कमजोर वर्ग के लिए, जिनके पास कोई हटमेंट नहीं है, उनके लिए रखा गया है। उनको यह राशि न्यूनतम दर पर दी जा रही है।

श्री बनवारी लाल बेरवा : बिफोर लास्ट इयर राजस्थान में बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में कमजोर वर्ग के मकानों को जो क्षति हुई थी, उसके लिए हुडको ने लोन दिया था। उस समय साढ़े 5 प्रतिशत ब्याज की बात कही गई थी। क्या इसमें बढ़ात्तरी करने का विचार है?

श्री बूटा सिंह : बाढ़ग्रस्त इलाके के लिए विशेष रूप से स्कीम बनाई गई होगी। सारे देश के

लिए हुडको का पैटर्न एक है। शतप्रतिशत लोन 5 प्रतिशत की दर से दिया जाता है। यह स्कीम चलती रहती है। बाढ़ या सूखे से इसका संबंध नहीं है।

SHRI R.R. BHOLE : So far as the assistance of HUDCO to the Cooperative Housing Societies is concerned, my experience is very bitter. We have formed a Housing Cooperative Society in Bombay and we wanted assistance from HUDCO. Our experience is that, after we have filed the application filling up all the details—the application form consists of a big bundle of papers and we have to fill up so many details that we do not know what we are writing and perhaps the office also does not know what they have asked—they examine it for one year or two years and ultimately they raise some objection or the other. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether the applications of a cooperative housing society or from anybody will be decided one way or the other in a time-bound programme, maybe one year or so. Even one year is too much because the building materials become very expensive and costlier by then. Within six months if they decide one way or the other, it will be better.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Most of them are having a grievance. I will definitely go into it. But the entire scheme, the whole programme, under HUDCO is time-bound. It has been sanctioned from a particular period to a particular period. I will examine the suggestion made by the hon. Member. If the cooperatives have not been able to get a proper treatment, surely we will look into it and see that the cooperative are also covered under a time-bound programme.

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक गम्भीर सवाल की तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। गुजरात में महसाना जिले के कलोल स्थान पर इफको के सामने हुडको द्वारा 300 मकान बनाए गए हैं जो गरीबों का भी मजाक उड़ा रहे हैं। ऐसे मकानों में चार साल से कोई रहने के लिए नहीं आया है। हुडको का कम से कम एक छोटे मकान का अन्दाजा क्या है

और जो अन्दाजा है, जो कीमतें चल रही हैं, उनको देखते हुए ठीक है या नहीं है ?

श्री बूटा सिंह : हमारे पास जो सूचना है उसके मुताबिक गुजरात में शायद सारे देश से ज्यादा स्कीम्ज सैक्शन हुई हैं। हाउसिंग स्कीम्ज के मामले में शायद गुजरात सबसे आगे है। प्रादेशिक स्तर पर प्रान्तीय सरकारों के जो हाउसिंग बोर्ड हैं वे ही मकान बनाते हैं, हुडको उनको लोन असिस्टेंस देता है। यदि उसके इम्प्लेमेंटेशन में किसी प्रकार की कमी है, उनकी क्वालिटी में किसी प्रकार की कमी है और मौके पर जो बनिफिशरीज हैं उनको मकान नहीं दिए जाते हैं, तो ऐसी सूचना हमारे पास भेजेंगे तो हम जांच करवायेंगे।

श्री हीरालाल आर० परमार : सौ मकान तीन साल से खाली पड़े हुए हैं। कोई आता ही नहीं है। क्या मज़ाक है।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : One of the schemes of HUDCO and which was a very attractive one also was that in 1977 in my constituency they built houses for slum dwellers at a cheap cost of Rs. 8000 in which there was electricity and water tap inside the house. I want to know whether that scheme has now been discontinued. I want to know whether the housing scheme for slum-dwellers has been discontinued by HUDCO because there seems to be no new projects.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : No, Sir. As a matter of fact we are intensifying. It has not been given up. There is only a slight difference in the approach. Earlier it was that the slums were removed; now the living conditions in the slums will be improved. Sanitation measures will be taken to them as also drinking water, road development and things like that will be provided. The scheme which was earlier in vogue has had the upper limit of Rs. 4000. It has been increased now to Rs. 6000. Upto Rs. 6000 excluding the cost of land, HUDCO finances the schemes hundred per cent at the rate of 5%. So, the scheme is going on.

Aims/objectives of forest policy concerning tribals

*941. **SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the aims and objectives of old forest policy of 1894 and new forest policy adopted by his Ministry in the year 1952 ;

(b) whether there was any departure in 1952 policy from 1894 policy, though the policy of 1952 was claimed as a continuation of 1894 policy concerning tribal rights on forest ;

(c) if so, how far new policy affected tribal population living in and around forests ;

(d) whether in 1894 policy the tribals got "rights and privileges" over forest and in 1952 policy they became "rights and concessions" and subsequently only "concessions" and now the "concessions" also have been taken away ; and

(e) if so, the reasons for the same and the steps taken by his Ministry and the States to retain the "rights and privileges" enjoyed by the tribals over forest keeping national interest therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The main aims and objectives as can be identified in the Forest Policies enunciated in 1894 and 1952 are as follows :—

1894 Policy :

- (1) Promoting the general well being of the country.
- (2) Preserving climatic and physical conditions of the country.
- (3) Fulfilling the needs of the people.

The policy also laid down that

- (a) Permanent cultivation to come before forestry,
- (b) needs of local population to be