

[Shri Braj Raj Singh]

not persisting, perhaps, with the intention of disturbing you. May I request you to rescind this order of your and allow him to sit in the House?

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): I also join in the request.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): We also wish to join in this request. I understand that you were pleased to order that, perhaps, in the heat of what happened just before. It is true that he would not have meant any disrespect. I hope that in the light of this you will be pleased to reconsider your decision directing him to withdraw from the House for the rest of the day.

13 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members may by this time be aware that it is not very pleasant to me to ask any hon. Member to go from this House. I have tried for nearly an hour. This is a matter which generates some heat. I am happy that no greater heat arose out of this discussion.

So far as Shri Banerjee is concerned, I gave him not one but two, three chances. I am really sorry that he got up again and again. He must be knowing that I am calling one after another. Even if a dozen people stand up simultaneously, I never forget who stand up and I begin to call one after another. Hon. Members are aware that I have been personally indulgent to Shri Banerjee particularly, because he takes a lot of pains and studies these matters and contributes to the debates here. It is not without a pang that I asked him to go. I shall be glad to receive him back. But I will request the hon. Members to make up their minds. When I ask the hon. Members to resume their seats I will call them a minute or two later. Let us have this understanding hereafter. Let it not be made to appear bad. We are here the biggest legislature in the whole of India. . . .

Shri Nath Pai: In the whole of Asia.

Mr. Speaker: Not Russia.

Shri Nath Pai: In the whole of Asia.

Mr. Speaker: I am not satisfied even with that. I want to make this the biggest Parliament of the whole world, with your co-operation of course, I would only be too glad to ask Shri Banerjee to come back. You can ask him to come back.

13.02 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. Out of 4 hours allotted for these Demands, 3 hours and 43 minutes now remain. Hon. Members who were unable to move cut motions yesterday may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions. I shall treat them as moved, if the Members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the cut motions are otherwise in order. At what time shall I call the hon. Minister?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): I shall take about 40-45 minutes and my colleague may intervene in the course of the debate if necessary.

Mr. Speaker: The whole thing must conclude at 5 PM and I will call him at quarter past four. The other Minister will intervene and speak for fifteen minutes.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Sir, now everytime two Ministers speak and thus they take away the time. So, whatever time is taken by these Ministers should be excluded from the time given to the Members. We do not get time. Yesterday in the demands relating to the Ministry of

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Steel, many Members wanted to speak but they could not get time.

Mr. Speaker: That is why the time was extended by one hour. All these are taken into account when the Business Advisory Committee meets. The representatives of all the groups are there and they were sitting there when we decided this matter.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): When we ask for more time, you always considered it necessary.

Mr. Speaker: I considered it yesterday and gave one more hour.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: You gave the time but the Minister was speaking for two and three hours.

Mr. Speaker: Somebody must speak; it is only for that I give time. Shri Mohan Swarup may continue his speech.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप (पीलीभीत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल कूरल हाउसिंग पर बातचीत कर रहा था। मैंने कहा था कि पांच सी गांव डेवलपमेंट के लिये छांटे गये हैं, लेकिन उन में भी कोई तरक्की नहीं हो सकी है और न यह बताया गया है कि उनमें से कितने गांवों में मकानात की व्यवस्था की गई है और कितना रुपया सफ़र हुआ है। इस विषय में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक हाउसिंग का तालुक है, सरकार की पालिसी कैम्पिटलिस्ट पालिसी है और प्र-बनाइवेशन की पालिसी है। मैं देखता हूँ कि गांव बरबाद किये जा रहे हैं, उजाड़े जा रहे हैं। दिल्ली के घास पास कुछ गांव खाली कराये गये हैं, ताकि वहाँ बिल्डिंग्स बनाई जा सकें। इस प्रकार गांवों को उजाड़ा जा रहा है और शहरो को आबाद किया जा रहा है। दिल्ली को तो पैरिस और लन्दन के नमूने का शहर बनाने की कोशिश की जा रही है और गांवों को बरबाद किया जा रहा है। आबादी के बाद हमने सोचा था कि अब लोगों को रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान मिलेंगे। लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि

इन तीनों का अभाव है। होना यह चाहिये था कि स्वतंत्र देश में हर कुनबे को, हर भादनी को मकान मिलता, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ है। गांवों में मकानात की जो हालत है, वह बंद से बंदतर होती जा रही है। हमारे पास फीगर्ब है कि गांवों में ८५ प्रतिशत मकानों का मिट्टी का प्लिम्ब होता है, ८३ प्रतिशत बीबारे मिट्टी, घास-फूस और बास की होती है, ७० प्रतिशत छतें घास-फूस की होती हैं और केवल ७ प्रतिशत मकान ईंटों के बने होते हैं। इसके अलावा ९५ प्रतिशत मकानों में रूटिन्ग नहीं होती है, ७० प्रतिशत लोग कुम्हों पर पानी के लिये निर्भर रहते हैं। १३ प्रतिशत लोग पानी के लिए तालाबों और झीलों पर निर्भर रहते हैं और १२ परसेंट ऐसे हैं, जो कि कुदरती नदियों और नदियों का पानी पीते हैं, ३ प्रतिशत ट्यूबवेल पर निर्भर करते हैं और केवल १.५ प्रतिशत ऐसे हैं, जिनको नल का पानी मिलता है। यह देहात की हालत है कि न रहने के लिये मकान है और न पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था है। अगर गांवों को दूर से—हवाई जहाज से देखा जाय, और उनका फोटो लिया जाय, तो वे मिट्टी का ढेर लगेंगे। मैं नहीं समझता कि जब हमारे खून और पसीने की कमाई से इस देश का निर्माण होता है और देश के सजाने भरते हैं फिर भी हम लोगों के—गांवों के लोगों के—रहने के लिये मकानों की कोई व्यवस्था न हो। मैं और जून के महीनों में देहात में आब लगती है और किसानों के फूस के झोंपड़े जल कर राख हो जाते हैं, जिसके कारण हर साल लाखों रुपये का नुकसान हो जाता है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछूंगा कि क्या उन्होंने कभी गांवों में जा कर लोगों की हालत को देखा है? शायद इलैक्शन के दौरान मैं उन्होंने दो बार गांवों को देखा हो। उसके अलावा आवद उनको इसका मौका नहीं हुआ होगा। क्या देहात के नंगे, भूखे और गृहहीन इन्सानों को इसी तरह से रहने दिया जावेगा ?

[श्री मोहन स्वराज]

मैं गांवों के हाउसिंग के सिलसिले में कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। गांवों में झट्टों का इन्तजाम किया जाये और पन्द्रह-बीस मील के फासले पर झट्टें बनाये जाय। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और प्राविशियल गवर्नमेंट इसमें सहायता दे। उन झट्टों से इंटें तकावी पर दी जाये और गवर्नमेंट एक चौचाई हिस्सा सबसिडी में दे।

एन० ई० एस० ब्लाक्स के कलेबोरेसन से लोगों को मकानात बनाने के लिये तकावी दी जाये। धरी तक इसका कोई बन्दोबस्त नहीं किया गया है।

हर जिले में कम से कम एक माडल बिलेज बनाया जाये, जहा हाउसिंग की पूरी तरह व्यवस्था हो, पानी की व्यवस्था हो और रहन-सहन का सही इन्तजाम हो। धरर जिले में एक माडल बिलेज बनता है, तो घास-पास के गावों को इस बारे में प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा और वे स्वयं इस तरह की व्यवस्था करने की सोचेंगे। मैं देखता हूँ कि इस तरह की कोई योजना नहीं बनाई जा रही है।

हर स्टेट में एक हाउसिंग कांफेरिशन का इन्तजाम किया जाये, जहा से लोगों को मकान बनाने के लिये कर्ब मिलने की व्यवस्था हो। आज तक ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। मैं देहात में देखता हूँ कि छोटे-छोटे मकानात बने हुये हैं, जिन में न रोशनी होती है, न वैंटीलेशन का हिसाब-किताब है और न ड्रेनेज की व्यवस्था है, न बच्चों के खेलने के लिये कोई जगह है और न वहा पार्क्स बने हुये हैं। क्या यह स्वाब कभी पूरा नहीं होगा? जो एमिनिटीज शहरों के लोगों के लिये हासिल हैं, क्या वे देहात के लोगों को मुहैया नहीं की जा सकती हैं? घास्त्रि के भी शहर के लोगों के तरह ही इन्सान हैं।

पलड-एफेक्टिव देहात की हालत और भी बुराब है। वहां हर साल बाढ़ आती

है और मकान बरबाद हो जाते हैं। इस्टर्न यू० पी० के गावों की यही हालत है। वहां और परिषदी यू० पी० में बहुत नाब ऐसे हैं—नेरठ और मुजफ्फरनगर वगैरह में—जहां वाटर-भागिंग की बजह से मकानात हर साल गिर जाते हैं। सरकार का कर्तव्य है कि वहां के हाउसिंग के सिलसिले में कोई ग्रन्धी पासिदी बनाये।

शहरों में और स्लम एरियाज में छोटे-छोटे मकानात होते हैं, जहा जानवर भी रहते हैं, गाय-भैंस भी रहते हैं और कुत्ते भी रहते हैं और घादमी तो रहते ही है, यानी वहा पर को-एग्जिस्टेंस का ग्रन्धा नमूना होता है। जब हिन्दुस्तान में मकानात की यह हालत हो, तो हमें शर्म भानी चाहिये और हमें हाउसिंग की तरफ ज्यादा से ज्यादा तबज्जह देनी चाहिये।

मैं देखता हूँ कि जब तक पाच साल की मुद्त खत्म न हो जाय, तब तक गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाइज को मकान नहीं मिलता है। पाच साल के बाद मकान का क्लेम एस्टाब्लिश होता है। आज गवर्नमेंट के हज्जारो एम्पलाइज घूम रहे हैं, जिनको मकान नहीं मिल सकते हैं। कहा जाता है कि जब तक पाच साल न खत्म हो जायें, तब तक मकान मिलने का कोई तरीका नहीं है। इस सिलसिले में भी मिनिस्टर महोदय तबज्जह दें और बतायें कि जकरतमन्ड क्लामर्स और गवर्नमेंट के दूसरे एम्पलाइज कहा रहे और कहां जायें।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has already taken 17 minutes yesterday.

Shri Mohan Swaraj: I will take only ten minutes more.

Mr. Speaker: I won't give him more than one minute. He took 17 minutes yesterday.

Shri Mohan Swarup: Four hours have been allotted for this.

Mr. Speaker: Four hours have been allotted for discussion on these Demands for Grants. I cannot allow more than 15 minutes to each hon. Member.

Shri Mohan Swarup: I will take only five minutes more.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri Khamawaqt Bai (Kheri): Five minutes more may be given, Sir

Mr. Speaker: What is this *separish* for, I do not understand. I have to divide the time over many hon. Members.

श्री मोहन स्वर्ण्य : जो कुछ मैं कहना चाहता था, अब मुझे संक्षिप्त करना पड़ेगा।

प्रशोक होटल के मुतालिक मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें हर साल घाटा हो रहा है। उसके बारे में एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। एक साहब, श्री प्रार० एस० गोयनका २७ अगस्त, ५८ से प्रशोक होटल के कमरा नम्बर १०२ में बोंडर थे। चूँकि वह कुर्ता और धोती पहने हुये थे, इसलिये ३० अगस्त, ५८ को उनको बूक हाल में बुनने नहीं दिया गया और वह खुद वहाँ से चले आये। उन्होंने मिनिस्टर साहब को भी खत लिखा था। शायद मिनिस्टर साहब को मिला होगा। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से इस बात की क्लैरिफिकेशन चाहूँगा कि जब कुर्ता और पाजामा हमारी नेशनल ट्रेस है, तो फिर उसको प्रशोक होटल में क्यों नहीं एलाऊ किया जाता है और वह होटल चाटे में कब तक चलता रहेगा ?

अब मैं कुछ शब्द एस्टेट डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर हजारों लाखों रुपये के किराये के एरियर्स मौजूद हैं। मुझे बताया गया है कि वस लाख से के कर पचास लाख तक एरियर्स मौजूद हैं। इस सिलसिले में एक एरियर्स सैक्शन

कायम किया गया था, जिस के ए, बी, सी तीन हिस्से हैं। हर एक हिस्से में १२ क्लार्क, तीन एकाउंटेंट और एक एकाउंटेंट आफिसर मुकर्रर किये गये थे और इसके अलावा एक स्पेशल आफिसर भी मुकर्रर किया गया था। मैं वह जानना चाहूँगा कि इस स्टाफ की कारगुबारी क्या है। लाखों रुपये के एरियर्स पडे हुये हैं, वे बसूल क्यों नहीं होते हैं। आखिर यह स्टाफ किस लिये रखा गया है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से इस बारे में क्लैरिफिकेशन चाहूँगा।

मैंने पिछली मर्तबा भी कहा था कि फ्लैट्स की हालत बड़ी खराब है और वे टपकते हैं। मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से मुझे खत आया कि यह बात गलत है। एक रोड बारिश हो रही थी। नार्थ एवेन्यू के ७ नम्बर के फ्लैट नीचे के हिस्से में है। वह टपक रहा था। मैंने फौरन मिनिस्ट्री को रिज किया, तो वहाँ से तीन चार इंजीनियर्स— मैं नहीं जानता कि वे कौन थे—आये। आज हम देखते हैं कि मकानों की दीवारों में क्रेक आते जा रहे हैं और फ्लैट्स की छतें टपक रही हैं। मिनिस्टर साहब बताये कि इसकी वजह क्या है और कब तक इस तरह की हालत चलती रहेगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि बक्त खत्म हो रहा है और मैं अध्यक्ष जी का बहुत आभारी हूँ।

Shri Prabhat Kar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply is a very important Ministry as it is the purchaser of materials on behalf of the Government of India. Every Ministry has to approach this Ministry for various reasons, and in that way it enjoys some amount of a monopolistic position. I may say that it is also the department of, if I may be allowed to say, corruption and bungling, and because of its bungling many Ministries have to undergo losses.

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

I would like to start with the Central P.W.D. I do not want to repeat all those things which have been said last year and which still persist. I would request the hon. Minister to consider whether there is a possibility of rationalising the hierarchy of the officers which, I think, is necessary in order to put a proper check about the working.

Now, let us see how the department now runs. There is a Chief Engineer who is to deal with the policy. There is an Additional Chief Engineer who is to deal with the works. Under the Chief Engineer we have got Superintending Engineers in charge of circles with their headquarters at Delhi. For instance, there is a Superintending Engineer in charge of a Circle in Calcutta, and another in charge of Dum Dum. Now, it is easy for the Superintending Engineer in charge of the Calcutta Circle to look after the works in Dum Dum. But there is a specific Engineer who will go from Delhi to Dum Dum in spite of the fact that already another engineer has gone from Delhi to Calcutta. Take, again, the Electrical Circle. We have got the Southern Electrical Circle which is to look after all the electrical works in aerodromes, whether they are in the south, north, east or west. Then there is a Northern Electrical Circle which is to look after the same area so far as buildings are concerned. Therefore, for work in the same area two Superintending Engineers (Electrical) have to go round. What I suggest is, there is a possibility of rationalising some of these divisions and sub-divisions and also circles which, I think, is necessary in order to put effective control on the working of this department:

Now, I will tell you why I say that it is a department where corruption is rampant. I do not know why in spite of the maintenance of a long list of permanent staff of artisans, for ordinary work of minor alterations the contracts are given.

Masons are there, carpenters are there, electricians are there, the other staff of the department are there, and in spite of that the department employs staff on muster roll and also give work to contractors. And, as it has already been said, and I think it is admitted, all these contracts are the veritable source of corruption.

Then comes the question of stores. It is a common factor. The stores which are issued and the stores which are utilised either for construction of buildings or for their maintenance are not the same stores. There have been cases of pilferage in transit. I know the hon. Minister is aware that, for instance, if a particular brand of electric wire is issued from the stores it disappears and a cheaper variety is utilised on the actual work. Efforts to check this have not been made in spite of repeated warnings. I know that the hon. Minister is aware of the purchase of curtains for the M.P.s' quarters. The price which was paid was something more than the price at which the particular distributor sells to the others. If the department had gone directly to make the purchase the price would have been something less. But the purchase was made through a contractor who charged the department more. I think the hon. Minister is also aware that roughly about 200 to 250 electric fans could not be traced at a time when the Pandara Road and Wellesley Road hutments were dismantled. The electric fans disappeared along with the debris.

Shri K. C. Reddy: When was that?

Shri Prabhat Kar: It was about the Pandara Road and Wellesley Road hutments, when they were dismantled. I do not want to give a long list of such things, but this is exactly what is happening.

We have got a C.T.E. Cell. In the report, we have said that action has been taken and some enquiries have been made. I would request the hon. Minister to see that the C.T.E. Cell is not under the Executive Engineer.

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): It is not under the Chief Engineer. It is directly under the Ministry.

Shri Prabhat Kar: All right. Then I am very glad. It should be directly under the Ministry. Now, I would submit that in order to check these things, it is necessary to take the co-operation of the employees, because it is the common employees who can help you in the matter. I think that if you shake off the prejudice you have about the union officials and take into confidence the unions of the CPWD, it will be of much help to really check all this corruption which is going on, and the unions will be of much more help to the CTE Cell also.

So far as the CPWD employees are concerned, I do not know why even now, in spite of the hon. Minister's promise that the work-charged staff will be regularised, that work has not been completed. Although 35 non-industrial work-charged staff have been converted—they are to come into effect from 1-4-1959—the work has not been completed. They have not been fully put into regular category. So far as the others are concerned no step has yet been taken. I would request the hon. Minister to take immediate steps to start the preliminary work although he has agreed to put at least 50 per cent of the posts which are more than three years old into regular category. So much with regard to the CPWD matters.

There are other aspects in regard to the CPWD. We ourselves have seen that so far as curtains that have been provided in our quarters are concerned, they are already in such a condition as if they had been purchased some ten years ago, while they were purchased in the year 1957 or in the middle of that year. I do not know what stuff is purchased and how this stuff has been purchased. But this is the sort of stuff that

has been purchased and it has involved a loss so far as the Government is concerned.

I now come to the Department of the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals. This is the most important department, for, through this directorate all the purchases of the Government of India are made and also the disposals are effected. So far as the disposals are concerned, we have seen from the reports of the Public Accounts Committee that proper care has not been taken to see how the Government can be benefited. Every time when something is disposed of through the Disposals Department we find a price at which the common man going into the market to purchase it will not get it. It is an abnormally low price at which the disposals are disposed of.

Shri K. C. Reddy: They are disposed of by auction generally.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I can say that auctions are somehow managed. Otherwise you cannot see such low prices for the commodities. They are not sold at such low prices anywhere in the market. It has been the common practice to purchase things from the disposals auction and to sell them at a higher price simply by transferring the particular stock to the next door and then sell them at a higher price. If it is possible for those persons who purchase from the Disposals to sell them at a higher price; why is it not possible for the Governmental machinery to sell them at a higher price? Why are they sold through auctions which always yield the lowest imaginable price? Care must be taken to see that simply because a particular stock has to be disposed of through the Disposals, you do not create or yield a price which is very, very low.

So far as supplies are concerned, there had also been so many points raised in the reports of the Public Accounts Committee. There also I do not want to enumerate all of them, but I will point out one or two. It

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

has been said on many occasions that on various occasions the department suffered. I can mention on deal which is a longstanding one. It was about the purchase of the British tender and locomotive with components and fittings. The Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply stated that although the contract did contain a clause regarding liquidated damage, the question of levy of damage was not specifically considered by the ISD, London.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: To which report of the PAC is the hon. Member referring?

Shri Prabhat Kar: 17th report of the PAC and also the 4th report of the PAC (Second Lok Sabha). I would like to know why it is so. When the ISD is to purchase on behalf of the Government, it is its duty to see that the interests of the Government are safeguarded. It is in the interests of the Government to see that all the defects in the agreement are not considered as one of the pleas on account of the seller and the Government thus made the loser. This matter requires consideration so far as the working of the DG, S&D is concerned.

Coming to housing, there is a big problem. My hon. friend who spoke earlier mentioned about housing in the rural areas. There are so many schemes inaugurated as mentioned in the report but still, in spite of the fact that efforts have been made, I find no tangible effect has been created. The amounts are sanctioned but they are not fully utilised. I would request the Ministry, in consultation with the Labour Ministry and also the Finance Ministry, to see whether the bank deposits can be utilised for providing subsidised housing schemes. In order to build houses for the subsidised low or middle-income group, or even for housing in general, we can take the help of the Reserve Bank of India, which controls the chain of the banking system, to utilise the amount. I know that it will be necessary to consult the

Finance Ministry. But because this problem relates to the W.H.S., Ministry and I know the hon. Minister is very serious and sincere in trying to find out ways and means to solve the problem, I am suggesting that early steps should be taken. When I say Labour Ministry, I want that Ministry to see that the employers play their role properly, which they are most reluctant to do. Without their help it is not possible. I would request the W.H.S. Ministry to take the help of the Labour Ministry to force the employers to play their proper role so far as housing is concerned.

Regarding accommodation for Government employees, we are told in page 19 that 500 units of accommodation for class IV staff have been converted into accommodation for housing the officers. If that is so, it is very unfair. In these hard days, it is very difficult for class IV employees to get any accommodation. 50 per cent of the employees have not yet been accommodated. Employees recruited in 1945 have not been given accommodation still. This shortage is going on. I find that multi-storeyed buildings are erected in Connaught Circus to accommodate officers, whereas it is necessary that the low-paid employees like class IV staff should be provided with better facilities. They are being put into Vinay Nagar, where conveyance is difficult and other amenities are lacking. This should be taken into consideration before allotting any accommodation to the higher officers.

Regarding printing, Mr. Jaganath Rao referred to the bad quality of printing and to the errata. He said that in every Government publication there is one page called errata. I find even in this report itself there is an errata.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is very small in size.

Shri Prabhat Kar: It is also there in the Demands for Grants. In the report of this Ministry, the errata is

small because particular care has been taken. So far as other Ministries are concerned, it is bigger. They have thought that they will not be taken to task if they take care of the report of their own Ministry. I think this does not speak well of our organisation and it is high time this was stopped.

Regarding central stationery, I feel there is necessity for decentralisation, so that it may function efficiently. About the Hindustan Housing Factory, last time the hon. Deputy Minister was very eloquent about foam-concrete slabs and said that with the coming of more and more refrigeration in the country and with multi-storeyed buildings, it would save foreign exchange, etc. But so far as the audit report is concerned, we find that the full production capacity has not yet been utilised. The meagre production of the foam-concrete department in 1954-55 was 30,000 and in 1955-56 it was 39,000. Due to lack of demand, the plants are not utilised beyond five per cent of the capacity. We are having a factory and the demand is only 5 per cent of its capacity. I do not know why, when so many buildings are erected and air-conditioning plants are being used, the percentage should be only five and why the capacity of the foam-concrete department is not properly utilised. I do not know when it is going to be utilised completely. This is one of the most important things that we must take into consideration.

Lastly, about Ashoka Hotel, it has been much talked of in earlier days, but there are so many complaints about it. It is running at a loss and we are told that after four or five years, it will run at a profit. But even then, I do not appreciate one thing, viz., a hotel in India which is run by the Government should have so many foreigners—dancers, orchestra, etc. You will find in the papers dancers and others, all non-Indians. There are countries where international hotels are there, but so far as entertainment is concerned, it is

national. They give their national entertainment to those who go there. Today in India we have got a habit that in our national hotel, we entertain the guests with songs and dances which are non-Indian in their character and we advertise that. This is something very bad. It does not speak well of our national prestige and national culture. In India, we have got better artistes in Indian music, dancing, orchestra, etc., and we should entertain our guests with those things.

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): There is no ball-room dancing in India.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Ball-room dances should not be necessary.

Shri A. M. Tariq: For foreigners it is necessary.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I am not talking of the inmates, I am talking of the hired artistes.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary (Kesaria): 82 per cent of the customers are non-Indians.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I do not know whether an Indian in London gets Indian music or dance there.

An Hon. Member: Bharata Natyam is there.

Shri Prabhat Kar: In no other country, an entertainment which does not belong to that country is given to any person going there. When they are in India, they are to be given entertainment by the Indian artistes.

Mr. Speaker: Would not foreigners like to see more about India when they come here? If we provide their own entertainment, it will be stale for them.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We are providing Indian entertainment.

Shri K. C. Eddy: Nowadays we have Bharata Natyam, and other kinds of national entertainment. We are gradually introducing it.

Shri Prabhat Kar: The advertisement in the paper is not for Bharata Natyam; it is for some dances which are not very congenial. I think it will add to the prestige of the total if this is changed.

So far as the union of the employees of Ashoka Hotel is concerned, the management has not yet recognised it. As I said, in every enterprise, it is necessary to take the employees into confidence if it is to run smoothly. The sooner the union is recognised, the better it will be, in the interests of the Ashoka Hotel and its management. With these words, I conclude.

Dr. Meikete (Raichur): During my experience for the past 15 years work in the labour field I hardly found time when I could eulogize sufficiently the improvement in the employer-employee relations either in the public sector or the private sector. But, for the first time, today I can say in the House that for the past one year and more I have had to deal with a number of employment problems concerning this Ministry, particularly in the field of press workers of the Government of India, and now I can say with pleasure that the Ministry and the Secretariat staff at the highest level are conscious of the progressive policy that the Government has laid down on labour problems and they are trying to implement that policy of bringing a socialist pattern of society to the maximum extent and in that they are helping the workers to a very large extent.

When I say this I have got to say again that though they have taken 6-8 months to thrash out this problem of workers' demands in doing so the Ministry took advantage of the presence amidst them and in our discussions of the advice of members from the Labour Department as well as from the Finance Ministry. What usually happens is that Ministers who are not aware fully of the financial implications, or as to how best labour problems could be tackled,

often times give out their sympathetic attitude to the demands made by labourers, subsequently to pose before the labourers that while they are sympathetic, they could not go forward because either the labour Department came in the way of the implementation by quoting certain rules and regulations or laws, or the Finance Department did not accede to their request. Here again, as I said, on account of this co-ordinated effort after a lapse of 6-8 months we were able to thrash out many problems which were hanging fire for 7-8 years since the last Pay Commission gave their report, and the workers have been benefited all over India, wherever the Government of India Press exists to the tune of over Rs. 1-2 lakhs, may be a little more, per month, which on aggregate comes to about Rs. 25 lakhs. This is the first time that I have noticed that they are conscious of the need for improving the standards and for bringing about better employer-employee relations.

In this connection I must mention that there was a particular case of a worker, an employee of the Government who, in his teen age, had done something for which he was hauled up by the police. Now the Government always says that the jails are meant to improve the prisoners. But they also say that people who are sentenced should get a certain amount of sympathy from the public and the Government. Now what happens is that Government, and particularly the police, never allow such persons to settle down in life. I have known one such case and I have intimate knowledge of the details and I have very strongly recommended for the reinstatement of the person concerned since the act committed was when he was a minor. By doing that the department would be advancing the social policy of the Government. I hope he would be absorbed. I do not have the information but from what has come to our knowledge indirectly I understand that this has been concurred in by Government.

Apart from this, the Ministry have said that they have attempted their very best to improve the employer-employee relations. An instance of this is their attempt to improve the whole lot of the Work Charged Establishment. The work charged people are those who are engaged in construction activities. They put in service from 1-2 years to 20-25 years. In spite of such long service, they are never made permanent and they are not getting the benefits of permanent employment. Here, for the first time, the Government have laid down a policy that a person who has put in at least a minimum of three years should be permanently absorbed, and in order to bring about effect of this change in policy they are trying to make a number of posts permanent. They said that it will be 90 per cent or more. It is rather very difficult for obvious reasons for them because in PWD many of them are temporary works. But many are engaged in construction work which last for 10-12 years. After the work is over they are disbanded. I would suggest that even if the work is over they may be engaged in some other work. From one type of work they may be shifted on to another and thus their status made permanent. But even so the present change is an advance from the existing policy, and I welcome this particular step of the Government. But, then, this Report does not give particulars—what is actual number involved of such people, how many people would be thus absorbed and so on. Though this policy was laid down in 1957, information is lacking as to how much of it has been implemented. I hope that more information will be supplied on the subject.

Then I would like to touch upon the question of rural housing. I feel that this should be tackled at the earliest possible moment. People in the rural sector have been living in an environment which nobody would envy. The Government of India has been doing quite a lot in the cities but speak much with regard to the

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improvement of housing conditions of the rural sector. It is a pity that the amount that has been set apart in the Plan has been whittled down this year, and this would and may naturally affect the construction of houses in the rural sector. I hope that the Ministry would see to it that this whittling down does not take place, so far as the rural sector is concerned. Whether it is the Ministry of Health or the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, in the rural sector if you go on constructing houses at this speed—in the present Plan they are said to have considered the question of improving the housing conditions of nearly 5,000 villages—since India has got 550,000 villages, it will take a millennium before we can improve all the villages in India. It is not so much a question of improving the houses, it is more important to the question of improving the environment of the villages themselves. And the Ministry have not been able to set apart money for the improvement of the environment of the villages. Planning of houses in the villages means demolishing some of the old houses so that people can get more lung space and better sanitary conditions. If this is accepted, then people of those houses which are demolished should get priority in the matter of construction of new houses. So, I would submit that here and now, within the next 3-4 years the environment of the villages could be improved. If only this is done then alone will the rural population not get enchanted with the urban life. But since new houses have also to be constructed for enthralling the rural population, a certain amount of money may be set apart each year for improving the environmental conditions of the villages and a separate amount for new houses being constructed there. I think that within the Plan provision itself much can be done and I hope that a good deal more money will be allotted in the Third Plan.

Then I come to the question of khadi. I have been one of those people who have been dealing with this

[Dr. Meikote]

matter for the past 15 years, and I have myself been the Chairman of a khadi samiti. The Ministry purchases khadi to the tune of Rs. 50 lakhs. At one time, in 1951-52, khadi was being manufactured to the tune of Rs. 3.4 crores. Today it has gone up to Rs. 22 crores. Of course, the Government is giving them many benefits in the shape of subsidy, rebate and so on. Still, if it is to grow, then the Government should increase their requirements from the khadi producers. To say that they do not come up to the standard of the mill cloth is not fair. Certainly, they are improving and the khadi that is being produced has already improved sufficiently. But then it is the hand work of an individual. Therefore, equality of standard with that of the mill cloth would be very very difficult to obtain. I feel that sufficient encouragement should be given to this industry and the maximum amount of khadi absorbed in every department of the Government so that khadi will not be found lacking in the sale in any place. I feel that it should not be Rs. 50 lakhs but it should be more than Rs. 5 crores worth immediately that the Government should purchase and distribute to the various Government departments.

The Ministry has said that it is attempting to shift a number of offices from Delhi to various parts of the country. It has made a beginning. After all, it has made a beginning because since 1948, I have been hearing about this. The Ministry has made a bold decision to shift a number of these Government of India offices to the various States. But let the Government of India know that today in the various States, the developmental and cultural activities of those princely States could be increased to a large extent and if we have got to improve and tone up both the administration and the expenditure that is involved in improving standards so that the people may reap the benefit thereof, a greater number of more offices ought to be shifted. I feel that

in Mysore and Hyderabad and even in Orissa and Nagpur many more of these offices could be shifted. This decentralising of the offices is necessary. I am sure that the Ministry is aware of it and is already doing its best. I only hope that it would do it more quickly and send out more offices from Delhi to the different States

I have got to mention again what has been mentioned by my predecessor two speakers on the opposite benches about the Ashoka Hotel. I do not want to say very much at this juncture since this problem has been brought to the notice of the Ministry by me. I have not met the hon. Minister so far but I have met the Secretariat staff. I have placed before them what I knew about it. But one thing I should publicly say here and that is that the loss that the Ashoka Hotel is sustaining here is a meaningless affair. I understand that during the whole of last year the total average attendance or stay per day was nearly 300 of these foreign guests and the number of rooms available there is nearly 400. For lunch, breakfast, tea, at homes and such things they charge plenty of money and with the number of at homes and all other things that take place almost every day in Delhi, this hotel should now be a workable proposition. There should be no loss whatsoever

An Hon. Member: What is the loss per year?

Dr. Meikote: It goes into several lakhs.

An Hon. Member: No. Rs. 37 lakhs.

Dr. Meikote: Rs. 37 lakhs. I could have understood such things if the whole Hotel was put up for a specific temporary purpose and the hotel was put up rapidly two or three years back for such a purpose. But today things have changed very much. There is a lot of leakage going on there. There is inefficient management. There are

several other factors which I do not want to go into until and unless I know that the Ministry is not actively taking steps to remedy the defect. I would have occasion to bring this up to the notice of this House later. I would only mention this much at present that it is necessary for the Ministry to pay greater attention and see that the Hotel is managed more efficiently

Here again in this hotel also workers are being harassed. Some of the workers recently had come to me and said that dismissal orders had been served on them on small pretexts. I personally feel that it is all totally unjust. I hope that the Secretariat and the Ministry would take note of the situation, go into the whole affair and satisfy and improve the employer-employee relations of which they have done so much elsewhere

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

Dr Melkote: Just two minutes sir

The question of the purchases is there: I have known of the purchases in different departments. Purchases are made everywhere by the Government but the payments are delayed ever so much, maybe, two years, three years or four years. Whenever customers from the Government come up to make Government purchases, usually the rates quoted go up by 200, 300 or 400 per cent. We have recently suggested an economy committee to go into this whole affair on behalf of the Party. If the same thing has to be purchased by the private sector, the purchase is at a rate very much lower than what the Government purchases. It is necessary for this department to see that payments are made promptly and thereby get rates

far lower than what they are getting at present. It is absolutely necessary to do this in order to economise in the expenditure that is involved.

Lastly, regarding the printing by the Government of India Presses, I submit that they have got excellent machinery, it is being done on very fine paper, the printing is good but a little more attention towards inaccuracies is necessary as one of my hon. friends has brought in. I only hope that this improvement would take place.

श्री बाबूजी (बुलन्दशहर रजित धनु-सूचित जातियाँ) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। अब यहाँ पर निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्रालय की डिमांड पर विचार हो रहा है। मैं भी इस सम्बन्ध में अपने कुछ विचार रखना चाहता हूँ।

इस मंत्रालय का सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० विभाग एक ऐसा विभाग है जिसके बारे में काफी शिकायतें हैं। इसमें भ्रष्टाचार भी बहुत होता है। यह केवल इसलिए कि जो ठेकेदारी का सिस्टम है उसको बदलने में अभी यह बहुत पीछे पड़ा हुआ है। इसी की वजह से सारा भ्रष्टाचार होता है। उसके द्वारा जितने भी एस्टिमेट्स बनाये जाते हैं उनमें नीचे से ऊपर तक, छोटे रूप से लेकर बड़े रूप तक खाने पीने का एक धन्दा सा चलता है।

12.56 hrs.

[Mr DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

मेरा यह सुझाव है कि जो भी एस्टिमेट्स आप के बनाये जाते हैं उन में इसकी ओर ठीक तरह से ध्यान दें। अभी तक इसकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। मैं यह जानता

[श्री बालमीनी]

कि धाम इसमें सुधार लाना चाहते हैं लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह धारणा करूँगा कि इस विभाग में जो वर्कर्स काम करते हैं उनको बहुत विपत्तों हैं। वे दिनकर धामके सामने जाती भी रहती हैं। अधिकारियों और वर्कर्स के सम्बन्ध कुछ सुधरे जरूर हैं लेकिन धामी जो माननीय बक्ता-बोल रहे थे उन्होंने उन लोगों की बात कही जो कि वर्कर्स चार्ज और मस्टर रोल में काम करते हैं। मैं भी यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा सन् १९५७ में माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि वर्कर्स चार्ज और मस्टर रोल पर काम करने वाले लोगों की सर्विसों को रेगुलराइज किया जावेगा और उनको वे सब सहुलियतें मिलेंगी जो कि एक धाम काम करने वाले मजदूर को मिलती हैं, ऐसा अधिकतर नहीं हो पाया है। बीच-बीच में धामी दो बार महीनों के अन्दर बहुत-से लोग ऐसे निकाले गये जिनकी प्राठ साल से लेकर १५ साल तक की सर्विस है। उनके नाम एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में भी रजिस्टर्ड हो जाते हैं लेकिन उनकी जगह पर नये धादमी ले लिये जाते हैं और इस तरह से उन लोगों को दरगुजर किया जाता है। इसाज प्रावि की जो धीर सुविधाएँ हैं वे भी उनको प्राप्त नहीं होती हैं। दो बार कैसेज ऐसे हैं जो कि टी० बी० के हैं। केवल इस बजह से कि वे रेगुलराइज नहीं हैं और कंट्रिब्यूटरी हेल्थ स्कीम में नहीं आ पाते हैं, उनको अस्पताल में जिस तरह से सीट मिलनी चाहिये वह नहीं मिलती है। आपने जो उनकी हालत को सुधारने का वादा किया है मैं उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ।

यह ठीक है कि धावास के सम्बन्ध में, जो कि एक बड़ा जरूरी प्रश्न है, तीन बार स्कीमें चल रही हैं। लेकिन मैं इस बकत आजीव धावास तथा नन्दी बस्तियों को हटाने तथा अंगियों के धावास के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। धामी रहने का प्रश्न

उस तरह से हम नहीं हो पाया है कि वह तरह से कि उसे हम होना चाहिये। मैं कुछ प्रगति हो रही है। लेकिन यह भीनी है। स्टेट वर्कर्स वेल्फेयर को भी आपने सेवानिवृत्त वेर से दी है कि उस में कोई भी काम जल्दी नहीं हो पाता है, और यदि कुछ होता भी है तो जितनी जल्दी वह होता है उस के काम में उतनी प्रगति नहीं जरूर जाती है। मेरा कहना है कि जहाँ तक देहात के रहने का प्रश्न है, हम उस सवाल को हम नहीं कर सके हैं। ५,००० चुने हुये गांवों को लेकर इस काम को चलाने का सवाल था, लेकिन १९५८ तक उनमें से केवल ५०० लिये गये और अब जो वित्तीय बर्ष आरम्भ हुआ है उसमें १५०० गांव ले लिये गये हैं। इस तरह का काम आपका चल रहा है लेकिन फिर भी जितना ध्यान नगरो की तरफ या बूखरी स्कीमों की तरफ दिया जाता है, उतना देहातो की तरफ नहीं दिया जा रहा है। यह बात ठीक है कि आपने नेशनल बिल्डिंग धार्वा-नाइजेशन कायम किया है। उसके अन्दर बहुत से विषयों पर रिसर्च चल रही है, लेकिन उसके बारे में देश जानता नहीं है कि किस तरह की रिसर्च बहा पर हो रही है। वह रिसर्च जनता के सामने पहुंचनी चाहिये। इसी तरह से आपने जो अनाकल बनाये हैं या राज्यो के अन्दर करल सैल्व कायम किये हैं जो कि लोगों को बिल्डिंग मैटीरियल या निर्माण तथा नकशे सम्बन्धी सलाह देगे, यह बात भी किसी रूप में लोगों तक नहीं पहुंच पाती है। मेरा यह सुझाव है जो उदासीनता गावों की तरफ, वहाँ के रहने के प्रश्न को लेकर, और उनकी हालत को ठीक करने की तरफ दिशाई जा रही है वह-दूर होनी चाहिये। अब इसकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसकी तरफ इसलिये भी ज्यादा ध्यान दें कि हमारे नगरों की बनिस्वत हमारे ग्रामों की हालत बहुत ज्यादा खराब है। वे मिट्टी के डेर से मामूज होते

है। मकानों में सील बरी हुई है। कहीं पर से ऊंची जमीन में बसे हुए हैं। कहीं नीची जमीन में बसे हुए हैं प्रायः भी गांवों में बाटरलागिंग होता है। मेरे खुद बिले का बड़ा भाग ऐसी जगह पर है जहां कि बाटर लागिंग बहुत होता है। मैंने बहा पर देखा कि पिछले वर्ष बारिश में सील की कच्चा से अधिक पानी जमा रहने की वजह से वहां पर सील पड़ती है—सैकड़ों हजारों मकान गिरे हैं। उन ग्रामों का विधिभ्रम रूप दिखाई देता है उसे बदलना है। यह जरूरी है कि इस विभाग के काम इस तरह से हो जो कि प्रावर्ष के रूप में हो, ठीक ढंग से उनका इन्तजाम हो। गांव के मकान तो मिट्टी के बने होते हैं। वे केवल मिट्टी और फूस के बनते हैं। बारिश के अन्दर वे गिर पड़ते हैं, वे बच नहीं सकते। एन० बी० प्रो० के नीचे बहुत सी रिसर्च चलती रहती हैं। अगर वह कोई इस तरह की खोज करके ऐसा प्लास्टर तैयार करे जिसे वीबार पर लगाया जा सके तो कच्चे मकान भी बारिश और सील का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं। लेकिन यह मंत्रालय इस तरफ अभी कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है। प्रायः की कुछ रिसर्च इस तरफ हो रही है यह जरूर है लेकिन गांवों की तरफ प्रायका ध्यान जाना जरूरी है। भले ही मट्टे चालू किये जायें, कोयला अधिक दिया जाय, या इमारती सामान सस्ता किया जाय लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रायका काम करने का ढंग बदले। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक ईंट के मट्टों का ताल्लुक है, या दूसरे रूप में कोई ठेका देने का ताल्लुक है, उस के सिलसिले को बदला जाय। आज हमारे देश में ग्रनसर वर्कर्स कोऑपरेटिव का जिक्र होता है। जो भी इस तरह की सेवा सहकार समितियां हों १० हजार रुपये तक के ठेके उनको दिये जायें। प्रायको ग्रामों के लिये भी ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। ग्रामों के अन्दर जो रूप प्रायः है वह बिजरा हुआ है। मैं ने कई तरह के मकान देखे हैं। ऐसे भी मकान

देखे हैं कि मकान के चारों तरफ बानबानी होती है। खेतों के पास भी मकान होते हैं। प्रायः सारे ग्रामों के अन्दर प्रायः यह व्यवस्था प्रवर्षी बन्दी से नहीं कर सकते हैं। लेकिन मेरा विचार है कि प्रायः इसके लिये एक एक ग्राम को ले कर चलें, उनको प्रायः प्रावर्ष रूप देने का प्रयत्न करें ताकि गांव वालों को यह महसूस हो सके कि कल के हिन्दुस्तान के ग्रामों का जो नक्शा है वह ऐसा होगा जो कि हमारा प्रावर्ष है, जहां पर स्वच्छता हो, ठीक तरह से पानी का प्रबन्ध हो, अन्धरी रोधनी प्रायः और सब आराम उसको वहां पर उपलब्ध हो। यह बहुत जरूरी है कि मकानों का नक्शा ऐसा हो जिसमें खुली हवा आती हो। अगर सारे राष्ट्र में प्रायको इस तरह के मकान बनाने हैं तो प्रायः गांवों की समस्या की तरफ अधिक से अधिक ध्यान देना होगा और उनके लिये अधिक से अधिक व्यय करना होगा।

14 hrs.

इसके बाद स्मम क्लिअरेंस की बात आती है। गन्दी बस्तियों को हटाने का काम बहुत जरूरी है। मैं अभी छः स्टेट्स में भ्रम कर आया हूँ। पंजाब, बंगाल, उड़ीसा, बम्बई और दूसरे राज्यों में भी गया हूँ। अभी यह काम छह बड़े नगरों में चल रहा है। मैं ने देखा है कि यह काम चलता तो है लेकिन इस तरह से चलता है कि लोगों को उनमें पूरा सन्तोष नहीं हो पाता है, तो भी उनको उसे दर गुजर करना पड़ता है। गन्दी बस्तियों को हटाने के काम के लिये यह जरूरी है कि वहां से हटने लोगों को प्लाट्स दिये जायें। लेकिन जहां तक प्लाट्स देने की बात है, जहां तक अन्धरी मास्ट्रस देने की बात है, वह ठीक से नहीं हो पाता है। जो लोग गन्दी बस्तियों में बैठे हुए हैं उनको बहा से हटाने के लिये उनको मकान या स्थान नहीं दिया जा सकते हैं। स्मम क्लिअरेंस की बाबत मुझे यह कहना है कि जितनों को प्रायः मकान दे सकते हैं उनको तो उसी स्थान पर मकान देकर बसा दिया

[श्री वास्वीकी]

साथ धीरे जितनों को वहां पर न बसाया जा सके धीरे जो बच रहें उनको साथ रहने को स्थान दें। उनको फेंका नहीं जाना चाहिये लेकिन होता यह है कि उन्हें स्थान नहीं दिया जाता है और उन्हें फेंक दिया जाता है। साथ उचित व्यवस्था के अभाव में स्वस्थ घटते नहीं हैं बल्कि बढ़ते हैं। मकान बनाने वाले मजदूरों के बसाने के लिये भी कोई मकान अथवा बिल्डिंग्स बनाने की स्कीम होनी चाहिये नाकि वह धाराम से उनमें रह सके लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि वह स्कीम कार्यान्वित नहीं हो पा रही है। बड़े बड़े मकान धीरे विशाल प्रकृतिकार्यें उकर बनती हैं लेकिन उनके बनाने वालों के लिये आवास का ठीक से प्रबन्ध नहीं हो पाता है।

मैंने दम्बई महानगरपालिका में देखा है कि वहाँ की म्युनिसिपैलिटी द्वारा क्वार्टर बनाने गये हैं लेकिन वे ३, ४ मजिली बिल्डिंग्स हैं और उनमें मंगियों को एक प्रान्त कोने में बसाया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनको अलग अलग सभी के बीच बसाया जाय। पटना में डंग बस्तियों की बहुत भयकर हालत है। सभी मंजूर सूरत को देखा और वह भयकर और गंदी नगर मालूम होता है और वहाँ पर भी गंदी बस्तियों को हटाया नहीं गया है। मेरी शिकायत यह है कि मंगियों की गंदी बस्तियाँ छोड़ दी जाती हैं जब कि पहले ध्यान उधर दिया जाना चाहिये लेकिन वह नहीं दिया जाता है। स्वीपर हाउसिंग के निर्माण की बहुत बात तो अक्सर सुनाई देती है। स्वीपर शब्द आज धीरे धीरे सरकारी परिपत्रों से हटाया जा रहा है। बात भी सही है कि देश के अन्दर लोगों के दिमागों के अन्दर एक जातिविहीन समाज की स्थापना की भावना आ रही है लेकिन वह भावना केवल धब्बी तक ही सीमित मान पड़ती है और वह भावना क्रियात्मक रूप लेवी प्रतीत नहीं होती।

मंगियों के रहने का तबाल साथ स्वीच जो कि गंदी बस्तियों के हटाने की है उसके साथ जोड़ दिया गया है। मेरा इससे विरोध नहीं है लेकिन मेरी शिकायत यह है कि रहने वाले मंगियों की धीरे उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है जितना कि देना चाहिये और यह इस कारण कि इसमें दूसरों की धीरे ध्यान चला जाता है। मैसूर हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर्स कान्फेस ने अपनी बीसवीं रेकमेन्डेशन में यह कहा था

"The Union Government should formulate a separate scheme for sweepers' housing, apart from the existing slum clearance scheme"

लेकिन उस पर आपने यह नोट लिखा .

"The Government of India are unable to accept this recommendation in view of the limited resources available for 'housing' in the Second Five Year Plan. It is, however, expected that the slum clearance/improvement projects undertaken by State Governments would also help in ameliorating the housing condition of sweepers to an appreciable extent since sweepers generally form a part of the slum population of towns and cities."

आपने उनके भयकर जीवन के बारे में ऐसा महसूस किया लेकिन साथ ही साथ आपने दार्जिलिंग हाउसिंग मिनिस्टर्स कान्फेस में इस समस्या की धीरे ध्यान प्रकटित किया और यह कहा कि हमें मंगी बस्तियों की सफाई के काम को प्रायट्टी देनी चाहिये लेकिन मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि स्वीपर्स की हाउसिंग समस्या अभी तक नेगलेक्टड पड़ी है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंगी बस्तियों के सफाई के काम को एक अलग स्कीम के रूप में ले कर हल करना चाहिये।

में मंत्री महोदय से प्रतीक कल्याण कि वे इस सन्ध्या की ओर गन्धीरतापूर्वक सोचें और इसे सफलतापूर्वक हल करने के लिये सक्रिय क्रम उठाये क्योंकि राज्य सरकार उदासीनता दिखा रही है।

अब यहाँ पर नई दिल्ली स्थित प्रशासक होटल का जिक्र किया गया। मैं कोई आश्चर्य बात नहीं कहना चाहता लेकिन मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि, प्रशासक होटल भले ही सप्ताह में चमकता और दमकता हुआ वैभवपूर्ण नज़र आता हो लेकिन उसके अन्दर भारतीयता नहीं है भारतीय भावना नहीं है और भारतीय विचारधारा नहीं है। भले ही वहाँ के उर्कन अर्जन्जी लिवस और ट्यून के हों लेकिन उनकी भावना सुखी नहीं है और अफसरी बवाब उनके ऊपर है। अफसरी द्वारा उनको बेजा तौर पर सताया और दुखी किया जाता है और यह बेजा काम इमलिये होते हैं कि वहाँ का इन्तजाम बिल्कुल डीला है और सतापमद नहीं है। आप स्वीपर्स हाउसिंग की बात तो करते हैं लेकिन आप वहाँ पर जा कर देखें कि बोबी और भगी आदि वहाँ किस हालत में रह रहे हैं। जैसे बाहर से तो प्रशासक होटल के द्वारा उनके लिये एक बड़ी और विशाल इमारत बनी हुई है लेकिन उसके अन्दर जा कर आप बोबियों और भगियों के रहने की व्यवस्था देखिये कि कितनी शोचनीय है। एक एक कोठरी के अन्दर २०, २० आदमियों को इकट्ठा करके रखा दिया जाता है और वहाँ पर इसान भेड़ और बकरीय क तरह रह रहे हैं। जहाँ वह रहते वहाँ काफ़ी गन्धनी रहती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ आप इनकी बड़ी बड़ी और विशाल इमारतें बनवाते हैं वहाँ उनमें काम करने वाले इरीय और पिछड़े कमचारियों जैसे भगियों और बोबियों आदि के परिवार के लिये रहने की उचित व्यवस्था करे, हर एक परिवार के लिये अपना कमरा रहने का स्थान हो और वहाँ कि वे अपने बाल बच्चों को

ले कर प्राराम से रह सकें और इसानों की तरह अपनी खिदगी व्यतीत कर सकें।

उपस्थित महोदय अब माननीय सदस्य अपना भाषण समाप्त करे।

श्री बालवीकी मैं दा मिनट में समाप्त किये देता हूँ।

वहाँ के वर्कर्स के काम के घट निश्चित नहीं हैं और उनकी सर्विस की कोई रंगुलरटी अथवा सुरक्षा नहीं है। और उनको कभी भी काम से निकाला जा सकता है। अपने मालिकों की भावना और विचारधारा के अनुसार वे चल नहीं पाते इलाक़िक उनको चलना चाहिये। अफसरी बवाब और सुधामद उनको सहन करनी पड़ती है। उनकी सर्विस को रंगुलराइज करना चाहिये और उनको इस बात का भरोसा होना चाहिये कि उनकी नौकरी सुरक्षित है। अब यह बात कि यह होटल घाटे में चल रहा है और उसका घाटा पूरा होगा कि नहीं यह तो मैं नहीं जानता लेकिन मालिक और नौकर में सम्बन्ध ठीक नहीं होना चाहिये। सर्विस कोआपरेटिव्स् की भावना उनमें पानी चाहिये। वहाँ के कमचारियों को जीवन की सभी सुख सुविधा प्राप्त होनी चाहिये। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वहाँ पर भारतीय नृत्य गायन और भोजन आदि की भावना आयेगी जिससे कि विदेशियों पर हमारे देश की छाप पड़ सके। मुझे भरोसा है कि माननीय मंत्री इस ओर ध्यान देंगे। यह प्रशासक होटल जो कि सप्ताह के महामहिम विदेशी मेहमानों के लिये बना है वहाँ पर भारतीयता की भावना और विचारधारा रहनी चाहिये ताकि उनके दिलों पर हमारे देश की परम्परा आदर्श और संस्कृति की छाप पड़े।

मैं आपको हृदय से धन्यवाद देता हूँ अब यह प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप इन बातों का खयाल रखेंगे। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

मंत्रालय ने विद्यालय काम किया है फिर भी सर्वसाधना और कार्यक्षमता की आवश्यकता है ताकि इस मंत्रालय का कार्य सुचारु रूप से चले बड़े ।

श्री सुर्व प्रसाद (स्वाभियर-रहित-अनुसूचित जातिया) उपाम्यक्ष महोदय, सवन् में इस समय जो निर्माण, आवास और सभरण मंत्रालय के खर्च की मांगों पर विचार चल रहा है, में भी उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें सवन् के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ ।

पहली बात तो जो इनकम ग्रुप हाउसिंग स्कीम के सम्बन्ध में है। पिछले समय जब इस पर विचार हुआ तो हाउस में इस बात की चर्चा थी कि इस स्कीम के तहत खपया उन लोगों को दिया जायगा जिन लोगों के पास जमीनें हैं, मकान नहीं हैं और यह भी विश्वास था कि इस व्यवस्था से, इस स्कीम से लोगों के रहन सहन का स्तर ऊँचा होगा। लेकिन मैं कितने ही स्वामी पर भूसा और जिन नगरों के लिये यह खपया दिया गया जैसे पिछले समय में मध्यभारत में चार शहरों के लिये यह खपया मिला, इंदौर, स्वाभियर, रतलाम और उज्जैन और इन शहरों के लोगों की यह खास शिकायत थी कि जिस उद्देश्य से खपया दिया गया था उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति किसी तरह भी नहीं हो पाई। अब जिन लोगों से कहा गया कि सरकार की तरफ से इस तरह की स्कीमों में कि यदि आपके पास जमीन है लेकिन रहने को मकान नहीं है तो आप मकान के बास्ते दरखास्त दीजिये, आपको खपया मिलेगा। अब ऐसे लोग बड़ी परेशानी में हैं और मैं आपको यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस कार्य में दुनिया भर की टेकनिकलस्टीब बर्डी गई कि यह फॉर्म भर कर लाम्बो और बह भर कर लाम्बो और कला कला कल्टीक्रेट्स पेस करो। म्युनिसिपैल्टी

में जा कर इस बात की तसदीक करा कर लाम्बो कि तुम्हारे पास जगह है कि नहीं और मकान पर कितना खर्च धायेगा उसका विस्तिण इंजीनियर से एक एस्टिमेंट बना कर दाखिल करो और करीब २००, २५० खपवा तो उन धादमियों का इन्ही बातों में खर्च हो गया। इस में कालम है कि मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट, कारपोरेशन का मेम्बर या एम० एल० ए० सरटीफाई करे। मैंने कुछ लोगों की सिकायत की थी, जा कर उनकी जमीनें देखी थी। मैंने उन लोगों की एक लिस्ट बनायी थी। पर मैं ने देखा कि जिन जिन धादमियों की मैंने सिकायत की थी उनको इस स्कीम के तहत खपया नहीं मिला। हमारे यहा एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट प्लानिंग कमिटी थी। जब मैंने यह चर्चा वहा उठाई तो कहा गया कि अगर कोई जूनरुइन केस आपका वास्तव में हो तो लाइये। तो मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि यह खपया जिन उद्देश्य के लिये दिया गया है वह उद्देश्य इसके द्वारा पूरा होना चाहिये। जिन लोगों के पास खपवे मकान हैं उनको खपया मिला है और उन्होंने प्लाट करीद कर मकान बनाये हैं और वे तीन तीन सौ रुपये मासिक किराये पर चल रहे हैं। तो जिन गरीब धादमियों के नाम से खपया दिया गया था उनको यह खपया नहीं मिला।

अब एक और मिडिल इनकम ग्रुप हाउसिंग की बात चल रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसमें भी यह बात न हो। मैं जो माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि इस प्रकार की रकम देते वक्त स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को कहना चाहिये कि इस काम के लिये डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर एक कमिटी बनायी जाये ताकि इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत जिन लोगों को खपया देना है जानबीन कर उन्ही को दिया जाये।

इसमें हुआ क्या? आपने और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने पूरा का पूरा मासिक, सैन्सिफिक एचारािटी, कलक्टर को बना दिया।

कमन्डर के पास जिने का बहुत सा काम होता है। उसको यह जानने की कुरसत नहीं होती कि कौन धायमी जोनुइन है और कौन नहीं। नतीजा यह होता है कि दरखास्त गरीब की पहले पहुंचती है लेकिन उसका नम्बर ५० या ५२ कर दिया जाता है और जितने कमन्डरी के लोग होते हैं वे अपने रिश्तेदारों, अपने भाइयों और अपने मित्री से कहते हैं कि रुपया भा गया है अपनी दरखास्त से दो और उनकी दरखास्तों को १, २, ३, ४, ५, नम्बर दे दिये जाते हैं और उनको रुपया मिल जाता है। ऐसे लोगों का रुपया मिला है, जिन्होंने घाट हजार रुपया लिया पर साढ़े सात हजार दूसरे कार्यों में खयाद। तो मैं आपसे यही बिनती करूंगा कि यह रुपया देने के पहले स्टेट मन्शनमेंट से यह कह दिया जाये कि यह रुपया उठी परपज के लिये खर्च किया जाये। जनके लिये दिया गया है।

अधोक होटल की बात यहां चली। मुझे सुची है कि आपने हिन्दुस्तान में एशिया का सबसे बड़ा होटल बनाया है और उसमें परदेशियों के लिये सुख सुविधा की सारी व्यवस्था की है। उसमें फारिन एक्सचेंज कमाने की भी एक बात है। लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि जब आपने करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करके अधोक होटल बनाया तो कुछ रुपया खर्च करके गरीबों के लिये भी एक दस आना होटल बनाया जाये, ताकि जो लाखों धायमी बहा पर २६ जनवरी को, १५ अगस्त और पालियामेंट की तमाम बातों को सुनने के लिये आते हैं उनको जो आजकल परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है वह न उठानी पड़े। आजकल वे इधर-उधर बाजारों में फिरते हैं और उनको परेशानी भ्रगतनी पड़ती है। तो जब हम समाजवादी समाज रचना की बात करते हैं तो हमें उसको धमल में माना चाहिये। गरीबों के लिये भी उसमें कुछ काम होना चाहिये। कुछ होटल ऐसे भी बनाने चाहें जिनमें छोटे धायमी भी ठहर सकें

और यहां से वापस देहात में जा कर कहें कि यहां दिल्ली में बड़ी बड़ी किल्लिन्स हैं, यहां एक और दिल्ली को एक सुन्दर नगर बनाया गया है, यहां गरीब लोगों के ठहरने की भी व्यवस्था है। मैं यह धालोचना नहीं करता कि दिल्ली में बड़ी-बड़ी इमारतें क्यों बनायीं हैं। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि इस के साथ-साथ उन लोगों का भी ध्यान रखा जाये जो देहात में रहते हैं, हमारी जिनकी ज्यादा से ज्यादा पापुलेशन देहात में है। दिल्ली के अन्दर जो मैं बड़ी-बड़ी इमारतें बनायी जाती हैं इनसे देहातियों के मन में एक जलन पैदा हो रही है। देहाती जब दिल्ली में आता है तो कहता है कि आपने सारे देहात का पैसा दिल्ली पर खर्च दिया है और देहात की उपेक्षा हो रही है। तो मेरा कहना है कि हमें गरीबों के लिये भी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। मैं ने सुना है, देखा तो नहीं है कि यहां पर गरीबों के सोने के लिये रैन बसेरा की व्यवस्था है। इसमें लोगों को रात में ठहरने की व्यवस्था है। तो मैं चाहता हू कि जो बाहर के गरीब लोग यहां आये उनके ठहरने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

दूसरी बात मैं उस ऐकोमोडेशन की व्यवस्था के बारे में कहना चाहता हू जो कि पालियामेंट के मेम्बरो के लिये की गयी है। फ्लैटों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ लोगो ने बताया है कि ये ठीक नहीं हैं चूने हैं। लेकिन मैं इस तरह नहीं जाना चाहता। मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि आपने जो प्लैट्स में प्रमेनिटीज दी हैं उनमें छोटी-छोटी बातों में कंजूसी की गयी है। उदाहरण के लिये डी० डी० टी० छिड़कने का प्रश्न है। जब मच्छर हो जाते हैं तो हम कहते हैं कि इनमें डी० डी० टी० छिड़की जाये। तो कहा जाता है कि यह काम म्युनिसिपैलिटी का है। म्युनिसिपैलिटी वाले कहते हैं कि पाच रुपय में एक कमरे में डी० डी० टी० छिड़की जायेगी। तो इस तरह की छोटी-छोटी चीजों के लिये

[श्री सूर्य प्रसाह]

सरकार की धीर से व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरो से इन मकानों का पचास-पचास धीर साठ-साठ रुपया मं के कर यह ऐकोमोडेशन फ्री की जाये। जब सरकार घरबो रुपया खर्च कर रही है तो यह चीज भी भासानी से कर सकती है। लखनऊ धीर भोपाल में मामिनल खर्च लेकर मेम्बरो को यह सारी सुविधा दी जाती है। आपको मालूम होगा कि अन्य देशों के मुकाबले यहाँ मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट को बहुत कम मिलता है। मैं तो फील्ड बरकर हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि को कुछ मिलता है उसमें किस तरह गुजरार करता हूँ।

यहाँ पर यह प्रश्न उठता है कि मेम्बर अपनी ऐकोमोडेशन को सबलैट करते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर ऐकोमोडेशन फ्री हो जाये तो सबलैटिंग का सवाल ही म उठे। अभी तो मेम्बर यह देखता है कि मैं यहाँ ६ महीने रहता हूँ पर एस्टेट आफिस किराया साल भर का लेता है तो क्यों म अपने रिस्तेदारों या मित्रों को फायदा पहुँचाऊँ। तो मेरी मंत्री जी में यह विनती है कि जहाँ आप करोड़ों घरबो रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं वहाँ आपको इस छोटी सी रकम के लिये कजूसी नहीं करनी चाहिये और मेम्बरो के लिये फ्री ऐकोमोडेशन की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

मैं जी० टाइप के प्लैट में रहता हूँ। उसमें दो चारपाइया दी जाती हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में अगर कोई बच्चा हो या कोई मित्र या रिस्तेदार धा जाये तो या तो मुझे चारपाई के लिये तेलीबाडे जाना पड़ेगा या किसी मित्र से चारपाई मायनी पड़ेगी। अगर स्टेट आफिस से कहते हैं तो चारपाई भेज जा दी जाती है लेकिन उसके जाने धीर ले जाने के तीन रुपये लपते हैं। यह व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। इन मकानों में जैसे आपने धीर चीजें रखी हैं वैसे ही, घर दो-चार-पाइया धीर रख दी जाये जो ठीक रहे।

दूसरी एक बात मैं फरनीचर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। आपने जो लोका सैट दे रके हैं वे भी ठीक नहीं हैं। उनकी बार-बार रई सराब हो जाती है, कबसे सराब हो जाते हैं धीर घोबी के देने पड़ते हैं। मैंने कई वक्ता कहा है कि इनको मुस्तफिल बनावा जाये ताकि मेम्बरो को धाराम भी रहे धीर यह बार-बार का खर्च भी ब पड़े। धाक-कल हालत यह है कि बार-बार इनके कवर सराब हो जाते हैं धीर घोबी को देने पड़ते हैं धीर रई सराब हो जाती है तो रिफ्रिजिम के लिये खर्च करना पड़ता है। तो मेरा कहना है कि फर्नीचर, मुस्तफिल, कवर गियर, कावे,।

हाल में बगलों का फरनीचर बदला गया है। शीघ्र धीर साणीन के फरनीचर की जगह भव प्लाई वुड का फरनीचर दिया गया है। हो सकता है यह देखने में अच्छा हो पर यह उतना मजबूत नहीं है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि जो फरनीचर दिया गया है वह बड़ ब्लास का है। देखने में जकर अच्छा है लेकिन जितना मजबूत होना चाहिये उतना मजबूत नहीं है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि इससे ठंकेदारों का बहुत फायदा हुआ है, लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि इसमें गवर्नमेंट को तो नुकसान ही हुआ है।

आपने स्लम एरियाज में रहने वालों के लिये जो नो प्राफिट्स नो लास की स्कीम बनायी है धीर जो उनके लिये प्लाट बनाये हैं उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि जिनके पास अपने मकान हैं धीर जो खूबी जगह में रहते हैं उनको स्थान न दिया जाये। उन्हीं को प्राथमिकता दी जाये तो कि वास्तव में स्लम एरिया में रहते हैं धीर नारकीय जीवन बिता रहे हैं। अभी स्लम एरियाज के सम्बन्ध में वास्तीकी जी ने कहा कि वहाँ हालत बहुत खराब है। बहुत से स्थान तो ऐसे हैं कि अगर

वाटर के पूजा व.म को वह वहाँ धादवी को क्या जानवरी का रखना भी उचित नहीं समझेगा। तो इस काम के लिये सरकार को ज्यादा से ज्यादा व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये और इस स्कीम को हाथ में लेकर ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोमी को फायदा पहुँचाना चाहिये। मैंने रिपोर्ट में पढ़ा है कि इस विभाग का बहुत सा रुपया प्लानिंग कमीशन न काट दिया है। मैं तो कहूँगा कि इस विभाग को ज्यादा से ज्यादा एकम मिलनी चाहिये ताकि स्लम एरियाज की अवस्था को ठीक किया जा सके।

वहा पर मजदूर बस्तियों के बारे में भी कहा गया। दिल्ली के आस-पास हजारों की तादाद में मजदूर लोग रहते हैं वही वहा पर सारे मकान बनाते हैं, लेकिन घाप जा कर देखें कि उनकी सुविधियों में क्या हालत है। वहा नाली का इन्तिजाम नहीं है, पानी का इन्तिजाम नहीं है। मैं कहता हू कि जो धादवी घाट घंटे तक बंद बा भंसे की तरह मेहनत करता हो उसे अगर ऐसी जगह रखा जायेगा तो उसकी जिन्दगी तो सराब होगी ही, उसकी उम्र कम होगी ही और वह जल्दी मृत्यु भी हो जायेगा। तो हमें अपने मजदूरों को जो हमारी बड़ी-बड़ी इमारतें बनाते हैं और बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाओं को पूरा करते हैं आराम पहुँचाना चाहिये, उनकी देखभाल करनी चाहिये। जो मजदूर इस समय हमारा काम कर रहे हैं उनकी सुविधा का हमें ध्यान रखना चाहिये और उनके सुख सुविधा के लिये पूरा इन्तिजाम करना चाहिये।

जहा तक दिल्ली में आक्रिसिज को दूसरे स्थानों पर ले जाने का प्रश्न है, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान ग्वाभियर की तरफ आक्रिसिज करना चाहता हू। कछा पहले मध्य भारत का कैपिटल था। वहाँ पर बड़े-बड़े आक्रिसिज और बड़ी-बड़ी बिल्डिंग और बंगले पड़े हैं, जो कि साला

हैं। उन में बस्तियाँ जलाने का इत्तफाज नहीं है। ग्वाभियर दिल्ली के पास है और घाट-गेज पर है। पहले इस सम्बन्ध में बात चली थी कि कुछ आक्रिसिज ग्वाभियर जायेंगे, लेकिन उस में बड़ी शिथिलता हो रही है। अगर वहाँ पर आक्रिसिज भेजे जायें, तो बच्चा होगा और वहा के लोगों के बन्धे और रोजगार में जो कमी हो गई है, उस की पूर्ति हो जायेगी। दिल्ली में एकामोबेधन का मसला हन करने में भी सहायता मिलेगी।

अन्त मे मैं मजदूरों की सहकारी समितियों को ठंके देने के विषय में कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हू। सी० पी० इन्स्यु० डी० के तमाम विभागों में क्या होता है, उस तरफ मैं नहीं जाऊंगा, लेकिन मैं कहूँगा कि जितनी जल्दी से जल्दी हो सके, ठंकेदारों का काम उन लोगों को दे देना चाहिये, जो कि स्वयं काम करने वाले हैं। जिस प्रकार सरकार ने सरकार और किसान के बीच में से जमींदार को खत्म कर दिया, उसी प्रकार ठंकेदार को भी खत्म करना पड़ेगा। अगर हम ने इस देश में समाजवादी व्यवस्था लानी है, तो मजदूरों की समितियों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्साहित किया जाना चाहिये। पिछली बार सरकार की ओर से बताया गया था कि पांच हजार रुपये तक के ठंके समितियों को दिये जायेंगे। मैं कहूँगा कि इस को ज्यादा बढ़ाया जायें और प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय और ठंके की व्यवस्था को जल्दी से जल्दी खत्म किया जायें।

बंधित द्वा० ना० सिवानी . उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, वरु जब इस अनुदान पर चर्चा चली तो जिस माननीय सदस्य ने इस चर्चा को शुरू किया, उन्होंने बड़े ही वाशरु रूप से इस डिपार्टमेंट का वर्णन किया। उन्होंने कहा कि इस डिपार्टमेंट न क्लाम नोएस्ट टू हाइएस्ट कोई एंडा धादवी

[वर्षिक हा० जा० विभागी]

नहीं है, जो करप्ट नहीं है। मे मानता हूँ कि करप्टन है—इस विभाग में ही नहीं, बल्कि बहुत से और विभागों में भी है। वहाँ जन-समुदाय का सम्बन्ध अफसरों से होता है और वहाँ रुपये वैसे का व्यवहार होता है, वहाँ कुछ करप्टन होता ही है। लेकिन एक ही झाड़ू से सब को झाड़ू देना और कह देना कि ऊपर से ले कर नीचे तक कोई भी करप्टन से बचा नहीं है, न तो शोभनीय है और न ही उचित है। इस से हानि ही हो सकती है। जो ईमानदार अफसर हैं, जो अच्छे काम करने वाले हैं, वैसे बातों से उन का दिल बैठ जाता है और वे समझते हैं कि हमारी ईमानदारी का बुराकार यही मिला कि हम को भी चोर बेईमान कहा जाता है। यदि संसद् के सदस्य अपने पर कुछ काबू रख कर बर्बाद करें और असली बात को सामने रखें, तो अधिक फायदा हो सकता है। सुपरलेटिव डिप्टी में किसी के बारे में कहने में कोई फायदा नहीं होता।

एक बात और कही गई कि दिल्ली में मस्टी-स्टोरीड बिल्डिंग बन रही हैं और उन की जरूरत नहीं है। हम लोग बेचते हैं कि दिल्ली में आक्रिसिड के लिये मकानों की कितनी कमी है और किराये पर बाकों रुपये खर्च किये जा रहे हैं। मैं वह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एक एक्सपैडिंग इकानोमी में सब क्षेत्रों में विस्तार होता है। अगर मस्टी-स्टोरीड बिल्डिंग न बनें, तो आक्रिसिड कहां रहेंगे? मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बिना पर क्रिटिसिज्म करना जायज नहीं मान्य होता है। इस के बाद मैं कुछ काम की बातों पर आता हूँ।

इस मिनिस्ट्री की जेम्बेबारी हाउसिंग की है और जिस तरह से हाउसिंग स्कीम

की प्रगति चल रही है, उस से मान्य होगा है कि हम लोग बहुत दिनों तक इत मसले को हम नहीं कर सकेंगे। अगर हम को इनकम ग्रुप हाउसिंग स्कीम पर जरा नजर डालें, तो मान्य होगा कि प्रगति बहुत धीमी है। रिपोर्ट के पेज २७ में लिखा है :—

Out of a total number of about 60,00 houses sanctioned for construction by State Governments and Union Territories up to the 30th September, 1958, work on about 32,000 houses has been completed.

दो चार हजार और बन रहे होंगे। इस का अर्थ यह है कि हम लोगों ने करीब साठ परसेंट टारगेट सफलभूत किया है, लेकिन बालीस परसेंट बाकी रह जाता है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूंगा कि इस धोर प्रगति कुछ अधिक होनी चाहिये और इस तरह ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। जो इनकम ग्रुप के लोग अपने बूने पर मकान नहीं बना सकते। उनको स्टेट में कर्जा मिलता है, लेकिन उस में उन को बहुत दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है, जिन के बारे में बड़े आदमियों को मान्य नहीं है, क्योंकि उन को कर्जा नहीं लेना पड़ता है। उन लोगों को डेढ दो हजार रुपये के लिये पच्चीस तीस बार कचहरा दीटना पड़ता है, मुशामद करनी पड़ती है और रुपये खर्च करने पड़ते हैं। इसी कारण इस सम्बन्ध में प्रगति नहीं हो रही है। अगर इन कठिनाइयों को एग्जिमिनेट किया जाय, तो हम समझते हैं कि प्रगति अधिक हो सकती है।

रूल हाउसिंग प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में रिपोर्ट के पेज २६ पर लिखा है —

Development of about 1,500 villages including 500 allocated to States during 1957-58, was to be taken up during the current financial year.

According to the reports received till the end of December, 1960 only about 500 villages had actually been selected for development by different States.

इस में पच्चीस परसेंट प्रगति हुई। इस को देखते हुये हम कैसे अपने टारगेट पर पहुँचेंगे ? द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना को समाप्त होने में को बरत रह गये हैं। हमारा टारगेट वैसे ही बहुत कम है—हमें द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक पाच हजार मिलेजिज का डेवेलपमेंट करना है। इस दिशा में हमारी प्रगति बहुत तीव्र होनी चाहिये। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से अनुरोध करना कि इस धोर अधिक ध्यान देने का वह प्रयत्न करे।

जहाँ तक हिन्दुस्तान हाउसिंग कंस्ट्रक्शन सम्बन्ध है, मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट से जाहिर होता है कि वहाँ तरक्की हो रही है, लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट के पेज ५२ के प्रकट होता है कि प्रोग कंस्ट्रक्शन डिपार्टमेंट की प्रगति पहले से भी कम है। यह क्यों है ? जहाँ तक जनपथ होटल का सम्बन्ध है, उसका साल भर का ऐबरेज आकृषेसन ५५ परसेंट है और बाकी खाली रहता है—बोग नहीं रहते हैं। क्या यह ठीक नहीं होगा कि उस होटल के रेंट में कमी कर दी जाने, ताकि आकृषेसन पूरी हो सके और ज्यादा फायदा हो सके। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की धोर से इस धोर ध्यान दिया गया है या नहीं। इस होटल में विदेशी यानी कम भातें हैं। यहाँ के लोग ही रहते हैं। अधिक आवा होने के कारण यह होटल साधारण मनुष्य की हैसियत के बाहर है। आड़ा कम करके सेंट परसेंट आकृषेसन साल भर रहे, गवर्नमेंट को नफा और लोगों को सुविधा हो देखा किया जा सकता है। इस तरह भी तबतक देनी चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं एक ही बात का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ और उसका जिक्र सभी हमारे से पहले बोलने वाले बच्चा ने किया था। मैं आपका ध्यान मैंम्बर्स क्लेक्ट्स और बंगलोर की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह नहीं कहना चाहता कि इनका किराया कम है या अधिक है या कितना होना चाहिये और कितना नहीं होना चाहिये। इस चीज को देखना बिभाग का काम है। लेकिन वहाँ जो पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० इन्फायरीस है, उनके बारे में मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वे किस अर्थ की बच्चा है, समझ में नहीं आता। उनको इसलिए रखा गया है कि वे सदस्यों को सुविधा पहुँचा सकें। लेकिन देखने में आता है कि उनसे सदस्यों को सुविधा मिलती नहीं है बल्कि दिक्कत ही बढ़ती है। वे ठीक तरह से काम करती नहीं है। मैं आपको अपना अनुभव बतलाता हूँ। मुझे अपनी शिकायत को दूर करवाने के लिए हाउसिंग कमेटी के चैयरमैन के पास जाना पडा और उन्होंने बड़ी उदारता से धोर मैस्ट्री के साथ काम को अपने हाथ में लिया लेकिन मैं नहीं चाहता कि छोटी-छोटी बातों के लिए सदस्यों को चैयरमैन के पास जाना पडे या मिनिस्टर साहब के पास जाना पडे। इन्फायरी आफिसिस ऐसे होने चाहिये जोकि स्वयंमेव काम कर सकें।

मकानों की मरम्मत का जो काम होता है उसको ठीक उस समय हाथ में लिया जाता है जबकि ससद् का सेशन चल रहा होता है। जब ससद् बैठी न हो तब मरम्मत का काम हाथ में लिया जा सकता है और अगर ऐसा हो तो सदस्यों की दिक्कत कम हो सकती है। सात बर्षों के अन्दर मुझे दो तीन मकानों में रहने का मौका मिला है और सभी जगहों पर मेरा यही अनुभव रहा है। हाल ही की बात है जब नवम्बर सेशन चल रहा था तो हमारे मकानों की मरम्मत का काम शुरू

[बंजित डा० ना० तिवारी]

हुवा। जब तक संचय चलता रहा मरम्मत का काम भी चलता रहा और जब वह खत्म हो गया तो मरम्मत का काम भी खत्म हो गया और दिसम्बर और जनवरी में वह नहीं हुआ और उसके बाद फिर कुछ हो गया संजुद् की बैठक होने पर और फरवरी और मार्च के के कर धनी तक चल रहा है। इसके विपक्ष होती है। हम भी सुविधायें चाहते हैं उनको दिलाने में पी० डब्ल्यू० बी० क्लबवादी आफिस असमर्थ रहता है। अगर कहीं पर बत्ती लगवानी होती है तो वह नहीं बच पाती है। इस बाते में कहना चाहता कि स्टाफ भी तरफ ज्यादा तबज्जह दी जानी चाहिये, उनकी ज्यादा निगरानी रखी जानी चाहिये।

घाप चार-पाच बगलौस के लिए एक माशी रखते हैं। वह भी काम नहीं करता है। जब रिपोर्ट की जाती है तो कुछ होता नहीं है। माली के बारे में धमी मसद् बदल्यों को एक बुलेटिन गया था कि माली के काम करवाना चाहते हैं या नहीं। मैंने लिख दिया कि मैं घपना काम घाप कर लूंगा या करवाना और मैंने माली छोड़ दिया।

श्री सिद्दासन सिंह (धोरखपुर) फून बनैरह लगाने के बार रुपये महीना ही तो हर एक के लिए जाते हैं।

बंजित डा० ना० तिवारी २५ परमेट प्रब बढ़ गया है।

मैं कहना चाहता हू कि बहुत के लोग इस चीज के बारे में सीधते भी नहीं हैं। जिन को फून-बून लगवाने का शौक होता है। उनको विपक्ष मालूम होती है कि कैसे वह माली काम करता है और कैसे नहीं करता है। लेकिन जिन की विपक्ष महसूस भी होती है वे समझते हैं कि यह छोटी सी बात है और कोई इसको उठाना उचित नहीं समझता और वह ठीक भी है। मैंने इस बात को

वहीं इसलिये उठाया है कि हाउसिंग कमेटी के चेयरमैन के इसको हाथ में लेने के बावजूद भी धमी वे लोग धीरे-धीरे काम करते हैं। वे लोग जिस काम को जल्दी करना चाहते हैं, उसको तो जल्दी कर देते हैं और बहुत जल्दी कर देते हैं और जिस को नहीं चाहते हैं उसको देरी से करते हैं। सब चीजों में मेव किया जाता है। घाप जायें और देखें तो घापको पता चलेगा कि कुछ बगलौस और फनैट्स में तो बहुत धन्डी सजावट है, बहुत धन्डी तरह से फूलों इत्यादि की देख-भाल की जाती है और दूसरो में नहीं की जाती है। कुछ लोगों से वे उरते हैं, इसलिये उनके डर की वजह से काम करते हैं और कुछ भाई चायपानी पिला देते हैं, इसलिये उनका काम धन्धा करते हैं। बाकी जो लोग हैं उनकी कोई परवाह नहीं की जाती है और उनके काम की प्रबहेलना होती है। ऐसी कोई बात नहीं होनी चाहिये, यही मेरा अनुभव है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Maiti They say that no Opposition Member is being called; but there is nobody there ready to speak I have looked thrice

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): I wanted to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When earlier I saw towards that side, he did not give any indication that he was willing to speak Now, I have called Shri Maiti

Shri N. B. Maiti (Ghatal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Ministry deals with many aspects of our life. I shall not deal with all of it but shall confine my remarks to only one of them, namely, housing. In the Second Plan the original provision was Rs. 120 crores but after sometime it was revised to Rs. 84 crores. The target of construction of houses for all kinds of houses was 455 thousand originally and when the provision was reduced

to Rs. 84 crores the number of houses was also reduced and it was fixed at 200 thousand. Three years of the Second Plan period are over. During this period, the expenditure incurred comes to Rs 37.37 crores and the houses constructed number 70,104. During the next two years of the Plan period more than Rs 46 crores have to be spent and 1,79,896 houses have to be constructed. That is the broad picture so far as the housing programme is concerned.

The activities of the Ministry are directed into the seven channels subsidised industrial housing, slum clearance schemes, low income group housing, plantation labour housing, village housing projects and recently two schemes have been added middle income group housing and rental housing schemes. At the outset, I must congratulate them, they do not require my congratulation. Even then, as a citizen of the country, I must congratulate that the Planning Commission thought it best.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: to reduce the number .

Shri N. B. Maiti: to take up the programme of housing. This programme had not been taken up for so many years. So, I congratulate the Planning Commission for taking this up and I also congratulate the Ministry that it has taken up these items of work and done its best to employ the programme and to come up to the target. But somehow or the other, the construction work is not progressing as it should do. That will be evident from the figures that I put before the House.

For the subsidised industrial housing scheme, the original allotment was about Rs 32 crores. It has been reduced to Rs 25.50 crores. The original number of houses that had to be constructed was 1,28,000 and that was reduced to 80,700. The amount that has been spent up-to-date, till the end of 1968, is Rs. 10.88 crores. More than Rs. 15 crores has got to be spent during the next two years—1969-80

and 1960-61. The houses so far constructed and under construction total 38,000. About 28,000 houses have got to be constructed during the next two years.

It has been found that in the private sector the construction of industrial houses is rather on the low side. In spite of the inducements that the Government is placing at their disposal in the form of some subsidy and loan, the employers are not coming forward in desirable numbers to take up this work. That is a problem that has got to be solved.

So far as the slum clearance schemes are concerned, this is a new venture of, I believe, two years' duration and it is proceeding. But the progress in spite of the best efforts of different categories of organisations and different categories of authorities is rather slow. The original provision of Rs 20 crores has been reduced to Rs 18 crores and the original target had been reduced from 1,10,000 to 52,000 houses. I believe the expenditure so far incurred is Rs 2.20 crores. The allocation for 1959-60 is 4.35 crores and there remains a balance of Rs 4.87 lakhs and odd. During the next two years, this money has got to be expended.

I may inform the House that the tenements completed and under construction under this slum clearance are 6,658, and the number that has got to be constructed is 45,844 during the next two years. So far as the low-income group housing schemes are concerned, the planned provision was originally more than Rs 35 crores which was reduced to Rs 33 crores, and the money that has been spent up to date is about Rs 19 crores. About Rs 13 crores have got to be spent during the next two years. The original target of houses to be built was 68,000 and that was reduced to 56,000 and the houses that have been built are about 30,000. The balance has got to be built during the next two years.

[Shri N. B. Maiti]

So far as the plantation labour housing scheme is concerned, the progress has been extremely unsatisfactory. The planned provision for the scheme was a little over Rs. 80 lakhs. The reduced provision was Rs. 50 lakhs. Out of that only Rs. 12 lakhs and something more has been spent. More than Rs. 23 lakhs have got to be spent, and very few planters are coming forward to take advantage of the provisions made by the Government for the purpose.

So far as the village housing projects are concerned, one of my hon friends observed that there are more than five lakh villages in India. How are we to deal with this stupendous problem? During the second Plan period, the target was for 5,000 villages. The number of villages so far selected by the State Governments is, I understand, a little over 1,400. The original planned provision was Rs. 10 crores. It was reduced to Rs 6 crores and the expenditure so far incurred is about Rs. 51 lakhs. For the next year, in the Budget, Rs. 212 lakhs has been provided. The balance that remains is more than Rs. 300 lakhs.

My observation or my pointing out these figures leads me to the conclusion that something has got to be done to push up, to accelerate the progress that is being made in this sector.

Sir, so far as I know, the Ministers and also the Ministry are very sincere and honest so far as the pushing up of the programme is concerned. Some of the States also, I know, want to go ahead. But what are the things that are standing in the way? I read in the last year's review submitted or distributed by the Ministry that many conferences have been held, seminars and Ministers' conferences have been held, in which Members of Parliament who are members of the consultative committee were also invited. All these things have happened, but even then the programmes are not progressing as we desire them to progress.

What is wrong? I believe that we shall have to touch the people for whom all these schemes are meant, namely, the rural people, the labour force in the plantations, the low-income group people and so on and so forth. We are dealing with the middle men. Of course, we have to go through the middle men, namely, the States, but we are not coming into vital relationship with the people at large. I would request the Ministry and the Minister to devise some method by which we can reach the people direct so that we can know where the hurdles are and where the difficulties are. Of course, I believe there are some difficulties so far as the relationship between the States and the Centre is concerned and the difficulties are being resolved. Even when there are some difficulties yet to be solved. But the people are the beneficiaries. We must devise some means by which we can reach the people, find out the difficulties, and see how they can take advantage of the money. That has got to be done.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to intervene in this debate, and during the brief time at my disposal I would like to take up the question of housing problem in which most of the hon Members of this House are keenly interested.

With regard to housing, Sir, it is best, at the outset, to state that so far as the various housing schemes are concerned for which certain amounts have been provided for in the Plan, it is not the direct responsibility of the Government of India and this Ministry to execute those schemes except in Union territories. It is really a scheme of assistance by way of granting of subsidies and loans to the various States who seek to carry out their own programmes of construction of houses in the various sectors. So far as this Ministry is concerned, it is directly responsible only for the construction of residences for Government employees when Government

decide to put up residential quarters for its employees in various towns and also for construction of offices of the Government of India.

Sir, I am grateful to my hon. friend, Shri Maiti, who has made a detailed study of the problem of housing and in his speech referred to the achievements under the various schemes and so on. Now, as he said, in the Second Plan originally an allotment of Rs. 120 crores was made under five different schemes which were before the Government. As Shri Maiti has said, recently two new schemes have been added to. This is outside the Plan allotment. This is a sort of institutional financing of housing with the help of the L.I.C. At our instance, the L.I.C. very kindly consented for the years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61, to spend every year for three years Rs. 3 crores for loan assistance to States for the middle-income group housing. Moreover Rs. 1 crore a year is allotted for rental housing of the State Government employees in the various States. That is, for the last three years of the Plan, we have been able to add Rs. 12 crores more to the general pool which will go to the adding of residential quarters in the country.

15 hrs.

The five plans for which Rs. 120 crores had originally been allotted are: The subsidised industrial housing scheme, the low income group housing scheme, the slum clearance scheme, the plantation labour scheme and the village housing project scheme. Owing to financial difficulties and a reappraisal of the Plan allocation, this figure of Rs. 120 crores had been cut down to Rs. 84 crores even though we have been permitted to sanction plans up to Rs. 120 crores. Only the actual withdrawals would be restricted to Rs. 84 crores during the second Plan period, and this Rs. 84 crores, roughly speaking, would enable us to put up 250,000 houses. According to the original plan with the allotment of Rs. 120 crores, it would have been possible for us to build 455,000 structures.

The target has come down to 250,000 firstly for the reason that the figure has come down from Rs. 120 crores to Rs. 84 crores and also due to the fact that the ceiling cost has been raised by about 20 to 30 per cent. towards the end of 1957 owing to the rise in the cost of construction all over the country. To some extent the pace of construction was retarded because the States found it difficult to construct houses within the ceilings which had been permitted. Therefore, at their request we examined the whole question and towards the end of 1957 we raised the ceiling cost by 20 to 30 per cent. That is, roughly speaking, in the second Five Year Plan, if we are able to spend the whole amount provided for, that is, Rs. 84 crores, we would be able, roughly speaking, to put up by and large 250,000 houses of different sorts.

What has been the achievement? The achievement of course has not been really something which will give us a sense of great pleasure. During the first three years of the Plan we have actually utilised a little over Rs. 33 crores which, roughly speaking, is 40 per cent. of the total allotment of the second Five Year Plan period, and we have been able to build 70,000 houses out of a target of 250,000 houses. Therefore, the overall picture, candidly speaking, is rather gloomy. Yet, if you would analyse the figures, perhaps there would be a ray of hope.

To start with, there has been a better utilisation of funds during the years of late. I am referring only to the actual amount of utilisation. The sanctioned amounts have been much more, but of course the payment is made in a phased manner, and therefore, whatever is sanctioned is not immediately released. In 1956-57, the actual utilisation was Rs. 9.65 crores. In 1957-58, it rose to Rs. 10.29 crores, and in 1958-59, it has gone up to Rs. 12.69 crores. Therefore, we see, as we analyse the actual figures of utilisation of the funds, the pace is faster. In the present budget we have allotted provisionally a sum of Rs. 22.8 crores for the five schemes which are

[Shri Anil K. Chanda]

worked under the auspices of this Ministry. That is, there is a big jump of Rs. 10 crores. The States which hitherto have been spending Rs. 9 to 12 crores would be expected to spend Rs. 22 crores, an increase of Rs. 10 crores in one year. It is a difficult task but perhaps it is not impossible.

I will give the reasons why we consider that it may not be impossible. To start with, the 70,000 houses which have been built actually are under two schemes only. Practically speaking, under the village housing project scheme, which we only recently instituted, no houses have yet been built up. A lot of preliminary work had to be done. So far the village housing project scheme is concerned, it is not just a sort of loan assistance. It is not like somebody wanting to put up a house and he applies for a loan and he is given a loan. It is really remodeling of the whole village. The environmental question is also to be tackled, and the States were required to make a preliminary survey of the problem in their States, select the villages where they could carry on the village housing project scheme and also put up a technical cell in their Government, rural housing cells. All these preliminaries took naturally a lot of time. Even now I find that there are two States which have not yet been ready with this rural housing cell. In the village housing scheme, about 80,000 houses are supposed to be built with Rs. 6 crores which are available. That is not an impossible task for the simple reason that the work will be distributed in 5,000 different villages and will be generally built with materials which are not in short supply. It will be mostly local material which will be used and the people who will be taking advantage of this loan assistance would be expected to give their own labour. So far as land is concerned, which is the real difficulty with regard to the housing problem, in urban areas, the land difficulty is not there. So, we will leave out the 80,000 odd houses which are supposed to be built during the second Five Year Plan in the rural sector

Then, in the plantation labour scheme also, for which Rs. 50 lakhs have been provided, hardly any work has been done. The reason, I understand, is that the plantation owners are unwilling or unable to furnish the necessary security against the loans. It seems the smaller plantations have all their properties mortgaged to the banks during the crop season and therefore they are not able to supply the securities that the States demand of them against the loans advanced for which the States are responsible. We had made one or two suggestions to the various States so that a way out of the difficulties could be found. The Assam Government has convened a conference to be held soon about tea financing, and possibly some way out may be found. Therefore, so far as plantation labour money of Rs. 50 lakhs is concerned, hardly any money has been spent and hardly any house has been built. It is only under the subsidised industrial housing scheme and the low income group housing scheme that houses have been built, and in these two fields the achievement has been quite satisfactory.

Under the subsidised industrial housing scheme, 60,700 houses could be built with the money which is provided for it, and during the first three years—really speaking, it is 2 years and 10 months—of the Plan, 37,800 houses have been built which, I think, *pro rata*, is a very satisfactory achievement and we have hopes that the States will be able to fulfil the target so far as the subsidised industrial housing scheme is concerned.

With regard to the low income group housing scheme also, the target is 55,000 houses during the second Plan period. Already, in the first three years, we have been able to construct as many as 30,000 houses. So, though actually against 250,000 houses in all, we have put up only 70,000 houses, I submit that the picture is not so gloomy, because the achievement has been only with regard to these two schemes. The other three

schemes, so far as the actual construction is concerned, have not really functioned for various reasons. As I said, the States are now ready with the rural housing cells and their surveys, physical, socio-economic and technical, of the villages have taken place, and they have started drawing the money for doling out the loans to the people who take assistance under this scheme.

Similarly, with regard to the slum clearance, for which roughly speaking Rs. 15 crores have been provided, the achievement, so far as the actual construction is concerned, has been low. It is a little over 2,000 as against 52,000 tenements to be built. But a large number of plans and projects have been sanctioned and the work has commenced. I am sure with the growing interest of our people in getting rid of the slums, we shall have accelerated progress during the remaining two years of the Plan.

I would now mention the various steps which we have taken in this Ministry in order to assist the States more effectively in drawing more fully on the funds which have been provided for various housing schemes. The chief difficulty with regard to housing in urban area has been the difficulty of getting land. Most of the industrial units are in very congested areas, where land is very costly. If you want to build in the neighbourhood of the industrial plants, the cost of construction goes up considerably. On the other hand, if you build at a distance, the tenements do not serve the purpose for which they are built, because people find it difficult to travel long distances to go to their places of work. So, most of the States have been experiencing great difficulty with regard to the land question.

We have under examination a scheme for providing loan finance to the States for bulk purchase, acquisition and development of lands. We expect that we will be able to let them use about Rs. 4 crores during the next two years for bulk acquisition and development of land to be

used for the various urban schemes in the States. Secondly, the States hitherto found difficulty sometimes to draw monies because of procedural difficulties. Now we have allowed the States to sanction the schemes themselves directly. Formerly, the schemes used to be put up before us by the States and some time was lost in examining them here and in scrutinising them at States' level. Now the States are authorised to sanction the schemes themselves.

Similarly, with regard to the financial assistance, we have a system now under which the funds are released automatically as ways and means advance to the States. For the nine months in the year, on a pro-rata basis, three-fourths of the allotted amounts to the States can be drawn on a monthly basis by the States. At the end of the year, accounts are adjusted on the basis of expenses incurred and the funds required for the next three months.

We have also increased the quantum of help both with regard to the industrial housing scheme and with regard to the slum clearance scheme. Originally for slum clearance, there was a subsidy of 25 per cent. by the Government of India, a subsidy of 25 per cent. by the State Government and 50 per cent. loan assistance from the Government of India. Now we have increased the subsidy percentage of the Government of India from 25 to 37½ per cent. and the States will contribute as before 25 per cent. subsidy. Therefore, so far as slum clearance is concerned, 62½ per cent. would be by way of subsidy from the Centre and the State. The increased subsidy will ordinarily be for the six major towns.

Regarding subsidised industrial housing scheme, formerly the private employer could take a loan of 37½ per cent. and a subsidy of 25 per cent. from the Government of India. But now, they have been allowed to take loan assistance to the extent of 50 per cent. and the subsidy element will remain the same at 25 per cent. That

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is, 75 per cent. of the money—35 per cent. by way of subsidy and 50 per cent. by way of loan assistance—would be available for subsidised industrial housing so far as the private employer is concerned.

Regarding subsidised industrial housing for co-operative societies of workers, we have raised the quantum of loan assistance from 50 per cent. to 65 per cent., the subsidy element of 25 per cent. being there as before. The co-operative societies in the industrial sector will be thus able to get assistance to the extent of 90 per cent. of the total approved cost—65 per cent. by way of loan and 25 per cent. by way of subsidy—from the Government of India.

The other step that we have taken to assist the States in achieving quicker pace of construction is, now they are allowed to formulate their plans on the basis of the entire plan allocation and not make their plans from year to year on the basis of annual allotment, which made it difficult for them to have long-term plans. Now they will be able to make their plans on the basis of the total allotment of the plan period. Only, they will be allowed to draw according to the amount which has been sanctioned during the year.

As I have said before, we have also raised the ceiling on the cost of construction. During the last two years, there have been personal contacts at various levels between us and the States with regard to the solving of the difficulties facing the States sometimes. We hope now that with all the special provisions and the growing interest in the country at large with regard to housing, better and encouraging results would be achieved in the coming two years. But there is no scope for complacency. Both at the Centre and at the States, we have to work very energetically.

Shri Prabhat Kar had referred to the poor performance of the private employers with regard to subsidised

industrial housing. It is really most regrettable that the private employers, who should have been the first to take advantage of the various opportunities given by the State for housing of their own labour, have failed miserably in their task. Actually, there has been a diminution of their interest during the last three years, so far as housing of their labour is concerned. In 1956-57, they have taken assistance to the extent of Rs. 25.10 lakhs; in 1957-58, it came down to Rs. 14.79 lakhs and in 1958-59 it came down still further to Rs. 14.69 lakhs. This question whether there should not be a certain amount of compulsion on the private employers has been discussed from time to time. It was also discussed in the last Housing Ministers' Conference at Darjeeling and also at the Labour Ministers' Conference at Naini Tal. Opinion at the moment is rather divided. But we have in any case, further liberalised the conditions for loan finance and the subsidy element is still there. We would expect that the private employers would also play their part creditably. In any case, we are watching the development of construction in the industrial field by the private employers concerned and this whole matter would be discussed once again in the next Housing Ministers' Conference sometime in autumn. If we do not find adequate response from the private employers, it is quite likely that Government would be compelled to take some measures which will force the private employers to put up an adequate number of tenements for their workers. At our request, the Ministry of Labour and Employment have already communicated the Government's views in this matter to the various chambers of commerce and federations.

Similarly, it is regrettable that the performance in the co-operative field has also been very negligible. Excepting for one or two co-operative societies in Delhi and a few in Bombay area, practically nowhere co-operative organisations have taken

advantage of the very generous terms of loan and assistance by way of subsidy given by Government. Many of our colleagues in this House are interested in the labour movement and they have close associations with labour. I would beg of them to pay some attention to this matter also. Much can be done in the solution of the problem of housing in the industrial sector if housing co-operative societies could crop up in larger numbers. As I said, we have made very generous provision, and 90 per cent. of the cost will be available straightaway by way of loans and subsidy. I would again repeat to those who are interested in and who have some influence over the labour movement to pay some attention to this.

My hon friend, Shri Prabhat Kar, and also Shri Tiwary, referred to the Hindustan Housing Factory. I am happy to say that the factory continues to make progress. Whereas in the first year of its being taken over by Government there was a net profit of Rs 5,800 next year it was Rs 38,971 and last year it was Rs 58,860. And it is expected that in the current year the amount of profit will be even higher. So far as the foam concrete unit is concerned, it is true that the production has not been very considerable. The reason is that in the old factory which we have inherited, so to speak, the foam concrete installation is considerably higher than there is demand in the country for the moment for that. But in this field also work is increasing and there is an encouraging flow of orders, and I think before long we will be able to have much more construction in the foam concrete field also.

श्री बजराम सिंह उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,
श्री मिनिस्टर महोदय ने फरमाया।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The following are the selected cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply which will be treated as having been moved

subject to their being otherwise admissible—

Demand No.	No of Cut Motion
97	984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1094, 1095, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177,
99	571,
136	686

Failure to provide water taps in the C.P.W.D. main quarters behind Baird Lane 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"

Failure to provide electricity to the C.P.W.D. main quarters behind Baird Lane 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"

Failure to prescribe any scale of pay for the existing jeep drivers 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"

Failure to prescribe any scale of pay for the existing concrete mixer drivers 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"

Failure to condone the break in service of workers of C.P.W.D. who were wrongly retrenched from service.

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

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to provide the fire service staff of 'C' Division of C.P.W.D. with accommodation

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

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to provide free transport facilities to the C.P.W.D. workers at airports

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

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to implement the rule regarding transfer from Assam and unpopular stations after two years' stay in the case of work-charged staff of 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"

Failure to grant travelling allowance to permanent C.P.W.D. workers transferred from Rajasthan to Delhi

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

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

Failure to settle the terms and conditions of service of C.P.W.D. workers temporarily transferred to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi

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

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

Transfer of electrical works by the Northern Electrical Division of the C.P.W.D. to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

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

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to employ one Work Assistant per section in the various Divisions of the C.P.W.D. according to the prescribed yardstick

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

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to confirm as quasi-permanent C.P.W.D. staff working in the Government of India Forms Press, Allahgarh.

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

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to disburse the pay of the work-charged staff in the Calcutta Aviation Electrical Division of the C.P.W.D. at all outstations by the first or second of every month.

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

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

Failure to confirm as permanent and quasi-permanent C.P.W.D. Caretaker's staff in the Parliament Works Division.

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

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

Failure to confirm as permanent and quasi-permanent Caretaker's staff in the 'D' Division of 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."

Failure to provide recreation room to the C.P.W.D. workers at Dum Dum.

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

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

Failure to refund excess rent charged from the occupants of C.P.W.D. work-charged staff quarters at Jorbagh Nursery.

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

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

Failure to pay arrears of refraction of pay to workers of the Calcutta Aviation Electrical Division of 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."

Failure to provide recreation room to the C.P.W.D. workers 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."

Failure to refund street light charges recovered from the C.P.W.D. 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."

Failure to reduce excessive water charges recovered from the C.P.W.D. workers at Jharsuguda.

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

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

Failure to electrify C.P.W.D. work-charged staff quarters 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."

Need to abolish the post of Assistant Choudharies in the C.P.W.D. and promote them as Choudharies.

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

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

Need to maintain divisional seniority list of muster roll staff of C.P.W.D. in Delhi for purpose of retrenchment.

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

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

Failure to allot quarters to work-charged staff of C.P.W.D. at Calcutta from general pool.

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

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

Failure to create permanent posts required in the C.P.W.D. in the workcharged establishment and to confirm the staff.

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

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

Failure to prepare the seniority list or lists of workcharged staff of 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."

Need for one combined seniority list of all workcharged staff in Delhi 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."

Need for amendments in the 'Principles of Transfer of Workcharged Staff' of the C.P.W.D. to the 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."

Need to give quarters to all C.P.W.D. workers posted at various airports.

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

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

Need to have a column for 'date of birth' in the W.C.P.F. Pass Book of the workcharged staff of the C.P.W.D. instead of the column of 'date of retirement'.

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

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

Need to supply uniforms to the chowkidars of 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."

Failure to supply summer uniforms to the Caretaker's staff of 'D' Division, 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."

Failure to supply winter uniforms in 1958 to the Caretaker's staff of 'D' Division of 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."

Failure to supply uniforms to the lift staff of the C.P.W.D. in Delhi.

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

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

Failure to count the services of the workers transferred from State P.W.D. to C.P.W.D. along with transfer of works for purposes of pensions and gratuity.

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

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

Failure to supply uniforms to the Pump Drivers of 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."

Failure to convert the securities of Chowkidars of C.P.W.D. at Karnal into interest bearing securities.

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

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to pay seven days' wages of January, 1958 to the workers of C.P.W.D. at Kanpur Aerodrome

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

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to pay seven days' wages of January 1956 to the workers of C.P.W.D. at Lucknow Aerodrome.

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

"That the demand under the head 'Other Civil Works' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to supply General Provident Fund Accounts to workers of Horticultural Directorates of C.P.W.D. whose workcharged Provident Fund was converted to General Provident Fund on confirmation as permanent in 1946

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

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

Need to pay honorarium to the work-charged staff of the C.P.W.D. working at Vigyan Bhawan who are not entitled to overtime pay.

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

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

Need to exempt Government servants drawing a pay of less than Rs. 500 p.m. and holding non-gazetted posts in the Factories of the C.P.W.D. from the application of sections 4A, 4B of the C.C.S. (Conduct) Rules, 1955

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

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

Failure to provide electricity in 'M' type quarters at Aliganj, New Delhi occupied by the workcharged staff of 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."

Failure to provide water taps in 'M' type quarters at Aliganj, New Delhi occupied by the workcharged staff of 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"

Need to allocate more funds to Orissa for rural housing scheme

Shri B. C. Malik (Kendrapara—Reserved—Sch. Tribes). 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."

Failure to provide housing accommodation to all Government servants and Members of Parliament in New Delhi.

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Delhi Capital Outlay' be reduced by Rs 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House. Dr. Aney wanted to put one question

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur). I want to put one question to the hon. Minister. There is a reference made in the report to the designs of the houses. Do you make any provision for any little room or chamber in the houses for worship of their family deities or as a place for prayer? Do any of these designs make any provision like that? Because, I am told that these designs have been made after taking survey of the wishes of the people. I think it is well known that in the case of middle class Hindus their houses used to have some little chamber or small room for worship of family deity? Does the Ministry want to take that point into consideration and see that something in these lines is done?

Shri K. C. Reddy: So far as smaller houses are concerned, it is obviously not possible to provide provision for worship purposes. The tenements that we are going to put up, particularly the subsidised industrial houses and low-income-group houses cannot possibly provide a separate room for worship. As we know, in our Indian houses worship is carried on in a room or a hall and in that way the requirements are met. If the size of the house and specifications are higher, then the cost of the house will become high. Here we have to take into consideration the rent paying capacity of the dweller also. So, I am very sorry that I cannot satisfy

the hon. Member by saying that separate rooms have been provided for worship purposes in those houses. It is a matter in respect of which the tenant will have to make his own arrangements in as best a manner as possible within the limited accommodation that will be provided.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The cost of the house is kept low at the cost of the deity.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The deity does not pay any rent.

श्री बजराम सिंह, अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब प्रादमियों के लिए मकानों की बहुत कमी है तो देवताओं के लिए चिन्ता की जा रही है यह जानकर मुझे प्रसन्नता हुई है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय देवता पहले या प्रादमी ?

श्री बजराम सिंह देवता तो हमारे यहाँ हृदय में भी रह सकते हैं, और जिनकी भावनायें देवताओं के प्रति अच्छी हो वह अपने हृदयों में देवताओं को रख सकते हैं, लेकिन प्रादमियों के लिए तो मकान बनाने का प्रबन्ध करना ही होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इसी तरह हिन्दुस्तान की मकानों की समस्या कुछ हल होगी।

श्री मंत्री महोदय ने यह बतलाया कि जहाँ तक उनका मन्त्रालय सम्बन्धित है उसका काम केन्द्रीय सरकार क कर्मचारियों के लिये, केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों के लिये सेंट्रल पी० डबल्यू० डी० के द्वारा भवन बनाने के अतिरिक्त राज्यों को मकानों के सम्बन्ध में सहायता देना मात्र है और ज्यादातर रुपया जो मुक्त में खर्च किया जा रहा है मकानों के लिये वह यहाँ के राज्यों को भेज दिया जाता है जिस तरह से कि आकालाने द्वारा पत्र प्रादि भेज दिये जाते हैं। लेकिन हमें यह देख कर आश्चर्य होता है कि जब इस संसदीय का इतना ही खर्च

है तो इसका विस्तार क्यों होता चला जा रहा है। जैसी कि सरकार के दूसरे मंत्रालयों की प्रवृत्ति हो गयी है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा अफसर रखते चले जाये और जो दफ्तरों का खर्चा है उसे बढ़ाते चले जायें, उसमें यह विभाग भी अपवाद नहीं है। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मंत्रालय की इस साल की मांगों से मालूम होता है कि जहाँ पिछले साल १५ अंकर सेक्रेटरी थे वहाँ इस साल १६ होने को है। साथ ही हम देखते हैं कि पिछले साल जहाँ ३८ सैकशन आफिसर थे वहाँ इस साल ४६ सैकशन आफिसर होने को है। और ताज्जुब यह होता है कि जब सिर्फ राज्यों को रुपया देने का ही काम है तो मिनिस्टर साहब को तीन-तीन प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी और परसनल असिस्टेंट रखने पड़ते हैं। मुझे पता नहीं कि सरकार के दूसरे मंत्रालयों में भी यही अवस्था है या नहीं। लेकिन जब यहाँ कोई विशेष काम नहीं है तो भी मिनिस्टर साहब का एक प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी है, एक असिस्टेंट प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी है और एक परसनल असिस्टेंट है। इन लोगों पर जो रुपया खर्च होता है अगर वह मकानों की समस्या हल करने पर खर्च किया जाय तो ज्यादा उचित होगा। लेकिन उस तरफ ध्यान न जाकर ध्यान इस तरफ जाता है कि किस तरह से ज्यादा से ज्यादा अफसर रख लिये जायें। मुझे तो लगता है कि कभी-कभी मिनिस्टर साहब को मुश्किल हो जाती होगी कि किस समय किस अफसर से बात करे, किस वक्त किस प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी से बात करे। मैं चाहूँगा कि यह मंत्रालय देखें कि इस मंत्रालय पर जो रुपया खर्च होता है वह उस रुपये का कितने फी सदी है जो कि मकानों की समस्या को हल करने पर खर्च हो रहा है। अगर यह हिसाब लगाया जाय तो हमको मालूम हो सकता है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का खर्चा किस तरह से बढ़ता जा रहा है।

जहाँ तक मकानों की समस्या का खर्चा है अभी मिनिस्टर यहोचय ने कहा

कि ७५ या ७८ हजार मकान बना लिये गये हैं और मकान बनाने का जो कार्यक्रम है उसके अन्तर्गत ५ हजार गावों में और प्लाटेशन्स आदि में ६ करोड़ रुपये से अस्सी हजार मकान बना कर वह डार्ड लाख मकान बनाने की योजना को पूरा कर लेंगे। एक तरफ तो कह जाता है कि रुपये की कमी है, देश में मकानों की कमी है, और दूसरी तरफ मिनिस्टर साहब को यह आशंका होती है कि २२ करोड़ रुपया जो रखने जा रहे हैं वह खर्च हो जायगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मकानों के निर्माण के लिये जो योजना में ८४ करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है उसमें से जो ५०-५१ करोड़ रुपया बचा है, उसे उसी साल खर्च किया जा सकता है। इसमें परेशानी नहीं है। लेकिन परेशानी सिर्फ यह है कि वे कुछ ऐसे लोगों से मकान बनवाना चाहते हैं जिनके हित दूसरी तरफ हैं, जिनके निहित स्वार्थ हैं। इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग के लिये अब सबसिडी बढ़ा कर ७५ परसेंट की जा रही है। उसके बाद भी मंत्री महोदय को सन्देह है कि मालिक लोग अपने मजदूरों के लिये मकान बनायेंगे। वे समझते हैं कि इसके लिये शायद जबर्दस्ती करनी पड़े और कोई कानून बनाना पड़े ताकि मालिक अपने मजदूरों के लिये मकान बनायें। आप मिश्रित अर्थ व्यवस्था की बात करते हैं। और इसमें आप बड़े लोगों के मुनाफों पर नजर नहीं डालना चाहते। इस अर्थ व्यवस्था में बड़ी फूलते फलते हैं जिनके पास प्राइवेट पूजी होती है। इन लोगों को आप ७५ परसेंट सबसिडी दे रहे हैं मजदूरों के मकानों के लिये। मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में सोच रहे हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि ऐसा न हो कि सोचते-सोचते यह पंचवर्षीय योजना खत्म हो जाये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह जल्दी सोच लें और मालिकों से कहें कि वे मजदूरों के लिये मकान बनायें। आप उनको ७५ फी सदी सबसिडी देने जा रहे हैं और फिर वे मकान न बनायें तो यह ताज्जुब की बात होगी।

[श्री अरज सिंह]

यहां पर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट मकान बनवाती है वह ठेकेदारों की मार्फत बनवाती है। उन ठेकेदारों के नीचे कंस्ट्रक्ट लेबर काम करती है। इन मजदूरों के लिये पीने का पानी तक की ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं है। मिनिमम वेजेज एकट उन पर लागू होता है, उनको एक हफ्ते में एक दिन की छुट्टी मिलनी चाहिये, एक दिन में उनसे ८ घंटे से ज्यादा काम नहीं लेना चाहिये। एक हफ्ते में ४८ घंटे से ज्यादा काम नहीं लेना चाहिये ये सब बातें हैं लेकिन इस सब के बावजूब उनसे हफ्ते में ४८ घंटे से ज्यादा काम भी लिया जाता है, दिन में भी आठ घंटे से ज्यादा काम लिया जाता है और उनके लिये न पानी की व्यवस्था है, न पेशाबघर की व्यवस्था है और न टट्टियों की व्यवस्था है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जो लोग हमारे लिये यहां बड़े-बड़े मकान बना रहे ह, उनके लिये जो कानून है उसको हम ठेकेदारों से नहीं मनवा सकते। यह स्थिति बहुत भयावह है और बरखास्त नहीं की जानी चाहिये।

इसी सन्दर्भ में मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि यहां ऐसे-ऐसे ठेकेदार हैं कि एक-एक को ३२ करोड़ का ठेका दिया गया है। यह ठेके उनको सेंट्रल पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० ने दिये हैं। मैं इसमें ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि मेरे मित्र तिवारी जी ने कहा है कि हमें ज्यादा बुराई की तरफ नहीं जाना चाहिये लेकिन जहां बुराई ही बुराई हो वहां क्या किया जाये। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के जो मकान बन रहे हैं उनमें प्राज एक बोरी सीमेंट में ९ या १० बोरी बालू डाला जाता है और उससे प्लास्टर किया जाता है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जिन लोगों का मकानों से सम्बन्ध है वे कह सकते हैं कि इस तरह के मसाले से जो प्लास्टर किया जायेगा या जो ईंटें जोड़ी जायेंगी वे कितने दिनों तक चल सकेंगी। इसका नतीजा यह है कि जिन इमारतों में पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर रहे गये हैं उनके

प्लास्टर में यदि भाप नाकून लया है तो प्लास्टर टूट जाता है। यह मकान १५ या २० साल से ज्यादा नहीं चल सकते हैं। हम अपने यहां देखते हैं कि जिस समय सीमेंट का नाम भी नहीं था, उस जमाने के मकान प्राज बार-बार और पांच-पांच ती बरों से खड़े हैं और उनमें कमजोरी नहीं आई है। और एक हमारे मकान है कि अगर उनके प्लास्टर में भाप नाकून भी लगावें तो टूट जाता है। ये मकान १५ या २० साल से ज्यादा नहीं चलेंगे।

मैं और बातों में इस समय नहीं जाना चाहता। यहां पर किसी ने कहा कि अफसर लोग कमीशन लेते हैं। मिनिस्टर साहब इधर ध्यान न दें तो न दें, लेकिन यह बीमारी इतनी बढ़ गई है कि इससे बचना कठिन मालूम होता है। कहा जाता है कि दस पर सेंट्रल कमीशन ले लिया जाता है। इस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। लेकिन प्रापको मुल्क को बनाना है, मुल्क में मकानों की कमी है, मुल्क में रुपये की कमी है। ऐसी अवस्था में हमको ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया बचा कर इस काम पर लगाना चाहिये। मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ठेकेदारों से यह काम न बनवा कर भारत सेवक समाज से कुछ काम क्यों न बनवाये, जो कि सरकार का लाडला है और जिसको सरकार इतनी मदद दे रही है। क्यों बपीस-बत्तीस करोड़ के इतने बड़े-बड़े ठेके एक व्यक्ति को दिये जायें। और प्राप देखें कि ये व्यक्ति यहां ही नहीं रहते बल्कि करकेला आदि स्थानों पर भी पहुंचते हैं। भले ही किसी राज्य की पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने इनके खिलाफ कहा हो लेकिन उनका काम चलता है और हर जगह वह ठेकों पर पहुंच जाते हैं। कैसे पहुंच जाते हैं? इसके लिये कहा जायेगा कि हम तो टेंडर मांगते हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार चाहे बार-बार यह बात कहती रहे, लेकिन उससे

हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को कोई सन्तोष नहीं हो सकता है। एक घायली हार जगह पहुंच जाय और उसके करोड़ों रुपये के ठेके मिल जायें, इसके पीछे क्या बात हो सकती है, वस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करने की जरूरत है। सिर्फ यह कह देने से कि हम गांवों के निचे अस्ती हजार मकान बनाने की व्यवस्था करने वाले हैं, यह समस्या हल नहीं होगी। गांवों की तरफ इस सरकार का ध्यान गया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन उसके साथ ही साथ यह भी देखना पड़ेगा कि सरकार के अधिकारियों के दृष्टिकोण में कोई परिवर्तन आ रहा है या नहीं। सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि हम इतना रुपया नोन पर दे रहे हैं, लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि इन लोन को बांटने का काम तो प्रांतीय सरकारों के पास है, इसलिये यह देखने की जरूरत पड़ेगी कि जो अधिकारी ये एक हजार या दो हजार के लोन देते हैं, वे उसमें से कितना परसेंट ले रहे हैं। यह कहने से काम नहीं चलेगा कि वह रुपया राज्य सरकारे बाटेगी, इसलिये यह हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। मैं मानता हूँ कि प्रत्यक्ष रूप से यह सरकार की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी यह जांच करने की जरूरत है कि जो अधिकारी जिलों में इस कर्ज के रुपये को बांट रहे हैं, क्या उन्होंने यह तय तो नहीं किया हुआ है कि जब तक हमको दो या तीन परसेंट रुपया नहीं मिलेगा, हम दरखास्त को ऊपर फावर्ड नहीं करेंगे। इसके बावजूद कि रुपया बाटा जा रहा है, अगर वपतरों में अफसर या बाबू लोग यह सोचते हैं कि जब तक हम सिफारिश नहीं करने, तब तक रुपया नहीं मिलेगा, तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इससे मकानों की समस्या हल नहीं हो सकेगी। उसके लिये सरकार को क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन करने पड़ेंगे। ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये कि लोगों को साफ़ तौर से मालूम हो कि सरकार की ओर से रुपया दिया जाता है और बाबू लोग यह न सोच

सकें कि अगर हम चाहें, तब ही लोगों को रुपया मिल सकता है।

इसके साथ ही यह भी प्रश्न उठता है कि क्या सरकार बिल्डिंग मेटिरियल को—मकान बनाने के साथ सामान को सस्ता करने की सोच रही है या नहीं। हम जानते हैं कि पिछले तीन चार सालों में सीमेंट के दाम किस तरह बढ़े। मैं जानता हूँ कि इस बारे में कहा जायेगा कि हर साल टैरिफ़ कमीशन देखता है और रीकमेंड करता है कि दाम क्या हों। यह ठीक है, लेकिन जब चीनी और गन्ने का सवाल हो, तो भी टैरिफ़ कमीशन को देखना चाहिये। अग्लिर सरकार को जनता के बहुमत के लिये कुछ करना है। इस पर भी बहुत गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करने की जरूरत है कि पिछले चार साल में सीमेंट के दाम टैरिफ़ कमीशन की सिफारिश से ही पहले दामों से दुगुने कैसे हो गये हैं। हमारे कई मित्र बार-बार कहते हैं कि सीमेंट सरप्लस हो गया है, उसको बाहर भेजो, बर्ना गड़बड़ हो जायेगी, जब कि इस देश में मकानों की समस्या मौजूद है। यह देखना पड़ेगा कि इसमें क्या घोटाला है। जब तक सरकार बिल्डिंग मेटिरियल के दाम कम नहीं करेगी, तब तक लोग मकान नहीं बना सकेंगे, क्योंकि उनके पास मकान बनाने के लिये पैसा और सामर्थ्य नहीं रह गये हैं। इसलिये सीमेंट के दाम कम करने की तरफ ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

इसी प्रकार ईंटों का भी सवाल है। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। जब तक सरकार ईंटों की व्यवस्था नहीं करती है, तब तक लोग कैसे मकान बना सकते हैं? अगर गवर्नमेंट की बिल्डिंग बनती है, तब तो उस को कंट्रोल के दाम से ईंटें मिल जाती हैं, लेकिन एक प्राईमेट व्यक्ति को २७, ३० रुपये हजार के बजाय ४५ रुपये हजार के हिसाब से ईंटें मिलती हैं, यानी उसको इयोड़ी कीमत देनी पड़ती है। मैं कहूंगा कि मले ही सरकार का प्रत्यक्ष रूप से इस से

[श्री बजराम सिंह]

सम्बन्ध न हो, लेकिन चूक मकानों की समस्या को हल करने की जिम्मेदारी उस पर है, इसलिये उस को इस तरह ध्यान देना चाहिये। उस को देखना चाहिये कि क्या को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटियों द्वारा भट्टे खुलवाये जा रहे हैं, जिस से ईंटों का ज्यादा उत्पादन हो। इस के लिये कोयला ज्यादा देने की जरूरत है और सस्ते दाम पर जमीन देने की जरूरत है। इस के साथ ही साथ लोहे और लकड़ी की व्यवस्था करने की भी जरूरत है। जब तक सरकार इस तरह की व्यवस्था नहीं करती, तब तक मकानों की समस्या सही रूप से हल नहीं हो सकती है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार को पहले के कुछ लोगों की मदद लेनी चाहिये, जिन्होंने इस समस्या का अच्छी तरह से अध्ययन किया हुआ है। खास तौर से सरकार के भूतपूर्व मिनिस्टर श्री मोहनलाल सक्सेना की सहायता क्यों नहीं ली जाती है, जो कि इस समस्या पर एक साफ दृष्टिकोण रखते हैं। यहां की मैनपावर—जनशक्ति—की भी इस बारे में मदद ली जानी चाहिये। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस समस्या को जरा क्लेरिकल ढंग से हल करने की कोशिश नहीं की जानी चाहिये। द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में इस सम्बन्ध में २४ करोड़ खर्चे किये हैं। कहा गया है कि साढ़े चार लाखों के बजाय डेढ़ लाख ही मकान बनाये जायेंगे। मकान बनाने का खर्चा बढ़ रहा है। इस लिये पांच साल के बाद हम को यह भी बताया जा सकता है कि डेढ़ लाख के बजाय दो लाख मकान बनें। इस पर विचार करने की जरूरत है कि इस समस्या की हल कैसे किया जाये। यह तो छोटी-छोटी बातें हैं कि इतना यहां नहीं हुआ और उतना वहां नहीं हुआ। इस तरह काम नहीं चलने वाला है। हमें मौलिक रूप से सोचना पड़ेगा कि इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये इस तरह के कदम उठाये जायें जिस से

जनता में यह कान्फिडेंस पैदा हो कि वे मकान बनायें। जब तक बिल्डिंग मैटीरियल सस्ता नहीं होगा, तब तक भले ही सरकार ऊपर के काम करती रहे और चाहे वह एक सैक्रेटरी रखे या दस सैक्रेटरी रखे, काम नहीं होने वाला है। बल्कि उस से और समस्यायें पैदा होंगी, जिन के कारण इस समस्या का हल होना मुश्किल हो जायगा। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस पर बहुत ही गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करने की जरूरत है।

सैटल पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० की तरफ से जो मैटीरियल में खराबी चल रही है, उस तरह ध्यान देना चाहिये। जहां तक फ्रनीचर का सम्बन्ध है, चार साल में उस की कीमत वसूल की जाती है; लेकिन अगर सरकारी पलग साठ रुपये का होता है, तो प्राइवेट भादमी बीस रुपये में पलग बनवा सकता है। इस तरह देखने की कोशिश की जाय, तब ही हम जनता के रुपये को खर्च करने के सही रूप में अधिकारी होंगे।

Shri Nanjappa (Nilgiris): Let me first of all deal with the Ashoka Hotel. This was built because the foreign visitors who were coming to this country and who were bringing with them the much-needed foreign exchange were full of shoka because they were unable to get accommodation in Delhi. There were many other reasons also for building the Ashoka Hotel. But the shoka which they were feeling has been transferred to the management now, that is, to the Ministry. Ever since the hotel was begun, they have been incurring loss; and they also in their turn transferred the shoka to the staff there. Mostly, the people in the lower ranks were given notice, so that the hotel might make some profit.

According to their expectation the accommodation in the hotel was not

fully utilised and that was the main reason why the hotel was incurring loss. If the number of visitors is 260, they say that the hotel can run on a profitable basis. During the last winter, for three months or so, the number of visitors was more than this number. But, again, they have lapsed into *shoka* because they expect that during summer, the number of visitors will go down, and finally, the hotel will again run into a loss. As in the case of hill stations, here also it seems to be a seasonal affair; in the case of hill stations, it is summer, but here it is winter. During winter they get a large number of visitors, and the hotel is run on a profitable basis.

I would suggest something by which the Ashoka Hotel may get rid of the *shoka* which they are already possessed of. In summer, foreign visitors are not coming in large numbers. During that period, local Indian visitors may be attracted to this hotel, and since the Indian visitor has got a leaner purse, the rent may be reduced, so that during summer, the hotel may not be vacant. If they think so, in order to attract visitors throughout the year, they may reduce the rents. Then, not only will the hotel be full of visitors, but there will be no need for the employees to be given notice and sent out.

Government have not got before them a proposal to have industrial concerns and other departmental offices to be shifted to mofussil places. Just in accordance with that policy, they have established two presses in South India, one of which is near Coimbatore. That press is to function during the course of the Second Five Year Plan. The local Government have purchased land for the location of the press, and they have almost completed laying pipe-lines to a distance of 20 miles, for protected water supply. But the work regarding construction of the press has not begun yet, because Government have not provided the necessary foreign

exchange for the purchase of the necessary machinery. They cannot put off such a necessary thing, when they themselves emphasise the necessity for more presses for good printing and so on.

In order to begin the construction of the building, I would suggest that the machinery available in the country might be utilised for the purpose. Some of the machinery can even be manufactured at Coimbatore itself. I know that many of the imported materials for industrial concerns can be, and are, produced locally. So, they need not wait till Government give them the necessary foreign exchange. They can start work with the machinery that is available or could be made in the country.

I next come to the housing problem. The Central Government have done their part very well whereas the State Governments have practically done nothing. Of course, they have got their own problems regarding food, irrigation, power supply and so many other things, and, they, therefore, give very little attention to the solution of the housing problem. Practically, they have done nothing in regard to housing. They have got their own difficulties, of course. In some schemes, they have to give their own percentage of contribution, but in these days of deficit financing, they find it difficult to give their matching contribution. So, they have not given any encouragement to the housing programmes, and they have been attending to their own pressing needs.

The Central Government had called three Housing Ministers' conferences to induce them to go on with the work, but nothing has been done so far. The Deputy Minister has said already that the Central Government have delegated some of the powers to the States; in spite of that, the States have not done anything at all.

The one scheme in regard to housing, which has made some progress,

[Shri Nanjappa]

is the low income group housing scheme. In spite of the high costs of materials, iron and steel, cement, wages and all that, I should say that some good progress has been made. Government have got a scheme for purchasing land in bulk and putting up house-sites. I commend that scheme, because in a big city, the house-sites are very costly, and there is so much of speculation going on over them. So, it would not only be easy for one to get house-sites in this way but it will be cheaper also; besides, if house-sites are built in bulk there can be proper provision of amenities also. Amenities like playgrounds, places set apart for educational purposes, post offices, sanitation, lighting etc. can be had if such big plots are taken up and set apart for house-sites.

Government have also got another scheme for the middle income group, that is, for people whose annual income is between Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 12,000. They have allowed the Life Insurance Corporation to advance money for this purpose. So, Government employees also can have recourse to this scheme.

Next, I come to the industrial housing scheme. Government have done their part, but the private employers have not at all done anything in regard to this scheme. They get the subsidy, they get the loan, and they get the rent. What they lose by undertaking this scheme I cannot understand. Their only difficulty is that they do not want the labourers to concentrate in one place since that may cause them some headache. But this reason cannot prevail for ever. Government must sooner or later take steps to compel them to build houses for their workers, because they are their employees. There is no question of these people defaulting payment of rent, it can be deducted from their wages by the employer.

The hon. Deputy Minister mentioned about slum clearance, how much

subsidies they give towards this scheme. It is a very laudable scheme. I do not know why it is not taken up by the local bodies and municipalities. Government have reserved a larger percentage of the subsidies for slum clearance purposes to big cities. This must be extended to other industrial towns which are having similar very bad slums in their areas. If this is extended to Coimbatore, I will see that the Coimbatore Municipality takes this up and clears at least 50 per cent of their slums. Similarly, Bangalore, Madura, Poona and other towns can also do a lot because the subsidy is so much and a loan is given. So, any municipality or local body can take it up, but to depend upon the local Government for subsidy may not be possible. The local bodies must spend their own money, so that the health of the town may not be affected by these slums and epidemics may not spread.

Regarding the plantation labour housing scheme, there is an Act to compel the planters to do this, but the hon. Minister has said that nothing has been done. So far as the Nilgiris are concerned, I know they have given almost everybody a house, but what is given is nothing but a slum area. They have not at all constructed houses according to standard types. What is given is very bad. The Act is there, but compulsion is not at all resorted to. The planters put forth the objection that they were not able to draw the loans because their properties were mortgaged with banks. This will be the case with other industries also. They will also say that their properties are mortgaged with banks and they are not able to provide their labourers with houses. So, Government must see that the Act is really enforced and that really healthy living houses are built for plantation labour.

Now Government have got a new scheme by which Government want to avoid these contractors. Government is disgusted with contractors.

They want their own organisation to build houses, big buildings, and mostly in Delhi. That is, they want to establish building construction corporations. This is really a welcome thing. I hope they will try it in Delhi where they do a lot of construction. But they themselves admit there may not be any saving by having these building construction corporations. The only good thing about them will be that the work will be very good. I am not at all confident that there will be any savings by these building corporations. They may have it in cities like Delhi, but I do not think in other places they can do very good work in place of the contractors there. Even for the building corporation, they have to depend upon minor contractors for collection of materials, labour and such other things. So, they cannot totally avoid contractors. They may try it in Delhi.

श्री चम्पू देव (चम्पा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो मंत्रालय इस वक़्त विचाराधीन है वह एक बड़े महत्व का मंत्रालय है। उस का काम भी बड़ा कठिन है और साथ ही वह हमेशा आलोचना का विषय रहता है। कई बार लोग बिना सोचे समझे हुए पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० का नाम ले कर, उस के विरुद्ध कुल्हाड़ा ले कर, पीछे पड़ने में जरा भी संकोच नहीं करते हैं। मिनिस्ट्री ने इस विभाग की ओर अपना पूरा ध्यान ज़रूर दिया है। अभी हाल में नेशनल बिल्डिंग कौंसिल में, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अपना विचार प्रकट किया है, जैसा कि अभी यहाँ कई सदस्यों ने भी संकेत किया, कि जो जो साधन जिस जगह पर उपलब्ध होते हैं, प्रयत्न करना चाहिये इस डिपार्टमेंट को कि उस का पूरा उपयोग हो ताकि अचानक बनाने में किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई न हो। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हिमाचल के अन्दर बहुत से ऐसे स्थान हैं जहाँ पर सीमेंट नहीं पहुँच सकता है, लोहा नहीं पहुँच सकता है जब कि अचानक बनाने का जो काम है उस के अन्दर ये चीजें

समाविष्ट होती हैं। इसी कारण से जो बिल्डिंगों सन १९५२ में पास हुई थी वे सन् १९५६ में भी नहीं बन पाई हैं। नक्शों के मुताबिक सीमेंट और लोहा बहा नहीं है। इसी को देखते हुए हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने विचार प्रकट किया कि वहाँ पर लकड़ी और पत्थर से अच्छे मकान बन सकते हैं, जैसे कि पहले भी सैकड़ों सालों से बने हुए हैं। वे अभी तक बड़े-बड़े मूचालों से भी नहीं हिलते। आज कल सीमेंट की कमी के कारण वहाँ के जो जो साधन हैं वे उन मकानों के निर्माण के लिये उपयुक्त हो सकते हैं।

इसके साथ ही साथ उन्होंने एक और बड़े महत्व की बात कही कि हमारे यहाँ मजबूत बहुत ज़रूरी है। सर्वे के पश्चात् उस के मुताबिक परीक्षण और कार्य करने की ज़रूरत है। यदि योजनायें बनती चली जायें और उन को कार्यान्वित न किया जाय तो वह सारी की सारी योजना फ़ूज़ल सी हो जाती है। सरकार ने आज अपने देश में बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाएँ बनाई हैं, उन योजनाओं पर पंसा भी काफी खर्च होता है। जब मैं भारतीय योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में विचार करता हूँ तो उन के अन्दर कोई त्रुटि नहीं रहती है। लेकिन इस में भी कोई धक नहीं कि कई योजनायें पड़ी रह जाती हैं। वे कार्यान्वित नहीं हो पाती हैं जिन्म का परिणाम यह होता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो रुपया खर्च किया जाता है उस का पूरा उपयोग नहीं होता। जैसा कि लोगों ने पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० का नाम ले कर उस को प्लम्बर, बन्दर, पब्लिक वेस्ट बर्गरह बड़े-बड़े नाम लेकर बात की, ऐसे बड़े-बड़े शब्दों का प्रयोग करना बड़ी दयनीय बात है, लेकिन मैं इस से इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के ऊपर बहुत महत्वपूर्ण काम है। हम इस वक़्त अपने देश को बना रहे हैं। बड़ी-बड़ी योजनायें बनाई गई हैं। चाहे वे किसी तरह की भी हों अगर उनके अन्दर पूर्ण सतर्कता और पूर्ण ईमानदारी नहीं बरती जाती

[श्री पद्म देव]

तो जहाँ देश का रुपया नष्ट होता है वहाँ बहुत सा धीर धनर्ष भी हो जाता है। जैसे कि अभी भाखरा डैम के मुताबिक बतलाया गया कि वहाँ सीमेन्ट के बजाय रेत डाली गई। जब इस की बात चल रही थी तब मेरे दिमाग में एक ही बात आ रही थी कि जिस आदमी ने ऐसा कुसूर या धनर्ष किया है जिस ने सीमेन्ट के डालने में कमी की है, उस आदमी के खून और हड्डियों से उस जगह को भरा जाना चाहिये। जो इतना बड़ा धनर्ष करे, उस के साथ किसी किस्म की दया का भाव नहीं बरतना चाहिये। मेरे दिम में ऐसा ख्याल पैदा हो रहा था लेकिन जो लोग यह समझते हैं कि सभी सरकारी कर्मचारी ऐसा करते हैं होंगे उन को देखना चाहिये कि इस वक्त सम्पूर्ण देश के धन्दर जो हमारा नैतिक स्तर है वह बहुत गिर चुका है। जब भी मेरी सरकारी कर्मचारियों से बात होती है तो वे कहते हैं कि हम क्या करें? हम एक बात करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हमारा इल्म यहाँ इस्तेमाल नहीं होता, यहाँ तो हमें धीर ही बातें करनी होती हैं। जो हमारा ज्ञान है उस पर काम न करके जो धार्डर ऊपर से आता है या जैसा कुछ ऊपर से कहा जाता है उस के मुताबिक हमें करना पड़ता है।

16 hrs.

कल मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक बात कही थी कि ऐसा क्यों किया जाता है। उन्होंने कहा कि लोगों का विचार इस ढंग का बन गया है। लेकिन उनके विचार का सवाल यहाँ नहीं है। सवाल तो इस विचार का है कि धाज वहाँ किस तरह से काम हो रहा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त जो हमारी मिनिस्ट्री है वह तो ठीक ढंग से काम करने में बड़ी सतर्कता से काम ले रही है। उसके सामने इस वक्त कई प्रकार की हाउसिंग योजनाएँ हैं जिनके लिये वह ऋण देती है। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में

मैं एक बात जरूर कहूँगा कि जो ऋण उसके द्वारा बाँटा जाता है उसमें उस की मंशा के बिना लोग गरीब बन कर, कई प्रकार की सिफारिशें ला कर लोन लेते हैं। मुझे याद है कि सन् १९५६ में हिमाचल में एक पुराने मकान के लिये एक आदमी ने ६००० रु० कर्ज लिया। लेकिन उससे उस पुराने मकान का कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंचाया। उस रुपये से कोई मकान नहीं ठीक हुआ, लेकिन कुछ गरीब लोगों को अपने मकानों के लिये रुपया नहीं मिल सका। इस तरह से बेईमानी से, कई तरह की बातें बना कर कुछ लोग ऐसे आते हैं जो कि गरीबों का हिस्सा खुद हासिल करना चाहते हैं धीर गरीबों की डफली बजा कर, गरीबों की कुहाई दे कर, खुद सरकारी कर्मचारियों से मिल कर ऐसी बातें करते हैं। मैं मिनिस्टर महोदय से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि इस किस्म के भेदियों से हमारे गरीब लोगों की रक्षा जरूर होनी चाहिये।

इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि जो रिपोर्ट है उसके पढ़ने से मालूम होता है कि इस विभाग ने बड़े-बड़े मकान बनाये हैं। कुछ लोग इस बात के खिलाफ हैं कि यहाँ पर अच्छे भवन बनें। लेकिन मैं इसके हक में हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ अच्छे-अच्छे भवन क्यों न बनें? हमारे देश में धाज भवनों की जरूरत है। दिल्ली ऐसी जगह है जहाँ सारी दुनिया के लोग आते हैं। मुझे तो इस बात का दुःख है कि यहाँ पर धाज भी झोपड़ियाँ पड़ी हुई हैं। उनके धन्दर परिवर्तन करने का कान्तिकारी कदम सरकार क्यों न उठाये। सरकार ने कुछ भवन बनाये हैं, कुछ भवन धीर बनाने की योजनाएँ हैं। लेकिन एक बात मैं मंत्री महोदय से जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि पुराने बहुत से नगर छोटे-छोटे बने हुये थे, स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से या धीर तरह से वे बड़े अच्छे हैं लेकिन वहाँ पर जो भवन हैं धाज उनकी उपेक्षा की जा रही है।

विशाल के तौर पर क्षिमला पंजाब गवर्नमेंट की राजधानी थी और भारत सरकार की भी राजधानी थी। वहाँ पर लाखों करोड़ों रुपयों की जायदाद है, सरकार की भी और दूसरे लोगों की भी। लेकिन इस वक्त यह मकान खाली पड़े हुए हैं, कई मकान सूने पड़े रह कर गिर रहे हैं। शिमले में जितनी भी जायदाद थी, जितनी वहाँ पर बहुत पहल थी, वह आज सब समाप्त हो रही है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जहाँ करोड़ों रुपयों की योजनाएँ बन रही हैं वहाँ वे क्षिमले की तरफ भी ध्यान दें। जैसे वहाँ पर एक समर हिल नाम की एक जगह है, वहाँ पर और भी बड़ी बड़ी कोठियाँ हैं, वे खराब हो रही हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि आज यहाँ बड़े बड़े भ्रष्टारों को इतने मकानों की जरूरत है। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि जो मकान वहाँ पर इस वक्त बने हुए हैं उन का इस्तेमाल हो सकता है। इसलिये मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि यहाँ से बड़े बड़े दफ्तर वहाँ भेजे जायें ताकि शिमला, जो कि स्वास्थ्य के लिहाज से एक बड़ा अच्छा बना बनाया हुआ शहर है वह उजड़ न जाय। मुझे ऐसा पता लगा है, पता नहीं उस में कोई सत्यता है या नहीं, कि जब कभी बड़े बड़े भ्रष्टारों को वहाँ भेजने की कोई योजना आती है मिनिस्टर्स के सामने, तो वे भ्रष्टार ऐसी ऐसी खर्चीली योजनाएँ उन के सामने रख देते हैं जिन से सारा मामला खत्म हो जाता है। इस किस्म की बातें आज कही जाती हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे भ्रष्टार लोग ऐसे नहीं होंगे क्योंकि बाहिर वे भी तो इस देश के रहने वाले हैं और इस देश का भला चाहते हैं। वे इस देश की सम्पत्ति को बरबाद होते हुए देश कर जरूर दुखी होते होंगे, यदि नहीं होते तो, उन को होना चाहिये। अब तक नहीं हुए तो भाग्य तो कम से कम उन को दुखी होना चाहिये ताकि जो इस तरह की सम्पत्ति जगह जगह पर पड़ी हुई है वह इस तरह से बरबाद न हो।

मैंने निवेदन किया कि सरकार द्वारा हमारे देश में इस वक्त जितने काम चलाय जा रहे हैं उनमें बचकिसमती से खर्च ज्यादा होता है, उनमें लाभ नहीं होता और हानि ही प्रायः होती है।

यहाँ पर प्रधोक होटल का सबन में बिक्रि आया। कुछ लोगों में तो यह कहा कि वहाँ पर देशी नृत्य व गाने क्यों नहीं होते। अब मैं तो समझता हूँ कि जो मछली का शिकार करने जाता है वह मछली पकड़ने के कांटे में साँड नहीं लगाता और मछली को पकड़ने के लिये वह कांटे में गोश्त ही लगाता है। ठीक यही बात प्रधोक होटल के बारे में है। यह विशाल होटल खासतौर से विदेशी लोगों के वास्ते ही है और तदनुसार ही उसका तमाम साब सामान होना चाहिये। हालांकि प्रधोक होटल में काफ़ी मुसाफ़िर ठहरते हैं लेकिन उससे फ़ायदा नहीं हो रहा है। पिछले साल का घाटा शायद ३७ लाख रुपये के लगभग था जब कि इस साल का घाटा अनुमानतः १५ लाख है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बिचारणीय बात है क्योंकि अगर इसी होटल को कोई एक प्राइवेट सेठ चलाता तो वह इस होटल से काफ़ी मुनाफ़ा कमा लेता लेकिन सरकार जो इसको चला रही है उसको घाटा क्यों हो रहा है, यह देखने की जरूरत है।

यह ठीक है कि जिस वक्त भी कोई कंसर्न प्रथमा शंका सरकार द्वारा चलाया जाता है तो उसमें यूनियंस पहले बन जाती हैं और हड़तालें भावि के लगड़े होने शुरू हो जाते हैं और जिसका कि परिणाम यह होता है कि वह काम सफलतापूर्वक चल नहीं पाता है। मेरा तो इस सम्बन्ध में कहना है कि सरकार को इस बारे में ख़ा कड़ाई, प्रायरन हैब और सावधानी से काम लेना चाहिये ताकि वहाँ पर ठीक से काम चले। सरकार को यह देखना चाहिये कि वहाँ पर न सरकारी कर्मचारियों को तकलीफ़ हो और न मजदूरों को तकलीफ़ हो। इसके बाव भी अगर वहाँ कोई गड़बड़ी चलाये और काम में बिम्ब पड़े

[जी पद्म देव]

तो सरकार को बिलकुल बबरामा नहीं चाहिये और वृद्धता और मुस्तीबी से स्थिति को काम में लाकर पुनः काम को सुचारु गति से शुरू करवाना चाहिये। ऐसे मौकों पर सरकार की जो एक डीलेपन, हैसिटेबान और कम्पन की पालिसी होती है उसे देख कर मुझे दुःख होता है और इस डीलेपन की पालिसी का नतीजा यह होता है कि जिस तरह से काम चलना चाहिये वह नहीं चलता है और यही कारण है कि सरकार द्वारा चलाये गये कामों में सफलता नहीं मिलती है खर्च भी अधिक होता है और लाभ भी नहीं होता उल्टे हानि हो जाया करती है।

प्रब केन्द्र और प्रदेशों में जो भवन निर्माण या पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के काम चल रहे हैं उनकी क्या हालत है? अभी हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि हमारी जिम्मेवारी केवल केन्द्र की हाउसिंग स्कीम्स के लिये ही है। नीति तो सारे प्रदेशों में ही उनकी चलती है। खास तौर पर जो हमारे सेंट्रली ऐडमिनिस्टर्ड एरियाज हैं उनके अन्दर पहले तो बजट उसी वक्त स्वीकार होता है और उस स्वीकृति के बाद फिर योजनाएं बनती हैं और फिर वे यहां आती हैं और चूंकि तब तक सर्वे शुरू हो जाती है इसलिए जाड़े में उन पर कोई काम नहीं हो पाता। मार्च से पहले स्कीमों के लिये स्वीकृत रुपया खत्म होना चाहिये और उस वक्त जैसी भापा धापी के साथ रुपये को बूचर किया जाता है, रुपये को बर्बाद किया जाता है वैसे कहीं नहीं होता। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि ऐसी जगहों के लिये जो भी योजनाएँ ब स्कीम्स बनें वे इस ढंग से बनें ताकि कम से कम अप्रैल, मई में उनका काम शुरू हो जाय क्योंकि नवम्बर दिसम्बर के बाद तो पहाड़ों के अन्दर कोई काम ही नहीं सकता। प्रब हिमाचल प्रदेश और शिमला के बारे में मैं कह सकता हूँ कि वहां पर जिस वक्त तक रुपया स्वीकृत होता है सर्वे शुरू हो जाती है और फिर काम नहीं हो पाता।

। यह जो सरकार ने इतने उद्योग धंधे चलाये हुए हैं उनके अन्दर मजदूरों के काम के घंटे, भवन और उनके वेतन और बोनस आदि की तो सरकार उचित व्यवस्था करने की कोशिश करती है लेकिन क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान गेट, टेकेदार और तथाकथित लीडर्स की ओर गया है जो कि अपने स्वार्थ के कारण मजदूरों को और वर्कर्स को एक्सप्लायट करते हैं और देश के उत्पादन क्षमते में रोड़ा घटकाते हैं? मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय ऐसे लीडर्स की बेजा हरकतों पर भी कोई प्रतिबंध लगाने की व्यवस्था करें ताकि मजदूरों का एक्सप्लायटेशन बंद हो सके। मजदूर हमारे बेचारे भनपड़ होते हैं और वे आसानी से उनके बरगलाने में आकर हड़ताल आदि कर बैठते हैं और जगड़ेबाजी में गोलियां और लाठीचार्ज उनके ऊपर होता है और उनको बहुत दुःख और मुसीबतें उठानी पड़ती हैं। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या कभी कोई लीडर भी लाठी प्रथवा गोली का शिकार बना है? वे तो उनको शाबाशी देकर भडका देते हैं और आप झगड़ हट जाते हैं और लाठी और गोली का शिकार वे बेचारे बनते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि जहां मंत्री महोदय और तमाम चीजों का प्रबन्ध करें वहां इसके लिये भी कोई ऐसा प्रबन्ध करें ताकि यह स्वार्थी लीडर्स लोग उनको भडका और बहका कर गलत रास्ते पर न ले जा सकें।

प्रब यह जो चौकसी डिपार्टमेंट बना है उसके लिये मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर मंत्री महोदय ने कौटिल्य ग्रंथ धारण पढ़ा है तो वे जानते होंगे कि चौकसी के ऊपर अगर चौकसी रखते हैं तब तो ठीक है नहीं तो एक दफ्ते जब कि मैंने यह सुझाव दिया था कि एक इस किस्य का डिपार्टमेंट बनना चाहिये तो मून साहब ने कहा था कि मैं एक और करप्शन का डिपार्टमेंट खड़ा नहीं करना चाहूंगा क्योंकि करप्शन को देखने के लिये कोई एक ऊपर और डिपार्टमेंट न हो जो उनको देखे

कि बाया बह करप्यान तो नहीं कर रहे हैं जब तक बह करप्यान के जितने भी डिपार्टमेंट बनाये जायें, करप्यान कभी दूर नहीं हो सकता और जब तक करप्यान दूर नहीं होगा भारत में बाहे जितनी भी योजनाएँ हों, कितने ही बढ़े से बढ़े काम क्यों न हों, लोग तो बुरी चीज को ही देखेंगे कि साहब यहाँ ब्रुटि है और वे उस ब्रुटि को ही देखेंगे, उससे बागे कोई बात नहीं देखेंगे जिसका कि परिणाम असन्तोष होगा और असन्तोष का परिणाम हमेशा देश के लिये बड़ा क्षतरनाक होता है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मंत्री महोदय को जिस सतर्कता के साथ उन्होंने कार्य संचालन किया है उसके लिए बधाई देता हूँ ।

Shri K. C. Reddy: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, though the debate on the Demands of my Ministry has not been a lengthy one, the hon. Members who have participated in the debate have made quite a number of observations and it would not be possible for me in the short time at my disposal to deal with all of them. At the outset, I would like to acknowledge with gratitude the observations made by some hon. Members that this Ministry has been quite sincere and earnest in improving the administration of the various departments in its charge. Whatever the defects may be, that might have been noticed and given expression to by some hon. Members, I am glad to find by and large they have given a good chit so far as our efforts are concerned. That is an acknowledgement on the part of the hon. Members which I greatly value as well as my colleague and the officers of my Ministry value.

There has been some very strongly worded criticisms, particularly about the Central Public Works Department and certain other departments. I can only say this at the moment that we will profit by that. We will see if there is any truth in some of the very sweeping remarks made by. If we find on a close examination that there has been any justification for

such remarks, we shall see in what ways we can improve the administration. Having said that I would now like to deal with some of the major points that had been raised in the course of the debate.

So far as the housing policy and programme of the Ministry are concerned, my task has been made easier by the speech that my hon. colleague, Shri Anil K. Chanda, made in the course of the debate. He has referred to most of the major points in respect of the formulation and the administration of the housing schemes (that this Ministry has brought into existence. At this moment, I want to clear one misconception. There seems to be an assumption on the part of some hon. Members in this House that this Ministry is in charge of all the housing activities in the country. It is not so. The housing problem is a stupendous one and the number of houses that have to come in the country in order to meet the requirements of the people is very large. The hon. Members may be reminded what the First and the Second Plans have said in relation to housing. It was clearly pointed out in their reports that during the First Five Year Plan about 1.3 million houses had to be built not only under the schemes of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply but by also various other agencies including the local bodies and other Ministries of the Government of India and the private sector. It has been stated that during the Second Plan period, nearly two million houses will have to be built—1.9 million, to give the exact figure. This is to be done not by the mere schemes under this Ministry but by the various other housing activities in several other Ministries of the Government of India as also the State Governments and other institutions like city improvement trusts and a good part of this is to be done by the private sector. If anyone wants to judge the actual performance of the Housing Ministry against the background of the enormous housing needs of the country, I

[Shri K. C. Reddy]

think we would not be proceeding on the right lines.

Several hon. Members have highlighted the necessity for putting forth with vigour the rural housing scheme. They have described the awful conditions in which our rural population live. They have also mentioned the number of houses which will have to be constructed in our villages numbering five lakhs and odd. And the houses being nearly about 50 million houses, on a modest estimate I think the amount that will be required for doing something effective in this field will be about, as I said on a previous occasion, not less than Rs. 2000 crores. If we have to solve this rural housing problem in a satisfactory way, the only course that we can adopt is to throw this responsibility, by and large, on the villages themselves. We have to do everything possible in order to improve the economic condition of the villager. We have to see to it that he has got suitable avenues of occupation, apart from agriculture. We have not only to improve agriculture but also provide facilities and opportunities to start cottage industries and things like that. We have to improve his income, his standard of living. In that way only we can enable him to put up a decent house for himself.

In other words, what we have ventured to do in this field is to have recourse to what is called a "self-aid basis scheme". The Government by making available resources from its own exchequer will not be able to do much. It is not by that means that this stupendous problem can be solved. What the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply has done by introducing village housing project scheme is only in the nature of a pilot scheme. It only shows how the problem has to be tackled. Also, it does not give anything by way of subsidy. What it seeks to do is to give half of the loan towards the construction of a building in any of the selected villages. The other half of the cost will have to come from the

villager himself either by way of voluntary labour or by way of supply of material or in some other way, like that.

So, I feel along with the other hon. Members that we could have been able to do more for this rural housing scheme if it would have been possible to allot more funds for the rural housing scheme, but in the context of our present financial resources and the overall Plan position it has not been possible to allot more to the rural housing scheme, nor do I think in the very near future it will be possible for us to do so.

The other point that I would like to make is this. In respect of the unsatisfactory nature of the progress of some of the schemes some observations have been made. As has already been pointed out by my hon. colleague, the implementation of the schemes will have to be mainly the responsibility of the State Governments. What we in the Centre can do is to formulate the schemes, to prepare some broad general schemes in respect of the type of houses that have to be built, to give technical guidance and to give some financial help by way of loan or subsidy. But the actual administrative apparatus which is to implement the scheme, which is to deliver the goods, which is to process the building up of various tenements under the various schemes, all that perforce will have to be done by the State Governments.

I am not trying to shift responsibility, but I am stating the actual position. So far as the Central Government is concerned, so far as my Ministry is concerned, we have never relaxed in the matter of the formulation of schemes at the proper time, in removing the bottle-necks that come to our notice from time to time in the actual implementation of the schemes and in giving all possible help to the State Governments in order to increase the tempo of the

activity of the implementation of these schemes.

I am not blaming any State Government either. The State Governments have their own difficulties. In some cases they have to set up a new administrative set-up, they have to constitute new cells, for example, for the village housing scheme, surveys have to be completed, the socio-economic survey of the village housing project scheme has to be completed, the engineering survey has to be completed, and all this has taken necessarily some amount of time.

I for one feel that the rate of expenditure in these various housing schemes has been rising from year to year. If we compare the figures of 1947-58 and 1958-59, we will find that compared to the earlier figures of 1957-58 from year to year there has been an improvement. I feel confident that during the next two years of the Second Five Year Plan the rate of expenditure will be fairly appreciable and it is hoped that it would be possible to fully utilise the reappraised plan allotment of Rs. 84 crores for all these housing schemes.

I would like to make only one or two points regarding housing, and they are important ones. One hon. Member pointed out that we have to tap financing institutions in order to make better improvement with regard to house building activity in the country. I entirely agree. In the Second Five Year Plan also, the Planning Commission have brought this out very forcibly. So, institutional finance is a matter to which we have to give very pointed attention. The number of houses that can come up in the country on the basis of the amounts that the Government could provide for this purpose would be very little when compared to the enormous need so far as housing is concerned in our country. It is because of that, that unless large amounts of money are canalised into the house building activity it will not be possible to make a very large

headway in regard to housing. It is because of this awareness that my Ministry during the present year has formulated two new schemes, as the House is aware.

We asked the Life Insurance Corporation and the Life Insurance Corporation has agreed to make available to the various State Governments Rs. 3 crores per year for the middle income group housing scheme and Rs. 1 crore per year for rental housing for Government employees in the various States. That is to say, it comes to Rs. 4 crores per year, and for the time being they have accepted the responsibility for a period of three years. As has already been referred to by my colleague, it is for the three years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61. I am glad to report to the House that the Life Insurance Corporation agreed to this course which we had suggested to them as late as January, 1959, that is to say, about two months ago. We gave only two months to spend this amount; that is, before the end of 31st March, 1959, the States had to lift these amounts. We have had hardly two months before us. But I am glad to report to the House that we have been able to contact all the State Governments in this period of time and we have been able to tell them how much money they could lift. We have contacted the Life Insurance Corporation and we have also approached Finance and satisfied some formalities about this expenditure. Today we got a message from the Life Insurance Corporation that almost the entire amount, namely, Rs. 4 crores for 1958-59, has already been lifted by all the States for processing these two schemes. It is true that they can utilise this money during the next year only. But the actual amount made available to us for 1958-59 was made available to us within two months; that is, only two months were given. But we have been able to utilise this allotment almost in full.

Shri Prabhat Kar: What about the State of West Bengal?

Shri K. C. Reddy: They have lifted it. We have received intimation from the Life Insurance Corporation that the whole amount has been lifted excepting for Rs. 10 lakhs which had not been lifted by the Andhra Government. Even in that regard, the Life Insurance Corporation is now agreeable to allot that amount as against 1950-51 so much so that in the net result all this Rs. 4 crores has been utilised.

It is hoped that during the next two years this amount will be available—not only this amount but a larger amount—for this purpose from the Life Insurance Corporation. In this connection, I would like to say that it is not only the Life Insurance Corporation that can provide funds for housing activities.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Employees Provident Fund.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am convinced that we can make a big dent in the programme only if the States and the Central Government and the local bodies and the building agencies in the country are enabled to raise debentures and loans on a large scale for this purpose of building activity. I do not see why there should be any difficulty about this matter which should receive our very earnest attention. Only the debentures and loans for the various agencies that have to be raised will have to be guaranteed suitably either by the Central Government or by the State Governments. Either by a percentage or whatever it might be, the State and Central Government should guarantee the debentures. If on such guarantee, these agencies go to the market and raise large amount of loans, then a large sum of money can be ploughed into the house-building activity. That is a very important matter that we have got to pursue in the years ahead of us.

Another bottleneck that is preventing house-building activity on a much

larger scale has been paucity and absence of suitable land. I know several cases where money is available and people are willing to give money, but they are not able to get a suitable plot of land. They will have to go to various departments and it is a time-consuming process. It takes a year or two years sometimes. Because of this difficulty, we have now almost finalised the formulation of a scheme for bulk acquisition and development of land by State Governments. For this purpose, we have decided to set apart Rs. 15 crores during the second Five Year Plan. Rs. 4 crores would actually be spent for this purpose of acquisition of land, making suitable plots available on a no-profit-no-loss basis for building purposes.

Shri Tangamani: How much money is available from the Employees' Provident Fund?

Shri K. C. Reddy: So far as co-operative societies are concerned, he is aware that we have increased the loan part 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 employers 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 this matter and I hope that the employees' co-operative societies will show better results in the matter of house-building.

So far as house-building is concerned, we are giving very serious and earnest attention to specifications, use of materials, designs and matters of that kind. The use of indigenous and less costly materials would bring down the cost of residential houses and Government offices. The National Building Organisation, which is doing exceedingly good work, is giving constant attention to these various problems. Various seminars are held and various brochures have been published by the National Building Organisation. They have been conducting considerable research into these various matters and as a result of the

activities of this organisation, it is hoped that the technical knowledge that is necessary in the matter of house-building will be available in abundance to the builders

I would like to refer to the criticisms made in respect of the CPWD. Criticisms this year has been more or less on the same pattern as in a number of previous years. But this year I must confess I was somewhat distressed by some very sweeping statements some hon. Members were pleased to make. The Member who led the debate—I am afraid he is not here at the moment—Mr. Mohan Swarup, made a breath-taking statement that there is corruption from top to bottom, from the overseer to the Chief Engineer. I do not know if such sweeping and highly exaggerated statements will do anyone any good or whether it will serve the purpose the Member himself has in view, viz. preventing corruption and make the departments more clean than it is today. He gave no instances. To make sweeping statements like that, apart from fact, is hardly fair to the hundreds and thousands of officers who are serving in the department.

Shri A. M. Tariq: There is no corruption!

Shri K. C. Reddy: That is no one's case, not even the Government's case.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has given the other extreme.

Shri K. C. Reddy: If the hon. Member says that there is no corruption at all, I am prepared even to disagree with him. It is an acknowledged fact, both on behalf of the Government and also on behalf of the Parliament, that there is corruption in several departments of the Government of India. No one hides it. It is a known fact. If in the CPWD more corruption is noticed

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kandrapara): It is a department to plunder without danger.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I do not know if the various officers in the Government of India who have come to danger, who have been punished, who have been dismissed, suspended, warned or censured will agree with the hon. Member that there is no danger in the department when they begin to plunder and take bribes. I am not prepared to admit it.

As I was saying, it is no one's case that there is no corruption. It so happens that in the CPWD there are more opportunities for corruption, more temptations for corruption than perhaps some other non-spending departments. In the spending departments there is scope for corruption. Ultimately it is a question of national character. Let us not be blind to that supreme factor. Whatever agencies that you might evolve, whatever checks and counter-checks that you might devise, however vigilant you might be, in whichever sphere of national activity you may be engaged in, either official or non-official, unless the national character rises, and rises effectively, we cannot plug all these loopholes and prevent corruption altogether from the body politic.

Dr. M. S. Aney: What is the remedy for it?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Leaders like you and others have to continuously educate the public. It requires considerable national effort from the primary stage, at all levels. So, I just said in passing that this is a factor which should not escape our notice.

Shri M. S. Aney: Provision of a place of worship in every house as suggested by me, is a remedy.

Shri K. C. Reddy: Coming to our present day realities, so far as the CPWD is concerned, as the House is aware, we have taken various steps from time to time during the last few years to locate corruption, to enquire into the cases of corruption and to punish those who have been found guilty. We have got an elaborate

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procedure in order to do this very essential task. In the Ministry of Home Affairs there is an Administrative Vigilance Division which handles this problem of corruption in the various departments of the Government of India. By and large, they are the policy-makers with regard to how to handle this problem of corruption in the whole gamut of the various departments of the Government of India. As the House is aware, recently legislation was resorted to in respect of matters dealing with corruption and certain additional powers were taken by the Government in order to deal more effectively with this vice in the governmental politics.

So far as CPWD is concerned, we have got a separate vigilance unit in our own Ministry. Because we have got to do with a number of spending departments, we have considered it desirable to have a separate unit in our Ministry, and this unit is continuously and constantly attending to this very primary and important task of receiving complaints, examining complaints, processing them and so on and so forth. It might be a matter of some interest for the hon. Members to know that during 1958-59 as many as 900 cases of complaints have been received by this unit in our Ministry and 730 of them have been disposed of. It will also be of some interest for the House to know that as many as, I think, 135 cases have ended in disciplinary action and the officers concerned have been punished in various degrees. Some have been suspended. Some have been fined. Some have been censured and so on and so forth. So, the hon. Member, who said that it is always possible to plunder and not be caught, is not quite accurate. It may be that there are some cases even now where bribe taking has place and perhaps they have escaped by the backdoor. It may be that in thousands of cases there may be some cases like that.

Actually, I would like to mention that one of the most important steps that we have taken during the last two or three years has been the establishment of what we call the Chief Technical Examiner's Cell. This Chief Technical Examiner's Cell is independent of the Central Public Works Department. It functions, as my hon. colleague said under the Ministry directly and during the time that this Cell has been in existence it has done exceedingly good work.

Shri Raghbir Sahai (Budaun): Were any prosecutions also sanctioned during that period?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Yes, I would not go into the figures of the previous years but during the year 1958-59, the Chief Technical Examiner's Cell examined 265 bills, scrutinised 237 contracts, checked 158 muster rolls, site checked 442 works and assisted the AGCR in the examination of 5,753 bills. In addition to technical audit of CPWD works the CTE's Cell has undertaken during the one and a half years of its existence investigation of 27 cases on behalf of the Special Police Establishment relating to works of some other departments. I can say that as a result of the CTE's investigations, disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against defaulting officers in serious irregularities. Suitable action has also been taken in appropriate cases against the contractors for sub-standard work.

What I would like to point out is that as a result of the activity of the CTE's Cell it is becoming increasingly clear both to the erring contractors and to the officers who might be disposed to have recourse to evil ways that it will not pay them ultimately if they continued to do so. Contractors have become aware that if they do sub-standard work or work below specifications then they will be caught and will have to rectify it at their own cost resulting in graver loss to them than what would have

been otherwise. Officers also are on the alert and they are very careful now to see that no over-payments are made, that they do not accept sub-standard work and that they do not issue materials for construction in a wrong way and so on and so forth.

During the last one or two years as a result of the activities of this CTE's Cell there has been a considerable toning up of the functioning of the Central Public Works Department. Here, I will have to admit that the Central Public Works Department as such has completely co-operated with the functioning of the CTE's Cell. Though the CTE's Organisation finds faults with the officers of the Public Works Department, the Public Works Department from the Chief Engineer downwards, everyone has completely co-operated and so also the public. As a result of this we have been able to put down a large number of malpractices prevailing in the CPWD.

As I said, the Central Public Works Department is trying to do its very best. It has been said that they do very shoddy work. It has been said that they do very unsatisfactory work. To justify this accusation, one or two instances were given. For example, reference was made to the flooding of the area below Minto Bridge and then flooding of Krishi Bhavan and so on and so forth. What I would like to say is that a committee, which was constituted to go into this problem of flooding of Delhi last year in June as a result of the excessive rains on July 20-21, has conclusively established that all the flooding that took place because of those excessive rains was because of the heavy rainfall—an all time record which occurred on that day; 10.5 inches of rain in 24 hours and out of that 2.8 inches rain in one hour, concentrated rainfall and it was preceded by showers during the previous days for a number of days which had resulted in

the earth having been soaked completely. That has been found to be the chief reason for the flooding of some of these buildings and also under the Minto Bridge. It was not because of any faulty designing or anything of that kind. The Udyog Bhavan was not flooded, but the Krishi Bhavan was flooded. In the case of the Krishi Bhavan, we thought that it would be desirable to provide a basement also and to make use of that space for some good purpose; if it was only the water round about the Krishi Bhavan that had to be drained away, then arrangements made for the Krishi Bhavan were quite satisfactory; but all the water from the round about roads and from the round about area, because of the excessive rains and because of the fact that the drainage system of Delhi was not designed to take that amount of rainfall, flowed into the basement of the building, and that explains the flooding of the basement. The flooding under the Minto Bridge was also due to the same reason.

Reference was made to the bridge on the Jangpura Road. There, the actual damage was only very slight. It is estimated that about Rs. 5000 worth of work had to be done in order to set right the whole matter. The defect that was noticed there was in respect of road rolling. In respect of the officers who were responsible for the defective work, action has been taken by Government already.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):
What action has been taken?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What is the nature of the action?

Shri K. C. Reddy: In this connection, I would like to mention that the system or the agency through which

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CPWD works are being carried out under the examination of Government. Several hon. Members have said that the contractor system is full of evils and should be done away with and replaced by some other system. It has also been suggested that contracts may be given more and more to labour co-operative societies. I have explained on previous occasions why it is not possible or even desirable to do away with the contractor system altogether, because of obvious difficulties, practical difficulties and some other difficulties. I would not like to go into all those aspects of the case now over again on this occasion. But I want only to say this much that Government have given careful thought to this problem and have recently decided to award contracts to labour co-operative societies without calling for tenders for estimates costing up to Rs. 10,000, to being with, and if our experience in that regard is happy, and we are encouraged to raise the limit, we shall do so.

Secondly, we have also decided to bring into existence a construction building corporation sponsored by Government and largely financed by Government. It is not as if this construction building corporation which we have in view will take up the construction of all buildings in the whole of the country or in Delhi even, and it will take up all the maintenance and repair works. The objective is not that. We want to bring into existence the construction building corporation to take up certain works, to begin with. They will also be a sort of a parallel organisation, supplementing the work that will be done by the contractors. We have not yet worked out the details of this proposal, but I hope that after the details are worked out, and this construction building corporation comes into existence, it will make a valuable contribution in the sphere of building activity.

Some references were made to stores also, to some electric fans having been taken away by some people when the Pandara Road flats etc. were demolished. As regards that, I have only to say that this case has been investigated, and the concerned officer has been suspended. When a large number of transactions take place, it is quite conceivable that some malpractices like that will come to notice; and all I can say is that in such cases Government have taken speedy action. The same thing applies to the purchase of curtains and the malpractices that came to notice in connection with that transaction. There also Government have taken action.

The next point that I would like to take up is accommodation. Several Members have referred to the paucity of accommodation, particularly in Delhi, for Government officers and others. Reference has also been made to the putting up of multi-storeyed buildings in Delhi. Taking the latter point first I would like to say briefly that the accommodation position so far as Government offices are concerned is very acute in Delhi. There is a feeling in the minds of some hon. Members that money is being wasted on the construction of multi-storeyed buildings and other big size buildings in Delhi but the actual position is that the demand is for about 43 lakh square feet of accommodation in Delhi while we have got only about 10.7 or 11 lakh sq. ft. permanent accommodation in Delhi in these permanent buildings. About 22 lakh sq. ft. accommodation is provided by these wartime hutsments which have outlived their existence, and during the next four or five years all of them will have to be demolished, and some other accommodation will have to be made available for the offices which are now located in these hutsments. About 5 lakh sq. ft. is provided by the princely houses and other such accommodation. Five lakh sq. ft. is still in

deficit. So, I would like to ask the hon. House unless we are going to build, and build speedily, and provide some permanent accommodation for all the offices which are now in hutments which have to be demolished in course of time because they have outlived their life already, how are we going to accommodate all these Government offices which are in Delhi? It is inescapable, I would submit, that during the next few years we have to put up a number of multi-storeyed buildings, at least four or five of them, if we have to satisfy ourselves, if we have to fully assure ourselves that there will be accommodation for the various Government offices in Delhi on a satisfactory basis.

In fact, my experience has been that during the last few months every colleague of mine, every Ministry, goes on writing to me, asking for more and more accommodation, better and better accommodation. They are stinted of accommodation, I am not blaming them, and it is sheer necessity that compels them to write to the WHS Ministry. It is in this predicament that we are placed, and if we try to put up one or two or three multi-storeyed buildings, Parliament should come down upon us as if we are doing something which is very extravagant or uneconomic, or as if the public funds are being wasted for this purpose. So, the putting up of some multi-storeyed buildings is inescapable.

It was mentioned by some hon. Member why do you waste money on putting up some multi-storeyed buildings and other buildings when hundreds and thousands of our countrymen are without houses, without shelter? I sympathise with those who have no shelter. Certainly one would like to do whatever is possible in order to provide shelter for them, but the problem should not be posed in that way, viz. why do you put up these buildings when some people are without residential accom-

modation? The problem cannot be put that way, I submit.

A reference was made to the putting up of a multi-storeyed building on the site of No 1, Queen Victoria Road, the present building being demolished. I would not like to deal with that matter in detail, but I would like to say that most of the development of Delhi, where to put up what buildings, where this accommodation should be provided, where residential accommodation should be provided, all this is being considered by an expert body, the town-planning organisation. That organisation has gone into this question of what may be called the secretariat complex. They have given their deep thought to this problem, and they have recommended that multi-storeyed buildings should be provided in such and such areas, and they have approved a proposal of putting up a multi-storeyed building on the site where now No 1, Queen Victoria Road stands. There is plenty of land there, and they have considered the matter and given their verdict that it is the best site where one can put up a multi-storeyed building which will yield us about three lakh sq ft of accommodation. It is under those circumstances that that proposal has been finalised, and the building work will have to start as early as possible.

There were also proposals to put up certain other multi-storeyed buildings, but I do not want to anticipate the decisions of the Government, and I would like merely to say that they are only proposals.

So far as residential accommodation is concerned, I would like to say that at the beginning of the First Plan there were only about 11 to 12 thousand units of Government accommodation for Government servants. Today the residential accommodation available is 27,000—28,000 units. About 6,000 or 7,000 units are under construction. 6,000 or 7,000 additional units have been sanctioned. So

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much so that by the time this programme is completed, we will have, roughly speaking, 40,000 units of government accommodation for government servants in Delhi. The present demand as assessed is 66,000 units. If we continue our efforts during the Third Five Year Plan also and put up the remaining 20,000—26,000 units of government accommodation, then only will we be in a position to provide accommodation for all the government servants in Delhi.

श्री विभूति बिब (बगहा) : सेवादाम में जहाँ पर गांधी जी रहा करते थे और जिस तरह से रहा करते थे, उस दिक्कत का पकल क्यों नहीं किया जाता है और उस तरह की बिल्डिंग क्यों नहीं बनाई जाती है ?

Shri K. C. Reddy: A little while ago, my hon. friend, Dr. M. S. Aney, was asking: is there accommodation for proper worship in those tenements? Now the proposition is put forward—why don't you build huts like the one in which Gandhiji was living? I do not want to say anything more about it.

I was referring to the overall position of residential accommodation. We have to continue the building programme there also. But I would like, in this connection, to point out that nowhere in the world, excepting in one or two places, has the Government taken upon itself the responsibility of providing accommodation for all its employees. It is something unique in Delhi. May be that it has been accepted in Washington and perhaps in Canberra. But in no other place, not even in cities like London or New York or even in our own capital cities in the various States, has the Government taken upon itself the responsibility of providing residential accommodation for every one of its employees.

So having accepted more or less that responsibility so far as Delhi is

concerned, I would venture to say that the performance till now is not by any means unsatisfactory.

An Hon. Member: What about implementation?

Shri K. C. Reddy: In fact, the building activities that have gone on in Delhi during the last few years have been something phenomenal. So far as slum clearance schemes are concerned, so far as the private sector is concerned and so far as other government departments are concerned, I would like to tell the House that during the last few years, about 80,000—85,000 new houses have come up because the activities of these various governmental departments, and about 20,000 more are in the offing, making a total of nearly 80,000 houses for various purposes, including the houses that have been put up by the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

Certain other complaints were made, about enquiry offices not functioning efficiently and so on and so forth. We are doing everything possible in order to improve the tone of the working of these enquiry offices. We make surprise inspections and we ask the people who are working there to be very polite and very courteous and to lose no time in attending to the various requests made from time to time. If there are any lapses either in the enquiry offices located in the areas where MPs live or elsewhere, we shall certainly go into that matter thoroughly and see that efficient and satisfactory service is given at these enquiry offices.

Shri K. N. Pandey (Hata): In these days, workers' housing co-operatives are very necessary. They are not coming up in large numbers simply because of the fact that registration is delayed. Will the Minister kindly issue a circular to all Registrars of Co-operative Societies in all States so that the registration of workers' housing co-operatives may be made without causing any delay?

Shri K. C. Baddy: We will look into that matter.

The time at my disposal is very short. I would like very briefly to touch upon some other points made. Some proposals have been made about the accommodation that has been made available to Members of Parliament. It has been asked why DDT spraying should not be done. It should be done, and if it is not done, we shall see to it that DDT spraying is done.

Shri Anil K. Chanda: They wanted it free. That is a matter on which I cannot say anything as to whether it should be free. That is a matter on which Finance will also have to be consulted.

Reference was also made to the furniture that is being supplied. The scale of furniture is decided by the House Committee and we proceed on the basis of the House Committee's recommendations. If any extra furniture is required, certainly they can have that on paying the extra rent charged (*Interruption*).

Regarding D.G.S. & D one or two remarks were made to which I would like to reply briefly. I think Shri Prabhat Kar said that the procedure we are adopting in the matter of disposals has resulted in loss to Government. I would only like to say this that we dispose of these articles after due publication, either by calling for tenders or by public auction. The suggestion made by my hon. friend was that we should sell these in the market. I really do not know how we can go to the market and sell each one of the articles. It is not a feasible proposition. So, it is that we are following the procedure that we have prescribed. And, I do not think there has been any serious loss as a result of following that procedure. If the purchasers are able to sell these articles at higher prices in the market, allowance will have to be made for the conveyance of the articles from

the various depots at which auctions take place and to the distances where these articles are, perhaps, sold in the bazar

Regarding the supply of khadi, I would like to say that it is not so much the disinclination on the part of Government to buy more and more khadi and encourage it but it is the absence of khadi of the requisite specifications which we have prescribed. It is the lack of supply of khadi of the requisite specifications that has been the limiting factor. In fact, the purchase of khadi has been going up gradually; and, if the Khadi and Village Industries Association can produce khadi according to our specifications—which they have undertaken to do—there can be absolutely no difficulty in increasing the purchases of khadi in future years.

Something has been said about the Ashoka Hotel I would like to say briefly that this Hotel is going fairly well. It is progressing satisfactorily. In the first year of its operation, the overall loss was about Rs. 37 lakhs, no doubt. But that was after providing for depreciation, for development rebate and after paying 5 per cent interest on the Government loan that has been advanced. But, if we went only by the ordinary receipts and the ordinary expenditure, the loss was only about Rs. 7 lakhs in the first year.

In the second year, matters improved and the overall loss was only about Rs. 15 lakhs; and if we exclude items like development rebate, depreciation etc we were on profit side.

This year, during the first five months of the working of the Hotel, we are on the plus side. And, I hope this year we will be in a position at the end of the year to say that at least we have broken even though we may not be in a position to declare that we have made profits after making allowances for all the special items.

[Shri Anil K. Chanda]

I would again remind the House that a hotel of this kind and size—I am given to understand, and I am prepared to correct myself if any hon. Member gives me information to the contrary, that nowhere in the world has such a hotel of this kind and size—begun to pay within a period of 4 or 5 years of starting. It has been the experience of the big hotels in our country also (*Interruption*). It is a matter, by and large, for congratulation that in the third year of the working of the hotel of this kind we will be in a position to break even and be looking forward to profits.

17 hrs.

Several points have been made about leakages and about mismanagement and lack of facilities for workers etc. No specific instance has been given and so it is very difficult to rebut the argument of that kind. What all I can say is that the management of the hotel is doing everything possible to tighten up matters and improve the administration and prevent leakages and also to have an all round improvement in the administration of the hotel. If there are any specific instances which come to the notice of the hon. Members and if they are kind enough to bring them to our notice, we shall certainly look into them and see what remedial action could be taken.

There has been reference to the staff and there is a feeling that the staff is on the high side and it was said that there was some scope for retrenchment. This matter is already engaging the attention of the management and I hope it will be possible for them to reduce the staff to the requisite size as early as possible. A point was also made about introducing more and more Indian type of entertainments, dances, music and so on and not to go on regaling the people staying there with foreign dances and so on. It is a very welcome suggestion and a beginning has been made and I hope it will be possible to resort to it in greater degrees in the future.

One or two hon. Members have said that the work turned out by the printing press is very unsatisfactory. A particular reference has been made to the printing of the administration reports and certain other literature distributed to hon. Members. I may say that by and large the printing work that is done is very satisfactory. The mistakes that have been pointed out have crept in because of reasons which I will presently state. The errata slips and things of that kind are occasioned partly by the defects in the copies that are supplied to the press. If the other Ministries or departments for whom we do the printing do not send the proper copies, what can the printing press do? It sometimes happens like that..... (*Interruptions*). That is why I am bringing it to the notice of the House. Secondly, when the printing is half way through, certain requests come forward for changing this and that. That also results in some confusion and in defective printing. Thirdly, such a volume of printing has got to be done in a hurry; in 24 hours or in 12 hours' notice and at such short notice it is not surprising that some mistakes do occur. If these points are kept in view, taking into account the amount of other literature printed in this press, then certainly we should be in a position to arrive at a balanced judgment and have an objective opinion about the standard of printing.

Reference was made to the press proposed to be set up in the south. It is our desire to set that up as early as possible. But the absence of foreign exchange has been mainly responsible for the absence of the progress. It is not true that we can get any sizeable printing equipment in our own country. There may be one or two units in our own country but by and large we have got to depend upon imports and unless foreign exchange is made available, we cannot go ahead with the setting up of this press in the south. We are hoping that some amount of foreign

exchange will be available in the next year or the year after that and if we succeed in having that we shall certainly go ahead with the setting up of the press in the south.

I would like to say one thing about the shifting of offices. Dr. Meikote referred to the question of shifting of offices. During the last one year we have made a very satisfactory progress in regard to this matter. Eight offices have actually been shifted to places outside Delhi, and with regard to one or two more it may be possible for us to shift them and efforts are continuing to shift more and more offices to places outside Delhi. We are in correspondence with all the Chief Ministers of various State Governments and we have requested them to let us know if any accommodation in their various States could be made available to us for the location of Central Government offices. If and when we receive encouraging and hopeful replies from State Governments, it will be our endeavour to approach the administrative departments in the Centre here to persuade them to shift to places wherever the accommodation may be available. This is a matter on which we have been able to show some results during the last one or two years after very energetic efforts put forth in this behalf.

Well, Sir, I would like to say one word about the employer-employee relationship. Some hon. Members have acknowledged and appreciated the efforts that we have made in this behalf, and, by and large, the relationship between the employers, the Ministry and the departments concerned, and the employees has been very satisfactory.

We have begun to do something in respect of rationalising the work-charged staff establishment. In fact, this was one of the most prominent things that used to be discussed in this House whenever the Demands for Grants relating to this Ministry came up for discussion. The House is

aware that we have taken certain decisions. We are doing everything that is in our power to implement them as quickly as possible. We have announced the principles of transfer that have to be observed, transfer from the work-charged establishment to the regular establishment. In respect of the non-industrial category, they may be about 2000 of them, we have announced the principles which have to be observed in the matter of transfer of these people to the regular establishment. There have been certain differences of opinion between the unions and the Government over this matter. They are being currently discussed, and I hope satisfactory solutions will be arrived at. We have already sent circulars to various concerned workers to exercise their option as early as possible, whether they would like to be transferred from work-charged to the regular establishment or they would like to continue in the work-charged establishment. I hope it will be possible for them to exercise this option at an early date, if some of the matters which are under discussion are resolved to our mutual satisfaction.

With regard to the number of people to be made permanent of the other categories, after a careful scrutiny it has been found that roughly about 3800 people could be made permanent. Out of this about 2000 and odd have already been made permanent and the rest will have to be made permanent in the near future. Certain formalities have got to be completed in respect of these people, certain matters have to be sifted, and it is hoped it will be possible for us to issue orders confirming the remaining people within a short period. But there should not be any misgiving on the part of the workers that this delay is going to affect them adversely, because any confirmation that takes place will be back-dated. They will be deemed to have been confirmed from 1-4-1950, and therefore any delay in the actual confirmation orders being issued need not worry them.

[Shri Anil K. Chanda]

As regards other matters also about workcharged establishment—that is a problem which has been brought to our notice from time to time—all I want to say is that they are being given every consideration, prompt consideration, and whatever it is possible for us to do immediately we are doing. Last year we issued about 40 or 41 orders regarding various matters pertaining to facilities that have to be given to the workcharged establishment. This year also we have passed certain orders with regard to certain matters. We have necessarily to await the report of the second Pay Commission, and after receipt of the report of the second Pay Commission it will be possible for us to deal with some of the other matters. There may be many other points which might have been referred to by the hon. Members in the course of their speeches. I have already overstepped my time, and it is not possible for me to deal with them, though I have noted down some other points here. It shall be our endeavour, as in the past years, to inform the hon. Members regarding the various points that have been raised by them and which have not been dealt with by us in the course of our replies. We would let them know as to what the position is with regard to those matters raised by them.

I am grateful to the observations made by the hon. Members whether by way of appreciation or by way of criticism. We will take note of whatever they have said and shall profit by them and no endeavour will be wanting on our part to improve the working of the various departments under my Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is any cut motion being pressed?—I take it that all the cut motions are being withdrawn with the leave of the House.

All the cut motions were, by leave withdrawn.

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, 1960, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 95 to 99 and 136 to 138 relating to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply”.

The motion was adopted.

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

DEMAND No. 95—MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,97,000 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, 1960, in respect of ‘Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply’”.

DEMAND No 96—SUPPLIES

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,59,19,000 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, 1960, in respect of ‘Supplies’”.

DEMAND No. 97—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,74,12,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Other Civil Works'".

DEMAND No. 98—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,12,63,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'".

DEMAND No. 99—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,09,05,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'".

DEMAND No. 136—DELHI CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,71,17,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Delhi Capital Outlay'".

DEMAND No. 137—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BUILDINGS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,53,92,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Buildings'".

DEMAND No. 138—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,55,39,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'".

MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion on Demands Nos. 74 to 80 and 129 relating to the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs for which three hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions I shall treat them as moved, if the Members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order. Shri Panigrahi. As the overall time is only three hours, I request the hon. Members not to take more than 15 minutes.

DEMAND No. 74—MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,88,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges