

निर्माण व्यय में वृद्धि

*८९२. श्री भगवत नारायण भार्गव : क्या निर्माण, आवास और सम्भरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भवन निर्माण की सामग्री और भूमि के मूल्य बढ़ जाने के कारण, सरकार ने १ अप्रैल, १९६१ से निर्माण के लिये विहित उच्चतम लागत में १० प्रतिशत की वृद्धि कर दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और श्रमिकों के लिये बनाये जाने वाले मकानों पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

IF INCREASE IN CONSTRUCTION COSTS

*892. SHRI B. N. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that in view of the increase in the cost of land and building materials, Government have increased the ceiling costs prescribed for construction by 10 per cent with effect from 1st April, 1961; and

(b) if so, what has been the reaction of the State Governments in this regard and what is its effect on the houses to be constructed for workers?

„THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) The ceiling costs prescribed under the Subsidised Industrial Housing and Slum Clearance Schemes have been increased by 10 to 12 per cent, with effect from the 1st April, 1961.

(b) The ceiling costs were increased at the instance of the State Government; themselves, who are respon-

[] English translation.

sible for the implementation of the Schemes. As a result of this increase, it is expected that more houses will be built for workers by the different agencies now implementing the Scheme.

†[निर्माण, आवास और सम्भरण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव): (क) सहायता-प्राप्त औद्योगिक आवास योजना और गन्दी बस्तियों को हटाने की योजना के अन्तर्गत नियत की गई अधिकतम लागतों को १ अप्रैल, १९६१ से १० से १२ प्रतिशत तक बढ़ा दिया गया है।

(ख) इन लागतों को खुद राज्य सरकारों के कहने पर ही बढ़ाया गया है। इन योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए राज्य सरकारें ही जिम्मेदार हैं। इस वृद्धि के फलस्वरूप यह आशा की जाती है कि जो विभिन्न एजेंसियाँ इस समय इस योजना को कार्यान्वित कर रही हैं, वे कामगारों के लिए और अधिक मकान बनायेंगी।]

श्री भगवत नारायण भार्गव : २८ अगस्त, १९६२ को ६७७ नम्बर के सवाल के जवाब में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि नेशनल बिल्डिंग कांस्ट्रक्शन कॉर्पोरेशन ने कई उपाय ऐसे किये हैं जिनसे कि बिल्डिंग की जो लागत होती है उसमें कमी हुई है। तो क्या मैं जान सकूंगा कि एक तरफ तो गवर्नमेंट का यह विचार है कि कास्ट में कमी हो और दूसरी तरफ गवर्नमेंट १० प्रतिशत उसको बढ़ाती है, इसका क्या कारण है ?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: The National Building Construction Corporation is trying to bring down the construction costs, but this question relates to the construction of houses for workers. Houses for workers under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme are constructed by the State Governments and employers. The Prices of building materials are

[] Hindi translation.

mounting up with the result that there is an increase in the cost of construction by about 10 to 12 per cent.

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : आनरेबल मेम्बर के सवाल से यह जाहिर हुआ था कि इस चीज में कोई कांटेन्डिक्शन-सा नज़र आता है कि एक तरफ तो मैंने यह कहा था कि हम कीमत को, कास्ट को, कम करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ १० से १२ प्रतिशत बढ़ा दिया है, तो मैं यह अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ कि कंट्री में कीमतें बहुत बढ़ी हैं, जमीन की कीमत बढ़ रही है, सीमेंट, लोहा, सब चीजों की कीमत बढ़ रही है और उसके मुकामिल में यह जो १० से १२ प्रतिशत है वह ज्यादा नहीं है बल्कि एक माननीय सदस्य मुझ से कह रहे थे कि १० से १२ प्रतिशत कम है, यह और कुछ ज्यादा होना चाहिये।

SHRI BABUBHAI CHINAI: May I know whether, when the State Governments suggested an increase, it was 10 or 12 per cent, or more? If so, how much?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: The increase suggested by the various State Governments goes up to 10 or 12 per cent and not more.

SHRI K. SANTHANAM: May I know if there is any agreement that the rent payable by the workers will not be increased on account of this rise in the cost of construction?

SHRI JAGANATH RAO: This question was also considered recently. If the rent is to be raised because of the rising construction cost, it will be subsidised.

ISSUE OF INDUSTRIAL LICENCES FOR THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

*893. SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the remarks made by Shri G. V. Puranik, Chairman of

the All India Manufacturers Organisation, at the 22nd Annual Conference of the Organisation held at Bombay on the 23rd June, 1962, that licences had been issued in a number of industries for the substantial portion of the Third Five Year Plan targets even before the commencement of the Plan; and

(b) if so, what are the facts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI N. KANUNGO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some capacity over and above the Second Plan targets had been licensed by 1st April, 1961 in a number of industries. Such licensing was necessary in order to avoid a hiatus in industrial development during the first one or two years of the Third Plan. A statement showing the capacity in existence and under implementation on 1st April, 1961 in relation to the Second and Third Plan targets for major industries is being prepared and will be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: May I know the names, of the industries which have been referred to by the hon. Minister just now?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: I said that they are major industries.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: He has said that in a number of industries licences have been issued. May I know what those industries are?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: When the statement is ready, I can give them.

SHRI A. B. VAJPAYEE: Is it a fact that licences involving foreign exchange for the Third Plan have been issued in the first year far more in value than they were intended to be in the very first year of the Third Plan?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: The intention is that the capacity targeted for the Third Plan should be in sight before