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14.49 hrs

**The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at forty-nine minutes
past Fourteen of the Clock.**

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up Item No.13. We have allotted half-an-hour for discussion on this Bill.

14.50 hrs

FOREIGNERS (AMENDMENT) BILL,2003

Title: Discussion on the Foreigners (Amendment) Bill, 2003. (Bill, as amended, was passed).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI HARIN PATHAK): Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri L.K. Advani, the hon. Deputy Prime Minister, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Foreigners Act, 1946, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Foreigners (Amendment) Bill, 1998 to amend section 14 of the Foreigners Act, 1946 was initially introduced in Rajya Sabha in June, 1998. Section 14 of the Foreigners Act, 1946 provides for penalty for contravention of the provisions of the Act or any order made thereunder, which is imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine. This is the present provision. अभी जो वर्तमान में प्रोवीजन है, उसमें पांच साल की सजा है और पांच साल की सजा में फाइन भी है। परिस्थिति यह है as per section 437 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the accused person sometimes easily gets the bail from the First Class Magistrate Court.

The Bill was introduced with the aims and objectives to classify the offences under the Foreigners Act and to provide for punishment depending on the gravity of the offence committed. At present, there is no classification of the offences, whether it is minor or major. In this Bill, we are classifying the offences, that these are offences of overstaying, extension or if any other violation is there. These are the minor offences. It is proposed that for serious offences the maximum punishment under the Foreigners Act may be up to eight years and fine up to Rs.50,000. If the Bill is approved, serious offences will become triable by the Court of Sessions. Formerly it was triable by the First Class Magistrate. So they were able to get the bail. Now, before getting the bail, application being presented in the Court, the State Government will have an opportunity under section 439 to oppose the bail.

The Bill was referred to the Departmentally Related Parliamentary Standing Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs for examination and report. The Committee deliberated on the Amendment Bill and submitted its report in March, 2000. Subsequently, the Ministry of Home Affairs also referred the matter to the Law Commission of India for study and recommendations. The Law Commission of India presented its 175th Report on Foreigners (Amendment) Bill, 2000 to the Government in September, 2000. The recommendations of the Law Commission were examined and the Government decided to pursue the Foreigners (Amendment) Bill, 1998, already introduced in the Rajya Sabha for enhancing existing punishment from five years to eight years which has also been recommended by the Law Commission. Accordingly, the matter was pursued in the Rajya Sabha and the Foreigners (Amendment) Bill, 1998, together with further amendments, was considered and passed by the Rajya Sabha on 7th May, 2003.

The Bill has been brought so that the penal provisions in the Foreigners Act, 1946 may be effective and deterrent. In view of the position explained, I commend it to the august House that this Bill may be passed as has been passed by Rajya Sabha on 7th May, 2003. As the calendar year has been changed since the Rajya Sabha passed the Bill, consequential official amendments are also to be made in the Bill as passed by the Rajya Sabha to substitute "Fifty-fifth" in place of "Fifty-fourth" in the Enacting Formula, and "2004" in place of "2003" at page 1, line 3 of the Bill. These amendments may also be taken into consideration and the Bill be passed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Foreigners Act, 1946, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (SIVAGANGA): Thank you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir. This Foreigners (Amendment) Bill 2003, now it is made as 2004 Bill, *prima-facie* may be a simple Bill as enunciated by the hon. Minister. But it has got far reaching consequences. It is not simply the bail granting under section 437 or section 439, it is a Bill which just widens the scope of taking action by the State Government against eight different types of classifications which will cover particular persons.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that new sections are also included now. Now, Section 14 says:

"Whoeverâ€"

- (a) remains in any area in India for a period exceeding the period for which the visa was issued to him;
- (b) does any act in violation of the conditions of the valid visa â€|"
- (c) contravenes the provisions of this Act â€|."

Section 14A gives a permit to be issued by the Government now to enter into a particular notified area. If that permit is not available with the individual or if he remains more than that period, then that is also punishable. The fifth one says that without the valid documents if a person enters or stays in a particular place, he is also punishable and he will also be covered by this Bill. The sixth one says: "a forged passport or remains without any authority of law." The eighth one says: "abetting such offences".

Therefore, wide consequences are coming out by this amendment. At the same time, the Government has not considered the recommendations made by the Standing Committee which was submitted in 2000 and the recommendations of the Law Commission in their 175th Report. These Reports are telling that this simple enactment would have a far-reaching consequences. Therefore, there should be a comprehensive legislation to tie up the situation of the illegal immigrants and also the problem of infiltration. But none of these things were considered in this Bill and there is no provision regarding them.

We appreciate that this type of a Bill is brought purely on the recommendation of the bureaucrats, especially the prosecutors who cannot manage at the judiciary level. They can very well argue the matter under Section 437 when the bail application comes before the court. It is not the first-class Magistrate who cannot give proper ruling and only the Sessions Judge can give the ruling. Any court can give the ruling. If a particular court has given it, there is an appellate authority and revision authority at the level of Supreme Court. Therefore, simply because of the inconsequential recommendation of the bureaucrats, especially the prosecutors and also the police, this particular enactment has been brought with more consequences thereon.

Therefore, this Bill is not a comprehensive one to take into consideration of all these aspects. It is simply a hurried Bill which gives a lot of powers to the district authority to find out the people. I would like to know whether there is a machinery for it and also whether there is a guideline for that. Who is going to find out these violations of the law?

When there is cross border terrorism and any person is implicated in any offence, then this Section will also be applied. Only for that purpose, this Bill is brought about but the overall consequences have not been considered at all.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government that we have gone into a lot of conventions especially the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights – March 23, 1976, which classifies citizens and aliens. They are also having the right of protection. They have got equal right under article 21 and other articles of the Constitution.

What is the machinery which differentiates between a citizen and alien? I would like to know in which way they are brought into the book of the four walls of the law. I would also like to know whether Justice P.N. Bhagwati's draft Refugees and Asylums Protection Act, which was suggested as early in 2000, has been considered by the Government.

By simply having this Bill, we would not be able to overcome the situation which is coming across from all the borders of India.

Sir, you know very well that India is a place where everybody can come and also stay without any valid passport, without any visa. Hundreds and lacks of such people are living in India. They are coming from Nepal; they are coming from Myanmar; they are coming Pakistan; they are coming from Bangladesh; they are coming from Afghanistan and from all the Arabian countries.

15.00 hrs.

Even in Western countries, the people want to have some peaceful living. They are just coming here and they are staying here itself. From Sri Lanka, especially many Tamils and other refugees have come because of the situation in that nation. How are we classifying the people? We are having a very meagre budgetary provision, but lakhs and lakhs of people are coming to India and they are grabbing our own transport system, our own social security system and everything. We are not controlling it. The machinery is not properly built up to book these types of illegal immigrants under this law. But here I want to say that if you are coming with a passport, if you are coming with a visa and if you are not going back within the particular time, then you are punishable under this provision for eight years. Is it not inhuman? Is it not violation of the human rights?

Suppose there is a *bandh*, and a person wants to go to the airport to catch an aircraft and if he could not go and reach the airport at the appropriate time, he is punishable for eight years. Who is going to protect him? In our system, there is so much of corrupt practice going on at the grass root level, at the district level. If very genuine people, who have come with the valid passports, are stayed for the consequences in and around the place, they will also be punished under this provision for eight long years. The law simply should not give too much of power in the hands of the district level authorities. It is not controlled by any other regulation. It is not providing for any particular Tribunal or any such thing.

Previously, to control the Assam immigration, we were having the Tribunal Act. But these types of things are not available. How do you control and find out the real people who have to be punished without having a proper mechanism? How do you find out whether their stay in this nation is against our own interest or against the security of our nation? How do you know whether they are doing it against our own interest? Who has to find out? Simply when he is caught in some particular case, then alone he is booked under this Act. Therefore, this enactment is a very hasty one without thinking about what the consequences of it. But it should be a proper comprehensive enactment. We have to look into the whole issue of migrants, illegal migrants and the people who are living here and having all the rights of the citizenship. Without having the citizen rights, they are enjoying and they are contesting the elections in the local Boards also. Even though they are not covered under this particular Act, simply they are purchasing the property; they are having their own names in the voters' list; they are having their own electricity bills and other things. By showing them, they want to say that they are citizens of this country and they have got the right to contest the election. Therefore, this type of immigration should be stopped. This enactment is a very simple one but a broader and a very wide canvassing power is given to the district level officials. Therefore, I feel that the Government should come forward with a better law in due course.

डॉ. लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय (मंदसौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रस्तुत विधेयक अत्यन्त ही सामान्य श्रेणी का है। राज्य सभा में इसे पारित किया जा चुका है और कुछ नये उपबंध इसमें समाहित किये गये हैं। जैसा कि आप जानते हैं कि पासपोर्ट के मामले में, वीजा के मामले में जो कठिनाइयां हैं और जिस प्रकार से उनका दुरुपयोग किया जाता है, उसको रोकने की दृष्टि से इस प्रकार के उपबंध आवश्यक थे, जो इसमें किये गये हैं। मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और ऐसा मानता हूँ कि इन उपबंधों के कारण और जो इसमें प्रावधान किये गये हैं, उनके कारण इस प्रकार के दुरुपयोग रोके जा सकेंगे। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि जिस प्रकार से वीजा प्राप्त करने के बाद लोग यहां आते हैं और वीजा की अवधि समाप्त होने के बाद भी यहां टिके रहते हैं, उनको दूढ़ने में कठिनाई होती है और कुछ लोग ऐसे भी हैं जो केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों की जानकारी में होंगे। यहां तक कि उनके द्वारा 5 वां, 7 वां और 10 वां की अवधि की नागरिकता ग्रहण करने की चेता की गई है। सरकार ने इस विधेयक द्वारा दण्डावधि बढ़ाई है और ऐसे अपराधों को गम्भीरता से लिया है। मैं चाहूँगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस विषय तथा ऐसे अनधिकृत रूप से ठहरे वीजाधारियों को भी देखें। मेरे माननीय मित्र कह रहे थे कि एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव विधेयक लाने की आवश्यकता है। मैं नहीं मानता कि इसमें कोई ज्यादा कठिनाई है जिस से कि एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव विधेयक सीमा के अंदर लाने की आवश्यकता पड़े। फिर भी जैसा उद्देश्यों और कथन में विवरण दिया गया है :

"उस अधिनियम या ऐसे आदेश के अनुसरण में दिये गये किसी निदेश का उल्लंघन कारावास से, जो पांच वर्ष तक का हो सकेगा और जुर्माने से दण्डनीय है। विदेशियों विषयक अधिनियम के अधीन मामले संज्ञेय, अजमानतीय और प्रथम वर्ग मजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा विचारणीय हैं।"

इसे रोकने की दृष्टि से इसमें कुछ प्रावधान किये गये हैं और दण्ड का प्रावधान भी किया गया है। इस दण्ड में वृद्धि के कारण गम्भीर अपराध रुकेंगे और सेशन न्यायालय द्वारा भी विचारणीय हो सकेंगे। उसके बाद भी जमानत के आवेदन का विरोध करने का अवसर मिल सकेगा। जो लोग ऐसे ही जमानत प्राप्त कर लेते हैं, वे इस विधेयक में किये गये प्रावधान के आधार पर जमानत प्राप्त नहीं कर सकेंगे, मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, राज्य सभा में इस विधेयक पर काफी विचार किया गया है और इसे पारित भी किया गया है। इसलिये यहां भी इसे सर्वानुमित से पारित किया जाये। मैं विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि इस विधेयक द्वारा सरकार को वही अधिकार प्राप्त होंगे जो इस विधेयक में दिये गये हैं। तथा इस शंका का कोई कारण नहीं है कि इसका दुरुपयोग होगा। इन अधिकारों के कारण उन समस्याओं का समाधान निकल सकता है, जो दोसिद्ध व्यक्ति होंगे, वे दंडनीय माने जायेंगे और उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जा सकेगी। इससे वीजा का दुरुपयोग रुक जायेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस अवसर का लाभ उठाते हुये एक निवेदन और करना चाहूँगा कि लोगों को पासपोर्ट मिलने में काफी सहूलियत हो गई है लेकिन कई बार कठिनाई आ जाती है। उन नियमों को सरल बनाया जाना चाहिये ताकि आम नागरिकों को पासपोर्ट मिलने में किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई न हो। जब भी हम पासपोर्ट लेने जाते हैं, वहां अंग्रेजी भाषा का प्रचलन है, हिन्दी का नहीं है। जब सरकार की द्विभाषी नीति है तो अंग्रेजी के साथ साथ हिन्दी का प्रावधान भी किया जाना चाहिये। मैं तो चाहूँगा कि इस नियम को कड़ाई से लागू किया जाना चाहिये। जब भी हम दूसरे देशों में जाते हैं, वे अपने देश की भाषा में ही मुहर लगाते हैं तथा पृठाकन भी करते हैं जबकि हमारे यहां अंग्रेजी भाषा में लगाई जाती है। माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि वे इस मामले को भी देखें।

मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुये अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ।

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (PONNANI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there could be no two opinions with respect to the

fact that offences concerning illegal entry into our country, visa violations, etc. should be dealt with effectively. The hon. Minister has very lucidly and clearly explained the provisions of the Bill to the House but it must be realised that this is not a normal Bill. It will have far-reaching consequences.

15.09 hrs (Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya *in the Chair*)

The most important defect of the Bill is that almost all categories of offences have been just lumped together without proper consideration. It should be realised that a foreign agent does not enter a country with valid documents and simply overstays. If that is the reading of the situation, it is ludicrous enough. There are several reasons and at times very genuine reasons. These should be duly taken into consideration while cracking the whip of law.

There may be certain reasons for overstaying. We have a number of cases here where old persons who are infirm, sick, and other persons, have come to our country. They are persons of Indian origin. They are alone and now want to live with their own family over here. They even desire the citizenship of our country. Such cases must be considered with humanitarian consideration rather than simply crack the whip and add to the distress of the genuine people. There may be several other reasons for overstaying also. There may be situations beyond the control of a person. But here in this Bill there are no provisions, in-built safety provisions, and almost, everyone is treated in a similar manner. Over-riding and enormous powers have simply been given to the district authorities without consideration of the far-reaching consequences. I would like to emphasise that there should be proper distinction as far as the reasons are concerned and there must be in-built safeguards in the Bill in order to deal with humane situations. It was for this reason particularly that the Standing Committee, as also the Law Commission, had stressed the importance of a comprehensive Bill so that all these various considerations are taken care of. But, here, this is not the case and we find that there is a rush simply to pass in a law, as if to say that it is a normal law, and with Nelson's eye towards the far-reaching consequences of this so-called innocent Bill.

I will also take this opportunity to emphasise that there are certain immigrants into our country, which may be for the innocent purpose of work. Such persons should be granted work permits rather than so dealt with harshly under the Bill. Therefore, there are innumerable considerations that come up and we simply cannot say that there is a violation of the law and crack down upon the persons.

I would also like to point out that the Government must take note of this ground reality that under the excuse of being a foreigner even genuine people are harassed. That is a very important situation. Even genuine people and citizens are harassed and there seems to be no machinery with respect to this harassment.

I would, therefore, like to appeal to the Government not to go in and rush in for such a Bill and to come forward with a comprehensive Bill taking into consideration the various factors.

Sir, I again say, and conclude, that there are cases in which people have to come to our country old, infirm and sick, desiring now to live with their families. We have so many cases over there. They desire even the citizenship of the country. Their cases have to be considered in a humanitarian manner and then, their trifling offences of over-staying should not be there.

My last point is that over-staying etc. is not from one or two particular countries. From all countries, people come and such situations arise. Law must be equally applicable to people from all such countries.

Sir, I appeal to the Government to withdraw this legislation and come forward with a comprehensive Bill, with cool consideration of the entire matter and not to increase distress and problems of the people.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY (BERHAMPORE, WEST BENGAL): Sir, the proposed legislative document, the Foreigners (Amendment) Bill, 2003 seems to add a new arsenal to the existing Foreigners Act, 1946. Ostensibly, it looks that in view of the present alarming situation of illegal immigrants in India, the Government is proposing such kind of a legislative document. However, I think, still this legislative document is replete with piecemeal measures. The Government should come forward with a holistic approach on how to sort out this long-standing problem. For example, Bangladesh is our immediate neighbour and our entire border with it is porous. The present regime of Bangladesh is very much hostile to the minority community of Bangladesh, that is, Hindu people in Bangladesh. In a deliberate manner, the present regime of Bangladesh is perpetrating heinous atrocities against the minority community in Bangladesh to scare them away from their land of origin.

Now, out of desperation, those poor people, those wretched persons, those victims are coming into India to save their lives. Now, what kind of a measure should be taken against them, whether they should be treated as foreigners or they should be treated as Indian nationals, especially in view of their present state or plight.

Secondly, as the water flows from high altitude to lower regions, the poor people, finding no other alternative, are compelled to come to the neighbouring country for earning their livelihood. Similarly, the America is suffering from

historic population.

I would request the Government to come forward with a legislative document in respect of those people, especially the Hindu people of Bangladesh those are being scared away and are coming into India, whether they will be treated as infiltrators or illegal immigrants, or they will be treated in a humanitarian manner.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (KOTTAYAM): This Bill provides for stringent punishment to those illegal immigrants, those who overstay in our country, and it makes it non-bailable. Everyone knows that the illegal immigrants come to this country due to various factors: One factor is, when some political unrest or anything like that occurs in our neighbouring countries, a lot of refugees come to our country; the second factor is, due to utter poverty also, they come to this country seeking job opportunities.

We have vast borders with many of our neighbouring countries, and only by proper fencing of the borders and thorough patrolling of the borders, this illegal immigration can be checked. As pointed out by my learned friend, Shri G.M. Banatwalla, it is not because of any lack of laws that illegal immigrants come to our country. This law cannot prevent those anti-nationals who come to this country and try to wreck the system of our country. This law is not enough to prevent cross-border terrorism. It is not because of the lack of any stringent law or anything like that, that the illegal immigrants come to this country.

As pointed out here, there are so many persons of Indian origin who have come to this country without valid documents. In my State of Kerala, which is the southern-most part, there are hundreds of people who happened to be in Pakistan when partition occurred. They were doing some jobs there and they settled down there. Later, they came back to Kerala. One incident was reported in the national dailies, and also an hon. Member raised that issue in this House, which was also reported widely in the newspapers. An old person was arrested and deported from Kerala because he was not having valid documents. This is a stray case, and there are hundreds of people there. The Government of Kerala has taken up that issue with the Union Government also. These people are genuine, they are not anti-nationals, and they are of Indian origin.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Suresh Kurup, please be brief because we have to take up the Private Members' Bills and Resolutions at 3.30 p.m.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : I only wish to point out that they are people of Indian origin. They happened to be on the other side during partition. After some time, they migrated to Kerala without any valid documents. Now, to search them out and deport them is quite cruel and inhuman. Therefore, some way should be found to give them citizenship, even if they are not having any valid documents. The Government of Kerala and the Kerala Legislature have already taken up this issue.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Sir, I am thankful to the five hon. Members of Parliament who have participated in the discussion on this Bill. I have, in my opening remarks, explained in-depth as to why the Bill has been brought before the House. We want to amend Section 14 of the Foreigners' Act, 1946.

The concern which was expressed by most of the Members is that those genuine people who because of the situations beyond their control may desire to stay in our country may not be getting visa extensions, and that they should not be harassed. I would just like to point out that there are sufficient provisions in the present Act to take care of these things. I definitely welcome the suggestions made by hon. Members, Shri Sudarsana Natchiappan, Shri Suresh Kurup, and Shri G.M. Banatwalla. I would just like to clarify that powers have been delegated to the State, that is, from one day to one year. If somebody wants an extension of his visa, he can apply to the State, and the State will definitely give him the extension. If there are some circumstances, which are even beyond their control, then powers have been delegated to the Centre. They can apply to the Centre, and the Centre will definitely take care of it.

हमारे मन में यह चिन्ता है कि इनको परेशान किया जाएगा, or if somebody is ill, then not only the person concerned who is ill, but also the person's relatives can approach the State Government or the Central Government in person or send their applications through a courier or they can even send a letter, and the State or the Central Government have got the powers to extend their visas. So, this Bill relates to Section 14. We want to strengthen Section 14 by this legislation.

As I explained in my opening remarks, because of a lack of provision of punishment for the accused, they are able to get bail in the First Class Magistrate Court. Because this is a very sensitive thing, we want that a person who is guilty, who violates our visa rules and regulations, should be punished and should not get some windows open in courts to escape. That is the reason why we want to strengthen the procedure of the courts. We have increased the period of imprisonment from two to eight years so that they can be tried in the sessions courts and they will not be able to get bail easily. The court has to give notice and the State Government gets an opportunity to oppose the

bail. I, therefore, request Shri Banatwalla and everybody else to cooperate with the Government in the passage of the Bill.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY : Sir, I want just one clarification.

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI (KUTCH): Sir, please allow me to seek one clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no time for that now.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Foreigners Act, 1946, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: *The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.*

Clause 2

Substitution of new sections

for section 14.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Banatwalla, would you like to move your amendments.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (PONNANI): Sir, I would like to move my amendments. I beg to move:

Page 2, line 5, --

after "issued to him"

insert ", except for reasons beyond his control" (1)

Page 2,--

after line 18, insert --

"Explanation II - For the purpose of clause (a) of this section, the expression 'remains in any area in India' shall not include a person who so remains in India under circumstances beyond his control or circumstances which require consideration on humanitarian grounds and who is not found guilty of any objectionable conduct." (2)

Page 2, -

after line 34, insert --

"Explanation, - For the purpose of clause (b) of this section 14A, the expression 'enters into or stays in any area' shall not include a person who so enters or stays under circumstances which require consideration on humanitarian grounds and who is not found guilty of any other objectionable conduct." (3)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendments moved by Shri Banatwalla to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1

Short Title

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 3, -

for "2003"

substitute "2004" (5)

(Shri Harin Pathak)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1, -

for "Fifty-fourth"

substitute "Fifty-fifth" (4)

(Shri Harin Pathak)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The long Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

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