

## RAJYA SABHA

Friday, the 29th November, 1985/ 8th  
Agrahayana, 1907 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the  
clock, Mr. Chairman in the Chair.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Allotment of Houses to the Central Government Employees

\*161. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE:  
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of quarters  
for the Central Government employees  
in each type which are under  
construction at present in Delhi and  
Bombay, separately in each locality;

(b) what is the number of quarters  
in each type proposed to be  
constructed during the Seventh Five  
Year Plan period year-wise in Delhi  
and Bombay separately;

(c) what is the date of priority  
covered till date in each type in Delhi  
and Bombay, separately;

(d) what is the number of Central  
Government employees on the waiting  
list at present in each type in  
Delhi and Bombay separately; and

(e) what was the date of priority  
in each type in Delhi and Bombay at  
the end of the years 1982, 1983 and  
1984?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR): (a) to (e) The information  
is given in Statements I to V.

#### Statement—I

*Number of questions (Locality-wise) for Central Government Employees in each type  
which are under construction at present in Delhi and Bombay*

Sl. No.	Locality	Type of accommodation					Spl. type flats	Family apart- ments Hostel	Total
		A	B	C	D	E			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>DELHI</b>									
1	M.B. Road (Phase II)	..	12	168	..	..	..	..	180
2	M.B. Road (Hudco & NBCC)	275	550	550	..	..	..	..	1375
3	M.B. Road	..	7	256	..	..	..	..	263
4	Aram Bagh	112	468	369	..	..	..	..	949
5	Vasant Vihar	..	..	615	..	..	..	..	615
6	R.K. Puram	..	..	..	128	..	..	..	128
7	S.P. Marg	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	42
8	Tilak Marg	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	30
9	Pandara Park	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	30
10	B.K.S. Marg	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	Timarpur . . .	..	..	60	..	..	..	..	60
12	D.I.Z. Area . . .	..	90	425	..	..	..	..	515
13	Lodi Road Complex . . .	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	45
14	Panchkuin Road . . .	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
15	Minto Road . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	184
Total . . .		417	1127	2488	128	102	28	184	4474

**BOMBAY**

1.	Kane Nagar . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	40
2.	Shaikh Mistry . . .	90	210	60	..	..	..	..	360
Total . . .		90	210	60	..	..	..	40	400

**Statement—II**

*Number of quarters (Year-wise) in each type proposed to be constructed during Seventh Five Year Plan in Delhi and Bombay*

Seventh Five Year Plan Proposed Programme							Remarks
Type of Accommodation	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>DELHI</b>							
A . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	*Layout plan of the areas where quarters of various types are to be constructed has not been finalised at present. The number of quarters indicated is tentative.
B . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	
C . . .	..	..	30	..	..	30	
D . . .	..	..	120	..	..	120	
E . . .	..	..	21	42	62	125	
Hostels . . .	..	..	..	105	44 1800*	149 1800*	
TOTAL Delhi			171	147	1906	2224	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>BOMBAY</b>							
A	.	.	..	..	310	310	
B	.	.	..	80	720	800	
C	.	.	..	..	640	640	
D	.	.	..	..	252	252	
E	.	.	..	60	112	172	
Hostels	.	.	..	..	60	60	
Total Bombay			80	60	2094	2234	

**Statement—III**

Type of Accommodation	Date of priority covered till date in each type	
	Delhi	Bombay
A	2-4-1965	1-2-1960
B	22-6-1956	24-6-1958
C	31-10-1960	11-11-1957
D	30-8-1955	24-9-1961
E	31-12-1970	31-3-1983
E. I	1-1-1974	31-7-1978

NOTE : In case of E. II and E. III, allotments are mainly based on the criteria of waiting list and date of priority.

**Statement-IV**

Type of Accommodation	Number of Central Govt. Employees on the waiting list at present	
	Delhi@	Bombay*
1	2	3
A	3892	1005
B	19690	2175
C	12530	4660

1	2	3
D	3026	247
E	2192	54
E. I	25	32

@ 1. On the basis applications called upto 1970.

2. Allotment in E. II and E. III are mainly based on the criteria of date of priority and waiting list.

\* 1. Application for allotment of type A, B & C quarters represents applications received on restricted basis.

#### Statement-V

Type of Accommodation	Date of Priority in each Type at the end of					
	1982		1983		1984	
	Delhi	Bombay	Delhi	Bombay	Delhi	Bombay
A	13-10-1962	22-5-1961	20-10-1965	24-3-1959	10-8-1966	29-10-1963
B	4-11-1947	11-9-1961	15-6-1960	14-10-1964	9-2-1962	11-11-1965
C	3-5-1956	10-3-1961	31-8-1962	18-3-1958	24-6-1964	1-2-1966
D	6-7-1955	30-8-1960	2-11-1959	18-10-1954	8-2-1962	15-9-1981
E	1-1-1973	11-7-1977	1-1-1973	1-6-1980	1-1-1973	1-9-1981
E. I	1-1-1973	1-7-1975	1-1-1973	8-1-1977	4-4-1973	1-6-1979

NOTE: Allotment in E. II and E. III are mainly based on the criteria of date of priority and waiting list.

MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, ours is a Welfare State and it is the responsibility of the Government to give accommodation to its employees as they cannot afford heavy rents. May I know from the Minister whether he is aware that there are Government employees who have put in 20 to 25 years of service and who have not been given any accommodation? If so, has the Government any time-bound programme to provide accommodation to Government employees within a period of ten years?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR: Sir, I do agree with the hon. lady Member

that ours is a welfare State and I also agree that we have not been able to provide houses to our large number of employees. All efforts are being made, but still due to financial constraints I cannot give the exact date by which every employee who is working here will get housing accommodation.

MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: I would like to put the second supplementary. I know the difficulties of the Government which include financial resources also. May I know whether he is approaching the finan-

cial institutions, including banks, to finance housing projects for the Central Government employees in metropolitan cities and, if so, whether any efforts have been made and the results achieved from those efforts?

**SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR:** There are so many schemes for construction of houses. Financial institutions like HUDCO, LIC and GIC do provide financial assistance. It is under the consideration of the Government to have a national housing scheme for whole of India. The scheme is still under consideration and it has not come up as yet in existence. The Government is, however, aware of the situation and it is thinking in terms of having a national housing scheme for all these things. The suggestions made are good but the Government sometimes finds it difficult to accede to all the suggestions. The suggestion is that all these banks, LIC, GIC, etc., they should be approached for construction of houses in this sector. You may be aware that HUDCO also encourages construction of quarters for the accommodation of its employees, but still they have got their own limited resources. All these suggestions are good and we will see that an immediate national housing scheme is provided for whole of the country.

**MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE :** Is there any time-bound programme? You have not replied to that.

**SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR:** In regard to the time-bound programme the main difficulty is about the finance. The moment we are in a position, after having discussions with all these banks etc. to see how far we will be able to go ahead, then this scheme will come into existence.

**SHRI K. MOHANAN:** Sir, not up to our satisfaction at least for the name sake there is an accommodation facility for the Central Government employees in various metropolitan cities. Private managements are also

providing accommodation facilities to their employees to a certain extent at their own expense with the help of various financial institutions. But there is another category of employees—those who are working under semi-governmental organisations, such, as corporations, boards etc. They are neither in the sky nor on the earth. They are like *Trishanku*. They are neither Central Government employees nor private sector employees. For example, when I raised the question of accommodation for the coffee the management of the Coffee Board employees in Madras city with management authorities in various metropolitan cities are prepared to give them land to construct houses at their own expense for their employees, they are prepared to do so, but they are again and again approaching the authorities for getting land at normal rates and not free of cost, but to no avail. Will the Government take into consideration the plight of this type of employees who are neither in the private sector nor in the Government sector?

**SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR:** You are talking about Delhi.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Generally.

**SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR:** All over India this is a State subject.

**SHRI K. MOHANAN:** At least about Delhi you can say something.

**SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR:** We can at the most request the State Government to provide land for construction of such houses as you have just now mentioned. It is also for the State Government to come into the picture. But we find in the larger cities there is paucity of land—e.g. in Bombay, Calcutta, etc. where the population has grown so fast. But other cities if the State Government comes forward, certainly we will look into it.

**SHRI K. MOHANAN:** About Delhi.

**SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR:** All these things are being considered in the National Capital Region Plan. For

example I could quote one thing. One day I tried to find out how many public undertakings and private undertakings are there and how many workes are there. It was not the actual figure, but the figure came to about 4 lakh. Now if there is one employee, his wife and one servant I am not talking of children—then if you take three multiplied by 4 lakh it becomes 12 lakh. So 12 lakh of them are living here. I am just giving you one example. I think it will be clear to all the Members of this House. Take for example ONGC. In Delhi they are not drilling for oil, but their office is here. Similarly, there are so many other Central sector organisations...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are responsible for this.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR: Yes, Sir. And now we are thinking of asking them to go to other cities like Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Nagpur so that congestion in Delhi is reduced. All these things are being considered and in future we are also particular not to allow such undertakings to come here and settle in Delhi. All these things are under consideration. I completely share the views of the hon. Members and I will bring this fact before the Cabinet, before the Prime Minister, to see that congestion does not take place in Delhi.

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: What about shifting offices from here?

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the reply given in part (b). Sir, it is proposed that 2,224 houses will be built during the Seventh Plan and 2234 in Bombay. But it is seen that barring 9 per cent in the case of Delhi and 6 per cent in the case of Bombay all are to be constructed in the last year of the Seventh Five Year Plan. For the first four years, only 6 per cent in the case of Bombay and 9 per cent in the case of Delhi will be constructed. I would like to know

from the hon. Minister whether if these are to be constructed in the last year only, the price will not go up and you will not reduce the number of tenements, because the funds available will be the same but the cost will be higher. So I would like to know whether it can be phased out so that the houses can be built in phases, in 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89. Otherwise, you will not be able to provide any houses to the Central Government employees and that is why I would suggest that this should be done in phases over the entire period of the Seventh Five-Year Plan.

The second question which I would like to ask is, in Maharashtra, a revolving fund has been set up for the purpose of giving loans to the Government employees to build their houses. This scheme has been in vogue since 1976. Every two years, two crores was to be given. In this way, Rs. 10 crores would be accumulated in the Fund over a period of five years. The loan will be secured in the sense that it will be deducted in instalments from the salary of the employees. I would like to know whether the Central Government will formulate such a scheme in respect of its employees so that the employees will be able to get loans from the Government for the purpose of construction of houses.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Two minutes over. Mr. Minister, you have to answer.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: This is a straight question I have asked.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR: Sir, the first part of the hon. Member's question is, the houses should be built in phases, in 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89. But Sir, the problem is the lay-out plans for the areas where the quarters of various types have to be constructed have not been finalised at present. The number

of quarters indicated is tentative. If these lay-out plans are finalised, these lay-out plans are finalised. I will be constructed in Bombay and also in Delhi. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Desai, I will clarify it for you. Mr. Minister, you have not answered that part of the question of the hon. Member, wherein, he wanted to know, if you are not able to build any houses in 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, in the first three years, how would you be able to build the rest of the houses in the remaining two years. What is the provision you have made?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR: This is the answer that I have given. As I said, the lay-out plans have not been finalised, but they are being finalised. It does not mean that no houses will be built. In 1986-87, 1987-88, some quarters will be built. It is not that in these years, no quarters will be built.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your statement says 'Nil'.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR: In the remarks column, it has been mentioned that the lay-out plans have not been finalised.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right Mr. Prashant.

श्री धर्मचन्द प्रशांत : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या ऐसे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाइज दिल्ली में हैं जिनके पास अपने घर हैं और उनको गवर्नमेंट क्वार्टर मिले हुए हैं क्या यह भी सही है कि उनमें से कुछ ऐसे हैं जो अपने मकान में रहते हैं उन्होंने अपने क्वार्टर किराये पर दिये हुए हैं और जो गवर्नमेंट क्वार्टर में रहते हैं उन्होंने अपने मकान किराये पर दिये हुए हैं ? दूसरे यह कि बहुत से ऐसे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाइज हैं जो 10-10 साल से पड़े हुए हैं और उनके पास कोई मकान या क्वार्टर नहीं है और उनको प्राइवेट मकान लेकर 800 रुपये महीना किराया देना पड़ रहा है अपनी तनख्वाह में से ? इसका क्या आप कोई फैसला कर सकते हैं ?

श्री अब्दुल गफूर : यह मुझे मालूम है कि कुछ हमारे एम्पलाइज ऐसे हैं जिनके यहाँ अपने मकान हैं और वे गवर्नमेंट क्वार्टर में रहते हैं। यह बहुत दिनों से मंदिर चल रहा था लेकिन केबिनेट का डिसिजन हुआ। ऐसे लोग जिनके मकान हैं वे गवर्नमेंट क्वार्टर में रहते हैं उनसे ज्यादा किराया लिया जाता है। ऐसा भी होता है, उम को हम को ह्यूमन कंसिडरेशन से देखना चाहिए, देखते हैं लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि जितने एम्पलाइज हैं सब के सब बहुत धनी हैं। कुछ लोग लान लेकर अपना मकान बनाते हैं, मकान बताने हैं तो फिर उनका ट्रांसफर हो जाता है तो ऐसे मकान को वे किराये पर दे देते हैं और उनको तनख्वाह से गवर्नमेंट ने जो लोन दिया है, वह काटती है। वह अगर इनसिस्ट करते हैं कि मेरा मकान किराये पर है और हम को गवर्नमेंट अपना कोई मकान दे तो गवर्नमेंट जब मकान देती है तो उस चीज को देखती है कि जिनका मकान दिल्ली में नहीं है, अगर एक ही टाइप के दो एम्पलाइज हैं, उनका जो किराया है वह अगर 500 रुपये किराया देते हैं तो जिनका मकान है उनको 700 रुपये किराया देना पड़ता है। यह हमने इसमें रख दिया है, उसका डिफरेंस कोई ऐसी चीज नहीं है। यह जनरल ह्यूमन कंसिडरेशन है। कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है कि वे कोई पाप कर रहे हैं।

श्री अच्छे लाल बाल्मीकि : मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों को जो कालोनी निर्माणाधीन है उसमें कितने प्रतिशत जन जाति, अनुसूचित जाति के लिए आरक्षित है।

श्री अब्दुल गफूर : इसमें भी दिया गया है कि शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स का कितना है।

The categories are: the general pool, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the ladies pool, (married), the ladies pool (single) and the tenure pool.

कुमारी सरोज खापडे : लेडीज के लिए ... (व्यवधान)

श्री अब्दुल गफूर : एक रोज मेरे आफिस में चले आइये (व्यवधान) एक रोज आफिस में चले आइए और देखिदे कि कितनी लडीज आती हैं एप्लीकेशन लेकर (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please reply to Mr. Balmiki's question, how much has been allotted to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Why do you reply to Miss Khaparde?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR: This figure is not available at this time before me. But in the categories this thing has been mentioned, and they are also being looked after.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please send a reply to the hon. Member.

\*162. [The questioners (Shri Kailash Pati Mishra and Shri Shanker Singh Vaghela) were absent. For answer, vide col. 39 infra.]

#### Harmful Pesticides

@\*163. SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA:†

SHRI RAM NARESH KUSHAWAHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the continuous wide use of highly toxic pesticides in the country known to cause cancer in human beings despite the fact that their use has been banned in the United States and other countries; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for their continuous use in the country

@Previously Starred Question 103, transferred from the 25th November, 1985.

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Satya Prakash Malaviya.

and what steps have been taken by Government to ban the use of such harmful pesticides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

1. The Government have seen certain reports alleging that some of the insecticides in use cause cancer in experimental animals. However, epidemiological studies have not indicated any direct association between the occurrence of cancer in human beings and the use of pesticides.

2. According to the available information, the USA has banned only BHC, Sodium Cyanide and Dieldrin, which are being used in India. Out of these, Dieldrin is approved only for use by the Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India in the Scheduled Desert Areas for the control of locust and Sodium Cyanide has the limited purpose of fumigation of cotton bales as and when imported. Thus, out of the three pesticides banned in USA, only one, namely, BHC has unrestricted use in the country.

3. Major reasons for such a decision to ban any pesticide besides toxicological, are availability of safer bio-degradable but costlier substitutes; non-acceptability due to climatic reasons peculiar to a particular country, local studies about residues in animals and environment, development of insecticide resistance to insects, ecological considerations, etc. Since these factors vary from country to country, there can not be uniform norms applicable to all the countries. In India, only those pesticides are allowed to be used which are registered by the Registration Committee after taking into conside-