

Suggestions to Tackle Problems of Urban and Rural Housing

*1067. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether important suggestions were made in several meetings of the Chief Ministers of Housing to tackle the problem of rural housing ;

(b) the salient features of the recommendations made at the meetings ; and

(c) the extent of urban housing shortage, Statewise and the steps being taken to overcome it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) A State-wise break-up is not available. We may have it after the compilation of the census figures. According to a study, the total urban shortage in housing was estimated at 119 lakhs at the beginning of the 4th Plan.

Statement

No meeting of the State Chief Ministers has so far been held to consider the problem of rural housing. However, the problem of rural housing figured prominently in the deliberations of the last two Conferences of State Ministers of Housing etc. held at New Delhi in January, 1970 and at Jaipur in July, 1970. The major recommendations of the two Conferences are given in Statements I and II.

No reliable data regarding the actual shortage of housing in rural and urban areas are available. Some data in this regard have been collected during the 1971 Census but it will take some time to tabulate and process the same. The Working Group on Housing for the Fourth Five Year Plan had, however, estimated that at the beginning of the Plan period (April, 1969), the shortage of housing in urban areas of the country was of the order of 119 lakh units.

The Government have introduced the following social housing schemes with a view

to ameliorating the housing conditions of the persons belonging to lower income brackets in urban areas of the country :

	Year of introduction
1. Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community.	1952
2. Low Income Group Housing Scheme.	1954
3. Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme.	1956
4. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.	1959
5. Land Acquisition and Development Scheme	1959
6. Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees.	1959
7. Jhuggi and Jhopri Removal Scheme (for Delhi).	1960

A provision of Rs. 193.27 crores has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for implementation of various Housing and Urban Development schemes in the State sector. As all these schemes fall in the State sector, the State Governments are free to determine the amounts to be utilized out of the Fourth Plan provision of Rs. 193.27 crores, for the implementation of these schemes according to their own requirements and relative priorities for various needs.

The Government have also set up the Housing and Urban Development Finance Corporation to provide loan assistance to the State Governments for the implementation of their housing and land development programmes, primarily in urban areas outside the State plan ceiling. A provision of Rs. 10 crores has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan on account of the equity capital of the Corporation.

Statement I

Important suggestions relating to rural housing made at the Conference of State

Ministers of Housing and Urban Development held at New Delhi in January, 1970 :

1. The question of providing house-sites to landless labour should be tackled vigorously ;
2. State Governments should study the scope for allotting house-sites of landless labour out of Government land at present available in and around the villages and should intimate the result of such study to the Central Government ;
3. The State Governments should consider the question of conferring homestead rights on landless labour who are in temporary occupation of land as house-sites through suitable legislation ;
4. The question of giving assistance in cash or in the form of materials to the landless labour for building a modest home by them should be examined ; and
5. The question of transferring rural housing from the State to the Central sector and providing additional funds thereunder should be examined.

Statement II

Summary of the conclusions reached at the Jaipur meeting :

- (a) Rural housing programmes, specially the provision of house-sites for the landless agricultural labour and construction of houses for them, should be taken up on a priority basis. Where no Government land is available, the required land should be acquired by the State Governments out of their own resources for providing house-site, free of cost (or at nominal cost), to landless agricultural labour.
- (b) In view of the paucity of resources and the magnitude of the problem, rural housing programmes may be undertaken on the basis of a selective approach,

instead of dispersing the meagre resources all over the State. Each State should select one district for every one crore of population, for undertaking an intensive programme of rural housing. States, etc., having a population of less than one crore may select one district each under this programme.

- (c) 75 per cent of expenditure required for the construction of houses under the above mentioned programme should be provided by the Central Government as a loan and the remaining 25 per cent should be borne by the State Government themselves. The question of the subsidy, if any, to be given for this programme may be examined later,
- (d) By means of a rapid survey of the selected districts, the State Governments should assess the availability of Government and other land and the number of house-sites required, the number of houses to be constructed, and the funds required for the purpose. The specifications to be adopted for the construction of such houses should also be determined.
- (e) Details as in (d) should be sent to the Union Department of Works, Housing and Urban Development by September, 1970, so that the matter can be further examined and appropriate steps taken urgently.
- (f) It will be necessary to mobilise additional institutional sources of finance to meet the requirements of the vast programme envisaged. This will require further study.

श्री कुलसचन्द्र शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश का जो पूर्वांचल भाग है, वहाँ गरीब ही बसते हैं, लेकिन आज तक क्या सरकार ने उन गरीबों को मकान बनाने की कोई सहायता की है? यदि की है, तो किसनी ?

R.I. K. GUJRAL : The position of rural housing has been very really concerning. According to a sample survey, conducted in 1963-64, it was estimated that 86 lakhs agricultural workers' families in rural areas are landless and the presumption is that almost all of them are also without sites for their housing. This is a huge programme and the Government are really feeling concerned about it. Some States have taken some steps. Uttar Pradesh recently, for instance, issued an ordinance for provision of housing sites to Harijans. I do not know how much work has been done in that context as yet, but the total figure in all the six or seven States where some work has been started is very very distal because the total number of sites sanctioned in these States so far are only 1922 and the problem is really very gigantic.

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पांडे : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो हमारा जनपद बस्ती है, उस में जहाँ तक हम लोग जानते हैं इस तरह का अनुदान कभी नहीं दिया गया। अनुदान देने या ऋण देने की जो योजना है, यह इतनी जटिल है कि गरीबों और मजदूरों को उस योजना के फार्म भरने में ही परेशानी हो जाती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या फार्मों को गरीबों तक पहुँचाने में सरकार कोई सहयोग देने के लिये तैयार है ?

श्री आइ० के० गुजराल : जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, मुझे उन के साथ पूरी हमदर्दी है और हम इस बात का ध्यान भी रखते हैं कि आज हमारे गावों की हालत मकानों के बारे में बहुत बुरी है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने पूछा है कि फार्म पहुँचाने का क्या बन्दोबस्त है ?

श्री आइ० के० गुजराल : जहाँ तक फार्मों का ताल्लुक है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इस काम को करना चाहती हैं, लेकिन काम इतना कम हुआ है कि यह कहना मुश्किल है कि किस-किस चीज के लिये फार्म बंट रहे होंगे।

श्री भूल चन्द डागा : क्या शहरों में मकानों की कमी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए, जिन के पास खाली जमीनें हैं, उन की जमीनें ले कर सरकार दूसरों को देगी या नहीं ? मेरा मतलब उच्च लोगों से है जिन के पास जमीनें हैं लेकिन मकान नहीं बना रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक़्त तो रूरल मसला चल रहा है।

श्री भूल चन्द डागा : इस में अर्बन भी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शहरों में जिन के पास जमीनें हैं, उनकी जमीन को एक्वायर कर के सरकार दूसरों को बाँटेगी या नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इस में पैदा नहीं होता है।

Oil Refineries in Western Region

*1070. **SHRI JADEJA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any decision on the sites selected by the Expert Committee for setting up Oil Refineries in Western Region ; and

(b) if so, the sites selected ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :

(a) A Committee of Experts was appointed in April 1969 to study the question of additional refining capacity in the country and its location. This Committee recommended the establishment of a refinery in the North-West region. IOC were asked to prepare a feasibility report for this refinery indicating therein also the advantages and disadvantages of various possible locations from the techno-economic angle. The report has been received only on 1st June, 1971 and is under examination. No decision in regard to location has yet been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI JADEJA : May I know from the hon. Minister with reference to his statement, especially the latter part of it, whether a