

**DEMAND No. 65—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,69,52,000 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 Irrigation and Power."

**DEMAND No. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,47,69,000 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 Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

**DEMAND No. 125—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,97,07,000 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 Irrigation and Power'."

17.01 hrs.

**MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 94 to 98 and 135 to 137 relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply for which five hours have been allotted.

87 cut motions have been tabled to these Demands. Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand

183 (A) L.S.—7.

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. 94—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY**

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

"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**

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

"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**

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

"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**

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

"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. 6,01,85,000 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'."

**Shri Tangamani:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply may sometimes

be thought of as an organisation entrusted with the humdrum jobs of execution but it is, as a matter of fact, a very vital limb of the country's administration. Next to food and clothing, man's greatest need is shelter and it is for this Ministry to see that there is proper housing for residential and official purposes not only for Government servants but by implication for all the citizens of this country. Slum clearance, construction of decent habitation in our villages, etc., are jobs which should not only tax the industry and intelligence of the Ministry but also fire its imagination.

This Ministry is also charged with the responsibility for the Directorate of Estates, printing and stationery department, the department of explosives, Hindustan Housing, Ltd., Ashoka Hotels, Ltd., etc. The Ministry has got also the responsibility for safeguarding our foreign exchange position which is so terribly important today by making sure that not a pie is spent on avoidable purchases of stores, etc., from foreign countries. A reference was made to this by my hon. friend Shri Prabhat Kar when he spoke on this Demand last year. He also referred to the 17th and the 4th reports of the Public Accounts Committee in regard to certain purchases which were made in the United Kingdom. There was a reference to those reports when these demands were taken up last year.

The Director-General of Supplies and Disposals wields enormous power. He undertakes the supply of rails and sleepers to the railways. There was a reference in this House today about the keys for railways sleepers worth more than Rs. 1 crore which were supplied by a firm in Kanpur during the years 1956 to 1959. I am referring to Starred Question No. 1460.

In this connection, it may not be out of place if I say that in the Minister, Shri K. C. Reddy, we have one who is the pink of courtesy but he must set an example also of

dynamism which is expected of this Ministry. I shall refer briefly to certain aspects, and I am sure that many of my hon. friends will have occasion to refer to many other items also. I shall first refer to certain aspects of housing, more particularly industrial housing, and the department of explosives with special reference to the Jamuria Bazar explosion on 29th November, 1959 which resulted in the death of 54 persons and then to the printing and stationery department, amenities to government residential colonies and last but not the least important, the C.P.W.D.

I shall dispose of certain minor matters. Regarding printing and stationery, in the Government of India Press in Calcutta, for example, where there are up-to-date plants, much of the material published by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry and other Ministries could be printed. But we find lakhs of rupees are spent on private presses which secure such orders. Regarding establishments of the Government of India Presses in South India, particularly in Coimbatore in Tamilnad and Koratty in Kerala—referred to in cut motion No. 1817 by Shri Warior—this was originally included in the second Plan, but we find it spills over to the third Plan. I request that this may be expedited. The total capital outlay according to the original estimate is Rs. 209 lakhs and the anticipated expenditure during the second Plan is Rs. 43 lakhs; the throw-forward for the third Plan is Rs. 166 lakhs and the foreign exchange content of this requirement is Rs. 32 lakhs.

I would also submit that resisting the Calcutta Press and construction of staff quarters must be done. In this case also, this would go over to the third Plan. I find the original estimate was Rs. 194 lakhs, of which Rs. 10 lakhs is to be spent during the second Plan period and Rs. 184 lakhs in the third Plan period. I would like to mention about the housing

scheme for the workers of the Government of India Press, Aligarh, for which the estimate was Rs. 30 lakhs and Rs. 4 lakhs have been earmarked for the second Plan and Rs. 26 lakhs for the third Plan.

Regarding explosives, my cut motions Nos. 298 and 302 and 1023 speak for themselves. We had occasion to discuss about certain explosions which took place in Asansol, Kanpur and a place in South India, which resulted in the death of several people. Last year in November, a severe explosion took place, which comes under the jurisdiction of the eastern circle. Formerly we used to have the headquarters in Delhi; now it has been shifted to Nagpur and we have got these five circles with headquarters at Nagpur, Bombay, Calcutta, Agra, etc. This deals with the eastern circle. Let it not be understood that I have got any bias towards the eastern circle. Whatever I mention about this circle will equally apply to the other circles also. I request the House and through you the Minister to go into this matter in greater detail, so that I may be convinced that personal attention is given, and we may be assured that many of the omissions and commissions which take place in these various places are not likely to take place again.

As you are aware, when this incident was referred to in this House, there was general resentment. People wanted to know what has happened in the Jamuria Bazar, because this accident took place in broad day light. It was a shandy day and round about 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, people had assembled there. Suddenly an explosion took place and a number of people who had nothing to do with this particular premises were killed. To this day, we find from the report, several people are yet to be identified. That is the fate of the people of this country.

The Ministry was kind enough to appoint a special officer and he did

[Shri Tangamani]

go into this matter. The special officer, Shri Surita, has given a very interesting report, which makes very good reading. I thought the House would be given an opportunity to discuss that report, but now that we did not have that opportunity, I would like to refer to certain paragraphs in that report—paragraphs Nos. 35, 36, 46 and 47. In para 46, he says:

"It is seen from the evidence led by Shri S. C. Roy" I believe he is the Chief Inspector in charge of the eastern circle"—  
"that these premises were last inspected in September, 1956."

This seems to be an unsatisfactory state of affairs.

Then he says:

"T. K. Laheri, Deputy Chief Inspector of Explosives told me that this Eastern Circle is under-staffed."

It may be that it is under-staffed. But then how can we tolerate a thing like non-inspection of a particular place for three or four years. Then there is another point on which he says:

"If regularly inspected by surprise checks, such incidents could not have taken place."

That is para 47. I believe he took with him one Shri S. N. Podar and I take it that he is the senior-most assistant in his office. He takes that man to assist him and in one place he says that it might have been due to electric circuit. So, I begin to wonder whether this officer has given this evidence deliberately or not. Anyway, it has come out that there has been gross negligence on the part of this officer. So, I would like to know—I have mentioned it in my cut motion No. 1018 also—what action has been taken against this officer.

Now, leaving this officer alone and coming to my original point, I would like that all these five circles which now are admittedly under-staffed must be enlarged, enlarged to such an extent that there is no temptation to any of these officers. We must improve their conditions. We must increase their salaries so that they may be equivalent to that of a deputy chief inspector. I know certain assistances where if a person can get extra allowance by going five miles away and inspecting a particular lorry, instead of bringing that lorry to his office, he takes the pain of going to that place so that he can get Rs. 50. All these temptations are there. So, to wipe out those temptations and also to make this department efficient, it is necessary that the officers are upgraded and the department is enlarged. Because, they have to deal not only with the Explosives Act but several other Acts connected with it. Having said this, I would like to know what suitable action Government propose to take in this matter.

Now I come to the question of housing. I have been following this Ministry, through many questions, both Starred and Unstarred, to find out how the housing programme has been progressing. Because, as you know, the housing problem is an important problem and it takes a long time to solve it. Many schemes have come into operation in this field like the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, which was introduced in September 1952, Low Income Group Housing Scheme, which was introduced in November 1954, Plantation Labour Housing Scheme introduced in April 1956, Slum Clearance Scheme introduced in May, 1956, Village Housing Scheme introduced in October 1957, Middle Income Housing Scheme introduced in February 1959, Rental House Scheme introduced in February 1959 and the Housing Scheme for Central Governments introduced in 1956. So many schemes have been put into

operation to solve this problem. Also, many Housing Ministers' conferences have taken place. I have followed carefully the decisions of the various Housing Ministers' Conferences, ever since the Mysore conference where we took that decision.

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy):** Even before.

**Shri Tangamani:** Yes, even before also. After Mysore conference, there was one in Darjeeling and recently we had a conference in Hyderabad. I think that was the fourth conference. In these conferences decisions are taken and pious hopes are expressed. But, somehow or other, we find that there is such a lot of delay in implementing these decisions.

I will give only one instance. Ever since in Mysore it was decided that for industrial housing co-operative method must be encouraged, we have enlarged their scope. Originally the loan was 50 per cent, subsidy 25 per cent and the contribution of the workers 25 per cent. Then the loan content was increased to 65 per cent, subsidy 25 per cent, leaving the workers to contribute only 10 per cent. It was also made clear that the industrial workers should be in a position to draw from the provident fund. That was accepted in principle.

But I believe it was two or three years ago. We, as trade unionists, have been telling these workers that they can draw from their provident fund. Last year on the 1st April, replying to the debate, this is what the hon. Minister, Shri K. C. Reddy, said—I would not like to read the entire thing. He said:

“Re. co-operative societies the loan part is increased from 50 to 65 per cent and the subsidy is 25 per cent. That makes up 90 per cent. It is the balance of 10 per cent that the employees have

found it difficult to find. We have taken a decision that this 10 per cent will be drawn from the employees' provident fund. Orders are about to issue in the matter and I hope that the employees' co-operative societies will show better results in the matter of house building.”

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Orders have been issued.

**Shri Tangamani:** Yes, I am coming to that.

This was on the 1st April 1959. Only yesterday we were told in this House that suitable amendments have been made and orders have been issued. So we expect that the workers will be in a position to contribute. Even here there are certain amendments which we would like to move because the workers will not be in a position to contribute more than twelve months basic wage etc. This is a minor point. But more than a year has to elapse to implement or to take a decision on this solemn assurance given by the hon. Minister himself. I will leave it at that.

About the subsidised industrial housing I had an experience. I will be failing in my duty if I do not mention this. We had been having difficulties in a particular co-operative society. But for the hon. Minister's goodness the buildings would not have come up at all because the workers were able to contribute at 7 per cent or so and they were not in a position to contribute the 3 per cent. But still the hon. Minister was good enough to direct the State Government to advance the amount and the subsidy. That was an exceptional case. Now at least we are glad that one decision has at last been given effect to. But there are so many other decisions because not only the employers but so many other people have been demanding that a building which has been put up for the industrial workers is subject to the same charge as if it was a building put up

(Shri Tangamani)

by those people for renting it and collecting money. No appreciable step has been taken either by the Provincial Governments or by the Municipal Corporations. So our suggestion has always been that a suitable legislation is necessary.

I would like to mention here that originally during the Second Plan period for subsidised industrial housing the allotment was Rs. 45 crores. It was reduced to Rs. 27 crores. Even the Rs. 45 crores were insufficient. What steps have been taken for increasing this? The same is the case if you take slum clearance. There was a committee headed by Shri A. K. Sen. The committee said that Rs. 30 crores which were allotted originally for the Second Plan period are not sufficient. It has been reduced to Rs. 12.50 crores. It must again be increased to Rs. 20 crores. But I find that only Rs. 10.26 crores worth of schemes have been approved and for 1960-61 it will be Rs. 3.24 crores. Ultimately it will come to about Rs. 13 crores or so. I do not think any attempt has been made by the Government to increase this from Rs. 12 crores to Rs. 20 crores.

About the low income group housing scheme what I would like to say briefly is that the interest that is now charged is exorbitant. I will leave it at that. I will not go into the details.

Shri M. T. Reddy: 5½ per cent.

Shri Tangamani: 4½ per cent is what we charge from the State Government and the State Government charges 1 per cent. So it is 5½ per cent. It is a low income group. Direction may also be given that the agency which is given to the State Governments may be advanced to institutions like the private schools. I shall leave with my hon. friend, Shri Vittal Rao, the other questions of these houses.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That does not mean any promise on my part.

Shri Tangamani: At least by saying so I can mention what are the things that I would like him to deal with. I will mention now about the C.P.W.D. Every time this occasion is taken to give in detail the working of the C.P.W.D. The set-up of the C.P.W.D. was canvassed during the last discussion itself with 20 circles and 100 divisions. These divisions do not appear to have been divided on a rational basis. Last time Shri Prabhat Kar referred to the various divisions in Calcutta. I can now mention the divisions in Madras. There are three divisions there—the North Division, the South Division and also a separate division for the aerodrome. All these things can easily be put under one division.

Amongst the workers there are now 14,000 work charged or which 50 per cent are in Delhi. Then there is contract labour which in Delhi alone will come to about 20,000. There are 100 houses for the work-charged class III staff in Delhi. I would request that five hundred more houses may be put up for them.

I suggest that the Estate Office must come under the C.P.W.D. as recommended by the Kasturbhai Lalbhai committee. I have my reasons for saying this. One of my cut motions, namely cut motion No. 1496 relates to the upgrading of lower type of Government accommodation to higher type in New Delhi. Government have now revised the classification of all types of Government accommodation in New Delhi, whereby accommodation allotted to employees of a particular group is now allotted to the employees of a higher group. I have no grievance against that, but now, the rent charged, however, is 10 per cent of their emoluments. For less accommodation and less amenities, they have to pay more rent. Will

Government allow such rents to be collected from a tenant by a private individual? They will not allow it because there is restriction on the collection of higher rents. That is why I say that instead of leaving it to the sweet whims and fancies of the Estate Office, the matter can be brought under the C.P.W.D.

I would also request that accommodation to the work-charged staff, such as is being provided in Delhi, may be provided in Hijli, Bhubaneswar, Calcutta, Madhaopur, Dhanbad and Cuttack.

On 14th August, 1957, the hon. Minister announced the transfer of the non-industrial personnel of the work-charged establishments of the C.P.W.D. to regular establishments, and conversion of 50 per cent of the temporary posts in the remaining categories into permanent ones. An ad hoc committee was set up in May, 1958, and orders were issued in August, 1959 for the creation of 3,839 permanent posts from 1st April, 1958. The committee also finalised the list of the staff eligible for transfer to the regular posts, and the list was being forwarded to the Chief Engineer. There is yet no confirmation of the 3,839 posts. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many people have been confirmed. The question of *inter se* seniority of persons transferred to the regular establishment has not yet been decided.

There is also a cut motion disapproving of the policy, namely cut motion No. 1477 relating to the application of sections 4A and 4B of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules to the employees on the regular establishment of the C.P.W.D. Work assistants, lift men, and even sweepers, when they were in the work-charged establishment, did not come under these sections 4A and 4B. As soon as they come into the regular staff, they come under these sections.

Again, it has been canvassed that the policy of giving to contractors works such as annual repairs, additions and alterations under the C.P.W.D. should go. Here, I want a categorical reply from the hon. Minister to cut motion No. 1086 by Shri T. B. Vittal Rao whether Government will at least give these contracts regarding additions, alterations and repairs to labour co-operatives. Even white-washing and painting of the fans is now left to the contractors. I remember on the last occasion the hon. Minister said that these contracts would be given to labour co-operatives. I would like to know how many labour co-operatives have received these contracts. The hon. Minister said that no tender would be required, so long as the contract amount did not exceed Rs. 10,000; he also said that Government may even consider the question of increasing it to over Rs. 10,000.

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Not many have come forward. We are willing to encourage them, but, and I said, not many have come forward.

**Shri Tangamani:** Next, he said that Government were going to set up a building construction corporation, and that would be a valuable contribution. I would like to know whether any steps have been taken for the formation of this construction corporation.

I would now like to mention certain other points, such as retaining the maintenance of horticulture works of the N.D.M.C. by the C.P.W.D. Horticulture Directorate, and labour officers being personnel officers as recommended by the I.L.O. expert, responsible to the chief engineer, namely the head of the department.

I suggest that there should be zonal or regional organisations of the C.P.W.D. for maintaining service records, records relating to increments, retrenchments, reversion, promotion, maintenance of workers' contributory provident fund accounts etc.

[Shri Tangamani]

I would also submit that there is no need for the additional chief engineer. It is enough if there is only one chief engineer for the whole department. But at present, there is one chief engineer, and one additional chief engineer. I think two chief engineers are not necessary.

I would like to point out also that the employees of the C.P.W.D. are working all over the country, not only in this country, but in the Andamans and also the Nicobars, and they work also in the NEFA area, and they have also gone to Nepal and other foreign countries too. They are like an army spread over the vast land, an army of peace, with instruments that build and do not destroy. Let there be some tangible appreciation of their spirit and the optimum utilisation of their services for the country.

I would like to refer to the lack of amenities in the government servants' colonies. I have also a cut motion relating to this. This construction of the buildings which is done by contract labour is not very much up to the mark. I can give instances.

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Which buildings?

**Shri Tangamani:** Most of the buildings in these colonies. Some of them show signs of cracks. The maintenance is very much below standard because of the inadequacy of the staff. Amenities like electricity, sanitation and horticulture are provided in the colonies. But the services have deteriorated and the employees themselves have to look after these things with their own resources.

I find from the Report that certain community halls are going to be put up in some places. I suggest that in almost all these colonies—I can mention here Moti Bagh I and II—community halls may be put up.

17.27 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Also there is a demand for cinema halls, where pictures in regional languages like Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam may be shown, taking into account the dominant linguistic composition of the people in a particular area. So these community halls can be so constructed that they can show films also.

As I stated in the beginning, this Ministry is a very very important Ministry and it needs all the encouragement. But having said that, I must make it clear that unless the promises made on the floor of the House are taken up seriously by the Ministry—and taken up seriously with other Ministries also—they will not have any effect at all. I referred to the various decisions and the solemn assurances given by the Minister. I also alluded to the decisions of the various Housing Conferences. So I hope that at least when the hon. Minister comes to us next year, he will have something to tell us about the achievements in the matter of subsidised industrial housing and clearance of slums.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Deputy-Speaker told me that a suggestion was made by the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that today being Baisakhi day, we might not sit beyond 6 P.M.

**Some Hon. Members:** Yes.

**Mr. Speaker:** If it is the general desire of the House, we shall adjourn at 6 P.M.

**Some Hon. Members:** Yes.

**Mr. Speaker:** But we must be prepared to sit tomorrow for one hour extra.

**Shri Radha Raman (Chandani Chowk):** We are just now confronted with the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Sup-



ply. Going through the Report, one will find that the Ministry has made quite long strides and shown considerable progress in the various subjects entrusted to it. Although everything that was desired is not achieved, it will go to the credit of the hon. Minister that he has done his best.

One should not lose sight of the fact however, that the amount originally set apart for this Ministry in the Second Plan was about Rs. 120 crores and it had to be reduced on account of pressures from other directions and on account of the reduced total outlay of the Second Plan. Therefore, some of the schemes which were on hand or were contemplated could not be brought into fruition. There had been so much cut here and there that the anticipated achievements could not be brought about.

Now, in dealing with the housing problem I have some suggestions or observations to make. It is true that in this vast country, the problem of housing is one of the immediate necessity and is of great urgency. In spite of the fact that the Ministry has introduced several schemes either in the urban sphere or in the rural sphere or in the industrial sphere, it has not been able to meet or achieve the targets that were fixed by it originally; and there had been reasons for it.

I believe that the procedure for the acquisition of land, particularly in our country, is very dilatory. The first thing that we require in order to give a fillip to the housing problem in the country is to get lands acquired in almost all the big cities of the country where you want more houses to come up and also in the rural areas.

The present legal position or the system of acquisition of land is such that the land is not easily acquired. Particularly, in a Welfare State—or would be Welfare State you might call it—in the circumstances in which we are placed, it is very difficult in a poor country like ours to obtain lands will-

ingly from the people who are at present tilling it or using it without giving them adequate alternative accommodation or some relief otherwise. (Interruption). I, therefore, feel that the first thing that should be done, in order to give impetus to the house-building programme and to achieve the targets that have been placed before us, is to have some kind of revision of the acquisition laws of the country.

I do not mean that when we deal with acquisition of land we should be quite inhuman or rather harsh in any way to the people from whom we obtain the land. I, for one, feel that we should try to help those who are uprooted or displaced, as much as we can, by giving them money, by giving them alternative land and such facilities as water and electricity and others so that the new place in which they are made to reside is a little better than, or at least just like the one they have at present. I have found that in obtaining or acquiring land this point of view is not always kept in view. Therefore, the difficulty sometimes arises that those who are living on the land develop a resisting mind and it takes more time than it is thought of and it delays our projects. I humbly request the hon. Minister of Works, Housing and Supply to come forward with some kind of legislation which is simpler and which makes it possible for Government to acquire land from people for the purpose of giving a fillip to the house-building programme envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan.

I find that there is a scheme for rural housing too but no progress has been made with that. We have yet to know what are the handicaps which are not allowing this rural housing programme to go ahead as fast as we desire. In my opinion, if we really want that the country should feel that the glow of freedom is available to them, it is absolutely necessary that we should pay more attention to the rural housing problem than to urban housing. I know that there is con-

[Shri Radha Raman]

gestion in the cities and the cities do require a lot of improvement either by way of slum clearance or by way of new housing programmes or some such things. But India lives in the five lakhs of villages and the need of the villager is much more. In the villages today we find the same old types of huts and Jhopra in which they used to live about a hundred or two hundred years ago. Though there is a sprinkling of pucca houses in the villages, they are devoid of ventilation and other amenities of life. It is time that more attention was paid to the rural housing in the country. About this housing programme I would only say that though the schemes are formulated well, their method of execution is certainly one which causes delay. I would suggest that in every city and in every village certain pieces of land or a big piece of land should be set aside where any person who does not possess a house can go and take 100 or 200 square yards—there may be some categories or there may be one uniform category—and it should be for him to construct a small house according to the plan on this land and made available to him. If that sort of thing is resorted to, I am sure there will be a great housing impetus and the huge sums of money that the Government today proposes to spend from the Government funds will not be required. The individual will have possessed in the course of one or two years or sometimes more years a house of his own and he will also feel that it has been due to the help that he has received from the Government. That is one thing that I want the Government to take upon itself as early as possible.

I can give example of Delhi. We have been talking about having more houses here. Of course needs are very great as compared to the money that is provided. I find that there are thousands and thousands of unauthorised structures coming up. They are coming up not because you want them. The population is increasing and the

people have to live somehow, somewhere. When they do not get legal possession of lands, they naturally have to resort to illegal methods. They pounce upon any piece of land available round about Delhi and they create houses for themselves. In this way we are indirectly encouraging those people who are in the habit of raising unauthorised structures. I must humbly request the hon. Minister to take quick action in such cases. If we delay it would create problems for ourselves and sometimes this problem goes to this length that we are not able to surmount it easily and we feel it is an impossible task.

We have read in the report that there has been a vigilance unit and there has been a lot of talk about the CPWD and the corruption raging therein and it was on account that that the vigilance unit was introduced. It has certainly registered certain cases and every year these cases are coming up and they are being disposed off. Many of the evils of cases of corruption have come to the notice of this Vigilance Department and there has been some improvement. Somehow, I feel that the system which was introduced by the Government or by this Ministry long ago during the British regime, where probably money did not play so much part as execution, has to be changed. There had been so many suggestions made from time to time. There had been the system of departmental work introduced; there had been the contractor system. Our hon. friend, Shri Tangamani, said there should be labour co-operatives. Government has also tried this, though in a very meagre form also and some system of work undertaken by voluntary organisations. I consider that these methods which are being tried are good and we have to see that these systems work better and without any kind of evil that may be existing.

Sir, it is common knowledge that in a one crore project, hardly Rs. 50 or 60 lakhs are actually utilised and the

rest of the money either goes into the pockets of the engineer concerned or somebody else. I am not here to say all these things but it is a common knowledge and everybody knows that much work is done without care and lot of money is not rather faithfully spent on the project. So, you see so many big buildings that the Ministry gets constructed through the contractors, after one year or two or three years, they either give way or their roofs leak of sometimes their walls get cracked. There may be natural reasons also. But I am quite confident that if all the persons concerned had taken good care and had utilised the money as faithfully and honestly as was expected of them, then these experiences that we are having in this department over and over again—not almost all buildings, but I would say a very heavy percentage of buildings—would stand and would have been avoided.

I think, it is high time that the Government and the hon. Minister paid more attention to this matter. I know that he is very keen and he is very anxious about all these things and he is trying to do his level best. But I feel the results achieved so far are not coming up to the expectations and there is still much room for improvement. Some more steps therefore should be taken in order to have these defects removed.

Sir, I would particularly lay stress on the fact that the voluntary organisations can handle very big contracts. I have been associated with the Bharat Sevak Samaj and I have seen that the work that was given to the Bharat Sevak Samaj either in Delhi or elsewhere was done on 50 per cent. cost and the quality of the work was found to be much better than what could have been done through a contractor. There has always been a tussle between the voluntary organisations which undertake the work and the contractors or engineers or supervisors and they always try to find fault with the work that is done by them. It is because their interests are affected.

But on the whole by having inspection at the highest level or at the Minister's level or at the level of some other agency it has been found that by resorting to such methods we can reduce the cost and we can also get better quality of work done and thus save a lot of money.

I say, Sir, more and more attention has to be paid to this matter. In this country there are a lot of voluntary agencies and a lot of people who have got the good of the Government as well as the country at heart and they are ready to come out and render some service in a voluntary way. So far some encouragement has been given and the principle has been accepted but that has been too meagre and it has been done in a rather half-hearted or haphazard manner. I would draw the attention of the Ministry and also of the hon. Minister to this so that through his influence the services of the voluntary agencies are utilised. That way, we will not only get better work done but we can also effect a small percentage of saving which may be utilised for other activities.

Now, Sir, coming to the national building programme, the programme of housing under the Central P.W.D., I would like that there should be this vigilance unit strengthened and more work should be taken from the people who are in charge of this department. Sir, we are living in bungalows or flats. When any work is got done there, what I find is, if the work is done departmentally one cannot understand how much time the department takes and how much amount is spent. I have seen that a small work done in my small flat or bungalow takes unusually long time. There is more overhead staff used and attention paid than is required for the execution of that small work. Sometimes I find that right from the Executive Engineer down to the mistry or the carpenter employed to do a small work, if the amount spent as salaries and wages on these people for those days when that small work is done, is calculated it will

[Shri Radha Raman]

come to fantastic amount compared to the actual work that is done. I do not know what particular system they are following, but I think there is need for improvement, there is need for changing or substituting it with some other system by which these departmental works are carried out properly and economically.

Only the other day, Sir, I found that lot of trucks were employed to bring rubbish. That rubbish was brought and dumped on the pavement of a road because the authorities wanted to cover a depression on the road. I found that half of the quantity brought contained debris and stones. The result was, when the depression was filled, they had to employ the almost same amount of labour to remove those stones and brick pieces from the pavement to another place. When you have got experts and good engineers, why is it that they do not take care of these small things? I think it is because somebody is interested, somebody is benefited; otherwise, there is no reason why when you want to fill up a depression you should bring in bricks and debris in order to fill it up and later on take half the quantity back to the place from where you brought it.

These are some of the things, Sir, where I feel that there should be given more attention, there should be more consciousness among the workers to see that they are working for the nation. They should work more honestly, more faithfully and in a manner so that labour is not wasted, money is not wasted, the time taken is less and the ultimate results are to the entire satisfaction of not only the Ministry and the Minister concerned but to the people who generally see their work.

So I most humbly submit, Sir, and I want to bring this to the notice of the hon. Minister, that there is something wrong somewhere, where you employ such an amount of overhead staff for a

small departmental work. The whole machinery moves in such a manner as to make the total cost, the overhead charges, in the form of attention paid by the staff and the amount of labour put in there to be much more than what is actually required for a small departmental work. Therefore, these are some of the things which need the attention of the Ministry, and they need to be improved so that the work that we have in hand is done more speedily and in a much better way.

Lastly, Sir, I want to say this, that the Government, as it has been revealed in the report, still requires a lot of office accommodation in Delhi as well as in other big cities. This accommodation has to be provided. If you really want a welfare State, naturally there should be more and more accommodation for officers and the employees of the Government. To provide this they have undertaken the construction of lot of buildings and yet have also requisitioned them. There should be a planned way of derequisitioning of all these better houses. In the same way, there should be a planned way in order to have buildings provided for the Government servants and others, and the buildings should not utilise any elaborate or costly material and should not be very big in size. Our country cannot afford to have such buildings. We can certainly effect certain economy in this. I would urge upon the hon. Minister that some of the buildings which are being built round about Delhi can certainly be economised if their shape and size and the entire construction is done more in an oriental style and not in the style which we have borrowed either from the United Kingdom or America. The style which we borrow from those foreign countries is not very suitable to us in these tropical conditions. We have to make necessary changes. I say that those changes are certainly made by the experts, but still, I think they have not risen to the occasion always to see that this is a poor country where we can and must do away with

many of the luxuries which we might not be able to provide at the present moment. We should realise that within the small and limited resources that we have got, we can create many more good things in a much cheaper and more economical way.

Now, I shall refer to derequisitioning of buildings. Some 10, 12 or 15 years ago, they requisitioned certain buildings, and those buildings are now being derequisitioned. The interests of those people are still not being looked after as well as they should be. I say that there should be a planned way in this matter. The Government could have a list of those houses which were requisitioned in wartime, say, 15 or 20 years ago. There must be an end to it, and new houses should be requisitioned; the old houses should be left out. I would suggest that there should be a graded or phased programme of derequisitioning.

I have several other points to make, but since you have rung the bell, I am finishing my speech. I am sure that the hon. Minister will give his best attention to the points which I have been able to cover in the course of my speech.

**श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि जाहिर है, हम मिनिसट्री में—मिनिसट्री आफ वर्क्स, हाउसिंग एंड सप्लाय में—तीन महकमे हैं। उन के अलावा यह मिनिसट्री कुछ होटलज और सप्लाय का इन्तजाम करती है। जब मैं वर्क्स की तरफ ध्यान देता हूँ, तो मेरे सामने कुछ पुराने ऐतिहासिक मकानात आते हैं, जैसे ताज महल है, पाडवों का किला है और दूसरी इमारतें हैं। मैं देखता हूँ कि सैकड़ों हजारों सालों के गुजरने के बाद भी आज उन की सुन्दरता और मजबूती में कोई कमी नहीं आई है और वे फिर उठाये सड़े हैं। लेकिन जब हम अपने नये मकानों को देखते हैं और खास तौर से

शाजादी के बाद के बने हुए, निर्माण किये हुए, मकानों की तरफ जब हमारी तबज़ह जाती है, तो हमें बड़ा अफसोस और निराशा होती है। पुराने जमाने में हमारे यहां लखनऊ में नवाब आसफ-उ-दौला थे। जब अवध में बहुत पड़ा, तो उन्होंने यह काम शुरू किया कि मकान बनवाते थे और गिरा देते थे। रऊसा किस्म के लोग और औरतें, जो दिन को काम नहीं कर सकते थे, रात को काम किया करते थे। वे मकान बनते रहते थे और गिरते रहते थे। मैं समझता हूँ कि आसफ उ-दौला की पालिसी आज हमारी सरकार अपना रही है। बड़े बड़े मकान बनते हैं और गिर जाते हैं। जो बजट हमारे सामने है, वह तीस करोड़ का है। तीस करोड़ इस साल खर्च किए जा रहे हैं वर्क्स पर और चौबीस करोड़ रुपये पिछले साल खर्च हुए थे। जो मकान बनते हैं, बनने के बाद ही उन की मरम्मत शुरू हो जाती है और वे गिरने लग जाते हैं, जैसे कि मेरे दोस्त श्री राधा रमण ने कहा है। इस की आखिर वजह क्या है? वजह है महकमे में रिश्ततखोरी, कर्शा, नोटिउम का होना। पिछले साल भी मैं ने इन तरफ इशारा किया था और मिनिसट्र साहब से दरब्यास्त की थी . . .

**श्री मू० बा० जैन (कैथल) :** अगर माननीय सदस्य अपना मकान बनवायेंगे, तो उस को भी यही हालत होगी।

**श्री मोहन स्वरूप :** जब कोई मकान बनता है, तो उस को कोई मुद्दा होता है।

**श्री बुशबक शर्मा :** ये मकान बने नहीं कि मरम्मत शुरू हो गई।

**श्री मोहन स्वरूप :** पिछले मान भी मैं ने मिनिसट्र साहब से दरब्यास्त की थी कि रिश्ततखोरी और नेपेटिउम के मध्य में कुछ तहकीकत को जाय, एक कमीशन बिठाया जाये, ताकि वह इस बारे में खान-खान कर सके और रिश्ततखोरी दूर हो। फारसी में

## [श्री मोहन स्वल्प]

एक पुरानी कहावत है कि "हरकि दर कान नमक कान नमक शुद" यानी जो इस खान में गया, वह नमक हो गया। यह काजल की एक कोठरी है, जिस में जो घुसा, वह स्याह हो गया। नये नये आफिसर जब आते हैं, तो उन की हालत दूसरी होती है और चन्द दिनों के बाद वे बदल जाते हैं। मैं ने पिछले साल भी कहा था कि दस परसेंट तो उन का मौरूसी हक है, जो कि वे ले ही लेंगे। चालीस परसेंट तक खर्च कर देते हैं। मिनिस्टर साहब कहेंगे कि मैं अपनी बात कह रहा हूँ। ऐसी बात नहीं है। इस में एक महकमा है चीफ टेक्निकल एग्जामिनरज् आरगेनाइजेशन, जिस में १६३८०० रुपये खर्च होते हैं। उन्होंने पब्लिक एकाउंटस कमेटी के सामने रिपोर्ट सबमिट की है। पब्लिक एकाउंटस कमेटी की २५वीं रिपोर्ट में उस के मुताल्लिक यह कहा गया है —

"Chief Technical Examiner's Organisation—Para. 44 of Audit Report 1958—pp. 44—46 and Para. 51 of Audit Report, 1959—pp. 46—48."

"The Committee are concerned to learn from the C.T.E. that technical defects were found in about 70 per cent. of the cases and over-payments in about 30 per cent. of the cases examined by him. This indicates that in majority of cases both the standard of construction and standard of supervision are far from satisfactory. The Committee are, therefore, strongly of the opinion that the C.T.E. should extend his scrutiny to a larger number of P.W. transactions."

पी० ए० सी० ने सिफारिश की कि दूसरे काम जो हुए हैं उनकी भी चीफ टेक्नीकल एग्जामिनर देखभाल करे। इससे जाहिर है कि कोरप्शन की इतिहा हो चुकी है। पिछले साल मैं ने एक केस रेफर किया था मिनिस्टर

साहब को और वह केस धौलपुर में जो बिज बन रहा था, उसके बारे में था। उस पर इंजीनियर साहब मुहर लगा चुके हैं। डाक्टर और इंजीनियर भाज कल जिस चीज पर मुहर लगा देते हैं, वह सही हो जाती है। वे सही को गलत और गलत को सही कर सकते हैं। इनको बड़े भ्रष्टत्यारात मिले हुए हैं। इनकी बात को खुदाई फरमान समझा जाता है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब द्वारा उसका उदघाटन भी किया जा चुका है और इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि उस पर मुकम्मिल सील लग गई है। वह साठ लाख रुपये का प्राजक्ट था। इसके बारे में मेरे पास सब कागजात हैं। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जिस आदमी ने उसके मुताल्लिक रोशनी डाली थी उस बेचारे को इनाम मिलना तो दरकिनार रहा, पीनेलाइज किया जा रहा है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से मिला हूँ। प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को लिखा कि इस तरह से गोलमाल हुआ है। उन्होंने मुझे जवाब दिया है कि तहकीकात की जा रही है। ये सब सटर्ज मेरे पास हैं। उन्होंने लिखा है कि मैं इनक्वायरी कर रहा हूँ। बहुत से पालियामेंट के मੈम्बर्स के सामने भी वह चीज आई है। लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना कहना पड़ता है कि उस तरफ कोई तबज्जह नहीं दी गई है।

18 hrs.

इस तरह से, अव्यक्त महोदय, यह जो बीमारी है, कोरप्शन की, यह खाप तौर से इस महकमे में बढ़ती ही जा रही है। प्रजातंत्र के लिये यह एक चुनौती है। लोगों में यह भावना घर करती जा रही है कि प्रजातंत्र इस बीमारी को रोक नहीं सकेगा, कोरप्शन को रोक नहीं सकेगा। अगर यह चीज ठीक निकली तो यह शासन के लिये एक बहुत ही खराब और बुरी बात होगी। लोगों के दिलों में से प्रजातंत्र के प्रति जो

विषयास है, वह खत्म नहीं होना चाहिये। लोग इस बात का यकीन करने लग गए हैं कि कोरपान और नैपोटिगम इस बेनोक्रैटिक सेट-अप में खत्म हो नहीं सकता है। इसलिये, अभ्यक्ष महोदय, मैं फिर प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस विषय में छानबीन की जाए। जैसा श्री राधा रमण जी ने कहा कि हमें बेज सोचने चाहिये, तरकीब निकालनी चाहिये जिससे यह चीज दूर दूर हो सके। हमें देखना है कि गलती कहाँ है और वे क्यों दूर नहीं हो सकती है। करोड़ों रुपये का जो वेस्टेज हो रहा है, उसका अन्त होना चाहिये।

यह कहा जाता है कि हम यहां पर सोशललिस्टिक पैटर्न ग्रॉफ सोसाइटी लाना चाहते हैं। मकानात के सिलसिले में जो हालत है, वह मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। पेज २४ पर दिया हुआ है कि ग्रॉफिसर्स के मकान बनाने के लिए कितना रुपया खर्च हुआ, क्लास ४ इत्यादि लिये कितना हुआ, कितने मकान उनके लिए बने और कितने इनके लिये बने इत्यादि। इस से पता चलता है कि जो लोग ५०० से ऊपर तनख्वाह पाते हैं उनके लिये दिल्ली में अकेले ४६०४ यूनिट्स थे और अवेलेबिलिटी २७५६ थी। इस तरह से १८४५ की सॉर्टेज दिखाई गई है। जो लोग पांच सौ के कम पाते हैं, उनकी अवेलेबिलिटी १६,४८३ दिखाई गई है और क्लास ४ के लिये ६,७२६ दिखाई गई है। इनमें जो कमी दिखाई गई है, वह बहुत ही ज्यादा है। क्या यही सोशललिस्टिक पैटर्न ग्रॉफ सोसाइटी है जो कि ग्रॉफ स्थापित करना चाहते हैं? जिन की तनख्वाह तो अधिक उनके अधिक मकान और जो गरीब हैं, जिन की तादाद बहुत ज्यादा है और जिन को मकानों की सला जरूरत है उनके लिये कम मकान। ये जो गरीब लोग हैं इनके साइकलों का मुबह के वक्त तांता सा बंध जाता है, बड़ी बड़ी दूर से ये लोग आते हैं, गाजियाबाद और

न जाने कहाँ कहाँ से ग्रॉफिसर्स को आते हैं और रात को भी काफी देर गए वापिस आते हैं। यह सोशललिस्टिक पैटर्न ग्रॉफ सोसाइटी का तकाजा नहीं है कि इनकी सहायिता के लिये कुछ किया जाए। यह ठीक नहीं है कि ग्रॉफिसर्स के लिये तो मकान बनें, गरीबों के लिये न बनें।

यहां पर मकान गिराने की बात भी कही गई है। साथ ही साथ नये बनाने की बात भी कही गई है। मैंने पिछले साल भी कहा था कि डा० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जब फूड मिनिस्टर थे, उस वक्त जिस कोठी में वह रहते थे, बंगला नम्बर १ उसको गिरा कर बहुमूल्य कार्यालय बनाया जाएगा। उसी के साथ साथ तिमारपुर इत्यादि में भी मकानात गिराये जा रहे हैं। इस सिलसिले में एक सवाल श्री हेमराज ने पूछा था। उसका नम्बर था ४७४ और तारीख थी २५-२-६० उसमें पूछा गया था कि क्या बाकई में इस तरह के क्वार्टर्स गिराये जा रहे हैं। इसका जवाब हाँ, में दिया गया था। इसके बाद यह सवाल पूछा गया था कि जो मकान सिमेंट के और कनक्रीट के होते हैं, उनकी लाइफ क्या होती है। इसका जवाब यह दिया गया था :—

"The life of the houses constructed during 1948—50 with roofs of re-inforced cement concrete slabs is about 50 to 60 years."

इसी क्वेश्चन में पूछा गया था कि क्या यह सही है कि वे मकानात गिरने शुरू हो गए हैं। इसका जवाब दिया गया :—

"In a few of these quarters on the first floor, ceiling plaster and small pieces of cement concrete from the R.C.C. slabs have fallen. No roof has, however, collapsed."

इस महकमे की यह हालत है कि मकानात बनते हैं और गिरने शुरू हो जाते हैं। इसी

[श्री मोहन स्वरूप]

के साथ साथ एक फेडरिस्त दी गई है मकानों की धीर बताया गया है कि कितने मकान बन चुके हैं, कितने बने जा रहे हैं और कितने प्रागे बनेंगे। इस फेडरिस्त में कहीं यह नहीं बताया गया है कि कितना खर्च हो गया, कितना प्रागे खर्च होता है और उस काम का शकल क्या है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्राइंग जो रिपोर्ट बने उसमें इसका भी हवाला होता चाहिये कि कितने मकान होंगे तथा दूसरी क्या क्या बातें होंगी, कितना खर्च प्रागा इत्यादि। सर्वे तो काम का प्राप करते ही नहीं हैं। चार पटना प्लान हो, चाहे दूसरा हो, प्रापने काम का कोई भी सर्वे प्लेन के दौरान में या प्लान के बाद नहीं किया है और यह प्राग नहीं लगाया है कि कितना काम हुआ, क्या गलतियाँ मकान बनाने के बारे में हुई हैं . . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** क्या माननीय सदस्य पांच मिनट में खतम कर लेंगे ?

**श्री मोहन स्वरूप :** आठ दस मिनट में और लूंगा।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** तब तो प्राप अपना प्रापण कल जारी रखें।

**Mr. Speaker:** Hon. Members may now move their cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply subject to their being otherwise admissible.

*Upgrading of lower type of Government accommodation to higher type in New Delhi.*

**Shri Tangamani:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced to Re. 1." (1496)

*Lack of proper attention given to amenities provided in Government colonies for Government servants.*

**Shri Tangamani:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1512).

*Decisions of the Hyderabad Conference of the Housing Ministers.*

**Shri Tangamani:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1790).

*Failure to enforce the decisions of the Conferences of Housing Ministers held at Mysore, Darjeeling and Hyderabad.*

**Shri Tangamani:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works Housing and Supply, be reduced by Rs. 100." (1791)

*Need for constructing houses for industrial workers under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, Workers' Cooperatives Scheme and Scheme regarding Houses by Employers.*

**Shri Tangamani:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1792)

*Refusal of employers to build houses for workers*

**Shri Tangamani:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, be reduced by Rs. 100." (1793)

*Failure to give loans from the Provident Fund to industrial workers for constructing houses.*

**Shri Tangamani:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing,



and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1794)

*Failure to carry out recommendations of the Advisory Committee on slum clearance.*

**Shri Kodliyan:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1795)

*Need to bring forward legislation to compel plantation managements to construct adequate housing accommodation for plantation labour by availing loans from Government.*

**Shri Kodliyan:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1811)

*Need to bring forward legislation to compel private industrial managements to construct adequate houses for industrial labour.*

**Shri Kodliyan:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1812)

*Failure to provide housing accommodation to all the Central Government employees in Delhi.*

**Shri Kodliyan:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1813).

*Need to provide more funds for Low Income Group Housing Scheme.*

**Shri Kodliyan:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1815).

*Need to simplify the rules and procedure of granting loans in Low Income Housing Scheme.*

**Shri Kodliyan:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1816).

*Need to expedite the establishment of Government Press in Koratty, Kerala State.*

**Shri Kodliyan:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1817)

*Need to extend benefits of Housing Schemes to Agricultural workers.*

**Shri Kodliyan:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1818)

*Need to encourage Labour Contract Societies for construction works.*

**Shri Kodliyan:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, be reduced by Rs. 100." (1819)

*Policy regarding giving of construction works of the CPWD on contract.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced to Re. 1." (1095)

*Policy regarding giving to contractors works of annual repair, additions and alterations in the CPWD.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced to Re. 1." (1096)

*Application of sections 4A and 4B of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules to the employees on the regular establishment of the CPWD.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced to Re. 1." (1477)

*Need to transfer the Electrical Sub-Division of Central Public Works Division, Dehradun from the present Division to an Electrical Division.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (486)

*Need to transfer the Electrical Sub-Division of Ajmer Central Division of CPWD from the present Division to an Electrical Division.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (487)

*Need to transfer the Electrical Sub-Division of Simla Central Division of CPWD from the present Division to an Electrical Division.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (488)

*Need to change the name of Calcutta Aviation Division No. II of CPWD.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (489)

*Need to take out the Allahabad Sub-Division of Calcutta Aviation Electrical Division of CPWD from this Division to reduce the workload.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (490)

*Need to place the Simla Central Division, Delhi Aviation Division No. II and Ajmer Central Division of the CPWD under the jurisdiction of the same Circle.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (491)

*Need to place the Assam Central Division and Calcutta Aviation Division No. II of CPWD under the jurisdiction of the same Circle.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (492)

*Need to place the U.P. Central P.W. Division and Allahabad Central Division of the CPWD under the jurisdiction of the same Circle.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (493)

*Need to give the same number of public holidays to the workcharged staff of the CPWD as is being enjoyed by other Central Government employees on regular establishment.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (494)

*Need to extend the Contributory Health Service Scheme to the work-charged staff of the CPWD*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (495)

*Need to confirm the workcharged staff of the CPWD against the existing permanent posts.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (496)

*Need to give uniforms to all work-charged staff of the CPWD.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (497)

*Need to abolish the two grades in the posts of wiremen, linemen, armature winders and painters in the CPWD.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (547)

*Need to provide electricity to the mali quarters behind Baird Lane, New Delhi.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (548)

*Need to provide separate water taps to the mali quarters behind Baird Lane, New Delhi.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (549)

*Failure to pay house rent allowance to the workcharged staff of the CPWD posted at Vishakhapatnam Airport for the period 1-1-1949 to 31-10-1950.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (550)

*Failure to give wage slips to the workers on muster roll in the CPWD.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (551)

*Failure to refund street light charges to the CPWD staff at Dhanbad.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (552)

*Need to grant washing allowance to workcharged staff of the CPWD who are supplied with uniforms.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (553)

*Need to grant the same retirement benefits to the permanent work-charged staff of the CPWD as are enjoyed by other permanent Central Government employees.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (554)

*Need to have the same conditions of service for the workcharged staff of the CPWD as are applicable to other Central Government employees.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (555)

*Need to extend the leave travel concessions to the workcharged staff of the CPWD.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (556)

*Need to grant death gratuity to the temporary and quasi-permanent workcharged staff of the CPWD.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (557)

*Need to abolish the post of Assistant Choudharies in the CPWD.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (558)

*Need to redesignate the Diesel Engine drivers as Electric Generating Power House drivers.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1174)

*Need to provide jobs to the retrenched workcharged staff of the CPWD at Tezpur Aerodrome.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1175)

*Need to provide additional "G" Type Quarters to the Class III workcharged staff of the CPWD in New Delhi*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1176)

*Need to supply uniforms to the Pump Drivers on higher scale of pay employed in the CPWD*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1177)

*Need to grant NEFA Compensatory Allowance to the workcharged staff of the CPWD*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1178)

*Need to allot Government accommodation to the workcharged staff of the CPWD in Calcutta*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1179)

*Need to reduce the working hours of C.P.W.D. chowkidars at Dhanbad.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1180)

*Need to reduce the working hours of C.P.W.D. chowkidars at Bombay Airport.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1181)

*Need to pay in Nepal allowance to the workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. at enhanced rate*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1182)

*Need to abolish the system of giving construction works of the C.P.W.D. on contract.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1183)

*Need to get all works of annual repairs, additions and alterations in the C.P.W.D. done departmentally by work-charged staff.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1184)

*Need to grant special casual leave to the members and office bearers of the recognised Unions in C.P.W.D. to attend Central Executive or Council meetings of the Unions*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1185)

*Need to change the designation of Lorry coolies' in the C.P.W.D.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1186)

*Need to count the service rendered in State P.W.D. for pension and gratuity in the case of C.P.W.D. work-charged staff transferred along with the works from West Bengal C.P.W.D.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1187)

*Failure to refund excess rent charged from the allottees of Jorbagh Nursery quarters of the C.P.W.D. in New Delhi*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1240)

*Need to provide accommodation to the workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. at Madhopur*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1287)

*Need to provide accommodation to the workcharged staff of the C.P. W.D. at Cuttack*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1288)

*Need to provide accommodation to the workcharged staff of the C.P. W.D. in Bhubaneshwar City*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1289)

*Need to pay honorarium to the workers of the C.P.W.D. at Vigyan Bhanwan for the work done in connection with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Monetary Fund Conferences.*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1290)

*Need to pay honorarium to the workers of the C.P.W.D. for the work done in connection with the India 1958 Exhibition*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1291)

*Failure to sanction compensatory allowance to the work-charged staff of the C.P.W.D. under Madhopur Circle*

**Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1292)

*Working of the Department of Explosives*

**Shri Tangamani:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (298)

*Need to enlarge circles of explosives with high officers*

**Shri Tangamani:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (299)

*Working of the Eastern Circle, Calcutta of the Department of Explosives*

**Shri Tangamani:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs. 100." (300)

*Failure to inspect licenced premises by Inspectors of the Department of Explosives*

**Shri Tangamani:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing, and Supply, be reduced by Rs. 100." (301)

*Report of Jamuria explosion resulting in the death of more than fifty persons*

**Shri Tangamani:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100." (302)

*Need to censure officers for negligence of duty mentioned in the Report of enquiry into the explosion at Jhamuria Bazar*

**Shri Tangamani:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Minis-

try of Works, Housing and Supply' be reduced by Rs. 100." (1018).

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

**18.04 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 14, 1960|Chaitra, 25, 1882 (Saka).*

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