

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I can allow another discussion if you like, but not like this. I cannot allow the House to be taken to ransom. You cannot take the House for a ride.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Just like you restrain the opposition, why don't you restrain the Treasury Bench also ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot allow. This is my ruling.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I tell you now that I can allow another discussion, but not like this.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The House cannot be taken for granted. I have to run the House. (*Interruptions*). I don't like this type of interruptions. Mr. Krishna Iyer to put the question.

(*Interruptions*)

Urban Development Bank for housing

*43. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Union Government to set up a separate Urban Development Bank with branches in all State capitals to mobilise resources from the public and financial institutions for housing and urban development projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Presumably the reference is to the National Housing Bank. The proposal to set up the Bank is yet to be finalised.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Sir, I did not follow the reply as it was not

audible. What I meant by putting this question was not merely urban bank for housing but also that Government should evolve a national urban development policy. The problems of urban area are not housing alone. There are so many problems like water supply, underground drainage, slum clearance, etc. It is the duty of the Government of India to evolve a national urban development policy. Keeping that in view will the Government set up an urban development bank ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Sir, a proposal for Urban National Housing Bank has been submitted by our Ministry to the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission and it is under consideration. So far as the question of the hon. Member is concerned, the country still needs 24.7 million units, of which 5.9 million units are needed in the urban area and 18.8 million units in rural area. With this end in view, the proposal for setting up of an Urban Housing Bank has been mooted and it is receiving consideration.

[*English*]

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Sir, the Minister has not understood me properly. You are referring only to the housing problem. What about the other problems of the urban areas ? The local bodies cannot cope up with the problems in their respective urban areas with their meagre resources particularly in major cities. It is no good giving some *ad hoc* grant for the development of these areas as was done by the hon. Prime Minister in respect of Bombay city recently. There should be some scheme so that it could cover every urban area. Moreover the Central Government is not in any way giving assistance to urban areas. Take for example my own constituency of Bangalore city. More than 25 per cent buildings there belong to the Central Government but they are not paying a single paise as tax to the municipal bodies. No assistance is coming forward. So you evolve a policy not only for Bangalore city but for the entire country, for the entire urban area to help normal urban development.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : The main question of the hon. Member is not about housing problem; it is about Housing Bank instead. But as regards the hon. Member's observation that the housing problem is very acute, the State Governments have their own schemes in this regard. If his State Government sends any scheme to us, it will be considered accordingly.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the hon. Minister give some specific details as to how many houses the proposed Housing Bank will construct, how much money will it invest in housing and how much money will be advanced to the people as loan for house-building?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : With regard to the question of the hon. Member about the Urban Housing Bank, I would say that the H.D.F.C. meets the requirements of a very limited section of the people, especially the big people. The proposed bank would cater to the needs of small people, especially, the people from the lower strata. This scheme is not meant for a particular State, but we plan to set up such banks at a national level. We shall work on it. It is still a proposal and is yet to be finalised.

[*English*]

Survey about child labour

*44 **SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) how many children per thousand are wage earners;

(b) whether the Child Labour Cell under the National Child Labour Cell under the National Child Labour Advisory Board has been asked to survey places of child labour to find out their nature of jobs, working conditions, etc.; and

(c) if so, the results of the survey ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) According to the 1981 Census, based on 5% sample data excluding Assam, the number of child workers in the age group of 0-14 per thousand children was 42.4.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Sir, Articles 24 and 39 of the Constitution have a provision in this regard. What have you stated in your Annual Report and what are you saying in reply to this question. I quote :

[*English*]

“The National Child Labour Advisory Board will advise and guide child labour boards at State level. A Child Labour Cell was set-up currently. Rs. 5 crores is recommended for the welfare and development of children under the Seventh Plan...”

“The Child Labour Cell has undertaken some surveys like in Sivakasi match industry, the labour intensive areas in Aurangabad and other places.”

You have also said in the report like this.

“A Pilot study of working children conducted in Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore stated that 12 per cent of children worked from 14 to 16 hours a day. In Sivakasi (Tamil Nadu) 40 to 45 thousand children are engaged to run the wheels of factories. They work from 11 to 13 hours a day and receive piece rate wages ranging from 50 paise to Rs. 2 per day. The incidence of child labour force is also very high in tea gardens and other plantations.”

This is your survey and the survey