

Government servants are concerned, there is the General Pool accommodation which is separate and has nothing to do with the DDA. Every Government servant who works here in Delhi is entitled to a house from the General Pool Government accommodation provided the house is available. At the moment the satisfaction is to the extent of 43%. Out of 100 people, 43 get Government houses in the General Pool accommodation. In the current Plan we are spending Rs 24 crores for building houses for the General Pool accommodation in Delhi and elsewhere.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH : The problem of accommodation in all modern cities and towns is becoming acute day by day, and in view of that will the Government ban sale and purchase of land around our cities and towns, and will the Government themselves acquire the land and build houses and sell them at a reasonable price so that lower and middle income group people will be in a position to purchase house ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI VASANTRAO PURUSHOTTAM SATHE : In view of the shortage of accommodation in the metropolitan cities like Delhi, will the Government consider utilising the land in the so-called Civil Lines area where acres of land surround some bungalows, for residential purposes of the low income group housing ?

SHRI I K GUJRAL : I am in agreement with my friend that the optimum use of land should be made in urbanisable and urban areas and that is why it is necessary that not only the land should be more intensively used but also the land value should be controlled by the Government taking over the land and acquire it and then give it on socially just basis...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : His question was specific : whether the land in the bungalows will be taken over.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : So far as Delhi is concerned, if my hon friend is referring to big bungalows etc. we have already announced in this House and the Government also have taken a policy decision that the space should

be more intensively used by putting up more accommodation than what exists now. But one thing has to be kept in mind. Fortunately, Delhi is a planned City. So, for making any change in the density, a technical committee has already been set up to prepare a new plan so that densification can be done according to a plan.

दालों के बढ़ रहे मूल्य

-†-

*528. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

डा० कर्णो सिंह :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि दालों के मूल्य प्रतिदिन बढ़ रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं; और

(ग) दालों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि को रोकने और उनमें कमी लाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Although the prices of pulses are ruling higher than last year from the beginning of February, 1972, the prices have shown a declining trend.

(b) The fall in production seems to be the most important factor responsible for the upward trend in the prices of pulses.

(c) Apart from unloading in the open market the limited stock of pulses available with the Food Corporation of India as a long term measure Government has taken several steps to increase the production of pulses, such as introduction of high yielding and disease-free varieties of pulses, adoption of package practices, introduction of short duration crop of pulses in the multiple cropping programme, introduction of improved varieties of arhar, moong, urad, etc.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उपभोक्ताओं और किसानों दोनों के हितों को देख कर सरकार ने अब तक ऐसी कौन सी योजना बनाई है, जिससे मूल्यों में वृद्धि न हो और वह ऐसी कौन सी तत्काल व्यवस्था करने जा रही है, जिससे सर्व-साधारण लोगों को राहत मिले।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : He asks about general prices ; these are about pulses only. I have explained the position that pulses production during the last decade or so has been stagnant and therefore there is a pressure on demand and the prices have gone up. This year the additional factor was, the Food Corporation of India purchased sizeable quantities from the market for meeting the requirements of Bangladesh refugees. Naturally this withdrawal from market also brought some pressure on prices, but recently, during the last few months there is some downward trend. As I have already said, this problem can be solved only by increased production. I have already enumerated the steps that Government has taken to encourage production.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : दालों के मूल्यों में बढ़ोतरी का कारण पैदावार में कमी नहीं है, चोर-बाजारी और उन पर लगाये गये टैक्स है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इनको रोकने के लिए क्या पग उठाये है और वर्तमान में दालों के मूल्य क्या हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : There is no statutory control or even informal control. It is an open market. Therefore I do not think the price control question can arise here. The index level of prices upto April end was 282.84 That is the index then as compared to 285 in September. It went up to 295,293 ect. in the various months...

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : जहाँ तक दालों के दामों का सवाल है, देखा गया है कि अक्सर होलसेल प्राइज बताई जाती हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में सूखी दाल और रोटी की कहावत है, लेकिन साधारण लोगों को वह भी सुखसर नहीं हो रही है। क्या यह सही है कि मार्केट में मूँग,

मसूर, उर्द और भरहर आदि दालों की रीटेल प्राइसिज दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ती चली जा रही हैं। जिस तरह सरकार ने चावल और गेहूँ कंट्रोल रेट पर बेचने की व्यवस्था कर रखी है, क्या उसी तरह वह दो सो, ढाई सो और तीन सो रुपये तक की आमदनी वाले लोगों को दालें भी कंट्रोल रेट पर देने की व्यवस्था करेगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : It is a suggestion for action.

Standardisation of Paper for Forms of Government of India

*530. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the standardisation of paper for different Forms of the Government of India has been completed ;

(b) the reduction effected in the varieties of paper and the value of such reduction ;

(c) whether 1187 Forms have been abolished ; and

(d) out of 14000 Forms, how many have been reviewed so far and when the review will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Paper for printing forms in the Government of India Presses has been standardised.

(b) The standardisation of paper for Forms has resulted in the reduction of the varieties of paper used for that work from 115 to 18. The reduction in cost consequent on reduction in number of varieties has not been evaluated. However, the following advantages have accrued :-

(a) savings in inventory cost ; and

(b) ensuring large orders for smaller varieties of paper which will be easier for the mills to effect supplies.

Further, use of costlier varieties of paper like Sunlit Offset and Super Calendered Paper