

और मैथिली वहाँ की दूसरी भाषा है। मैथिली बोलने वाले लोगों की तादाद और उसके साहित्य से माननीय मंत्री जी भी अच्छी तरह परिचित हैं और स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने साहित्य अकादमी में मैथिली को स्थान दिया था। क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जान सकना हूँ कि चाहे साहित्य के आधार पर, जनसंख्या के आधार पर या इसके स्क्रिप्ट या वहाँ पर सदस्यों की संख्या के आधार पर मैथिली का वहाँ पर कितना प्रतिनिधित्व है, इन सारे तथ्यों के आधार पर क्या सरकार मैथिली को संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में स्थान देने के लिए कदम उठायेगी ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The supplementary will not arise.

श्री ड० पी० यादव : मैं इसका उत्तर दे चुका हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Next question.

Metropolitan Cities in India

*182. SHRI KASIM ALI ABID :

SHRI JAGDISH JOSHI :

SHRI IBRAHIM KALANIYA:t

SHRI KHURSHED ALLAM
KHAN :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the metropolitan cities in India are over-crowded, tinder-financed and are likely to become difficult places to live in ;

(b) whether the Central Government have formulated any time-bound programme for the improvement of living conditions in these cities; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING

tThe question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Ibrahim Kala-niya.

(SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) It is true that the living conditions in the Metropolitan cities are deteriorating on account of overcrowding and haphazard growth which has been exerting an undue strain on the financial among other resources.

(b) and (c) Metropolitan development programmes are of long-term nature. While the State Governments concerned have provided plan assistance to urban development programmes from their own resources, the Central Government also have initiated schemes of Integrated Urban Development in Metropolitan Cities and Areas of National Importance as also for the development of the National Capital Region.

The components of such programmes are usually Area Development, Housing, water supply, sewerage and drainage, slum improvement etc. Central assistance is given by way of loans to supplement the resources of the State Governments at an interest rate of 5 per cent per annum for a period of 25 years with a moratorium of 5 years.

श्री इब्राहीम कलानिया : सभापति जी, लोग नौकरियों और रोजगार के लिये बड़े शहरों में आना चाहते हैं क्योंकि शहरों में काम-धंधे की बड़ी आशा रहती है अगर गांव के आस पास भी कामकाज मिलने लगे तो शहरों की बढ़ती आबादी का दबाव कम हो सकता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार के पास कोई ऐसी योजना है जिससे शहरों की बढ़ती आबादी को रोका जा सके ?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Sir, it is true that on account of employment opportunities available in the towns, people from rural areas have been shifting to these towns. In this plan for integrated development, one of the points is that around these bigger towns, smaller towns should be developed so that people can settle there. This problem is a very big problem and it is connected not only with housing but with a number of other things also.

श्री इब्राहीम कलानिया : शहरों की आबादी को रोकने में अभी तक कितनी सफलता मिली है यह मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : There is no question of containing the population of these towns. As a matter of fact, population of these towns has been phenomenally increasing during the last several years, and there has been no containment of this population. And as to whether people can be debarred from settling in a town, it is a very bigger question. But to improve the conditions in the existing towns, I would say that a beginning has been made in the Fifth Plan to have some kind of integrated development programmes and all that.

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN : Sir, it is said that a beginning has been made, and I have my own doubts about that beginning. However, the growth and expansion of the metropolitan cities and the annual addition of population seem to be completely out of hand, particularly in cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi which registered a population growth of 139 per cent, 227 per cent, 140 per cent and 418 per cent respectively treating 1940 as base year but I am open for correction. For instance, Sir, Bombay with a population of 6.5 million; about 2.6 million people live in slums while more than 100 thousand people are pavement dwellers. Similarly, in Delhi, in the old city known as Shah-jahanabad, with an area meant for about 60,000 people only, about half a million people are living without any fresh air or fresh water or sunshine. And on top of all this, about three lakhs of people are added to the population of Delhi every year. The position of Calcutta is still worse. May I, therefore, know from the hon. Minister what the Government's plans are to deal with this alarming situation. Unless we cut across decades of unrealistic approach, not much will be achieved. Besides, the State Governments alone will not be able to solve this problem. A solution has, however, been found out for Delhi in the shape of a National Capital Region but there also a sense of urgency is lacking. I would

like to know how much money out of the allotted sum of Rs. 20 crores has actually been spent so far.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Sir, with regard to the figures which the hon. Member has quoted in regard to the growth of population in these towns, I may say that I have also got the growth of population figures with me and if he wants the figures, I can give the details I do, of course, agree with him that population in these towns has been increasing very much. Taking, for example, Delhi, I do agree that a good deal of its population lives in conditions which are certainly not satisfactory and there are a large number of slums in Delhi as also in other metropolitan towns. Now my friend particularly referred to the city area and about the Shahjahanabad area. Sir, I might point out for his information that a seminar was recently held—of which he is aware—which made certain recommendations. One of the particular questions to be considered in the recommendations is whether this area, near about old Delhi, should be used for building a housing complex for the people who are to be shifted from the city area so that the density of population in the city area is reduced. These recommendations of the seminar are at present under scrutiny in the Ministry and the attitude of the Government of India with regard to the recommendations of the seminar will certainly be determined after a panel has been set up which will go into these questions. Now, as I stated in my original reply, the situation in regard to these towns is surely difficult and they have been growing for a long time in a haphazard manner and *there are very* important points and economic factors responsible for this growth. As I have already submitted, Sir, a beginning, a humble beginning, has been made by making a provision of Rs. 230 crores in the Five Year Plan and the broad idea is to improve these towns for many of which master plans have been prepared and in certain cases development authorities have already been established. This is a very challenging task and we have to look at the national resources also in this

context. I would say that a humble beginning has been made in this direction.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA : Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he knows that Calcutta is called a city of nightmare. Can the hon. Minister tell me whether the Central Government has any plans or schemes for the C.M.D.A. to tackle the problem of overcrowdedness in Calcutta? No developmental schemes in Calcutta can be successful unless the problem of its overcrowdedness is solved. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government has any scheme or plan regarding the problem of overcrowdedness in Calcutta.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Kindly repeat your question again. I have not followed it.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA : I want to know how you are going to tackle the problem of overcrowdedness in Calcutta.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can resume now.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I have followed. Sir, Calcutta certainly is an overcrowded city; there is no doubt about it. That is the reason why the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority was set up and the emphasis at present is on water supply schemes, clearance of congestion, improvement in slums, and so on. All these features of the Calcutta Metropolitan Development schemes are there and we have set up a special panel and that panel reviews the progress of schemes from time to time. A meeting was held recently in this connection and funds have also been released. The schemes of the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority are getting due attention. I certainly agree that the city is overcrowded and many many difficult problems arise.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAHA : How is the problem of overcrowdedness going to be solved?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has already said that.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH : I would say that the problem of Calcutta's overcrowdedness is because of people's love for Calcutta. They do not want to move out of it.

डा० लोकेस चन्द्र : सभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि इतने करोड़ रुपये मेट्रोपोलिटन टाउनस के विकास के लिये दिये गये हैं। इस प्रकार का प्रश्न लन्दन में भी बहुत विकट रूप से उठा है। लन्दन के अन्दर इस प्रश्न को हल करने के लिये उन्होंने एक विशेष प्रयत्न किया है जिसकी ओर मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने यह सोचा कि लन्दन के चारों ओर शाखा नगर बनाने चाहिए और ये शाखा नगर बनने भी लगे हैं। इस प्रकार से जो लन्दन का विकास हुआ है, उससे लन्दन को एक नई दिशा प्राप्त हुई है। जब मंत्री महोदय ज्यादा रुपये लगा रहे हैं तो उसमें आवश्यकता यह है कि क्वाटिटीव चेंज न होकर क्वालिटीव चेंज होना चाहिए। आप दिल्ली के चारों ओर सैटेलाइट टाउन बनाने जा रहे हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इन शाखा नगरों से दिल्ली की समस्याएँ दूर हो जायेंगी। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो उन्होंने जो योजना रखी है, क्या उसमें इस बात पर विचार होगा कि दिल्ली के चारों ओर शाखा नगर बनें, जिनमें विकास की सभी सुविधायें हों? साथ ही साथ वहाँ पर जो लोग रहे उनको दिल्ली आने की जब भी आवश्यकता पड़े, अपने काम के लिये, उनके लिये यातायात की सभी सुविधायें उपलब्ध हो सकें?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Sir, as I submitted in the beginning, one of the important points with regard to this integrated development plan is the development of ring towns around these metropolitan cities and Delhi is a part of it. In fact, some of the towns have already been chosen and three towns have been given some prior attention. The suggestion, which the hon. Member is giving, already forms part of

the scheme. With regard to other towns, Bombay and Calcutta, a similar scheme is under consideration.

SHRI S. W. DHABE : Will the hon. Minister tell us whether in places like Bombay city, where we have got large number of slums and they are increasing in every metropolitan city, there is any programme of slum clearance or any time-bound programme for improvements in the slum areas ? If so, in how many years it will be possible to remove these slums from metropolitan cities like Bombay ?

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : I cannot at the moment say in how many years we will be able to remove the slums from Bombay. It is a very difficult question to answer and the problem is difficult indeed. But there are some schemes and the problem in Bombay is also being looked into.

DR. RAJAT KUMAR CHAKRABARTI : The hon. Minister pointed out that people do not leave Calcutta because they love it. That is not so. In fact, in West Bengal there is only one city which is Calcutta. Can the hon. Minister mention a single other city which has been developed in the last 25 years ? May I know from the hon. Minister whether there is any scheme to give Central assistance to the State in order to develop satellite towns like Kalyani, Burdwan, Malda and Jal-paiguri ? These places have been neglected with the result that people flock to Calcutta. If these cities are developed properly. I do not think people will flock to Calcutta.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: The Calcutta Development Authority is actually aware of this problem and is trying to develop satellite towns. But, as I said, the difficulty still remains how to make people of Calcutta leave Calcutta. This problem is there and we are trying to tackle it.

SHRI SYED NIZAM-UD-DIN : May I know from the hon. Minister if he is aware of the fact that the Maharashtra Government had started a reconstruction and repair of houses programme in Bombay and they were getting some Central

assistance also for that purpose ? But that assistance has been stopped. I want to know the reasons for stopping this assistance because Maharashtra Government was doing very good work with regard to reconstruction and repairs of the houses.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : It is true that I know to which scheme the hon. Member is referring but, as far as I know, from the allocations available to the Ministry for housing and other things, Maharashtra is getting its due share.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: In the majority of the cases of slum clearance, the slum dwellers are removed to far-off places and they are cut off from their usual business. In view of this, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any scheme of slum clearance where the slum dwellers are given some work near the place of their residence.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : It is true that slum dwellers are to be resettled and they can be resettled only at places which are available and where possible amenities can be provided. It is a general question, that I am talking of. With reference to Delhi particularly, I would say that an attempt is made to find out places as far as possible to resettle the slum dwellers and then provide for necessary amenities. The question for employment does arise but in some cases work centres and other such things also are being thought of.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Next question.

**Construction of Houses for N.D.M.C.
Employees**

&/SHRI GIAN CHAND TOTU :

SHRI SYED NIZAM-UD-DIN :†

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

(a) whether it is fact that the New Delhi Municipal Committee propose to build

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Syed Nizam-ud-din.