

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The question is :

19. "That at page 14, lines 58 to 61 omit 'This shall be recognised medical qualification only when granted after the 1st April 1954.'"

The motion was adopted.

Amendment No. 20

SHRI ONKAR NATH (Delhi): I could not follow exactly why this provision is made.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member was not present in the House when it was discussed and replied to by the Health Minister.

The question is—

20. "That at page 18, after line 43, insert :

'East Pun- Licentiate L.M. S., East Pun
jab State in Medi- jab. This Quali-
Medical cine and fication shall be a
Faculty. Surgery. recognised one
only

when granted on
or after the 15th
August, 1947, to a
person other than
any person
referred to in the
entry relating to
East Punjab State
Medical Faculty
in the First
Schedule,
provided he had
passed the
premedical exami-
nation'."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the amendments made by the Lok Sabha in the Bill are agreed to.

SHRI PERATH NARAYANAN NAIR (Kerala): Sir, on a point of information I find that in Schedule I there is no mention of the Travancore University which has a Medical College awarding medical degrees like M.B.B.S. At the same time I find in Schedule III some reference to a certificate of diploma awarded by the Travancore University. My information is that there is no such thing there. May I know why this omission is made in the Schedule?

5—60 Rajya Sabha/56

RAJKUMARI AMRIT KAUR : May I explain that the first batch of graduates from the Travancore Medical College came out only in April? And according to rule the Medical Council have to send their Inspectors to the College. This is a formality. I understand that the Inspectors have been there and we are only awaiting the Medical Council's Report on receipt of which the Travancore graduates will at once be put on the list.

SHRI PERATH NARAYANAN NAIR: The first batch, of students having come out already, I hope the Minister will look into that without delay.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. They are at it.

RAJKUMARI AMRIT KAUR: I promise they will be put on the list as soon as we get the Report from the Medical Council.

THE DELHI (CONTROL OF BUILDING OPERATIONS) CONTINUANCE, BILL, 1956.

THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH (RAJKUMARI AMRIT KAUR): Sir, I beg leave to move:

"That the Bill to continue the Delhi (Control of Building Operations) Act, 1955, for a further period be taken into consideration."

The Delhi (Control of Building Operations) Ordinance, 1955 was issued in October 1955 with a view to achieving speedy and efficient handling of the land and housing problem in Delhi. The matter was fully discussed in this House as well as in the Lok Sabha and the Bill was passed. Now, an assurance was given that this Provisional Authority would only exist for one year and it would be replaced by the larger authority by the 31st December 1956. The draft Bill for putting up the new authority is actually ready, but in view of the decision to set up a Corporation for Delhi, it was considered advisable to postpone the introduction of that Bill and we

[Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.]

now hope to bring it in the moment the Corporation Bill is introduced—as I hope at a very early stage in the new Parliament. For that reason I have to come up to ask that this Bill may be extended, that the Delhi (Control of Building Operations) Act, 1955, may be given a further year's period of extension.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN :
Motion moved:

—
"That the Bill to continue the Delhi (Control of Building Operations) Act, 1955, for a further period be taken into consideration".

SHRI KAILASH BIHARI LALL (Bihar):
Sir, I stand before the House in my capacity as Member representing this House in the Delhi Development (Provisional) Authority, and as a representative of the people. In the two capacities I have to place before this House how the Delhi Development (Provisional) Authority has worked. Of course, it has worked satisfactorily and in the circumstances in which the hon. Minister has moved for the extension of the Act, it is necessary that it should be extended till the permanent development body is set up. But in the meantime, I feel I will be failing in my duty if I do not point out to the Government also that there are certain things to be improved upon. One is that the Delhi Development (Provisional) Authority is working without any sufficient staff. We have felt that the task which should be speeded up is not done with the same speed in which it should be done. Only a year ago when the original Act was before this House it was pointed out that it was a provisional authority and it was only for checking the haphazard growth of buildings in Delhi. There can be no two opinions about this, that haphazard growth should be checked in Delhi. But at the same time this negative activity—it was pointed out at that time—cannot help to a large extent the development of Delhi. I am constrained to remark that this negative activity continues simply because there is not sufficient

number of staff to speed up the drawing up of layout plans. Even the master plan is not completed up till now and perhaps very few buildings are sanctioned as yet.

I want to point out that the business with which this body is engaged is only the effacement of the haphazard construction of buildings. I have already said that there can be no two opinions about that. We have to check the haphazard growth and undesirable building operations without any plan, without any scheme to construct the building. So, that is there. But only one aspect of demolishing the buildings, effacing whatever there is, will not improve the matter. Our sole aim is to have the development of Delhi and see how the buildings should come up. Delhi requires to be built up and that in a very quick manner. It was on account of that defect in the Delhi Improvement Trust that the Delhi Improvement Trust Inquiry body was set up and they had submitted their report to the Government. Even though at one time the hon. Minister said that all the recommendations of the Delhi Improvement Trust Inquiry body were implemented, there are still many things that had not been implemented, I make bold to say here. And that is why the development of Delhi is being held up.

It has recommended that those buildings which conform to the health regulations should be sanctioned. No sanction is being given to such buildings. Those buildings which require some improvement, after improvement they should be sanctioned. They have not sanctioned this also. In this way, there are buildings and there are owners of buildings who are waiting in suspense. And this is not helpful to the development of Delhi. In most cases the reason is that there is not sufficient number of staff even with the development body, that can help this procedure. This is one aspect which I want to bring to the notice of Government, that this should be expedited. There should be more engineers, more bodies to speed up this work, so that the development work may not be hampered.

Now, so far as the positive aspect of this body is concerned, we do not sanction any building till the layout plan is completed. And we do not sanction any layout plan till we make up our minds as to where and how it should be fitted into the master plan. So, one is dependent on the other and the work is held up, because there is not sufficient number of staff. They require a number of qualified engineers to speed up the work. This is one aspect which I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister and she should see that sufficient number of staff is given so as to speed up the master plan as well as the layout plans of so many localities and areas which are waiting. People are feeling on this account. I am also representing the views of the people before the House as well as the views of the Delhi Development (Provisional) Authority. People feel that they do not get sufficient response from this development body in order to help the development of Delhi. This is an aspect which should be borne in mind by the Government and the development should be helped by expediting the passage of the layout plans and the building plans.

The sum total of my suggestion is that there should not be only the policy of effacement. The policy of development should be there, because negatively we cannot function for a long time. After all, Delhi is developing by leaps and bounds and it requires your encouragement. You should look into the matter. But if you only sit on the fence and see how it is being checked, the haphazard development, that will not help the development of Delhi.

On the subject of rent control¹, in the Bill which is coming just now, you will find again the same story and perhaps other Members may also take part in that—how development is being hampered. And this is only one aspect which I wanted to point out to the hon. Minister.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA (Uttar Pradesh) : May, I know, Sir, if you will put all these three Bills together?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Separately.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, as has been already pointed out by the previous speaker, nobody can have any objection to the continuance of this measure. I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that Delhi is being developed very rapidly. It was not the only question that certain old buildings were being demolished or rebuilt; that was not the problem. The problem was about the new areas developing and what did the Government do, and what did the Municipality do in this matter? They did not take any action in proper time and haphazard construction took place. Buildings of all designs and of all standards were built up. Then, suddenly Government wake up, and when they wake up, they say "pull down this, pull down that, do this and do that." When plans are sent up for sanction, it takes a very long time to approve. Some remark is made and the plans are sent back, then some other alteration is made, and again they are sent back, and so it goes on.

Sir, it was very essential that when Delhi was expanded, there should have been a set plan for every area, a plan not only of the area of land to be given to each house but also a sort of general elevation, and in that harmony of elevation every building would have found its natural place. That should have been the process. If a plan was submitted and if that plan was slightly different from or not in conformity with the general design, the engineers of Government or the development authorities could have, on payment of a nominal fee, made slight alterations here and there and given the plan in harmony with the general scheme of tilings. My submission is that the Government should not reject the plans, but reform the plans, remodel the plans in such a way that we build a new and beautiful Delhi. That is our object. Now, the hon. Minister has come forward for extension of the measure. Of course the reasons are valid

[Shri Kishen Chand.] that Delhi is going to have a Corporation, and that until it has a Corporation you cannot bring in a permanent measure. Whatever the explanation may be, the result is that we do not have a complete Bill and a final authority to control everything, and we have a continuance of the previous conditions. The result will be that for another one year the old story will go on as it has been in the past. The same story will continue in the future.

I am positively against any sort of extension of the Act which by itself was a stop-gap arrangement. Really, we are continuing the stop-gap arrangement, and I am definitely against that type of continuance. If the Corporation was coming, that was no reason why the hon. Minister could not have brought forward a Bill of the desired kind and when the Corporation came into being, suitable amendments could have been brought in. Instead of following that procedure, we are continuing a body which is not performing its duties fully and adequately towards improvement of Delhi.

श्री ओंकार नाथ (दिल्ली) : उपसभापति महोदय, यह तो बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि दिल्ली के स्लम क्लीयरेंस की तरफ और दिल्ली में मकानात की तकलीफ को दूर करने की तरफ हमारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्री का, प्राइम मिनिस्टर और होम मिनिस्टर, सब का, ध्यान जा रहा है और इसके लिये मूलतः किस्म के बिल लाये जा रहे हैं। यह जो बिल दिल्ली (कंट्रोल आफ बिल्डिंग अपरेशंस) एक्ट की मियाद बढ़ाने के लिये पेश किया गया है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ और यह जो मियाद बढ़ाने की बात है, उसके मुताबिक दो तीन बातें अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ।

बात यह है कि इस वक्त दिल्ली में तीन अथारिटीज काम कर रही हैं और इनको हटा कर एक बनाने के ख्याल से ही स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने नई अथारिटी बनायी थी। मगर अभी तक तीनों अथारिटीज हैं—एक दिल्ली लैंड एंड डेवलपमेंट आफिस, दूसरी दिल्ली इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट और तीसरी, प्राविजनल अथारिटी। अब दिल्ली प्राविजनल अथारिटी की मियाद एक साल के लिये बढ़ाई जा रही है। तो इसका एक नतीजा यह होगा कि तीनों अथारिटी का खर्चा बराबर

चलता रहेगा और जब एक अथारिटी बन जायेगी तो फिर सब का खर्चा एक हो जायेगा और जो काम में डुप्लिकेशन होता है, वह भी कम हो जायेगा, क्योंकि काम में डुप्लिकेशन है ही, कुछ नक्शे इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट को जाते हैं और कुछ दूसरी अथारिटीज को। इसलिये जितनी जल्दी एक अथारिटी बन जाय, उतना ही अच्छा है। मगर कुछ हालत ही ऐसी है कि इस बिल को पास करना पड़ रहा है। दिल्ली असेम्बली खत्म हो गई है और एक कार्पोरेशन बनने वाला है, इसलिये कुछ ऐसी मजबूरी है कि यह मियाद बढ़ानी पड़ रही है। लेकिन एक खास पहलू और है जिसकी वजह से इस एक्ट की मियाद एक साल के लिये बढ़ाने से दिल्ली वालों को खुशी ही होगी। इसमें लिखा है कि चूंकि दिल्ली के लिये कार्पोरेशन बन रहा है, इसलिये इस एक्ट की मियाद को बढ़ाना जरूरी है। तो लाजमी तौर पर इसके यही माने समझना चाहिये और सब को यह उम्मीद होनी चाहिये कि दिल्ली में कार्पोरेशन जरूर बनेगा और इसलिये अभी एक साल के लिये और इंतजाम किया जा रहा है और उस कार्पोरेशन का इस तरह के बिल्डिंग अपरेशंस पर पूरा कंट्रोल होगा। मगर कार्पोरेशन को यह अधिकार मिलने वाला है, जैसा कि इस बिल के स्टेटमेंट आफ आबजैक्ट्स एंड रीजन्स से साफ मालूम होता है, तो फिर अगर यह इंतजाम एक साल के लिये ही नहीं बल्कि १॥ साल के लिये भी करना पड़े, तो कोई बात नहीं है और इससे दिल्ली वालों को खुशी ही होगी कि कार्पोरेशन के ये सब अधिकार मिल जायेंगे। चूंकि ऐसी बात है, इसलिये दिल्ली में रहने वालों को तो इसका स्वागत ही करना चाहिये कि यह एक अच्छी चीज है। हां, इतना जरूर है कि कार्पोरेशन का बिल बनाते वक्त इस बात का पूरा खयाल रखा जाय कि कार्पोरेशन को वाकई में ये सब अस्तिथार मिलें, अगर कार्पोरेशन को इन सब अस्तिथारों से दूर रखा गया, जैसा कि पहले सुना जाता था, तो फिर वाकई यह एक बड़ी शिकायत की बात हो जायेगी कि एक साल के लिये इस एक्ट की मियाद भी बढ़ाई गई, तीन तीन अथारिटीज को रखा गया और उन पर इतना खर्चा किया गया और फिर भी कार्पोरेशन को वे सब अधिकार नहीं मिले।

दिल्ली में एक चीज और है, जिसके लिये कुछ स्टडी करने की जरूरत है, वह चीज यह है कि जिस वक्त यह दिल्ली (कंट्रोल आफ बिल्डिंग अपरेशंस) बिल पेश होगा, उस वक्त सब्जी

मंडी, शक्तिनगर वगैरह में जिन प्लाटों के दाम १०, १५, २० रुपये गज के थे, आज उनके दाम ५० और ६० रुपये गज के हो गये हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि कंट्रोल नहीं करना चाहिये, लेकिन लोगों की, आम जनता की, दिक्कतों को भी खयाल में रखना चाहिये और देखना चाहिये कि प्लाटों के दाम कितने बढ़ गये हैं, किराये कितने बढ़ गये हैं और मकानों और जमीनों के दाम कितने बढ़ गये हैं। जब उनके ऊपर कंट्रोल लगा तो यह जरूरी था कि नए-नए प्लाट तैयार होने रुके और जितने प्लाट पहले थे उन्हीं को बेचना पड़ा और दाम बढ़ गये। बात यह है कि दिल्ली की आबादी जिस रफ्तार से बढ़ रही है—यहां सब जगह से लोग आते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर से भी काफी लोग आ रहे हैं, जैसे कि बर्मा से, सीलोन से और और जगह से हिन्दुस्तानी लोग दिल्ली में आ रहे हैं—उस रफ्तार से प्लाट नहीं बन रहे हैं, क्यों कि कंट्रोल लग गया है, इसलिये जमीनों के दाम चारगुने हो गये हैं और किराये भी काफी बढ़ गये हैं। तो मेरा कहना है कि इस दिक्कत की तरफ भी खयाल रखना चाहिये और जल्दी से जल्दी इस कंट्रोल को खत्म करना चाहिये। चूंकि तीन-तीन अधारिटीज हैं, इसलिये किसी चीज को करने में काफी वक्त लग जाता है और यह भी चीज है कि इन तीनों अधारिटीज का अलग-अलग खर्च भी हो रहा है और इसी वजह से जमीनों और मकानों के दाम बहुत बढ़ गये हैं। इसलिये जल्दी से जल्दी ऐसी कोशिश होनी चाहिये कि एक अधारिटी हो जाय और आसानी से मकान वगैरह मिलने लग जायें। इस तरफ हमें हर तरह से कोशिश करनी चाहिये। बहरहाल, कार्पोरेशन का बिल तो अब दूसरी पार्लियामेंट में ही आ सकेगा, फिर भी मेरा कहना है कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके, उतनी जल्दी की जाय। अगर यह चीज जल्दी हो जाय और कुछ कर सकें तो बड़ा अच्छा है।

तीसरी चीज यह है कि दिल्ली डेवलपमेंट (प्राविजनल) अधारिटी करीब करीब वही चीज वही काम कर रही है, जो कि इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट करता था। इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट एक्ट, १९३६ में बना था, तब से लेकर अब तक २० वर्ष हो चुके हैं, लेकिन इन २० वर्षों में यह कहीं नहीं देखा गया कि किसी जगह पर बिल्डिंगों को हटा कर के बाग बनाये गये हों। खुली जगहों में कई-कई मंजिल ऊंची जायदादें बना कर खड़ी की गई हैं। तो दिल्ली की जो जरूरतें हैं, वे बहुत ज्यादा हैं, इसलिये

इस किस्म की तमाम चीजों को एक साथ देखना होगा। इन तमाम चीजों को ध्यान में रखते हुये मैं समझता हूं कि यह लाजमी है कि एक साल की मियाद इसको और दे दी जाये, इसके अलावा और कोई अल्टरनेटिव भी नहीं है, लेकिन यह खयाल रखा जाय कि जल्दी से जल्दी एक परमानेंट अधारिटी बना दी जाय।

यह बात भी है कि जब किसी कमेटी या अधारिटी की मियाद ६ महीने या १ साल होती है तो उसमें एक तरह का सस्पेन्स रहता है। अगर किसी अधारिटी को यह मालूम हो जाय कि अभी उसकी मियाद एक साल के लिये है और आगे फिर हो सकता है कि एक साल के लिये और बढ़ जाय, तो उसको बड़ा सस्पेन्स रहता है। यह जो सस्पेन्स की बात है वह किसी अधारिटी या मिनिस्ट्री के लिये कोई बहुत अच्छी बात नहीं है। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि इस सस्पेन्स की हालत को और ज्यादा देर तक जारी रखना ठीक नहीं है। जितनी जल्दी सस्पेन्स को खत्म कर के इस बाड़ी को परमानेंट कर सकें उतना ही मैं समझता हूं कि दिल्ली शहर के लिये अच्छा होगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

MOHAMAD UMAIR SHAH (Bihar): Just one word, Sir. I was just going through the statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill. My difficulty is with regard to the Corporation. While we must admit that during the last two years, unusual development and expansion has been taking place in Delhi, it is to the credit of the Government and the particular Department that they have maintained it so scientifically and beautifully up till now, in spite of the huge structures of Delhi which are before us. Whoever may be the authority in charge of these developments, we cannot pass on without words of praise to them. Now the question is as to the further development which may make it more scientific and beautiful. There is a proposal for this in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. I would point out to the hon. Minister this particular fact that, whereas they have satisfactorily achieved success in maintaining the huge structures of Delhi and particularly of New Delhi, the new ones

[Mohamad Umair Shah.]

that will go up during the coming years should also be controlled and maintained so beautifully. We have driven out those diverse authorities who were controlling the development work and instead have entrusted the works to the Delhi Development (Provisional) Authority according to the Delhi (Control and Building Operations) Act. You should try to set up a Corporation which should be independent of such formalities and technicalities and give that Corporation a free power and a free hand in making the development more successful, happy and beautiful. Perhaps, I need not point out to Rajkumarji in this connection because she has toured round the world, that the world is looking to Delhi as to how it is going to be developed in its different spheres. When I was in Moscow last year, I was asked by some friends there to say whether Moscow was more beautiful or Leningrad. It was a difficult thing for me to answer. I told them, "Although I am speaking in the metropolis of Moscow, let me tell you that Leningrad appears to me to be more beautiful, because of its scientific planning, housing arrangements and all those sorts of things which I have come across. Therefore, I can tell you without any hesitation that Leningrad is more beautiful." Let me tell the hon. Minister that she is exercising her best efforts in developing old and New Delhi. But still much remains to be done and appreciated. People from all over the world are coming to our metropolis. It certainly calls for a new and effective organisation or a Corporation to be established. The establishment of such a Corporation should be hastened. That should be hurried up so that her work may be simplified and development work may be carried on more scientifically and beautifully.

I saw in the extremity of the town an old garden presumably of the Moghul times. I was told that that garden extended over more than 10,000 acres. Although it is under the Delhi Municipal Committee, it was not properly kept up as I saw that. I

think if the Delhi Municipality takes notice of that historical garden that could be made into a beautiful and useful monument in Delhi. Therefore* I would suggest to the hon. Minister that, instead of harping upon the provisions of this Bill for the development of Delhi, she should work for the proposed Corporation which will be much helpful and through that she will be able to achieve a greater degree of success in the coming years.

RAJKUMARI AMRIT KAUR: Sir, I would just like to take two or three minutes to reply to some of the points that have been raised.

First of all, I would like to tell the hon. Member who pleaded for sufficient staff that I am well aware of its need and the staff is being augmented. The difficulty really in not augmenting it as quickly as I myself would have liked is due to the shortage of suitable, qualified technical personnel for such work. But it is being augmented and I have no doubt that, as soon as it is augmented, the work will be speeded up. Then the work done by the Delhi Development (Provisional) Authority, considering the immensity of the task before it, has been really quite good within the 11 months during which it has functioned. A separate town planning organisation consisting of town planners and architects was set up under my Ministry to draft an interim plan. That plan has been drafted and the advice and guidance which they have given with regard to the lay-outs and building plans have been made available to the Delhi Development Authority on the basis of very sound technical advice. And the Delhi Development (Provisional) Authority has made use of this advice and of the proposals contained in the Interim General Plan which have already been before this House and which have been commended by everybody.

Now, the real delay in allowing buildings to go up also lies in the fact that the Authority, because of past experience, and quite rightly, does not

allow buildings to go up without the laying of services and the laying of services does take time. If we allow buildings to go up without proper drainage and sewerage, what will happen—as has happened before in colonies with people who dwell there—is that they will really be living in slums or what become more or less, slums. And I have a feeling that the results of the action of the Delhi Development (Provisional) Authority—it is sometimes objected to by people who are in a hurry to put up their buildings—will be visible only perhaps after sometime has elapsed and when they are able to live in places where they will not be subject to either bad odours from open drains or any such disability as many of the persons living in the present colonies suffer from. Moreover, the Authority, since its inception, has considered lay-out plans for the various colonies. It has approved 24 private colonies and a number of Government colonies according to the Plan. About the private colonies, it has entertained building plans for sanction already in six colonies and in other private colonies permission to build will be given, as I said, after the sanitary and engineering services and arrangements for a protected water-supply and drainage have been approved.

As far as the remarks that were made about the Corporation coming in as quickly as possible are concerned, I know that my hon. colleague, the Home Minister, will bring in the Corporation Bill before this House as soon as possible. Owing to the overwhelming business that there has been in both Houses, it has not been possible to bring it up during this session, but I can assure the House that to bring in the Corporation Bill as quickly as possible for Parliamentary sanction is no-less a desire of the Government of India than it is of the Members of this House.

Now, about its authority, it is not possible for me to give any assurance at this moment, but all I can say is that we naturally want the Corporation to function as a body that will

have the capacity to cater to the needs of the citizens of this capital city. It is up to us to try to build up a city that is worthy of living in and to clear away, as far as we can, slum areas. The Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Bill is also before you and the Home Minister will say what we have done and propose to do about it. It is no easy task even with this Provisional Authority. I may mention that in spite of our orders and many warnings issued that unauthorised structures shall not go up, they still go up overnight and then when we go to demolish them, there is a howl and it is very difficult to stop this kind of thing. No one knows this perhaps better than the authorities themselves and all that I wish to say is that we do want the co-operation of the citizens of Delhi as well as of the Members of this House because I find that citizens come and complain—and very often make false complaints—against the Authority. After all we have to get all law-abiding citizens to work together if we want to make Delhi what we would like it to be.

That is all I have to say and I do hope that this period of extension for one year that I have asked for for the Delhi (Control of Building Operations) Act will be accepted by this House.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA : Sir, before you put this Bill to vote, may I just invite your attention to the changes that we made in the Medical Council Bill a moment before?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are on a separate Bill now.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: But then you never put the amendments proposed by the Lok Sabha. The motion that the amendments made by the Lok Sabha in the Bill be agreed to was never put to the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She did make that motion, and after that I put the clauses one by one.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: Each clause was put separately.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The motion was moved. Anyway, we are now on a different Bill altogether.

Now I will put the motion to the House.

The question is :

"That the Bill to continue the Delhi (Control of Building Operations) Act, 1955, for a further period be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the clause by clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

RAJKUMARI AMRIT KAUR : Sir, I moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

THE SLUM AREAS (IMPROVEMENT AND CLEARANCE) BILL, 1956

THE MINISTER FOR HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI GOVIND BALLABH PANT) : Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to provide for the improvement and clearance of slum areas in certain Union territories and for the protection of tenants in such areas from eviction be taken into consideration."

Sir, this is a non-contentious measure which has a laudable purpose. I believe that every one in this House is in sympathy with it, and also that it will be welcomed by the Members of this august House. It is not neces-

sary for me to make a very elaborate speech in regard to this particular Bill. As I have already said, it is intended to provide for the clearance and improvement of slum areas. The city of Delhi is the metropolis of India. It is also the emporium and centre of industry, trade and business in North India. It had a fairly large population even before Delhi was given an honoured place as the capital of India. Since then there has been a regular flow of people into Delhi. Its population has swollen greatly in recent years. The city of Delhi is now overcrowded, and in certain areas the conditions are extremely detrimental, not only to health and morals, but also to the safety of the people living in those areas. The buildings are of a ramshackle character, dilapidated and hardly fit for human habitation. There are no amenities of any type, neither drinking water, nor light, nor roads, nor drains. So, they are an eyesore. And what is much worse, they are dangerous to the very safety, health and morals of the people, not only those who live there, but also those who occupy houses in the neighbourhood. It is necessary to remedy this state of affairs. It is an imperative necessity which does not admit of any delay.

Sir, according to the normal standards, the population in an acre should not exceed 200. In Delhi, it is, on an average, as much as 600. But in the slum areas the numbers per acre—in some of the *Katras*—go up to about 2,500, with the result that an individual has even less than two square yards for himself. Well, one can well imagine the conditions which these people have to reconcile themselves to, and the consequences—almost disastrous—that must be prevailing in these areas. But that is not all. In some of these slums they have to share the accommodation also with animals like cows, buffaloes and horses. The question has come up for consideration more than once and it has engaged the attention of the Government, and especially at a time like this when Delhi has the honour of being visited by the leading statesmen, eminent personalities from far and near,