

ameliorating the condition of the colliery owners as also of the labour employed there?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** As I have already stated, we are now removing almost all controls on the consumption of coal, provided transport is available. Wherever there is demand, Sir, we are allowing the movement of coal. The only possibility now is to make a realistic assessment of the demand and arrange production up to that level.

**श्री विमलकुमार मन्नासालजी चौरशिया :** जैसाकि श्रीमान ने बताया कि मध्य प्रदेश में एक जगह कोयला काफी स्टॉक में है। मध्य प्रदेश में ग्वालियर के लोग कोयला चाहते हैं परन्तु ट्रान्सपोर्ट की डिफिकल्टी, जैसाकि आप ने बताया, को रिमूव करने के लिये क्या आप का विभाग भी कोई प्रयत्न कर रहा है? मध्य प्रदेश में जहाँ उसका स्टॉक ज्यादा है, वहाँ के लोगों को कोयला क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है?

**श्री पी० सी० सेठी :** जहाँ तक कोयले के मूवमेंट का प्रश्न है इस का निश्चय रेलवे विभाग करता है और बीना कटनी एरिया में कोयले का मूवमेंट करने के बारे में सेन्ट्रल रेलवे ने इजाजत नहीं दी है। इस कारण वह वहाँ से नहीं दिया जाता है बल्कि बंगाल और बिहार से आता है।

**SHRI R. S. KHANDEKAR:** What is the reason that there is a fall in the demand for the movement of coal by Railways? What is the reason for that fall in the demand? Why are the Railways not taking sufficient coal to the various areas?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** There was an assessment made with regard to the demand during the Third Plan period. Now we find that that assessment is on the high side. That may be due to various factors. For example, when there was shortage of

coal, everybody inflated his demands so that he may get at least 50 or 60 of his demand. That may be one of the reasons why a higher target was indicated for the Third Plan period. Now we have to make a realistic assessment with regard to the movement of coal and of the production pattern also.

**SHRI B. K. P. SINHA:** Apropos the question put by one hon. Member, about the use of Madhya Pradesh coal in Gwalior, may I know whether the Government has accepted the principle of autarchy or economic self-sufficiency for individual States in India?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** I am glad the hon. Member raised this question. It may be that Madhya Pradesh for the purpose of administration forms one administrative unit; but as far as minerals and other resources are concerned, other factors come into the picture and they will have to be kept in view.

#### ACQUISITION OF VACANT PLOTS IN DELHI

\*299. **SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answers given to Unstarred Question No. 446 and Starred Question No. 205 in the Rajya Sabha on the 12th December, 1963 and the 20th February, 1964, respectively, and state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has since taken any decision regarding the acquisition of vacant plots in developed areas; and

(b) if so, whether any rates of compensation for the land so acquired have been fixed?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. M. HAJARNAVIS):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: May I know whether the Committee on Land Values made the definite recommendation in 1961 that if the buildings are not put up on the plots within two years, then they may be acquired?

SHRI R. M. HAJARNAVIS: Yes, Sir. Such a recommendation was made that a definite time limit may be set within which the vacant plots may be covered with buildings, and if there are vacant plots still left, then they may be acquired.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: May I know whether any decision was taken at that time, I mean in 1961, on that recommendation of the Committee on Land Values?

SHRI R. M. HAJARNAVIS: The Government were of the view that if the plot is allowed to remain vacant for two years, then it should be acquired, whereas the Chief Commissioner allowed three years. Both the two-year period and the three-year period are over.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: May I know then where the question of this being under consideration arise, when there was a definite decision that after three years the land should be acquired?

SHRI R. M. HAJARNAVIS: It has been represented to us that in many cases it would work hardship.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I see.

SHRI R. M. HAJARNAVIS: It was represented to us that building materials and so on were not available. So the question was examined again. We are still of the view that if the building plots are allowed to remain vacant, they should be acquired.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: May I know, Mr. Chairman, through you from the hon. Minister what is this

hardship he spoke of? Hardship for whom, for the landlords or land owners or for the public? Why was not that decision implemented by the Government, acquiring this land and keeping it under its own control so that if somebody else wanted to have it—genuine cases—then it could be given to those people, instead of letting the land to remain in the hands of the speculators, specially when the prices of land in Delhi is going up?

SHRI R. M. HAJARNAVIS: There is no question of any landlord, because the plots are vacant.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, you mentioned hardship.

SHRI R. M. HAJARNAVIS: They are the owners of the plots who had bought them, and they said that they have not been able to collect the necessary finance or they have not been able to collect the necessary building materials and, therefore, they were not able to build the houses within the time. If such cases exist, then surely they have to be taken into consideration.

SHRI FARIDUL HAQ ANSARI: May I know how many such plots are lying vacant in Delhi?

SHRI R. M. HAJARNAVIS: It was at one time estimated that the number was 6,000; and now I am afraid it is about 12,000.

**श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरडिया :**

जैसा कि श्रीमान् ने बताया कि बिल्डिंग मैटीरियल की कमी है इस कारण से सभी बिल्डिंग नहीं बन सकीं, तो ऐसी स्थिति में जो विकसित क्षेत्र हैं जहाँ अभी भी प्लाट्स बेकार पड़े हैं, वहाँ लोगों को मकान बनाने के लिये बिल्डिंग मैटीरियल दिलाने में क्या प्राथमिकता दी जायगी ताकि एक निश्चित समय के भीतर मकान बनाने की व्यवस्था हो जाय ?

श्री आर० एम० हजरनबीस : माननीय सदस्य का जो कहना है वह ठीक है और इसी तरह की मांग गवर्नमेंट के पास आई थी कि विलडिंगस मैटीरियल कम होने के सबब से हम लोग भकान नहीं बना सके। तो यह उनका कहना था। फिर उसके बाद चीफ कमिश्नर ने ज्यादा सीमेंट मंगाया क्योंकि और चीजों की उतनी कमी नहीं है जितनी कि सीमेंट की है। तो सीमेंट की सिर्फ कमी थी, जो कि उन्होंने मंगाया और अभी ३००० टन पर क्वार्टर का उनको एलाटमेंट दिया गया है।

श्री भार्गव लाल कपिल : طالب :

کہا سرکار ان ریکنڈ پلاٹس کو اکوایر کرنے بعد ان کو آکشن کے ذریعے سے دوسرے لوگوں کو دیگی اور کہا سرکار یہ چاہتی ہے کہ سب سے پہلے ان پلاٹس کو بہکورت کلاسز اور شڈیولڈ کاسٹس اور شڈیولڈ ٹرائنس کو ریڈیوئبل ریٹس پر دیا جائے گا کہونکہ وہ آکشن میں اتنے داسوں میں اس کو خرید نہیں سکتے ہوں ؟

†[श्री भार्गव लाल कपिल 'तालिब' : क्या सरकार उन वेकेंट प्लाट्स को एक्वायर करने के बाद उनको ओक्शन के जरिए से दूसरे लोगों को देगी और क्या सरकार यह चाहती है कि सब से पहले उन प्लाट्स को बेकवर्ड क्लासिस और शिड्यूलड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूलड ट्राइन्स को रिजनेबल रेट्स पर दिया जायेगा क्योंकि वह आक्शन में इतने दामों में इसको खरीद नहीं सकते हैं। ]

श्री आर० एम० हजरनबीस : ये प्लाट एक्वायर होने के बाद हम लोगों ने दिल्ली के लिये एक पूरी एक्वीजिशन स्कीम बनाई है जिसके बारे में कई बातें हो चुकी हैं। उसमें

शामिल होंगे। बेकवर्ड क्लासेज वगैरह के लिये गवर्नमेंट को सूचना है और उसके बारे में जरूर विचार किया जाता है और स्लम इवेलर्स के लिये भी स्कीम में जगह होना जरूरी है।

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: In order to speculate on land naturally they would like to keep the land in their possession without having any construction there. May I know whether, having regard to this fact, Government did investigate to find out which cases were genuine, that is to say, cases where materials were not available and so they could not construct; or were there cases where the land was kept under these pretexts in order to speculate on the land?

SHRI GULZARILAL NANDA: The hon. Member seems to have entirely misunderstood the nature of this problem. This is not a question of big chunks of land being in the hands of speculators. These are individual plots and there are conditions relating to them. No person can have more than one plot and no person can have a plot if he has a house here and so on. So it is the individual who has got a plot and there may be difficulties. As was pointed out, there were difficulties at one time about materials, or of finance. Having invested money on the plot, the man may not immediately be able to find the finance. These are small people.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: But have you investigated the matter?

(No reply)

SHRI SANTOKH SINGH: May I know if it is a fact that there is still the problem of non-availability of construction materials in Delhi?

SHRI R. M. HAJARNAVIS: As I have said there was and at one time it was felt that cement was not available in the quantities in which it was

desired. But it was immediately rectified and 3,000 tons of cement were issued.

**SHRI R. P. N. SINHA:** The hon. Minister stated that in many cases the buildings are not constructed because the building materials are not available. In those cases, will the Government consider the desirability of helping the landowners to construct the houses by giving them the necessary permits for the building materials?

**SHRI R. M. HAJARNAVIS:** Sir, the general policy is that they should, as far as possible, quickly build upon the land and it should not be regarded as a speculation or something which is an investment so as to earn an unearned income. That is the object. But if there are any hardships, then certainly we shall have to look into them and give all the facilities to the people to construct the buildings.

**SHRI P. C. MITRA:** May I know why the number of vacant plots has increased from 8,000 to as many as 12,000?

**SHRI R. M. HAJARNAVIS:** New plots were acquired and they remained vacant during the last three years.

**HINDUSTAN ORGANIC CHEMICALS LTD.**

**\*300. SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to refer to the answer given to Starred Question No. 300 in the Rajya Sabha on the 12th December, 1963 and state whether orders for the plant and machinery for the Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd., have been placed and, if so, when these are expected to arrive?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN):**

No, Sir. The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

**SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL:** May I know how much money has been invested by Government in this scheme without a collaboration agreement with any country? Without anything, they have embarked upon buying plots, putting up buildings and laying out roads, etc.

**SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:** As far as investment goes, in the year 1962-63, it was Rs. 92 lakhs and for the current year it is Rs. 25 lakhs so far. We entered into an agreement with a consortium of German firms but there were difficulties and now the position is that we have to completely reorientate the project. We are not able to proceed with the agreement with the consortium of German firms and so we are trying for further collaboration.

**SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL:** With some other people?

**SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:** Yes.

**SHRI DAHYABHAI V. PATEL:** How long is it likely to take for Government to come to this agreement? This thing has been going on quite for some time. There is no agreement and there is no collaboration but money over a crore of rupees has been spent and the whole thing is in the air.

**SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN:** It is unfortunate, Sir, that the original programme of manufacture has now to be revised. The agreement, as it stood originally, proved to be very uneconomical and many difficulties cropped up in pursuing that agreement with the German firm. We are now at the stage when we have to have a new collaboration agreement