

ing grants to the universities in the South there is a discrimination by the University Grants Commission? Whether it is a fact that he has pleaded for setting up a separate University Grants Commission for universities in the south?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I have not come across that statement. But I do not admit that the southern universities are discriminated against. There is a large number of figures here and if you like, I can place it before the House for consideration.

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH: The hon. Minister has read out the assistance given to various universities. Bundelkhand University does not find a place here. This is a backward area and it needs support. Will the Minister kindly see that the University Grants Commission provides enough funds to the Bundelkhand University because in that area that is the only University?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: We will look into that question. The figures are not with me.

Traditional Mud Huts of India

*930. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research has been done to improve the traditional mud huts of the Indian villages; and

(b) what are the changes and measures suggested to make these houses less uncomfortable and more useful?

निर्माण और आवास तथा प्रति और पुनर्वास
मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामकिशोर): (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) (i) कच्ची दीवारों के लिए जल रोधक
उपचार की व्यवस्था करना।

(ii) घास कूँस की छत को अग्नि रोधक
बनाना।

(iii) कच्ची दीवार की निचली सतह को वर्षा से क्षतिग्रस्त होने से बचाने के लिए भूमि से लगभग दो फुट की ऊँचाई तक आर्मी ईंट की बिनाई की व्यवस्था।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: In view of the very hopeless housing condition in which the country finds itself today, vast majority of the people have practically no houses that could be called houses. I am glad that the Government has done some research in this. I knew that some research was going on for a long time. Some of the finding which are good, should be communicated to the people. What has been done to transmit these measures to the people? Whether the Planning Commission has been doing something about it? Whether the funds have been provided for it?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): For the first time, it has been proposed that from out of the funds reserved for housing, Rs. 500 crores be reserved for rural housing alone. This has happened the first time. The results have been circulated widely to the States. In UP some work has already been done under the supervision of NBO. West Bengal is also going to undertake programmes worth Rs. 2 crores under this scheme. Orissa Government also is considering the adoption of this type of houses.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Are you transmitting the measures to the people?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: I did say that the design has been widely circulated to all the State Governments for adoption and it is explained that this design has been adopted by several State Governments with some modifications.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Have you worked out the cost of these houses? Whether they are suitable from the health, safety and hygienic point of view? Where the research

is going on? Whether the research is also going on in regard to the heavy rain fall areas where mud houses do not work?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: The cost is estimated at about Rs. 1500 without the contribution of labour which is provided by the incumbent himself. The size of the plot will be 80 square metres. The accommodation is provided in a plinth area of 20 square metres consisting of one room, a covered cooking space, a platform, sanitary latrine and bathing place. There is a provision for construction of one additional room for further requirements. The cost of the house is less than Rs. 1500/- when built through self-help. The rear courtyard provides open space as well as space for cattle shed.

This is the result of the research done by the Forest Research Institute as well as the Central Building Research Institute.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : वर्तमान समय में जा सरकार की धरो की निर्माण करने की योजना है और लोगों को शहर व नगरो में योजनाबद्ध तरीके से बसाने को है, यह सब शहरो तब ही सीमित है, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में जो लोग रह रहे हैं, उनके मकान इस प्रकार के हैं कि उनमें जानवर भी नहीं रह सकते हैं। गांवों में भी नवश के अनुसार जो मकान बनाने की बात आपने अभी बताई, यह अभी लागू पर ही है, यह क्रियात्मक रूप में किसी भी गांव में नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि गांवों में भी योजनाबद्ध तरीके से मकान बनाने और उनका स्वास्थ्य को दृष्टि से रहने लायक बनाने की कोई आपकी योजना है, क्या आप कोई निवास्त्रिय फंड बनाने के लिये तैयार है जिससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में गांवों का पुनर्वास है और योजनाबद्ध तरीके से जैसे शहरों में कार्य हो रहा है, वैसे ही गांवों में हो नरे।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : मैंने यफगाम है कि आनरेबल मेम्बर की राय पर दुरस्त नहीं है। पहले ही मैंने अर्ध विद्या था कि यह पत्रवी दफा हुआ है छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 500 करोड़ रुपया खालिगन करल हाउसिंग के लिये रखा गया है। उसके अलावा जो हटका की पार्स-नाइजेशन है, जो मकान बनाने के लिये स्टेट्स को लोन देनी है, उनमें भी पहली सर्वका करल हाउसिंग रफीम को प्लॉट किया है और कामयाब हुई है और काफी अच्छी तरीके से काम हो रहा है। मेम्बर साहब के जहन में जो मीजूस

क्लस्टर है गांव का उसको रिप्लेस करने की योजना के बारे में जो बात है, ऐसा कोई इरादा नहीं है, अलबत्ता जो नये मकानों बनाये गये हैं वह सेहतमन्द, खुले और अच्छे हैं, इस बात का ध्यान रखा गया है।

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Sir, I would like to congratulate the Minister for the excellent research work done by the Central Building Research Institute, Rourkee in regard to protection from fire as well as heavy rainfall etc. All the discoveries that have been made are very good resulting in reduction of consumption of steel and cement and cost of construction. But, Sir, I would like to know from the Minister whether it is true that there is stiff resistance from the CPWD to put into practice the suggestions and to work along the new lines discovered by the scientists. They want to go along the old pattern and they are very reluctant to accept these new ideas. What is the Minister doing to break this resistance on the part of the C.P.W.D.?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: Sir, the Central P.W.D. has little to do with rural housing. The question today is about rural housing. I am not very sure, but I think this is not very right to say that there is some sort of tussle going on between the CBRI's findings and the CPWD.

SHRI ALLURI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE: I feel Mr Barua's question originally is on construction of mud-houses. This will be a good substitute specially when there is a scarcity of cement and steel in the country. That is actually the main question. I have seen the statement which the hon. Minister has given. But it contains information about the research which is already there. But my question is: Is there now any research going on which can substitute cement and steel construction? To what extent it has progressed? And in regard to this construction will there be any possibility to construct big houses also with mud? Is there any research on that?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: There are different specifications for different types of houses in the rural areas. But the question was specifically with regard to mud houses. Through this introduction, it was not a replacement of cement or anything of that sort. In fact, under the scheme, use of cement or steel is not conceived. What we have done is, we have extended the life of the mud houses from one year to three to five years.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: May I know how the findings of research are going to be transmitted to the common people? Under this scheme, the Government construction will not touch even the fringe of the problem. If the research is to be really useful, private construction should also be able to utilise it so that thousands and millions of people can take advantage of it. What is being done to propagate the findings of research and translate it into action for the benefit of the common people?

SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT: We do not say that we are going to solve the entire problem. That is not our claim. Our claim is that we have made a beginning. This has been done for the first time. As I have already submitted, I repeat that enough steps have been taken to transmit these findings to the State because Housing is essentially a subject which is in the State sector.

(Interruptions)

Nepal based Employees of C.P.W.D.

*932. **SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI:**

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that about 1500 Nepal-based employees of C.P.W.D. have been agita-

ting for unsatisfactory working/ service conditions and are on strike for the last several days;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) what are their demands;

(d) whether Government have considered their demands and if so, outcome thereof; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

निर्माण और आवास तथा प्रति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) से (ङ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है।

विवरण

भारत सरकार अपनी अनुदान सहायता में से नेपाल में मागों के निर्माण के लिए वर्ष 1960 के दशक के आरम्भिक वर्षों से वित्त व्यय कर रहा है। ये निर्माण कार्य केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग, निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय के जरिए किए जा रहे हैं। इन प्रयोजनार्थ केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग ने स्थानीय तौर पर कई कमचारी नियुक्त किए जिनमें नेपाल तथा भारत के नागरिक भी थे। ऐसे 1100 कमचारियों में से लगभग 310 कमचारी नेपाल में रहने वाले भारतीय नागरिक हैं।

2 आई.सी.एम.आई. वे प्रोवेंड, नेपाल के स्थानीय तौर पर अपनी पिछ गण स्टाफ ने आरम्भ में भारतीय दूतावास के स्टाफ के बगल में बतनमाना के लिए आन्दोलन शुरू किया लेकिन बाद में उनका यह आन्दोलन भारत में उनके स्थान स्टाफ के ऊपर लागू बतनमाना की मांग में बदल गया। उनकी मांगों पर विचार करने के बाद उनके बतनमाना 1-3-1977 में स्थापित किए गए थे। बतनमाना में संशोधन किए जाने के साथ-साथ और लाभ भी सजूर किए गए थे। लेकिन फिर भी वे लागू दंग संशोधन से संतुष्ट नहीं हुए और मांग की कि उनका स्थान भी पिछली तारीख में लागू किया जाये और अधिक लाभों की भी मांग की।

3 सम्भवत उनके ध्यान में यह तथ्य था कि मौजूदा आई. वे प्रोवेंडों का कार्य वर्ष 1982 तक पूरा हो जायेगा। इन कमचारियों ने पहले तो नवम्बर, 1974 में एक मनाहट के लिए काम रो कर दिया। उसके बाद उन्होंने अपने आन्दोलन की और मजबूत किया तथा 21 फरवरी, 1979 में काम बन्द कर दिया। उनकी मुख्य मांगें निम्नलिखित हैं —