

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE : Better if you allow me to sit down. It is a very wide subject and perhaps I cannot do justice to the subject. Better if I finish it right now because otherwise it will take a long time. Only one or two minutes more I will take. I would like to make only two observations.

Take-over of wholesale trade or nationalisation of jute, textiles and sugar are very wide-ranging subjects and with all the humility at my command I would submit for the consideration of hon. Members that simply to think that if some industry is nationalised all the problems will be solved would not be correct. I do not think it is such a simple solution.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI : What about sugar industry ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE : Even for the sugar industry, there are many administrative, financial, organisational and other problems.

SHRI KALP NATH, RAI, Promises ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE : Government has a responsibility to see that while fulfilling promises it does not cause any harm to the economy as a whole. So we have to consider these problems very carefully and after considering, after weighing all the pros and cons Government has to come to a conclusion. I think this point has been replied on a number of occasions by Mr. Shah Nawaz Khan and others. Therefore, I would like to make a broad submission that as far as my Ministry is concerned, I appreciate the sympathy and support of the hon. Members, and hon. Members should be happy that with the co-operation of the Indian farmers who are a very hard-working community—who labour day in and day out—the results that we are getting are very encouraging. With the co-operation and interest of hon. Members we shall continue to make progress and further advances in the field of agriculture so that this country becomes a first-rate power in times to come.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI LOKA-NATH MISRA) : Now that it is one minute past five, we can go over to the next item Mr. Bhupesh Gupta.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri V. B. Raju) in the Chair.]

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION ON POINTS ARISING OUT OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO. 35 GIVEN ON 11TH AUGUST, 1976 REGARDING REDEVELOPMENT OF CHAWRI BAZAR AREA IN DELHI

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal) : Sir, I rise to raise a discussion

on the resettlement and redevelopment of the Chawri Bazar area not exactly with the same feeling with which I visited that area immediately after the so called scheme was announced by the Delhi Municipal Corporation on May 27th this year because, since then—between that time and now—things have somewhat seemed to have improved in the thinking of the authorities concerned. Nevertheless, the issue is one which calls for consideration by Parliament.

Sir, we are discussing the redevelopment not of any area but of Shahjahanabad, the historic symbol in this Great City of our past heritage—our heritage, our way of life and the traditions of our freedom struggle. I think I would be well-advised to begin the discussion by referring to the House what Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said in her message to the UN Conference on Human Settlement held in Vancouver, Canada :

“Cities are losing their personalities. A closed-in atmosphere of high-rise buildings causes complex social and psychological problems. We must preserve what we inherit from the past and prolong the life of what we build...”

Coming to Shahjahanabad City, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi sent a message once to a seminar on the redevelopment of the Shahjahanabad area last year. In that message she said :—

“Shahjahanabad is a unique mixture of beauty and squalor... Yet the Walled City remains the repository of much that is fine in the artistic and social life of our people.”

The seminar then adopted a recommendation in which it was said : “The problems of redevelopment of Shahjahanabad should be seen from human and sociological perspective... and ... that in the overall approach to redevelopment of the City putting it down would be wrong.” Now, Sir I also speak in the same spirit. The Prime Minister's excellent words in this matter provide us the guidelines for our approach to the redevelopment of the historic city of Shahjahanabad and Chawri Bazar in particular. So, I am for retaining the cultural heritage and, at the same time, adding to the majesty that has been bequeathed to us from the bygone days. What is important for us is to find ways and means of blending the bright perspective of future with the excellence of our great culture of the past.

Now about the area. This is an area which recalls to mind the historic contribution. This is an area where Hindus and Muslims have lived in refreshingly fine Hindu-Muslim brotherhood in the days of

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our freedom struggle. From this Sahajahanabad city, we got Shri Deshbandhu Gupta, Shri Asaf Ali and Shri Raghunandan Saran and many other patriots who gave pride to our city and who are all remembered by us.

Life in the city has always been secular, despite attempts of the British and despite also the propaganda of Jamat-e-Islami. It has, therefore, a triumphant message to the forces of disruption and communalism underlying the message of brotherhood between Hindus and Muslims, the message of unity, into the future. The old city of Shahjahanabad and Chawri Bazar have become, and remain, the political nerve-centre of the entire Union Territory of Delhi. Therefore, it should receive our special attention. Population of this area is mostly not rich, as some people say. Some people are undoubtedly rich in this area, but an overwhelming majority of the people are poor. There are 2140 families which account for perhaps near 20,000 inhabitants. Most of them are poor. They deserve human sympathy and care by all of us in Parliament. There are shops and offices. There are 1357 properties, most of which are, of course, in the hands of those belonging to the poorer sections of the people. There are 1126 shops, there are 126 offices, 228 godowns, 13 temples, 3 mosques and 10 schools; 5 hotels are also there, apart from many other smaller ones that exist. This is the data collected from the Delhi Municipal Corporation. Sir, as regards the buildings, an overwhelming majority of them are very good buildings. They are not dilapidated buildings. Many of them are good buildings, some even better than the modern buildings that are coming up. In these buildings live artisans, employees and situated in these buildings are shops, offices, commercial establishments, service industries, all of which are intimately connected with the life of the teeming sections of our people—Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Rajputs and others. Now we must remember the human side of Chawri Bazar area against the background of the historical aspect to which I had made a reference. There are three types of buildings in that area. Firstly there are the good pucca buildings some of which are certainly better than some of the modern buildings; secondly, there are the *katras* which are certainly black spots and thirdly, there are the dilapidated structures also. As far as the *katras* and the dilapidated structures are concerned, these are mostly evacuee properties and I believe that they belong to the Government. They were transferred first to the Slum Clearance Department of the Municipal Corporation and now they are under the DDA. Once Jawaharlal Nehru visited this area and gave a directive that the *katras* should be taken

over, demolished and developed as houses for the people living in them or that people from the adjoining areas should be brought there. That directive was never implemented by the Delhi Development Authority. His guidance was that its classical character must be preserved. That also had not been done by the Municipal Corporation. More than seven hundred acres had been given by the Government of India to the Slum Clearance Department during the last 15 or 16 years. Not one *katra*, to our shame, has been taken over and improved or redeveloped by the municipal and the local authorities. There are large scale godowns of the wholesale dealers; there is also noxious trade and industry causing damage and injury to health, and insanitary conditions are certainly there, which facts we must keep in mind. These have not been removed in the three decades. Who is responsible for it, we should like to know.

Sir, let me now straightway come to the scheme. The scheme of the Municipal Corporation was announced on May 27 this year by the Commissioner, Mr. Tamta. The scheme envisaged bulldozing and demolition of all that exists in that area. The scheme smacks of vandalism. It was then thought that after the complete demolition and razing of the structures to the ground throwing thousands of people on the streets, there should come up multi-storied blocks of commercial buildings to proclaim to the world how bright things are, while our common people suffer and cultural heritage goes down in the debris of destruction—whether by means of bulldozing or other means, it is not for me to say. This was a brain wave on the part of the Municipal Commissioner. The scheme ignored the Master Plan, it did not conform to the Delhi Development Act of 1958 or to the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act of 1957. Sir, in preparing the scheme, the Urban Arts Commission was not consulted. The financial implications were not worked out. Rehousing of the persons who would be displaced as a result of the destruction was not even thought of. All the provisions of the Master Plan were flouted. Even the opinions of the experts and of the Slum Clearance Department of the DDA were ignored. The Corporation also, if I may say so, acted without jurisdiction in this matter. It had no *locus standi* or statutory authority to undertake or announce any such proposal.

Sir, that created a widespread panic among the people. Everybody felt that before them was destruction. Everybody was frightened by the approaching bulldozer, the destruction of their heritage, the destruction of their cultural life, the disruption of their economy and their removal to unknown areas, with uncertainty of their life which seemed bleak. Naturally the people were panic-stricken and were full of apprehension. All over there was a climate

of despair and so on. In that situation, Sir, I went. After the objections had been filed—I am told more than 1,000 objections had been filed—the Municipal Commissioner has, I believe, announced that this scheme, or whatever you call it, has been transferred to the Slum Clearance Department of the Delhi Development Authority. I think it has been a wise step and I welcome that decision.

Sir, in this connection, permit me also to mention one or two things that have been done during last week, and I say this because the Minister deserves a word of appreciation. The earlier demolitions that were carried on by the police have been given up, it seems. I am very happy. I hope this will not be resumed again. Khatikā bustī was removed without the police help, but with the co-operation of the people and local social workers. I congratulate the local people as well as the social workers. Nornal bustī was removed and the people were removed to transit camps and now, Sir, they are being brought back to the same site, to newly constructed quarters. That is how it should be. Remove them to transit camps temporarily, reconstruct quarters and bring them back to the life which belonged to them, not to a bad one but a better one. That should be the approach. If the Minister is taking this approach, I am fully in support of him. I hope this broadly correct approach will be pursued. Sir, what I would like to say is— and this will be the last part of my discussion—that I do not want to go into any acrimonious debate. I am told the scheme has become a proposal. I think you better forget that scheme. Let the scheme not be remembered at all. Let us do it through mutual consultations as to how this area should be developed. We can then decide in a better way. Now the Delhi Development Authority is in the picture. I hope they will set about the task in the spirit in which Mrs. Indira Gandhi spoke to the Seminar and to the Vancouver Habitat Conference.

Sir, my first suggestion is that slums, katras and bustis should be removed with the co-operation of the people, not by high-handed methods. People should be shifted to nearby transit camps and then they should be brought back and rehoused at the earliest in the new buildings constructed on the old sites from where they were removed. That is very important. We can do that. They are doing it now, as I said, in the case of Nornal bustī. All godowns, storage premises, noxious trade, etc., must be removed. There can be no question of compromise on that. But the use of the premises thus vacated should be frozen. These should be utilised for housing community services. Even in the case of Turkman Gate, the area that has been vacated should be restored to the people who had

been removed from there. New constructions should come up and the people who had been shifted from there should be brought back and put in the new constructions. In no case should this Turkman Gate area be given to private parties, the Corporation or other bodies for the construction of multi-storeyed buildings or for auctioning. That is what I would suggest. I hear that there are some proposals to give the vacated area of Turkman Gate to these people. Everything should be done according to the Master Plan.

Road widening should also be undertaken to the extent laid down by the Master Plan. (*Time-bell rings.*) I am finishing. These are important constructive general suggestions. I hope you will give me just one or two minutes. Sir, we are in Parliament and it is our task to look after specially the development of Delhi. They have not only given this city to us, but they have made it the embodiment of India's culture and heritage. We are a kind of trustee for not only the preservation of what we have got from our forefathers and fathers, but we should develop something ourselves in order to bring modern life there. It is possible and it is being done in other countries. This can never be done without having a proper human and socio-economic outlook and above all without having the finest human sympathies for the poor sections of the people, especially the city poor. We are a proud and powerful nation, morally at least, not because we have got multistoreyed buildings kissing the skies. We are proud of something else. We are proud because in Delhi we have our historical monuments which are symbols of our great culture. We are proud of our civilisation. We are proud of our Taj Mahal and many forts and many other things. This Shahjahanabad city is at the background of our civilisation and therefore it must be preserved at all costs. Nobody has any right to destroy anything of its majesty that speaks of our culture and which reminds us of our precious heritage. Nobody has that right. If something is wrong there, correct it; improve it; rectify it. Let the katras be removed or rectified. Let something better come up there. We can do that. Let the rakshas and other things go from that area. I agree. This should be our approach and therefore step should be taken in this direction. We are all in favour of the re-development of Delhi. But then we must ask: Who is responsible for ignoring the Master Plan for not implementing it which we in Parliament endorsed in 1961? Why during these 16 years the whole thing was left passed? Monies were spent in a wrong way and the Master Plan was put in the cold storage. Somebody should explain why it was not implemented. The failures and follies of those in authority should not be rewarded by t

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kind of Plan which was announced in May and which ignores almost everything that we stood for. It ignores the Master Plan. It ignores the Parliament. It ignores the measures that we passed. I must say that I have been in touch with the hon. Minister. I have brought everything to his notice because having gone to that area myself, I could do that. I must say to his credit that he immediately replied to my letters saying that everything was being looked into and remedial measures not only in this area but also in the resettlement colonies would be taken. That is a constructive approach. And I welcome that. I am not accustomed to saying unnecessary good things about the Ministers. Our Ministers have always that kind of people to praise them, whether they deserve it or not. I do not belong to that category of people. But it must be stated that as far as Shri Bhagat is concerned, he has taken our representation quite seriously and he can count on the cooperation of the people.

Now, Sir, before I sit down, let us from this forum give an assurance to those people who live in the great walled city of Shahjahanabad that we understand their emotions, that we understand their difficulties, that we cherish their culture, that we would like them to preserve their heritage and we will help them in that way in bettering their life within the framework of what deserves to be preserved. No body will throw them out of their houses or destroy their construction and remove them to uncertain areas. We must give them an assurance for a better life, more beautiful life. That should be the assurance. If through King Shahjahan we have got many things, through our own effort let us try and see what modern science and technology can bring to the heritage of the old civilisation and thus make them look sublimer, make the life of the people there better and also uphold and cherish the majesty and glory of the past. That would have been a rewarding contribution on the part of Parliament.

Therefore, I appeal to the Government... (*Time Bell rings*).... I appeal to the Minister and I appeal to everybody that let us go out in all sympathy to the men and women, the working people, of the city of Shahjahanabad and tell them in words of assurance that they shall live there not a sordid life but they shall live there a more honourable life. It will be better and more beautiful. Whatever is good shall be preserved. Whatever their culture shall be maintained. Its structures, buildings, schools and other things are witness to the past. They carry a message of many ages coming from the walled city. This shall be cherished as anything precious could be cherished. With this assurance, I think we should conclude the debate.

Sir, I have not spoken here in a debating spirit. Here is a matter over which constructive co-operation of all men and women of goodwill belonging to various political parties and social organisations is undoubtedly called for. Here is an issue over which we must seek the co-operation of those men who want to make their area better, who want to improve their homes, who want to give an assurance that they shall remain over there as proud citizens proud not only because of their past but proud also because through the past they shall bring the blessings of modern civilization.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU): The Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): Sir, we are all—at least, I am—a very warm admirer of sincerity of purpose, the great ability and the force of oration of my very senior friend, Shri Bhupesh Gupta. With the utmost respect and humility, I might say that so far as the Government is concerned, it values the culture and heritage of Delhi immensely. The Government knows very well the historic part played by Delhi in the freedom struggle, in our old city known as Shahjahanabad. We have all very great respect and reverence for all the leaders and people of Delhi who participated in the struggle. The Government has no intention whatsoever of in any way harming the culture and heritage of this old city, Shahjahanabad. As a matter of fact, the Government has always scrupulously taken pains to maintain the old culture and heritage of this old city. And I can say it absolutely firmly that we have no intention of destroying or weakening Delhi's culture or heritage. But I hope he would agree with me, as he himself has said, that insanitation is no part of our culture, insanitation decay and congestion is no part of our heritage. As he himself stated, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had suggested that certain katras should be taken over and improved and certain things should be done.

As far as the scheme is concerned, as I have already every respectfully submitted before this House, there were proposals framed by the Municipal Corporation, for which they were quite competent under the Municipal Corporation Act which was framed by Parliament. They framed proposals and the proposals have been given over by them to the Delhi Development Authority. And I might repeat that what is required under the various laws, rules and regulations, etc., will certainly be considered by the D.D.A.

I might also say that the human aspect is more important than even the rules and

regulations. And the Government is very much alive to the human aspect of it. In fact, in framing all schemes and executing them, the Government, to the best of its capacity, has kept the human aspect before it. The Government has no intention to cause any unnecessary inconvenience and hardship to any section of the people, much less the poorer sections of the people.

The Government is very much aware that a large number of poor people and artisans, Hindus and Muslims live there. The Government is very much aware of the secular character of this old city of Shahjahanabad. All that is before the Government and will continue to be before the Government. Shri Bhupesh Gupta said that we must have constructive co-operation. That is the Government's approach. That is what we have always welcome and we will continue to welcome. He sent me certain suggestions. He gave certain suggestions here. A number of other Members of Parliament belonging to our own party and residents of that area also gave certain suggestions. Those suggestions will surely be considered in all seriousness by the D.D.A. I cannot speak very clearly on this point. I would like to submit one thing for his consideration and for the consideration of this House. I am not making any comments on these particular proposals. I do not know what shape they will ultimately take. There is a procedure which will have to be gone into. So far as noxious industries and godowns etc. are concerned, he himself has demanded their removal. Of course, the proposal is to remove them and they will also be provided with some alternative accommodation.

I would like to pose a question which we must consider in all seriousness. Before I do that, I would like to say that it is not that the Master Plan has not been implemented or has been fully violated in Delhi. With all humility, I would say that probably Delhi is one city in the whole country where the Master Plan has been greatly implemented. I won't say that everything is heaven here or everything is absolutely O.K. By and large, I think, most vigorous efforts have been made for implementing the Master Plan in Delhi. Delhi was not as it is today ten years ago or five years ago or three years ago or even a year ago. Delhi's outlook has very much improved and the Government has done its best to implement the provisions of the Master Plan. Certainly, the Government wants to implement the provisions of the Master Plan. It is not that the Master Plan has not been implemented or the Master Plan has been thrown to winds. The Government's anxiety is to implement the Master Plan. Wherever the Government thinks it necessary, the Master Plan can be changed also. But that will be done under the

law and taking into consideration the human necessity. In this House, many hon. Members have suggested on many occasions that the Master Plan should be changed on human considerations. The Master Plan is not more important than the human beings. I am not saying one way or the other. I am speaking generally. The Government is keen to implement the provisions of the Master Plan. He himself said that not much has been done to improve this old city of Shahjahanabad. One scheme was taken up which, I think, he has mentioned and the Government got some appreciation. The whole question before us would be as to what should be done about this old city of Shahjahanabad where the highest density of population is there and where a number of problems of confection traffic, transportation, insanitation, lack of ground or land for providing better facilities, etc. are there. Should it be allowed to continue as it is, as we have been doing for a long time or should we try to improve it? If we have to improve it, we have to keep all the considerations, the human consideration, consideration of rules and regulations etc. before us. All these things have to be there. Surely, the jurisdiction of the Urban Arts Commission that it has under the law, will be fully respected. There is no question of disregarding any authority under the law or the jurisdiction of the Urban Arts Commission. I would say that we have to improve things. It is also not true that slums in Delhi have not been removed. I would agree with him that the attention that *katras* required has not been given. There were a large number of slums in Delhi, apart from *katras*. My hon. friend knows it that about a lakh and a half of people living in slums—I am not talking about *Jhuggi Jhonpri*—were removed. Construction of tenements was done and they were shifted to these tenements. Some tenements are also under construction. I would not say that the problem of slums has been eliminated in Delhi. I would say that the problem of slums has, to a large extent, been contained in Delhi. By shifting all *Jhuggi Jhonpris* to the resettlement colonies, I think Delhi has achieved something of which all of us can be proud. It was done with all the limitations, difficulties here and there grievances here and there and certain lapses here and there. There could be certain things still existing and the Government will surely give due consideration to it. But Delhi to my mind has achieved something of which all of us can be very rightly and with justification be proud of. And in a short time, we have achieved something which for a long time could not be achieved elsewhere in the world. I end, Sir, by repeating that the Government will keep all these human considerations before it. And all the representations that we have received have been

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passed on to the D.D.A. with instructions that they should be given consideration. So far as these are concerned, these were proposals which will be examined duly and proper decisions taken.

Shri Bhupesh Gupta mentioned about the Prime Minister previously. Well, if any direction in policy is given by the Prime Minister, the Government is bound to obey it. Certainly, if any directions of policy are there by the Prime Minister, the Government will obey them. There is no question of not obeying them. Therefore, I would submit, let us not be excited about it.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : The Prime Minister gave a general direction. It is the duty of the authorities to translate that into action.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I can assure the hon. Member that the Government will not go against any intention of the Prime Minister. The question does not arise. And one thing more I would say. Well, let us not get excited. If the people felt a little panicky, let us not make them more panicky. So, I would very respectfully say that we dispassionately consider the whole issue. It should be considered on pure merits.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU) : Now a short intervention by Shri Khurshed Alam Khan.

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN (Delhi) : Sir, I will just put one or two questions. But before I do that, I would like to mention a few names. Hon. Shri Bhupesh Gupta mentioned a few names of the residents of this place, the ancient city, to which list, I would like to add a few more names.

वे नाम हैं—जनाव हकीम अजमल खां, डा० अन्सारी, मौलाना अहमद सईद, मौलाना हिफ्जुर्रहमान और लाला शाम नाथ। ये वे नाम हैं जिन्होंने इनसान की खिदमत और वतन की मोहब्बत में एक तारीख बनाई है—ऐसी तारीख छोड़ी है जिसको आने वाली नसलें हमेशा याद करेंगी। मैं फिर एक बार यह अर्ज करूंगा—और मैं इस वक़्त कोई तकरीर नहीं करना चाहता—सिर्फ मेरे दो सवाल हैं और वह यह कि—

Sir, I would like to know whether it is not a fact that large-scale redevelopment of this area will completely destroy the special

character of the area which itself is a part of our composite culture so dear to us all in Delhi; whether it is also not a fact that the modern multi-storey structures around Jama Masjid will create a concrete jungle and thus overshadow this historical building which is the most precious heritage of us all; and whether it is also not a fact that the widening of the Urdu Bazar road will cause destruction to the property of the Wakf Board and Wakf Board is already bankrupt and, therefore, they will lose further sources of income. Sir, I would also like to add that in Frankfurt, the Goether Hall was completely destroyed during the Second World War but it was rebuilt exactly with the same material and on the same style because they wanted to preserve their national heritage. And I think this can be an example to us also.

شری سید احمد ہاشمی (اتر پردیش) :

جناب وائس چیر مین—آنریبل منسٹر کے تفصیلی بیان کے بعد میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ بہت زیادہ تشویش کی بات نہیں ہے چوں کہ وہ خود دہلی کے مسائل سے بہت زیادہ واقف ہیں۔ دلی کے بارے میں تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ جہاں وہ اس وقت ایک اچھے منصف ہو سکتے ہیں وہاں پر وہ دلی والوں کے ایک اچھے وکیل بھی ہو سکتے ہیں۔ ان کو دونوں ہی فرضوں کو انجام دینا ہے لیکن اس سلسلہ میں کچھ تھوڑی سی بات عرض کرنی تھی۔ یہ ایک متنفذ خیال ہے کہ کسی بھی شکل میں دلی کی تہذیبی زندگی کو ختم نہیں کرنا ہے۔ پچھلے سال ۳۱ اگست اور یکم جنوری کو ایک سیمینار ہوا تھا وگبان بھون میں۔ جس میں ایسا کمیٹینٹ کہا جا چکا ہے۔ اس سیمینار نے کچھ رکمینڈیشنس کی تھیں کہ دلی کے رہنے والوں کے لئے آج

ایسا احساس ہو رہا ہے جیسے ان رکمینڈیشنس کے اوپر بہت زیادہ توجہ نہیں کی جا رہی ہے۔ اگر ان رکمینڈیشنس کے اوپر جو بہت تفصیلی گفتگو کے بعد بہت تفصیلی بحث کے بعد پیش کی گئیں تھیں تو جہ کی جائے تو مبرے خیال میں کوئی زیادہ پریشانی نہیں ہوگی۔ نہ چیز بہت بڑی ہے پرانی دلی والوں کے لئے۔ کسی زمانہ میں غالب نے بھی کہا تھا :

مانا غالب دلی میں رہیں پر
کھائیں گے کبا۔

آج صورت حال یہ ہے کہ اگر برانی دلی سے لوگوں کو اس انداز سے ہٹائیں گے جس انداز سے ترکمان گیٹ پر عمل کیا گیا۔ تو اس سے ان لوگوں کو بہت پریشانی ہوگی، جو وہیں رہ کر اپنے کاروبار سے لگے ہوئے ہیں معاشی سینٹر اکانامک سینٹر سے قریب ہیں۔

†[**श्री सैयद अहमद हाशमी (उत्तर प्रदेश):**

जनاب वार्डस चैयरमैन—आनरेबल मिनिस्टर के तफसीली व्यान के बाद मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत ज्यादा तशवीश की बात नहीं है। चूँकि वे खुद दिल्ली के मसाइल से बहुत ज्यादा वाकिफ हैं—दिल्ली के बारे में तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ वे इस वक्त एक अच्छे मुनिसिफ हो सकते हैं वहाँ पर वे दिल्ली वालों के एक अच्छे वकील भी हो सकते हैं। इनको दोनों ही फर्जों को अंजाम देना है लेकिन इस सिलसिले में कुछ थोड़ी सी बात अज्र करनी थी। यह एक मुत्तफी का ख्याल है कि किसी भी शकल में

दिल्ली की तहजीबी जिन्दगी को खत्म नहीं करना है। पिछले साल 31 अगस्त और एकम जनवरी को एक सेमिनार हुआ था विज्ञान भवन में जिसमें ऐसा कमिटमेंट किया जा चुका है। इस सेमिनार ने कुछ रिकमेंडेशन की थीं कि दिल्ली के रहने वालों के लिए आज ऐसा अहसास हो रहा है जैसे इन रिकमेंडेशन के ऊपर बहुत ज्यादा तवज्जो नहीं की जा रही है। अगर इन रिकमेंडेशन के ऊपर जो बहुत तफसीली गुफ्तगू के बाद बहुत तफसीली बहस के बाद पेश की गई थीं तवज्जो की जाये तो मेरे ख्याल में कोई ज्यादा परेशानी नहीं होगी। यह चीज बहुत बड़ी है पुरानी दिल्ली वालों के लिए—किसी जमाने में गालिब ने भी कहा था :

माना गालिब दिल्ली में रहें पर खायेगे क्या।

आज मूरतेहाल यह है कि अगर पुरानी दिल्ली में लोगों को इस अन्दाज से हटायेगे जिस अन्दाज से तुर्कमान गेट पर अमल किया गया तो इसमें उन लोगों को बहुत परेशानी होगी जो वही रह कर अपने कारोबार से लगे हुए हैं मुआशी सेन्टर एक्नामिक सेन्टर से करीब है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री बी० बी० राजू):

हाशमी साहब, आप अपने उसूल के खिलाफ जा रहे हैं मिनिस्टर साहब के लम्बे क्लेरीफिकेशन के बाद आप चाहें तो छोटा क्लेरीफिकेशन पूछ सकते हैं।

شری سید احمد ہاشمی : ایک چیز

میں یہاں پر ضرور عرض کروں گا کہ پاوڑی بازار کے سلسلہ میں یہاں کافی قمن دھانی ہوئی لیکن ہم نہ دین دانی جاعیں گے پورے سناہ جہاں اد اور پوری برانی دلی کے بارے میں جس طرح سے دلی اجمیری گڈ ایک فیز دی ہیپیلیٹیشن مرحلے سے

[شری سید احمد ہاشمی]

گذر گیا۔ کیا آئندہ اس کا دوسرا مرحلہ اسی انداز سے مرتب کیا جائیگا یا کوئی اور بیٹرن اختیار کیا جائے گا۔ با وہ بیٹرن لیا جائے گا جس کا انٹرنس ماسٹر پلان میں دیا گیا ہے کہ لوگوں کو ٹرانزٹ کیمپ میں رکھ کر مرحلہ وار بسایا جائے گا اور اسکیم کی تعمیل کے بعد مکمل ہونے کے بعد انہیں اسی جگہ پر بسا دیا جائیگا ؟

†[श्री सैयद अहमद हाशमी : एक चीज मैं यहां पर जरूर अर्ज करूंगा कि चावड़ी बाजार के मिलसिले में यहां काफी यकीन-दाहनी हुई लेकिन हम यह यकीन दाहनी चाहेंगे पूरे शाहजहांआबाद और पूरी पुरानी दिल्ली के बारे में। जिस तरह से दिल्ली अजमेरी गेट का एक फेज रेहेबलीटेशन मरहले से गुजर गया। क्या आईन्दा उसका दूसरा मरहला इस अन्दाज से मरतब किया जायेगा या कोई और पैटन अख्तियार किया जायेगा—या वह पैटन लिया जायेगा जिसका एशोरेन्स मास्टर प्लान में दिया गया है कि लोगों को ट्रांजिट कैम्प में रह कर मरहलावार बसाया जायेगा और स्कीम की तामील के बाद मुकमिल होने के बाद इन्हें इसी जगह पर बसा दिया जायेगा ?]

श्रीमती सविता बेहन (दिल्ली) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं केवल इतना जानना चाहती थी कि आज जब हम आर्थिक प्रगति की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं और प्रधान मन्त्री के बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम और नौजवान नेता के पांच-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को लेकर आगे की कोशिश कर रहे हैं तो उम कल्याणकारी गवर्नमेंट के कदम का ख्याल करते हुए क्या माननीय मिनिस्टर महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे या इस बात को ख्याल में रखेंगे

† [] Hindi Transliteration.

कि वे चावड़ी बाजार के लोगों की हमदर्दी को साथ लेकर उस इलाके की समस्या को हल करें ? जहां उस इलाके में सौ साल से भी पुराने मकान बने हुए हैं, जो वहां के लोगों के पूर्वजों की यादगारें हैं, वहां एक साल पहले, दो साल पहले कारपोरेशन ने नकशे पास किए हैं जिसके मुताबिक लोगों ने एक लाख रुपया, दो लाख रुपया, चार लाख रुपया लगा कर बिल्डिंग बनायी है। एक तरफ कि उन लोगों को आपने सेंक्शन दी कि इस तरह से वे अपने आपको आबाद करें। इससे उन लोगों की क्या हालत होगी ? क्या उनकी हमदर्दी और उनके कोआपरेशन को लेकर चावड़ी बाजार के मसले को मन्वी महोदय हल करेंगे ?

वहां 67 इंडस्ट्रीज का सर्वे किया गया है। वे लोग सदियों से उस इलाके में बैठे हुए हैं। वही से मामान लेते हैं, वही बनाते हैं और वही बेच देते हैं। अगर उनको हटाया भी जाए तो कहीं नदजीक जगह में भेजा जायगा। मैं मानती हूं कि 67 इंडस्ट्रीज के हटने से ट्रैफिक साफ होगा, इलाके में कन्जेशन भी कम होगा, हाई डेन्सिटी आफ पापुलेशन होने के बावजूद इस इलाके में हालात सुधरेंगे। फिर भी उनके काम करने के तरीके, सामान लाने, ले जाने की दिक्कतों और आर्थिक परिस्थिति का ख्याल रखते हुए क्या उनको इंडस्ट्री के लिए जगह नजदीक से नजदीक एलाट करेंगे ? क्या गवर्नमेंट इस तरफ ध्यान देगी ? किस तरह की स्कीम गवर्नमेंट की है ? उसमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहयोग इलाके के लोगों का लेने की कोशिश करोगी ?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Sir, I first refer to what our lady Member from Delhi, Shrimati Savita Behen said. Now, it is a question of availability of land. Where land is available for industrial use, that will have to be seen. Secondly, what are the kinds of industries and where they can be shifted ? I can only say that all possible human practical considerations shall be kept in view while shifting those industries and I think I need not repeat that there

is no better friend of the poor people than the Prime Minister and we are all guided by the approach and the policy which she laid down and we will do our best to see that no unnecessary human hardship is caused to anybody.

Now, with regard to what the honourable Shri Hashmi said about Shahjahanabad, the seminar and its recommendations—Shri Khurshed Alam Khan also mentioned it; Shri Bhupesh Gupta also mentioned it—it is not that the recommendations of the seminar on Shahjahanabad have been put into cold-storage or that they have been forgotten or put in some shelf. They are, after all, recommendations. The Ministry appointed an inter-ministerial panel to go into those recommendations to examine its various aspects. Now, the report of the inter-ministerial panel has come. The Ministry will consider the recommendations on Shahjahanabad—the recommendations of the seminar. So far as clearance or development of the city area of Shahjahanabad is concerned, the DDA will certainly keep it in view and give due consideration to what the Government decides about this and also the recommendations that we have made. The DDA will examine all these things; it is a part of their consideration.

I very much agree with my honourable friend Shri Khurshed Alam Khan when he mentioned some very prominent names of Delhi leaders who were not only Delhi leaders but they have become all-India leaders...

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN : My question was entirely different. It had nothing to do with Shahjahanabad...

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I am just coming to your question. I have great respect for those leaders. They were actually responsible for our rehabilitation in Delhi. Shri Khurshed Alam Khan reminded me of the late Maulana Ahmad Sayeed. I am grateful to Shri Khurshed Alam Khan. He said that we must keep Jama Masjid before us for any development plan. Who will not do it? Can Jama Masjid be ignored? The Government is so keen to preserve the

grandeur and the beauty of Jama Masjid. DDA has spent nearly fifty lakhs of rupees to preserve its grandeur, its majesty and its beauty. Certainly, any development authority will keep before it this great historical place, which is one of the most respected places in the world.

I know the anxiety, the sincerity and the devotion of my honourable friend Shri Khurshed Alam Khan, to the people of Delhi and I am sure that what he has said, will be given full consideration by the authorities concerned.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. B. RAJU) : Not only the participants are interested in Delhi, Delhi belongs to the whole of India.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Yes, it belongs to the whole of the country; as a matter of fact, to the world.

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

The Factories (Amendment) Bill, 1976

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha :—

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 120 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that the Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 27 August, 1976, agreed without any amendment to the Factories (Amendment) Bill, 1976, which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th August, 1976."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. RAJU) : The House stands adjourned 11 A.M. on Monday, the 30th August, 1976.

The House then adjourned fifty minutes past five of the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 30th August, 1976.