

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.—Contd.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND
SUPPLY—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

Shri Mohan Swarup may continue his speech.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पोलीभीत) : मैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि कुछ मकान गिराने की बात मिनिस्ट्री द्वारा की जा रही है। इस सिलसिले में मैंने कहा था कि इनको क्यों गिराया जा रहा है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी एक सवाल के जवाब में कहा था कि जो मकान बनते हैं उनकी आयु ५० और ६० बरस होती है। मैंने एक सवाल का जवाब भी इसके बारे में कल आपको पढ़ कर सुनाया था। उसमें बताया गया था कि कुछ मकानों की छतें गिर गई हैं और दूसरी खराबियां पैदा हो गई हैं। यह जो खराबियां हैं, जोकि वैड वर्कमैनशिप का नतीजा है, इनको दूर किया जाना चाहिये और देखा जाना चाहिये कि ये खराबियां पैदा न हों। इसी के साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मकान अच्छे हैं, जो चल सकते हैं, और जिनको मरम्मत करने के बाद काम में लाया जा सकता है, उनको न गिराया जाये, उनको न नोड़ा जाये तो बेहतर है। इसका कारण यह है कि हमारे पास रुपये की कमी है और रुपये की कमी के नाथ ही साथ हमारे पास मकानों की भी कमी है। हर साल नये मकान कम बन रहे हैं जबकि हमारी जरूरियात बढ़ती ही जा रही है। इस वास्तु आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुये, मकानों की जरूरतों को महसूस करते हुये यह जरूरी है कि जो मकान मरम्मत के वाद काम में लाये जा सकते हैं, यूज हो सकते

हैं, उनको मरम्मत करवा कर काम में लाया जाय।

इसी के साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो काम की खराबी है वह दो कारणों से हो सकती है। इसका एक कारण तो इंजीनियरिंग स्टाफ की नीयत खराब होना हो सकता है और दूसरा कारण यह हो सकता है कि जो ठेकेदारान काम को लेते हैं, वे ठीक तरह से नहीं करते हैं, वे खराबी पैदा करते हैं। इसके लिये मेरा सुझाव यह है कि ५० लाख से ऊपर के जो काम हैं वे कोन्सल्टिव मोसाइटीज के जरिये मे करवाये जायें। कन्सल्टिव मोसाइटीज के जरिये मे करवाये जायें, और उनको यह काम सौंपा जाये। साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि अलग अलग किस्म का काम स्प्लिट अप कर दिया जाय, अलग अलग किस्म के काम को अलग अलग कर दिया जाये और अलग अलग लोगों को दिया जाये और यदि ऐसा किया गया तो मैं समझता हूँ कि काम में एफिशेंसी आयेगी और एफिशेंसी के साथ साथ काम अच्छी तरह से हो सकेगा।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि भारत सेवक समाज तथा दूसरी ऐसी जो इन्स्टीट्यूशंस हैं, वालेंटरी ऑर्गेनाइजेशंस हैं, जोकि काम को बहुत अच्छी तरह से और किफायत से कर रही हैं, उनको काम दिया जाये। मुझे बताया गया है कि बिहार में कुछ काम भारत सेवक समाज द्वारा करवाया गया है और वह बड़ी किफायत से हुआ है, १०-१५ परसेंट कम खर्च में हुआ है उससे जिसमें कि पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के लोग करते हैं। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव यह है कि भारत सेवक समाज जैसी इन्स्टीट्यूशंस के द्वारा काम करावाया जाना चाहिये।

अब मैं हार्जिसिंग के मुताल्लिक कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। हार्जिसिंग की सूरत हाल

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

यह है कि १९५१ की आबादी जो थी उसके मुताबिक १९५१ तक हमारे पास ६४.३६ मिलियन हाउसिस थे। उनमें से ५४.०६ मिलियन हाउसिस गांवों में थे और १०.३० मिलियन शहरों में। ६०.४८ मिलियन परिवार ग्रामों में रहते थे और १२.८० मिलियन परिवार शहरी क्षेत्रों में रहते थे। इसी तरह से टैक्सेशन एनक्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया था कि ग्रामों हाउसिंग पर १२० करोड़ रुपया और रूरल हाउसिंग पर १६० करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ है १९५३ और १९५४ में। हाउसिस के बारे में जैसा मैंने अभी अर्ज किया, बड़ी किल्लत है, बड़ी कमी है। खास तौर से क्लास ४ सर्वेड्स के लिये, गरीब लोगों के लिये बहुत ही कम हाउसिस हैं। हाउसिस की कमी के कई कारण हैं। पहला कारण तो यह है कि आबादी बढ़ रही है। हर साल करीब ५० लाख आबादी हिन्दुस्तान की बढ़ जाती है यानी दो बरस में एक करोड़ आबादी बढ़ जाती है। इसी के साथ साथ इंडस्ट्रीयलाइजेशन हो रहा है और स्थिति ऐसीही रही है कि गांवों में लोग शहरों में आना चाहते हैं और आ भी रहे हैं। रिफ्यूजी भी बाहर से आये हैं। इन सब कारणों से मकानों की बड़ी किल्लत है। स्लम्स की जो हालत है, गन्दी बस्तियों की जो हालत है, वह तो हमारे लिये बदनामी का कारण बनी हुई है, वह एक घब्बा है जिसे हमें मिटाना है। मैंने दिल्ली ही में कितने ही स्लम्स देखे हैं। पिछले साल भी मैंने कहा था कि उनकी ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये लेकिन अभी तक आपका ध्यान उनकी तरफ नहीं गया है। इस संबंध में मेरा यह सुझाव था कि हाउसिंग के सिलसिले में हमारी जो पालिसी है, वह तय हो और साथ ही साथ जो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सेट-अप है, वह मजबूत हो। स्लम्स के बारे में मेरा सुझाव भी है कि जिस तरह से गांवों में कम्युनिटी डिवलेपमेंट ग्लान्स होते हैं, उसी तरह से शहरों में भी कम्युनिटी डिवलेपमेंट ग्लान्स हों जो स्लम्स को टेक-अप करें। इस संबंध में

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि म्युनिसिपैलिटीज को रुपया दिया जाये और वे उस रुपये के जरिये से स्लम्स को दूर करवाने की कोशिश करें।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि म्युनिसिपैलिटीज को और भी छोटे छोटे काम करने को दिये जायें। गांव पंचायतों को भी सैल्फ-सफिशेंट बनाया जाये, उनकी जो इनकम है उसको बढ़ाया जाये और उनको भी कुछ काम सौंपे जायें।

रूरल हाउसिसिंग के सिलसिले में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मैटीरियल इमारतों में लगता है, वह गांवों में ही मिलना चाहिये। खपरल और सिमेंट इत्यादि जो भी मैटीरियल मकान बनाने के काम में आता है, वह गांवों में ही उपलब्ध होना चाहिये...

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : यह काम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का है।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : लेकिन देता तो मॅटर है, एलोकैटस तो मॅटर करता है।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भबौरिया (इटवा) : सेंटर स्टेटस को एडवाइस कर सकता है।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : काम प्राविसिस का है लेकिन सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एलोकैट करती है और जब यहां में रुपया दिया जायेगा तभी तो वहां वे काम करेंगे, बिना रुपये के नहीं कर सकते हैं।

मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं, जोकि मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। कल यहाँ पर इसका जिक्र हुआ था कि हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर्स की कान्फ्रेंसिस हुई है। हैदराबाद में हुई है, मैसूर में हुई है दार्जिलिंग में हुई है। उन कान्फ्रेंसिस के जो फीसले थे, वे अच्छी तरह से इम्प्लेमेंट नहीं हो पाये हैं। जो हैदराबाद कांफ्रेंस का सुझाव था उसी तरह का मेरा भी कुछ सुझाव

है। ये जो मीटिंग्ज होती हैं वे यही नहीं कि हैदराबाद में हों बल्कि मैं चाहता हूँ कि सूबे के स्तर पर भी होनी चाहियें, पीरियाडिकल मीटिंग्ज होनी चाहियें और उनमें उन लोगों को इन-वाइट किया जाना चाहिये जोकि रूल हाउसिंग में दिलचस्पी रखते हों, गांवों की सूरत-हाल से वाकफियत रखते हों, दूसरे जिन लोग को बुलाना मुनासिब समझा जाये, बुलाया जाये और उनके साथ एक्सपर्ट्स भी बठें और मीटिंग में डिमकशन के दौरान में जो मुझाव दिये जायें उनको कार्यान्वित करने पर तबज्जह दी जाये।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं चाहता हूँ कि स्टेट हाउसिंग फाइनंस कारपोरेशन बनाये जायें जोकि उन लोगों को रुपया दें, जो मकानों के लिये रुपया चाहते हैं और साथ ही साथ दूसरी सहूलियतें लोगों की पहुंचायें।

प्राइवेट हाउस बिल्डिंग के काम को, एक्टिविटी को बढ़ावा देना भी प्रापका फर्ज है। कल यहां पर कहा गया कि बहुत से लोग मकान नहीं बना रहे हैं। इसकी वजह यह बताई गई कि मकान बनाने के लिये जो जमीनें थीं, उनको सरकार ने एक्वायर कर लिया है। इसकी नतीजा यह हुआ है कि मकान बनाने के लिये जमीन मिल नहीं रही है। जो बिल्डिंग मैटीरियल है, वह महंगा हो रहा है। इस वास्ते मेरी दरखास्त है कि बिल्डिंग मैटीरियल को सस्ता किया जाये और खासी तादाद में यह लोगो को उपलब्ध होना चाहिये। आज हालत यह है कि अगर कोई सिमेंट लेना चाहता है और जितनी मात्रा में लेना चाहता है, उतनी मात्रा में उसको वह मिलता नहीं है। लोहा भी नहीं मिलता है। तो जो बिल्डिंग मैटीरियल है वह भी मिलना चाहिये और सस्ता होना चाहिये। उसी के साथ साथ जमीनों का भी इन्तजाम होना चाहिये और लोगों को मकान बनाने के लिये उत्साहित करना चाहिये क्योंकि इन दिक्कतों की वजह से मकान बन नहीं रहे हैं। इसी के साथ साथ मैं यह भी

चाहता था कि लाइफ इन्स्योरेंस कारपोरेशन भी हाउसिंग के मिलसिले में और ज्यादा सहूलियत दे।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि हाउसेज के इम्प्रूवमेंट के लिये गवर्नमेंट लोन दे। वह नये मकानों के लिये तो लोन देते हैं लेकिन उनके इम्प्रूवमेंट के लिये नहीं देती हैं। इम्प्रूवमेंट के लिये लोन दिया जाना जरूरी है।

बकवर्ड एरियाज जो हैं उनमें से कुछ गांव छांटे गये हैं। पहले ५०० गांव छांटे गये थे, अब १६०० गांव छांटे गये हैं बेहतरीन बनाने के लिये। लेकिन जिस मुल्क में ५ लाख, ५८ हजार गांव हों उसमें से सिर्फ १६०० गांव को ले लेने से कुछ बन नहीं सकता इस तरह से जो बकवर्ड एरियाज हैं उनका कुछ भी भला नहीं हो सकता। हमारे यहां जो बकवर्ड एरियाज हैं उनमें जो लोग रहते हैं उनमें से एक थारू जाति भी है, दूसरे लोग रहते हैं, जिन के पास रहने की सहूलियतें नहीं हैं। इस तरह खास तबज्जह देने की जरूरत है ताकि इन इलाकों में खास तौर पर मकान बनाने की सहूलियत दी जा सके।

हमारे यहां ५ लाख, ५८ हजार गांव हैं अगर आप सब गांवों को हाउसिंग फेमिलिटीज नहीं दे सकते हैं तो कम से कम जहां पर ब्लॉक्स चल रहे हैं वहां तो आप यह सहूलियतें दें। माडेल विलेज बनाने की तरफ तबज्जह दी जाये जिसमें कि माडेल हाउसेज हों। हर ब्लॉक में गांव छांटे जायें। इसी तरह से गांवों में मकान बनाने का काम आगे बढ़ सकता है। साथ ही मैं यह भी प्रर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मकान बनाने के लिये तो सरकार पैसा देती है पर सड़कें और नालियों के लिये कोई प्राविजन नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इसके लिये भी कुछ करे।

लैंडलेस लेबरर्स के लिये भी कहीं पर कोई सहूलियत नहीं है। जमा कि हैदराबाद कॉफ़ेस

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

में सजेगन दिया गया था, उनको १५ फी सदी सन्निडी दी जाये। इसी तरह के और भी बहुत से मुझाव कांफ़ेंस में दिये गये हैं लेकिन उनको इम्प्लमेंट नहीं किया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन मुझावों पर गवर्नमेंट गौर करे और उन पर जल्दी से जल्दी अमल करने की बात सोचे। जहाँ तक हार्जिसिंग का सवाल है, सरकार की तवज्जह इस तरफ ज्यादा नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि न सिर्फ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ही इस तरफ तवज्जह दे बल्कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट भी तवज्जह दे। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से कहा जाये कि वह इन ऐक्टिविटीज को ज्यादा बढ़ाये। इसी हार्जिसिंग के सिलसिले में मैं यह भी चाहूँगा कि मिनिस्टर साहब स्लमस को दूर करने के लिये भी ज्यादा तवज्जह दें। हम देखते हैं कि स्लमस दूर नहीं होते। वह एक जगह से दूसरी जगह ट्रांसफर तो हो जाते हैं। किसी से कहा जाता है कि स्लमस को यहाँ से हटाओ, तो वह वहाँ से हट कर दूसरी जगह बँट जाते हैं।

इसी तरह से मैं देखता हूँ कि दिल्ली में १० या १५ हजार आदमी पेवमेंट ड्वेलर्स हैं, जो सड़कों पर, फुट पाथ पर लेटते हैं। जब हम उनकी हालत को देखते हैं तो ताज्जुब होता है। मुल्क को आजाद हुये १२, १३ वर्ष हो गये लेकिन उसके बाद भी ऐसे लोगों की तरफ तवज्जह नहीं दी जाती। हमने दिल्ली में कुछ रैन बसेरे भी देखे, जिनको नाइट शैल्टर कहा जाता है और जहाँ पर लोग रात में ठहरते हैं और एक आध आना पैसा दे देते

। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के रैन बसेरे और जगहों पर भी बनाये जायें ताकि पेवमेंट ड्वेलर्स को सोने के लिये जगह मिल सके। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मनिस्टर साहब इसपर तवज्जह दें और अमल भी करें।

अब सप्लाइज की बात आती है। एक इंडियन मिशन वाशिगटन में है, एक लन्दन में है, काफी रुपया का सामान हर साल उन के जरिये से खरीदा जाता है। अब्बल तो इस

सिलसिले में मैं यह चाहूँगा कि जो सामान यहाँ मिल सकता हो, उसे यहीं से लेने की कोशिश की जाये। जो हमारी स्माल स्कैन इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनको बढ़ावा देने के लिये जितना सामान हम उनके प्रोडक्शन में से ले सकें, लें। उसके बाद जहाँ तक मुमकिन हो सके हम देशी सामान ही लें अपने इस्तेमाल के लिये बजाय बाहर से करोड़ों रुपये का सामान मंगवायें।

इसी के साथ साथ होटल्स के बारे में भी बात उठती है। होटल्स गवर्नमेंट बनवा रही है। अब जनता होटल बनाया जा रहा है जिस में बहुत थोड़े आदमियों के लिये व्यवस्था हो सकेगी। अच्छी बात है अगर जनता होटल बनें। जनता होटल के मुताल्लिक कहा जाता है कि जो लोग इस मनिस्ट्री से सहायता लेंगे उनको मेन्सडी दी जायेगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह रुपया और ज्यादा बढ़ा दिया जाये ताकि लोगों को वहाँ पर ठहरने के लिये एनकरेजमेंट हो। आज जो होटल गवर्नमेंट ने बनाये हैं वह इतने महंगे हैं कि जिसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। अशोक होटल में मामूली आदमी तो ठहर ही नहीं सकते। वहाँ या तो कोई स्मगलर ही ठहर सकता है जिस को लाखों रुपये रोज की आमदनी बेईमानी से होती है, या कोई बहुत ही बड़ा आदमी ठहर सकता है। जो दम्पन की आमदनी वाले हैं उनकी हिम्मत वहाँ ठहरने की नहीं हो सकती। मैं देखना हूँ कि सैकड़ों कमरे अशोक होटल में खाली पड़े रहते हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि गवर्नमेंट खुद होटल्स बनाने की तरफ तवज्जह दे और उनको सस्ता करने की कोशिश करे।

अशोक होटल में जो कार्यकर्ता हैं उनकी भी कुछ शिकायतें हैं। उनको इन्कीमेंट्स नहीं मिल रहे हैं, उनकी सर्विसेज मुस्तकिल नहीं की जा रही हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस सिलसिले में भी तवज्जह दी जाये। मोगल गार्डन के जो माली वगैरह हैं, उनकी हालत

भी बहुत खराब है, उनकी सर्विस धीर भले बगैरह के जो मसले हैं उनपर भी हमदर्दी से गौर करना चाहिये। वह लोग गरीब भ्रादमी हैं आप को उनकी सुरते हाल पर भी गौर करना चाहिये।

मैं फिर मिनिस्टर साहब से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि वह सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० में जो करपान है उसको रोकने के लिये धीर जो खराबियां बर्हा हैं उनको दूर करने के लिये जरूरी कदम उठाये धीर इस मिनिस्ट्री को ज्यादा से ज्यादा एफिशिएंट धीर भ्रच्छी करें क्योंकि उन पर बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेवारी है। बसा मैंने भर्ज किया, ३० करोड़ ६० कंस्ट्रक्शन पर खर्च होते हैं, भ्रगर इतनी बड़ी रकम हैफेजडं वे में खर्च होती रही है तो यह मुल्क के लिये बहुत हानिकारक है।

श्री प्र० मु० तारिक (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : जनाब स्पीकर साहब, जब हम भ्राज वर्क्स हाउसिंग धीर सप्लाई मिनिस्ट्री के मतालबात जर पर बहस कर रहे हैं तो उस सिलसिले में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक बजारत की कारकर्वगी का तास्लुक है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि बहुत बड़ी बड़ी इमारतें बनाने में, बहुत भ्रजीमुशान बिल्डिंगों बनाने में उसने काफी भ्रच्छा काम किया।

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): May I request the hon. Member to use less Urdu words and more Hindi words so that we may be able to follow his speech?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह भ्रंरेजी में बोल सकें तो भ्रच्छा है।

श्री प्र० मु० तारिक : जी, मैं भ्रंरेजी में नहीं बोल सकता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भ्रागे तो भ्रा सकते हैं।

श्री प्र० मु० तारिक : जनाब बाला, इस में कोई शक नहीं कि जहां तक बहुत बड़े बड़े मकान, ऊंची ऊंची इमारतें बनाने धीर संग मरमर, संग सफेद धीर संग सुर्ख बिछाने के काम का तास्लुक है, यकीनन पिछले चन्द सालों में हमने इस पर काफी रुपया खर्च किया। लेकिन बजारत का यह भी काम है कि वह इस चीज को देखे कि इस मुल्क के रहने वालों में कौन लोग हैं। उनमें भ्रक्सरियत बहुत छोटे भ्रादमियों की है, गरीब भ्रादमियों की है। मजदूरों की है, बेमकानों की है, क्लकों की है धीर छोटे छोटे चपरसियों की है। जिस वक्त हम इस तरफ देखते हैं तो हमें यहां पर इस बात को मान लेना चाहिये कि हम इन छोटे छोटे लोगों को जिन के कर्बों पर इस मुल्क की हुकूमत का दारोमदार है, कोई सही तरीके की सहूलियत पहुंचाने में नाकाम रहे हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की यह एक रवायत रही है, बहुत पुरानी रवायत है, तारीखी रवायत है कि हमने ऊंचे ऊंचे महल बनाये। भ्राज हमारे पास ताजमहल है। भ्रब ताजमहल को हम दुनिया के लोगों को दिखाते हैं एक बहुत बड़ी इमारत के लिहाज से लेकिन इस इमारत का एक धीर पहलू यह भी है कि यह इमारत बनी है गरीबों के खून से....

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : मुहब्बत की बुनियाद पर बनी है।

श्री प्र० मु० तारिक : हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत से ऐसे गरीब लोग होंगे जो कि भ्रपनी मुहब्बत की यादगार कायम करना चाहते होंगे लेकिन उनको जमाने ने, रोजगार ने धीर पैसे ने इतनी फुरसत न दी होगी लेकिन एक बादशाह ने जो कि एक भ्रच्छा बादशाह था उसने हम लोगों की गुरबत का मजाक उड़ा कर ताजमहल बनाया जिस पर कि हम भ्राज फख्र करते हैं....

श्री त्यागी : गलत बात है यह तो एम्प्लायमेंट देने के लिये बनाया गया था धीर गरीब भ्रादमियों को इसके जरिये से रोजी मिली है।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : बहरहाल रोजी कितनी मिली इस पर मैं त्यागी जी से बहस नहीं करना चाहता क्योंकि वह मेरे गुरू हैं लेकिन तबःरीख इस बात की गवाह है कि कम लोगों को रोजी मिली थी और यह इमारत जल्दी बन गई थी। आज भी हमारी इस वजारत ने यही कहा है कि जो हम यह बड़े बड़े होटल और बहुत ऊंची-ऊंची इमारतें बनाते हैं तो उनको सिर्फ इसलिये बनाते हैं कि लोगों को रोजगार मिले और यकीनन किसी हद तक लोगों को रोजगार मिलता भी है लेकिन मैं इस वजारत से यह पूछने का हक रखता हूँ कि कितने ऐसे बेघर लोग हैं, कितने ऐसे छोटे लोग हैं और कितने ऐसे झोंपड़े वाले हैं जिनको कि सरकार के जरिये इस मुल्क में मकान मुहय्या किये गये हैं ? इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हमें अच्छे मकान बनाने की जरूरत है और हमको अच्छे मकान बनाने चाहियें लेकिन उसके साथ ही छोटे लोगों की तरफ भी सरकार को अपनी नजर रखनी चाहिये।

जनाबवाला जहां तक इस वजारत की तमाम चीजों का ताल्लुक है हम सब लोग उससे परेशान रहते हैं। किसी हद तक यह ऐसी वजारत है कि भले ही वह खामख्याह हो चा और किसी तरह से लेकिन यह वाक्या है कि यह वजारत पबलिक में बदनाम है। अब पबलिक वर्क्स के बारे में ही ले लीजिये। चाहे आप उसमें कितने ही अच्छे और दयानतदार आदमी क्यों न रखें लेकिन थोड़ी बहुत बदनामी जरूरत होती है। हमारे वजीर साहब का यह फर्ज है और हमारी हुकूमत का यह फर्ज है कि वह लोगों में इतना एतमाद पैदा करे और खुद हमारे अकसरों का भी यह फर्ज होता है कि लोगों में अपने अपने ताब्युन और तरीके से यह एतमाद पैदा करें कि हमारे आफिसर्स कुराट नहीं हैं और वह अच्छे आदमी हैं। उसके लिये एक अच्छे पोलीटीशियन और लोगों के मामलात को समझने वाले आदमियों की जरूरत है और ऐसा होने पर लोग भी आपको अच्छी तरह से समझ सकेंगे।

हमारे पास हीर्टीकलचर डिपार्टमेंट है। वह बहुत अच्छा डिपार्टमेंट है। उसमें कुछ लोग तो जरूर थोड़ा बहुत हीर्टीकलचर के मुताल्लिक जानते हैं लेकिन उनमें अक्सरियत ऐसे लोगों की है जो कि फूलों के नाम से भी नावाकफ हैं। हमारे पास मालियों का एक कारवां है, काफिला है लेकिन जो कारवां मालियों का हमारे सामने मुहय्या किया गया है उसके मुकाबले पर अगर हम उनके काम को देखें तो हमें यकीनन अफसोस होता है। आज से चन्द वर्ष पहले जब यहां पर अंग्रेजों का जमाना था तब इसी दिल्ली में फूलों की किल्लत नहीं थी लेकिन जब से हम आये मुझे यह कहने में कोई हिचक नहीं कि हमने दिल्ली की इन खूबसूरत जगहों की सहाराओं में तबदील करने की कोशिश की और ऐसा लोगों को रोजगार मुहय्या करने के वास्ते किया जा रहा है मैं इससे इंकार नहीं कर सकता और जाहिर है कि इन बड़ी बड़ी इमारतों पर कसीर रकम खर्च करनी पड़ती है।

मैं अपने वजीर साहब की तबज्जह इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जो फरनीचर सरकार की तरफ से मुहय्या किया जाता है तो सरकारी कानून के तहत एक मुद्दत में उसका वैल्युएशन करना होता है। हमने देखा है कि एक फरनीचर जिसकी कि कीमत कम होती है लेकिन सरकार जब उसको किराये पर देती है तो उसकी कीमत भी कम नहीं लगानी है और भले ही २०, २० और २५, २५ साल का पुराना फरनीचर क्यों न हो जाये उसकी कीमत कम करके नहीं लगायी जाती है। इस तरफ भी हुकूमत को तबज्जह देनी चाहिये। खास तौर पर रेफरिजेटर्स और बिजली के पंखों के बारे में जिन पर कि डिपार्टमेंट बाजार की निस्वत बहुत ज्यादा किराया वसूल करता है और मुतवातिर कई सालों से वही किराया वसूल करता चला आता है। हुकूमत को फरनीचर के वैल्युएशन की तरफ भी तबज्जह देनी चाहिये।

इसके अलावा इस बजारत में और खास तौर पर सेंडल पी० डबल्यू० डी० में डिस्प्लन की इतिहाई जरूरत है। इसमें कोई लगावट नहीं है बल्कि यह हकीकत है कि हमारे कुछ इंजीनियर्स ऐसे हैं जिनके कि होने पर हम फर्न कर सकते हैं लेकिन उनकी नाकामी की अगर कोई वजह है तो वह इस मुल्क में इन-डिस्प्लन है। और इस बजारत में इन्डिस्प्लन है। इसके लिये दोनों तरफ के लोग जिम्मेदार हैं छोटे लोग भी और बड़े लोग भी। कहीं तो हम देखते हैं कि जो छोटे लोग होते हैं, मजदूर होते हैं, नज्जार होते हैं या और छोटे मोटे काम करने वाले हांते हैं वे ठीक होते हैं लेकिन उनके ऊपर जो काम लेने वाले भ्रादमी होते हैं, भ्रोवरसियर्स और सबभ्रोवरसियर्स, उन में कुछ खामियां होती हैं तो कहीं हम देखते हैं इंजीनियर्स और भ्रोवरसियर्स बहुत अच्छे हैं लेकिन उनके नीचे जो काम करने वाला धमला होता है वह छोटे भ्रादमी डिस्प्लन के तहत काम करना नहीं जानते और हर मामूली बात पर स्ट्राइक कर बैठते हैं। मामूली से मामूली बात पर स्ट्राइक कर दी जाती है। हुकूमत को इस चीज को देखना है और इस बजारत को तब तक नहीं चलाया जा सकता है जब तक कि यह डिस्प्लन उनमें कायम न की जाये क्योंकि इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि बहुत से लोग जो कि इस बजारत में काम करते हैं वे इल्म से नावाकफियत रखते हैं और वे जम्हूरियत के सही मायने नहीं समझते हैं और उन को एक्सप्लाएट किया जाता है।

मैं इस बात के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ कि हमें अच्छे होटल नहीं बनाने चाहिये चाहे भ्रशोक होटल हो या जनपथ होटल हो। यकीनन इस मुल्क में जबकि हम यह कोशिश करते हैं कि अपने मुल्क को हम दूसरे दुनिया के मुल्कों के मुकाबले खड़ा करें तो हमें अच्छे होटल, अच्छे रास्ते और अच्छे होस्टल बनाने होंगे। बाहर के भ्राये हुए लोगों को जो कि टूरिस्ट्स की शकल में यहां भ्राते हैं हमारा यह फर्ज है कि हम उन को सही सहूलियत दें लेकिन उसके

यह मायने भी नहीं है कि हम इस जजबे के तहत कि हमको अच्छे होटल बनाने चाहिये, हमें ज्यादा रकम खर्च नहीं करनी चाहिये। अब भ्रशोक होटल को ही ले लीजिये। कितना हम ने उसमें घाटा दिया है उसको हर बन्त कहने की जरूरत नहीं है लेकिन अब किसी हद तक हमें यह सुन कर खुशी हुई है कि हम मुनाफे की तरफ जायेंगे और वहां का इन्तजाम जहां तक कि इन्तजामी मामलात का ताल्लुक है एक अच्छे भ्रादमी के सुपुर्द किया गया है। लेकिन इस में चन्द एक चीजें हैं जिनकी कि तरफ सरकार को तवज्जह देनी चाहिये। खुद भ्रशोक होटल में यह बात पैदा की गई है कि वहां पर ब्लैक मार्केटिंग हो और वे छोटे छोटे वहां के दुकानदार ब्लैक मार्केटिंग करने पर मजबूर कर दिये गये हैं। अब उन छोटे छोटे दुकानदारों से जिनको कि मामूली मामूली जगहें दी गई हैं उनसे २०, २० और २५, २५ हजार रुपया सालाना बतीर किराय के लिया जाता है। अब वे बेचारे दुकानदार इस बात पर मजबूर हो जाते हैं कि ब्लैक मार्केट करें और इस का असर यह होता है कि बाहर के टूरिस्ट्स जो कि उस होटल में आकर ठहरते हैं वे हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के बारे में गलत राय कायम कर लेते हैं। भ्रशोक होटल में जो टूरिस्ट अपना सूट या शेरबानी ड्राईक्लीन कराना चाहे तो उससे ६ रुपये ड्राईक्लीनिंग के वास्ते लिये जाते हैं लेकिन उसी कपड़े को अगर वह उस दुकानदार को कॅनाट प्लेस में ड्राईक्लीनिंग के लिये देता है तो उसको सिर्फ साढ़े ३ रुपये ही देने पड़ते हैं। बहुत से टूरिस्ट्स ने बतलाया कि जब उन्होंने भ्रशोक होटल में अपना सूट वगैरह ड्राईक्लीन करवाया तो उनसे ८ या ६ रुपये लिये गये लेकिन जब कॅनाट प्लेस में उसी दुकानदार से जाकर करवाया तो उन को साढ़े ३ या ४ रुपये ही देने पड़े और जाहिर है कि वे हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों के बारे में भ्रजीब राय कायम करेंगे। लेकिन अगर हम देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि हकीकत में हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों का कसूर नहीं है और यह उस ताजिर का कसूर नहीं है बल्कि यह

[श्री अ० मु० तारिक]

कसूर तो डबल्यू० एच० एस० मिनिस्ट्री का है जिन्होंने कि इतने ज्यादा दाम लेकर एक मामूली दुकानदार को वहां जगह दी है। आखिर उसने वह ३०, ३५ हजार रुपया उन्हीं लोगों से तो लेना है जो कि वहां उस होटल में आकर ठहरते हैं; इसकी तरफ भी हमको तबज्जह देनी चाहिये और ऐसी गलत रकम जो कि गलत दबाव के तहत ताजिरी से बसूल करते हैं मुनाफे की शकल में नहीं दिखानी चाहिये।

जहां तक अशोक होटल की रिपोर्ट्स का ताल्लुक है मैं एक मद को तरफ आपकी तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं। अशोक होटल में पिछले चन्द सालों से हम वहां के बागों पर, फूल और सब्जियां पैदा करने पर काफी रुपया खर्च करते हैं लेकिन हर साल रिपोर्ट में यह दिखाया गया है कि १०, १२, १५ या १६ हजार फूल और दूसरी चीजें इकोरेसंस के लिए खरीदते हैं। परचेज आफ फ्लावर्स फौर इकोरेसंस के तहत १५, १६ हजार रुपये खर्च किये जाते हैं जबकि दूसरी तरफ हम उसी रिपोर्ट में पाते हैं कि मनी स्पेंट अगैन्स्ट एण्ड अदर थिंग्स के मातहत काफी रुपया खर्च होता है हजारों रुपय खर्च किये जाते हैं। अब यह दोनों चीजें बिल्कुल मुतजाद हैं और हम जो वहां बागबानी और फूल वगैरह पैदा करने पर खर्च करते हैं तो सिर्फ इस वजह से करते हैं कि वहां पर कम अज कम इतने फूल तो पैदा किये जायें जो कि अशोक होटल के इकोरेसंस के वास्ते काफी हों अगर हम उन्हें बाहर नहीं बेच सकते। तब हम देखते हैं कि हम वहां बाग पर भी पैसा खर्च करते हैं, बीज पर सैकड़ों रुपये खर्च करते हैं और मालियों की तनख्वाहों पर हजारों रुपये खर्च करते हैं लेकिन इस पर भी हमको सालाना १०, १२ हजार रुपये के फूल खरीदने पड़ते हैं। मुझे ताज्जुब है कि जिन आडिटर साहब ने इस रिपोर्ट को पास किया है वह किस अंदाज से पास किया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि

बजीर साहब इस की तरफ तबज्जह दें। जनाब बाला यह वाकया है कि हमारे मुल्क में जब से आजादी आई है फूलों की काश्त की तरफ कम तबज्जह दी जाती है। मैं यह समझता हूं कि डबल्यू० एच० एस० मिनिस्ट्री के पास काफ़ी जमीन है। उन जमीनों पर उनको खुद ऐसी नरसरीज बनानी चाहिये दिल्ली में कि जिनमें तमाम दुनिया के फूल पैदा किये जायें और यह लोगों को बहुत सस्ते दामों पर मुहय्या किये जायें। हमारे पले बेशुमार बाग हैं, हमारे पास बेशुमार माली हैं, फिर भी बजाए इसके कि हम अपने फूल खुद पैदा करें और उनको और लोगों को भी मुहय्या करें, हम अपने लिये भी दूसरों के रहमो करम पर रहते हैं। हमको खुद अपनी नरसरीज बनानी चाहिये और लोगों को सस्ते दामों पर फूल मुहय्या करने चाहिये।

इसके अलावा मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि मुस्तलिफ एम० पी० के फ्लैट्स में मुस्तलिफ रंगों का फर्नीचर सप्लाई किया जाता है। जब सबसे बराबर रेंट लिया जाता है तो उनको फर्नीचर भी उसी किस्म का मुहय्या करना चाहिये।

एक और बात है कि जिसकी तरफ मैं इस वजारत की तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं। वह हैं झोंपड़ियां। हम में से बहुत से दोस्तों ने और शायद आपने भी देखा होगा कि जहां हमारा अशोका खड़ा है, बिल्कुल उसके सामने ये झोंपड़ियां हैं और उन झोंपड़ियों को खुद इस वजारत ने वहां पनपने का मौका दिया है, और अब उनको कोई नई जगह देने के बजाय तंग किया जाता है। वहां सैकड़ों लोग बसे हुए हैं, जिनके लिय सफाई का कोई इन्तिजाम नहीं है। यह बिल्कुल अशोका के सामने हैं, और इसका नतीजा यह है कि वहां गन्दगी फैली हुई है जो कि सुबह और शाम को और ज्यादा फैलती है। जब आपने उन लोगों का वहां रहना कबूल किया है और आप कहते भी

ہے کہ فوری طور پر انکو وہاں سے نہیں ہٹا سکتے، تو انکے سینیٹیشن کا، پانی بھرہ اور چیروں کا اینٹیجام کرنا چاہیے یا۔ لیکن ہماری بجاہرت ان لوگوں کے ان ماسایل کو بھی حل نہیں کرتی، اور جب نہیں کر سکتی اور انکو وہاں سے ہٹانے کی حرکت کرتی ہے تو اسسے انمیں ایک ہفرا تفری فیلتی ہے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہماری ڈبلیو۔ اے۔ اے۔ مینسٹری کا یہ بڑا ن کام کارناما رہا ہے کہ وہ ڈیوے لوگوں کے لیے کھ نہیں کر پایا ہے۔ ہمارے لیڈر بار بار تکاوا کرتے ہیں، جہاں بھی ہمارے لیڈر جاتے ہیں اور ہماوا کے لیڈر جاتے ہیں، وہ کہتے ہیں کہ ہماری بھی یہ سواہش ہے اور ہماری ہکومت بھی یہ چاہتی ہے کہ لوگوں کو کم قیمت پر مکان مہییا کیے جائیں، لیکن پورے دس سال میں ہرگز سب سے جیاوا کسی نے اپنے لیڈر کی اور اپنے وزیر ہماوا کی اس سواہش کا مجاک ڈایا ہے تو وہ یہ مینسٹری ہے۔ یہ مینسٹری بڑے بڑے ہوٹل بنانے کا پلان بنا سکتی ہے، بڑی بڑی ہرچی مہشوان کوٹیاں بنا سکتی ہے اور انکے پلان چند دینوں میں بنا کر پش کر سکتی ہے اور چند سالوں میں ہمارتوں پر ہمارتے تیار کر سکتی ہے، لیکن ڈیوے لوگوں کے لیے مہسیر مکان مہییا کرنا اسکے بس کا رور نہیں ہے۔ ہرگز ایسا کرنا اس بجاہرت کے بس کا رور نہیں ہے، تو ہمیں چاہیے کہ ہم کمیٹے میں، اس مہس میں اور اس ہکومت میں ایک ایسی بجاہرت بناؤ جسکا کام سیر ڈیوے لوگوں کی ڈسہال کرنا ہو اور مہیوا بجاہرت سیر ڈیوے لوگوں کی ڈسہال کرے۔

ان چند ہرلفاوا کے ساہ میں ہرپنی تکریر ختم کرتا ہوں۔

[شری ع۔ م۔ طارق (جموں اور

کشمیر): جناب اسپیکر صاحب۔ جب

ہم آج راکس ہاؤسنگ ایڈیو سہائی

مہسٹری کے مطالبات دن پر ہصت کر

دے ہیں تو اس سلسلہ میں میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جہاں تک وزارت کی لاکرڈگی کا تعلق ہے۔ اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ بہت بڑی بڑی سارتنیں ہلانے میں۔ بہت عظیم الشان بلڈنگیں ہلانے میں اس نے اچھا نام کہا۔

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): May I request the hon. Member to use less Urdu words and more Hindi words so that we may be able to follow his speech?

ادھکس مہوڈے۔ وہ انگریزی میں ہول سکیں تو اچھا ہے۔

شری ع۔ م۔ طارق۔ جی۔ ہس۔ انگریزی میں نہیں ہول سکتا۔

ادھکس مہوڈے۔ آپ آگے تو آ سکتے ہیں۔

شری ع۔ م۔ طارق۔ جناب والا۔ اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ جہاں تک بڑے بڑے مکن۔ اونچی اونچی سارتنیں ہلانے اور سلگ مہس۔ سلگ مہس اور سلگ مہس بچھانے کے کام کا تعلق ہے۔ یقیناً پچھلے چند سالوں میں ہم نے اس پر کافی روڈیہ خرچ کیا۔ لیکن وزارت کا یہ بھی نام ہے کہ اس چھوٹے کو ڈیکھ کہ اس ملک کے ڈھلے والوں میں کون لوگ ہیں۔ ان میں اکثریت بہت اچھے آدمیوں کی ہے۔ ہررب آدمیوں کی ہے۔ مزدوروں کی ہے۔ بے مکانوں کی ہے۔ کلرکوں کی ہے اور چھوٹے

چھوٹے چھرا سہوں کی ہے۔ - جس وقت ہم اس طرف دیکھتے ہیں تو ہمیں یہاں پر اس بات کو مان لینا چاہئے کہ ہم ان چھوٹے چھوٹے لوگوں کو جن کے کندھوں پر اس ملک کی حکومت کا دارمخار ہے۔ کوئی صحیح طریقہ کی سہولت پہنچانے میں ناکام رہے ہیں۔ - ہندوستان کی یہ ٹھیک روایت رہتی ہے۔ - بہت پرانی روایت ہے۔ - تاریخی روایت ہے کہ ہم نے اونچے اونچے مسائل بنائے۔ - آج ہمارے پاس تاج محل ہے۔ - اب تاج محل کو ہم دنیا کے لوگوں کو دکھاتے ہیں ایک بہت بڑی عمارت کے لحاظ سے لیکن اس عمارت کا ایک اور پہلو بھی ہے کہ یہ عمارت بنی ہے فریبوں کے خون سے

.....

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun):

محکمیت کی بنیاد پر بنی ہے۔ -

Shri A. M. Tariq:

ہندوستان میں بہت سے ایسے فریب لوگ ہونگے جو کہ اپنی محکمیت کی یادگار قائم کرنا چاہتے ہونگے لیکن ان کو زمانے نے روزگار نے اور پھسے نے اتنی فرصت نہ دی ہوگی لیکن ایک بادشاہ نے جو کہ ایک اچھا بادشاہ تھا اس نے ہم لوگوں کی فریب کا مذاق

Shri Tyagi:

بات ہے یہ تو ایسا نمونہ ہے کے بنانا کہا تھا اور فریب آدمیوں کو کے ذریعہ سے روزگار ملی ہے۔ -

Shri A. M. Tariq:

بہتر حال روزی کتنی ملی اس پر تہائی جی سے بحث نہیں کرنا بتا کیونکہ وہ سہرے گورو ہیں لیکن یہ اس بات کی گواہ ہے کہ ہم اس کو روزی ملی تھی اور یہ عمارت ی بن گئی تھی۔ - آج بھی ہماری اس نے یہی کہا ہے کہ جو ہم یہ بڑے ہوٹل اور اونچی اونچی عمارتیں بنائے ہیں تو ان کو صرف اس لئے بناتے ہیں کہ لوگوں کو روزگار ملے اور پتیلیاں بنیں حد تک لوگوں کو روزگار ملتا بھی لیکن میں اس وزارت سے یہ پوچھنے حق رکھتا ہوں کہ کتنے ایسے پتھر ہیں کتنے ایسے چھوٹے لوگ ہیں کتنے ایسے چھوٹے والے ہیں جن کے سرکار کے ذریعہ اس ملک میں ن سہا کئے گئے ہیں۔ - اس میں شک نہیں ہے کہ ہمیں اچھے مکان بنانے کی ضرورت ہے اور ہم کو اچھے بنانے چاہئیں لیکن اس کے ساتھ ساتھ چھوٹے لوگوں کی طرف بھی سرکار اپنی نظر رکھنی چاہیے۔ -

جناب والا جہاں تک اس وزارت کے نام چھوڑوں کا تعلق ہے ہم سب

وہ خاموشواہ ہو چاہے اور کسی طرح سے
 لیکن یہ واقعہ ہے کہ یہ وزارت پبلک
 میں بدنام ہے - اب پبلک ورکس کے
 بارے میں ہی لے لھجئے - چاہے آپ
 اس میں کٹلے ہی اچھے اور دیانتدار
 آدمی کہیں نہ رکھیں لیکن تھوری
 بہت بدنامی ضرور ہوتی ہے - ہمارے
 وزیر صاحب کا یہ فرض ہے اور ہماری
 حکومت کا یہ فرض ہے کہ وہ لوگوں
 میں اتنا اعتماد پیدا کریں اور خود
 ہمارے افسروں کا بھی یہ فرض ہوتا ہے
 کہ لوگوں میں اچھے تعارف اور طریقے سے
 یہ اعتماد پیدا کریں کہ ہمارے آفیسرس
 کرپٹ نہیں ہیں اور وہ اچھے آدمی
 ہیں - اس کے لئے ایک اچھے پولیٹیشن
 کی اور لوگوں کے معاملات کو سمجھنے
 والے آدمیوں کی ضرورت ہے اور ایسا
 ہو - سے وہ لوگ بھی آپ کو اچھی طرح
 سے سمجھ سکیں گے -

ہمارے پاس ہورٹیکلچر ڈیپارٹمنٹ
 ہے - وہ بہت اچھا ڈیپارٹمنٹ ہے - اس
 میں کچھ لوگ تو ضرور توڑا بہت
 ہورٹیکلچر کے متعلق جانتے ہیں لیکن
 ان میں اکثر یہ ایسے لوگوں کی ہے
 جو کہ پھولوں کے نام سے بھی ناواقف
 ہیں - ہمارے پاس مالہوں کا ایک
 گارڈ ہے قافلہ ہے لیکن جو گارڈ
 مالہوں کا ہمارے سامنے مہیا کیا گیا ہے
 اس کے مقابلے پر اگر ہم ان کے کلام کو
 دیکھیں تو ہمیں یقیناً افسوس ہوتا ہے
 آج سے چند روز پہلے یہاں پر انگریزوں

کا زمانہ تھا تب اسی دلی میں پھولوں
 کی قیمت نہیں تھی لیکن جب سے ہم
 آئے مجھے یہ کہلے میں کوئی ہچک
 نہیں کہ ہم نے دلی کی ان خوبصورت
 جگہوں کو صحراوں میں تبدیل کرنے
 کی کوشش کی اور ایسا لوگوں کو روزگار
 مہیا کرنے کے واسطے کہا جا رہا ہے میں
 اس سے انکار نہیں کر سکتا اور ظہر ہے
 کہ ان بڑی بڑی عمارتوں پر قصہ رقم
 خرچ کرنی پڑتی ہے -

میں پہلے وزیر صاحب کی توجہ
 اس طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ جو
 فرنہچر سرکار کی طرف سے مہیا کیا
 جاتا ہے تو سرکاری قانون کے تحت
 ایک مدت میں اس کا وہلوشن کرنا
 ہوتا ہے - ہم نے دیکھا ہے کہ ایک
 فرنہچر جس کی کہ قیمت کم ہوتی
 ہے لیکن سرکار جب اس کو کرلے پر
 دیتی ہے تو اس کی قیمت بھی کم
 نہیں لگاتی ہے اور پہلے ہی ۲۰-۲۰
 سال کا پرانا فرنہچر کہوں نہ
 جائے اس کی قیمت کم کر کے نہیں
 لگائی جاتی ہے - اس طرف بھی
 حکومت کو توجہ دینی چاہئے -
 خاص طور پر ریفریجیٹرس اور بجلی
 کے پلنگھوں کے بارے میں جن پر کہ
 ڈیپارٹمنٹ بازار کی نسبت بہت
 زیادہ کرایہ وصول کرتا ہے اور متواتر
 کئی سالوں سے وہی کرایہ وصول کرتا
 چلا آتا ہے - حکومت کو فرنہچر
 کے وہلوشن کی طرف بھی توجہ

[شری ع - اہم - طارق]

دیہلی چاہئے۔ اس کے علاوہ اس وزارت میں اور خاص طور پر سہیلنگر ہی - قبلو - قی میں تیسہیلنگ کی انتہائی ضرورت ہے۔ اس میں کوئی لگاوت نہیں ہے بلکہ یہ حقیقت ہے کہ ہمارے کچھ انجینئرس ایسے ہیں جن کے کہ ہونے پر ہم فخر کر سکتے ہوں لیکن ان کی ناکامی کی اگر کوئی وجہ ہے تو وہ اس ملک میں انڈیسپلن ہے اور اس وزارت میں انڈیسپلن ہے۔ اس کے لئے دونوں طرف کے لوگ ذمہ دار ہیں چہوتے لوگ بھی اور پڑے لوگ بھی - کہیں تو ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ جو چہوتے لوگ ہوتے ہیں مزدور ہوتے ہیں انجام ہوتے ہیں یا اور چہوتے سوتے کام کرنے والے ہوتے ہیں وہ تھیک ہوتے ہیں لیکن ان کے اوپر جو کام لہنے والے آدمی ہوتے ہیں اور سہرس اور سب اور سہرس ان میں کچھ خامیاں ہوتی ہیں تو کہیں ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ انجینئرس اور اور سہری بہت اچھے ہیں لیکن ان کے بچے جو کام کرنے والا عملہ ہوتا ہے وہ چہوتے آدمی تیسہیلنگ کے تحت کام کرنا نہیں جائزے اور ہر معمولی بات پر اسٹانڈرڈ کر بیٹھتے ہیں معمولی سی معمولی بات پر اسٹرانکس کر دی جاتی ہیں - حکومت کم اس چہز کو دیکھتا ہے اور اس وزارت کو تب تک نہیں چلایا جا سکتا ہے

جب تک کہ یہ تیسہیلنگ ان میں قائم نہ کی جائے کیونکہ اس میں کوئی شک نہیں ہے کہ بہت سے لوگ جو کہ اس وزارت میں کام کرتے ہیں علم سے ناواقفیت رکھتے ہوں اور وہ جمہوریت کے صحیح معنی میں سمجھتے ہیں اور ان کو ایکسپلانٹ کیا جاتا ہے -

میں اس بات کے خلاف نہیں ہوں کہ ہمیں اچھے ہوٹل نہیں بنانے چاہئیں - چاہے لشوگا ہوٹل ہو یا چنہو ہوٹل ہو - یہی اس ملک میں جب کہ ہم لوگ یہ کوشش کرتے ہیں کہ اپنے ملک کو ہم دوسرے دنیا کے ملکوں کے مقابلے کھڑا کریں تو ہمیں اچھے ہوٹل اچھے راستے اور اچھے ہوٹل بنانے ہونگے - باہر سے آئے ہوئے لوگوں کو جو کہ ٹورسٹس کی شکل میں یہاں آتے ہیں ہمارا یہ فرض ہے کہ ہم ان کو صحیح سہولیات دیں لیکن اس کے یہ معنی نہیں ہیں کہ ہم اس جزیہ کے تحت کہ ہم کو اچھے ہوٹل بنانے چاہئیں زیادہ رقم خرچ نہیں کرنی چاہئے - اب لشوگا ہوٹل کو ہی لے لیتے - کتنا ہم نے اس میں ڈھاتہ دیا ہے اس کو ہر وقت گہلے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے لیکن اب کسی حد تک ہمیں یہ سن کر خوشی دینی کہ ہم ممانعہ کی طرف جائینگے اور وہاں کا انتظام جہاں تک کہ انتظامی معاملات کا تعلق ہے ایک اچھے آدمی

کے سرد کہا گیا ہے۔ لیکن اس میں چلدا ایک چیزیں ہیں جن کی کے طرف سرکار کو توجہ دی جانی چاہئے۔ خود اشوکا ہوٹل میں یہ بات پیدا کی گئی ہے کہ وہاں ۲ بلوک مارکیٹنگ ہو اور وہ چھوٹے چھوٹے وہاں کے دکاندار بلوک مارکیٹنگ کرنے پر مجبور کر دئے گئے ہیں۔ اب ان چھوٹے چھوٹے دکانداروں سے جن کو کہ معمولی معمولی چکھوں دی گئی ہیں ان سے ۲۰-۲۰ اور ۲۵-۲۵ ہزار روپیہ سالانہ بطور کرائے کہ لیا جانا ہے۔ اب یہ ہوجارے دکاندار امر، بات پر مجبور ہو جاتے ہیں کہ بلوک مارکیٹنگ کریں اور اس کا اثر یہ ہوتا ہے کہ باہر کے ٹورسٹس جو کہ اس ہوٹل میں آکر ٹہرتے ہیں وہ ہندستان کے لوگوں کے بارے میں غلط رائے قائم کر دیتے ہیں۔ اشوکا ہوٹل میں جو ٹورسٹ اپنا سوت یا شہروانی قرائی کلین کرانا چاہے تو اس سے ۹ روپیہ قرائی کلیننگ کے واسطے لئے جاتے ہیں لیکن اس کپڑے کو اگر وہ اس دکاندار کو کیڈت پلیس میں قرائی کلیننگ کے لئے دیتا ہے تو اس کو صرف ساڑھے تین روپیہ ہی دینے پڑتے ہیں۔ بہت سے ٹورسٹس نے بتلایا کہ جب انہوں نے اشوکا ہوٹل میں اپنا سوت وغیرہ قرائی کلین کرایا تو ان سے ۸ یا ۹ روپیہ لئے گئے لیکن جب کیڈت پلیس میں اسی

دکاندار سے چاکر کروایا تو ان کو ساڑھے تین یا چار روپیہ ہی دینے پڑے اور ظاہر ہے کہ وہ ہندوستان کے لوگوں کے بارے میں صحیح رائے قائم کرینگے۔ لیکن اگر ہم دیکھینگے تو پتہ چلے کہ حقیقت میں ہندوستان کے لوگوں کا تصور نہیں ہے اور یہ اس تاجر کا تصور نہیں ہے بلکہ یہ تصور تو قبلو - ایچ - ایس ملسٹری کا ہے جنہوں نے کہ اتنے زیادہ دام لیکر ایک معمولی دکاندار کو وہاں چکھہ دی ہے۔ آخر اس نے وہ ۳۰-۳۵ ہزار روپیہ انہیں لوگوں سے تو لیا ہے جو کہ وہاں اس ہوٹل میں آکر ٹہرتے ہیں۔ اس کی طرف بھی ہم کو توجہ دی جانی چاہئے اور ایسی غلط رقم جو کہ غلط دباؤ کے تحت تاجروں سے وصول کرتے ہیں سدالغہ کی شکل میں نہیں دیکھانی چاہئے۔

جہاں تک اشوکا ہوٹل کی ریہورٹس کا تعلق ہے میں ایک مد کی طرف آپ کی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔ اشوکا ہوٹل میں پچھلے چند سالوں سے ہم وہاں کے باغوں پر پھول اور سبزیاں پیدا کرنے پر کافی روپیہ خرچ کرتے ہیں لیکن ہر سال ریہورٹ میں یہ دکھایا گیا ہے کہ ۱۰ - ۱۲ - ۱۵ - یا ۱۶ ہزار پھول اور دوسری چیزیں ٹیکوریٹس کے لئے خریدتے ہیں۔ پرچہ آف فلاورس فور ٹیکوریٹس کے تحت ۱۵-۱۶ ہزار

[شری ع - اہم - طارق]

روپیہ خرچ کئے جاتے ہیں یہ جب کہ دوسری طرف ہم اس روپیہ میں پاتے ہیں کہ ملی اسپینٹ اور اینڈروننگ اینڈ ادر تھرینگ کے ماتحت کافی روپیہ خرچ ہوتا ہے ہزاروں روپیہ خرچ کئے جاتے ہیں - اب یہ دونوں چھڑیں بالکل متواد ہیں اور ہم جو وہاں باقاعدگی اور پھول وغیرہ پیدا کرنے پر خرچ کرتے ہیں تو صرف اس وجہ سے کرتے ہیں کہ وہاں پر کم از کم اتنے پھول تو پیدا کئے جائیں جو کہ اشوک ہوٹل کے ٹیکوریشن کے واسطے کافی ہوں اگر ہم انہیں باہر نہیں بھیج سکتے - ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ ہم وہاں باغ پر بھی پھسے خرچ کرتے ہیں بیج پر سیکڑوں روپیہ خرچ کرتے ہیں اور مالہوں کی تلفواہوں پر ہزاروں روپیہ خرچ کرتے ہیں لیکن اس پر بھی ہم کو سالانہ ۱۰ - ۱۲ ہزار روپیہ کے پھول خریدنے پڑتے ہیں - متحدہ تعجب ہے کہ جن آڈیٹر صاحب نے اس رپورٹ کو پاس کیا ہے وہ کس انداز سے پاس کیا ہے - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ وزیر صاحب اس کی طرف توجہ دیں - جناب والا یہ واقعہ ہے کہ ہمارے ملک میں جب سے آزادی آئی ہے پھولوں کی کاشت کی طرف کم توجہ کی جاتی ہے -

میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ قبلہ - ایچ - ایس - منسٹری کے پاس کافی زمین ہے - ان زمینوں پر ان کو خود ایسو نرسریز بلانی چاہئے دہلی میں کہ جن میں تمام دنیا کے پھول پیدا کئے جائیں - اور یہ لوگوں کو بہت سستے داموں پر مہیا کئے جائیں - ہمارے پاس بے شمار باغ ہیں - ہمارے پاس پرشما مالی ہیں - پھر بھی بجائے اس کے کہ ہم اپنے پھول خود پیدا کریں اور ان کو اور لوگوں کو بھی مہیا کریں - ہم اپنے لئے بھی دوسروں کے دھم و کرم پر رھتے ہیں - ہم کو خود اپنی نرسریز بلانی چاہئے اور لوگوں کو سستے داموں پر پھول مہیا کرنے چاہئیں -

اس کے علاوہ میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ مختلف ایچ - پیو کے فلہٹس میں مختلف رنگوں کا فرنچیز سہائی کہا جاتا ہے - جب سب سے برابر کا ریلٹ لیا جاتا ہے تو ان کو فرنچیز بھی اسی قسم کا مہیا کرنا چاہئے -

ایک اور بات ہے کہ جس کی طرف میں اس وزارت کی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں - وہ ہیں چھرنہڑیاں - ہم میں سے بہت سے دوستوں نے اور شاید آپ نے بھی دیکھا ہوگا کہ جہاں ہمارا اشوکا کھڑا ہے - بالکل اس کے

سامنے یہ جہاں نہیں ہیں - اور ان جہاں نہیں ہیں کو خود اس وزارت نے وہاں پہلے کا موقع دیا ہے - اور اب ان کو کوئی نئی جگہ دینے کے بجائے تلگ کہا جاتا ہے - وہاں سکڑوں لوگ بسے ہوئے ہوں جن کے لئے صفائی کا کوئی انتظام نہیں ہے - یہ بالکل اشوکا کے سامنے ہیں - اور اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ وہاں گندگی پھیلی ہوئی ہے - جر کہ صبح اور شام کو اور زیادہ پھلتی ہے - جب آپ نے ان لوگوں کا وہاں رہنا قبول کیا ہے اور آپ کہتے ہیں کہ فوری طور پر ان کو وہاں سے نہیں ہٹا سکتے - تو ان کے شہنشاہی کا پانی وغیرہ اور چھڑوں کا انتظام کرنا چاہئے تھا - لیکن ہماری وزارت ان لوگوں کے ان مسائل کو حل نہیں کرتی - اور جب نہیں کر سکتی اور ان کو وہاں سے ہٹانے کی حرکت کرتی ہے تو اس سے ان میں ایک ہلکا طہری پھلتی ہے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہماری ذہنوں - ایچ - ایس - مسٹری کا یہ ہوا ناکام کارنامہ رہا ہے کہ یہ چھوٹے لوگوں کے لئے کچھ نہیں کر پائی ہے - ہمارے لہڈر بار بار تقاضہ کرتے ہیں - جہاں بھی ہمارے لہڈر جاتے ہیں اور عوام کے لہڈر جاتے ہیں - وہ کہتے ہیں کہ ہماری بھی یہ خواہش ہے اور ہماری حکومت بھی یہ چاہتی ہے کہ لوگوں کو کم

قیمت پر مکان مہیا کیے جائیں - لیکن پورے دس سال میں اگر سب سے زیادہ کسی نے اچھے لہڈر اور اچھے وزیر اعظم کی اس خواہش کا مذاق اڑایا ہے تو وہ یہ مسٹری ہے - یہ مسٹری بڑے بڑے ہوٹل بنانے کا پلان بنا سکتی ہے - بڑی بڑی عظیم الشان کوٹھیاں بنا سکتی اور ان کے پلان چلد دنوں میں بنا کر پھیل کر سکتی ہے اور چلد سالوں میں عمارتوں پر عمارتیں تیار کر سکتی ہے - لیکن چھوٹے لوگوں کے لئے مخصوص مکان مہیا کرنا اس کے بس کا روگ نہیں ہے - اگر ایسا کرنا اس وزارت کے بس کا روگ نہیں ہے تو ہمیں چاہئے کہ ہم کھلیت میں - اس ملک میں اور اس حکومت میں ایک ایسی وزارت بنائیں جس کا کام صرف چھوٹے لوگوں کی دیکھ بھال کرنا ہو - اور موجودہ وزارت صرف بڑے لوگوں کی دیکھ بھال کرے -

ان چند الفاظ کے ساتھ میں اپنی

تقریر ختم کرتا ہوں]

Shri Keshava (Bangalore city):
Mr. Speaker, at the outset, I could not resist the temptation to heartily congratulate the hon. Minister and his band of officials for the important field of activities they are engaged in.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khamman):
That is quite obvious.

Shri Keshava: Housing comes only next to food and clothing and of course, it is a change from the dramatic demonstration of astronomical

[Shri Keshava]

figures of enhancement of production to solid concrete constructions that will last for generations. I am sure that thousands of families would certainly be worshipping his department but lakhs of other families would also be cursing them for non-provision of sufficient accommodation for their shelter.

Providing accommodation, particularly housing accommodation for crores of people in our country is no joke, especially in the way in which this Ministry is placed today. It accords sanctions for scheme, approves them and provides funds for them. Subsequently, it depends upon all sorts of agencies, good, bad and indifferent for their execution. It is a very difficult and onerous task and so they are sometimes perhaps in a helpless position. I want this Ministry, if they could not acquit themselves with their own individual capacities and efficiency, to bring to bear a sort of dynamic drive and get things done even if it be by others.

Whatever it is, a general reading of the Report gives us a very good impression and it creates a sense of whole-hearted appreciation of the task that has been done by them. For example, take the happy and harmonious relationship between the employers and employees in the autonomous bodies like Ashoka Hotel, Hindustan Housing Factory and the Government Press.

It cannot be otherwise with this amiable, courteous and helpful person at the helm of affairs, unless it be that his officers let him down very badly. Anyway, the trick that they have played to bring about this state of happy affairs seems to be the personal contact that they have managed to have by way of discussions with the members of unions, associations of workers, *sammelans* and the athletic meets. These are all very convenient and nice ways to bring about harmony and I think they have set an example for the others to emulate. But I do not want them to rest content

with this amount of achievement. I want them to go ahead further and, if possible, achieve the participation of labour in management and knock away the laurels in that direction from the price show of our country, the Hindustan Machine Tools.

But we come to see a different kind of story altogether when we see the way in which the land and development office is functioning. On page 59 of the Report it is stated that it was originally in the hands of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi and subsequently it has been taken up by this Ministry. I do not know why these changes are being made. Anyway, if you look at the functioning of this department, it is not a very happy feature.

I see that the Master Plan for Delhi has been drawn up and thousands of acres have been notified under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act. 37,000 acres are notified in the Delhi area. Under the very nose of this Ministry these things are happening and I do not know how far we could be satisfied with this kind of situation.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): What is happening?

Shri Keshava: About 37,000 acres are notified for acquisition under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act and objections are filed. But the objections are not at all heard for a number of years.

Shri K. C. Reddy: May I intervene and inform the hon. Member that the aspects to which he is referring, or about to refer just now, concern the Ministry of Health and not the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply?

Shri Keshava: Well, it is very conveniently.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Not very conveniently, it is a fact.

Shri Keshava: It is explained away.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Not explained away.

Shri Keshava: Yes, it is passing on the responsibility to another sister Ministry. Whatever it is, the fact remains that the delay in Government coming to any decision regarding the acquisition is causing the people a lot of inconvenience. I really cannot understand how this could happen in the case of nazul land. Could we take this opportunity to state that the Ministry must find somehow facilities to grant some land to the house-building co-operative societies of the advocates of the Supreme Court. It looks to my eyes that there has been a grave omission on the part of the designers of the plan for the Supreme Court. The advocates are also officers of the court in a sense. Now facilities have been provided only for the court and its employees and judges. There is no provision for a colony for advocates.

The Chief Justice himself has sought sanction of the amount for the society and a colony of advocates. The Advocate-General and his veteran colleagues have waited upon the hon. Minister and also the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister has been very pleased to be considerate in this matter. Something has got to be done in this matter and proper encouragement given by the Ministry.

Now, I am anxious to take up the question of workers' cooperative societies. To my knowledge there are quite a good number of co-operative house-building societies started by workers. For example, there is one in Shakoor Basti and the other attached to the ordnance depot, Delhi Cantonment. These two cooperative societies have been formed by the workers and they are craving for the land to construct their buildings for the past several years and they have not yet been able to succeed in that. If we are out to give any encouragement to the cooperative efforts in the building of houses, I think these cooperative societies have got to be dealt with with very great consideration and

some land has got to be provided for housing these people.

Now, I come to the question of rural housing. So far as the rural housing is concerned, I am afraid I cannot speak with any sense of appreciation. I find it has taken 10 long years to think of the villager and his house.

We know that 85 per cent of our population lives in the villages. We build canals and tap the water resources but the villager has not been facilitated to use them. We never think of providing shelter to these villagers. We are anxious to produce the master plan for Delhi. And it is immediately prepared and exhibited in the Parliament House. But we never think of constructing houses for the villagers and the Ministry has taken ten years to formulate a scheme for this purpose. And what sort of a scheme is it? They have taken into consideration only 5000 villages. I do not know how many generations will pass on till we have reached every village in our country. In fact, the hon. Minister is well aware of the fact that the erstwhile Mysore State of which he was in charge sometime ago had about 68,000 villages. Now, according to this scheme, barely 200 villages will be allotted to the share of the Mysore State, the enlarged State of Mysore which is double the size of the original one.

I do not know when we will be able to grant any sort of relief to the villagers in building their houses. Whatever it is, the order of the day is: speed. We want things to be done quickly. Then there is the question of approach to the problem. These are the two important things that affect any work that is done in the country. As regards the projects like Tungabhadra project, Bhakra Nangal project and other things, people take them for granted and they do not bother about the achievements in that direction. But this small thing giving shelter to the villagers is a most important thing.

[Shri Keshava]

It is there that the people put us to the test and we must make a whole-hearted and a herculean effort in this direction.

May I suggest that we should have an organisation for the purpose of preparing master plan for each and every village in our country? Let us start it and make master plans for hundreds and thousands of villages and let the implementation of those master plans take their own time. It does not matter. We are thinking of introducing village panchayats and naturally the village panchayats will be extremely grateful if we place in their hands these master plans for bringing about a planned development of the villages.

Sir, when we are thinking of rural housing programme and so on, I refer to the material that has been placed in our hands and that is about the formula evolved by one Shri Surat Singh of Amritsar. He seems to have offered a challenge to the Government and says that he has in his hands a formula for the very economic manufacture of bricks. He goes to the length of saying:

"That the fuel used is neither wood, coal, cowdung or any other organic matter.

That the fuel used is not of chemical nature such as to give exothermic heat, like sulphur, potash or any other material of explosive nature.

"That the fuel used is not waste-heat of any other operation but is an independent source of heat energy.

That the fuel used is not any of the known materials at present used for the generation of heat.

That the fuel used is available normally about 7 to 8 months in a year, that is to say it will not be available during the rainy season.

That this material is not being utilised at present for the generation of heat or put to any other major use where large quantities of this material are consumed.

That 70 per cent of the bricks burnt with this fuel will be of first-class quality while the remaining 30 per cent may be either of second-class or may be over-burnt.

That the availability of fuel is not limited and can be found in large quantities in 80 per cent of the villages."

Then, I find that one kiln is likely to cost only Rs. 50 and that will provide 2000 bricks. Further, it is stated:

"That no particular quality of clay is necessarily required; any clay sandy or loamy with high or low iron oxide and other fluxing oxides or any other chemical composition could be burnt in the shape of bricks according to Shri Surat Singh's formula"

Shri Rane (Buldana): What would be the cost of these bricks?

Shri Keshava: The total cost of these bricks will be only Rs. 8 per thousand. Today we are having bricks at a cost of Rs. 35 or Rs 40 per thousand. This seems to be a very inviting proposition. The Government also seems to have looked into this matter. They had first asked him to prepare bricks under the supervision of the Government and those bricks were not found to be very satisfactory by the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee. Subsequently he was asked to prepare bricks according to his own formula. He did that and bricks were again sent to the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee for necessary tests. The result of that examination is that those bricks were found

to be better than the first-class bricks available in Delhi.

The only condition is that Shri Surat Singh wants a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs for giving his formula to the Government. I think, some earnest effort has got to be made in this direction. I do not know if it is a bluff coming from a man from Punjab. I may be pardoned if I say whether it is a pure bluff—pure and simple bluff. Whatever it is, some earnest effort has to be made in this direction. If it is not a bluff, then I am sure this will create a revolution in the field of housing construction and that will be a great boon for the villagers also.

Then I come to slum clearance. I am always inclined to believe that unfortunately we are in an absolutely unenviable position so far as slum clearance is concerned. We have not been able to do anything at all worth the name in this direction and I think this Ministry is entirely responsible for it. I am not prepared to accept any explanation from the Ministry to the effect that it is the State, or any other agency, that is responsible for it. I have already said that we must be able to overcome this kind of difficulty. If the State or any other agency is not able to implement our schemes and plans—the funds are there provided by us—I do not see any reason why we should not take it upon ourselves the responsibility of implementing the schemes, or in any other way, and overcome this difficulty and see that quick results are obtained. I find that in the State of Mysore out of a sum of Rs. 62 lakhs which have been sanctioned only Rs. 3 lakhs have been spent for the past several years.

Six years have elapsed and only Rs. 3 lakhs have been spent. 3,525 houses had been sanctioned and only 127 houses have been built. This is not a very satisfactory state of affairs. Even though Rs. 13,40,000 have been released by the Central Government for slum clearance and building of houses for the City of Bangalore only Rs. 3 lakhs have been

spent. I do not think that when we provide so much of funds we should simply sit quiet over the matter.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Ask the State Government. Please suggest what we can do in the matter.

Shri Keshava: I think we should provide a time-limit to them. We can take it upon ourselves or entrust it to another agency. We can have another section in our own department where such things could be tackled. First things should come first. The poor people in the slum areas have got to be looked after first. The only thing they want is proper shelter.

I think the hon. Minister also has been pleased to visit the Kailashpalyam slum area in Bangalore. If you go there, the slum dwellers say that they are not bothered about the necessity for a living. It is because everyone of them is a coolie, a man who earns his wages every day in the market. They say, "Do not bother if we are going to starve for want of food. We earn our food and do not starve at all. But we want shelter." That shelter we have not been able to give them even though during the past several years we have spent lakhs of rupees. They even come forward with a proposal that they are prepared to put in labour for this and build the houses. That could be done under the auspices or under the supervision of any of the departments connected with the Centre itself or with the State agency. Whatever be the way we must be able to overcome this bottleneck or the difficulty of the agency involved in a matter connected with slum clearance.

Mr. Speaker: He must conclude now.

Shri Keshava: With these few words I have absolutely no hesitation to congratulate the Ministry on their achievement. I expect them to do much better.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur):
 Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not one of those who believe that the CPWD is the Central Public Waste Department, but I really believe that it needs more vision and sense of proportion. In this connection I want to draw the attention of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply to the plight of the clerks in Delhi. It is one thing to think of their suffering in an academic way, but it is quite another thing to come into direct contact with them. I have seen with something approaching dismay the way in which they come out of the corridors of the Secretariat in the evenings and make their way to their colonies. Hundreds of them live miles and miles away from Delhi. Hundreds of them are without shelter or without any house.

Sir, you know it very well that these days due to pressure of time in our own House we have to meet up to 6.30 or 7 and many of our clerks and reporters have to work in the office up to 10 o'clock in the night. At 10 o'clock in the night it is a pathetic sight for us to see that they do not get even a bus and they walk all the way from here to Anand Parbat, Mehrauli and other places. Therefore I will urge upon the Central PWD that while planning the colonies of the clerks they should realise that with their scanty salary they can only paddle the cycles and often they use the bus. In distant areas their colonies are being built. It is not proper.

While we find near about the Secretariat huge mansions being built, while we find huge buildings being built on Parliament Street and other roads and while we find plans to convert some of the buildings into multi-storeyed buildings, we feel that as far as possible the colonies of the clerks, their housing should be as near as possible to their working place. This is a thing which the Ministry should realise while formulating its third five year plan.

The other thing which I want to bring to the notice of the Ministry is that this Ministry seems to be suffering from the phobia to build huge buildings. A prosperous country should have huge buildings. I do not mind if our offices are located in imposing buildings which may create an impression on the people of this country and abroad, but I assure you that our clerks and lower paid staff will definitely give better service and a better performance if they are provided with housing first and place of work afterwards. They will prefer to work under thatched roofs. They will prefer to work under just corrugated sheet roofs if they are provided with comfortable houses where they can go and sleep in the evenings. But when they live in slums, when they have to walk or cycle miles in the scorching heat of May and June, when they have the prospect of going back in the scorching heat in the evening and when they are made to work in these buildings, they cannot give you sufficient service. I can understand the desire of our Secretaries of the various varieties, from Under Secretaries to Joint, Additional or full-fledged Secretaries, to work in their air-conditioned rooms. But we know very well that even in these buildings while the upper class of the staff like the Secretaries of all varieties, are provided often with air-conditioners, coolers or at least desert coolers, our poor clerks have to work in drugery and in terrible conditions. The condition of work of our clerks should be improved if we want efficiency. That is what I will urge upon the Ministry.

Then, again I want to bring to the notice of the Ministry another thing. While in the last few years we have built huge colonies for our Government servants in Delhi in areas like Vinaya Nagar, Moti Bagh, Vinaya Marg, Shan Nagar, Man Nagar and, I do not know, how many nagars, we have not planned them well. There are hardly any school buildings in those areas. While we have spent lakhs and lakhs of rupees on building

plans, a few thousand rupees we ought to have spent on building small nursery schools or at least primary schools for the children there. Those Government servants who live there have to spend quite a huge amount of their salary on school buses and sending their children to far-off places. I know of poor small children of four or five years leaving their houses at six in the morning and coming back at eight in the evening. It is absolute atrocity on those Government servants. Therefore I will urge upon the Ministry that it should consider the necessity of constructing school buildings and hospital buildings in those areas. A colony is meaningless if it is only built for people to sleep during the night. People should have all the facilities in those colonies in the form of schools, dispensaries and hospitals. That needs vision. That needs planning.

Therefore I will urge upon the hon. Minister, about whom I know that he is always very sympathetic to the underdogs and about whom I have full confidence that he fully realises the difficulties of the Government servants, specially of clerks, that surely there is the necessity for building schools buildings in those areas.

Much has been said about the Ashoka Hotel and the Janpath Hotel. I am not one of those who are very critical as to why Ashoka Hotel has been built. I really congratulate the Ministry for building a very big hotel. It has been a credit to this metropolis. I congratulate it for making some profits also this year. But Ashoka type hotels alone would not suffice. So also, Janpath type hotels alone would not suffice. They may be necessary for the foreigners and we should welcome them. But apart from that, the poor visitors who come to this city or who go to the various cities also need some accommodation. The proposal to build a Janata Hotel is a very welcome proposal. I hope and trust that the hon. Members of this Parliament and the people of this country will welcome that proposal.

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But similar hotels should be built in other cities and towns also. I will urge upon the Government to provide holiday homes at various places where the lower paid staff and people with lower incomes may go and rest.

In Kashmir there is such a necessity for those homes. In various hill stations there is the necessity for such homes. I know that in my own home State, in Naini Tal during the war days the Indian Air Force had built huge barracks for providing rest to the soldiers who were coming back from the Burma front. Now most of that accommodation keeps on lying vanant. Often that is allotted to the stenographers and typists of the visiting Ministers. The visiting Ministers can afford to have accommodation in good hotels, circuit houses and Government Houses. That accommodation which the Government of India has lent to the UP Government for the use of their Ministers and other people should be converted into a holiday home where poor students, poor clerks and people of the lower grades can go and stay and spend their summers.

13 hrs.

Such proposals should be considered. I can understand the financial difficulties of Government at present, and they may not be able to build many homes. But, in various places, in various hill-stations, during the war, a number of tenements and a number of hutments had been built; they can easily be made inhabitable with slight repairs, so that people can live there. I hope and trust that this point will be taken into consideration by the hon. Minister.

Regarding Ashoka Hotel and Janpath Hotel, I want to draw the attention of the Minister to one particular fact. While Ashoka Hotel is a full-fledged hotel where we have got catering of our own, we have got hoteliering of our own, I cannot understand for my life why a contractor

[Shri Ansar Harvani]

is still being maintained in Janpath Hotel. Janpath Hotel is not just like a hostel as Constitution House or Western Court is; it is a full-fledged hotel, and yet I find that we are still maintaining a contractor there. I do not impute any motives, but I hope and trust that this House will be taken into confidence and it will be explained to us why while one practice is being followed in the Ashoka Hotel, where catering is being done by the hotel authorities, and the hotel is being run by the hotel authorities and the staff also are being managed by the hotel authorities, there is this discrimination in the case of the Janpath Hotel. If there is no special reason, I hope the Janpath Hotel will also be transformed into a full-fledged hotel, so that, in future, we may know just as in the case of the Ashoka Hotel whether we are losing money on that hotel or are running it at a profit. It should also be converted into a company just as Ashoka Hotel has been converted, and handed over to that company, and instead of having contract caterers, we should run it ourselves in the proper way.

Before I conclude, I want to refer to one very important problems. It is a very ticklish problem, that is, housing in the villages. I know it is a huge problem, and with our resources and with our priorities, we have not been able to do much about it, and probably, we shall not be able to do much about it in the future also. But, somewhere, some humble beginning has got to be made.

When the community development programme was launched about eight years ago on the birthday of the Father of the Nation, and a few miles away from here, our great Prime Minister had laid the foundation-stone of the first community development programme building, we had thought that as far as housing was concerned, a new era would dawn in the villages, and we were given great hopes, but I am sorry to say, and I have great

regret in saying this that the community development programme, as it has failed in various other aspects, has completely failed so far as housing also is concerned. That may not be the direct concern of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, but I would urge on the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply to urge on the Ministry of Community Development to give the highest priority to housing.

13.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

We find in the villages, as far as the community development programme is concerned, the moment it reaches there, they build houses, but they do not build houses for the villagers, but they build houses for the officers. It is much better to spend some money on improved housing in villages, on improvements in the drainage there, on smokeless chulas than to build houses for the offices and the officers. Whenever this question is raised as to why so much money is being wasted on the accommodation for the offices and officers of the community development programme, we are given the reply that those buildings are being built by the CPWD and they have nothing to do with it or that they are being built by the State PWD and they have nothing to do with it. But the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, should put down its foot and tell them that they can build only in those places where absolutely no accommodation is available for the offices and the officers. In most of the villages, after the abolition of jagirdari and zamindari, huge houses are lying vacant, which could be taken at nominal rents, so far as accommodation for the offices and housing for the officers is concerned.

There seems to be a phobia to have some show-pieces. There seems to be an idea that they want to show

that they have made these improvements in the villages. And what are those improvements? They are just the construction of a few offices, construction of a few hutments and bungalows for the officers. Therefore, I urge upon the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply to put down its foot and to insist on the Ministry of Community Development at the Centre as well as in the States, to give the highest priority to improvements in the villages and to stop construction of buildings for the offices and houses for the officers.

With these words, I support the Demands of this Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri C. M. Kedaria. The hon. Member is absent. Shri Nanjappa.

Shri Nanjappa (Nilgiris): I shall deal with the housing part of this Ministry. Housing is an acute problem in this country, on account of the growing population and the poverty prevalent in this country. The acuteness is more prevalent in the cities, because the people from the rural parts migrate to the cities in search of a living, and all industries also develop either within or around the cities. Besides this, there are other factors also which make the building of houses impossible, such as the non-availability of building materials, and even if they are available, the enormous cost of them, labour costs which form 40 per cent of the cost of the building, and the difficulty in the availability of house-sites. These factors come in the way of building of houses in all parts of the country.

What is required for building of houses is cheap designs of houses, cheap materials and labour-saving appliances for building, and also the provision of easy loans with low interest and instalment payments over a long duration. A house built in this way must also be conducive to the health, happiness and longevity of the persons living in it.

I was talking about house-sites. Government have done well in enacting the Acquisition and Land Development Act, thereby enabling the local Governments or the local bodies or any other agencies interested in construction of buildings to acquire lands and set them in plots, thereby enabling anybody to easily build houses on them. Many municipalities have done this even before the enactment of the Act, and Government have only hastened this process.

I would only suggest here that if these areas are to be well developed, then, the local bodies that are supervising these parts must levy what is known as betterment tax. This has been done in my own city, and those parts which levy this betterment tax are much better than those places where these taxes are not prevalent. They can give better amenities, if any can levy betterment tax. This is not an ordinary tax, because it is justified by the improvements that the local bodies make there. The value of the plots, houses and everything in those areas goes high, and, therefore, the tax is justified, and the proceeds of this tax are sent apart only for those areas.

In the Second Five Year Plan for the housing activities of this Ministry, Rs. 120 crores were set apart; the sum was reduced subsequently to Rs. 84 crores. In these four years, they were able to spend nearly Rs. 56 crores and nearly a third of the amount remains. Only one year now remains and the Ministry hope to spend even this amount during that time. I do not want be pessimistic; I wish that they will spend it.

The Central Government and State Governments have done well in doing their part in building houses for their employees. It is only others who have not done so. The people who want houses, the common man, the wage-earner and the poor, do not have the benefit of these schemes. The housing schemes for low-income and middle-income groups have done on well

[Shri Nanjappa]

If more money is provided for them, I think much progress will be achieved in that line.

Taking some of the schemes of Government, I shall first deal with the village housing project. In my constituency, I cannot say that there is dearth of houses for the ordinary landholder, but there is a dire necessity of houses for agricultural labourers. They are mostly Harijans and their dwellings are very miserable. The amount set apart as loan under this scheme is Rs. 1,500 per unit. The Housing Ministers meeting at Hyderabad thought this amount too small and recommended Rs. 2,500 per unit. So far as these Harijans and backward classes are concerned, other Ministries also come in and make provision for reconstruction of houses for these people. What is actually required in a village is repair and renovation of the existing buildings. This was pointed out at the Hyderabad Conference, and a portion of the loan made available was set apart for this purpose also. The conference also recommended that roads, drainage, water supply and such other amenities must also be provided for under this scheme. I hope Government will see that these recommendations are soon adopted and given effect to.

In my constituency, a third of the area is under plantation. So the problem of housing for plantation workers is great there. The houses so far built are not at all fit for human habitation. The people who work as labourers in these plantations are from the plains. They are all very backward. Most of them are Harijans. They are prepared to live in whatever bad houses are given to them. These are worse than slums and the most elementary sanitary amenities are not provided. That being so, these are not at all fit for human habitation. I represented this matter to the Secretary of the United Planters' Association of South India. He placed it before the planters who

promised him that they would build houses for all their labourers within a decade. I think this is too long a period. We cannot treat the problem of housing of plantation labour in this way. In this connection, I met the Madras State Minister also. He said that he had provided for 92 houses for plantation labour. Even that small provision have not been utilised by the planters.

An Act was passed in 1956 to compel these planters to build houses for their labourers. But unfortunately up till now practically nothing has been done for them in making their housing conditions better than what they are in some of the big estates. So compulsion must be enforced, and very rigidly, so that houses may be built by these planters for their labour. Under some pretext or other, they want to evade the issue. This Ministry should come to aid of the labourers and remove their difficulties.

For industrial labourers and slum dwellers, the Ministry now propose to provide the hostel type of accommodation. The proposal is very good. I welcome it. But the hostel should not be a hotbed of all sorts of trouble and violence, because these labourers have got their own party rivalries. Unless proper supervision is there, the system will not work smoothly.

In this connection, I want to draw attention to what they do in Madras. In Madras city, there is a large section of people, running into a lakh, who are labourers either in the harbour or in business concerns. They dwell only on pavements. They are called pavement dwellers. The State Government have not done anything for these people. But the Bharat Sevak Samaj and other social organisations have come forward and built what are called night shelters. They are building these shelters in four or five places. This is quite welcome to

the labourers. It provides night shelter for them and their families. If this is adopted in Delhi, also, I think it will benefit the workers. I think they have got some proposals to this effect here.

About industrial labour, there is again another big headache. Government have done their part in providing houses for their labourers, but private enterprises have not done anything. My own place is called the Manchester of South India. But it has not done anything, practically speaking for these labourers. At the Housing Ministers Conference at Hyderabad, it was proposed that compulsion should be used for building industrial houses. At three Ministers' Conferences, compulsion in this matter was recommended. But nothing has been done. The Madras Minister says that unless there is compulsion, the scheme will not be implemented.

Reference was made to *janata* hotels. This is a welcome proposal for people coming from outside. The suggestion was made that the dormitory type of accommodation must be available in such hotels, because a large number of students, farmers and pilgrims come in batches and groups. They find it hard to get accommodation in Delhi. They would welcome night shelter.

I want to refer to the printing press at Veerapandy. I do not know at what stage the matter is.

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): At Coimbatore, you mean?

Shri Nanjappa: Yes. I hope he will enlighten me.

About the Vigilance Unit in the Ministry, I would say it is a welcome proposal. But I do not think that much of the corruption and malpractices prevalent in the departments of Government can be prevented by the ordinary methods and practices. Un-

less Government comes forward with stringent measures, I do not think anything better could be done in this way.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, considering that housing is a primary and essential necessity of man, it is not surprising that hon. Members of this House have always taken the keenest interest in the working of the housing section of our Ministry. It does not require one to take recourse to statistics to realise the extremely sad and poor condition of housing in our country. Even if one would casually drive through a city, one would come across innumerable ugly and unsightly slums. He would see congested, complete absence of planning in the city and very often also absence of essential sanitary and hygienic facilities in our towns.

So far as the villages are concerned, possibly, the conditions are even worse. It is said that about 29½ crores of our people live in villages and there are about 5½ crores of houses. Experts are of the opinion that about 5 crores of these houses are of sub-standard specifications. It can well be imagined what a huge amount of money would be needed if this housing problem were really to be tackled in a satisfactory manner.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): Would you please tell us what you have done up till now in this respect?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is going to tell us what exactly the hon. Member wants.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Hon. Members are aware that in the Second Plan, originally, an allotment of Rs. 120 crores was made for the various housing schemes in operation under the auspices of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. Later on, as a result of Plan reappraisal, the figure was cut down to Rs. 84 crores. But it should not be thought that Government's conscience feels satisfied by just providing Rs. 84 crores for this big problem and

[Shri Anil K. Chanda]

Government washes its hands of this matter by providing just this amount. Actually, considerably bigger amounts are utilised for the construction of residential units in the country; but these are operated under the guidance of other Ministries.

For instance, so far as the rural population is concerned, apart from the money that is provided for for the Village Housing Project scheme, the Home Ministry has a provision of Rs. 8.75 crores for the housing of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.

Similarly, under the Ministry of Community Development, there is a provision of Rs. 16 crores for rural housing and the housing projects of the staff of the C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks. Then, the Food and Agriculture Ministry have funds at their disposal for the resettlement of landless labour, the installation of tube-wells, etc. in the rural areas. The Health Ministry have funds at their disposal for improving the water supply and sanitation in the rural areas; and, then, the Commerce Ministry have schemes and funds available with them for the housing of artisans and weavers and for putting up industrial estates.

This year's Budget will show that over Rs. 64 crores are really being utilised for putting up houses in the country under the various housing schemes. There are 6 schemes so far as our Ministry is concerned. Rs. 27.68 crores are provided in this year's Budget and for the construction of houses by the C.P.W.D. in the general pool, the provision is Rs. 3.35 crores. Then, you would probably remember that recently we have initiated two new schemes; one is the Middle Income Group Housing Scheme and the other is the Rental Housing Scheme for Government servants in the States with assistance available from the L.I.C. by way of loans. And, this year, Rs. 4 crores are being allotted for these two.

Then, we have a scheme for advancing housing loans to permanent servants of the Government of India; and there is also a special provision for slum clearance work in Delhi. In this year's Budget, Rs. 2 crores are provided for these two types of work. So, altogether about Rs. 37.03 crores are provided for under these schemes.

Then, there are the housing schemes of the Railways, Defence, the P. & T. and other non-service departments and public undertakings like the Steel Corporations etc. It is a little over Rs. 27 crores which will be provided in this year's Budget for housing under those authorities.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): How much is ear-marked for the P. & T.?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I have not got the figures here because it refers to some other Ministry. The hon. Member should have asked this of that Ministry when the Demands of the P. & T. were under discussion.

Shri Tangamani: Providing houses for the P. & T. is done by the C.P.W.D.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We are only building the houses; the money is in their Budget.

Shri Tangamani: Will the hon. Minister tell us at least how many houses have been built during 1959-60 and how much they propose to build in 1959-60?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: As I said, this is the work of the P. & T. They provide the money and we are just the masons who build the houses on their behalf.

Altogether, therefore, in this year's Budget, there is provision for Rs. 64.03 crores for houses. And, then, there are, of course, the houses which are constructed under the State authorities and also the local authorities.

I would like to tell about our actual achievements because we would be

judged with reference to the Rs. 84 crores which are placed at our disposal for the working of the various housing schemes. I think our performance would not be found to be unsatisfactory.

Under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, in the revised Plan, there is a provision of Rs. 27 crores. During the last 4 years, we have already spent Rs. 16.13 crores; and this year's Budget provides for Rs. 8.5 crores. That is, by the end of the Second Plan period, we would have spent Rs. 24.63 crores out of a total allotment of Rs. 27 crores. Worked out in percentages, it comes to 91.1 per cent. of the target.

Under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, the Plan provides for Rs. 35.6 crores. During the first 4 years, the States have already drawn Rs. 25.89 crores; and the provision in this year's Budget is Rs. 9.25 crores, totalling Rs. 35.14 crores, which works to 99.1 per cent. of the target.

In Plantation Labour Housing Scheme, the result has been most unsatisfactory. Of the Rs. 0.51 crores available in this Plan, during the first 4 years, Rs. 0.08 crores have been used and there is a provision this year of Rs. 0.10 crores. So, the total will be Rs. 0.18 crores and it works out to 35.2 per cent. of the target.

For slum clearance work, the revised allotment is Rs. 12.99 crores, and during the first 4 years, Rs. 6.40 crores have been already drawn by the States and there is a provision of Rs. 4.33 crores in this year's Budget. The total would be Rs. 10.73 crores, which comes to 82.9 per cent. of the target.

The provision for the Village Housing Projects Scheme is Rs. 5 crores; during the first 4 years, Rs. 1.96 crores have already been drawn; and there is provision of Rs. 2.55 crores in the present Budget and the total amount will be, at the end of the Plan period, Rs. 4.51 crores—90 per cent. of the target.

The land acquisition and development scheme has been put in operation in the last year. There is provision for Rs. 2.90 crores. During the first year, that is, last year, Rs. 0.40 crores had been drawn by the States and there is a Budget provision of Rs. 2.50 crores this year so that the total at the end of the Plan period would be Rs. 2.90 crores—100 per cent. satisfaction. In short, of the Rs. 84 crores placed at our disposal, it is expected at the end of the Plan period about Rs. 78.59 crores would have been drawn by the States. It would work out to 93.6 per cent. of the target. In all humility, I may say that this is quite a considerable achievement considering the inherent and inevitable difficulties in working out these schemes. After all, the schemes are actually put in operation by the States. We have no power to compel, to coerce them. We try to convince them and assist and guide them. Both my senior colleague, Shri Reddy and myself and our officers maintain the closest contact with the State administrations and make frequent visits to the different States and try to encourage and help the States in the implementation of these schemes.

We have taken certain important policy decisions with regard to the housing projects. They are generally on the basis of the recommendations made by the various Housing Ministers' Conferences. The first is with regard to the village housing scheme. Till now the loan quantum used to be a maximum of Rs. 1,500 and the maximum allowed cost of the house was Rs. 3,000. Now, the quantum of the loan has been raised to Rs. 2,000. Secondly, 15 per cent. of the State's allocation for the year may now be spent on loans to villagers for improving their existing houses. Several hon. Members referred to it and we have finally issued orders on this. But that will, of course, make less the money available for new houses but we cannot have it both ways. We have also decided to increase in certain cases the subsidy which we give to the States for expenditure in connection with the rural housing as a whole.

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk): Will you spend the whole amount?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: After all, these allotments have been made on the basis of discussions we have had with the States' representatives. In certain cases, the States had even asked for more funds but we have not given them. Normally speaking, we expect that these amounts provided for would be utilised during the year.

The performance in regard to the plantation labour scheme has been the least satisfactory. The chief difficulty has been that the smaller gardens mortgage their entire assets and their crops for the year to the banks to finance the working of the plantations and they are not in a position to offer adequate security to the States for the purpose of loans for house building under the scheme. This matter has been constantly before us and we have had a series of discussions with the authorities of the States where the plantations are situated. We had discussions with the Planning Commission, Finance Ministry, etc. To overcome these difficulties, we have been considering the creation of a pool guarantee fund which would serve as a collateral security in addition to the promissory bonds and the second mortgage deeds to be executed by the planters against loans advanced by the State Governments. Now, the planters will be charged interest at half per cent. higher than the present rate, which is 4.5 per cent., and the extra realisations of this kind will go to form this fund. Bad debts, if any, in excess of the assets of this fund would be shared equally between the Central and the State Governments, and the commodity board concerned. The difficulty in the Government of India's participation in the proposed fund is that it would amount to indirect subsidy, not contemplated at the time of the formulation of the scheme and the provision of housing is a statutory liability of the planters. Since, however, the resultant bad debt is not likely to be considerable, this proposal has been

agreed to in principle. We are now approaching the Tea and Coffee Boards for their participation in this fund. After that is obtained, we shall issue the necessary instructions to the States. When this Pool Guarantee Fund has been created, it is expected that some of the States would be able to benefit by this system.

Now, with regard to the low-income group housing scheme, as the scheme stands at present, local bodies can construct rental housing under it and let out 25 per cent. of such houses to their employees. In other words, in order to provide 25 houses on rent for their low-paid employees, the local bodies have to build 75 more houses for the general public. It was represented to us that the finances of the local bodies did not permit them in all cases to take up housing for the public at large. It has, therefore, been decided that they can build exclusively for their low-income group employees. The only condition imposed will be that not more than 7.5 per cent. of the total allocation of the State under the scheme will be given to the local bodies for this purpose.

I think Shri Tangamani referred to the universities. At present, universities and other non-Government educational institutions, even though they are recognised by the Government are not eligible for loans for the housing of their employees under the scheme. It has now been decided to include these in the list of organisations which are eligible for aid under the scheme.

With regard to the subsidised industrial housing scheme, we have now made rules to provide suitable accommodation for non-family industrial workers with low incomes. Under this scheme, it has been decided to permit the construction of hostel accommodation, the rent of which will be about half of what is now prescribed for a small two-roomed tenement. This type of construction should prove popular in such industrial towns as Calcutta, Kanpur, Ahmedabad, etc. where there are a large number of workers who migrate to the cities in search of employment but leave their families behind in the villages.

With regard to the formation of industrial workers' housing co-operatives about which, Shri Tangamani referred to yesterday, necessary orders have been given so that ten per cent. of the cost required for the houses would be available from the provident fund. So, with regard to these co-operatives of industrial workers, the 25 per cent. subsidy is there and then 65 per cent. loan would be available and the balance of 10 per cent. would be available by way of advance—non-refundable loans—from the Provident Fund accounts.

Shri Tangamani: Will this benefit be extended to the road transport workers also? At present it applies to the factory workers.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: So far as the subsidised industrial housing scheme is concerned, my hon. friend knows that it refers only to those workers who are governed by certain sections of the Factories Act and also the miners, barring the coal and mica miners. He suggests another matter now and we can examine it later on.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It has been there before the Government for a long time. Still, it has to be examined.

Shri Palaniyandy (Perambalur): Technical assistance should also be given to these workers in the preparation of estimates. It is very difficult for them to prepare these estimates.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am sure the Housing Board and the State departments concerned will be willing, will be very ready to give them assistance in this matter.

Shri Palaniyandy: I have seen that in Andhra...

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Some money is needed wherever work is to be done. Already this kind of assistance is being given to these people. 100 per cent. of the needs are being met out of the Government funds.

So far as slum clearance scheme is concerned, a very big undertaking has

been set in operation by the Bombay Government by their hutment dwellers project, and they have already started this work estimated to cost Rs. 2.09 crores for the construction of nearly 6,000 tenements in the neighbourhood of Bombay. And, this is the first phase of a bigger project which envisages re-housing of 25,000 of slum dwellers and squatters in the city. With regard to the squatters in Delhi, the Government have decided to remove some 25,000 juggies and jhopries and to re-house these displaced persons at an estimated cost of about Rs. 4.38 crores. Open plots measuring about 80 square yards at half the cost, half of Rs. 1,750, will be allotted to each squatter family. The plots will also have an individual bath and W.C. The project has to be completed in a period of two years. The first step is a census of all squatters and work has already been started on this. This census work is expected to be completed by the 15th of May.

Hon. Members are already aware that there has been a new scheme added to the various schemes which are in operation, that is, the Land Acquisition and Development Scheme, which seeks to make a start with the important subject of providing at a no-profit-no-loss basis suitable building plots to prospective house owners. This scheme will ensure the balanced and proper development of entire neighbourhoods, will act as a damper to speculation in land values and, will constitute a positive inducement to persons in the low-income brackets to build their own houses without any further financial aid from Government. Rs. 2.9 crores have been provided for in the Second Plan. It was put into operation only a few months ago. The State Government can sanction loans and can undertake projects to the extent of Rs. 15 crores although actual disbursements made to them during the Second Plan period will be Rs. 2.9 crores.

I have to say a word about the Presses. Shri Nanjappa enquired about the new Press which is to be put up at Coimbatore during the Second Plan period. We have schemes for the starting of two Government Presses, one

[Shri Anil K. Chanda]

at Coimbatore and the other at Koratti. Land has already been acquired, but because printing was not included in, what is called, the hard core of the Plan, money was not available. For the starting of these two new Presses a considerable amount of foreign exchange also was involved, because most of the machines which were required to be put up there were to be procured from abroad. But I am happy to say that within the last few days, the necessary sanction for the first phase of the work, necessary sanction of foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 7.6 lakhs, has been made to us and orders for machinery are being placed for the Press at Coimbatore. We also expect to place orders for the machinery required for the Press at Koratti within a very short time.

Shri Nanjappa: Is there any modification of the printing Press at Coimbatore?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Not that I know of. The original plan stands.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): There has been a request for modification.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: That is with regard to alteration of site. He is asking about the scheme of things.

Shri K. C. Reddy: He means that.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I did not think he means the geography of it.

With regard to some of the cut motions that have been moved, Sir, I would like to refer to one or two out of them because they are important. In cut motion No. 1811, Sarvashri Kodyan and Warrior have referred to the need for bringing forward legislation to compel plantation managements to construct adequate housing accommodation for plantation labour by availing loans from Government. Now, under the Plantation Labour Act of 1951, there is already provision for punishment with imprisonment up to

three months or fine up to Rs. 5,000 or both for non-compliance of stipulations relating to provision of housing for the plantation labour. It is for the State Governments, as recommended by the Hyderabad Housing Ministers' Conference, to enforce this provision with a view to compel the planters to provide requisite housing for their residential workers. They have been asked to indicate whether they would like to enhance these penalties. As I have said, we have also evolved out a new formula of pool-guarantee funds which will make it easier for the smaller plantations to avail of the loan facilities under this scheme.

Then, Sir, there was a cut motion by my hon. friend, Shri Tangamani, for compelling the employers of labour to put up adequate number of residential quarters for their workers. Their performance has really been not very satisfactory, because up till now only 13,000 houses have been constructed in the employers' sector. Out of the total number of houses which have gone up for the use of industrial labour, 83 per cent. have been built by State Governments, 16 per cent. by the employers and 1 per cent. by co-operative societies of industrial workers. Now, this matter of compulsion on the employers has been discussed at the various Housing Ministers' Conferences, and at the last Conference at Hyderabad a resolution was passed. The resolution reads thus:

"This Conference notes with regret that notwithstanding the liberalisations made in the Scheme last year, there has not been an appreciable improvement in the employers' sector to build houses for the workers. The seriousness of the problem, therefore, persists and it is necessary to consider specific measures, including legislative compulsion, to meet the situation. The conference also recommends that the matter may be considered in all its aspects by the Government of India, in consultation with the State Governments and the representatives of

the All India Organisations of Industrial employers and workers to formulate concrete proposals in this regard."

The matter is now before us, and the Minister of Labour and Planning is discussing this problem with the Planning Commission. There are many factors to be taken into consideration before a final decision on this important subject can be taken. It will take a little time, but the matter is very definitely before the Government and is under active consideration of the Government.

I would now like to refer to the cut motions moved by the hon. Member, Shri Tangamani, with regard to the working of the Explosives Department, particularly with regard to the Jamuria Explosion. It was a terrible tragedy, result of an accident, albeit man-made. 57 lives were lost. People who had come to the bazar for their weekly purchases were burnt to death as a result of the explosion.

In this connection, Sir, I think it is desirable to refer to the actual method of work of the Explosives Department. The work of the Explosives Department is of a varied nature, connected with the import, storage, manufacture, possession, and transport of all types of hazardous commodities, and also the administration of the Indian Explosives Act of 1884 and the Indian Petroleum Act of 1934 and the various rules made under these two Acts. The organisation is under the Chief Inspector whose office is located at Nagpur. There are five circle offices in five different parts of the country. The present staff consists of one Chief Inspector of Explosives, two Deputy Chief Inspector of Explosives and 24 Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors. Roughly speaking, there are about 15,000 licensees. During the last two years, one-third of the installations—that is about 5,000—have been inspected. The work of this department is of a technical nature and the officers are concerned with the inspection of licensed premises from the safety

angle. Their inspection lies in the checking of the technical details with regard to safety, distance, lay-out of the premises and other technical requirements regarding the manufacture, storage, possession, etc. It is a central subject and it is administered by the Department of Explosives under our Ministry. This Act aims at regulating the manufacture, possession, use, etc., of explosives throughout the country; to secure this end, adequate provisions have been made in the rules for the issue of licences by the department and the district authorities.

The more important licences are to be granted by the department but installations of a minor nature are licensed by the district authorities. The work of administration is of a dual control by our department and the district authorities. It is inevitably so. I would like to show how at every stage the district authorities come into the picture. No licence under the explosives rules can be granted by the explosives department unless a no objection certificate is granted by the district authorities. That is, whenever there is an application for a licence for an installation for manufacturing explosives, first, we say that there should be a no objection certificate from the district authorities. They would know about the antecedents of the man, the needs of the locality, etc. Then again, the licence is granted, in the first instance, only for one year. Before a licence is granted, initially, an inspection by the officers of our department is absolutely necessary. The rules prescribe the essential requirement for an inspection only for the first installation. The licence only becomes operative after the inspection has been undertaken by the officers of the department. A licence is granted only for one year. After every year, there has to be a renewal. Before the renewal certificate is given, the district authorities are informed about the application for renewal and the renewal certificate is not granted when we have any objection from the district authorities. That is, a renewal certificate would not be granted if the district authorities consider that the party

[Shri Anil K. Chanda.]

is not a suitable party for a renewal of the licence.

Then, under rule 6, all district magistrates, stipendiary magistrates and police officers not lower than the rank of sub-inspectors have full powers of inspection, seizure, etc. The licensees have to keep the records in respect of their stock and sales in such form as the district authorities prescribe. The local authorities have also the powers of cancellation if they consider that it is not quite safe for a particular person to carry on this work. Therefore, it would be seen that at every stage, there is dual control. It is inherent from the nature of things. Our control comes with regard to the technical aspect. With regard to the manufacture of a dangerous thing like an explosive, it is not merely the safety angle which has to be considered. There are important problems of law and order which are also involved in this matter.

Shri Tangamani: In the report, it is stated that in this particular place, gun-powder was stored in the place of sulphur and safety fuses. This has been going on from 1950 onwards. It is on record that the last inspection was only in 1956. Are we to take it that the Central Government or the department of explosives is not at all responsible for this omission?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: They are.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: So far as this particular matter is concerned, it is sub-judice. I do not know to what extent it would be right for us to refer to this. I was referring to the general aspect.

Shri Tangamani: It is mentioned in the report itself.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I know. As a result of this report, there is a case instituted against two persons.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The matters that are to be decided by the court

need not be referred to. Those merits need not be discussed.

Shri K. C. Reddy: On a question of fact, I may give this information to the hon. Member. Shri Surita's report refers to the necessity for more inspections in respect of the premises where gun-powder was being manufactured, that is to say, in the premises of the brother of that person who was manufacturing gun-powder two or three miles from Jamuria Bazar. The hon. Member was referring to lack of inspection in the godown in which that brother was stocking gun-powder. This second godown was licensed for the storage of sulphur and fuses, not under the Explosives Act but under some other Act. So, the hon. Member, I am afraid, is just confusing one with the other.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The prosecution is being launched against whom? Is it against any officer of the department or the owner?

Shri Tangamani: They have specifically mentioned the name of the officer in the report. Has any action been taken against the officer?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One is the factory and the other is the place where it is stored. They are meant for two different purposes.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Sir, you have already said that the details of the case which are now before the court should not be referred to. So far as the work of this department is concerned, the actual day-to-day detection of any malpractice must remain with the local authorities. These licensed premises are scattered all over the country and our officers are not a police force. Therefore it is possible only if the local authorities remain alert about their responsibilities. Certain recommendations have been made by Shri Surita in his report and we have taken action on the basis of the report.

There is one point, however, which concerns one of our officers and to which Shri Tangamani had referred yesterday. It is said that an examination of the licensed premises of Sitaram Sahu at the Jamuria No. 7 and No. 8 collieries had shown that the storing place had not been used for sometime, and Shri Roy had said that if there had been more frequent inspections this matter would have been noticed by the inspecting officer. Even if there was to be an annual inspection, these malpractices could not have been checked. But apart from that, it is a very small installation and in most of the small installations, actually no storing of explosives takes place. They produce the stuff in the day and dispose of it in the course of the day. In most of the small installations there is absolutely no question of any storage. Both for reasons of economy and for reasons of avoiding the difficulties and dangers of storing the material, most of the small installations dispose of their day's produce in the course of the day. Therefore, even if we had more frequent inspections, these malpractices might not have been noticed; accidentally they might have been noticed. Even if our inspecting officers had gone for the technical inspection, they would not have known that $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles away there was an illegal storage of explosives, produced at this particular installation. Nonetheless, we feel that it is desirable that there should be more frequent inspections and we are taking steps to increase our staff so that there can be more frequent inspections. Already, in these areas, where either there is a very big installation or where there are concentrations of a number of small installations, we have special officers, only to attend to these particular areas. We have got our own special officer for the Gomia factory. Similarly, for Sivakasi we have got a special officer. We are trying to have a special officer for Asansol, where this accident took place, because it is in the midst of a colliery area.

14 hrs.

With regard to the recommendations that have been made by Shri Surita, we are already in touch with the State Governments and steps are being taken to implement those recommendations. So far as our own department is concerned, we have already taken steps to issue notices in the Gazette to amend rules 87 and 91 of the explosive rules and the amendments will be put into operation. They have been already pre-published in the Gazette of India on 19th March, 1960.

Before I conclude, I would like to refer to the Ashoka Hotel. In the past, we have had sharp criticism about the losses incurred by this Hotel. There had been considerable losses which were inevitable. In the first year of its working, the average occupancy of the Hotel was 80 persons a day and the loss during the year was Rs. 37.76 lakhs. Of this amount, Rs. 34.76 lakhs represented depreciation, interest on loans, development rebate, etc. In the second year, the average occupancy was 214 persons a day—from 80 it went up to 214—and the loss during that year was Rs. 15.77 lakhs, which included a provision of Rs. 24.72 lakhs for depreciation, interest on loans and other standing charges. During the 6 months of the third year,—we changed over to the financial year and we had closed our accounts on a six-monthly basis. During the six months from October, 1958 to March, 1959, the occupancy had risen to 290 persons a day and the loss for that period was Rs. 2.23 lakhs only. This loss was arrived at after setting aside a sum of Rs. 1.60 lakhs for interest on loans, depreciation, etc. During the year which has just ended, we are informed that the occupancy had gone up to 300 persons a day and we expect the profit will be about Rs. 8 lakhs after meeting all the charges and making provision for appropriations like depreciation, interest on loans, etc.

Shri Amjad Ali (Dhubri): Does it include depreciation, interest on loans, etc.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Yes; and also development rebate.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The Hotel has been able to make a payment of Rs. 30.17 lakhs to Government by way of interest on loans, repayment of a loan of Rs. 10.3 lakhs with interest thereon and the price of the land.

I referred to this matter, because the first time I spoke in the House with regard to the Asoka Hotel, I had expressed the confident hope that after three years of work, this Hotel will certainly make a profit. I am very happy to say that I was not a false prophet.

Shri P. R. Patel: Sir, I heard the speech of the hon. Deputy Minister and I find that he referred to housing meant for servants—either Government servants, factory servants, university servants or local body servants. He referred also to rural housing and he made a reference to the effect that the problem is very acute even in the rural areas, but, however, much attention is not given to them. I will confine myself to the problem of rural housing. Too many friends are there to look after industrial housing, Government servants' quarters and such other quarters. But the rural problem is not looked after well.

The acuteness of the problem is well described by Punekar in his small booklet, *The Housing Problem of India*. He has said there:

"The elementary nature of the pattern, design, layout and construction makes them highly unsafe, unhygienic and dilapidated. It is estimated that about 50 million dwellings in rural areas belong to this type; they are wholly elementary or temporary, which according to expert opinion need urgent replacement."

He has also said on page 10 as follows:

"According to the seventh round of the National Sample Survey, about 85 per cent of houses had mud plinths, 83 per cent had walls of mud, bamboo and reed and about 70 per cent had roofs of grass, reed mud, straw, etc. Only a negligible proportion of 7 per cent of houses could boast of plinths and walls made of brick, cement or stone and having roofs of corrugated sheets, tiles, etc. As many as 81 per cent of houses had 3 rooms. 32 per cent had 2 rooms and 34 per cent had 1 room. The renovation or replacement is urgently called for in the case of 50.0 million houses and it is estimated that it would cost Rs. 2,500 crores."

14.09 hrs.

[SHRI GORAY in the Chair]

This is the problem. The Deputy Minister said that there is a subsidised scheme for labour housing. I am glad, because after all, they also should be helped. But I would like to know from him whether only factory labourers are labourers and whether he considers that farm labourers are labourers or not. If factory labourers are to be subsidised in building houses, I want to know why subsidy is not given to farm labourers. Do they get more than the factory labourers? I think the Minister will agree that the income of an agricultural labourer is perhaps one-tenth of that of a factory labourer. I fail to understand why subsidised help is not given to farm labourers. The same is the case of the agriculturists. Their condition is also such that they deserve help. Every time we say that real India is in villages. But when the Government of India spends money it spends most in cities. There are Master Plans for cities like Delhi and others. I would like to know whether the Government have got any Master Plan for villages. The

conditions in villages are so worse that even people born in villages do not like to stay in villages. What are the Government going to do? I would say that the Government should not only subsidise rural housing but they should have an ambitious plan for the villages. In the villages there are no good roads or big streets. I have seen villages where the widths of roads are 4 feet or 5 feet. Even in those narrow streets cattle are tied. Do we want to make our villages worth living? If so, we should improve the conditions of the villages so that educated people would like to go and stay in the villages. When I read some books on rural conditions in Great Britain and America I am rather pleased to see that very good amenities and facilities are provided to the villagers in those countries. Here nothing is done and there are only talks about the villages and their improvement. I find that people are now in the habit of only talking without doing anything.

I will now refer to one instance in the case of Delhi city proper. Today morning some persons came to me and I had the privilege with my friends, Shri Parmar and Shri Thakore to accompany them to the hon. Minister of Railways. These people had come from Karachi and they are refugees here. They are living in the streets of Delhi like other hundreds of families. Since they have no place to live in, they have got on hire some private land and constructed some houses. The Corporation has been pleased enough to demolish them. I would like to know from the hon. Minister and the Government what they propose to do for such persons who have no place to live in. You are now constructing big bungalows for Ministers and Members of Parliament. Why not you put two Members of Parliament in one flat? I would be only happy if I am told to do that just to help these poor people. First of all, give these persons some room to live in. When some foreigners come to see our country, they only look at Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta.

An Hon. Member: And Ashoka Hotel.

Shri P. E. Patel: Yes, and Ashoka Hotel. They go away with the impression that the country has progressed well. But the real progress can be found only in the dirty streets of old Delhi and the villages. I would humbly submit to the hon. Minister and his young Deputy to look into this matter and do what they can.

Then I come to co-operative housing. I know that Government are encouraging co-operative housing societies and they desire that there should be more houses under the co-operative societies. In Ahmedabad, even though very recently so many co-operative housing societies have sprung up, the congestion is worse. The construction of the new capital will take at least some time and so for at least two or three years the capital will be in Ahmedabad.

An Hon. Member: You have got increased oil resources in your State.

Shri P. E. Patel: I will send oil to you if you want oil to fire out things. We do not want to fire out.

So, in Ahmedabad special attention is required to be given to housing. I know that some societies were promised loans and grants for housing. But the administration of Bombay was such that so many co-operative societies did not receive loans. I hope the hon. Minister will look into the matter and see that adequate loans are given to the co-operative societies.

Here I will narrate one funny instance to show how nepotism works in co-operative societies. I am giving the case of a co-operative housing society in Ahmedabad, and that is the Daryapur Patel Co-operative Society, registered under the Co-operative Societies Act. This society bought two plots of lands, Nos. 33 and 34 for that purpose. But some influential persons formed another co-operative society nearby and named it Jai

[Shri P. R. Patel]

Somnath Society. Naturally, Somnath God is so great and that name is so great that so many great persons must be in that society. Government ordered acquisition of plot No. 33 from the Daryapur Patel Co-operative Society for.....

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Was it done by the State Government or the Central Government?

Shri P. R. Patel: The Central Government are not functioning there, I know. The Central Government only instruct, guide and supervise, I know. They are a helpless Government for the country. But you have to look into this matter, when, you are giving money. If you do not look into this, who will look into it? If the State Government is not functioning properly

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I am sure the hon. Member has read the Indian Constitution.

Shri P. R. Patel: Well, I have read the Indian Constitution.

Mr. Chairman: He is a lawyer.

Shri Tangamani: We want more powers to be given to the States.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): He has taken oath under the Constitution.

Shri P. R. Patel: This plot No. 33 was ordered to be given to the other co-operative society, because some persons from that society could approach the Minister.

I will give another case. For this co-operative society for plot Nos. 31 and 32, application for acquisition was given by the office-bearer on 6-6-56. The Government were pleased to issue notifications under sections 4 and 5 of the Land Acquisition Act on 27-9-57. Then Government issued another notification under section 6 of that Act on 28-8-58. So, to come to section

6 of that Act it took more than two years. I am referring to this case so that you may look into the matter and instruct the State Government to be alert. Then this is what happened. After 28-8-58, Government asked the society to deposit Rs. 80,000. The society deposited Rs. 80,000 on 7-2-1959. Then, the Government thought it wise to retain Rs. 5000 and return the rest. Thereafter, perhaps, with some influential person, the owner of the land that was under acquisition approached the Minister and I am told the Minister issued stay orders. Are we going to have more houses this way? I would submit that this Government will look into the matter. If there is nepotism or some corruption, is it not the duty of the Government to look into the matter. Well, the Central Government has every power to see that the administration is run properly and that there is clean administration. I hope the Government will look into the matter.

Shri N. B. Maiti (Ghatal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have listened with rapt attention to the speech made by the hon. Deputy Minister particularly in regard to housing. And I may say that I am satisfied, more or less, with the progress made in several schemes so far as housing is concerned. But I must confess on the floor of this House that I am thoroughly disappointed with the programmes and with the policies that have been taken up by the Ministry so far as village housing is concerned.

Sir, the Planning Commission in its report laid down certain policies in regard to village housing. The planners and the authorities in the Ministry have taken up some of the items and have given up the others as they feel that they are completely unable to cope with the magnitude of the task that confronts them. Whenever the planners and the authorities in the Ministry think of village housing or rural housing, they

turn their eyes from the Himalayas to the Cape Comorin and from Bombay to Assam and the vision of 54 millions of houses rises before their mind's eye and they feel appalled by the dimension of the task and think that discretion is the better part of valour. Therefore, they take recourse to such policy and programme which can never in any foreseeable future be fulfilled.

The so-called village housing project was taken up by the Ministry in October, 1957. Two and half years have gone by and only 900 houses have been constructed throughout the whole of India. In how many years and decades and centuries shall we be able to pay our attention to every village? When shall we be able to complete the task which they think is so very gigantic that they feel it is better not to take it up at all? It is said that 5000 villages will be taken up during the course of the Second Five Year Plan. Out of 5,000 villages, the socio-economic survey and the physical survey is said to have been completed in the case of only 900 villages.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): 1900 villages.

Shri N. B. Maiti: It is 900 villages.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is more.

Shri N. B. Maiti: No, no. It is 900.

Now, there is one year more for the Second Five Year Plan period to be over. Will it be possible for the Ministry to take up the remaining 4100 villages? They should know that the socio-economic survey or the physical survey is not the thing which is meant by reconstruction of a village. Reconstruction is much harder and more arduous than the socio-economic survey of the village concerned. It is said that a village will take a period of 10 years for its reconstruction. In India we have got, more or less, 5 lakhs of villages.

When is this Ministry going to solve the problem of these 5 lakhs of villages? Will it be ever possible for this Ministry to get it done? The work is being done at a snail's pace, if I call it a pace at all.

Sir, the whole policy is wrong. This Ministry wants to reconstruct all the villages of India with the help of the State Departments concerned. The Deputy Minister was pleading that what the Central Ministry can do when the States are there. They have got their own existence. The Constitution provides for that. If that is so, then will the hon. Minister ever be able to get this ambitious programme fulfilled in the course of his generation? Never, I say. Therefore a policy should be chalked out which is feasible and will appeal to the people, and not to the great people here sitting in great buildings....

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In air-conditioned buildings.

Shri N. B. Maiti ...sitting in air-conditioned buildings and multi-storeyed houses, getting fat salaries, having all the fruits of life and enjoying them.

It was expected, and it is still expected, that the Ministers who come from the middle class families, who have seen the fights, who have seen what poverty is and how our people live there should know all these things.

An Hon. Member: They have forgotten all these things.

Shri N. B. Maiti: But unfortunately for our Ministers, I am sorry to observe, they are circled by the people who were educated in their own way, who were brilliant students in their college days and who, after their college days, have entered into service, have grown grey and can write beautiful notes, very cogent and reasonable memoranda and submit them to the Ministers. My hon. friend, the hon. Deputy Minister

[Shri N. B. Maiti]

is a professor. He knows very beautiful English and he cannot but be aware of the good English that is written by our very educated and very learned friends sitting there. They cannot but fall in love with those notes.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: He is an ex-Minister. Is he referring to his own experience?

Shri N. B. Maiti: It may be so. But because of that I am out of the Ministry. Because of this folly of mine I am out of the Ministry.

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. Member mean to say that he was jilted?

Shri N. B. Maiti: What I was going to say is that that had been to some extent also foretold by the reports of the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission said on page 559, paragraph 9, of the *Second Five Year Plan* that—

“...what is required is that in each national extension and community project area and elsewhere.....”

Please mark the word 'elsewhere'; not only in the national extension and community project area but elsewhere also.

“...village communities should be made fully conscious of the housing problem and those steps which are urgent should be initiated, such as expansion of the village *abadi*, provision of sites and other assistance for Harijans and the various backward sections, adoption of better standards for houses constructed in the future and....”.

This is most important.

“...introduction of better lighting, ventilation and drainage in existing houses.”

My hon. friend, the hon. Deputy Minister told us some time ago, “We are paying attention to the existing houses.” But those existing houses to which attention is now being directed are in the selected villages in the CD blocks and not outside them. Therefore what he said is not the extension of the idea but confinement of the idea to the so-called 900 villages of which socio-economic survey is said to have been done. The Planning Commission did not defer the other villages.

During the Second Five Year Plan in the course of these years you only attend to the needs of the 5,000 villages out of the five lakh villages? How many villages should we do in the Third Plan? Therefore I would appeal to the Ministry and the hon. Minister not to confine the village housing programme to some selected villages. What are those villages? Many of them are depopulated or are sparsely populated. That is not solving the village housing problem. The problem has got to be solved in the villages which are densely populated and where people do not find any elbow room. That has got to be tackled. How could that be tackled? That could be tackled in a particular way, namely, by the improvement of the existing houses, just as the Planning Commission has said, with the introduction of better lighting. Open some windows there so that light may come from the sun and some air may come from the atmosphere. It is not that you build pucca houses. That is the policy that has got to be taken up.

Who does not know that there is so much difficulty about our drainage system in the villages? Please pay attention to that. That will be solving the problem to the greatest extent possible. Broadbase your programme throughout the length and breadth of the country. It may be that it may take time. Even if it takes 25 or 30 years, we shall then be

able to know the magnitude of the problem and the money that has got to be spent.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should now wind up.

Shri N. B. Maiti: I will conclude in the course of two minutes.

You are spending about Rs. 40 crores though the amount has come down a little by the survey of the programme. For village housing your original estimate was Rs. 10 crores. Now it has become Rs. 5 crores out of which Rs. 95 lakhs have been spent up to the 31st December, 1959 and you want to spend Rs. 2 crores or more in the course of one year. Rs. 5 crores have been provided. Why do you not provide more for village housing? What harm has it done? Are the villages from which almost all the hon. Members have come....

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): Not the hon Ministers?

Shri N. B. Maiti: Many hon. Ministers have also come from the villages. Are they to be neglected? I have no quarrel with them, but why should they allot less money, or I would say, the least amount of money for village housing? They say that the task is so very gigantic that it has got to be done over a number of years, but we do not know when it will be done.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The industrial housing scheme is worse than this.

Shri N. B. Maiti: I plead with the Ministers and the Ministry to change the policy.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Change the Ministry then.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: That is the only solution.

Shri N. B. Maiti: The Ministers are very good persons personally, and they are very hospitable also.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I did not mean anything against the Ministers themselves. I was referring to the whole Ministry.

Shri N. B. Maiti: The officers are also personally very good people. But the policy is wrong, and the programme is wrong, and that is my objection. I say, be kind to the people of India. I appeal in the name of the village people, please be kind to the villages, and do not run away because the task is so very gigantic and the money that will be required is so very huge. The problem will automatically solve itself, if you face it with courage and imagination.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भांगर : जनाब चयर-मैन साहब, आज जो मैं ने तकरीर मुनी प्रानरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब की, उसके बारे में मैं डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब को और प्रानरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब को, दोनों को, मुबारकवाद देता हूँ इस बात के लिये जो डिस्प्लेस्ट परसन्स की झुगियाँ और झोंपड़ियाँ का ममला दस बरस से चला आ रहा था उसके बारे में उन्होंने एलान किया कि उसके वह दो बरस में खत्म कर देंगे और इतना रुपया उस पर खर्च करेंगे। इसके लिये मैं सिर्फ इतना ही अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जो डिस्प्लेस्ट परसन्स हैं उनको काफी हमदाद मिलने की उम्मीद है और उनका मामला तै हो जाएगा। इमी सिलसिले में मैं उन लोगों की तरफ उनकी तबज्जह दिलाना चाहूंगा जिन को एश्यो-रेंसिज दिये गये थे और जिनके बारे में मैंने पिछली मर्तबा अर्ज किया था और मिनिस्टर साहब ने यकीन दिलाया था कि वह कमेटी फार्म कर देंगे। मुझे उम्मीद है कि वह उस कमेटी के बारे में भी एनाउन्समेंट करेंगे।

इसके साथ ही मुझे एक और चीज जनाब की खिदमत में अर्ज करने के लिये मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है। अभी दो तीन दिन हुए जबकि मैंने रिहैविनिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री की प्राण्ट्स पर तकरीर करते हुए, किमत्रे कैंप

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भागवत]

के २५,००० लोगों की तरफ गवर्नमेंट को तबज्जह दिलायी थी कि वह स्लम गवर्नमेंट का बनाया हुआ है और वह दिल्ली के स्लम से कहीं ज्यादा खराब हालत में है। दस दस बारह बारह आदमियों के लिये ३३ गज जमीन में मकान बना हुआ है, जिसमें न पखाना है, न नहाने की जगह है, न और कुछ है। मुझे उस बात को दुहराने की जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि मैं उनकी सारी हिस्ट्री पहले बयान कर चुका हूँ। मैं सिर्फ यह चाहता हूँ कि आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब एक बार वहां जाकर अपनी आंखों से देख लें तो उनको मालूम हो जाएगा कि दिल्ली में यह सबसे बड़ा स्लम गवर्नमेंट ने बनाया है। यह गवर्नमेंट का जिम्मेदारी है कि वह कम से कम इसको दूर करे। उसमें आपका बहुत रुपया खर्च नहीं होगा, बहुत थोड़े खर्च से उनका मामला तै हो जाएगा। और जो आपका रुपया लगेगा उसको वह पांच परसेंट सूद के साथ वापस करने को तैयार हैं। आप उनसे ४४ लाख रुपया ले चुके हैं। जमीन आप उनको फरोस्त कर चुके हैं और वह उनके कब्जे में है, जो कि ११६ एकड़ के करीब है। इस काम में आपका बहुत ज्यादा खर्चा नहीं होगा, पांच सात लाख रुपया खर्च होगा और इतने में उनका काम बन जाएगा, और जो रुपया आपका खर्च होगा वह आपको भ्रदा भी हो जाएगा। इसलिये मैं भ्रदब से भ्रर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस काम को हाथ में लीजिए और उसका फैसला कीजिए।

मैं जनाब को तबज्जह एक और जरूरी मामले को तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। अभी आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया, जब मेरे दास्त पटेज साहब तकरीर कर रहे थे, और वह शिकायत कर रहे थे कि गांवों में यह हुआ और बह हुआ,—कि आप अपने कांस्टो-ट्यूशन को देखिये, हमारी मिनिस्ट्री तो सिर्फ सुपरवाइज करती है, एक्चुअल एग्जिक्यूशन तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट करती है। मैं भी यह बात

जानता हूँ। मुझे कांस्टोड्यूशन में तो इस बारे में कुछ नहीं मिला, लेकिन काम इसी तरह से चलता है कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब खुद अपने आप कोई काम नहीं करते, वह तो काम करवाते हैं। मैंने कांस्टोड्यूशन को आख फाड़ फाड़ कर देखा। मैंने सारी रिपोर्ट को गौर से दो तीन मर्तबा पढ़ा। लेकिन मुझे कहीं यह चीज नहीं मिली जिसके बारे में कम से कम निस्फ दरजन मेम्बरान ने आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर को तबज्जह दिलायी है। रिपोर्ट के पेज १ पर पैरा १-२ में डप मिनिस्ट्री को सात रेसपांसिबिलिटाज लिखा है, लेकिन हाउसिंग की कोई रेसपांसिबिलिटी दर्ज नहीं है। यह कहीं दर्ज हो नहीं है कि यह मिनिस्ट्री हाउसिंग के लिये जिम्मेवार है। यह मिनिस्ट्री हाउसिंग को मिनिस्ट्री कहलाती है जिससे कोई लेता। यही समझना कि इस मिनिस्ट्री का काम है मुल्क में अच्छे मकान बनाना, मकानों को मरम्मत करना, लोगों को हाउस देना। लेकिन यह रेसपांसिबिलिटी कहीं दर्ज नहीं है। जो लिस्ट्स दी हुई हैं कांस्टोड्यूशन में उनको आप मुलाहिजा फरमाइये, उनमें यह न स्टेट लिस्ट में दर्ज है, न सेंट्रल लिस्ट में दर्ज है और न कॉन्क्रेट लिस्ट में है। लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि यह मिनिस्ट्री हाउसिंग का काम करती है, मिनिस्ट्री ने करोड़ों रुपया हाउसिंग पर खर्च किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि ईसान की जिन्दगी के लिये खुराक और पानी के बाद सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी चीज अगर कोई है तो वह मकान है। जैसे इंसान को सोल को रखने के वास्ते एक अच्छे जिम्म को जरूरत है, जो कि ताकतवर हो, उसी तरह मे एक इंसान की जिन्दगी के वास्ते उसको कंडांशन्स आफ वर्क के वास्ते, उसको एफीशैंसी कायम रखने के वास्ते सबसे ज्यादा लाजिमी अच्छा मकान है। और इसी मिलसिले में मैं ड्रिंकिंग वाटर का भी जिक्र कर देना चाहता हूँ। चन्द रोज हुए जब इस हाउस में इम चीज का जिक्र प्राया था। उस वक़्त मैंने इम मसले पर तकरीर की और मिनिस्टर साहब से

कहा कि पीने का पानी का मसला कितना प्रहम है, तो उन्होंने तसलीम किया था कि फिल वाके पीने का पानी एक बड़ी रेसपांसिबिलिटी है और वह तो फंडामेंटल राइट में शामिल होना चाहिये। उन्होंने कहा कि यह गवर्नमेंट की रेसपांसिबिलिटी होनी चाहिये कि वह हर सिटीजन को अच्छा पीने का पानी मुहय्या करे। मैं जो अपील करना चाहता हूँ उसका सारा लुबलुबाब व समम बोनम इसी पर खत्म करता हूँ कि आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब इस जिम्मेवारी को सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिये मंजूर करके प्लान करें कि यह इस मिनिस्ट्री की जिम्मेदारी है।

अभी डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो तकरीर की उसको मैंने सुना। उन्होंने बड़े दुःख के साथ कहा कि हाउसिंग का मोमला कितना खराब है, और उन्होंने जो उसका डेस्क्रिप्शन दिया वह हमारे लिये काफी है, हमको उस बारे में और कुछ कहने की जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि आज गवर्नमेंट को और इस मिनिस्ट्री को यह समझ लेना चाहिये कि लोगों का यह फण्डामेंटल राइट है कि उनको अच्छे हाउसेज मिलें। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप उनको मुफ्त हाउसेज दें। न मैं यह कहता हूँ कि आप उनको इतनी इमदाद दें जो कि आपकी ताकत के बाहर हो, लेकिन मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि आप यह तसलीम कर लें कि हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री का फर्ज है कि लोगों को अच्छे मकान दे और यह लोगों का फंडामेंटल राइट है कि उनको अच्छे मकान मिलें। इसके वास्ते मिनिस्ट्री का फर्ज है कि वह देखे और इन्तिजाम करे। हम इसको काफी नहीं समझते कि मिनिस्ट्री कह दे कि हमने तो स्टेटों को रुपया दे दिया, वह करें या न करें, यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, जैसा कि अभी पटेल साहब की शिकायत पर आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर ने कहा था। मैं इससे सैटिसफाइड नहीं हूँ। अगर आपके पास यह पावर नहीं तो बतलाइए कि कांस्टीट्यूशन में वह पावर किस को दी गयी है। यह चीज

किसी लिस्ट में नहीं दी गयी है, न स्टेट लिस्ट में है और न सेंट्रल लिस्ट में। जब यह चीज दोनों लिस्टों में नहीं है तो रेजीड्यूअरी आर्टिकल के मातहत यह आपका फर्ज हो जाता है। इसलिये मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह मामला साफ हो जाना चाहिये कि यह जो काम है यह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का है।

प्लांटेशंस के मकानात के बारे में कहा गया है कि वहां दिक्कत यह है कि सीक्योरिटी नहीं दी जाती और इसलिये वह तकलीफ दूर नहीं हो सकी। अभी तक प्लांटेशन एरिया में कुल २८१ मकान बने हैं, दूसरी तरफ आप देखें कि मिडिल इनकम ग्रुप की स्कीम है, उसके बारे में कहा जाता है कि उसको तो हमने सन् १९५६ में ही शुरू किया है, इसमें शक नहीं कि लो इनकम ग्रुप की स्कीम में काम हुआ है। उसमें ७५,००० मकानों में से ५६,००० मकान बन गये हैं और इससे उनको फायदा हुआ है। लेकिन बाकी की आप किसी स्कीम की तरफ देखें, सबसीडाइज्ड स्कीम में जो काम हुआ है उसको देखें, तो आपको मालूम होगा कि बहुत कम काम हुआ है।

लेकिन जब मैं विलेज हाउसिंग की तरफ देखता हूँ तो हैरान रह जाता हूँ। मैंने इस गरज से कांस्टीट्यूशन को देखा। उसकी आर्टिकल्स ३६, ४३, ४७ में यह दिया गया है कि गवर्नमेंट का यह फर्ज है कि कंटीशन्स आफ वर्क और स्टैंडर्ड्स आफ लाइफ को बढ़ावें। आर्टिकल ४३ और ४७ में जो चीजें दी हुई हैं गो कि वह साफ तौर पर फंडामेंटल राइट नहीं हैं, लेकिन वह बमजिल फंडामेंटल राइट के हैं और गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी यह होनी चाहिये और उसका काम इस तरह होना चाहिये कि इन चीजों में इम्प्रूवमेंट हो।

आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब ने अन्य फिगर दिये हैं और उनको देख कर मैं एक क्रिटिसिज्म आनरेबिल मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भागवंश]

बतलाया कि पांच करोड़ रुपया विलेज हाउसिंग के लिये प्लान किया गया और यह रकम इस काम के लिये रखी गयी। इसमें से पिछले चार सालों में उन्होंने १.६६ करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया है, और बाकी तीन करोड़ के करीब इस साल में खर्च कर देंगे। जब चार सालों में सरकार खर्च करती है कोई पचास लाख फी साल के करीब, तो एक साल में वह तीन करोड़ कैसे खर्च करेगी? लेकिन अगर वह खर्च भी हो, तो मेरी शिकायत तो यह है कि इस सरकार ने हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों के लिये कोई मास्टर प्लान नहीं बनाया है। फिलवाक्या मुझे आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब से शिकायत नहीं है। इस रिपोर्ट में मैं पाता हूँ कि मिनिस्ट्री ने बेहद तरक्की की है। जो नेशनल बिल्डिंग की नई आरगेनाइजेशन बनाई गई है, उसने बड़ा शानदार काम किया है। कितनी नई नई चीजें उसने निकाली हैं और कितना स्टील और सीमेंट बचाया है। होटलों के सिल-सिले में भी बड़ी तरक्की की गई है। मुझे प्रशोक होटल को देखने का मौका मिला है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि वहां इतना अच्छा इन्तजाम किया गया है और उससे हिन्दुस्तान की इज्जत को ऊंचा कर दिया गया है। वहां अब टिपिंग नहीं होती है। वहां के कमरों, बाथरूम और वहां की हार्डजीन को देख कर यकीन होता है कि दुनिया के होटलों में वह निहायत अच्छा होटल है। इस के अलावा और भी बातें रिपोर्ट में दर्ज हैं। मिनिस्टर साहब मेहरबानी करके कनसल्टाटिव कमेटी को भी इस बारे में आगाह करते रहते हैं। जाहिर होता है कि आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब और डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब का हाथ इन तरकियों के पीछे है। लेकिन मेरी शिकायत यह नहीं है। मेरी शिकायत यह है कि इस मनिस्ट्री ने दिल्ली का मास्टर प्लान बनाया, जिसमें थोड़े से आदमी बसते हैं, शहरों के आदमी बसते हैं, यहां बड़ी बड़ बिल्डिंग तैयार कीं, बीस बीछ स्टोरीज क बिल्डिंग तैयार करने की

स्कीम तैयार की लेकिन इन बारह सालों में उसने हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों का कोई मास्टर-प्लान नहीं बनाया है।

श्री यादव नारायण जाधव (मालेगांव):
दिल्ली का भी पूरा नहीं बनाया है।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागवंश : मुझे इस का पता है। मैं भी दिल्ली में रहता हूँ।

मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस बारह बरसों में हिन्दुस्तान के गांवों के लिए कोई स्कीम तैयार की है। सरकार कहती है कि स्टेटों में जाओ। क्या स्टेट्स में कोई स्कीम है? क्या किसी जगह कोई स्कीम है? श्री डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया कि मुस्तलिफ मिनिस्ट्री ने इस बारे में इतना खर्च किया है। उन्होंने बताया कि इसमें ६४ करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे। लेकिन मैं आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब की तबज्जह आर्टिकल १४ की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। और जितने भी आदमी हैं, जो इंडस्ट्रियल मैनेजर्स और इंडस्ट्रियल लेबरर्स हैं, उनके लिये यह गवर्नमेंट कुछ करना चाहती है और उन के हाउसिंग को सबसिडाइज करना चाहती है। प्लान्टेशन्स के लिये भी वह कुछ करना चाहती है। लेकिन मुझे बताया जाये कि जो आडिनरी आदमी गांव में रहता है, जिसकी आमदनी सरकार के कहने के मुताबिक १०४ रुपए साल है, चार से आठ आने रोज के करीब है, क्या उस का यह हक नहीं है कि वह गवर्नमेंट से दूसरे सिटीजन्स की तरह फायदा उठाए। वह रहता है गांव में। वहां उस को जितनी तकलीफ है, वह भी सरकार को मालूम नहीं है। उसको यह भी मालम नहीं है कि गांवों की हालत क्या है, किस तरह बड़े अच्छे अच्छे मकानों में भी आदमी भी रहते हैं और मवेशी भी वहां रहते हैं। वहां ड्रेनेज, बिन्डोज, चिम्नी का कोई जिक्र नहीं है। उन लोगों के लिये कोई मास्टर प्लान नहीं है। उनके लिये न सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने कोई तरकीब सोची है और न स्टेट्स ने सोची है। स्टेट्स में थोड़ा थोड़ा काम हुआ है। मैं अर्ब

करना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे खुशी है कि पंजाब स्टेट ने इस सिलसिले में जो काम किया है, उस की तरफ मैं मिनिस्टर साहब की जरा सी तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। सबसे पहला सवाल गरीब भ्रादमी का है। पंजाब में हमेशा से यह था कि नोन प्रोप्राइटरज कूड़ी कमीनी देते थे प्रोप्राइटर बाडी को। जितने शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स थे और जितने नान-प्रोप्राइटर थे, वे अपने मकानों का किराया देते थे। वे मकान पक्के नहीं बना सकते थे। अगर मकान वाला जाता था तो कच्चे मकान में सक्सेशन नहीं होता था। वह सबका सब पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने खत्म कर दिया। शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के पास जितने मकान थे, उनके नीचे जो जमीन थी, उनको उस का मालिक बना दिया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जितने शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के मकान हैं, उनको एक-कमल लैजिस्लेशन के साथ उनका मालिक बना दिया जाये, अगर सरकार शिडयूल्ड कास्ट्स का कुछ भला चाहती है। आपको याद होगा कि टंडन जी यहां पर कई बरस तक मौजूद रहे और उनकी स्कीम थी कि हर एक को कम से कम आधा एकड़ जमीन मकान के लिये और कुछ बोने के लिये दी जाये। मैंने भी चन्द मर्तबा इस हाउस में अर्ज किया है कि १।८ एकड़ जमीन हर फ़ैमिली को रहने के लिये मिलनी चाहिये, क्योंकि लोग खुद भी वहां रहेंगे और अपने भवशियों को भी रखेंगे। इतनी जमीन होगी तो वे आराम से रह सकेंगे। जमीन का पहला यूज यह है कि वहां इन्सान के लिये मकान बनाया जाये। मुझे नहीं मालूम फायदा सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न का। मुझे नहीं मालूम फायदा सीलिंग का। लेकिन मेरा दिल बिल्कुल साफ है कि हिन्दुस्तान भर में जहां तक गरीब भ्रादमियों के रहने का सवाल है गवर्नमेंट का फ़र्ज है कि वह हर एक फ़ैमिली को १।८ एकड़ जमीन दे। ताकि वहां मकान बनाया जा सके। अभी बताया गया है कि पांच करोड़ मकान हैं और ढाई हजार करोड़ रुपए सरकार को चाहिये। दरअसल यह तो डराने वाली

बात है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट—जैसा कि वह कहती है कि स्टेट्स का भी इसमें फ़र्ज है—हर एक भ्रादमी को साइड्स प्रोवाइड करने की जिम्मेदारी स्टेट्स पर डाले। जब सरकार की नेशनल बिल्डिंग प्रारोगेनाइजेशन चल रही है और उसमें नई से नई तरकीबें निकाली जाती हैं लोकल मैटीरियल बगैरह के लिये, वहां पर रिसर्च जारी है, तो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया बराये मेहरबानी मकान बनाने के लिये मैटीरियल दे, सस्ते मकान के लिये मैटीरियल मुहय्या करे और जो भ्रादमी खुद काम कर के मकान बनाते हैं, लेबर उन के जिम्मे होनी चाहिये। अगर ये तीनों इयूटील बांट ली जायें, तो यह प्राबलम इतना बड़ा नहीं रहेगा, जितना कि यह नजर आता है। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि हर एक भ्रादमी को पक्का मकान दिया जाये। मैं खुद एक कच्चे मकान में रहता हूँ—कच्ची ईंटों की उसकी बिल्डिंग है, लेकिन कोई शर्क यह नहीं कह सकता कि जाहिरा वह ऐसा मालूम होता है कि वह रहने के काबिल नहीं है। मैं जानता हूँ कि कितने भ्रादमी इस हाउस में मौजूद हैं, जो कच्चे मकानों में रहते हैं। पक्के मकानों की जरूरत नहीं है। सरकार ऐसे मकान दे, जो डिसेन्ट, हेल्दी और स्ट्रॉंग हों। ऐसे मकानों के लिये ढाई हजार करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत नहीं है। यह तो हम को डराने की बात है। मैं तो यह चाहता हूँ कि यह गवर्नमेंट प्लान बनाए, जिम्मेदारी ले, स्टेट्स को जिम्मेदार ठहराए, लोगों को जिम्मेदारी दे, लेकिन मेरी मुसोबत यह है कि मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को क्या कहूँ। इन को मिले हैं पांच करोड़। वह इस रकम को खींच कर बढ़ा तो नहीं सकते। वह क्या कर सकते हैं? मेरी शिकायत गवर्नमेंट और प्लानिंग कमीशन से है कि उन्होंने सही तौर पर इस सवाल को हल करने की कमी कोशिश नहीं की है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह अर्ज करूंगा कि जिस तरह हमारे हेल्थ मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि यह पानी का हमारा कंटामेंटल राइट है और हम प्लानिंग कमीशन

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भागंब]

से इस फंडामेंटल राइट के लिए लड़ेंगे, मैं चाहता हूँ कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान की तरफ से आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब प्लानिंग कमीशन को कहें कि वह हम को ज्यादा रुपया दे, जितना कि मुमकिन हो। पांच करोड़ क्या १४ करोड़ रुपये भी मामूली चीज है।

आपकी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि दस साल में वह फ्रेज किया जायगा। मैं मानने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि दस साल में फ्रेज किया जाये, आहिस्ता आहिस्ता किया जाये। वे लोग खुद अपने आप करेंगे, लेकिन सरकार यह न करे कि वह इस की जिम्मेदारी ही न ले, क्योंकि कांस्टीच्यूशन में दर्ज नहीं है। वह मुझे क्यों दिखाते हैं कांस्टीच्यूशन? कांस्टीच्यूशन की दफा दफा में दर्ज है। ग्रामी मैनै प्रॉटिकल ४३ और ४७ का जिक्र किया है, जिस के मुताबिक यह उनकी ड्यूटी बनती है।

मैं और लम्बी चीजों में नहीं जाना चाहता। मेरे पास नोट्स बहुत से हैं और मैं बहुत सारी बातें अर्ज करना चाहता था। लेकिन शायद मैंने ज्यादा वक्त ले लिया है। मैं किसी और मेम्बर के हिस्से का ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन आखिर में मैं मिनिस्टर साहब के काम की सराहना करते हुए उन को मुबारकबाद देते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस हाउस की तरफ से प्लानिंग कमीशन के यहां और दूसरी जगह अपनी मिनिस्ट्री की रेसपांसीबिलिटी साफ तौर पर दर्ज करा दें कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान के विलेज हाउसिंग की जिम्मेदारी गवर्नमेंट पर और प्लानिंग कमीशन पर है। बिना इसके हम मिनिस्टर साहब को शिकायत कैसे कर सकते हैं? उसके लिये एक करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। एक करोड़ रुपया क्या चीज है? अगर आप इस तरह करते हैं, तो यह तो एक मर्जीक की बात है। और काम इतना भी नहीं हुआ।

मेरे लायक दोस्त ने हर एक मिनिस्ट्री की रकमें पढ़ कर सुनाई और ६० परसेंट क्लेम किया। इस साल खर्च करने के लिये

बड़ी बड़ी रकमें बाकी पड़ी हैं। हर एक मद में अगर मैं उससे जज करूँ, तो यह नम्बे की बजाय सत्तर परसेंट रह जायगा, जो कि टारगेट है। मेरी नाक्रिस राय में वह इस मामले को साफ करा दें कि इस मिनिस्ट्री का प्रिंसिपल फ्रंज यह है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान के हाउसिंग की देख-भाल करे। प्लानिंग कमीशन को इस तरफ पूरी तवज्जह देनी चाहिये।

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : सभापति जी, हिन्दुस्तान की साधारण जनता को तीन चीजों की अधिक खोज रहती है—खाने की, कपड़े की, और घर की, और उनके पीछे वह बड़ी परेशान रहती है। शहरों में जो लोग रहते हैं, वे अपने दर्ज के अनुसार खान और कपड़े का इन्तजाम करते हैं। चाहे वह थोड़ा हो, चाहे बहुत हो लेकिन उससे उनकी गुजर हो जाती है। पर उनको घर की परेशानी होती है, तो जब उनको घर नहीं मिलता है, तो वे बड़े परेशान होते हैं। बड़े दुख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि आज यहां दिल्ली में हम देखते हैं कि हमारे क्लार्क, सरकारी कर्मचारी कितनी कठिनाई में हैं। उन को घर की परेशानी सांस नहीं लेने देती। तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को, जो कि दो सौ रुपये से तीन सौ रुपए तक का वेतन पाते हैं और जिन को कठिन काम करना पड़ता है, अगर घर नहीं मिलता है, तो उनको कतनी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है। उनके पास इतना पैसा नहीं होता है कि वे अपने परिवारों को किसी दूसरे शहर में रख सकें। अगर वे निजी तौर पर कहीं मकान लेते हैं, तो उनको एक कमरे का साठ सत्तर रुपये तक किराया देना पड़ता है। इससे उनको बड़ी कठिनाई होती है। उनको अपने परिवार पर और बच्चों की पढ़ाई पर काफ़ी खर्च करना पड़ता है। इसके अतिरिक्त जहां वे काम करते हैं, वहां उनको कम से कम दस बीस पच्चीस मील साइकिल पर जाना पड़ता है। अगर वे बस पर जाना चाहें, तो दिल्ली में इतना अच्छा

इन्तजाम नहीं है कि वे थोड़ा सा वक्त लगा कर अपने काम पर पहुंच जायें । जब उन को मकान की दिक्कत होती है, तो उनके मन में बड़ी भ्रशान्ति रहती है, जिस के कारण वे अपना काम भ्रच्छी तरह नहीं कर पाते हैं । यह बड़े दुख की बात है । मैं निर्माण, आवास तथा सम्भरण मन्त्रालय को यह परामर्श दूंगी कि सरकार के जितने विभाग हैं, उन में काम करने वाले छोटे राज-कर्मचारियों और क्लार्क्स के लिये मकान देने की जिम्मेदारी उन विभागों पर ही डालनी चाहिये, ताकि वे इस समस्या को भ्रच्छी तरह से समझ सकें और एक सच्ची तस्वीर उन के सामने आ जाये । एक तरफ तो हम निजी उद्योग वालों पर जोर डालते हैं कि वे श्रमिकों के लिये भ्रच्छे भ्रच्छे मकान बनवायें लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि अपने जो कर्मचारी हैं, जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं और जिन पर ज्यादा जिम्मेवारी है, उनको बड़ी दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ता है और हम उनकी इस दिक्कत को दूर नहीं करते हैं । यह भ्रच्छी बात नहीं है और मैं चाहती हूँ कि इस और ध्यान दिया जाये ।

15 hrs.

श्रीमान्, दूसरी बात मैं गन्दी बस्तियों के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ । गन्दी बस्तियां हमारे देश के लिये एक बहुत बड़ा कलंक हैं । एक तरफ तो हम शानदार और विशाल इमारतें देखते हैं और दूसरी तरफ एक दम गन्दी बस्तियों में रहने वाले वे लोग हैं जिन की दशा बहुत ही खराब है । मैं चाहूंगी कि उनकी तरफ केन्द्रीय सरकार का और खास तौर पर इस मन्त्रालय का अधिक से अधिक ध्यान जाये । मैं मानती हूँ कि यह काम राज्य सरकारों के जिम्मे दे दिया गया है । लेकिन यह देखा गया है कि इस काम में कुछ खास तरक्की नहीं हुई है । भ्रच्छा यही होता कि एक दम से इनका सफाया कर दिया जाता । ऐसा करके अगर उन लोगों को थोड़ी देर के लिये तम्बुओं में भी रहना पड़ता तो भी कोई हरज की बात

नहीं थी । वे लोग आज नरक में रह रहे हैं, नारकीय जीवन बिता रहे हैं, बदन और गन्दगी में रह रहे हैं, उससे तो उनको छुटकारा मिल सकता था । अगर यह चीज इसी तरह से चलती रहती है तो यह एक स्वतंत्र देश के नागरिकों को शोभा नहीं देती है । मैं आशा करती हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे और उनके लिये कुछ न कुछ प्रबन्ध जरूर करेंगे ।

मैंने १९५९-६० के प्रतिवेदन में दो तीन महत्वपूर्ण बातें देखीं हैं । एक तो यह है कि जनता के होटल खोले जा रहे हैं । यह बहुत बड़ा और महत्वपूर्ण कदम है । भ्रकसर देखा गया है कि बाहर से आने वाले, छोटी छोटी, थोड़ी थोड़ी तनख्वाह पाने वाले और साधारण श्रेणी के व्यक्तियों के लिये दिल्ली में कोई भी सस्ता होटल नहीं है, दिल्ली में कोई ऐसा होटल नहीं है जहां पर कि सन्ते में और थोड़े रुपये देकर कोई रह सके । आपने यह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाया है ।

प्रतिवेदन में यह भी कहा गया है कि दो होस्टल बनाये जायेंगे, एक भ्रविवाहित पुरुषों के लिये और दूसरा कन्याओं और महिलाओं के लिये । इसके लिये भी मैं धन्यवाद देती हूँ । मन्त्रालय ने यह एक बहुत ही भ्रच्छा कदम उठाया है । मैं चाहूंगी कि हर एक राज्य में ऐसा एक एक होटल बने और खास तौर से लड़कियों के लिये बनाना बहुत जरूरी है । श्रब हमारी लड़कियां बाहर निकलने लग गई हैं । सार्वजनिक कामों में हिस्सा लेती हैं । लेकिन देखा गया है कि उनके रहने का कहीं भी प्रबन्ध नहीं होता है । इस बारे में उनको बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है । इस वास्ते मैं चाहती हूँ कि इस तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाये और मैं यह बात ज्यादा जोर दे कर कहना चाहती हूँ । मैं चाहती हूँ कि राज्य सरकारों को कहा जाये कि वे भी ऐसे होस्टल

[श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता]

बनायें और उनपर इस विषय में जोर डालें ।

कम्प्युनिटी ब्लाक और पंचायत घर जहाँ हैं उनके नजदीक एक एक होस्टल होना चाहिये । मैं यह नहीं कहती कि पक्का बनाया जाये, एक एक होस्टल मामूली सा बना दें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा । इसका कारण यह है कि हमने देखा है कि गांवों में खास तौर से जब हमारी लड़कियां जाती हैं तो उनको सब से ज्यादा परेशानी और घबराहट होती है क्योंकि उनके सामने समस्या यह रहती है कि वे रहेंगी कहाँ । उनके लिये गांवों में रहना और काम करना दुस्वार हो जाता है । आप जानते ही हैं कि गांवों की जो जिन्दगी है, वह बिल्कुल अलग सी होती है । यहाँ से जो हमारी लड़कियां जाती हैं, उनको बड़ी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है । मैं आशा करती हूँ कि उनकी इस परेशानी को दूर करने का प्रयत्न किया जायगा और माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस और अवश्य ध्यान देंगे ।

अशोका होटल में मंत्रालय को जो सफलता मिली है, उसके लिये मैं मंत्रालय को और प्रशसन को बधाई देती हूँ । गत वर्षों में घाटा उठाना पड़ रहा था और छोटे बड़े हर एक को जबान पर इसका चर्चा थी और हर कोई कहता था कि सरकार को अशोका होटल में एक बड़ी विफलता का मुंह देखना पड़ा है । जिधर देखो यही चर्चा सुनने को मिलती थी कि इतना बड़ा भवन बना कर और इतना खर्च करके सरकार ने एक गलत कदम उठाया है । गत वर्षों के आंकड़ों पर जब हमारी दृष्टि जाती थी तो निराशा की झलक दिखाई देती थी और हम पूछते थे कि इसका क्या कारण है । सन् १९५८-५९ के मंत्रालय के कार्य के सारांश को देखने से मालूम पड़ता है कि ३० दिसम्बर १९५७ को समाप्त होने वाले बिलेंस शीट के अनुसार ३७.७६ लाख की हानि हुई । १९५८ को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष में मेहमानों की औसत संख्या प्रतिदिन २२४

थी । १९५७ में समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष में मेहमानों की औसत संख्या ८० थी । १९५९-६० में मेहमानों की औसत संख्या २९० रही । १९५८-५९ के सारांश में बताया गया था कि मेहमानों की औसत संख्या २६० तक पहुँचे तो होटल अपना खर्च खुद निकाल लेगा । इस वर्ष जबकि संख्या २९० औसतन रही तो होटल लाभ में चला है और लाभ में चल रहा है । जैसा अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि लगभग आठ लाख का लाभ हुआ है । यह बहुत ही प्रसन्नता की बात है और मैं तो समझती हूँ कि यह मंत्रालय की बहुत बड़ी सफलता है और उसके लिये मैं उसको बहुत बहुत बधाई देती हूँ और साथ ही साथ माननीय मंत्री जी और प्रशासन को भी बधाई देती हूँ । मैं आशा करती हूँ कि अशोका होटल का स्तर इसी तरह से ऊँचा बनाये रखा जायगा और ईमानदारी से उसमें काम होगा । देश विदेश से आने वाले मेहमानों को हमारी उन्नति का, सम्पत्ता का, प्रतिष्ठि सत्कार का आभास मिलना चाहिये और वे अच्छे और ऊँचे विचार हमारे बारे में लेकर वापिस जायें, इसका हमें प्रयत्न करना चाहिये । इसी के अनुरूप हमें वहाँ वातावरण बनाना चाहिये ।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को एक बात याद दिलाना चाहती हूँ । वह मुझे कृपा करके बतायें कि ऊधमपुर और धार जो रोड है वह कब तक पूरी होगी और उस पर यातायात कब तक चालू हो सकेगा । यह भी वह बतायें कि उस पर कितना खर्च हुआ और जो इतने वर्षों से इस पर काम चल रहा है, वह काम पूरा क्यों नहीं हुआ है । मैं चाहती हूँ कि इसके बारे में वह बताने की कृपा करें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है ।

Mr. Chairman: Can Shri Braj Raj Singh finish in 7 minutes?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Yes, Sir.

Shri Balkrishna Wasnik (Bhandara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I would also like to have a few minutes, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: No; there is no provision for it. Shri Braj Raj Singh.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : समापति होय, मैं प्रारम्भ में ही माननीय मंत्री महोदय से एक बात जानना चाहता हूँ। कहा जाता है कि पिछले दिनों भ्रखबारों में कुछ खबरें निकली थीं इस तरह की कि शासकीय पार्टी के संगठन के जो अध्यक्ष हैं, श्री संजीव रेड्डी उन्हें दिल्ली में मिनिस्टर्स बंगलोस में से एक बंगला दिया गया है। समाचारों में इस तरह की बात भी छपी थी कि इसके बारे में जो नियम हैं, वे बदले गये हैं और उन नियमों के मुताबिक जो राजनीतिक पार्टियों के नेता दिल्ली में निवास करते हैं उनको, सबको इस तरह के बंगले दिये जायेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो बंगला दिया गया है वह क्या किसी नियम को बदल कर दिया गया है, किस के कहने से बंगला दिया गया है, खुद माननीय मंत्री महोदय न दिया है या किसी और ने दिलवाया है और क्या किन्हीं दूसरी राजनीतिक पार्टियों के लोगों ने इस तरह की मांग की है या उनसे पूछा गया है और अगर किन्हीं दूसरी पार्टियों के नेताओं को बंगलो दिये गये हैं तो कहाँ दिये गये हैं। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर ऐसे कोई बंगलो दिये गये हैं तो वे क्या किसी कंसेशनल रेट पर दिये गये हैं या नई दिल्ली में जो बाजार भाव से रेंट होना चाहिये, उस रेंट पर दिये गये हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ मंत्री महोदय इस सारी चीज पर अपने भाषण में रोशनी डालें।

दूसरी बात मैं उस समस्या के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ, उस समस्या की तरफ माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ जिसकी तरफ कि बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने आपका ध्यान खींचा है। पांच करोड़ रुपया

दूसरी योजना में गांवों में मकान बनाने के लिये रखा गया था। आपकी रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से पता चलता है कि मुश्किल से एक करोड़ रुपया अभी तक आप उस में से खर्च कर सके हैं और वह भी आप कर्ज पर दे रहे हैं, अनुदान के रूप में नहीं दे रहे हैं। इसके विपरीत मैंने देखा है कि इस साल की जो डिमांड्स रखी गई हैं उनमें से एक डिमांड पेज १०४ पर है जिसमें कहा गया है:—

Replacing worn-out Carpets in Prime Minister's House (Non-Plan).

इस में यह भी है कि पिछले साल तक आप १ लाख ५५ हजार ७१० रुपये खर्च कर चुके थे और इस साल भी ५०,००० रुपया खर्च कारपेट्स को बदलने के लिये करने जा रहे हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि प्रधान मंत्री के आराम के लिये कुछ नहीं किया जाना चाहिये, उनको आराम नहीं मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन क्या यह आराम लाखों रुपया कारपेट्स को हर साल बदलने पर खर्च करके मिल सकता है, यह सोचने वाली बात है। या आराम उनको तब मिलेगा जब देश की जनता भी कुछ आराम से रह सकेगी, इसके ऊपर आप सोचें। पिछले दिनों यह समाचार छपा था कि प्रधान मंत्री ने आशा व्यक्त की है कि वह छोटे से मकान में रहना चाहते हैं। वह इच्छा तो हुवा में उड़ गई। जो बड़ा बंगला उनके पास है, उसी बंगले में आप ५०,००० रुपया साल में कारपेट्स बदलने में लगा देते हैं और दूसरी तरफ हालत यह है कि पांच करोड़ रुपया गांवों के लिये रखा गया था उसमें से चार साल के अन्दर आप एक करोड़ रुपया ही कर्ज की शकल में दे पाये हैं और अब यह आशा नहीं की जा सकती कि एक साल में आप ४ करोड़ रुपया दे देंगे। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एक तो आप यह नीति निश्चित कीजिये कि बड़े बड़े बंगले बना कर उनमें एक एक आदमी रखने का जो कार्यक्रम है वह देश की जनता के साथ बहुत बड़ा अन्याय है। मैं नहीं कहता कि किसी को

[श्री बजरज सिंह]

आराम से रहना नहीं चाहिये, आराम से रहिये, लेकिन इसके साथ साथ हमें यह भी चाहिये कि हम देखें कि हम जिन का शोषण कर रहे हैं, जिनके बल पर हम यहां पर आराम कर रहे हैं, उनके लिये भी कुछ किया जा रहा है या नहीं। यहां पर यह प्रश्न नहीं है कि प्लैनिंग कमिशन आप को कुछ करने नहीं देता है। यहां पर जब प्लैनिंग कमिशन की बात रोज चल जाती है तो यह बात भी निश्चित हो जानी चाहिये कि इस प्लैनिंग कमिशन की क्या हैसियत है। यहां पर रोज यह कहा जाता है कि वह एडवाइजरी हैसियत में काम करता है, लेकिन फिर भी उसके बावजूद यह बात चलती है कि प्लैनिंग कमिशन बीच में रोकता है, वह काम होने नहीं देता है। यदि ऐसा है तो फिर एक बार इसका निश्चय हो जाना चाहिये कि मंत्रिमंडल जो कि देश के द्वारा चुना हुआ है अगर वह कोई निश्चय करता है तो क्या उस पर एक बिना चुनी हुई संस्था जो है वह रोक लगा सकती है। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आखिर यह क्या बात है कि ५०,००० रु० हर साल आप इस में लगा दिया करते हैं ?

अब आप देखिये, हमारे संसद् भवन में एक तरह की बिजली से दूसरी तरह की बिजली में बदलने के लिये इस साल करीब साढ़े तीन लाख रु० की व्यवस्था की गई है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि आखिर यहां पर इस तरह का क्या प्रश्न आ जाता है कि इसको करना ही चाहिये। मैं उस बात की तरफ नहीं जाना चाहता, जिस पर हम बहस नहीं कर सकते, मगर जो लोक सभा सेक्रेटेरियट का खर्च है वह अलग है। यह वह खर्च है जो कि बक्स, हाउसिंग तथा सप्लाय मिनिस्ट्री के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है और जिसके लिये इतने रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। यह सब इस तरह की चीजें हैं जिनसे पता चलता है कि सिर्फ प्रश्न यह नहीं है कि आप गांवों के लिये कुछ करना नहीं चाहते, इसलिये कि प्लैनिंग कमिशन के द्वारा

रुपया मंजूर नहीं किया गया है, बल्कि प्रश्न यह है कि जो रुपया दिया गया है, उसको आप वहां पय खर्च नहीं करना चाहते।

हर साल हम नानप्लैन्ड एक्स्पेंडिचर के नाम से इतना रुपया खर्च करते हैं जो कि गांवों में काम दे सकता था। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि सारी योजना में, जो आपका सारा काम करने का तरीका है, उसमें आपको परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा।

मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जो आपका एस्टेट आफिस है जिसमें आपने एक स्पेशल आफिसर मुकर्रर किया इस काम के लिये कि जितना रेंट बकाया पड़ा हुआ है उसकी वसूली वह करेगा, जब से वह स्पेशल आफिसर मुकर्रर किया गया है तब से उसने कितना रुपया वसूल करके दिया है और जब से वह मुकर्रर किया गया तब से बकाया की क्या हालत है। तब से बकाया बढ़ गया है या घट गया है। सारे का सारा काम जिस तरह से चल रहा है, उससे मैं समझता हूं कि रुपया खर्च हो जायेगा लेकिन काम कुछ नहीं होगा। इसलिये पूरे दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन होना चाहिये।

इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग की आपकी स्कीम है, उसमें गलतियां हैं। कोआपरेटिव हाउसिंग की स्कीम है, उसमें गलतियां हैं, फिर भी आप उसके लिये कुछ कर नहीं रहे हैं। यहां पर यह प्रश्न आता है और सब से बड़ी समस्या यह है कि आप शहरों के लिये भले ही कुछ कर दें, पर गांवों की हैसियत इस प्रकार की समझी जाती है जैसे कि उनका कोई पुरसां हाल नहीं है, उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं है। इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आप अपनी योजनाओं में मूलभूत परिवर्तन कीजिये। अगर पूरे तरीके से सब लोगों के लिये मकान नहीं बनवा सकते हैं तो शहर हो या गांव हो, जो लोग मकान बनवाना चाहते हैं उनके लिये आप जमीन की व्यवस्था करें। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि आज

भी ऐसे लोग गांवों में हैं जिनके पास न जमीन है और न झोंपड़ी है। वे दूसरों के मकानों में पड़े हुये हैं और उनकी कृपा पर निर्भर करते हैं। उनके लिये जमीन की व्यवस्था की जाये। इस तरह से आप बड़े बड़े शहरों में जमीन की व्यवस्था करें कि जिससे गरीब लोग प्लाट पाकर मकान बनवा सकें। उसी तरह से जब आप शहरों में इस तरह की व्यवस्था करें तो गांवों में भी यह व्यवस्था लागू करें कि जिनको जमीन की आवश्यकता हो, जो लोग मकान बनवाना चाहते हैं, अगर आप उनको पैसा नहीं दे सकते हैं, तो कम से कम उनको जमीन दीजिये। इससे बहुत आसानी हो जायेगी।

अन्त में मैं एक बात की तरफ ध्यान दिनाकर अपनी बात खत्म कर दूंगा। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि सारे देश में आप पक्की ईंट के या पत्थर के मकान बना दीजिये। यह कर पाना बड़ा मुश्किल है। इसलिये सबसे पहले कच्ची ईंटों के मकान बनाये जा सकते हैं, उसमें भी काम चल जायेगा, लेकिन इधर भी ध्यान नहीं है। आपकी हाउसिंग की समस्या जिस तरह से आप चल रहे हैं उस तरह से हल नहीं होगी। जितनी आबादी बढ़ रही है उतने मकान बनाने का इन्तजाम सरकार नहीं कर सकेगी।

मुझे याद है कि एक आपकी योजना थी दिल्ली से दूसरे जगहों को दफ्तर ले जाने की। इसके सम्बन्ध में तजवीज रखते ही कोई वजह बीच में आ जाती है, कोई न कोई ऐसी रूकावट पड़ जाती है जिससे जो दफ्तर आप दूसरी जगहों को ले जाना चाहते हैं वह जा नहीं पाते हैं मुल्क में बहुत से स्थान ऐसे हैं जहां पर जगह खाली पड़ी हुई है। जिनका उपयोग किया जा सकता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाय। दिल्ली शहर में बसे ही मकानों की किल्लत है और यहां से कुछ दफ्तर उन जगहों को चले जायें जहां पर स्थान खाली पड़े हैं इस प्रकार दिल्ली के खाली स्थान में और दफ्तर

रखे जा सकेंगे और राजधानी की मकानों की समस्या हल करने में सहायता मिलेगी।

Shri K. C. Reddy: Mr. Chairman, the debate that we have had yesterday and today on the demands of my Ministry has been very interesting and, if I may say so, very useful. Several hon. Members participated and certain important aspects of policy had been adverted to. They have also been not wanting a referring to certain detailed aspects of the working of the several departments under this Ministry. At the outset, I would like to offer my grateful thanks to such of those hon. Members who have been pleased to make complimentary references to the working of my Ministry, or to me or to my colleague individually or to the officers of my Ministry collectively. I value those complimentary references—not that I say we deserve them—as a token of their gesture of goodwill towards the working of this Ministry. At the same time, there have been very hard hitting criticisms regarding certain aspects. Certain criticisms of the usual kind, about the functioning of the CPWD, about the quality of the work and about the corruption prevailing in this department, etc.—which are hardy annuals—have been heard in the course of this debate.

Shri Mohan Swarup: In your opinion, are those criticisms wrong?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am coming to them. I am just stating a fact that that is an aspect of the criticism made by the hon. Members. If the hon. Member is somewhat patient he will know as to what my opinion or reaction is. I shall state them presently.

In the very nature of things, it is not possible for me, however much I may like, to deal with all the points raised here. I can only select a few, mainly questions relating to policy and if I have the time I will refer to certain instances which have been referred to. I would like to add at this stage itself, that if I fail to tackle or deal with any of the points re-

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ferred to by any hon. Member in the course of my remarks today, it is my intention to place a statement on the Table of the House, giving the opinion of my Ministry or the factual information, whatever it may be, in respect of the various cut motions that have been moved by the hon. Members or in respect of the points made by them in the course of their speeches.

My task has been greatly lightened by the intervention of my colleague, the Deputy Minister, who has advertised to various matters in respect of the departments he is dealing exclusively. He has referred to the various aspects about housing and the working of the explosives department. He has particularly dealt with the report of Mr. Surita and the action taken by the Government in respect of the recommendations. He has also referred to certain aspects about printing and stationery, to the working of the Ashoka Hotels and a few other matters. It is not necessary on my part to refer to those aspects to which he has referred with such clarity and sufficiency.

I would like, however, to dispose of, in the first instance, certain broad aspects in respect of housing policy. My hon. colleague, as I said, has dealt with the various schemes that are now being worked out under the auspices of this Ministry. He reviewed their progress and has made out a case that by and large the performance of my Ministry in respect of the implementation of these various schemes has been satisfactory.

15.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Against the reappraised allotment of Rs. 84 crores given to us for the various schemes of housing, by the end of the fourth year of this Plan period Rs. 56 crores have been spent and for the next year about Rs. 24 crores or Rs. 25 crores have been allotted in the State Budgets and the Central Budget, so much so by the

end of the Second Five Year Plan period nearly Rs. 80 crores—and I am hoping for the best that we would be in a position to say that all the Rs. 84 crores have been spent—would have been usefully utilised.

In respect of these schemes, as the House is aware, we have been able to introduce two or three new schemes in the course of the recent months, and if we take into account the amount spent on these schemes with the assistance of the Life Insurance Corporation—I am referring to the Middle-income Group Housing Scheme and the Government Employees' Rental Scheme—optimistically viewed, we may be able to exceed the provision of Rs. 84 crores which is mentioned as expenditure in the Second Five Year Plan period.

In this connection, I would like to say one or two things about housing. This is a very important national problem. As several hon. Members have pointed out, shelter is next only in importance to food and clothing. This has been said on many an occasion. So housing, in my humble opinion, should receive a high priority in our national activities, in our developmental activities. Of course, in the First Five Year Plan and also in the Second Five Year Plan we have had to give the topmost priority to production of food. Naturally, we had to give topmost priority to industry, heavy industry, small industry, medium-scale industry, cottage industry and to all other kinds of industrial development, so that production could go up, the national income might go up, the standard of living of our people might go up, more money might be put into the pockets of our people in order to help themselves by putting up better housing, for example, and so on and so forth. So, naturally, we have had to give a low priority in the scheme of things in the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan to housing.

Here, Sir, I would like to say what my experience was when I went to the Soviet Union in the year 1956. When I went there I tried to acquaint myself with the planned activities in that country. I had occasion to meet His Excellency, Mr. Mikoyan, who is at present the Deputy Prime Minister of that country. I asked him what progress they had made in respect of rural housing. We know that that country is in the midst of her sixth Five Year Plan or Seven Year Plan or something like that. They have had planned activity for over a period of 30 or 40 years. When I asked His Excellency Mr. Mikoyan about rural housing, he said that they have had no time to give priority attention to rural housing, for example, about which so many hon. Members have spoken during the course of this debate,—I will come to that presently—and he was pleased to say that during the earlier Plans they had to concentrate on food production, they had to concentrate on heavy industries, they had to concentrate on so many other things, and it was only in the current Seven Year Plan that they hoped to make an effective beginning in respect of rural housing. So, even in that country which is very Plan conscious, having completed five or six Plans, it is only in the later stages of national development that they could take up housing in a big scale, both in urban areas and with much more relevance in rural areas.

So, Sir, I would take this opportunity of putting in a powerful plea, a strong plea, that hereafter at least—we have now reached the “take-off” stages, as it is, in our economy—sufficient priority should be given to housing in respect of our national developmental activities. A time has come when we can no longer give this important national activity a low priority, and the sooner we realise this, in my humble opinion, the better it will be for the country and the people of this country.

One thing more I would like to say in this connection, speaking about the general aspect of housing. To what extent should this be confined to public sector? To what extent is it obligatory on the private sector to handle this great problem? It is true that in the First Five Year Plan we provided about Rs. 30 crores or Rs. 35 crores for housing, and out of that provision we were able to spend only about Rs. 18 crores or there-about. In the Second Five Year Plan, out of the Rs. 84 crores, as I have said, about Rs. 80 crores or Rs. 84 crores would be spent. In the Third Five Year Plan, according to present thinking, the provision is not likely to be more than Rs. 150 crores, that too with some amount of difficulty. These amounts, big as they may seem to be—Rs. 30 crores, Rs. 84 crores and Rs. 150 crores—are not going to touch the fringe of the housing problem in this country, neither urban nor rural. According to one computation, for five lakhs villages and 50 million houses at the rate of Rs. 500 per house we would require Rs. 2,500 crores. For urban housing, with the back-log of two million houses by 1961, in spite of our building activities the deficit will be 5 million or 6 million houses.

How is this problem going to be solved. If anyone here were to venture the opinion that we have to or we can solve this problem in the public sector, I mean, by the Government providing money for this purpose, I think we will be on a wrong track. So it seems to me that this problem can be tackled fully and comprehensively only by encouraging the private sector to build houses both in the rural areas and also in the urban areas.

It was against this background that I said that in the Second Five Year Plan the amount that had been conceived in respect of housing expenditure was to the tune of Rs. 1,000 crores three years ago. When I made a speech during the debate on the

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Demands for Grants relating to my Ministry I ventured to mentioned this figure of Rs. 1000 crores, and I was criticised that I was talking in the air. What I had in my mind was Rs. 1000 crores both in the public sector and in the private sector. This sum of Rs. 1000 crores has been very nearly spent during the Second Five Year Plan to build more than one million houses.

One thing I would like to say is this, that it is sometimes believed by hon. Members here and also elsewhere that about Rs. 100 crores is the amount that is being spent in the public sector. I would like to give certain facts to this House on the present occasion. It is not only about Rs. 100 crores that is spent by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply that contributes to the housing activities, the housing programmes even in the public sector. The Defence Ministry has got its own building programme, the Railway Ministry has got, the P & T Department has got, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has got, the Home Ministry has got its Harijan houses—grants to the extent of Rs. 8 crores to Rs. 10 crores per year—there are the industrial projects like the Chittaranjan factory, the Sindri factory, the steel plants at Rourkela and Bhilai and other industrial projects where also they spend money on building houses, the State Governments also spend money on housing programmes and so on. If we take all these various agencies—I have not mentioned all, I have mentioned only a few—the amount that is spent on housing in the public sector, according to a rough computation, during this year and during the Second Five Year Plan, has been to the tune of about Rs. 500 crores—say, Rs. 400 crores to Rs. 500 crores.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Certainly not

Shri K. C. Reddy: I can give the break-up of the figures.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We should like to have them.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am trying to collect them from the various Ministries. As I said, I am giving a very approximate figure which is about Rs. 400 crores to Rs. 500 crores. For example, during this year, I can say—it is for 1959-60—the amount has been somewhere near Rs. 65 crores to Rs. 70 crores. It is for one year.

Shri Tangamani: I believe it is for housing and not for other constructional activities such as buildings, etc.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am referring only to housing. And this amount of Rs. 60 crores to Rs. 70 crores during 1959-60 excludes the amount spent on industrial projects housing, such as in Rourkela, or Bhilai or whatever it is. So, during the second Five Year Plan period, the public sector expenditure on housing through various agencies has been to the tune of about Rs. 400 crores if not Rs. 500 crores. I am saying it approximately. In the private sector, it has been about Rs. 500 crores to Rs. 600 crores.

Let me say about the third Five Year Plan. In the third Five Year Plan also, while the amount provided for the public sector under the various Ministries or agencies will be about Rs. 300 crores to Rs. 400 crores, this Ministry will have only about Rs. 150 crores. In the private sector,—it is proposed to be provided—the amount for housing is about Rs. 1,000 crores. As against Rs. 4,000 crores to Rs. 7,000 crores for the private sector activities in the third Plan, Rs. 1,000 crores are intended to be spent on housing. So, out of about Rs. 4,000 crores for housing in the third Plan, Rs. 1,000 crores will be spent on housing in the private sector. So, it is against this background that we have to consider this problem of housing—what we are able to do, what we are not able to do and what is expected of us to be

done. All these things would have to be considered against this background and not against the restricted, narrow approach to this question, namely, against the background of Rs. 84 crores or Rs. 100 crores.

I was very happy indeed that several Members chose to speak on rural housing with an amount of feeling and also with conviction. I am a villager myself, if I may indulge in some autobiography. I have been born and bred up in a village, and if I may say so, after graduating in law I went and settled down in the village for a number of years and my heart is in the village.

Shri Mohan Swarup: And he has forgotten the village now.

Shri K. C. Reddy: No. I emphatically deny that, and the hon. Member who has interrupted does not know that I am more of a villager and that I am more interested in rural welfare perhaps than he. I yield to none in my love of the country-side or the rural parts and what little I have been able to do both in Mysore and here will be enough justification for the rather egotistic claim that I am making today. While speaking about rural affairs, in fact, my colleagues in my Ministry who are sitting there sometimes wonder as to why I speak of rural housing with so much passion and, if I may say so, sometimes with such extravagance. I have always pleaded with the officials in my Ministry, with the Planning Commission and at various other levels that something more should be done for rural housing and that too as early as possible. For example, an hon. Member made a plea for subsidy for rural housing and asked why subsidy should be given only for urban housing. I echo that question. I am convinced that we have got the help of the rural people for putting up houses. True it is that there must be a scheme and true it is that they have got to depend on their own resources mostly. True they have to

be given some incentives to be enabled to put up some savings also and then that saving should be ploughed into important and improved programmes. One of them will be the building of houses. I concede all that. But, at the same time, the State must come in and give some aid. So far as rural housing is concerned, one hon. Member said that we must provide houses for five lakh villages. I do not know how far it is feasible. But still, the suggestion is there.

About rural housing, I want to make one or two points on this occasion. As I have said before, what we have is only a pilot scheme. It is not a comprehensive scheme intended to offer rural housing facilities for all the people—50 million houses in the five lakh odd villages in our country. The scheme is intended to cover 5,000 villages. The very nature of the scheme is one that attracts the terminology or the description of a pilot scheme. It is intended to be done in such and such a manner that is prescribed, that is to say, remodeling the village, lay-out, etc., so that the other villagers may know what is happening elsewhere and then by and large try to do it themselves to the maximum extent possible. So, let us not confuse the issues—whether it be my hon. friend Shri P. R. Patel or Shri Keshava or Shri Maiti or any of the other hon. Members who have spoken on rural housing scheme. Some hon. Members have asked, and have calculated this way: if 5,000 villages are taken up through two five-year Plans how many ages will it take, and in which generation—our grandsons' generation or our great-grandsons' generation—all this will be done. I will answer the question. We are not thinking on those lines which the hon. Members are having in mind. But how are we going to solve this problem? We have got to solve this problem on the lines indicated by a few other hon. Members very briefly though. What is conceded so far as rural housing is concerned is this. I am thinking aloud, and I am not committing myself, because in all these

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matters we are to discuss these matters, and we have got to discuss these matters with various other authorities. The Planning Commission is there; the Finance Ministry is there; the other Ministries are there. The Parliament is here and the views of Parliament will have to be taken into account, and ultimately the Parliament has to approve or disapprove of any policy. I am thinking aloud when I say that we have to tackle this problem in this way: we have to provide lands to the people in those various villages if there is no sufficient site or if the village is very congested, and what we have to do is to acquire land and develop it and make it available for the people. This applies to urban areas also.

Secondly, we have to provide the people with a certain amount of help by way of loans or material, such as tiles, etc. Then, we will have the rest to the people. That is how some schemes have proved a success. For example, in Mysore the State from which I come it was like that, and in Punjab, as Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava said, it was done like that. So, we have got to think on certain lines of that nature. I do not say that we cannot think of improvement of the existing houses. That can be done in the villages where the buildings are of a substantial nature.

Another matter to which I should like to make a reference in this connection is the subsidy aspect. It is true that subsidy is given in the case of industrial housing; it is true that subsidy is given in the case of slum clearance schemes. In the case of rural housing, it is not as if subsidy is altogether absent. How it is not altogether absent, I shall explain presently. So far as the environmental work is concerned, what we do is this. As regards the drainage, sewerage or the formation of proper sites, etc., now, 50 per cent of the cost is met by the community development administration, as the House may be

aware, and the other 50 per cent is expected to be met by the village panchayat or the local body, so much so that so far as the preparation of the site and the provision of drainage and other amenities such as sanitary arrangements, etc., are concerned, they are provided now either by the State or by the local body but not by the villages themselves. To that extent it may be claimed that there is an element of subsidy. But to what extent it can be improved, it can be enhanced, within the limitations that we have—financial or otherwise—are matters which require very, very careful thought.

So, with regard to rural housing, I have disclosed how my mind is working, and I hope it will be possible to evolve a scheme which will be satisfactory in the years ahead of us. Even in the third Plan, what we are thinking of is not so much in terms of money that will be allotted for rural housing or urban housing. The plan will broadly indicate the lines on which we have to proceed and we have to find out the best method which we have got to follow, in order to solve this very important problem including rural housing.

Industrial housing has received some amount of attention at the hands of the Government. Certain suggestions were made to improve the working of the industrial housing scheme and they will be borne in mind. In this connection, my hon. friend Shri Tangamani who opened this debate wanted a little more dynamism on the part of the Minister. He was good enough to give a good hit for my being courteous, but he wanted to introduce a little more dynamism. I entirely agree that not only a little more dynamism, but a good deal more of dynamism is required to be introduced not only into the working of my Ministry, but of all departments of the Government of India and if I may say so, in the functioning of the Parliament as well. But

how to introduce that dynamism, at what point to introduce it at what point Parliament itself can help us in adopting a policy of dynamism, that is all a matter for discussion in the lobby or on convenient occasions.

He asked very prominently about the withdrawal from the provident fund of the industrial workers in order to make the 10 per cent contribution that they have got to make. He knows my difficulties. He has shared my difficulties and I have shared his difficulties. But the important fact to be remembered is that it is not this Ministry that passed the order about the withdrawal from the provident fund. It was the responsibility of some other Ministry. So, for the responsibility; of some other Ministry not having been discharged at the appropriate time, if you are to ask for my head, you are doing the wrong thing and it is unjustified. I do not want to go more into that. We have already undertaken a case study of this question in the Organisation and Methods Division as to why it is that in spite of our best efforts, nearly a year had to be taken before the order could be issued. The results of that case study will reveal to us the lines on which we have to tackle the administrative problem and the delays that occur in the working of the various departments of the Government of India. It is now one of the most important problems facing the administration and the country as a whole.

Shri Tangamani referred to the co-operative building activities. I would like to say straightaway that we are all for it. But unfortunately, many co-operative societies have not come forward to take up this programme. It is the same in connection with the execution of works in CPWD also. A reference was made that co-operative societies should be encouraged more and more. Who says, no? We would like to encourage more and more co-operative societies, but our experience has been—as I inter-

rupted when the hon. Member was speaking—not many co-operative societies with the necessary equipment, necessary knowledge and know-how as to how things can be done are coming forward. It is true that 28 societies have registered themselves in Delhi—co-operative building societies. I am not criticising them, but hardly very few of them have got the necessary equipment or the experience or knowledge of doing things. Merely because some day I make a statement that co-operatives should be encouraged in building activities, people get together and register co-operative societies, knowing next to nothing about building. Are we to entrust the works to them and take the risk of the works not being executed and our offices being flooded with applications? They will say, give us the money; give us the advance and implements; give us this and that; otherwise, we cannot execute the works. So, we cannot deal with these matters in that way. I would like to conclude this particular matter by saying that if and when good co-operative societies come forward for executing either CPWD works or taking up housing activities, we will give all possible encouragement.

In fact, one of the most important and vital approaches of the Ministry and the Government as a whole is, the present Government has declared from the house-tops as a matter of policy the encouragement of co-operative societies, whether in the field of agriculture, industry, housing or any other national activity. Co-operative commonwealth has been declared to be the ideal for which this Government is string for.

I would like to say a word about slum clearance, and the relationship that ought to subsist between the Centre and the States. Shri Keshava, who comes from the State from which I come, who is a very enthusiastic man and who was also the Mayor of the Corporation and these slums were under his charge in Bangalore, said

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something which touched me the raw. He said, nothing has been done about slum clearance, although there are good public relations and men are hospitable and courteous. . . .

Shri Keshava: Was I not stating the truth?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Half truth which is more dangerous than untruth. *Suppressio veri, suggestio falsi* is something which I cannot appreciate.

What can I do? We called a meeting of the State Governments and we have given them the power of sanction. They need not send the schemes to us for sanction. We have given them financial facilities. Every month we go on advancing to them one-twelfth of the allotment we have made for house-building activities. We give them technical guidance and all possible help. What more can we do? We meet the Ministers and officials of the State Government. Our officers go there; my colleague goes there and I go there. We go on writing letters consuming stationery, when there is paper scarcity. We do all this; what more can we do?

He suggested a thing which is unacceptable. He said, we have got to pull up the State Governments, take over control and do it ourselves. That is a very revolutionary suggestion, which I am sure the State from which he comes, will discard the moment it is made. He knows an occasion 10 years ago when the Central Government gave a directive to a State Government—I would not mention the State—and the State Government decided to resign rather than accept that directive and obey.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): It was you.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Therefore, this is a matter in which directive should not be given by the Central Government to the State Government.

Shri Basappa: We are proud of you for having taken that stand.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I did not mention that it was myself. This is a matter in respect of which we have to be wary. The cry is for decentralisation. The complaint is we are over-centralising matters. In such a context, my friend has the temerity or the bravado to suggest that we take over control and do everything from the Centre. It is not acceptable to me.

A query was made by Shri Tangamani as to why the recommendations of the Housing Ministers' conference are not being implemented. I have not got the time to give the statistics. I would content myself by saying that most of the recommendations have been accepted and decisions have been reached and implemented. With respect to two or three controversial issues,—one or two of them were referred to by my hon. colleague—I am not able to go into details for lack of time; but by and large, I can say most of these recommendations have been accepted and acted upon.

There again, it is not this Ministry that can take decisions then and there and issue orders. We have got to discuss the matter with the Planning Commission, with the Finance Ministry, the C. & I. Ministry, etc. and several viewpoints will have to be given consideration. It is only after all these processes have been gone through—what we call processing in administration—that we can decide and issue any notification in respect of any recommendation of the Housing Ministers' Conference.

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): Does he suggest that other Ministries make undue delays?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am not blaming any Ministry. In respect of certain matters for which my Ministry is responsible, for reasons known to me, we are not able to come up to the expectations of the other Ministries and

do something quickly then and there. These are incidental in the course of administration. I am merely pointing out the general aspect. I do not want to blame any Ministry nor will I accept any blame if it is made by other Ministries against my Ministry. That is the general position. Without justification one should not make out allegations though, of course, one has to point out the defects.

I have taken enough time on housing and I have referred to certain broad aspects of policy. I can only say this, that during the Third Five Year Plan we hope, with the money given to us, through the efforts of the governmental agencies and through the efforts of the private sector, with the material position becoming easy—I am referring to steel and cement—and with the introduction of the Act for the acquisition of land, which we have introduced only recently—with making allotments to the State Governments, the land being made available, the material being made available more easily, designs being distributed in large number to the people who want to build houses, with all these facilities, it may be possible for us to show appreciable results in the Third Plan, so far as housing is concerned.

I now come to the CPWD, the star Department of my Ministry, if I may say so. The poor CPWD is the Cinderella of my Ministry, the Cinderella of the country, if I may say so. They toil and moil and put up some very good buildings. They have put up some excellent buildings. The aviation tracks and so on which make the planes work are constructed by them. They put up roads on which the motors travel. They put up houses. They have put up the Parliament House on which we are now sitting and carrying on our work. They have done very good things. I do not want to give you a list of what they have done.

Take the Chambal bridge, to which reference was made by Shri Mohan

Swarup. The highest authority in the land has stated that is a very graceful and very fine bridge, the only one of its kind in the east, done in record time. Because a particular section officer or someone else has a grievance—I do not want to characterise him as anything bad—he has an axe to grind, if I may say so, and he takes cudgels against others and points out defects in the working of other people, though there are defects in his own working for which he is now being charge-sheeted, one should not come to the conclusion that the whole thing is wrong and all the offices are corrupt, and the quality of the work is poor. The hon. Member, Shri Mohan Swarup, referred to Asif-ud-Daula or some one else, whose business was to build houses, demolish them, build them again and again demolish them. I do not know whether he dreams about these things when he sleeps in the night.

Shri Mohan Swarup: When replying to a question in this House that there were some defects and that there were some cases of corruption, you yourself admitted this fact.

Shri K. C. Reddy: There is no time for me to go into the details. Even if I had accepted that there are some defects, there are some cases of corruption, it does not mean that the hon. Members should be carried away by the information given by the very officer against whom complaint for bad work is still pending. I do not want to go into the details. By and large, the Chambal bridge is the finest show piece for which the CPWD can take due credit.

So also the Jawahar tunnel, which connects Jammu with Srinagar. What a wonderful piece of work it is. Then there are the Udampur road, NEFA road, construction work in Bhutan and so and so forth. I can give any number of instances.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Bannihal tunnel.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Then there is the Wazirabad barrage which was constructed in 8 to 10 months' time, which now ensures water supply to Delhi. There is the Vigyan Bhawan, constructed in record time of 10 to 11 months. There is the Ashoka Hotel which was constructed, though not by us under our control, and so many other buildings. They are such fine pieces of workmanship. I can give you a long list which will take ten minutes or more. The CPWD has really done very good work for which Parliament and the country will have to give them a good word. But it is not said.

I have been so many years in the State Administration and in the Central administration and I have listened to criticisms of PWD. I am glad that the ex-Chief Minister of another State, Andhra, is here. Everywhere, both the PWD and the CPWD are attacked and attacked, which is not fair. Is it fair? It is not fair. And when I say this it is not as if I am oblivious of certain defects of the CPWD or, for the matter of that, of the PWD or, for the matter of that, of the MES or other construction agencies of the various departments of the Government of India. The very nature of the work is such that it is susceptible to certain malpractices. That is a point which we have got to remember. The very nature of the work is such. So, I should not be misunderstood when I say that some of these defects can be removed ultimately and in the long run by proper measures taken in the schools, in the factories, in the country as a whole by seeing that the morale of the citizens is improved from its present level. That is the ultimate solution. But that does not mean again that till that happens we should close our eyes to certain defects which are there current in the department.

I would like to say in this connection that I am a very strong critic of the CPWD in my own Ministry. I even sometimes wonder whether my CPWD colleagues, from the Chief Engineer down to the section officer,

whether they have misunderstood me or my motives for sometimes I make them sit up by speaking very strongly, and by showing my anger, saying "This you have not done, that you have done, this you should not have done or that you should have done". I am quite sure that that my colleagues have not misunderstood me. I am quite sure that they are doing their utmost to improve matters. Only the other day I had occasion to find one or two matters on which I felt strongly and I brought them to the notice of the officers concerned and now they are taking action to set right the defects which had come to my notice and on which I felt so strongly. That is all in the game. But should those workers not have some fairplay?

I think one hon. Member said that it is the popular estimate. I find that he is now sitting in the Treasury Benches, Shri Radha Raman. He said it is the popular estimate. What? That only 60 to 70 per cent. is spent in the buildings and the other 30 to 40 goes into the pockets of the engineers and others. I do not know how such a statement can be made. May be in one case it is true.

Shri Mohan Swarup: It is quite true.

Shri Radha Raman: That is quite common, and it is the common talk.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I can understand common talk. But with all humility I must say that I cannot appreciate a Member of Parliament speaking like that.

Shri Mohan Swarup: I can prove it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member had proof too. But he thought he would be protected if he made that remark here.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I think at one place he said that only 50 per cent. is spent and the other 50 per cent. goes into the pocket of some people. I think I must submit that I did not expect this from my hon. friend, Shri Radha Raman, whom I know very well and who knows me very well.

This is the sort of exaggeration which they call terminological inexactitude.

Shri Mohan Swarup: It is true and it is not an exaggeration.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I heard the hon. Member patiently when he made devastating remarks about the working of my Ministry. Now why not he sit calmly and listen to the home-truths from me? To say that corruption is rampant in every nook and corner of this department is not a thing which I am prepared to accept. There is corruption, I know. It is not my case that there is no corruption in the CPWD, as indeed no one can say that there is any department of the Government of India where there is no corruption.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Poor argument.

Shri K. C. Reddy: That is a different matter. It is there in every department of the Government. As in all other departments, we are taking all possible steps in order to control and remove this evil of corruption from the body politic. There is the Central Vigilance Department of the Government of India located in the Ministry of Home Affairs, who are in over all charge of controlling this evil in our country and in each Ministry there is a unit. In my Ministry also there is a high-powered Vigilance Unit. It will take me a long time to narrate the functioning of this unit, how it functions etc. It will take about 15 minutes or even half an hour if I am to give a correct picture, a complete picture of their working. I have got all the facts about the number of complaints received, how they have been dealt with, how they have been processed and how they have ended in. I do not want to tire the House by giving all those details, which are in the administration report and also in other documents. But the point which I want to make is this. We are trying our utmost, by all possible means, to control this evil.

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I would like to say that in the higher rungs of the department there is no corruption. Broadly speaking, there is no corruption there according to the testimony and the evidence that has been given by others. It is only in the lower rungs that there is found corruption. We have got to control it and we have got to take note of it. We have to take every possible step in order to wipe out this evil.

I would like to share with the hon. Members some information as to how we have dealt with some people. But as I said, I have no time and I will circulate a note regarding that subject for the information of the hon. Members. Before leaving this subject, I would like to make an appeal to the hon. Members that it is no use making broad and wild allegations. I mean to say it serves no useful purpose except to the extent of whipping us to be more careful to see that the incidence of this evil is minimised. But if in addition to these general statements and general criticisms the hon. Members give us in confidence at least one case each along with the documents and with such information as they may have, I think, it will help us more and I welcome it.

Shri Mohan Swarup: I will give you hundreds of instances but I fear nothing will be done.

Shri K. C. Reddy: That is wrong again, if I may say so. We will do everything that is necessary to investigate any complaint that is received in my Ministry. We do not even ignore anonymous letters. Sometimes anonymous letters contain more truth than what is contained in signed letters. We do not ignore anonymous letters. We enter into even anonymous complaints that come to the Ministry though it is the rule of the Government that anonymous letters should be ignored. So, if any hon. Member gives us a case of corruption, I can assure the hon. Members individually

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and the House collectively that we will leave no stone unturned to find out the truth and punish the culprit. Let there be no doubt about it. All of us here, the Government and the Parliament, want to have a clean administration and clean departments. In a general way, the matter has been referred to by the Prime Minister. I do not want to refer to it now. I will confine myself only to what is happening in my Ministry. I can only say that we will do everything possible to eradicate this corruption. I do not know what will be the reaction of others if I put forward a proposal. I think, the time has come when we have to appoint a committee in order to go into the details as to how this corruption takes place, who receives the bribe, why and under what circumstances, etc.—detailed probing into all that. I think, the time has come and we have to do it. I am thinking on the lines of instituting an appropriate committee. What is the use of making general observations and criticisms? We may have a sort of technical expert committee, maybe consisting of some Members of Parliament, who can put their fingers on the spot, as it were, how the bribe is offered, where it is offered, how it is received, what are the results of such transactions, how they manifest themselves in the quality of work and all that. I am thinking of appointing a Committee for this purpose. I am not committing myself. I am not making a statement that I am going to appoint the committee. I would like to give my utmost consideration in the months ahead of us.

Now, Sir, much has been said about the delay in the execution of the works. I am one of those who believe that so far as C.P.W.D. is concerned they should have some broad principles always before their mind's eye—not only C.P.W.D. but other departments also. As the Finance Minister said at some meeting the other day, the broad principles are: minimum cost, minimum time, simplicity and

beauty in designs. These are some of the broad principles which the C.P.W.D. should keep before their mind's eye.

So far as the cost is concerned, we are trying to economise in and to bring down the cost of construction not only as regards the CPWD works but all construction works in the country done through the various departments and agencies including project buildings. On a rough computation, during the First and Second Five Year Plans out of Rs. 10,000 crores we spent on construction about Rs. 3,000 crores to Rs. 4,000 crores, nearly 20 per cent. if not 25 per cent. according to a rough computation. Again, according to rough computation even if 10 per cent, if not 20 per cent, they say, is possible and even if 10 per cent. economy is brought about in the cost of construction, it will mean a saving of four figures, I do not know, about Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000 crores. I am not giving the exact figure. I am just indicating the possibilities.

So we are doing everything in our power in order to find out at what all points we can do something to bring down the cost of construction.

Regarding material, it will not be necessary to use steel and cement for all purposes. His Excellency, Mr. Khrushchev, the Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, said the other day when he went to Bhillai that it is the age of ferro-concrete. There is no need to go in for steel and cement for all purposes. Ferro-concrete has immense possibilities. We have to realise that and go in for it more and more. Of course, we cannot take a risk. We cannot take a leap in the dark, as it were, but wherever possible, we have to go in for ferro-concrete. We have to use local materials. It may be bamboo or it may be some other material. It may be reeds, whatever it may be, we have to use local materials. We have to work and treat the mud walls with water-proofing and so on

and so forth. We have to use all local materials avoiding critical and costly materials as far as possible.

Then we have specifications, land utilisation, increasing the ratio of the carpet area to the plinth area and so many other things of which the National Buildings Organisation is seized. We have made available the information that has been collected by the National Buildings Organisation after considerable research and have circulated it to the State Governments. We have forwarded that material to the various construction agencies and, of course, to the CPWD.

Then, delay in the payment of bills, in the return of security deposits and in the return of earnest money are all again reflected in higher tenders. Higher tenders mean more cost. It is a vicious circle. In order to tackle all these problems the National Buildings Organisation has been giving its constant attention. The department itself is giving its attention to this. We have meetings with the contractors on more than one occasion every year. We meet the contractors to find out their difficulties and ask them why the tender rates are high. They give us the reasons for such a phenomenon. Then we try to go into them and to remove some of these bottlenecks and other things in order to bring down the cost of construction. We are giving constant attention to this. In this matter, again I am prepared to circulate a detailed note to hon. Members of Parliament showing in what all directions we have tried to bring down the cost of construction.

An Hon. Member: How many detailed notes?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Then I come to quality. An hon. Member said that the moment the buildings are constructed cracks appear and the buildings fall down etc. Maybe, it has happened in one or two cases. Maybe, the hon. Member has seen such

a phenomenon in one or two cases. I do not say 'no'. I have myself come across a case where two years after construction the building developed cracks. But I have seen 99 other cases where it has not happened so. Wherever, as a result of the labours of the CTE, we have found that there have been some defects somewhere, that there have been some overpayment somewhere or whatever other irregularity that might have taken place, we have taken action and taken it ruthlessly, if I may say so.

There is a canard going about that the CTE's recommendations are sometimes slighted or are ignored. It is not a fact. The CTE is independent of the CPWD. The Chief Technical Examiner does the technical audit of the construction of buildings. He is an officer who is expected to do certain things in respect of the works of the CPWD. He has got to test check so many things—the tenders, the construction, the materials used and so on and so forth. In the administrative report we have given all details as to how this work has been carried out by the CTE.

In this connection, I would like to say one thing in regard to the point to which reference was made by my hon. friend Shri Mohan Swarup. He quoted the CTE to say that out of the works inspected by him, 70 per cent were defective, and in 30 per cent of the cases, there was over-payment or something like that. And he was not talking on his own, but he quoted the Report of the Public Accounts Committee. I have got this matter enquired into. I requested the CTE to let me know what the real position was. The real position was that he was asked to give percentages, in spite of the fact that he said that giving percentages in a thing of this kind would not be a correct approach to the question. For most of the defects are of a minor nature, some bolt here, or some nut there or something else somewhere, all of which,

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if added up, will come to a very high percentage. If you take only the major defects, the percentage will not be so much as the percentage that you ultimately arrive at if you have to give the overall percentage. He said, that if we took all the minor things also into account, the defect may be reaching up to that percentage, but if we take only the major defects, certainly, it will not come up to that percentage.

Secondly, the other aspect is this. He selects only such works where he has got a reasonable suspicion that something is wrong. He does not select all works. Then, if you take the statement of the CTE before the Public Accounts Committee, you have to take equally also the statement that he himself makes in explaining that statement of his before the Public Accounts Committee. Why should you want to accept only one statement and reject another? I cannot understand that, unless it be that you want not to be fair about it. The CTE himself has told me,—and I have got it in writing here; he has sent a note to me to say—that he takes up only such cases where he has got a reasonable suspicion that something is wrong, in addition, of course, to some other normal items.

It is these two factors that go to explain the percentages that he had referred to before the Public Accounts Committee. So, let us not draw a general conclusion and say that according to the CTE himself, 70 per cent of the construction works of the CPWD are all defective. That is not a fact, and that cannot be; that is not a genuine or sustainable inference from what the CTE has said before the Public Accounts Committee.

Regarding quality, it was only a few months ago that I requested the Members of the consultative committee of Parliament to go round and see the works that are now being executed in Delhi, in the 1100-acre colony and so on. The Members who

went there and saw the works in execution came and reported to me that the works were of a very high quality. Other works in the past may have shown some defects here and there, but that is not to be seen now, and they said that the works now under execution are of a very high quality. It is a matter on which my chief engineer can legitimately congratulate himself. I can see him from here, he is blushing about it. Quality is important, but at the same time,.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Any officials in the gallery cannot be taken notice of here.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am sorry.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: This is not the only occasion, the hon. Minister has been making references to the officials several times during the course of his speech; this is something very unusual.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Why should he not do so? After all, officials are also part of the Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. It is not for any hon. Member to decide whether he should do it or not. I had said that the officials in the officials' gallery need not be noticed, and no mention will be made of them in this manner.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I shall close my eyes to their presence.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: References should not be made by pointing to them. Other references can be made about them.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I note your guidance, and I shall abide by your direction.

The point is this. It is not unusual to refer to the good work of the officials in the administrative structure.

In fact, I have noticed on past occasions Ministers speaking in a general sort of way that much of the work that they have been able to do, for which they claim credit, is due to the efforts and the earnest and devoted labours of the officers who man our administration. Incidentally, I may say that much of the complimentary references made to me by a few members is all traceable or is due to the devoted work of the officers of my Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I did not object to such a brief reference being made about their work. That is all right.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I would like to say a word about the contract system, to which so much reference has been made here from time to time. It has been suggested that the system should be abolished and replaced by some other system, the labour co-operative system or the departmental system of work. On previous occasions, I have dealt with this question at great length, and I do not want to take the time of the House. I have already exceeded my time limit by 15 minutes and I shall have to take another 15 minutes with your permission. So I do not want to go into details. I only want to say that the Kasturbhai Lalbhai Committee which went into this question recommended that it is not possible to dispense with the contract system altogether. Also, we are not justified in saying that as a general rule replacement of the contract system by the departmental system will invariably result in reduced cost. Why? I am not in a position to say.....

Pandit J. P. Jyotishi: Why not give it to co-operatives?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am not in a position to explain it now at great length. We can discuss it at some other occasion. But the broad conclusion not only of my Ministry, but also of the MES which went into this question, and the Wanchoo Committee which went into this question and

made certain recommendations, and also of the Railways, and certain other agencies, is that we have not reached the stage when the contract system can be replaced wholesale by the departmental system or any other system. But what can be done now and is proposed to be done by us is that in addition to the contractors' agency—which has got its drawbacks and defects which have got to be removed; and we are trying to remove these—complementary to the contractors' agency, we can rely more and more on the other two agencies namely the buliding co-operative societies and departmental agencies. It is our intention to have recourse more and more to the co-operative system, giving the work to good co-operative societies, which can be expected to deliver the goods. We are now entrusting some work to the Bharat Sevak Samaj. Incidentally, I may say that the statement made by one hon. Member that the Bharat Sevak Samaj was able to do the work at 50 per cent of the cost is not correct. The work has been given to them on the scheduled rate basis and not at 50 per cent less or anything like that. They are doing good work and I would like to say a good word about them on this occasion.

Shri Keshava: The work that is done at Bangalore may be entrusted to them.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I do not know if my hon. friend is the President of the Bharat Sevak Samaj. I shall try to contact the President of the Bharat Sevak Samaj through the Mysore Government and the Bangalore Corporation and see if it cannot be given to them.

An Hon. Member: Some work may be given to the Sadhu Samaj also.

Shri K. C. Reddy: So far as co-operatives are concerned, as I said before, we would like to give every possible encouragement to co-operative societies. But they have to improve their resources and they must

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have sufficient know-how in order that we may be in a position to entrust works to them with a reasonable measure of confidence that they will be able to deliver the goods.

My hon. colleague has already referred to the Department of Explosives and I would not like to take more time of the House on that at the present stage.

It is a matter of gratification that the Asoka Hotels have done very well in recent months, though during the last 2½ years the working of the Hotels resulted in losses. May I say that this is natural in the initial years of any hotel undertaking? This is the experience all over the world. No hotel has begun to pay within a period of three or four years anywhere in the world. One hotel in the private sector in Bombay took about 15 years before it could declare a dividend.

It is 2½ years since the Asoka Hotels started functioning. Incidentally, I may say that it was a private sector lame duck which we had to take over and construct the building. The building was put up in record time. Even when the building was half-way through, we started hotel activities. My hon. colleague has already stated that during the first two years the results obtained were after providing for all kinds of appropriation obligatory under the company law—depreciation, development rebate, interest at 5 per cent payable to Government by the Hotels and so on. During the period from September 1958 to March 1959—this period we had to adopt because we wanted to change the year of the Hotel from the previous year to the fiscal year, that is from April to March—during this half year—the Report for which has been laid on the Table of the House—it resulted in a loss of about Rs. 2 lakhs, after making provision for all appropriations. The House must have been glad to hear from my hon. colleague that the results of the working of the Hotel for 1959-60 is likely to

result in a net profit of Rs. 8,75,000, after providing for all appropriations obligatory and otherwise. This is something of which we may feel happy. And, let us all hope that the Hotel will do even better and that the Hotel will cease to import the few things they are importing from abroad and for which they are asking for foreign exchange. I hope the service will improve and it will be possible to bring down the charges also, though it will be too optimistic to expect such things to happen. (Interruption).

Shri Basappa: Fifty per cent of it is not occupied.

Shri K. C. Reddy: An hon. Member of Parliament is asking me the question whether 50 per cent of the Hotel is not occupied. It is choke-full and it has been our experience in recent months.

Shri Basappa: Average in the year?

Shri Radha Raman: Now, it has gone up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. (Interruptions.) If there are too many interruptions some will have to be left out.

Shri K. C. Reddy: The occupancy has steadily gone up. I would like to assure hon. Members that there are no indications that there will be any recession so far as occupancy is concerned. It has done very well now.

So also the Hindustan Housing Factory. It has done well and we expect to introduce some changes as a result of which it will do better. (Interruptions.)

Sir, may I take a few minutes more of the House and refer to certain problems regarding accommodation? Several references have been made. It has been said that we are wasting money on palatial buildings etc., and rural housing is being neglected, and

so on and so forth. So, I would like to state in a nut-shell the present position so far as accommodation is concerned, in Delhi only. I do not want to refer to the position of Bombay, Calcutta and other places in the country. Out of 42 lakhs of sq. ft. required for office accommodation in Delhi we have got accommodation—permanent building accommodation—only to the extent of 12 lakhs to 13 lakhs sq. ft, about one-third. And, about half of this accommodation is accounted for by the hutments which were constructed about 15 or 16 years ago, the wartime hutments, whose life was over long ago. The maintenance of those have become very prohibitive. We are obliged to carry on half the activities of the Government of India in these hutments whose life was over long ago. And, unless we replace them and replace them in a measurable distance of time, there is the risk and danger—I would like to share my apprehensions with Parliament—there is the risk and danger that within 5 to 7 years, unless all these wartime hutments are demolished and permanent structures are put up in their places, we will be in an unhappy position. In spite of our best efforts for shifting offices from Delhi to other places—and I do not want to refer to that here though we have succeeded in shifting some offices from Delhi to other places and one lakh of sq. ft. of office accommodation has been released thereby—unless we go in for a reasonably developed construction programme in Delhi, in a period of 5 or 6 years, if we do not execute that programme, we will be in a bad way. Government have taken note of this. That is so far as office accommodation is concerned. If any hon. Member thinks that we are wasting money by putting up two or three multi-storeyed buildings, I venture to say that he is entirely mistaken. We are not wasting on these buildings. As I said earlier....

Shri Mohan Swarup: The difficulty is you are demolishing good buildings.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri K. C. Reddy: The ratio of the covered area to the plinth area is the highest in any country. It is 60 to 65 per cent. We give importance to the functional aspects of these rather than to architectural or other aspects of these buildings. We are keeping all these things in view. I would say in this connection that the amounts spent by the C.P.W.D. on these multi-storeyed buildings have been spent well. A representative team presided over by my colleague Mr. Patil has made a report. They have said that the buildings put up by the C.P.W.D. are among the cheapest in the country compared to the other buildings in the country.

So far as residential accommodation is concerned, I do not want to go into the details but I must refer to one aspect which has been referred to by several hon. Members. The charge was that we were spending more money to put up residential units for people in the higher salary category and not helping the lower category people. Now, 28,000 tenements were built since the First Plan up-to-date. Out of 28,000, 22,760 are for officers who are drawing salaries below Rs. 250. The break-up of this 22,760 is as follows: 3,740 F type quarters for officers drawing Rs. 150—250; 10,348 G type quarters for people drawing Rs. 55—150 and 8,672 H type quarters for class IV and work-charged staff.

Reference was made to the upgrading of the houses in certain areas. Upgrading also was resorted to only with a view to make money available to build more houses for the lower category staff so that the higher category people were put in upgraded houses which were previously of a lower grade. Incidentally, a suspicion was expressed that because of the upgrading, people had been called up to pay higher rents. It is not so. In no case where a house has been upgraded and a person had been made to shift, has the rent bill gone up. It

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was not done with a view to earn more money. It was done with a view to give the higher salary category people upgraded houses rather than building new houses for them, so that the amount thus released could be utilised for putting up structures for the lower category of people. So, I think it will not be just on the part of any hon. Member to say that we have ignored the needs of the lower category people. There may be a leeway to be made up and more houses will have to be built. Our target of satisfaction in Delhi is 80 per cent; in other places, it is less. Reaching this target of satisfaction depends upon how much money we will be able to provide in the Third Plan for the construction programme—both office and residential. I hope it will be possible for the planners to provide for the amount we have asked for this purpose the Third Plan. When it is done, it may be possible for us to meet half-way or a little more than half-way the problem of accommodation.

One word about the D.G.S.D. Shri Tangamani referred to this department and said that it should be a foreign exchange saving department. What he meant was that we must indent more and more indigenous goods. We have to curtail our indenting for foreign goods wherever we can. We have to place orders on indigenous manufacturers or the Indian agents of foreign manufacturers. That is the policy we have adopted. We are doing all in our power to pursue that policy to the bitter end, if I may use that expression. I have figures with me but I have no time to quote them. Some figures have been given in the annual report and some more are there which I will be ready to place at the disposal of any hon. Member. The value of imported articles, when compared to the indigenous value, has come down very appreciably. We give price preference. We have a progress wing in the department under which we provide all the necessary facilities to

the manufacturers to manufacture such articles not hitherto manufactured in the country. We have got various committees on which several ministries and departments are represented. The main responsibility, the main duty of these committees is to find out which are the articles that are now being imported, which of them we could manufacture ourselves, what facilities have to be given to manufacture such articles and so on and so forth. This is a programme which we are steadily and resolutely following with good results, and I think in the next two or three years—our industrialisation tempo is bound to go up during the Third Five Year Plan—our industrialisation will reach such a degree, such a level that we will be in a position to dispense with the import of several articles which we are now importing.

Some reference was made to sleepers and some other railway requirements. It was said that certain things were not done. My attention was drawn to a reference to this matter in the report of the Public Accounts Committee and also in the report of the Estimates Committee—I think it was Shri Mohan Swarup, again, who referred to it. There is some misconception, some misapprehension. I am sorry I have not got the time to read out a note which explains the position, but, by and large, I would like to say by way of conclusion, by way of a finding—I am not giving the reason—that in this matter the D.G.S. & D., is not to blame. They have carried out their part, their obligatory duty in this connection. Their inspection department and other wings have carried out their duties. If there has been any loss, the loss has been only very slight, and if any improvements in this matter have got to be registered it should be at the instance of the Ministry for whom we are functioning as agents, namely, the Railway Ministry or, in some cases, the Defence Ministry. Either the Railway Ministry or the Defence Ministry who are our principals—the D.G.S. & D. is only an

agency—have to do it. If they want to order articles of a special specification, it is our duty to execute that order. We are sometimes placed in an embarrassing position. If the indent has not been quite proper, if the specifications prescribed are not to our satisfaction, even then we have to carry out that order. If some results follow out of that, it is not merely the responsibility of the D.G.S. & D., but it is the collective responsibility of the Government of India as a whole, including the other ministries which come into the picture.

Well, Sir, I have taken a lot of time. As I said in the beginning, there are several points to which I would have liked to give a reply. I have got the information ready with me. As I indicated in the beginning itself, it is my intention and it will be my endeavour to place a statement on the Table of the House giving the factual information and our reactions to all the points that have been made by various other hon. Members and to which neither myself nor my colleague has been able to refer. We will cover all those points and place a statement on the Table of the House in due course as early as possible.

Sir, I am grateful for the patience with which this honourable House has listened to my remarks. This Ministry has got the fullest co-operation and, as I have said, this Ministry has got the goodwill of this House, and I hope we will continue to deserve that goodwill in the future as well.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Am I required to put any cut motion separately to the vote of the House?

Shri Tangamani: Sir, cut motion No. 1,795 may be put separately.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100. (Failure to carry out recommendations of the Advisory Committee on slum clearance.)" (1795)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sure every hon. Member is in his own seat, and remembers the working of the apparatus. I would not take note of any negligence in the proper use of the apparatus.

The Lok Sabha divided: Ayes 24; Noes 86.

Division No. 6]

AYES

16:36 hrs.

Assar, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Beck, Shri Ignace
Bhanja Deo, Shri
Bharucha, Shri Naushir
Ghosal, Shri Aurobindo
Ghose, Shri Bimal
Ghose, Shri Subiman

Kar, Shri Prabhat
Kodiyar, Shri
Mahanty, Shri
Majhi, Shri R. C.
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Mullick, Shri B. C.
Parvathi Krishnan, Shrim
Ram Garib, Shri

Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Singh, Shri Braj Raj
Singh, Shri Jaipal
Supakar, Shri
Tangamani, Shri
Verma, Shri Ramji
Warlor, Shri

NOES

Alva, Shri Joachim
Arumugham, Shri S.R.
Barman, Shri
Basappa, Shri
Basumatari, Shri
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
Bhattacharya, Shri C. K.
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chaturvedi, Shri

Choudhry, Shri C. L.
Dasappa, Shri
Desai, Shri Morarji
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Bacharan, Shri V.
Gandhi, Shri Feroz
Ganpati Ram, Shri
Ghosh, Shri M. K.

Ghosh, Shri N. R.
Harvani, Shri Ansar
G. K. Jedhe, Shri
Jinachandran, Shri
Jyotishi, Pandit J. P.
Khawaja, Shri Jamal
Khedkar, Dr. G. B.
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishna Chandra, Shri

Lachhi Ram, Shri
Lalshri, Shri
Lakshmi Bai, Shrimati
Lalit, Shri N. B.
Maniyangadan, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehta, Shrimati Krishna
Melkote, Dr.
Misra, Shri B. D.
Misra, Shri R. R.
Munisamy, Shri N. R.
Murtu, Shri M. S.
Nair, Shri C. K.
Nair, Shri Kuttikrishnan
Naidurgkar, Shri
Nallakoya, Shri
Nanjappa, Shri
Narasimha, Shri
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
palaniyandy, Shri
Patel, Shri N. N.

Radha Raman, Shri
Ramaswamy, Shri K. S.
Rane, Shri
Rangaroo, Shri
Rao, Shri Jagannatha
Rao, Shri Rameshwar
Reddy, Shri K. C.
Reddy, Shri Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri Rami
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Shankar Deo, Shri
Shama, Shri D. G.
Shastri, Swami Ramanand
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Siddananajappa, Shri
Singh, Shri Babunath
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri M. N.
Singh, Shri Umrao

Sinha, Shri Gajendra Prasad
Sinha, Shri Serangdhara
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha, Shri mati Tarkachwari
Siva, Dr. Gangadhara
Somani, Shri
Subramanya Shri T.
Tantia, Shri Rameshwar
Tariq, Shri A. M.
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Datt
Vedakumari, Kumari M.
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Wesnik, Shri Balkrishna
Wodeyar, Shri

The motion was negated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put all the other cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 94 to 98 and 135 to 137 relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by Lok Sabha are reproduced below.—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 94—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 59,20,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.'"

DEMAND NO. 95—SUPPLIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,70,98,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Supplies.'"

DEMAND NO. 96—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,81,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Other Civil Works.'"

DEMAND NO. 97—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,24,66,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing.'

DEMAND NO. 98—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,45,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.'

DEMAND NO. 135—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,28,72,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay.'

DEMAND NO. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BUILDINGS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,01,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Buildings.'

DEMAND NO. 137—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,45,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.'

16.32 hrs.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 21 to 35 and 111 to 117 relating to the Ministry of Finance for which 8 hours have been allotted.

73 cut motions have been tabled to these Demands.

Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions.

Hon. Members are already aware of the time-limit for speeches.

DEMAND NO. 21—MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,53,84,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 22—CUSTOMS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,61,29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND NO. 23—UNION EXCISE DUTIES

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,10,37,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND No. 24—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX, ETC.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,46,29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.'"

DEMAND No. 25—OPIUM

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Opium'."

DEMAND No. 26—STAMPS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,28,45,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND No. 27—AUDIT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,95,14,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND No. 28—CURRENCY

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,32,12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Currency'."

DEMAND No. 29—MINT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,04,79,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Mint'."

DEMAND No. 30—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 31—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,54,16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 32—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,65,71,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 33—PLANNING COMMISSION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,32,81,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Planning Commission'."

DEMAND No. 34—MISCELLANEOUS ADJUSTMENTS BETWEEN THE UNION AND STATE GOVERNMENTS z

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,80,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Adjustments between the Union and State Governments'."

DEMAND No. 35—PRE-PARTITION PAYMENTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,22,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Pre-Partition Payments'."

DEMAND No. 111—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIA SECURITY PRESS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,23,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on India Security Press'."

DEMAND No. 112—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,04,83,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND No. 113—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINTS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,31,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Mints'."

DEMAND NO. 114—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,96,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 115—PAYMENTS OF RETRENCHED PERSONNEL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Payments to Retrenched Personnel'."

DEMAND NO. 116—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,50,12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND NO. 117—LOANS AND ADVANCES BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 168,43,11,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Loans and Advances by the Central Government'."

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Finance is supposed to be the guardian of the economic development of our country. It has multifarious functions and one of its most important functions on the eve of Third Five Year Plan is to see how best the resources can be mobilised for the fulfilment of the targets. During this plan period, one of the most important thing is to see how the budget is prepared, so that the demands which are granted are properly utilised during the year. But from the appropriation accounts, we find every year that out of the demands which are voted, a good amount is surrendered on the 31st March, because the amount that was voted could not be utilised during the period for which it was granted. In a planned economy, I think one of the most important things is to see that both our revenue and our expenditure are made according to proper estimates and there I feel that more efficiency is needed in preparing the budget by the Finance Ministry.

Coming to the other part about the mobilisation of the resources, so far as foreign loans are concerned, I will not deal at length that, because it has already been dealt with during the discussion on the budget. Only one point that I want to draw the attention of the House to is that when we are getting the foreign loans, it is necessary for us to see that we get the foreign loans on proper and advantageous conditions. We have been given a booklet on external assistance,

from which we find that the rate of interest that we are paying varies from 5½ per cent. to 3½ per cent. per annum. There are also countries where the rate of interest is only 2½ or 2¾ per cent. Naturally, we are thankful to all the countries which are giving us adequate help for the development of our economy. But at the same time, we must in our own interest see that the rate of interest and other conditions are to our advantage.

The other day, the hon. Finance Minister said, when Shri V. P. Nayar pointed out certain differences between the loans granted by the USA and other countries, that we should remain grateful. I would say I am thankful to all the countries, but it is not simply with a view to us good that the USA is granting us loan. So far as the working of the Import and Export Bank is concerned, I will give you one instance. Section 9 of the Import and Export Bank says:

“Since the beginning the bank has utilised its authority to promote trade along lines that would improve and strengthen the US markets abroad.”

So, it is to strengthen the US market abroad and it is not simply for helping India's economy that loans are being granted by the USA. So the question of gratefulness does not arise. We are thankful to them but, at the same time, we must see to it that our interest is not hampered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We are thankful but not grateful.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Gratefulness I can understand if they have done it with the spirit of benevolence and there is no interest, so far as that country is concerned about lending. Here the main purpose is to strengthen the U.S. markets abroad. I will leave this point at that.

Then, so far as foreign private capital is concerned, we know that foreign capital is flowing into our country. Compared with the rate of return in the investment in the respective home countries, the returns for the foreign companies in India are greater. That is one of the main reasons why foreign capital flows into India. Now, are we to grant them concessions, more concessions, so that the foreign capitalists in other countries bring their capital here, exploit the cheap labour of India and earn profits and repatriate the profits to their own countries to strengthen their country's economy? I think we have not forgotten that it was said in the olden days that it was not the Viceroy sitting here who used to rule India but it was ruled by the merchants of Clive Street, the chambers of commerce at London. Therefore, it is in our own interest to see that when we invite foreign capital they do not play the same old part of exploiting this country and send the profit back to their own country for their own interest.

Foreign private investment in India consists mostly of direct investment rather than portfolio investment. A direct investment enterprise is one where non-residents have control over the management and direction of the company. Usually, this involves setting up of a branch organisation in India or a Rupee company with majority foreign participation in the share capital. This is how they are investing money.

If we see what exactly is their position we will find that so far as foreign capital is concerned and their earning is concerned, as compared to 1947-48, it has gone up to Rs. 566.0 crores in 1957 from Rs. 247.56 crores. During this period, Rs. 112.3 crores of profit have been repatriated back to their home country. From 1954-57 the profits retained in the business is only Rs. 52.9 crores. Increase in foreign capital between 1952 and 1957 is Rs. 157.28 crores out of which, subtracting the profit retained of

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

Rs. 52.9 crores about Rs. 103.3 crores have been repatriated out of the country as a result of profit earned from India. Without referring to the details, I only want to point out simply this. The American Embassy News Letter says:

"outlook for increased U.S. trade and investment in India during 1960 is favourable because of various policies adopted recently by the Indian Government and the quickening pace of India's economic development."

What is that new policy? To grant all possible concessions. That means that while India maintains exchange control over payment abroad, there is hardly any restriction on the transfer of income earned on the investment of non-residents. Notwithstanding a difficult foreign exchange position necessitating severe restrictions on imports into the country as well as on other payments, facilities for remittances abroad or profits, dividends and interest earned by foreign investors continue to be available without hindrance. Repatriation of the profit and also of the capital is granted. Therefore, they find today more and more congenial market for the foreign investors knowing fully well their role in the past. I simply want the Finance Minister to take a note of it. The foreign investment gets higher return than what the Indian companies get. How it is happening, I do not know. Foreign companies are mainly concentrated in petroleum, plantation, cigarette, tobacco, etc., while the public limited Indian companies are concentrated in big industries. Foreign companies have go their own interests, they invest money and earn profits which they send back to their countries. Now, this is what I feel. It is a matter of our concern and I hope the Finance Ministry will try to change this policy.

The next point is about the collection of revenues—mobilisation of the resources for the Plan. So far as the

tax outstanding is concerned, in 1958-59 the amount is Rs. 271.60 crores out of which a sum of Rs. 81.01 is for one year, a sum of Rs. 35.65 is for two years and a sum of Rs. 154.94 is for more than two years. In reply to Unstarred Question No. 312 dated 10th August 1959, the Finance Minister said that the effective arrears were Rs. 174.73 crores. I do not know the meaning of the words 'effective arrears'. It is an adjective which has been used by the Finance Minister. Does it mean that out of a sum of Rs. 271 crores there is a possibility of recovering Rs. 174 crores and the rest is considered to be an arrear which shall never be collected or cannot be collected? Now, this particular word is a significant word and the Finance Minister does not use the word without its meaning.

During this period there was the Direct Taxation Enquiry Committee. They have made certain observations and they have also given certain suggestions. I understand the Government is looking into these suggestions. But I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the way the Department is functioning. There is no likelihood of really collecting the amount. If you look to the Report itself, you will find that out of 11,31,553 income-tax assessments only 4,52,335 assessments were completed from 1st April, 1959 to 30th September, 1959. Out of about 11 lakh assessments only 4 lakh assessments could be completed. Now, what is the number of Appellate Assistant Commissioners working during this period? The number of Appellate Assistant Commissioners during the year 1958-59 was against 90 in 1957-58. The fall in disposal of appeals was due to the smaller number of Appellate Assistant Commissioners. Now, the assessments are pending, the appeals are pending and so far as the collection of the already assessed amount is concerned, that is also pending. This is the picture of the tax-collecting machinery which is supposed to collect revenues which we

legitimately can claim and which we can legitimately expect.

During this period when we are having this Rs. 271 crores as outstanding, indirect taxation has gone up. There is no effort to collect arrears of tax but imposition of tax on commodities is being done every day. If you look into the percentage, you will find that in the year 1949-50 direct taxation was Rs. 115.37 crores and indirect taxation was Rs. 196.16 crores. In 1958-59 direct taxation was Rs. 162.14 crores and indirect taxation was Rs. 483.91 crores. In 1960-61 Budget it is Rs. 196.74 crores direct and Rs. 531.02 crores indirect, that is, 27 per cent direct and 73 per cent indirect. Instead of putting a heavy burden on the common people collection of direct taxation which has already been assessed has not been made. No effort has been made. Let the recommendation that has been made by the Direct Taxation Enquiry Committee be implemented as early as possible.

So far as foreign exchange control is concerned, in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1956 on the 22nd December, 1959, it was said that foreign exchange sanctioned during each of the last three years for the travel of the following categories of persons, that is, officials, businessmen and students was Rs. 87 lakhs in 1957 and Rs. 96.55 lakhs in 1959 (January to September) for businessmen; Rs. 310 lakhs in 1957 and Rs. 311.84 lakhs in 1959 for students and for others (excluding official travel, business and education) it was Rs. 265 lakhs in 1957 and Rs. 298.82 in 1959. This others, I do not know whom they include and whether they include all the emissaries of the Dalai Lama who go round to plead for the case of the Dalai Lama abroad because Rs. 298.82 lakhs, that is, Rs. 3 crores have been sanctioned for others (excluding official travel, business and education).

As I have already pointed out, so far as the restriction on the export

of the profits of the foreign companies is concerned nothing is being done. It is necessary when we are so hard-pressed for exchange, when we do not allow even students to go abroad to have higher education in different sciences and acquire other technical knowledge, that we should be more and more restrictive in granting this type of foreign exchange for the travel of persons who have got no other things to do which are necessary for the improvement of the knowledge or the working of the country's needs.

So far as the rising trend of prices is concerned, it has already been admitted by the hon. Finance Minister also that there is a rising trend. I can tell you exactly what the position is so far as the cost of living index is concerned. In the first six months of 1956 the average was 101.2 with 1949 as the base and for the latter six months it was 108.7; for the first six months of 1957 it was 108.5 and for the next six months it was 113.2; for the first half of 1958 it was 111.8 and for the second half of 1958 it was 120.7 and for the first half of 1959 it was 118.3 and for the latter half it was 125. So, you will find that the average of the second half of the previous year is almost the average of the first half of the next year. Now, the average for the second half of 1959 is 125, therefore the average for the first half of 1960 will automatically be, as from the trend we can see, 124 or 125 and the average for the second half of 1960 will be 131. From 1956 when it was 101, it will come to 131 in 1960. I should say there has been no positive effort made by the Ministry to check the rising trend of prices.

17 hrs.

On the 11th March the Reserve Bank of India has come out with an announcement that it is imposing restrictions on bank credits. We have been all the time pointing out that it is necessary to nationalise the banks in order to check the rising trend of prices and to effectively control all

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the credit. For that, it was necessary that the banks should be nationalised. All the time, we were being told that that was not necessary. But, on the 11th March, 1960, acknowledging that all the efforts of the Reserve Bank have not met with success, they have come out with restrictions saying that the minimum reserve ratio with the Reserve Bank shall be increased by 25 per cent, and that there will be a ceiling on the clean advance, prohibition of a direct financing on the *badla* transaction and also the prescribing of a minimum of 50 per cent margin in respect of loan against equity shares. The first two steps are supposed to be meant for checking the inflationary trends. But they are not going to do that. For, let us take for instance, the placing of a ceiling on clean advances. It has been said that that will be on the average of the last year. While in January, 1959, it was Rs. 41.9 crores in respect of clean advance, in January, 1960, it was Rs. 22.88 crores. That means, that until it comes to Rs. 41 crores, in respect of the clean advance drawn, there will be no restriction imposed.

Again, the minimum reserve ratio to be increased is also on the new deposits. Already, as a result of the advances by the banks against the speculative ventures, the trend of the prices is going up, and there has not been any effective measure taken up till now to check that.

So far as the Finance Ministry are concerned, I know that they will reply that all the efforts have been made. But I have given you the official figures to show that from 101 the index has gone up to 125 at the end of 1959, and according to the trends, you can see that by the end of 1960 it is likely to go up to 131. If this be the trend as a result of the efforts of the Finance Minister, you can very well understand which way it is going.

Coming to the investment policy of the L.I.C., I would only point out

that so far as the investment is concerned, it is still on the stock exchange; the emphasis is on the stock exchange. The corporation's total investment on 31st December, 1959 were Rs. 420.40 crores, which includes investment in stock exchange securities to the extent of Rs. 368.93 crores. So, out of Rs. 420.40 crores, the stock exchange investment is Rs. 368.93 crores; while 78.1 per cent was in the public sector, 21.9 per cent was in the private sector.

The hon. Minister finds that it is necessary to keep up the buoyancy of the stock exchange. But how it is going to help the fulfilment of the Plan targets, I do not know. But, so far as the dealing in the stock exchange is concerned, we have known exactly what it has resulted in. So much of investment through stock exchange should be cautioned. Already, on the investment policy, a controversy has been raised. That should be gone into, so that we may not again create a situation like the one that occurred at the time of the Mundhra deal.

So far as the life insurance business is concerned, it has gone up, but we would like to know the real increase, because there is a charge on the figures, that although there has been an increase, yet there is also an increase in the ratio of the paid-up policies, since the old policies are being paid-up and new policies are being taken. We would like to have the figure in regard to the paid-up policies, so as to know exactly how much progress the life insurance business has shown, because it is being said that in order to show an increase in the business, all these new policies have been brought in, while actually the old policies are being paid-up. If that is so, then this increase in the business will not mean much. We want that there should be increase in business, but there should be increase in the real business.

Coming to the employees of the L.I.C., I would say that I am thankful to the L.I.C. authorities, that so far as the bonus issue is concerned, the dispute has been settled amicably. And I know that so far as Government are concerned, they also played their part.

In hope that in the same way as the bonus dispute was settled, regarding the dispute about the scales of pay about which there is an interim agreement, a final agreement will be arrived at by sitting across the table. Also, so far as the demands of the field workers are concerned, these have been hanging fire for a long time. I hope the same spirit will prevail here and that the dispute will be settled.

I have already referred to the Finance Ministry's work in respect of general insurance. General insurance is one of our indirect foreign exchange earners. But there has been so much of closure of general insurance business. I do not know why the Finance Ministry has not taken serious note of this situation. It is not only the small companies which are closing. Many of the big concerns also are winding up their branches or offices.

Now, I know that so far as the Finance Minister is concerned, he does not like the word 'nationalisation'. If I say that the only way out will be to nationalise general insurance, he will not agree. But I would like to tell him that we do not get the report of the working of general insurance. We got the report for 1957 by the end of 1959. We do not know when the report for 1958 will come. The same is the case with the report for 1959.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): May I correct the hon. Member? I do not dislike the word 'nationalisation'. He has dislikes for several other things. I do not dislike anything.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Except nationalisation.

Shri Prabhat Kar: So far as the Finance Minister is concerned, his views are already known to the House. He has already said that he is against nationalisation, whether it is of any industry or other things. So far as general insurance is concerned, I think he has already made it clear that he is against its nationalisation.

Shri Morarji Desai: I am against nationalisation of certain things, not everything.

Shri Prabhat Kar: As regards general insurance, I was requesting the hon. Minister to please give us a report of the working of the companies. We have got the report for 1957 only by the end of 1959—after two years. When all these things are happening, I think it is necessary that the report should be published regularly and in time so that the public may know about the working of general insurance. In view of the increase in our exports, there will be more and more general insurance business. So the working of general insurance is becoming more and more important in view of our increased trade. So I would request the hon. Minister to see that the reports are published regularly just after the close of the year.

Now I come to another point. This is about the Institute of Public Administration, Delhi. There was a half-hour discussion on this the other day. There is also a cut motion regarding this tabled by Shri Tangamani. I do not want to go into details. But I want to ask why there should be a grant of another Rs. 10 lakhs to the Institute during 1960-1961, when it is not affiliated to any University and the work done is pretty little. I submit it is unjustified and not right to grant Rs. 10 lakhs again to this Institute.

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

Before I conclude, I want to refer to revenue collection. So far as this is concerned, there are amounts still outstanding. Unless there is a proper reorganisation of the department, it is very difficult to clear up the out-standings. There are various complaints about the working of the department. There are also complaints to the effect that there is a network of officers who really do not want to work in a manner which will facilitate efficient collection. The next point is regarding prosecutions. I want to ask why up till now no prosecution has been launched against those persons who have not paid the amounts due from them under the Income-tax Act. No prosecution has been launched up till now. That also should be taken into consideration in view of the fact that the amount which is due is very heavy. Even if we take the effective arrears, Rs. 174 crores, it is not an ordinary sum. Leaving aside the Rs. 271 crores according to the figures given, if this effective arrears of Rs. 174 crores is collected, that would, to some extent give relieve to the common people from whom taxes are collected. I would suggest that to collect this amount the organisation should be organised in such a manner that effective steps are taken against such persons who have not paid income-tax.

† Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): Sir, the ramifications of the Finance Ministry are so vast and the technicalities of the Ministry are so wide and varied that it is difficult within the time allotted to do full justice to its activities. Therefore, I will confine my observations to three or four points only.

A controversy has been raging for some time about the investments of the L.I.C. to which a reference was made by my friend, Shri Prabhat Kar, also. An hon. Member of the other House made extensive references to this matter and the Finance Minister had stated that it was not

fair that he should make comments after knowing only one side of the case. I agree with him and, I, therefore, suggest that the other side of the case should also be made available to us. When the demand was made, the Finance Minister said that Government cannot be called upon to lay on the Table documents merely because anybody levels a charge.

Now, I beg to tell him that Shri Subbiah is not just anybody. He was a member of the Investment Committee; and I am sure he was put there because it was felt that he had certain qualifications. And, Shri Subbiah had made charges which ran into 120 or 124 pages.

Shri Morarji Desai: 164.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I stand corrected. And the reply was of 200 and odd pages.

Shri Morarji Desai: 214.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I would request the hon. Finance Minister to place these documents either on the Table of the House or in the Library so that Members who may be interested may read and come to a correct conclusion. I do not say that Shri Subbiah is right. But he has raised certain doubts and suspicions. Therefore, it is necessary that the L.I.C. should so function that no doubts can be cast upon its activities.

Now, while on the L.I.C. investments. I would like to say something about mortgages. Mortgages are permitted under section 27A of the Insurance Act and they have also been accepted in principle by the L.I.C. But, in actual practice, mortgages are not being given nowadays because I am told—I do not know if it is true—that already the portfolio of mortgages is quite large, they were taken over from the then existing insurance companies. Even if that is so, mortgages are a very sound investment. Therefore, there is no

reason why they should not be allowed, particularly, when the middle class people depend upon the insurance company loans for building houses.

I know from my experience in Calcutta that many people are in great difficulty because the old insurance companies are not there now and the L.I.C. has a monopoly and it does not provide funds for constructing houses. Mortgages are a sound investment. If there had been some bad investments, they must have been very few because, I am sure, by and large only 50 per cent used to be advanced. Therefore, they cannot be very bad investments. I would request the Finance Minister to look into this question and to advise the L.I.C. to allow loans against mortgages even though there may be a large portfolio of mortgages already.

In the 1958 report of the L.I.C. there is mention about the Mundhra shares, shares which were spurious. It is said that the shares of Richardson and Cruddas and Oslar and 9,000 shares of the B.I.C. were not yet verified and L.I.C. was not yet sure as to whether they were spurious or genuine. This was the position up to December, 1958. I should like to know what is the up-to-date position. We do not know what is happening since then, as no reports have come.

One criticism levelled against the L.I.C. investment policy is that too much of its investments are concentrated in the Bombay region and the Finance Minister has explained it by saying that Bombay is the most important financial centre. I would concede that but even so, as it is our policy that investments should be spread out all over the country, I would request him to see that more and more funds are made available to other centres also. I would also like him to consider this suggestion—it might sound rather not practical, I do not know—that we made when the L.I.C. was set up: instead of one,

there may be five or six corporations. One advantage would be that there would be more competition. Secondly, the investments could be more spread out because each corporation will be making investments in its own region primarily. I would like him to examine the proposal. In this connection, I would also mention that Bombay has a concentration of financial and economic activities. It is not good for the country. It appears that all the head offices of the financial institutions—Reserve Bank, State Bank, L.I.C., Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation which of course is not a wholly Government institution are concentrated in Bombay. It is not a good policy that so many financial institutions should be concentrated in Bombay city. As it is the policy of the Government not to encourage concentration of economic or financial activities, I would ask him to consider whether he could not disperse some of the head offices and take them to some other centres. (An Hon. Member: Calcutta?) I do not say Calcutta, although I come from Calcutta and Calcutta has a claim. He may bring the L.I.C. to Delhi. That also would to a certain extent relieve the situation and it would weaken the tendency towards concentration.

I would like to say something about our financial institutions. So far as the commercial banks go, after the Banking Companies Act was enacted, certain powers were vested in the Reserve Bank and the stability and soundness of the banking organisations have improved. But even so, there are bank failures even today. The 1958 report of the Reserve Bank "Trend and progress—Banking in India" shows the progress of banks that 15 banks have failed, including one scheduled bank. I have a suggestion which I would ask the hon. Minister to consider. Is it not possible to set up an institution like the Deposit Insurance Corporation in this country to ensure banking deposits up

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to a certain amount? It exists in America and it has given very good results. It has this advantage that it allays the fears of the depositors and also puts the banking companies on a sound basis. They have not to think about the runs that may be made upon them because deposits, up to a certain amount, say \$5,000 in our case it may be about Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 10,000—of individual depositors may be insured. That means that small men would not suffer even if a bank fails. I would ask him to consider whether such an institution could be set up in this country. Of course there are advantages and disadvantages. I do not want to go into the advantages or disadvantages because they can be studied in any text-book on American banking. I believe the advantages are more than the disadvantages. So far as the industrial finance is concerned, I should like to plead with him about the case of the small people or the small industries. The small industries are today probably serviced by the State Financial Corporations. The Industrial Finance Corporation, I think, is for the bigger people. In this connection, there are certain handicaps. As has been said in the Radcliff Report, 'it is implicit in the situation of a rapidly growing small firm that it cannot offer altogether adequate security for the loan capital that it wants and cannot afford to borrow without some assurance that it will not be asked to make early repayment'.

Now, Sir, I have two suggestions in this connection. One is that the limit of the State financial corporations, the limit of loans granted, may be increased from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs or Rs. 25 lakhs. Secondly, the margin that is now demanded, namely, 50 per cent, may be reduced to 40 per cent or 35 per cent. If that is done, then the smaller industries would get some relief.

There is another suggestion that I would like to make and I would like

him to consider, and that is whether an institution which has been suggested in the Radcliffe Committee's Report, namely, an Industrial Guarantee Corporation can be envisaged in this country. The idea of the Industrial Guarantee Corporation is this, that it will to a certain extent guarantee the risks involved in lending money to small industries or to small people. The Corporation will not lend money directly either to the industry or to the banks, commercial banks, but it will merely guarantee the loans made by the commercial banks to a certain extent, because if certain losses are guaranteed the commercial banks may be encouraged to give loans more readily to the smaller men and smaller industries. I would like the Finance Minister to consider whether something on that line can be set up in this country, because it appears on the face of it to have certain advantages. Of course, it requires further examination in the context of our conditions, but I believe that on an examination it will not be found to be an impossible or an unpractical proposition.

While on this subject, I would like to make a brief reference to the R.F.A.—Rehabilitation Finance Administration. What has happened to this? What is the relation between the R.I.C. and the R.F.A.? Is the R.F.A. being gradually wound up?

Shri Morarji Desai: Yes.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Why? Is it because of a competition between the Rehabilitation Ministry and the Finance Ministry?

Shri Morarji Desai: No, no; the occasion does not remain now.

Shri Bimal Ghose: The R.F.A. was doing a good job. The Rehabilitation Industries Corporation is also doing that job although on a larger scale. RIC or the work of RIC could have been given to RFA. What I find it, in Calcutta many of the em-

ployees of RFA are being retrenched or dismissed whereas the RIC is going on recruiting people. The RIC there is purchasing furnitures whereas the RFA is selling its furnitures. This seems to be not a very reasonable thing to do.

The third point I want to speak about is in regard to the Indo-Pakistan financial problems. There as many migrants who have come from East Pakistan and West Pakistan. About West Pakistan I do not know so much, but many have come from East Pakistan to India. They do not get their provident fund money or pensions. They had their investments in post offices either in the postal savings banks or in postal insurance policies. They are not getting that money. It is not fair to say to these people, particularly those who have deposited money in postal savings bank or who have taken out postal insurance policies,—because they are very small men—that because we have not come to an arrangement with the Pakiatn Government we cannot pay them. I think the Government of India should take up the responsibility of paying these small people and then settle it with Pakistan. What have these poor people to do? They had invested their money at a time when Pakistan was within India. The present Minister who should also share responsibility for the partition of the country should bear the responsibility for that also. They did not know, when they had taken out postal insurance policies with the old Indian Government, that at some time in the future the country would be partitioned and their savings would be jeopardised. Therefore, it is very hard on them. You will realise it, Sir, coming from West Pakistan. I am pleading for the smaller men. Their savings are now lost to them. They have responsibilities. They find themselves in a very difficult position. I wish the Finance Minister would do something about it. Either

let him come to an agreement with Pakistan if he can—I have no objection—or, if he cannot, he must help these people in some way.

I find that the Economic Division in the Ministry of Finance prepares much good material. I wish that the hon. Minister would make those materials available to us or at least to such of us as may want to have them. I find at page 46 of the annual report of the Ministry the following—I was particularly interested in it:

“The Section on Economic Intelligence and Reports prepares a monthly survey of major developments in economic conditions and policy in foreign countries. The Section also prepares and circulates to the Cabinet and to other Ministries a weekly review of important economic developments in the country. The Section prepares weekly digests of the more important material appearing in Indian and foreign periodicals on economic and financial matters”.

These are materials which would be very helpful to us if we can get hold of them. I do not think they are very secret documents. If they are secret documents, of course, they will not be given, but if they are not secret, I would request the hon. Minister to consider my suggestions that he may circulate those documents to all Members. If that is not possible, at least, they may be given to such Members as may notify to him of their interest in having those papers.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I wish to congratulate the Finance Minister for the pains he has taken in having certain details worked out for presenting this budget over a number of volumes, but at the same time, I would respectfully state here that the details which he has given are distributed over several volumes and it is difficult to trace or scrutinise a particular item and find the logic

[Shri N. R. Muniswamy]

behind it. I am sure many of the hon. Members would be in the same predicament as I am if not perhaps in a more difficult position. All the same, I expect that the Finance Minister will give information in a very intelligent way so that each one of us can understand the position while giving our thought to any particular item and granting the particular demands.

This Ministry should set an example to other Ministries also while preparing the budget. I have got certain doubts and I should like to have a clarification from the Finance Minister. The first thing is with regard to the pattern of the budget. The lump sum provisions that are made in the budget and the demands relating to them are being split up into different ways—two different ways—and with such information as are not necessary at the time of passing the budget. These are certain features which I find in the budget and which I am not able to make out and understand the reasons behind them.

I shall place some of those aspects before the House. For instance, in Demand No. 21, there is a provision of Rs. 9,400 for "anticipated promotions" under A2—Defence Division. Again, in Demand No. 32, at page 213, against "Miscellaneous Expenditure and other expenditure", there is a provision of Rs. 44,50,000 against B7—Repayment of capital expenditure on grants for development to States. In the details, at page 220, we again read the same thing which, word for word, has been repeated.

Again, in Demand No. 117—Loans and Advances by Central Government—at page 312, there is a lump sum provision of Rs. 38,50,00,000. There is another item styled Purchase of Gold in Demand No. 112—Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage at page 284. There, it is stated as follows: Purchase of gold: Rs. 2,79,12,000. But, on page 232,

again, under Demand No. 32—Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure, there is a provision of Rs. 3,23,78,000, towards payment to the Government of Mysore for acquisition of gold. Apparently, both these items relate to the purchase of gold from the Mysore Government. If so, it is not clear why they should not be clubbed together and why they should be split up into two and shown at two different places. As you are aware, the P.A.C. of which I was a member sometime back, has been very critical with regard to lump sum provisions for any service. The Ministry may come and say that it will not be repeated next time. But the situation continues to be the same without any change. This is not a happy feature. In regard to the lump sum provision of Rs. 44,50,000 in Demand No. 32 referred to by me, I am not able to understand the purpose of this nor is it clear for which State or States it is intended, nor could I find any explanation for it in any of the other documents which have been circulated. There are so many documents circulated in support of the budget for Members of Parliament to read and come prepared to pass these demands, but unfortunately we are not able to trace any one particular item to a logical conclusion.

17.31 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

I come to the pattern of the demands. If you look at Demand No. 32, there are a number of items providing large sums as grants to the States. There is also a separate demand "Grants-in-aid to States" on page 277, which is for about Rs. 51,65,00,000. When we are dealing with grants to States, why not all the items be included in one single demand, so that Parliament will be in a position to exercise its mind as regards the total amount while voting any demand? A statement also is attached along with the budget papers giving details as to how much amount has been given to the various States,

but still I do not understand the logic behind it and the purpose of splitting it up in two different ways under two different demands, instead of putting all these items in one demand.

I am also not happy about the way the demand is drawn up. Throughout, there is one item as regards the composition of the officers. Various details are given—pay of officers, pay of establishment, honoraria, allowances and various other charges are given seriatim page after page. Of course, these details are quite essential for the purpose of accounting and departmental control, but on earth, I do not understand, should Members of Parliament be aware of all these things at the time of passing the demands? I find it is being repeated over a number of years. I can well understand if this space is saved and fuller particulars are given with regard to new services and new establishments. So, this should be considered by the hon. Finance Minister whether he could not introduce such a change for the benefit of all. I cited these instances to show that there is scope for improving the technique of presentation of Budget.

A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been included in the next year for the erection of a security paper mill—Demand No. 112, page 284, under item A-4. From the explanatory note given at page 69, it appears the total outlay on this mill would be of the order of Rs. 2.5 crores. So, a provision of Rs. 2.5 crores has been set apart for the installation of this security paper mill. I may be permitted to read this portion which says:

"It has been decided to set up the Security Paper Mill as a departmental under taking to manufacture currency and bank note paper which at present is being imported. A provision of Rs. 2.5 crores exist in the Second Five Year Plan for this purpose. The current year's budget includes a provision of Rs. 10,000 towards the cost of acquiring the site for

the mills. It is now estimated that a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs would be required this year and Rs. 10 lakhs next year for the preliminary expenses in this connection."

We are all aware that recently the Public Accounts Committee in their 25th Report have stated that at one stage the Finance Ministry was exercised over the question of utilising the pilotplant in the Dehra Dun Forest Research Institute. After great consideration and deliberation it was decided to drop it and the lost all interest in the scheme, because the plant could not be transferred or shifted from Dehra Dun to Nasik. Now if we are going to install a plant with an outlay of Rs.2.5 crores, Government have to give fuller thought over this and see whether the existing plant could not be used. This is a note of warning which I want to give now.

In the same volume it is stated that at a very great cost a silver refinery plant was installed for the purpose of extracting silver from the quaternary allow coins with a view to pay silver to the United States of America, because we got silver from them under the Lend-Lease Agreement. But before the plant started operating the silver had been repaid. Now, if we put this plant into operation, it will not be useful for more than five years. It is reported that after the expiry of five years this silver refinery plant will be converted into copper refinery plant. While converting this plant from silver refinery plant to copper refinery plant we have to invest some more money. Now, after the conversion of this plant how economically it will work is not certain and it is quite likely that they may come up with a further scheme and they may ask for a grant for that. All the same, even this silver refinery plant is not working according to the Schedule. I will read from the Report of the Ministry of Finance itself to prove that. It says:

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"The Silver Refinery referred to in last year's report has been producing silver although at a reduced rate because of some mechanical defects in the crucibles in the melting department. The question of installing a better type of crucible together with an earth leakage protective device in order to step up the rate of production is being pursued."

So, I am giving this note of warning. We should see whether the existing plant could not be utilized for this purpose. We should have in these matters not a short-term view but a long-term view as regards the utilisation of these plants. Otherwise, there is no point in pressing this aspect, because at one stage it was thought it was no use taking this plant to Nasik. Therefore, I want the hon. Minister to kindly look into this.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I want to point out one thing. Today happens to be our New Year's day. So, we should not be asked to sit until 7 o'clock.

Mr. Speaker: I will permit all Bengali Members to go.

An Hon. Member: What about quorum?

Mr. Speaker: There is no quorum already.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Shri Bhattacharya would be able to explain the importance of this day better. I think.

Mr. Speaker: It does not matter.

"कुर्वन्नेव कर्माणि जिजीविषे शत समाः"

By doing our duty we will live hundred years.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Let it be up to 6 o'clock.

Mr. Speaker: Already we are far behind. Every day we encroach on the time of the next item. At this

rate, we require not 24 hours but 26 hours. Let us sit for some more time. The hon. Member can celebrate his New Year's day here.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Let us sit only till 6 o'clock.

Mr. Speaker: No, 7 o'clock. Let the hon. Member continue his speech.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I am sorry. I thought the hon. Member had concluded his speech.

Mr. Speaker: There is only one minute more for the hon. Member.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Sir, I want a few minutes more. I am coming to a close.

Now, I come back to Annexure XVII contained in the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget of the Central Government. This is a statement showing the Guarantees given by the Central Government and outstanding as on 31st December, 1959. In this Annexure there are as many as 45 items. There is column 9 which reads: Whether any securities are pledged to Government as a set off against the guarantee. Now, I find that barring two items the remark against the items in this column is 'No'. In my opinion it is a rather serious matter which the Finance Minister should take note of. We give guarantees to several industrial units both in the private and the public sectors but against large sums of money no securities have been pledged to the Government. This has to be considered very carefully. According to Article 292 of the Constitution, limits on borrowing powers and giving guarantees by the Government are to be fixed by Parliament from time to time by law.

This aspect of the matter was raised by Shri A. C. Guha sometime back, but the Finance Minister in his wisdom did not agree with it and gave some reasons and he never brought forward any Bill for that.

Shri Morarji Desai: It is not the wisdom only of the Finance Minister. It is the wisdom of the Government.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I would say it is the wisdom of the entire Parliament. When I say 'in the wisdom of the Finance Minister', that does not necessarily mean individual wisdom. It means wisdom of the Government. That is what I meant. So, perhaps the hon. the Finance Minister or the Government may consider this matter of pledging securities to the Government. In my opinion it is an important matter. It seems there is no proper rule or proper procedure for that. I feel some principles should be laid down here. There is one thing more. All our borrowings as well as the guarantees have to come from the Consolidated Fund of India. The Consolidated Fund of India is something like hypothecating the future revenues of the country for all these payments both foreign and local. It is for this reason I am saying that some principle should be laid down. The Government may think of imposing a restriction on giving guarantees to various institutions and these guarantees constitute a contingent liability on the revenues of the Government.

I have a few more points and then I have done. So far as income tax arrears are concerned, they are getting multiplied from year to year. The amount by way of income tax is Rs. 105 crores and by way of corporation tax it is Rs. 135 crores and the total comes to Rs. 240 crores. There is an increase in arrears to the tune of Rs. 285 crores. It is increasing from year to year. We are increasing the staff but commensurate with the increase in staff we must also get the results. Therefore, I would only respectfully submit that we should do something in this matter. We must at least give some powers to the local collectors or the Central Excise Collector or whatever it is. We must give more powers to them under the Revenue Recovery Act and recover the money as early as possible. As

in the old days we can give powers to the revenue department to recover the money under the Revenue Recovery Act.

Some such thing must be done. I am aware that the hon. Finance Minister, for whom I have great respect, is a man of dynamism and commonsense. Still he could not own his wisdom as his own. Though he says that it is the wisdom of the Government but still, to imagine for a moment, he has nothing in his armoury to recover this money! After all, we are allowing our own people to evade this income-tax which they should pay. We can certainly have a method by which we can recover the money. As we think of several ways, they are being circumvented by the others as to how to get out of them. There is a kind of race between the Government and the assessee. We must at any rate go beyond them and find out the way as to how we could recover it. Therefore I would say that something must be done as regards recovery.

Then a word about the Janata policy if I may be permitted. I will be finishing in a minute. So far as the villages in Madras side are concerned—I cannot say about other parts—this Janata policy is not so popular. I cannot say why. The mistake may be on our part because we are not popularising it. There may be nothing wrong with the Government. But at the same time something must be done to see that it is popularised. The administration and staff should see that it is popularised as much as we want it to be. This policy at present is not being encouraged in the southern part of India.

A word about the prize bonds which are now so much in demand. There are two opinions about this. Some are of opinion that there is an element of gambling in it, but I am unable to agree with them. I know for certain that there is no such element of gambling at all. It is only this that whatever we are otherwise

[Shri N. R. Muniswamy]

entitled to by way of interest, that portion alone is distributed in a way which is most acceptable to the people because it will give an incentive to them to purchase these bonds in numbers. Others are not of this view. Money is money according to them, whether the principal is taken into consideration or the interest is taken into consideration. It is all the same. We use the money and are involving ourselves in this gambling. That is what the opinion of some hon. Members here and some members of the public also is. But I respectfully disagree with them. We are not able to get as much resources from out of our own country as is possible. At one stage I even suggested to run a lottery as is done in Burma. In Burma every third month they run a lottery and they get a large amount of money from the internal resources. So far as India is concerned, we are very much against this element of gambling. There is also another aspect of it which may be very relevant, but I will speak about that at the time of the Finance Bill. So far as this particular thing is concerned, I differ with them. There is no element of gambling at all here. This should be popularised as much as possible.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sugandhi. He is not here.

Shri S. M. Banerjee .rose—

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member had lot of opportunities. I wanted to call those hon. Members who did not have any.

Shri Prabhat Kar: He is lucky as Shri Sugandhi is not there.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Then at least I could have been allowed to continue.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Aurobindo Ghosal.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, finance is the keystone of the whole governmental arch.

It is a pivot round which all other ministries revolve. Naturally the policy of finance or of the hon. Finance Minister affects the working and activities of the other Ministries also. Also, the financial policy is determined by the actual circumstances and conditions of the different sectors in our country. Financial policy is not only the out-come of the different aspects of the society but also of the...

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may kindly resume his seat. Let me ascertain from hon. Members as to who all are interested in speaking today.

Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri C. K. Bhattacharya and Ch. Ranbir Singh .rose—

Shri Prabhat Kar: Only a few hon. Members are interested in this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): we can continue up to 7 o'clock.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: If we take into consideration our agricultural sector and also our industrial sector, though strictly those things do not come in, but still if we analyse, indirectly this agricultural sector and also the industrial sector go to a large extent to frame the economic policy of the country. It is already admitted that agriculturally our country is very backward, and there are enough statistics to show that in the sphere of agriculture, the condition of India is not up to the mark, though agriculture is our main occupation. In India, 70.6 per cent of the people are still dependent on agriculture, whereas in the U.S.A. only 12.8 per cent are dependent, and in U.K. only 50 per cent are dependent on agriculture.

There are also things in India which go to a large extent to affect our economic policy. In India, about 60.8 per cent of the holdings are below one acre in extent. And a large number of the agriculturists are landless.

In the industrial sphere also, we are pursuing a policy which is called mixed economy, with the public sector and the private sector. It is accepted on all hands that in the under-developed countries, nowadays, if they want to develop rapidly, they must first take recourse to industrialisation, and the public sector should be expanded. In that connection, how much concession should be given to the private sector, whether the private sector would be allowed to cast an influence on the general life of the people of the country etc. are also things to be considered in framing our economic policy.

While considering that, we find that in our country, our Government are still very soft to the private sector, and they are not trying to expand the extent of the public sector as they should have done in the present circumstances to industrialise our country rapidly. We want that the public sector should expand, but at the same time, it must be admitted that the administration of the public sector also should be streamlined in such a way that it may not tell upon the economy of our country. But we find today that though we are expanding our public sector, we find much of corruption, red-tapism and all sorts of bureaucratic things which are bringing a bad name to our economic policy and to the policy in regard to the public sector.

We are in the know of all the revelations which have been disclosed by the discussion on the LIC deal and other things in the public sector. Naturally, we should be very much cautious about streamlining our administration in the public sector and the activities of the public sector, so that it may expand and gain the confidence of the people.

Then, I would like to say a word about a point which has already been dealt with by the previous speakers, and that is in regard to the loans that have been taken from the International Bank, U.K., U.S.A., Canada, West

Germany etc. We find that the loans which we have received from the Western countries like U.S.A., U.K., Canada and West Germany have a very high rate of interest, varying from 3½ per cent to 6 per cent, but in the case of the loans which we have taken from the eastern democratic countries, such as Soviet Russia, the rate of interest does not exceed 2½ per cent. I do not say that we should not take loans from the Western countries, because we are in need of money for developing our country. If we get loans from whatever source it may be without strings attached, we can go in for them. But still we have to look to the economy, whether we will be in a position to pay back the loans which we are taking and honour our promise to pay back. As regards repayment of loans taken from external sources, we find that in 1959 the DVC had to repay \$16.72 lakhs. But the actual amount repaid was only \$3.90 lakhs. The amount repaid is very meagre. Naturally, from this I apprehend that ultimately we are taking so much loans that we will not be in a position to repay them and keep our promises to the creditors. This is a point which we should take into account before we go in for loans.

We are taking loans for the development of our country. Here I want to make a suggestion. Why should we not negotiate loans for urgent projects in our country like the Faraka Barrage? It is often said that a huge amount will be required to implement the Faraka Barrage project. If that is so, why do we not approach foreign Governments or the International Bank in order to implement this project? We have already taken loans for the development of the Calcutta and other ports. The same thing can be done for the Faraka Barrage project so that we can implement it at the earliest time.

Regarding the apportionment of the Union revenues to the States, I would like to quote from the budget speech of the Chief Minister and Minister of

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

Finance of the Government of the West Bengal in the Assembly. He said:

"The report of the Finance Commission indicated that we would receive Rs. 25 crores in all during the Second Plan period as grants from the Centre for Plan expenditure to enable us to balance our revenue Budget. During the first 4 years, we are likely to receive Rs. 14·7 crores. We should, therefore, receive Rs. 10·3 crores as grants during the fifth and final year. The Planning Commission have, however, so far not accepted as binding on them the recommendation of the Finance Commission regarding the grant of Rs. 25 crores. We have, as stated earlier, assumed that grants totalling Rs. 6·15 crores will be available from the Centre in the light of past experience. Had the Centre provided the grants recommended by the Finance Commission, we could have balanced our revenue Budget".

I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to look into this, whether the allotment recommended by the Finance Commission can be granted to the West Bengal Government so that their developmental projects are not held back.

Reference has already been made by previous speakers to the collection of income tax. So far as my experience in Calcutta goes, the income-tax officers are the cockpits of all corruption. All the big businessmen can exert their immense influence on these offices. It is due to this that arrears are accumulating. It is our experience in income tax courts that only those lawyers who have got good relations with the Income Tax Commissioner can earn huge amounts of money. They are the good lawyers of the income tax office. Therefore, some steps should be taken by the hon. Minister to see that this corruption is wiped out

from the income tax offices. Because of these officers the arrears are increasing gradually from year to year. 18 hrs.

We have already introduced prize bonds. By introducing prize bonds a lot of black money is being brought out. I have no objection to that. But I would suggest that if our hon. Finance Minister wants to bring out the black money why should he not introduce also gold bonds, which was mentioned by somebody, so that the gold which is hoarded or supposed to be hoarded in huge quantities can also be brought out if the hoarders can get the assurance that they will get the gold after a certain time. To that extent our foreign exchange position will also be eased. I would request the Finance Minister to consider this point.

I would like to say something about Budget provisions and surrender matters. Every year we find that what is provided for in the Budget is not spent or utilised by the departments. This, of course, may be due to the submission of demands without any plans or changing the plans after the demand was granted. But what happens is this. If the money is surrendered, other projects may be held up for want of money; and the projects for which the money is allotted are not completed. So, before the money is given the plan should be submitted, so that it need not be surrendered ultimately.

It has also been complained by the States that they get the allotments from the Centre, the Central allocations, at the end of the financial year. Naturally, if they get the money by the end of January or February it is very difficult for them to spend it on any project. So the money has got to be surrendered, or the money is detained, which is also illegal. Or it is not properly spent. Strict provisions should be made so that complete plans are submitted before any allocation of funds is made.

Lastly, I would like to say a few words about the film duty which has already been referred to. So far as I know in West Bengal about 80 per cent of the producers are men of ordinary means. The Finance Minister said that he should have the money, from whatever sources it may come. But one thing has to be considered that 80 per cent of the producers directors invest money from ordinary sources or loans and otherwise. Naturally, they will be in great difficulties. They are the persons who are producing good films which are earning foreign exchange. I would, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister to see how this industry which is growing can be left free for future development.

Mr. Speaker: Shri C. K. Bhattacharya.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur) rose

Mr. Speaker: I will call then Ch. Ranbir Singh and also Shri S. M. Banerjee. I want to make a small announcement. Is the House interested in sitting? I do not find it so. I am not extending the time. I have seen what interest the hon. Members are taking. I am not talking of the present company.

Members may now move their amendments to various Demands for Grants subject to their being otherwise admissible.

A list indicating the numbers of the selected cut motions will be put on the Notice Board and will also be circulated to Members tonight for their information.

Policy regarding invitation to foreign capital

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced to Re. 1." (1655)

Policy regarding repatriation of profits to foreign countries

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced to Re. 1." (1656)

Failure to take effective measures to arrest inflation

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (451)

Failure to arrest deterioration of the exchange value of the rupee

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (452)

Policy of issuing Treasury Bills and funding the same into long-term debt

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (453)

Policy of deficit financing of the Second Five Year Plan

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (454)

Failure to inflict proper punishment to tax evaders

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (657)

Failure to check tax evasion

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1658)

Need for reorganising Income Tax Department

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1659)

Need for reorientation of tax policy

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1660)

Implementation of recommendations of the Direct Tax Enquiry Committee

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1661)

Failure to collect arrears of taxes

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1662)

Failure to check increase in civil expenditure

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1663)

Failure to prepare a planned budget

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1664)

Failure to check closure of General Insurance Companies

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1665)

Need for effective control over General Insurance Companies

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1666)

Need for nationalisation of General Insurance Companies

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1667)

Need for nationalisation of Banks

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1668)

Need for decentralisation of the Life Insurance Corporation

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1669)

Policy pursued by L.I.C. for granting House-building Loans

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1690)

Investment policy of the Life Insurance Corporation

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1691)

Need for investing more money in public sector by the Life Insurance Corporation

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1698)

Failure to popularise Janata Policy by L.I.C.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1699)

Need for evolving proper procedure regarding payment of premia by the policy-holders of L.I.C.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1700)

Need for more effective control by the Reserve Bank on the working of Banking Institutions

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1701)

Need for proper control by the Reserve Bank of India on loans granted by Banks

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1702)

Need to stop giving of advances by Banks against foodgrains

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1704)

Need for utilising Banking profits in the Public Sector

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1705)

Failure to check upward trends of prices

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1706)

Need for proper control by the Reserve Bank on all kinds of advances by the banks

Shri Prabhat Kar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1703)

Need to check bogus insurance work in the Life Insurance Corporation

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1772)

Need to popularise Janata policy by the Life Insurance Corporation

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1773)

Failure to stop giving of advances by Banks against foodgrains

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1774)

Need to check upward trends of prices

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1775)

Need for severe punishment for tax evaders**Shri Assar:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1776)

Failure to check tax evasion**Shri Assar:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1777)

Need for implementation of recommendations of the Direct Tax Enquiry Committee**Shri Assar:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1778)

Failure to recover the arrears of taxes**Shri Assar:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1779)

Need to check increase in civil expenditure**Shri Assar:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 80." (1780)

Failure to re-organise the Income-tax Department**Shri Assar:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1781)

Resignation from the L.I.C. Investment Board**Shri Tangamani:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1782)

Irregularities in the investments by L.I.C.**Shri Tangamani:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1783)

Need for changing the Investment Policy of the L.I.C.**Shri Tangamani:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1784)

Payment of interim relief to the L.I.C. employees**Shri Tangamani:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1785)

Need to increase the Agency Commission for L.I.C. Agents**Shri Tangamani:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1786)

Need for starting of Provident Fund Scheme for L.I.C. Agents**Shri Tangamani:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1787)

Need for grant of interest free loans to L.I.C. Agents for construction of Houses**Shri Tangamani:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1788)

Demands of L.I.C. Agents of Madurai Division**Shri Tangamani:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1789)

Policy regarding foreign loans

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1823)

Failure to check irregularities in Customs Department

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Customs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1824)

Failure to check smuggling of gold and watches

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Customs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1825)

Treatment by custom officials of the people residing on Goa border

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Customs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1826)

Treatment by custom officials of Indians returning from abroad

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Customs' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1827)

Grants-in-aid to the Indian Institute of Public Administration

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments

and other expenditure under the 'Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 10,00,000." (1330)

Aid given to the Institute of Public Administration

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1378)

Functions of the Institute of Public Administration

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1379)

Expenditure on buildings by the Institute of Public Administration from the aid given

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Finance' be reduced Rs. 100." (1380)

Undesirability of giving aids to institutions like the Institute of Public Administration through the Finance Ministry

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1381).

Need for proper control of aided institutions like the Institute of Public Administration

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other expenditure under the Ministry of Finance' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1882)

Failure to recover pre-partition dues from Pakistan

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Pre-Partition payments' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1828)

Mr. Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, April 16, 1960/Chaitra 27, 1882 (Saka).
