

not the opportune time to revise the minimum price of sugarcane fixed last year and, therefore, Sir, the *status quo* has been maintained. But, Sir, this does not prevent the sugarcane growers from getting higher prices than what has been fixed earlier.

SHRI C. D. PANDE: This is not the way, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Mathur.

श्री जयदीप प्रसाद माथुर : रोगग्रस्त कारखानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के साथ सरकार को क्या यह जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अभी पिछले दिनों कुछ इस प्रकार के कारखानों का सरकारीकरण किया था? उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार में चीनी उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण के प्रश्न के ऊपर इस सम्बन्ध में विवाद था कि केन्द्र करे या प्रान्त करे। अब जब सरकार ने केन्द्रीय स्तर पर समिति नियुक्त की है तो क्या अब केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय बदल गई है और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह निर्णय कर लिया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ही इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर सकती है?

जो० धीर सिंह : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार लेना चाहे तो उत्तर प्रदेश में ही कर सकती है, लेकिन यह कमीशन तो सारे देश के लिए बैठा है, उसका तो यह काम है कि इस बारे में सारे देश में जो समस्याएँ हैं उनका अध्ययन करे और इस बारे में सिफारिश करे कि उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करना है या नहीं करना है। यह सारे देश के लिए बैठा है, केवल यू० पी० के लिए नहीं बैठा है।

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister how much arrears are yet to be paid to the cane growers, what was the position last year, what is the position this year and what steps are being taken so that the arrears are paid to the growers and it is ensured that the cane goes to the mills?

PROF. SHER SINGH: Sir, in the beginning of June this year, the arrears were about 43 crores of rupees and, Sir, now on 31st October, 1971, the latest figure is Rs. 12,82,31,000.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Next question, please.

FUNDS FOR SUBSIDISING HOUSING SCHEME FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

*213. SHRI ARJUN ARORA:
SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA:
DR. SALIG RAMF:
SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP
SINHA: SHRI KRISHAN
KANT;

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING/

be pleased to state:

(a) the sums allocated to various States during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 for Subsidising Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers;

(b) amounts actually utilised for the specific purpose in each State;

(c) tenements constructed and allotted to industrial workers;

(d) loans and grants made to (i) employers, and (ii) housing cooperatives, under the scheme during the last two years; and

(e) whether any cases of misutilisation of the funds by (i) State Governments, and (ii) industrial employers, were brought to the notice of the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING/

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (e) A statement giving the required information-

The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Dr. Salig Ram.

mation is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The Scheme (which is now known as the Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community) is a State Plan Scheme. During the Fourth Five Year Plan, Central financial assistance for implementation of all State Plan Schemes, including this (Scheme, is being given every year to the State Governments in the shape of block loans and block grants without its being tied to any individual head of development of scheme, the State Governments are thus free to utilise this assistance for all their development programmes according to requirements and priorities determined by them. The question of making allocations for this Scheme by the

Government of India does not, therefore, arise.

(b) Information regarding the amounts actually utilised by the State Governments for this Scheme during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 is awaited from the State Governments.

(c) According to the reports so far received from the State Governments, the position is as under:—

1969-70	..	2273
1970-71	..	2430

(d) The State Governments are themselves competent to sanction individual projects formulated by the various construction agencies and release funds therefor. According to the information received from the State Governments so far, the amounts of loan and grant sanctioned by them to employers and housing cooperatives during the last two years is as under:—

	Loan	Grant	No. of houses for which sanctioned
	(Rs. in lakhs)		
<i>Employers</i>			
1969-70	16.77	7.99	594
1970-71	46.51	23.24	1716
<i>Housing Cooperatives</i>			
1969-70	9.44	3.64	262
1970-71	19.75	7.59	504

(c) No.

डा० शालिग्राम : इन एमाउन्ट्स के मुतालिक इनफार्मेशन किन किन स्टेट्स से नहीं आई है और इस की क्या वजह है? दूसरे, क्या कोई ऐसी स्टेट्स हैं जिन को ये लोन बिल्कुल नहीं दिए गए हैं?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Sir, the position is like this as the statement says that before the Fourth Plan period we used to give earmarked loans and grants for particular projects including this Industrial Hous-

ing Project. But, Sir, in the Fourth Plan block grants are being given to every State as part of their Fourth Plan allocation and it is for the States to decide now as to 'on what particular projects they will spend the money. But I must say with regret that almost all the States are not paying enough attention to housing as such and even the earmarked, project money that should have been spent even on a percentage basis, that' is, 8 per cent, is not being spent.

MR, CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. R. P. Sinha. Not here. Yes, Mr. Krishan Kant.'

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he has tried to take up this question in the Housing Ministers' Conference and, if not, why he has not taken up this issue? May I also know the difference between the industrial workers and the weaker sections of society as is given in the statement? Which are all considered to be the weaker sections?

Secondly, Sir, part (c) of the statement says that so many tenements have been built. But, have they been allotted also or they still remain to be allotted?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Sir, so far as the question of the Housing Ministers' Conference is concerned, I did take up the issue with all the Housing Ministers and I have been trying to impress upon them also and my senior colleague also was keen to tell that considerable attention should be paid to the housing projects as such. We have also been telling that out of the Plan outlay they must try to spend at least 8 per cent on housing projects. But, Sir, the best performance in the country does not even exceed 4 per cent.

Most of the States are spending 1.5 per cent to 2 per cent on housing as such.

So far as the weaker sections are concerned, we consider people with income below Rs. 350 a month as weaker sections of the society so that they are given some sort of assistance under this scheme. The total number of homes built so far in various States is also very low. It does not exceed 1,76,000 completed, although the States have sanctioned 2,30,000. Compared

to the total number of industrial workers in the country this is exceedingly low, and that is the main reason why slums are increasing, 'jhuggi-jhonpris' are increasing because very little attention is being paid to the weaker sections of the society.

DR. SALIG RAM : My other question has not been answered : Whether there are any States which were not given this allocation.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : There is no State which has not been given this allocation. The main point is that they are not doing much about it.

SHRI V. B. RAJU: Under Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers, the State Governments have also built some houses. But these houses are rented out to the workers. There is no maintenance. The capital is locked up. The worker is thrown out of the house also. Will the Minister please clarify whether there is a provision for giving the houses on hire-purchase basis to the workers so that there will be a revolving fund and more houses can be constructed?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : There is considerable liberty of action on the part of State Governments. The outline that we have laid down is that, generally speaking, the original allotment should be made to a worker whose income is not above Rs. 250 per month, and when he reaches the income of Rs. 500 then he should be absorbed in what we call Low Income Housing. The houses become vacant for those who draw less than Rs. 250 a month. The idea is that people should vacate the houses when they reach a particular stage of income so that the weaker sections of the society get more help. Then, we have also impressed upon the Housing Ministers of the State Governments

that they should link up the entire Low Income Housing Scheme. Under the Low Income Housing Scheme, houses are being given on hire purchase basis by the Housing Boards.

SHRI "THILLAI VILLALAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister what amount has been given as block loan and block grant to the State of Tamil Nadu for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71, and what amount utilised for the scheme which is called the Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community.

II. K. GUJRAL : Sir, I do not readily available these figures of allocation under the Plan. What I mean by block grant is that when Plan allocations were made for the various States, they were given lump-sum amounts for all their developmental activities.

So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, they are doing better work than *her* State in the country.

CHAIRMAN : Dr. Bhai Mahavir. Last question.

डॉ० भाई महावीर : श्रीमान्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि सबसिडी देने का जो तरीका इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर्स के हाउसेज के लिए है उस के अन्दर एक बड़ा दोष है कि जिस फार्मूले के हिसाब से, सबसिडी दी जाती है उस से मिला कर दिल्ली में लगभग 3 हजार इंडस्ट्रियल क्वार्टर्स बने जो कि साल भर खाली पड़े रहे क्योंकि जो लेने वाला था उस को 70 रु० महीना किराया देना पड़ता था जो कि एक इंडस्ट्रियल वर्कर के हिसाब से बहुत ज्यादा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सचमुच में इस तरह की कठिनाई है कि

ऐसे छोटे मकान नहीं बन सकते जो कि 20, 25 या 30 रु० महीना किराये पर दिये जा सकें और क्या कैबिनेट का कोई ऐसा फैसला है कि दो कमरों से कम के क्वार्टर नहीं बनेंगे जिन पर 75 रु० से कम का किराया नहीं बैठता ऐसी स्थिति में बने बनावे मकान साल साल भर खाली पड़े रहें का यह देश की वर्तमान स्थिति में उचित है।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The Position about Delhi has been that although some houses were built for industrial housing, the broad policy is that rent should be calculated on the basis of 50 per cent subsidy, meaning thereby that supposing, a house costs Rs. 10,000, then the rent should be calculated on the basis of Rs. 5,000. Now for the house to which my hon. friend was referring, the rent came to approximately Rs. 35 and not Rs. 75. It is unfortunate that in that particular area I do appreciate that the people were not in a position to pay even Rs. 35. Therefore, we are now revising the whole scheme in this context, because it must be brought within the paying capacity of the people, but I may point out—this is another basic issue involved—that unfortunately in this country 42 per cent of the households have an income below Rs. 100 a month and, therefore, almost 50 per cent of the population in this country cannot take advantage of any social housing scheme as at present projected.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR : Is there a Cabinet decision that single room tenements cannot be constructed ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : There was a Cabinet decision and Jawaharlalji had laid down that, by and large, we should try to build two-room houses for obvious reasons because in the social context of the country it is not desirable to have single-room tenements, and we have been trying to encourage two-roomed tenements. But the impression now seems to be grow-