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Title: Regarding minimum support price of crops and scarcity of urea/fertilizers.

श्री दीपेन्द्र सिंह हुड्डा (रोहतक) : अध्यक्ष महोदया, इस वर्ष पूरे देश का किसान बहुत सी समस्याओं एवं विपरीत परिस्थितियों से जूझ रहा है। हमने इस विषय पर दो बार नियम - 193 के तहत चर्चा के लिए आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह किया है। चाहे एमएसपी की बात हो, कहां तो स्यामीनाथन कमेटी की रिकमेंडेशन लागू करने की बात हो रही थी और कहां दस वर्ष तक लगातार जहां 12 से 15 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष एमएसपी में बढ़ोतरी हुई है, वहीं इस वर्ष केवल साढ़े तीन प्रतिशत बढ़ोतरी पैडी तथा वीट में हुई है और कॉटन में तो इस साल केवल एक प्रतिशत बढ़ोतरी हुई है। केवल एमएसपी की ही बात नहीं है, बहुत सी फसलें ऐसी हैं, जिनको एमएसपी से बाहर निकालने की तैयारी की जा रही है। चाहे वह कर्नाटक में मक्के की बात हो, चाहे केरल के खड़ किसानों की समस्याओं की बात हो आदि। इसी प्रकार से यूरिया की दिवकत है। कई वर्षों बाद पहली बार, इस समय प्रदेश के बाद प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, हरियाणा आदि का किसान यूरिया की दिवकत से जूझ रहा है। हम आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करते हैं कि वह हमारे इस आग्रह को माने और इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर, किसानों के विषय पर, किसानों की समस्याओं के विषय पर एक चर्चा हो। हम इस बारे में आपसे संरक्षण और सरकार से एक आश्वासन चाहेंगे।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपने जो मसला उठाया है, इस पर नैचुरल वलैमिटीज़ के संदर्भ में एक चर्चा तो ऑलरेडी हो गई है।

â€¦(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप पहले मेरी बात सुनिए। दूसरा, आपने एमएसपी और यूरिया आदि किसानों से संबंधित बात कही है। इन विषयों पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। पहले भी बीएसी में चर्चा हुई है। ये सभी मामले जैसे एग्ज़िक्यूटिव काउंसिल हो या ऐसा कुछ कर के इस चर्चा को हम जल्दी से जल्दी लेंगे, मैं इसके लिए कोशिश करूंगी।

â€¦(व्यवधान)

श्री महिलकार्जुन खड़गे (गुलबर्गा) : मैडम, अगर कल परसों इसको एजेंडा में शामिल कर लेते हैं तो अच्छा होगा। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैंने यही कहा कि तय कर लेते हैं और जल्दी से जल्दी इस पर चर्चा करते हैं।

â€¦(व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: Kumari Sushmita Dev is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Deepender Singh Hooda.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (BARAMATI): Madam, the Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana is a new suggestion that the Government has taken up. We are very happy about this project. I think, every Parliamentarian is very enthused about this new project taken over by the Government. But as we are working on the field, we have realized that the Government has given a lot of suggestions and interventions as to how to improve it, where to get the aid and money from the monitory side of it. But a lot of times what is happening is that if the MLA or local Government has already used up that fund, we cannot use it in the Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana.

So, if the Government can give us some special aids specifically every year for this project because it is a wonderful programme, if we get some more budgetary provision for this for every MP across, it will help us to improve these villages and broaden this programme from one village to more villages. It is because every village today wants it to be in the Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana. So, if we can make this little more budgetary provision in one village every year, it will enthuse all of us.

HON. SPEAKER:

Dr. Shashi tharoor,

*m03 Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal,

*m04 Kumari Sushmita Dev,

*m05 Shri R. Dhruvanarayana,

*m06 Shri D.K. Suresh,

*m07 Shri M.B. Rajesh,

*m08 Shri P.K. Biju,

*m09 Shri Sankar Prasad Datta,

*m10 Shri Radheshyam Biswas and

*m11 Adv. Joice George are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shrimati Supriya Sule.

*t13

Title: Need to develop the Vizhinjam Port Project in Kerala as India's International transshipment hub.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM): Madam Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government to this evolving national scandal about the development of the Vizhinjam Port in my constituency.

This is a port that has been in existence for 2000 years since Roman times. It has a record 24 metres of undredged depth. The Central Government has invested money and credibility in much lesser ports with much less depth. They are spending money everyday in dredging. Right now our transshipment is going through Colombo which is a Chinese built port. Foreigners are profiting from it. Our own transshipments should be coming to our country.

I would like to request the Central Government to take a much more active interest in this matter. So far they have left it to the State Government which is resource strapped. They have recently approved some viability gap funding. It is not enough. We need more support for developing a major port that can bring Indian goods to India and keep Indian money and Indian resources in India. Why should we be allowing foreigners to profit? I beg the Central Government to take this project as a Central project and create a major international transshipment hub in Vizhinjam.

Thank you.

*t14

Title: Need to take steps to check the menace of wild boars and Nilgai in Chhota Udaipur Parliamentary Constituency of Gujarat.

श्री रामसिंह राठवा (छोटा उदयपुर): महोदया, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे शून्य काल में एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया।

महोदया, मेरा संसदीय चुनाव क्षेत्र छोटा उदयपुर गुजरात में है। मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में कुछ तहसील जैसे- संखेडा, डभोई, बोडेती, नांदोद, जैतपुर, पावी, जांबुघोडा जंगल से जुड़ी हुई हैं। वहाँ नील गाय और जंगली सुअर किसानों की खेती को बहुत बर्बाद करते हैं।

महोदया, किसान महँगी खाद, कीटनाशक दवाईयाँ डालकर फसल को तैयार करते हैं और अंत में जब जानवरों द्वारा बीज को नष्ट कर दिया जाता है तो किसान बेहाल हो जाता है।

महोदया, उक्त समस्या के निपटान के लिए मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से माँग करता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार एक नीति का निर्धारण करके इस समस्या के लिए आर्थिक मदद का प्रावधान करे और साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी माँग करता हूँ कि हमारे संसदीय क्षेत्र के जंगली सुअर और नील गाय को किसान के हित में स्थायी रूप से समाप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाएं। धन्यवाद।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : डॉ. किरिटी पी. सोलंकी और *m03 श्री नाराणभाई काछड़िया अपने आपको श्री रामसिंह राठवा जी के विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करते हैं।

*t15

Title: Need to protect farmers from wild animal menace.

SHRIMATI P.K. SHREEMATHI TEACHER (KANNUR): Madam, I would like to bring to your immediate kind attention regarding the following for consideration and favourable orders.

The Kannur parliamentary constituency consists of several hilly areas surrounded the vested forests of Kerala and Karnataka States in which thousands of agriculturists and private people are struggling to meet both their ends. Now-a-days, the normal life of the people in those areas are seriously affected because of the recurrent attacks of wild animals especially of elephants, wild boars, monkeys, etc. and these animals are attacking the people and destroying their crops and their huts of the Adivasis. Due to the recurrent attacks of wild animals, the people in those hilly areas are having sleepless nights and the local inhabitants as well as the local self governments are being seriously troubled. The implementation of the present prevailing laws is not sufficient to protect the life and property of the farmers residing in the hilly regions of Kannur District.

As per the provision of law, the hunting of wild animals is a serious offence even if the hunting is for protection of the lives and properties of the people. The inhabitants of many villages in Kannur are facing this serious issue. So, the dependents of peasants killed by the attack of wild animals are being paid only minimum amounts as compensation by the Forest Department and other government agencies. If adequate and sufficient

compensations are not provided by statutes in such cases, the sad plight of the dependents cannot be protected. So also some provisions must be made in the statutes for the protection of the people and their properties residing in hilly areas, nearby areas of forests from the attack of wild animals, and the Act also be amended suitably.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri P.K. Biju, *m03 M.B. Rajesh and *m04 Adv. Joice George are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shrimati P.K. Shreemati Teacher.

*t16

Title: Regarding shortage of teachers in primary schools in the country.

श्री सुल्तान अहमद (उत्तुबेरिया) : मैडम, धन्यवाद। देश का शिक्षा विभाग पिछले सात महीने से मुख्तलिफ कंट्रोवर्सी का शिकार हुआ है। कभी संस्कृत को लेकर, कभी जर्मन को लेकर, फ़िसमस की छुट्टी को बंद करने के कारण, लेकिन जो देश में असल मुद्दा है, तकरीबन 6 लाख प्राइमरी टीचर्स की जगह खाली है, देश में स्कूलों के जो हालात हैं, हम स्वच्छ भारत अभियान चला रहे हैं, स्कूलों में टॉयलेट्स की बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन अगर स्कूल में शिक्षक न रहें, तो स्कूल चलेगा कैसे? आज भी चाहे वह गुजरात हो, बंगाल हो, उत्तर प्रदेश हो, स्कूल में बन्दे जाते हैं, वहाँ टीचर्स नहीं होते हैं तो वे वापस आ जाते हैं।

मिड-डे-मील का भी हाल वही है।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : एक ही विषय बोलिए। यह स्टेट मैटर है।

श्री सुल्तान अहमद : 6 लाख प्राइमरी टीचर्स और साढ़े तीन लाख अपर प्राइमरी टीचर्स की कमी है। सदन में वैकेंसिया नायडू जी उपस्थित हैं, मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया एक टाइम फ़ैम बनाये कि इन 6 लाख और साढ़े 3 लाख टीचर्स के बग़ैर स्कूल नहीं चल सकते हैं। जिस तरह हम मुख्तलिफ नाम से अभियान बनाते हैं, इसका भी टाइम फ़ैम बनाकर, जिन स्कूलों में टॉयलेट्स नहीं हैं, शौचालय नहीं हैं, आपने उसके लिए प्लान किया है, लेकिन बग़ैर टीचर के, शिक्षक के स्कूल नहीं चल सकता है। राइट टू एजुकेशन वर्ष 2010 में लागू हुआ है। लेकिन यह सिर्फ नाम का है, इस पर काम नहीं हो रहा है। मैं अपने पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर से कहूँगा कि वे इस पर कुछ कहें।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपकी बात हो गई है।

श्री एंटो एंटोनी।

*t17

Title: Regarding denial of scholarship to the students from minority communities under means-cum-merit scheme.

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (PATHANAMTHITTA): Hon. Speaker, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity.

I would request the Government to kindly redress the grievance of 2,000 students in the State of Kerala whose applications for the merit-cum-means scholarship have been rejected due to small technical mistake.

By this, each applicant would lose Rs. 30,000 this year. It means, there would be a loss of Rs. 6 crore to the minority students in the State of Kerala. This is against the spirit and intention of the Means-cum-Merit Scholarship.

The State Government of Kerala has also requested the Union Government to help these students. I would, therefore, humbly request the Union Government to consider the case of these students on humanitarian grounds and do the needful in availing Means-cum-Merit Scholarship in their favour.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri M.B. Rajesh and *m03 Shri P.K. Biju are allowed to associate themselves on this issue raised by Shri Anto Antony.

*t18

Title: Need for proper implementation of rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (RGKA) alongwith Yuva Kreedha and Khel Abhiyan (Y.K.K.A.) in the country.

श्री अजय मिश्रा टेनी (खीरी) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे स्पोर्ट्स कॉम्प्लेक्स के निर्माण का एक महत्वपूर्ण मसला सदन में शून्य काल के माध्यम से उठाने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका हृदय से आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, पूरे काल में एक पूरे का उतर आया था। उसके माध्यम से, तथा मुझे जो जानकारी प्राप्त है, ग्राम स्तर तक खेलों के प्रति जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने के लिए, व खिलाड़ियों की प्रतिभा को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए भारत सरकार ने राजीव गांधी खेल अभियान व युवा वृद्धि खेल अभियान द्वारा सभी 634 जिलों के 6545 विकास खंडों में इंडोर और आउटडोर खेलों हेतु 1 करोड़ 60 लाख रुपये की लागत से स्पोर्ट्स कॉम्प्लेक्स के निर्माण की योजना पाँच साल में पूरा करने के लिए, तथा खेल प्रतियोगिताएँ करने व खिलाड़ियों को प्रोत्साहन की योजना बनाई है। परंतु वास्तव में जो परिणाम इन परियोजनाओं द्वारा अपेक्षित थे, वे प्राप्त नहीं हो रहे हैं। इसमें मुख्यतः ग्रामीण स्तर पर जागरूकता की कमी है। वहीं जिन लोगों पर इन योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन की जिम्मेदारी थी, उन्होंने अपने काम को ठीक से नहीं किया है। राज्य सरकारों को जिम्मेदारी देने के कारण भी व्यावहारिक रूप से इन योजनाओं का परिणाम प्राप्त नहीं हो पा रहा है, क्योंकि कई राज्य सरकारें, खासकर उत्तर प्रदेश व बिहार की सरकारें भारत सरकार की अपेक्षा के अनुसार कार्य नहीं कर रही हैं। गौरतलब है कि स्पोर्ट्स कॉम्प्लेक्स सभी 6545 ब्लॉकों में निर्मित हों और अभी पाँच साल का समय है। परंतु सरकार के द्वारा राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से बजट देने और यह घोषणा, कि एन.आर.जी., बी.आर.जी.एफ., एल.डब्ल्यू.ई., एन.एफ.सी.पी.आर., ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय व पंचायत राज्य मंत्रालय आदि के माध्यम से राज्य सरकारों को धन उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है लेकिन राज्य सरकारें उसको ठीक से नहीं कर पा रही हैं। इस तरह की योजनाओं के लिए जब तक स्वतंत्र बजट का आबंटन नहीं होता है, तब तक हम उनके हशु को जानते हैं। अतः यह योजना समय पर पूरी हो व अपेक्षित परिणाम हों, इसके लिए मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि चूँकि यह महत्वाकांक्षी योजना है, अतः प्रत्येक ब्लॉक में स्पोर्ट्स कॉम्प्लेक्स के निर्माण हेतु सरकार द्वारा सीधे धन आबंटन किया जाए और इस योजना की देखभाल सीधे खेल मंत्रालय द्वारा की जाए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष :

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत एवं

*m03 श्री भैरों प्रसाद मिश्र को श्री अजय मिश्रा टेनी द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

*t19

Title: Regarding drought affected coconut plantations in Karnataka.

SHRI D.K. SURESH (BANGALORE RURAL): Madam Speaker, coconut is an important plantation crop of Karnataka State. It is grown in 4.91 lakh hectare accounting for 26 per cent of the total area under horticulture crops. The State produces about 528 crore of coconuts a year and ranks second in the country.

However in the last three to five years, 70 to 80 per cent of the total coconut growing area has been affected severely due to recurring droughts. It has resulted in a financial loss of over Rs. 1,000 crore due to drying up of coconut palms. Now, the farmers are in deep distress. Almost 1.65 lakh hectare of coconut gardens have become unproductive; and many of them have dried up completely.

Sir, Kerala, the number one producer of coconut, underwent the same problem, but they have been given a rejuvenation package by the Coconut Development Board in the Union Budget.

In order to support the farmers of Karnataka, the Government of Karnataka has sent a rejuvenation proposal to the Central Government for Rs. 893 crore. But so far, no action has been taken on this proposal. Unlike other horticulture crops, coconut rejuvenation and replanting take years for its rejuvenation and revival.

I would, therefore, want to know from the Union Government if there are any steps being taken to rejuvenate and provide alternative cropping in the drought affected coconut gardens of Karnataka and process the rejuvenation proposal made by the Government of Karnataka. Thank you.

HON. SPEAKER:

Kumari Shobha Karandlaje,

*m03 Shri R. Dhruvanaryana,

*m04 Shri S.P. Muddahanume Gowda,

*m05 Shri B.N. Chandrappa,

*m06 Adv. Joice George,

*m07 Shri M.B. Rajesh and

*m08 Shri Mullappally Ramchandran are allowed to associate themselves on the issue raised by Shri D.K. Suresh.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Yes, you can associate. You give the slips.

*t20

Title: Need to formulate a policy for the welfare of Protected Tribal Groups (PTG) in the country.

श्री फग्गन सिंह कुलरते (मंडला) : अध्यक्ष जी, देश में विशेष जनजातियों के बारे में, विशेषकर जो पीटीजी ग्रुप हैं और 75 विशेष जनजातियों के बारे में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने चिंता जाहिर की है कि इन ग्रुपों की आबादी में प्रतिवर्ष गिरावट आ रही है। ऐसी विशेष जनजातियों की आबादी में गिरावट रोकने के लिए जैसे जरावा, बेगा, सहस्त्रिया, डोर-बिहोर आदि वितुप्त होती जनजातियों के लिए सरकार कोई विशेष कदम उठाए।

महोदया, मुझे लगता है कि चूंकि ये देशभर की विशेष जनजातियां हैं, इन जनजातियों के संरक्षण, विकास और शिक्षा जैसे महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र में बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार को विशेष प्रयास करना चाहिए और बजट में विशेष प्रावधान करना चाहिए।

श्री प्रह्लाद सिंह पटेल (दमोह) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं अपने आपको श्री फग्गन सिंह कुलरते द्वारा उठाए गए मुद्दे से संबद्ध करना चाहता हूँ।

*t21

Title: Need to expedite construction of National Highway No. 42 between Sambalpur and Bhubaneswar in Odisha.

SHRI NAGENDRA KUMAR PRADHAN (SAMBALPUR): Respected Madam, I want to draw the attention of this Government to a matter of public importance.

I represent Sambalpur constituency from the State of Odisha. Sambalpur, the headquarters, is the biggest city in western Odisha. This city connects to the State capital, Bhubaneswar. The distance is 252 kilometres. It connects the National Highway No.42. The Government had already taken a decision in 2012 to make it four-lane but till today, despite the forest clearance and other clearances that have already been given by the Government, no action has been taken yet. So, I would request the Government, through you, Madam, to implement this project because, for the improvement of the two corridors, one, Sambalpur-Jharsuguda and another, Talcher-Angul, this is the only four-lane which can serve the purpose. Thank you.

*t22

Title: Regarding hostage crisis in Sydney, Australia.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (GULBARGA): Madam Speaker, though, to some extent, there is a relief, I want to know about the incident and a full statement from the Minister concerned.

On Monday morning, a gunman took an unknown number of hostages in a chocolate café in Martin Place in Sydney. The drama began around 9.45

a.m. in Martin Place, a plaza in the heart of the city's financial and shopping district that is packed with holiday shoppers this time of the year. Many of those inside the café were taken hostage as they stepped in for their morning coffee.

Sometime later, five people escaped from the café. Two people inside the café held up a flag with an Islamic declaration of faith that has often been used by extremists, raising fears that a terrorist incident was playing out in the heart of Australia's biggest city.

The crisis in Sydney finally ended after 15 hours as all the hostages were rescued by police at the Lindt Chocolate Café in Martin Place. The gunman, however, has not yet been captured.

An Indian techie, employee of Infosys, was also taken hostage. In the newspaper, it is stated only one was taken but some other newspapers have said that two people were taken. That is why, we want to know the actual figure. How many people were really captured or taken hostage and how many people were released? I want a statement from the Minister concerned so that the entire country should know about the real ongoing incident.

कौशल विकास और उद्यमिता मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी): महोदय, जिस विषय को खड़गे साहब ने उठाया है, यह सिर्फ भारत के लिए ही नहीं बल्कि पूरी दुनिया के लिए बहुत बड़ा विषय है। जिस तरह से आतंकवादी प्रवृत्ति पूरी दुनिया में फैल रही है... (व्यवधान)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : This matter is pertaining to the External Affairs Minister. Why is he replying on it? ... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: What is your problem, Sir? I am a Minister in the Government. ... (Interruptions) Who are you to ask me to stop? ... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Saugata Roy ji, this is not fair. Please sit down.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: What is your problem, Mr. Saugata Roy?... (Interruptions) Madam, this is the habit of these people.... (Interruptions) If I am representing the Government, who is he to question me? ... (Interruptions) I am responding to him, who are you?... (Interruptions) Who are you? ... (Interruptions) I am responding to him... (Interruptions) This is not the way... (Interruptions) मैं बता रहा हूँ... (व्यवधान)

मैंडम, यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। खड़गे साहब ने रिक्वेस्ट किया है और मैं यह कहने वाला हूँ कि सदन में इसका उत्तर दिया जाएगा। अगर इस पर भी इनको आपत्ति है, इनको लगता है कि इनकी हर इच्छा की पूर्ति हो, यह इस सदन में संभव नहीं है, यह मान कर चलना होगा। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे : ऐसा नहीं है, अगर आपके कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं, फॉरिन स्टेट मिनिस्टर हैं तो वे जवाब दे सकते हैं... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: वे यही बोल रहे हैं कि दे देंगे।

â€¦ (व्यवधान)

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खड़गे : वे खुद ही समझते हैं कि यह इम्पोर्टेंट मेटर है। ... (व्यवधान) जब इम्पोर्टेंट मेटर है तो खुद ही उनको यहां आकर स्टेटमेंट देना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: वे पार्लियामेंट अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर हैं, I have allowed him to speak.

â€¦ (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: कृपा कर आप बैठ जाइए। हर समय उठ कर बोलना आवश्यक नहीं है। Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions) â€¦

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE : How can he question a Member, "Who are you to stop me?" ... (Interruptions) He is a Member. He has got every right to ask. ... (Interruptions) You cannot challenge a Member. ... (Interruptions) You can plead that you can answer. That is a different question. But, you cannot say, "Who are you to ask me?" ... (Interruptions) This is unfair. ... (Interruptions) It is against the principle and it is against the rules. ... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I have allowed him to speak. हरेक को बोलने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। कृपा कर आप बैठ जाइए।

â€¦ (व्यवधान)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Madam, if I am speaking something and even if the Opposition is not ready to give that space to a Parliamentary Affairs Minister, I have to understand really what is my role. ... (Interruptions) if I wanted to say that this is a serious issue and the Government would respond, what is the problem of TMC in having this reply from the Government? What is this arrogancy? ... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions) â€¦*

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Every time I get up, they have to get up. ... (Interruptions) This is not West Bengal Assembly? ... (Interruptions) This is the Parliament of India, they should understand it.... (Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: जरूरी नहीं है, पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर का अधिकार है, वे कुछ बताएं।

â€¦(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: खंडूजी जी, आप हमें सम्बोधित करिए।

*t23

Title: Need to constitute a high level committee to streamline the functioning of NIT located in Garhwal Parliament Constituency of Uttarakhand.

मेजर जनरल (सेवानिवृत्त) भुवन चन्द्र खंडूजी एवीएसएम (गढ़वाल): माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र गढ़वाल में भी एक श्रीनगर नाम का स्थान है, उसके पास सोमाड़ी नाम का एक स्थान है, जहां पर पांच साल पहले नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टैक्नोलॉजी बना था। इन पांच सालों में उसमें देश-विदेश के अनेक विद्यार्थी आते हैं, लेकिन वहां की हालत बहुत खराब है।

अध्यक्ष महोदया, दो मुख्य समस्याएं हैं, जो मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ। जनप्रतिनिधि होने के नाते वहां के अनेकों लोगों ने मुझ से शिकायत की है कि वहां पर धन का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, प्रशासनिक अत्याचार हो रहा है, फेकेट्टी को अलग प्रकार से प्रताड़ित किया जा रहा है और धन का बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। दूसरी समस्या वहां पर यह है कि पांच साल के बाद भी बहुत सारे भवन के लिए सरकार से पैसा नहीं जा पा रहा है। इस स्थिति में उस इंस्टीट्यूट में, जोकि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय इंस्टीट्यूट है, वहां पर अफय-तफयी मची हुई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदया, मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन है कि वहां पर कुछ इस तरह जांच की जाए, जिसमें आर्थिक और प्रशासनिक दोनों बातों को देखा जाए। वहां पर जो बिल्डिंग और भवन वगैरह बनने थे, वे क्यों नहीं बन रहे हैं और जो फेकेट्टी को प्रताड़ित किया जा रहा है, जो पैसे का दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, उसके बारे में विस्तार से एक जांच करें, यह मेरी सरकार और मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: सौगत राय जी, आप पहले मेरी बात सुनिए। आपका जो विषय लिखा है, मैं सभी के लिए थोड़ा कहना चाहूँगी कि शून्यकाल में जो मेटर डालते हैं, वे बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट होते हैं। कई बार मैंने देखा है कि सदस्य स्टेट का मेटर हो। राज्य में कोई चीज बननी हो, उसे भी उठाते हैं, उसको भी उठाते हैं। मैं सबके लिए बोल रही हूँ।

दूसरी बात, साधारणतया एलीमिनेशन भी किसी के खिलाफ नहीं होना चाहिए। आप अपनी कोई विषय वस्तु जो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से संदर्भित है, उस पर कहें। कई लोग कामज लेकर बोल रहे हैं, वे पूरा का पूरा पेपर पढ़ते हैं, ऐसा भी शून्यकाल में नहीं होता है। मैं जानकारी के लिए बता रही हूँ। सौगत राय जी नये सदस्य नहीं हैं, जो नये सदस्य हैं, मैं उनके लिए बता रही हूँ। ऐसा भी नहीं होता है, इसलिए थोड़ा ध्यान रखें।

सौगत राय जी, मैं आपको बताना चाहूँगी, आपने जो विषय आज यहां लिखकर दिया है, कई दिनों से उसकी चर्चा आप कर रहे हैं। आप जब वाक आउट करके गए थे, तब पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर ने कहा कि अगर आप पर्टिकुलर इस विषय पर चर्चा भी चाहेंगे तो वह इसके लिए तैयार हैं। यह केवल जानकारी के लिए है।

आपसे एक ही निवेदन है कि प्लीज, अगेन कोई एलीमिनेशन लगाकर या इस तरीके से बात नहीं हो तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा। शून्य काल का उपयोग एलीमिनेशन के लिए नहीं करें। जो आपको कहना है, शांति से थोड़े समय में कह सकते हैं।

â€¦(व्यवधान)

पू. सौगत राय : मैडम, धन्यवाद। ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI E. AHAMED (MALAPPURAM): Madam, I have got only one submission to make. ... (Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप बैठिए। आज क्या बात है?

â€¦(व्यवधान)

पू. सौगत राय : मैडम, आपके सुझाव के लिए धन्यवाद। आप ही इस सदन की मार्गदर्शक हैं। आप जो रास्ता दिखायेंगी, हम उसी रास्ते पर आने वाले दिनों में चलने की कोशिश करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अहमद जी, आज क्या बात है?

â€¦(व्यवधान)

SHRI E. AHAMED : Madam, you must highlight this matter with the Ministry of External Affairs. ... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Now, nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions) â€¦*

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : Madam, Ahamed Saheb is a senior man. ... (Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं जानती हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: I know him better than you do.

...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Yeah, I know. ...(Interruptions) Madam, may I speak now, with your permission? ...(Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मगर नो एलीगेशन, नो झगड़ा।

â€¦(व्यवधान)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : Yes, Madam, no allegation. ...(Interruptions) Madam, I request that I may be permitted ...(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE : There would be no allegation, but he has to charge sheet the Government. ...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : Madam, now that the House is in order, I would request that I may be permitted to raise a matter of urgent public importance during 'Zero Hour' in the House today. I will raise the issue briefly as under.

The Central Government has been determinedly weakening the federal and secular structure of the Constitution through its various acts of commissions and omissions, and it has withheld funds for the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA ...(Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्लीज, जो विषय आपने दिया है, उसी पर कहें।

पू. सौगत राय : मैडम, पूरा लिखा है। यह दो-तीन लाइन का ही है। ...(Interruptions) It has withheld funds for the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, thus putting States like West Bengal, Karnataka, etc. in great difficulty. ...(Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपका वह विषय नहीं है।

पू. सौगत राय : यह लिखा है। अच्छा मैडम, लास्ट पैराग्राफ पढ़ता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप शून्य काल के नोटिस पर बोलिए। यह तो आप एडजर्नमेंट नोटिस कह रहे हैं।

â€¦(व्यवधान)

पू. सौगत राय : मैडम, शून्य काल में बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं?

â€¦(व्यवधान)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : Madam, you correct me and you tell me what I should not speak. â€¦ (Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सारे के सारे विषय नहीं होते, एक ही विषय पर बोलते हैं। नरेगा पर बोलिए, चलेगा।

â€¦(व्यवधान)

*t24

Title: Regarding alleged political manipulation in investigation into Sarada Chit Fund Scam by CBI.

पू. सौगत राय : मैडम, हम एक ही विषय में बोलेंगे। Madam, the CBI investigation in the Sarada Scam is being politically manipulated by the BJP leadership to weaken the State Government, and the TMC in West Bengal. ...(Interruptions) The recent arrest of a Cabinet Minister of West Bengal ...(Interruptions) What is this? ...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Madam, how can you permit this? ...(Interruptions) He has not given any notice on this. ...(Interruptions) What is your notice? ...(Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : छोड़िए, ठो गया।

श्रीमती पृथ्वीका सिंह रावत।

â€¦(व्यवधान)

*t25

Title: Need to set up a trauma centre in Barabanki Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

श्रीमती प्रियंका सिंह रावत (बाराबंकी) : महोदया, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आपने मुझे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया। ... (व्यवधान) मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र बाराबंकी उत्तर प्रदेश से तीन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों से होकर पूर्वांचल के अनेकों जनपदों जैसे गोरखपुर, देवरिया, कुशीनगर, बस्ती, बतसमपुर, श्रावस्ती, गोण्डा, बहगडवा, संतकबीर नगर, फैजाबाद, अम्बेडकरनगर, सुल्तानपुर, अमेठी तथा पड़ोसी देश नेपाल के अनेकों यात्रियों का आवागमन होता रहता है। ... (व्यवधान)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : Madam, you are shutting our mouth during the 'Zero Hour'. ... (Interruptions)

श्रीमती प्रियंका सिंह रावत : इतने लंबे मार्ग से आवागमन में अनेकों सड़क दुर्घटनाएँ भी होती रहती हैं। तखनऊ से पहले कोई उच्च श्रेणी की सुविधा न होने के कारण, दुर्घटनाग्रस्त मरीजों एवं अन्य गंभीर प्रकृतियों के रोगियों को समय से उपचार न मिल पाने के कारण, अकाल मृत्यु की घटनाएँ होती रहती हैं। ऐसी स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन है कि पूर्वांचल क्षेत्र के पीड़ित एवं जनपद बाराबंकी के रोगियों को उच्च श्रेणी की स्वास्थ्य सेवा उपलब्ध कराए जाने की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, बाराबंकी में ट्रामा सेन्टर स्वीकृत कराये जाने की कृपा करें।

श्री हरिनारायण राजभर (घोसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं श्रीमती प्रियंका सिंह रावत द्वारा शून्य काल में उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध अपने-आप को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री ओम प्रकाश यादव।

â€¦ (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यह क्या हो रहा है?

â€¦ (व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: What is this? A new Member is speaking now. It is very bad.

... (Interruptions)

At this stage, Prof. Saugata Roy and some other

hon. Members left the House.

... (Interruptions)

*t26

Title: Need to conduct a CBI enquiry into the supply of spurious drugs in Bihar.

श्री ओम प्रकाश यादव (सीवान) : अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान बिहार में बड़े पैमाने पर हो रहे दवा घोटाले की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) बिहार में वर्ष 2013 से सरकारी अस्पतालों में दवा आपूर्ति के लिए टेंडर जारी किया गया, जो 15 मार्च, 2013 से शुरू हुआ था। इस टेंडर के आलोक में बिहार सरकार ने 500 करोड़ रुपए की दवा खरीददारी की। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यह क्या हो रहा है?

â€¦ (व्यवधान)

श्री ओम प्रकाश यादव : बिहार सरकार ने कई ऐसे कम्पनियों से दवा खरीदी, जो राज्य में पहले से ही ब्लैकलिस्टेड थे। उनके उत्पादन पर राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु और केरल राज्यों ने पहले से ही प्रतिबंध लगा रखे थे। ... (व्यवधान) बिहार सरकार ने जिन कारणों से उन कम्पनियों से दवा और उपकरणों की खरीद की है, वह जांच का विषय है। ... (व्यवधान) बिहार के महालेखाकार ने दवा खरीददारी में लगभग 18 करोड़ रुपए की गड़बड़ी की रिपोर्ट बिहार सरकार को दी। ... (व्यवधान) माननीय हाई कोर्ट के आदेश पर स्वास्थ्य विभाग के सचिव की अध्यक्षता में कमेटी गठित की गई। ... (व्यवधान) कमेटी ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट में दवा घोटाले को स्वीकार किया है। उन अधिकारियों का निलम्बन हुआ है। बिहार के अस्पतालों में दवा की बहुत कमी है। वहां रोगी दवा के अभाव में दम तोड़ रहे हैं। बिहार सरकार बहुत संवेदनशील मामले में गंभीर नहीं है। वह दोषियों को बचाने में लगी है। ... (व्यवधान)

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि तत्काल प्रभाव से उसकी जांच सी.बी.आई. से कराई जाए एवं अस्पतालों में दवा आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित की जाए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष :

श्री अश्विनी कुमार चौबे और

*m03 श्री जनार्दन सिंह श्रीग्रीवाल को श्री ओम प्रकाश यादव द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

*t27

Title: Need to set up a bench of High Court of Kerala at Thiruvananthapuram.

DR. A. SAMPATH (ATTINGAL): Madam Speaker, article 14 of the Constitution of India is about "Equality before law". I am not asking anybody, "Who are you?" However, I am asking myself a question, "Who am I?"

When the people of India start seeking justice, law and justice runs away from the people. The judiciary has become a *â€¦!*

माननीय अध्यक्ष : जुडिशियरी के लिए अभी कुछ नहीं बोलें। उसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है।

â€¦! (व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: You can only keep your demand.

...(Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप ऐसा न करें।

...(Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप मुझे वर्यो मजबूर करते हैं कि मैं डिनाय करूं।

DR. A. SAMPATH : Madam, I oblige whatever you say. I am the most obedient Member, you know.

There are 43 lakh pending cases in various High Courts in this country, and more than 63,000 cases are pending in the Supreme Court. For the last two generations, from the Capital of Kerala, from Thiruvananthapuram, people have been demanding the re-establishment of the Permanent Bench of the High Court of Kerala in Thiruvananthapuram.

My humble question to the Government of India is why the Capital Cities of various States are being denied the right of having a Permanent Bench of the High Courts. If you are not able to provide a Permanent Bench of the High Court in Thiruvananthapuram, why you do not consider setting up of the Circuit Bench of the High Court. The North-Eastern States also are experiencing such a serious situation that they do not have adequate number of High Court Benches. It is the duty of the Parliament to provide adequate number of Judges, adequate number of High Court Benches.

HON. SPEAKER: Not that of Parliament.

DR. A. SAMPATH : Madam Speaker, you are a very senior Member of this House, and you are the custodian of our rights. As you know very well, Chapter IV of the Constitution deals the Union Judiciary. Article 129 of the Constitution is about the "Supreme Court to be a court of record," and article 130 is about the "Seat of Supreme Court". It says, "The Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places, as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the President, from time to time, appoint."

Even after adopting this Constitution, three generations have passed or passed away. But till now, the Court is not, the Judiciary is not, the law is not going to the people. People have to knock at the door which will never get opened. My humble submission is that if we honour this Constitution, then law and justice should be provided to the people. The Regional Benches of the Supreme Court shall be established and the permanent Bench of the High Court of Kerala should be established in the Capital city of Kerala, Thiruvananthapuram.

Madam, I am accused in a criminal case. The very hon. Member now speaking before you, is implicated in a criminal case along with hundreds of advocate friends just because I participated in a genuine agitation for the establishment of a permanent Bench of High Court in Thiruvananthapuram.

When I filed my nomination for election to the 16th Lok Sabha, this was the only case that was charged against me. *â€¦!* (Interruptions) Through you, I once again request you for this. *â€¦!* (Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपकी बात हो गई है। आप कितनी बार बोलेंगे।

â€¦! (व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

â€¦! (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : हमेशा उतर नहीं मांगते हैं। आप एसोसिएट कर दीजिए।

â€¦! (व्यवधान)

*t28

Title: Need to relax entry restriction for Indians having authentic identity proof to visit Lakshadweep.

MOHAMMED FAIZAL (LAKSHADWEEP): Madam Speaker, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak in this House on an important issue which is, tourism in Lakshadweep. While I meet my colleagues in Parliament and when I say that I am from Lakshadweep, they say आप इतनी अच्छी जगह से आते हैं, हमें वह देखनी चाहिए। लेकिन हालात ऐसे हैं कि आज भी वहां जाने में एंट्री रिसट्रिक्शन है। I am coming to it. I would like to place on record that our hon. MOS Shri Rudyji has already visited Lakshadweep and he has taken his Scuba Diving Course in Lakshadweep.

Madam, Lakshadweep is very much adjacent to Maldives. About 75 per cent of their income is generated from their tourism. Lakshadweep is a place which comes under the direct control of the Government of India. When we have a place like Maldives where we can generate employment and revenue, so far the Government of India has not opened up Lakshadweep as a tourism destination. I am very happy today that I am speaking on tourism because my election to this House is based on my assurance on developing tourism. Tourism is the only area by which people can get employment.

Taking that into consideration in 2008, the Department of Tourism had notified setting up of a Beach Resort in Agatti Island. There were total nine applicants. They were the local entrepreneurs. After putting crores of rupees, they constructed the resort. When they approached the administration for the final occupancy, the administration had denied that by saying it is falling under CRZ. It was not in the notification, in the initial stage. The matter reached before the hon. Supreme Court. Hon. Supreme Court appointed a Committee to study the CRZ issues. The Committee has given its Report that the entire Lakshadweep should be limited to 20 metres from the existing 50 metres of CRZ line. None of the resorts which is constructed now by the hard-earned money of the local people is falling under this because it is above 20 metres. Now the administration is not putting a proposal based on the recommendation of the Committee to the Ministry of Environment and Forests to get it notified in the Gazetteer which will settle all the issues of tourism. My final conclusion is this. There is an entry restriction to Lakshadweep, as of now. I feel that it is good because it is at strategic location. But this entry restriction should not be a ban for coming to Lakshadweep. I feel that the entire House would like to visit my Lakshadweep because it is the most beautiful island in the world. Yesterday I had a discussion with the hon. Minister also.

Madam, persons having valid travel documents or identity cards and persons having an accommodation confirmed in Lakshadweep may please be permitted to visit Lakshadweep. It is clear that seven employment opportunities are generated if one tourist visits a place. This is the only sustainable industry as far as Lakshadweep is concerned.

Madam, I urge upon the Government to open up Lakshadweep so that employment generation can be done, revenue can be generated, and Lakshadweep can become a global tourism destination. Thank you very much.

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members

Adv. Joice George,

*m03

P.K. Biju,

*m04

M.B. Rajesh, Arvind Sawant, and

*m05

Badruddin Ajmal are allowed to associate themselves on this issue.

*t29

Title: Need to construct an over bridge near Bihar Sharief railway station on N.H. No. 82 in Nalanda Parliamentary Constituency of Bihar.

श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार (नालंदा) : महोदया, शून्य काल में मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र से संबंधित लोक महत्व का मामला उठाना चाहता हूँ। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में नालंदा जिला अंतर्गत बिहार शरीफ से अस्थावां जाने वाली एनएच-82 पर बिहार शरीफ रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट ऊपरी पुल का निर्माण करवाया जाए और बिहार शरीफ से यंची नवादा जाने वाले एनएच-31 पर सुपरग्रिड पुलिस लाईन रेलवे गुमटी के पास जाम की स्थिति को देखते हुए ऊपरी पुल का निर्माण कार्य जल्द से जल्द करवाया जाए। वहां काफी जाम होता है, कोई रेलगाड़ी को बिहारशरीफ आना पड़े, तो जाम की स्थिति से मरीज मर जाते हैं। वैसी परिस्थिति में मैं रेल मंत्री जी से आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस ऊपरी पुल पर विचार करें। दूसरा, फतुहा-इस्लामपुर-बक्सर एक्सप्रेस जो प्रत्येक हॉल्ट पर नहीं रुकती है वहां के स्थानीय लोगों की मांग है कि प्रत्येक हॉल्ट पर इसको रोकना जाए।

*t30

Title: Regarding upgradation of Ambala Cantonment railway station in Haryana.

श्री रन लाल कटारिया (अम्बाला) : अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से अपने लोक सभा क्षेत्र अंबाला छावनी रेलवे स्टेशन उत्तर भारत का विख्यात रेलवे स्टेशन है। जहां पर लगभग एक दिन में 350 यात्री रेलगाड़ियों एवं मालगाड़ियों का आवागमन होता है। पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू-कश्मीर, चंडीगढ़, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार से लेकर मुंबई व चेन्नई तक आने-जाने वाली गाड़ियां यहां से होकर गुजरती हैं। इस रेलवे स्टेशन को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय रेलवे स्टेशन का दर्जा दिए जाने का कई बार फैसला हुआ, पर न जाने किन कारणों से अभी तक यह काम रूका हुआ है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि रेल मंत्री इस बारे में अतिशीघ्र निर्णय लेकर अंबाला छावनी रेलवे स्टेशन को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर के रेलवे स्टेशन का दर्जा दें।

*t31

Title: Regarding need of measures to be taken to encourage people to help victims of road accidents by protecting them from any further legal hassles.

SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER (CHANDIGARH): Madam Speaker, today is the second anniversary of the brutal gang rape of a young woman in Delhi in 2012 that served as a trigger for massive public movements on the safety of women. The young physiotherapy student died after she was brutalized by the rapists. But there is one more crucial issue here that we must not forget. The victim and her friend were lying on the road for a long time and no one came forward to help them. No one took them to the hospital, an act that could have perhaps saved this young woman's life. No one bothered to do that. And if we look at it critically, the reason for such inaction on the part of our fellow citizens is perhaps fear. वे डर के मांरे उन्हें उठाकर अस्पताल नहीं ले गए। Fear that if they came forward to help someone in need, they will be pulled into an endless cycle of police interrogations and court proceedings, fear that this one act of humanity might turn into an ordeal that will drag on for years and years, this is the fear that is stopping our citizens from saving lakhs of lives every year.

In India, 15 people die every hour in road accidents. The number of deaths due to road traffic accidents in just the last decade is close to one million. The number of people who die due to road accidents in India is more than the individual population of 27 countries across the world.

In medical care, the 60 minutes that immediately follow a trauma can be the difference between life and death. But, according to reports, 80 per cent of road accident victims in India do not receive any emergency medical care in those critical 60 minutes. Why is it that people do not come forward to help? A study sponsored by Save Life Foundation recently tried to find out the reasons. And the results are overwhelming.

74 per cent of bystanders are unlikely to assist a victim of a serious injury, irrespective of whether they are alone at the spot or have someone with them-even if they are the only witnesses at the spot! 88 per cent of those who said were unlikely to help were reluctant because they were afraid of legal hassles.

77 per cent of respondents who were unlikely to assist injured victims say that it is hospitals who unnecessarily detain Good Samaritans- वे नेक लोग जो स्ट्रैन्जर्स की मदद करते हैं, उन्हें हम गुड समैरिटन्स कहते हैं. - and refuse treatment to victims, unless the money is paid.

Madam, doctors take an oath to save lives. In this country, and everywhere in the world, doctors are people who are respected by everyone. Yet, today, we have so many medical institutions which are more interested in making money and less interested in saving lives.

I am not suggesting here that every hospital must run for charity. That is not economically desirable or viable. But the integrity of a medical professional lies in their willingness to save lives before thinking about their monetary benefits.

I strongly feel that today we must have a law to protect the rights of Good Samaritans and ensure that they do not face any legal hassles. We must have a law that obligates hospitals to give first aid and emergency care to all patients that are brought to them. We must have a law in the country which allows citizens to take an injured person to a hospital and then choose to stay and help or leave and move forward depending on their convenience.

I have introduced a Private Member's Legislation to this effect, last week. I have also submitted a petition, signed by nearly 90,000 people, to the Honourable Health Minister, Shri JP Nadda ji. I feel that the Government must bring in a law that addresses this issue in a comprehensive manner, and I request today, that the Government give an assurance-not just to this House, but to the people of this country-that this will be considered and brought in.

HON. SPEAKER:

Dr. Pritam Gopinath Munde,

*m03 Shri P.K. Biju,

*m04 Shri Arjun Meghwal,

*m05 Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat,

*m06 Dr. Udit Raj,

*m07 Shri Badruddin Ajmal and

*m08 Dr. Satya Pal Singh are permitted to associate with the matters raised by Smt. Kirron Kher.

*t32

Title: Need to take steps to set up fast Track Court to adjudicate on crimes against women.

KUMARI SUSHMITA DEV (SILCHAR): Hon. Speaker Madam, I am extremely grateful that you gave me the opportunity to speak on a very significant matter. As pointed out by my colleague Smt. Kirron Kher, today is 16th December, a significant day but also a sad day for the nation because I think we have come a full circle.

Smt. Kirron Kher in her speech reminded us that doctors take oath to save lives but we as Parliamentarians take an oath every time we get elected to uphold the Constitution. This Constitution tells me that as a woman, I am equal, as a woman I am free, as a woman I have the liberty to live and work just like any other citizen in this country. But the recent rape case on 5th December brings to the forefront the question whether the Government has done enough- I will not politicize the issue as to which Government- but have we done enough in the last two years to make the safety and security of women guaranteed as per the Constitution? I would like to raise two minor issues. First, the Fast Track Court put into place to adjudicate on crimes against women have been defeated by the fact that the appeal today lies in the hon. Supreme Court against the conviction that was given by the Fast Track Court. Can the Government of India give an assurance that today on 16th December they will initiate an interim application to the hon. Speaker asking for expediting Nirbhaya case so that the accused persons can be brought to justice.

Secondly, the hon. Finance Minister has given Rs 50 crore in the last budget for transport system. I request the Government that this fund should be utilized and utilized fast so that we are safe on the streets of Delhi and my security as a woman in Delhi not just an illusion in future.

13.00 hrs.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्रीमती मीनाक्षी लेखी, आपका नोटिस समझ में नहीं आया है। दो इश्यू नहीं जोड़े जाते हैं। मैं इसी इश्यू पर दो-तीन महिलाओं को अलाऊ कर रही हूँ।

*t33

Title: Need to give honour to police and defence personnel who sacrifice their lives for the safety and security of nation and women.

श्रीमती मीनाक्षी लेखी (नई दिल्ली) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, धन्यवाद। आज का दिन विजय दिवस के रूप में भी जाना जाता है। यह दिन ऐसा है जब हम शहीदों, सैनिकों को याद करते हैं, जिन्होंने देश की रक्षा की। आज ही के दिन इनको भूल जाना शायद संसद के लिए अपमानजनक होगा। आज का दिन निर्भया केस के लिए भी याद किया जाता है। निर्भया केस ऐसा केस है जो शायद हमारे अस्तित्व पर पूछा चिह्न लगाता है। हमारे देश के शहीदों ने आजादी और रक्षा के लिए जिस तरह से अपनी जान न्यौछावर की और देश को सुरक्षा प्रदान की ताकि भारत का संविधान देश को चला सके। इसी पर पूछा चिह्न लग गया है। ऐसी स्थिति में मुझे लगता है कि जो नया उबर रेप केस हुआ है। इसमें पुलिस ने जिस बेहतर तरीके से काम किया है, उसकी सराहना आवश्यक है ताकि पुलिसकर्मी और आफिसर्स इन यूनिफार्म हैं, उनको इज्जत दी जाए। देश की संसद दो विषयों पर, शहीदों और महिलाओं की इज्जत पर बिना कोई राजनीति किए इकट्ठे एक ही वचन में बंधी रहे। इन दोनों विषयों पर संसद की तरफ से एक ही वचन होना चाहिए, इसलिए मैंने दोनों विषयों को जोड़ा है।

*t34

Title: Need to take steps to approve Vishwamitri River Project in Vadodara, Gujarat.

श्रीमती रंजनबेन भट्ट (वडोदरा): माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ कि आपने मुझे अपने क्षेत्र के अति महत्वपूर्ण विषय के संबंध में बोलने की अनुमति दी। मैं गुजरात वडोदरा के एक क्षेत्र से आई हूँ। सर्व श्री शिवाजी गायकवाड़ जी की संस्कारी नगरी वडोदरा है। इसके बीच करीब 23 किलोमीटर विश्वामित्री नदी बह रही है। इस नदी में हर साल बाढ़ आती है और इस वजह से इसके आसपास रहने वाले लोगों के घरों में पानी आ जाता है। विश्वामित्री रिवर प्रोजेक्ट बहुत जरूरी है। राज्य सरकार हर साल पीड़ित लोगों की सहायता करती है। राज्य सरकार विश्वामित्री रिवर प्रोजेक्ट को आगे बढ़ाना चाहती है।

राज्य सरकार विश्वामित्री रिवर प्रोजेक्ट को आगे बढ़ाना चाहती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से जल संसाधन मंत्री से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि केंद्र सरकार की ओर से इस प्रोजेक्ट को मंजूरी दी जाए ताकि वडोदरा के लोगों को जिन मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़ता है, उससे मुक्ति मिल सके। धन्यवाद।

*t35

Title: Need to take steps for the welfare of trans-gender community.

KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE (UDUPI CHIKMAGALUR): Madam, today I am raising the issue of sexual minorities, who do not have voice in Parliament or in Legislative Assemblies or in society. Really they are facing problems; they are virtually begging and doing sex work. So, I want to raise this issue in Parliament and hence, please allow me to raise the issue.

The problems of trans-genders or sexual minorities or *hijras* are ignored, neglected and sidelined since centuries. Sexual minorities are also part of the society. The discrimination based on their class and gender makes the trans-gender community one of the most dis-empowered and deprived groups of the Indian society. It is very sad that no accurate or reliable estimate is available about the trans-gender people in the country. There is census for animals like cows and also for wild animals. For every species, we have census. In the forest also, we are having census for wild animals. But about sexual minorities, there is no census and there is no figure available with the Indian Government. It is really a tragic part of Indian democracy. Sexual minorities in India face a variety of issues. Reports of harassment, violence, denial of services, unfair treatment against trans-gender persons in the areas of employment, housing, public accommodation, obtaining passport, driving licence, ration card and identity card, are available.

It is a total violation of articles 14, 15, 16 and 21 of the Constitution of India. The main problems being faced by this trans-gender community are the discrimination, unemployment, lack of educational facilities, humanlessness, lack of medical facilities, problems related to marriage and adoption. On the humanitarian concerns, lakhs of sexual minorities are in need of support, help and financial assistance from the Union Government.

I urge upon the Union Government to consider the following issues. Firstly, this sexual minority must be properly documented in the national census. They should be provided reservation in education and employment. In Bengaluru, after our agitation, they were given reservation in admission in Bengaluru University. This should be followed by all the universities in India as also all educational institutions. For providing rights equal to male and female, this community should be considered as third sex. All the fundamental rights and facilities should be provided to them. Various rights such as passport, driving licence, ration card, ID card and Aadhar Card should be provided to them. The BPL cards should be issued to this sexual minority. We should treat them as human beings.

*t36

Title: Need to announce the zone-wise unit cost ('L' factor) for the Subramanya Siva Cooperative sugarmills, Dharmapuri district, Tamil Nadu.

SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR (KRISHNAGIRI): Hon. Madam Speaker, I thank you for giving this opportunity to speak on the subject - zone wise unit cost of sugar cane.

Madam, the Department of Food and Distribution under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Government of India, has to announce the zone wise per quintal unit cost of sugar known as "L" factor for the sugar seasons in the year 2004-05 to 2008-09, so as to determine the quantum of additional cane price under clause 5-A of the Sugarcane Control Order, 1966 but the same is still pending.

Madam, Sugarcane Producers Development Association, Kallakurichi Kooturavu Sarkarai Aalai -II filed a writ petition W.P No.7979 of 2013 and M.P. No.1 of 2013 in the High Court of Madras. Madam based on the direction issued by the High Court of Madras dated 15.09.2013, the Provisional 'L' Factor value to Kallakurichi-II Cooperative Sugar mill of Tamil Nadu for the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 has been announced by the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Government of India, vide letter No. 3(3)/2005-SP dated 17.10.2013.

Madam, on the basis of the above order, I request the Government of India to announce the Zone-wise Unit cost ('L' Factor) for the Subramanya Siva Cooperative Sugar Mills and Palacode Cooperative Sugar Mills, Dharmapuri District as also for all other sugar mills in Tamil Nadu.

*t37

Title: Need to remove ban on construction of houses in Panchmadi, Madhya Pradesh.

श्री उदय प्रताप सिंह (छेशंगाबाद) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान मध्य प्रदेश के एकलौते हिल स्टेशन पंचमढ़ी की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। पूरे देश में अनेक शहरों में रक्षा मंत्रालय कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड के माध्यम से शहरों के बेहतरी के लिए काम करता है। हमारा पंचमढ़ी भी ऐसा शहर है, जिसे कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड खर्च करता है। पंचमढ़ी शहर चारों ओर से सतपुड़ा

की पहाड़ियों से घिरा हुआ है। हमारा जो टाईगर रिज़र्व फॉरेस्ट का कोर एरिया है, वह पंचमढ़ी शहर को चारों ओर से घेरे हुए है। इसके कारण इस शहर के नागरिकों को जो भी व्यवस्था करनी होती है, वह शहर के अन्दर ही करनी होती है। इसके बावजूद शहर में कोई नया भवन नहीं बन सकता, पुनर्निर्माण नहीं हो सकता, इन सभी कार्यों पर प्रतिबंध है। साथ ही बोर्ड के आधिपत्य में जो खुला एरिया है, उस पर चलित बाजार या दुकान लगाने पर कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड प्रतिबंध लगाता है एवं अतिक्रमण हटाने के नाम पर नये-नये आदेश बोर्ड द्वारा लगाये जाते हैं। मेरा सदन के माध्यम से भारत सरकार से अनुरोध है कि पंचमढ़ी में मकानों निर्माण एवं पुनर्निर्माण पर लगी रोक को हटाया जाना चाहिए। इस हेतु खाली स्थानों पर जो दुकानें लगती हैं, उन्हें कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड के माध्यम से सुप्रीम कोर्ट में स्टे किया हुआ है। मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि शहर में खुली हवा में हमारे नागरिक जी सकें, व्यापार कर सकें, इसके लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जो बोर्ड की तरफ से स्टे है, भारत सरकार उसमें इंटरवीन करके, अपनी तरफ से कोशिश करके उस स्टे को वैकैट कराए ताकि पंचमढ़ी के हमारे नागरिक, जो टाईगर रिज़र्व फॉरेस्ट के कारण, कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड के कारण और पहाड़ों से घिरे होने के कारण खुली हवा में नहीं जी पा रहे हैं, किसी तरह का निर्माण नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, वहाँ पर व्यापार नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, उनको उन कामों में मदद मिल सके।

*t38

Title: Need to expedite to upgrade vakala-pudi to fishing harbour.

SHRI THOTA NARASIMHAM (KAKINADA): Madam, Speaker, thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise this matter. The State of Andhra Pradesh has a large coastal corridor and also the finest atmospheric conditions. Kakinada is going to import as also export sea food machines etc. Kakinada is growing very fast. In my Parliamentary constituency, Vakalapudi is a very prominent place. To upgrade this place to fishing harbour there is every necessity to improve upon the infrastructure to bring it on par with EIA standards. The Commission of Fisheries, Hyderabad had instructed the Deputy Director (Fisheries) for submission of proposals for upgradation of this place to a fishing harbour in August 2014 through video conferencing. The Deputy-Director has submitted an estimate for Rs. 50 crore for upgradation to be duly taken up under capital works under RIDF. The Superintendent Engineer (Marine) is also one of the technical supporters to this project. I would like to request the hon. Minister for Fisheries, through you, to treat this process of work as urgent and to complete the work as early as possible.

Thank you.

*t39

Title: Need to reduce custom duty on ships.

श्री नारणभाई काछड़िया (अमरेली) : महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से, गुजरात प्रदेश में, भावनगर डिस्ट्रिक्ट के अलग स्थान पर, शिप-रिसाइविलिंग के कारोबार के बारे में, सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ। वहां आंध्र प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के हजारों लोग रोजगार प्राप्त करते हैं। आज वह उद्योग मरने के कगार पर खड़ा है। बाहर के देशों से जो शिप आती हैं, उन्हें तोड़ा जाता है, उन्हें रेनोवेट भी किया जाता है। कस्टम ड्यूटी ज्यादा होने के कारण, हमारे देश में पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश और चीन से शिप कम मात्रा में आ रही हैं, जिसके कारण वहां के लोगों को रोजगार नहीं मिल पा रहा है।

अतः आपके माध्यम से, मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर दूसरे देशों की तरह, हमारे देश में, कस्टम ड्यूटी कम हो जाए, तो वहां यह उद्योग बढ़ेगा और लोगों को ज्यादा रोजगार मिलेगा। अतः इस ओर सरकार ध्यान दे।

*t40

Title: Need to set up a bamboo cluster at Bethnati in Mayurbhanj district.

SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA (BALASORE): Madam, Speaker, thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise this matter.

There is a place called Bethnati in tribal dominated Mayurbhanj district of Odisha which is a part of my parliamentary constituency. This place supplies more than 50 per cent bamboo requirement of the whole of the Eastern India. According to the Agricultural Finance Commission, which is a part of Government of India, the highest survival rate of bamboo is in Bethnati and Mayurbhanj districts. But unfortunately the poor tribals and the locals do not become a beneficiary of the huge produce they make. So, my submission to the Union Government is that a bamboo cluster be made at Bethnati in Mayurbhanj district and incentive be given in the form of capital subsidy and also exemption in tax so that the poor tribals and the people of the area get benefited. It is because they get merely Rs. 100 and the industries who use it earn thousands of rupees. So, in the interest of justice and equity to the poor tribals, this is my submission and demand from the Union Government. Thank you.

*t41

Title: Issue regarding encroaching the property of Punjabi emigrants.

श्री धर्म वीर गांधी (पटियाला) : धन्यवाद मैडम। आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। महोदया, मैं आपके द्वारा इस सदन का ध्यान पंजाब के प्रवासी भारतीयों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब के लोग दशकों से इंग्लैंड, अमरीका, कनाडा, न्यूजीलैंड, आस्ट्रेलिया और यूरोप के अन्य भागों से रह रहे हैं। उन्होंने अपनी मेहनत से, वहाँ अपने लिए ही स्थान नहीं बनाया है, वरन् देश का नाम भी ऊँचा किया है। परन्तु बड़े दुःख की बात है कि हमारे प्रवासी पंजाबियों की, पंजाब में जो जमीन है, सम्पत्ति है, जायदाद है, उनपर कुछ प्रभावशाली राजनैतिक व्यक्तियों द्वारा, पुलिस और भू-माफियाओं की मिली-भगत से कब्जा किया जा रहा है। जब वे लोग अपने केसेज की पैरवी करने के लिए पंजाब आते हैं, तो उन्हें डराया-धमकाया जाता है। एक तरफ हम अपने विदेशी प्रवासी भाइयों से भारत में निवेश करने के लिए, पूंजी लगाने के लिए, विशेष सम्मेलन बुलाते हैं, दूसरी तरफ उनकी पैतृक सम्पत्तियों पर कब्जा किया जा रहा है। मैडम जी, मैं सरकार के सामने, सदन के पटल पर, ऐसे दर्जनों उदाहरण रख सकता हूँ, जहाँ प्रवासी पंजाबियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया जाता है। उनकी सम्पत्तियों पर कब्जे किए जा रहे हैं। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि वह पंजाब सरकार को तुरन्त निर्देश दे कि इस तरह के सभी मामलों को वह संज्ञान में ले और पंजाबी प्रवासियों के साथ जो व्यवहार हो रहा है, उनका जो शोषण हो रहा है, उनकी जो सम्पत्तियाँ जब्त की जा रही हैं, उनको छुड़वाया जाए। वह बहुत मेहनत से कमाते हैं और पंजाब में पैसा भेजते हैं, लेकिन उस पर 12.5 परसेंट की दर से टैक्स लगाया जाता है। इस टैक्स को वापस लिया जाए।

*t42

Title: Issue regarding denial of State Government reservation to people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes category.

डॉ. उदित राज (उत्तर-पश्चिम दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। पूरे देश से शेड्यूल कास्ट और शेड्यूल ट्राइब के लोग दिल्ली में आते हैं, लेकिन बाहर से आने वाले लोगों के स्टेट रिज़र्वेशन को यहाँ डिनाई किया जाता है, जबकि वर्ष 2005 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह ऑर्डर दिया था। This was held in the Supreme Court also. In February, 2013, the Attorney-General has also opined that they will be given reservation even if they come and produce a certificate. Subsequently, the Government of NCT has issued the order in May, 2013. Despite this, they are being denied reservation. हाल ही में एमसीडी में टीचर्स की भर्ती की गयी थी। 5 दिसम्बर को उसका रिज़ल्ट आया हुआ है। They are denied reservation. एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट में assistant teachers were also denied reservation.

Madam, through you, I request the Minister for Urban Development or LG that the orders which are already in place should be implemented and the people belonging to SCs and STs, particularly coming from Rajasthan, should be given reservation in State Government.

HON. SPEAKER:

Dr. Yashwant Singh,

*m03 Shri Harish Meena,

*m04 Dr. Pritam Gopinath Munde are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Dr. Udit Raj.

*t43

Title: Issue regarding completion of work under projects like BSUP and JNNURM.

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE (KALYAN): Madam Speaker, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to raise an important issue about BSUP and houses under JNNURM in my constituency.

The Government starts schemes with good intentions. However, because of inadequate funds and delay in completion of work, the Government abandons the scheme, and projects remain incomplete. The amount sanctioned are then just lost and the loser is the common man who pays the taxes.

The Government of India started projects such as BSUP and JNNURM. The duration of the projects is over. However, many projects in my constituency remain incomplete. The main reason for this is cost escalation. When agencies were appointed, cost escalation clause was not included

in the scheme. So, when the work is not finished within the stipulated period of time, the work has come to a standstill.

The other reason is, the urban local bodies appointed the agencies without acquiring the land. Delay in land acquisition resulted in late starting of work. Hence, there is a failure to complete the work. The other cause is, without deciding the eligibilities of beneficiaries, a list of probable beneficiaries was prepared.

A number of projects was sanctioned but they came to a standstill due to the above reasons.

In my constituency, 13,469 houses were to be built but only 8200 houses were feasible. In the last four years, we could complete only 3000 houses and construction of 5000 houses is in progress but agencies have abandoned the work.

Madam, through you, I would request the Minister for Urban Development to look into the matter very seriously, revisit the policy and create a way out to complete these projects. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Arvind Sawant and *m03 Shri Rahul Shewale are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde.

*t44

Title: Need to provide better

SHRI R. GOPALAKRISHNAN (MADURAI): Madam Speaker, I would like to bring to your kind attention towards the needs of the people of my parliamentary constituency, Madurai, for improved rail services and speedy implementation railways projects there. All these are long pending demands of the people of my constituency.

Honourable Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has special affection for Madurai and its people. The world famous Meenakshi Temple of Madurai is frequently visited by people residing in different States and countries. In view of this, all trains running between Madurai to Chennai should be converted into Super fast Express Trains. The existing old and outdated coaches of Pandian Express have to be modernized. Efforts should be taken to decongest Madurai Railway Station by renovating and making Koodal Nagar Railway Station as additional station. Koodal Nagar station is announced as a Model Station. Neither funds nor work have reached there.

Likewise, Thiruparankundram and Thirumangalam Railway Stations should be made as Model Stations. Stoppage of all trains should be provided there. Duroto Express running twice a week between Madurai and Chennai should be introduced to benefit the people of Madurai. An additional train service between Madurai and Bengaluru with 1st AC coach has to be introduced. Similarly, 1st AC coach has to be added to Thoothukudi-Mysore Express train running *via* Madurai.

*t45

Title: Need to construct embankments on the bank of river Ganga in Chandauli Parliamentary Constituency.

डॉ. महेन्द्र नाथ पाण्डेय (चन्दौली) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र चन्दौली में बनारस और चन्दौली के बीच जो गंगा के किनारे गोमती नदी है, जिसे आदिगंगा कहा जाता है, वहां के संगम तट पर बहुत ही प्रसिद्ध भगवान मार्कण्डेय महादेव जी का एक पौराणिक मंदिर है। हमारे पुराणों में अश्वत्थामा, बलि, व्यास, हनुमान और विभीषण इत्यादि महापुरुषों को जीवित माना जाता है, उसी क्रम में जो मार्कण्डेय ऋषि का यह उनकी स्मृति में मंदिर है, वहां पर लाखों लोग स्नान करते हैं लेकिन गंगा का घाट नहीं है। गंगा पर घाट के लिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूँ। साथ ही वाराणसी और आगे चन्दौली में गंगा के जो कटान हैं, बहुत जगहों पर कटान हो रहा है। चन्दौली जिले के गंगा तटवर्ती गांव क्रमशः कुंडा जो एकदम गंगा में विलीन होने के कगार पर है, उसका और उसके आगे महरोहदा, कांवर, पकड़ी, महुवारी, बिशुनपुर, सखबलवा (पश्चिम वाहिनी), तीरगांव, सेहेपुर, दिगुतरगढ़ (बुढ़ेपर), रामपुर, नरौली अमादपुर, चंवलपुर, प्रहलादपुर, गुरैनी नददां फम्प के पास, जिगना, महुजी, दियाबसाटा ये सब गंगा कटान से प्रभावित हैं। वहीं वाराणसी जनपद के अन्तर्गत गौरी कलां के मौनी बाबा की एक कुटी है, वह भी गंगा में विलीन होने के कगार पर है। वहां सखमोहना, तांतेपुर, रमचंदीपुर, नुबरहां, मौकलपुर, छितौना, रामपुर ढाब, कुक्कुडाहं, देवरिया, सरसौल, परनापुर, चंद्रावती का एक जैन मंदिर बड़ा प्रसिद्ध है, वह भी गंगा गटान से प्रभावित है। यह चंद्रपुरी तीर्थ जैनों का तीर्थ स्थान माना जाता है। उनमें और आगे गाजीपुर में सिमरा में यह गंगाकटान से प्रभावित है। मैं आपके माध्यम से बाढ़ सुरक्षा तथा गंगा संबंधित मंत्रालय दोनों से मांग करता हूँ कि यहां पथरों के जालीसुक बोल्डरों की लोक/टीवार बनाकर तथा आवश्यक रिटेनिंग वॉल बनाकर जनजीवन, भूमि और गांव की सुरक्षा की जाए।

*t46

Title: Need to announce Flood Insurance Scheme for flood affected fishermen.

श्री गौरव गोर्गोई (कलियाबोर): माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, एक नये सांसद के प्रति आपकी इस सहानुभूति के लिए मैं बहुत आभारी हूँ। मैं शुरुआत में कहना चाहूंगा कि आज के दिन जितनी भी असुरक्षित महिलाएं हैं, मैं उनके साथ एक भाई की तरह खड़ा हूँ, ज्यादातर उत्तर-पूर्वांचल की महिलाओं के साथ। लेकिन जो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, वह मछुआरों के कल्याण से संबंधित है। आज हमें बताया गया था कि ग्रुप एवरीडेंट पर्सनल इंश्योरेंस नाम की एक स्कीम है जिसके डिटेल् अनविलअर हैं लेकिन जो मछुआरे आज असम में हैं, उनकी संख्या में पहले से बहुत सुधार हुआ है। आज फिशिंग एक ऐसा सैक्टर है जहां पर हर साल चार प्रतिशत की एक बढ़ोतरी हम देख रहे हैं। लेकिन असम के मछुआरों के सामने एक बहुत बड़ी मुश्किल सामने आती है कि प्रतिवर्ष जब बाढ़ आती है तो जितनी भी उनकी मछलियां हैं, वे बाढ़ के पानी में चली जाती हैं, जिससे उनका लाखों रुपये का नुकसान होता है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार बाढ़ से

पीडित मछुआरों के लिए एक स्पेसिफिक योजना लाए, ज्यादातर वे एसडीआरएफ से लाते हैं लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ एग्रीकल्चर आसाम के मछुआरों के लिए एक स्पेसिफिक प्लान इंश्योरेंस स्कीम एनाउंस करे जिससे हर जिले में मछुआरों को जो बाढ़ का सामना करना पड़ता है, वह न करना पड़े।

HON. SPEAKER: Shri K.C. Venugopal, you have given notice on the same subject on which Prof. Saugata Roy has given notice under Rule 115. But you have given the notice for 'Zero Hour'. I am calling for the factual note from the Minister. मुझे लगता है कि दोबारा आप वही बात ज़ीरो अंकर में उठाएं तो यह उचित नहीं है; वहां से आने दीजिए, थोड़ा धैर्य रखिए।

श्री महिलकार्जुन खड़गे : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, चूंकि उन्होंने डॉक्यूमेंट के साथ पेश किया है, जो एवआरडी डिपार्टमेंट ने सरकारत इश्यू किये हैं, The Hon. Minister, Shri Venkaiah Naidu has stated that no circular has been issued. *â€¦ (Interruptions)*

माननीय अध्यक्ष : पहले इनको बोल लेने दीजिए। मेरा यह कहना है कि मैंने अगर रूलिंग दी है कि वहां से भी आने दो, I will give your papers also to the Minister.

...(Interruptions)

*t47

Title: Need to declassify the documents related to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's alleged death in 1945.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Madam Speaker, thank you for allowing me to raise this important issue, which is of not only national importance but also of international importance. Classified files concerning the national hero, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's alleged death in 1945 have been zealously guarded and still remain a mystery. Recently, declassified documents at the National Archives reveal that two files have gone missing. Has the Prime Minister's Office destroyed these two files, one in 1969 and another in 1972? The disappearance and the destruction of the files is as mysterious as the disappearance of Netaji himself!

Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to spell out what happened to the files relating to Netaji and also tell us what steps are being taken to release all the files relating to Netaji. Repeated attempts to declassify the documents related to Netaji's death are being refused. It was done by the UPA Government. The BJP Government is also doing the same. Why has the Ruling Party changed its mind? What do the documents contain that are so sensitive? I believe that if the Government declassified the documents, it would help in establishing the truth once and for all. Why keep the conspiracy theories alive and why deny India the truth about the death of one of its great freedom fighters? Various Indian Governments have attempted to put the mystery to rest. Three different Commissions have been appointed, one of which was later rejected by the UPA Government, I mean the Mukherjee Commission Report. Is there anything to stop the speculation just as the many reports into the John F. Kennedy assassination have been ignored by conspiracy bluffs? It was believed that if the Government declassified the secret documents, it might help in establishing the truth once and for all. Hence, I would urge upon this Government that the citizens of this country deserve an explanation.

HON. SPEAKER:

Shri Md. Badaruddoza Khan,

*m03 Shri Sankar Prasad Datta and

*m04 Shri Sharad Tripathi are allowed to associate with the proposal of Shri Bhartruhari Mehtab made in 'Zero Hour.'

*t48

Title: Regarding alleged anomalies in enhancement of pension under EPF to Rs. 1,000/-

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): Madam, I would like to invite the kind attention of the Government to a major problem being faced by the EPF pensioners. Recently, the Government of India has enhanced the minimum pension under EPF to Rs.1000/-. There are more than 30 lakh retired employees who are supposed to get the benefit of the enhanced pension. However, now, the Central Government has implemented the decision and launched the programme with great fanfare during September, 2014.

Madam, the UPA Government had decided to implement the Scheme but the election was announced. That is why, the then UPA Government has not implemented it but the new Government has implemented it. There are a lot of anomalies in the enhancement of pension. A majority of the pensioners are not getting the pension. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to intervene in this matter and sort out the problem

*t49

Title: Need to include production of betel leaf in Agriculture sector to get the benefit of Crop Insurance Scheme.

श्री. वरिन्द्र कुमार (टीकमगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदया, माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में सरकार परम्परागत रोजगार के अवसरों को बढ़ाने में सतत प्रयत्नशील है। पान उत्पादन की दृष्टि से भारत में सर्वाधिक पान उत्पादन होता है और दुनिया के कई देशों में पान भारत से जाता है। मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, उड़ीसा, बंगाल और तमिलनाडु में प्रमुखता से पान का उत्पादन किया जाता है। लेकिन पान उत्पादन की खेती इतनी जटिल और महंगी है कि एक बार अगर पान की खेती में आग लग जाए, ओला या पाला पड़ जाए तो पान उत्पादक बुरी तरह से प्रभावित होता है। लेकिन पान के उत्पादन की खेती को कृषि में शामिल नहीं किया गया है, जिसके कारण इसे शासकीय योजनाओं का लाभ नहीं मिलने के कारण पान उत्पादन की खेती काफी पिछड़ रही है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि पान उत्पादन की खेती को कृषि में शामिल करके इसे भी फसल बीमा योजना का लाभ दिलाया जाए। धन्यवाद।

*t50

Title: Regarding opening of CBSE Schools on 25th December, 2014 to celebrate Good Governance Day.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Madam, yesterday I had raised a very serious issue concerning the religious sentiments of the people of India. I have given a notice today regarding the reply given by the hon. Minister to my intervention....(Interruptions)

As per the reply, the hon. Minister told that only online competition is planned and therefore it would not affect the Christmas Day celebration which is not factual. I have the Circular with me. I have the Circular of the Commissioner of Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti Shri GS Bothyal. As per the circular, the CBSE will also be organizing a competition under the CBSE banner a series of Good Governance Day on 24th and 25th December. The hon. Minister also told that only online competition is invited. But, as per the circular, most of the submissions will be online and offline. The Minister's version is not factual. It is not factual and it is misleading the House. ...(Interruptions) Therefore, I need an explanation from the hon. Minister, through you, Madam. I am seeking an explanation. ...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): The Government is ready to respond on that. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL : We are seeking the explanation.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Madam, this issue was raised by the hon. Member yesterday. We would like to place on record, on what he has said now. On 25th December, the Government has no intention whatsoever, if there is any misgiving about it, to open any schools on that particular day, as per the circular which he is referring to. There is absolutely no such intent of the Government. ...(Interruptions) I am coming back. Let me come back and explain it to you, my friend. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please listen to him. टाईम बार हो जाने के बावजूद मैंने आपको अलाऊ किया है। फिर आप ऐसे मत कीजिए।

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: I am not arguing with you. ...(Interruptions)

In what background you are saying, I am trying to explain it.

Madam, this was in reference to Navodaya Vidyalayas, which is about 550 across the country. It is completely 100 per cent residential schools run by the Central Government. That we have to keep it in mind. With reference to what he is saying, we have to refer a Circular, which has not been issued by this particular Government. But there is a Circular which was issued on 13th April, 1987 by Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti. I will furnish this letter which has been issued as a Government circular. Para 3 of this reads – Navodaya Vidyalaya is being residential in its character, there is no question of declaring a holiday and sending the children because it is an authorized vacation period and they stay in the residences itself. All festivals, not particularly Christmas, should be celebrated in the Vidyalayas only, and children should not be permitted to visit their homes during festivals. This is true for all. It is a celebration which is being done in that particular place in which competitions are held, exhibitions are held. This is applicable to Navodaya Vidyalayas. So, trying to stretch it out and say that this Circular.. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL : It is for CBSE also. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: This is what is mentioned in the Circular that I read. This has been followed by all the Governments irrespective of the Government of today. This is a Circular what you are talking about. So, there is no question of asking any organization to open the schools on that particular day. This is an activity which has been proposed, which is being done for ages together. ...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.30 p.m.

13.32 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

*t51

Title: Need to set up adequate number of procurement centres for purchase of Paddy and Maize in Mandla Parliamentary Constituency.

श्री फगन सिंह कुलरते (मंडला) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र मण्डला, मध्य प्रदेश में धान एवं मक्का खरीदी केन्द्रों की संख्या कम होने के कारण यहां के गरीब आदिवासी किसानों को इधर-उधर भटकना पड़ रहा है। जैसाकि आप जानते हैं मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में अधिकतर किसान आदिवासी हैं और धान एवं मक्का खरीदी केन्द्रों की संख्या कम होने के कारण उनके अपना धान एवं मक्का कई बार वापिस ले जाना पड़ता है जिससे उनके आर्थिक एवं मानसिक पीड़ा झेलनी पड़ रही है।

अतः मैं माननीय खाद्य एवं आपूर्ति मंत्री जी से निवेदन करता हूँ कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र मण्डला में धान एवं मक्का खरीदी केन्द्रों की संख्या शीघ्र बढ़ाने हेतु उचित कार्यवाही करने की कृपा करें।

*t52

Title: Need to set up a Central Agriculture University, Rice Park and Seeds Development Unit in the unutilized land lying with the State Farms Corporation of India Limited in Koppal Parliamentary Constituency, Karnataka.

SHRI KARADI SANGANNA AMARAPPA (KOPPAL): I would like to draw the kind attention of Union Government towards the setting up of a Central Agriculture University, Rice Park or Seeds Development Unit at Koppal District, Karnataka.

It is to bring to the kind notice of the Union Government that a unit of State Farms Corporation of India Ltd (SFCIL), a Government of India Undertaking, is situated at Javalgere in Sindhanoor Taluk of my Constituency Koppal, Karnataka. This started in 1968 having 7000 acres of land. It has come to my notice that only 3000 acres of land has been used for this purpose by the State Farms Corporation of India Ltd. Remaining 4000 acres of land is lying unused for the past 25 years. It is also learnt that SFCIL is incurring loss. Horticulture crops like grapes, Mango, Flowers, Pomegranates and Banana are also available in ample amount. Research institute for horticulture & floriculture is very much required. Nearly 10 lakh acres of area is irrigated land in Koppal constituency. Sona Massori is the major Rice growing place in Karnataka.

So, I would like to request the Minister concerned to set up a Central Agriculture University, Rice Park for Paddy cultivation and Seeds Development Unit in the unused 4000 acres of land.

*t53

Title: Need to take suitable measures to protect the crops from damage by wild animals in Kota Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan.

श्री ओम बिरला (कोटा) : मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र कोटा-बूंदी सहित राजस्थान के लगभग सभी इलाकों के किसानों की प्रमुख समस्या की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ, कोटा एवं बूंदी जिले के किसान विशेषकर वन्य क्षेत्रों व विभिन्न जल स्रोतों के नजदीक खेती करने वाले किसान विभिन्न वन्य जीवों जिसमें प्रमुख रूप से नील गाय एवं जंगली सुअर आदि के द्वारा फसलों को नुकसान पहुंचाने की समस्या से ग्रसित हैं।

वर्तमान में किसान बड़ी मेहनत और लगन के साथ अपने खेत में श्रम करके फसल तैयार करता है और रात-रात भर जाग कर उस फसल की सुरक्षा में लगा रहता है। फिर भी इनके द्वारा बड़ी संख्या में आकर एक ही रात में पूरी की पूरी खड़ी फसल चौपट कर दी जाती है, जिससे क्षेत्र के किसानों को करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान उठाने को विवश होना पड़ रहा है।

इस प्रकार की विपदा में किसान को किसी भी प्रकार की सहायता न तो वन विभाग से देय है और न ही कृषि विभाग या अन्य किसी एजेंसी से सहायता मिल पाती है।

इस संबंध में केन्द्र व राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा समन्वित रूप से कोई ऐसी कार्ययोजना बनाना आवश्यक है जिससे वन्य जीव वन्य सीमाओं से बाहर आकर कृषि संपदा को नुकसान नहीं पहुंचाये और

किसानों के खेतों को इस प्रकार के पशुओं से बचाने के लिए ऊंची व मजबूत फेंसिंग स्थायती दरों पर उपलब्ध कराई जाए तथा मन्रेगा के अंतर्गत कृषि कार्यों के साथ खेतों पर फेंसिंग किया जाना भी सम्मिलित किया जाए।

अतः किसानों को राहत प्रदान करने हेतु मेरी आपके माध्यम से सरकार से पुरजोर शब्दों में मांग है कि किसानों की फसलों को वन्य पशुओं से सुरक्षित किए जाने व वन्य पशुओं को वन क्षेत्रों से बाहर आने से रोकने की अविनाशक कार्ययोजना बना किसानों की फसल सुरक्षित रखने के पुख्ता उपाय किए जाएं।

*t54

Title: Need to ensure availability of fertilizers and seeds at Government agencies in Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

श्री रविन्दर कुशवाहा (सलेमपुर): पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में रासायनिक उर्वरकों की भारी कमी है। इस समय खेती फसल की बुवाई अपने चरम पर है। परंतु सरकारी और सहकारी एजेंसियों पर उर्वरकों की उपलब्धता नहीं होने के कारण किसान निजी दुकानों से महंगे एवं गिरावटी उर्वरक खरीदने को मजबूर हो रहे हैं। दूसरी ओर सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा निर्धारित दर के उर्वरकों की घड़ले से कालाबाजारी की जा रही है। यही हालत गेहूं इत्यादि के बीजों की भी है।

मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि वह पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में खाद-बीज की उपलब्धता तत्काल सुनिश्चित करावे।

*t55

Title: Need to augment railway services in Lalganj Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh.

श्रीमती नीलम सोनकर (लालगंज) : हमारा संसदीय क्षेत्र लालगंज (उत्तर प्रदेश) के पूर्वांचल में स्थित है जहां रेल परिवालन ठीक नहीं होने के कारण क्षेत्र अतिक्रमणित है और लोगों को काफी परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ता है।

अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि जनहित में दो इंटरसिटी एक्सप्रेस आजमगढ़ से लखनऊ तक और आजमगढ़ से विध्यांचल घाम होते हुए इलाहाबाद तक चलाई जाएं। सयबरेली-जौनपुर एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन का विस्तार आजमगढ़-मऊ तक किया जाए। मऊ-आनन्द विहार गाड़ी संख्या 15025/ 15026 को प्रतिदिन किया जाए। कैफियत एक्सप्रेस में बोमी बढ़ाई जाए और इसका ठहराव गाजियाबाद एवं फरिदा में भी किया जाए। यह गाड़ी पुरानी दिल्ली से चलती है। इसका विस्तार करके रोहतक से आजमगढ़ किया जाए।

*t56

Title: Need to provide reservation to domicile students of Rajasthan in admission in the National Law University, Jodhpur, Rajasthan.

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत (जोधपुर) : नेशनल लॉ यूनिवर्सिटी, जोधपुर की स्थापना राजस्थान सरकार के नेशनल लॉ यूनिवर्सिटी एक्ट 1999 (1999 के एक्ट नं0 22) द्वारा हुई थी। इस यूनिवर्सिटी के कुल 115 सीटें हैं जिसमें राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर आयोजित प्रवेश परीक्षा "वलेट " के माध्यम से प्रवेश मिलता है। उल्लेखनीय है कि पूरे भारत में इस तरह के 15 नेशनल लॉ यूनिवर्सिटी हैं। जिस राज्य में नेशनल लॉ यूनिवर्सिटी स्थित है, उस राज्य के विद्यार्थियों के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था है। वर्तमान में इन एन.एल.यू. में राज्य के लिए आरक्षित सीटों की संख्या की सूची इस प्रकार है।

क्र.सं.	एन.एल.यू.	कुल स्थान	राज्य के लिए आरक्षित स्थान
1	नालसार, हैदराबाद	80	14
2	एन.एल.आई.यू., भोपाल	120	51
3	एच.एन.एल.यू., रायपुर	180	80
4	जी.एन.एल.यू., गोंधीनगर	180	45
5	आर.एम.एल.एन.एल.यू., लखनऊ	160	80
6	आर.जी. एन.एल.यू., पटियाला	120	13
7	सी.एन.एल., पटना	140	60
8	एन.यू.एल.ए.एस., कोच्चि	120	29
9	एन.यू.एस.आर.एल., रेंची	100	50
10	एन.एल.यू.जे.ए.ए., आसाम	60	15

इस संदर्भ में मैं सरकार का ध्यान "दैनिक भास्कर" में दिनांक 20 जनवरी, 2013 रविवार को मुख्य पृष्ठ पर प्रकाशित समाचार "नेशनल तॉय यूनिवर्सिटी में स्टेट कोटा हम 14 साल बाद भी वंचित" की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। देश में 15 नेशनल तॉय यूनिवर्सिटी में से 11 राज्यों में सीट आरक्षण की सुविधा उपलब्ध है, जिससे उस राज्य के विद्यार्थियों को विश्व स्तरीय नेशनल तॉय यूनिवर्सिटी में प्रवेश का मौका मिलता है, लेकिन यह सुविधा राजस्थान के विद्यार्थियों के लिए उपलब्ध नहीं है।

अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस मामले को गंभीरता से लेते हुए नेशनल तॉय यूनिवर्सिटी, जोधपुर में राजस्थान के विद्यार्थियों के लिए 50 प्रतिशत सीटें आरक्षित कर इस संस्थान का फायदा राज्य के विद्यार्थियों को दिया जाए, इससे संस्थान से परीक्षा में बैठने वाले तकरीबन 5 हजार विद्यार्थी तथा उनके माता-पिता लाभान्वित होंगे।

*t57

Title: Need to set up a Tertiary Cancer Care Centre in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences like Institute at Rishikesh, Uttarakhand.

डॉ. रमेश पोखरियाल निशंक (हरिद्वार): उत्तराखण्ड हर दृष्टि से पूरे देश के लिए अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। देश की जनसंख्या का एक प्रतिशत होते हुए भी यह प्रदेश देश की सशस्त्र सेवाओं, सुरक्षा और अद्वितीय बतों में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देता है। इस प्रदेश के सेना के वीर-जाबाज देश के लिए अपना सर्वस्व न्योछावर करने में हमेशा आगे रहे हैं। आज यह क्षेत्र एक गंभीर समस्या से गुजर रहा है। कैंसर रोग आज पूरे उत्तराखण्ड में अपने पांव पसार चुका है। सर्वेक्षणों के अनुसार उत्तराखण्ड जैसे छोटे राज्य में प्रतिवर्ष सात हजार से अधिक कैंसर के मामले अस्पतालों में आते हैं। पर्वतीय एवं दुर्गम क्षेत्रों में इलाज की न के बराबर सुविधा होने के कारण इनमें से अधिकतर का इलाज नहीं हो पाता है जिसके कारण मृत्यु दर चिंताजनक स्तर तक पहुंच चुकी है। प्रदेश में केवल एकाध चिकित्सालय कैंसर का इलाज कर सकने में सक्षम है, लेकिन यह भी अपने सीमित संसाधनों के चलते जनता की पूरी सेवा करने में असक्षम है।

अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि ऋषिकेश स्थित अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान में कैंसर का टरटियरी केयर सेंटर यथाशीघ्र स्वीकृत किया जाए। इससे न केवल स्थानीय जनता को सहत मिलेगी अपितु उत्तराखण्ड की सीमा से जुड़े उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोग भी इससे लाभान्वित होंगे।

*t58

Title: Need to undertake development programmes in villages in Gaya District, Bihar covered under Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana.

श्री हरि मांडी (गया): बिहार राज्य के गया जिला में 225 ग्रामों को "प्रधानमंत्री आदर्श ग्राम योजना" के तहत वयन किया गया था लेकिन वयन किये गये गाँवों में कहीं भी विकास का कार्य धरातल पर नहीं हो रहा है।

अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस मामले की अखिल भारतीय एजेन्सी द्वारा जाँच करायी जाए तथा विकास योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करवाया जाए।

*t59

Title: Need to construct under-passes and over-bridges at level crossings in Ambala Parliamentary Constituency, Haryana.

श्री रत्न लाल कटरिया (अम्बाला): मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र में अम्बाला, पंचकुला व यमुनानगर (हरियाणा) के लगभग पूर्णतया तीन जिले पड़ते हैं। अंबाला में डी.आर.एम. स्तर का कार्यालय है। इसके बावजूद भी क्षेत्र "रेलवे ओवर ब्रिज" व "अण्डर पास" की कमियों से जुड़ा रहा है। जनता की सुविधाओं हेतु यमुनानगर में रादौर मोड़ पर अण्डर पास, मुस्तफाबाद में रेलवे ओवर ब्रिज, अम्बाला रेलवे मोड़ एवं अंबाला मॉडल टाउन से जंडली कौला जाने के लिए अण्डर पास तथा पंचकुला जिला के सेक्टर 19बी रेलवे फाटक पर अण्डर पास बनाये जाने की नितान्त आवश्यकता है।

उपरोक्त सुविधाओं के अभाव में क्षेत्र में हर रोज इन क्रांशिंगों पर दुर्घटनाएं घट रही हैं। लम्बी-लम्बी लाइनों लगने की वजह जाम में फँसने से समय एवं डीजल-पेट्रोल की बर्बादी भी हो रही है।

अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि जनता की परेशानियों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए अंबाला लोक सभा क्षेत्र में उपरोक्त सभी निर्माण कार्य यथा शीघ्र पूरे कराए जाएं।

*t60

Title: Need to undertake construction of railway line between Meerut and Hastinapur in Uttar Pradesh.

श्री राजेन्द्र अग्रवाल (मेरठ): मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

मेरठ-हस्तिनापुर रेल मार्ग स्वीकृत किया जा चुका है, परंतु आर्थिक दृष्टि से अलाभप्रद मानते हुए इस रेल मार्ग का निर्माण मंत्रालय टालता आ रहा है। हस्तिनापुर का परिचय देने की मैं आवश्यकता नहीं समझता- हमारी ऐतिहासिक व धार्मिक परंपरा का अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्र रहा यह नगर वर्तमान में विश्वविख्यात जैन तीर्थ है, निकट ही हस्तिनापुर से केवल तीन किलोमीटर की दूरी पर सैफपुर कमचन्दपुर नामक गाँव पंचाचार्यों में से एक भाई धर्म सिंह का जन्म स्थान है जहाँ विशाल नुरुद्दारा बना है। देश और दुनिया से बड़ी संख्या में इन स्थानों पर दर्शनार्थी आते हैं। मुझे बिल्कुल

नहीं लगता कि यह रेल मार्ग आर्थिक दृष्टि से अलाभप्रद सिद्ध होगा, परंतु यदि वैया हो, तब भी देश के दो प्रमुख अल्पसंख्यक वर्गों- जैन तथा सिक्ख समाजों की भावनाओं का सम्मान करने के लिए तथा ऐतिहासिक एवं सांस्कृतिक परम्परा में हस्तिनापुर के विशिष्ट एवं अनन्य स्थान होने के कारण मंत्रालय के सामाजिक दायित्व के नाते भी मेरे से हस्तिनापुर की रेलवे लाइन को बिछाने का कार्य शीघ्र प्रारम्भ करने का आपके माध्यम से सरकार तथा विशेष रूप से रेलमंत्री जी से मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ।

*t61

Title: Need to establish a Navodaya School, a Kendriya Vidyalaya and an Ekalavya Residential School in Ramanagara district, Karnataka.

SHRI D.K. SURESH (BANGALORE RURAL): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the need for establishment of centrally sponsored Navodaya Vidyalaya, Kendriya Vidyalaya and Ekalavya Model Residential School in Ramanagara District. Ramanagara District is my home district comprising of Channapatna, Kanakapura, Ramanagara and Magadi Taluks. Unfortunately none of the Central schools have been established in this district. Nearly 75.27 per cent of the population of the district is rural. As per the Nanjundappa Report, Ramanagara District is one of the most backward districts in Karnataka and this is largely due to the fact that there are not enough quality educational institutions in the district. There are many tribals living in the district especially in Kanakapura Taluk. There is an urgent need to setup Ekalavya Residential School to provide quality education to the tribals in the district. Part of the district is on the Bangalore - Mysore national highway and as a result it is rapidly urbanizing. The educational imbalance in this small but compact district has to be rectified at the earliest. Therefore, I request the Union Government to take immediate and necessary steps to establish a Navodaya School, Kendriya Vidyalaya and an Ekalavya Residential School in Ramanagara district of Karnataka as per the norms of the Central Government.

*t62

Title: Need to restructure the Short Service Commission scheme in armed forces in order to ensure better post-retirement life to retired officers.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM): After 2005, the provision for extension of the scheme of Short Service Commission (SSC) Officer in the armed forces to 10 years (further extendable by 4 years) than the earlier tenure of SSC officers for 5-7 years has created multiple problems for the SSC officers. Earlier, the officers were released from service while still in their prime allowing them to adjust into a different life and a new job.

Most SSC officers now retire at the rank of a Lieutenant Colonel but do not receive pension or any other post-retirement benefits. On exiting the armed forces, many SSC officers are unable to get back into the general workforce for the lack of specialized degrees and training required for a job with a steady income.

The Government has not introduced any measures to rehabilitate and employ SSC officers into its other departments and services. Lack of rehabilitative measures and post-employment benefits have resulted in absolute exploitation of our young officers who dedicate their prime years to the service of our nation and are then left to fend for themselves.

I would thus urge the Government to restructure the Short Service Commission Scheme by providing for post-retirement benefits, compensatory employment, and rehabilitative measures. This would revive the Short Service Commission, making it an attractive service opportunity for our youth and also help meet the shortage of officers in defence services.

*t63

Title: Need to set up an Indian Institute of Horticulture Research at Krishnagiri, Tamil nadu.

SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR (KRISHNAGIRI): In Krishnagiri district, Tamil Nadu Mango is grown on large scale and gives higher income to the farmers. Every year 3 lakh metric tonnes of high quality mangos like Alphonso and Totapuri are produced in Krishnagiri district. 1.5 lakh metric tonnes of mango pulp are produced and exported to East Asian countries and Arab countries. Krishnagiri district is the highest mango exporter in the world and having 73 private mango pulp industries. The climatic condition as well as the soils are suitable for large quantity of mango production in Krishnagiri district. The government earns foreign exchange of Rs 400 crore exporting mango pulp and hybrid roses respectively. The Government of Tamil Nadu has been giving 100 per cent subsidy on mango plantation through National Horticulture Mission.

Soils in Mango Gardens have less Micro Nutrients like Iron, Boron, Calcium, Magnesium, Zinc, Molybdenum and Copper. These soils require the above Micronutrients, both foliar application and soil application every year. In general, farmers apply micronutrients only when crops show deficiency symptoms, while micronutrient deficiencies decrease yields before symptoms appear. Some common farming practices contribute to widespread occurrence of micronutrient deficiencies in crops by decreasing the availability of the micronutrients present in the soil. In addition, the

mango farmers growing high yielding hybrid roses and vegetables in my district require high planting and plant protection technologies.

Hence, I request the Government to open an Indian Institute of Horticulture Research Branch at Krishnagiri and provide 50 per cent subsidy for micro nutrients to the farmers to increase mango production.

*t64

Title: Need to establish regulatory mechanism to avoid tax evasion by online retail stores and also protect interests of offline retail sector.

SHRI S. SELVAKUMARA CHINNAIYAN (ERODE): Twenty crore people in our country are into retail trade with over 5 crore outlets. 93% of our trade activities are in the non-formal sector. It provides job opportunities to about 40 crore of people. It generates about 7 lakh crore rupees of turnover. This traditional retail sector in India is facing a great threat from the ongoing e-commerce and e-retail trade activities. As of now, this unregulated e-Commerce handles about 70,000 crores of rupees. Its further increase will greatly affect not only the trading community but also the nation in a big way. These e-commerce operations are not transparent and financial transactions are made through foreign gateways. This results in tax evasion as no valid receipts are provided. Orders are obtained online from one place and goods are delivered from another place thereby evading tax to be paid to State Governments. Spurious goods are delivered and consumers are also cheated in many cases. Both the Central and State Governments must take suitable action in unison to protect our traditional economic activities that provide livelihood to a large number of our population. I urge upon the Union Government to establish regulatory mechanism to avoid tax evasion while providing protection to crores of retail traders of the country.

*t65

Title: Need to provide a new halt station at Rosulpur between Tarakeswar and Arambagh in Arambagh Parliamentary Constituency, West Bengal.

SHRIMATI APARUPA PODDAR (ARAMBAG): Tarkeswar-Bishnupur new rail line inaugurated by Didi Mamata Banerjee in 2011 is still under construction. Tarakeswar-Arambagh rail portion crosses the Damodar and Mundeswari rivers. Nearly 2 lakh people of 8 gram panchayats covering 17 villages of Pursura and 12 villages of Khanakul take trains either from Tarakeswar or Arambagh and eighty per cent commuters are agriculturists. They cover long distance with their products to catch trains to reach the market.

I request the Railway Ministry for a "Rosulpur" halt station where it could be too easy for the local people to go and catch train easily and would be of great relief to carry their agri-products.

I, therefore, urge upon the Hon. Railway Minister to start a new halt station at 'Rosulpur' between Tarakeswar-Arambagh rail route in Hooghly district of West Bengal which is a long awaited dream of the people of my constituency, Arambagh.

*t66

Title: Need to include tourist destinations in Odisha in the Buddhist Circuit and also upgrade Biju Patnaik Airport, Bhubaneswar to an international Airport.

SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA (KENDRAPARA): The tourism potential of Bhitarkanika and Gahirmatha wildlife sanctuaries, and the Buddhist circuit of Ratnagiri – Udaygiri-Lalitgiri, in Kendrapara, Odisha is grossly unutilized. Similar problems plague other tourist destinations in Odisha such as the hot springs of Atari, Taptapani, Simlipal National Park to name a few.

Tourism industry is ranked as the second largest in providing employment to semi-skilled and unskilled workers in the country and could facilitate increased economic opportunities to its people. In order to promote tourism in Odisha, the government must consider including it in its proposed tourist circuits. Incorporating Buddhist Centers of Kendrapara in the Sarnath-Gaya-Varanasi Buddhist circuit would help strengthen tourism in the district. Other Schemes like National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana and Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive can be extended to Bhubneswar and Puri Dham respectively.

To augment these efforts, there is an urgent need to expeditiously improve the tourism infrastructure, by upgrading the Biju Patnaik Airport to an international Airport, increasing air connectivity to Bhubaneswar and formulate creative branding and marketing strategies to promote Odisha.

*t67

Title: Need to accord classical language status to Marathi language.

श्री अरविंद सावंत (मुम्बई दक्षिण) : केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अभी तक तमिल, संस्कृत, तेलुगु, कन्नड़, मलयालम तथा ओड़िया इन छः भाषाओं को शास्त्रीय भाषा का दर्जा प्रदान किया गया है। यह दर्जा

पदान करते समय केन्द्र सरकार ने निम्नलिखित बातों पर गौर किया:

1. भाषा की प्राचीनता;
2. भाषा की मौलिकता तथा निरंतरता;
3. स्थापित भाषावी और साहित्यिक परंपरा;
4. प्राचीन भाषा और उसके आधुनिक स्वरूप के बीच की दूरी सहित उनके बीच का संबंध/रिश्ता।

इन सभी मानकों को पूरा करने के बावजूद भी मराठी को आज तक शास्त्रीय भाषा का दर्जा हासिल नहीं हो सका है। प्राचीन महारष्ट्री, मरहट्टी, महाराष्ट्री प्राकृत भाषा, अपभ्रंश मराठी भाषा से विकसित आज की आधुनिक मराठी भाषा, ऐसा मराठी का सफर रहा है जो आज भी उपलब्ध है। ऐसा मराठी का पहला ग्रंथ "गाथासप्तशती" 2000 वर्ष पुराना है। तीर्थाचार्य और ज्ञानेश्वरी यह ग्रंथ मराठी भाषा का विकसित होने के बाद लिखे गए ग्रंथ हैं, लेकिन उसका विकास होने में भी कई सौ साल लगे थे। नाणेघाट में पाए गए ब्राह्मी लिपि में लिखित 2200 वर्ष पुराने शिलालेखों में पाया गया महारष्ट्रीनों का उल्लेख; हालांकि सातवाहन की गाथा सप्तशती का उच्चतम स्तर का मराठी काव्य, रामायण, महाभारत और गुणाख्या की बृहत्कथा में आने वाले अनभिन्न मराठी शब्द; वररुची के प्राकृत प्रकाश, हेमचन्द्र की देशीनाममाता, शाकुंतल मृच्छकटिकम् में अनेक पाठों के द्वारा बोले गए मराठी संवादों से यह साबित होता है। अशमक, कुंतल, अपरान्त विदर्भ इन प्रदेशों में प्राकृत महाराष्ट्री प्रचलन में थी। सन 1290 में तमिलनाडु जैसे प्रदेश में भी मराठी सिखाने की व्यवस्था की गई थी, ऐसा मैसूर प्रान्त के मैलंगी में प्राप्त शिलालेखों में बताया गया है। मुकुंदराज द्वारा लिखित "विवेकसंधू" मराठी ग्रंथ की रचना 1110 में की गई थी। पतंजलि, कौटिल्य, दंतमी, वराहमिहिर, चीनी प्रवासी ह्युनत्संग, अलबरूनी इनके द्वारा किए गए लेखन से और किए गए अनुसंधान से यह स्पष्ट दिखाई देता है कि मराठी भाषा 2500 वर्ष पुरानी है। छत्तपति शिवाजी महाराज ने भी मराठी को राजभाषा घोषित करके राजभाषा कोष का निर्माण किया था। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने भी गहन अनुसंधान करने के पश्चात ही मराठी को शास्त्रीय भाषा का दर्जा प्रदान करने हेतु केन्द्र सरकार से 2013 में अपनी मांग रखी।

प्रतिवेदन में उल्लिखित अनुसंधान से मराठी भाषा की प्राचीनता, मौलिकता, निरंतरता, स्थापितता तथा उसके आधुनिक स्वरूप और उनके बीच का संबंध निर्विवाद रूप से सिद्ध होता है और इसीलिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा मराठी भाषा को शास्त्रीय भाषा का दर्जा बिना किसी विलंब के प्रदान किया जाए।

*t68

Title: Need to revive the closed sugar mills at Goraul and Motipur in Vaishali Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar.

श्री रामा किशोर सिंह (वैशाली) : हमारे संसदीय क्षेत्र वैशाली (बिहार) में दो चीनी मिल गोरौल और मोतीपुर लगभग 25-30 वर्षों से बन्द हैं और उक्त चीनी मिलों की लगभग 1000 एकड़ से अधिक भूमि पर बाढ़ी व्यक्तियों का अतिक्रमण है। चीनी मिलों के बंद होने से गन्ना किसानों के समक्ष आर्थिक संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है और इस क्षेत्र के किसान गन्ना के उत्पादन करने में हतोत्साहित हो रहे हैं। मिलों की बन्दी के कारण करोड़ों रुपये मूल्य की मशीनें नष्ट हो रही हैं। इस संबंध में मामले को केन्द्र सरकार के संज्ञान में लाने पर कुछ वर्ष पूर्व केन्द्रीय दल ने उक्त चीनी मिलों के भौतिक सत्यापन की जाँच रिपोर्ट सरकार को समर्पित की थी परन्तु इस संबंध में अब तक समुचित कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है।

अतः सरकार से अनुरोध है कि हमारे क्षेत्र की बंद पड़ी उपरोक्त दोनों चीनी मिलों को शीघ्र चालू कराने के लिए आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जाए ताकि इस क्षेत्र के किसानों की दयनीय स्थिति में सुधार हो सके और रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत इस क्षेत्र के लोगों को रोजगार उपलब्ध हो सके।

*t69

Title: Need to start operation of flights to Mumbai and Tirupati from Kolhapur Airport, Maharashtra.

श्री धनंजय महाडीक (कोल्हापुर): कोल्हापुर शहर महाराष्ट्र के दक्षिण-पश्चिम भाग में स्थित है। 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार कोल्हापुर शहर की जनसंख्या 5,49,236 है। कोल्हापुर एक प्राचीन शहर है जो श्याम, चप्पल-जूते, आभूषणों के साथ-साथ धार्मिक रूप से भी प्रसिद्ध है। यह बहुत से उद्योगों जैसे - गन्ना, चमड़ा, डीजल इंजन आदि उत्पादों का भी केन्द्र है। कोल्हापुर हवाई अड्डा देश के पुराने हवाई अड्डों में से एक है। इसकी शुरुआत 5 जनवरी, 1939 को हुई थी। वर्तमान हवाई अड्डा ए.टी.आर.-72 जैसे एयरक्राफ्ट की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने में सक्षम है किन्तु वर्तमान में केवल गैर-अधिसूचित चार्टर फ्लाइट्स इस हवाई अड्डे से संचालित हो रही हैं। किंगफिशर एयरलाइन्स जो पूरी क्षमता के साथ कोल्हापुर से मुंबई के लिए ए.टी.आर.-72 डैनिक फ्लाइट का संचालन कर रहा था, कंपनी के अंदरूनी मामलों की वजह से नवम्बर, 2011 में यह सेवा रोक दी गई थी। कोल्हापुर मुंबई बैंगलोर और हैदराबाद जैसे महानगरीय शहरों का अधिकांश और संपूर्ण पश्चिम महाराष्ट्र में आवश्यक सेवाएं उपलब्ध करवाता है। सुप्रसिद्ध महालक्ष्मी मंदिर कोल्हापुर में ही स्थित है और काफी संख्या में श्रद्धालु/तीर्थयात्री आते हैं। तिरुपति मंदिर की तीर्थयात्रा महालक्ष्मी मंदिर के दर्शन के उपरान्त ही पूर्ण होती है। इसके विकास और उद्योगों तथा पर्यटन में बढ़ोतरी के लिए कोल्हापुर की जनता की मांग है कि हवाई सेवा जल्द से जल्द पुनः प्रारंभ की जाए।

अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस मामले पर तत्काल ध्यान देते हुए कोल्हापुर के बेहतर भविष्य के लिए कोल्हापुर हवाई अड्डा से मुंबई और तिरुपति के लिए अधिसूचित वायुयान सेवा को जल्द से जल्द प्रारंभ करायी जाए। 2 महीने पहले सिविल एविएशन मिनिस्टर श्री सिद्धेश्वर जी ने लो कॉस्ट एयरपोर्ट की घोषणा की उसमें कोल्हापुर के लिए 250 करोड़ की घोषणा की थी उसका वे में सरकार से जानना चाहूँगा।

*t70

Title: Papers laid on the Table of the House by Ministers/members.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now paper to be laid. Shri Jayant Sinha.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) on Quarterly Review of the trends in receipts and expenditure in relation to the budget at the end of financial year 2013-2014, under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 1280/16/14)

*t71

Title: Discussion on the motion for consideration of the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) second (Amendment) Bill, 2014 (Discussion concluded and Bill Passed).

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we take up Item No. 23. Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2011, be taken into consideration."

Sir, there is a phenomenal growth in Delhi and it is having its own implications and problems are also coming in terms of shelter, squatter settlements and other infrastructural facilities. This has led to problems of encroachment of public land, growth of slums, unauthorized constructions, large scale commercialization of residential areas and inadequacy of housing.

Further, when the Master Plan for Delhi, 2021 was being prepared, Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Act, 2006 was enacted on 19th May, 2006 to protect certain forms of unauthorized development from punitive action which was effective for a period of one year. This was followed by similar Acts which were also effective for one year each. The last such Act namely, the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2011 was effective for a period of three years and it is expiring on 31st December, 2014.

That is why, keeping in mind that these provisions are going to be expired by 31st of December, this Government has brought this Bill in this House for consideration. That has also made the Government to think about it seriously. I urge upon the hon. Members to participate in it.

As per the provisions of the said Act of 2011, orderly arrangements had to be made for relocation or rehabilitation of slum dwellers and *jhuggi-jhopri* clusters; regulation of street vendors; regularization of unauthorized colonies, village *abad* areas and their extensions and existing farm houses; regularization of schools, dispensaries, religious and cultural institutions, storages, warehouses and godowns built on agricultural land; redevelopment of existing godown clusters and building regulations for Special Areas.

While progress has been made in evolving the policies, norms and strategies towards implementation of the Act, more time is needed to bring in orderly arrangements keeping in view the current ground realities in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Further, the norms, policies and guidelines for unauthorized developments, including complexities in regularizing unauthorized colonies, may also need to be appropriately modified to bring them in conformity with revised Master Plan of Delhi 2021. The review of Master Plan of Delhi 2021 is likely to be completed in early 2015.

The objective of the extension of time is not only to protect certain forms of unauthorized developments from punitive action in the National Capital Territory of Delhi but also to provide for opportunity to the Government agencies to finalize the norms, policy guidelines and feasible strategies as well as the orderly implementation of the plan in this regard.

That is why, it is necessary to extend the provisions of the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2011 for a period of three years from 1st January, 2015 to 31st December, 2017. This is the amendment that I am bringing to the main Act.

The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Amendment Bill, 2014 which has been introduced in this House will extend the validity of the Act of 2011 up to 31st December, 2017. That is the purpose of this Bill.

I would like to request the hon. Members, whoever is interested, to participate in this debate. After hearing the debate, then, I will move amendment from the Government side also.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2011, be taken into consideration."

श्री प्रवेश साहब सिंह वर्मा (पश्चिमी दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली के लिए जो नेशनल कैपिटल टैरिटरी सैकेंड एक्ट 2011 को तीन साल बढ़ाने के लिए मंत्री जी बिल लेकर आए हैं, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। इससे पहले 2006 में यह एक्ट आया था और 2011 तक हर साल इसको बढ़ाया गया। उसके बाद 2011 से 2014 तक इस एक्ट को बढ़ाया गया और 31 दिसम्बर, 2014 को इसकी अवधि खत्म हो रही है। आज जो दिल्ली की बढ़ती हुई आबादी है, दिल्ली राजधानी क्षेत्रों के बाद दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी आबादी वाली राजधानी है। यहाँ लगभग 60 लाख लोग अनॉथोरिज्ड कॉलोनीज़ में रहते हैं, लगभग 20 लाख लोग यहाँ स्लम में रहते हैं, मगर अभी तक सरकार अनॉथोरिज्ड कॉलोनी के बारे में, दिल्ली के गाँवों की आबादी के बारे में कुछ नहीं कर पाई है। जो ताल डोरा था, आज्ञादी से पहले जितना गाँवों का क्षेत्र था, उतना ही आज तक सीमित है। गाँवों के परिवार बढ़ते गए, गाँव की आबादी बढ़ती गई, लेकिन उसका क्षेत्र हमने नहीं बढ़ाया। यह दिल्ली एक मिनी इंडिया है। ऐसा कोई भारत का जिला नहीं है जिसके लोग यहाँ दिल्ली में नहीं रहते हों। सब लोग यहाँ आते हैं - अपनी ज़मीन छोड़कर, अपना घर छोड़कर, अपने गढ़ने बेचकर, कि वे दिल्ली में काम करेंगे, अपना घर बनाएँगे। मगर यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हमारी सरकार या दिल्ली में जितने भी विभाग हैं, वे कोई ऐसी आवासीय पॉलिसी नहीं बना पाए या हमारे रिहायशी क्षेत्रों में जो व्यावसायिक गतिविधियाँ चल रही थीं, उनके लिए कोई पॉलिसी नहीं बना पाए।

वर्ष 1957 का मास्टर प्लान सबसे पहले बना था। दूसरा मास्टर प्लान वर्ष 1990 में बना था और तीसरा मास्टर प्लान फरवरी, 2007 में बना था और अभी तक इसमें संशोधन हो रहे हैं। दिल्ली में अनधिकृत कालोनियों के बढ़ने का सबसे बड़ा कारण आबादी का बढ़ना था और दिल्ली में इसके लिए कोई पॉलिसी का न होना भी था। मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि अनधिकृत कालोनियों का मतलब किसी तरह से गैर कानूनी घर का होना नहीं है बल्कि लोगों के पास जो एग्जीक्यूटिव लैंड थी, उस पर घर बनाना शुरू किया। तब सरकार की कोई पॉलिसी नहीं थी। लोग आते थे, उन्हें रखने के लिए घर चाहिए था। वे लोग करोड़ों रुपये के घर नहीं खरीद सकते थे इसलिए बाहरी दिल्ली के क्षेत्रों में जो एग्जीक्यूटिव लैंड थी, वहाँ उन्होंने अपने घर बनाने शुरू किए। इसमें कहीं न कहीं हमारे सरकारी विभागों की अनदेखी भी थी। आप उनकी अनदेखी या इसे उनकी मिलीभगत कह लीजिए, ये अनधिकृत कालोनियाँ बननी शुरू हुईं।

महोदय, वर्ष 1993 में एक कॉमन काज़ एनजीओ ने पीआईएल डाली। हाई कोर्ट ने सरकार से पूछा कि क्या इन कालोनियों को रेग्युलराइज़ किया जाए। उस समय दिल्ली में हमारे मुख्यमंत्री डॉ. साहब सिंह वर्मा जी थे। इतिहास में ऐसा पहली बार हुआ कि जब मुख्यमंत्री ने स्वयं हाई कोर्ट में जा कर कहा कि हम दस दिनों के अंदर एफिडेविट देंगे और दिल्ली में अनधिकृत कालोनियों के लिए एक नई पॉलिसी ले कर आएँगे, मगर आप इन्हें न तोड़ें। हाई कोर्ट ने इस बात को माना और अनधिकृत कालोनियों में हमने बिजली, पानी देना शुरू किया। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से कहूँगा कि अगर वे वहाँ जा कर देखें तो उन्हें पता चलेगा कि लोग वहाँ कैसे रह रहे हैं। वहाँ सड़क, नाली, पानी, बिजली नहीं है। वहाँ कोई भी कम्यूनिटी सुविधा नहीं है। सरकार ने अभी तक कोई पॉलिसी नहीं बनाई है। ये सभी कारण अनधिकृत कालोनियों के बढ़ने की मुख्य कारण हैं। वर्ष 1998 में जब हाई कोर्ट ने कहा कि आप यहाँ पानी, बिजली दे सकते हैं और आप इसके लिए कोई पॉलिसी बनाइए। उसके बाद दिल्ली में हमारी सरकार बदल गई और कांग्रेस की सरकार आई। दिल्ली में 15 सालों तक कांग्रेस की सरकार रही, मगर 15 सालों में कांग्रेस ने अनधिकृत कालोनियों के विषय में कोई भी कदम नहीं उठाया। वर्ष 2008 में चुनाव आया, तब दिल्ली सरकार ने सोनिया गांधी जी को बुला कर दिल्ली की अनधिकृत कालोनियों को प्रोविजनल सर्टिफिकेट बंटवाए, मगर कोई भी कालोनी पास नहीं हुई। मैं आदरणीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय पर जांच भी होनी चाहिए कि जैसे ही दिल्ली सरकार ने 895 कालोनियों के लिए नोटीफिकेशन जारी किया, यह कोई गजट नोटीफिकेशन नहीं था। उस समय के जो प्रिंसिपल सैक्रेटरी थे, उन्होंने रिटायर होते-होते अपने लैटर पर साइन करके 895 कालोनियों को पास कर दिया। वे कालोनियाँ अभी तक पास नहीं हुई हैं। पांच महीने पहले दिल्ली के यू.डी. विभाग ने एल.जी. साहब को पत्र लिखा था कि आप उस प्रोजेक्ट को वापिस लीजिए। तब एल.जी. साहब का जवाब था कि जब दिल्ली में नई सरकार आएगी, वह इस बारे में निर्णय लेगी। जब भी दिल्ली में चुनाव होते थे, अनधिकृत कालोनियों को पास करने का ड्रामा दिल्ली में होता था।

महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमें यह एक्ट लाने की जरूरत क्यों पड़ी है। एक बहुत चर्चित केस एम.सी. मेहता वर्सिस भारत सरकार का है। उसमें एम.सी. मेहता ने पीआईएल डाली थी कि दिल्ली में अनधिकृत कालोनियों को तोड़ दिया जाए, स्लम को तोड़ दिया जाए, जितना कमर्शियलाइजेशन हमारे रिहायशी क्षेत्रों का हो गया है, उन्हें हटा दिया जाए। तब सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इसके आर्डर किए और वर्ष 2006 में अगर सभी को याद होगा, उस समय सीलिंग ड्राइव शुरू हो गई थी। दिल्ली में दुकानों को सील किया जा रहा था। दिल्ली में अनधिकृत कालोनियों में डेमोलिशन स्टार्ट हो गई थी। दिल्ली में एग्जीक्यूटिव लैंड पर जो स्कूल चल रहे थे, उन्हें बंद किया जा रहा था। वर्ष 2006 में संसद में यह एक्ट आया और संसद से यह एक्ट पास हुआ। दिल्ली लॉज स्पेशल प्रोविजन एक्ट (22) 2006, एक साल के लिए इस पर प्रतिबंध लगा और दिल्ली में जब तक कोई पॉलिसी न बने तब तक किसी प्रकार की डेमोलिशन न की जाए। इस एक्ट को हर साल वर्ष 2011 तक बढ़ाते गए और फिर इसे तीन साल के लिए बढ़ाया।

अब मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस एक्ट में पॉलिसी हमें किन-किन चीजों के लिए बनानी थी। दिल्ली में 1200 झुग्गी झोपड़ियाँ हैं, उनका रिजैलपमेंट हो। वहाँ लोग कैसे रह रहे हैं, इस बारे में सरकार ने कोई चिंता नहीं की है। हमारी जो स्ट्रीट वैंडर्स डॉकर पॉलिसी थी, उसके बारे में सरकार ने चिंता नहीं की। जिन अनधिकृत कालोनियों के बारे में मैं कह रहा हूँ कि सरकार ने कोई चिंता नहीं की, इसका मतलब 15 साल कांग्रेस की सरकार रही, उसने कोई चिंता नहीं की। हम इस एक्ट को सदन में लाए हैं, क्योंकि 31.12.2014 को इस एक्ट का समय समाप्त हो रहा है, जिसका समय वर्ष 2011 से 2014 तक बढ़ाया था। हम चाहते हैं कि इसकी अवधि तीन साल और बढ़ाकर वर्ष 2017 तक की जाए। चाहे स्लम, अनॉथोरिज्ड कालोनी की बात हो या हमारे रिहायशी क्षेत्रों में जो दुकानें चल रही हैं, उनकी बात हो, फॉर्म हाउस पॉलिसी की बात हो, स्कूल, अस्पताल, वेयरहाउस गोडाउंस की बात हो, इनके ऊपर सरकार कोई पॉलिसी बनाए। मैं मंत्री जी से यह कहूँगा कि बार-बार इसको बढ़ाना, आगे करना, यह कोई समाधान नहीं है। हम कोई पॉलिसी बनाएं, पॉलिसी लेकर आएँ, क्योंकि लगभग 80 लाख लोग हैं, जिनमें से 60 लाख लोग अनॉथोरिज्ड कालोनियों में रहते हैं, 20 लाख लोग स्लम में रहते हैं, उनके लिए दिल्ली में कोई पॉलिसी नहीं है। वे लोग कैसे रहेंगे, उनको पानी, बिजली कैसे मिलेगी, उनके विकास के काम कैसे होंगे, ऐसी कोई पॉलिसी नहीं है। तीन साल के लिए इसको बढ़ाया जाए।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन में कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी कालोनियाँ पास हों, वे गजट नोटीफिकेशन से पास हों। दिल्ली में हम इस बात को मानें कि जो अनॉथोरिज्ड कालोनियाँ हैं, हम उसको सेल्फ-हेड कालोनी भी कह सकते हैं, क्योंकि यह कोई सरकार की जमीन पर नहीं बनी, यह लोगों ने अपनी प्राइवेट लैंड के ऊपर बनाई है। इसलिए इनको रेग्युलराइज़ करना और मंत्री जी से मेरा एक ओर सुझाव है, इस एक्ट में है कि 2007 तक जिन कालोनियों में मकान बने, केवल उन्हीं को रेग्युलराइज़ करेंगे। मगर 2007 के बाद 2014 तक जितने मकान दिल्ली में अनॉथोरिज्ड कालोनियों में बन चुके हैं और उनमें जो लाखों लोग रहते हैं, अगर उनके ऊपर सरकार ने कोई फैसला नहीं किया तो कम से कम 25-30 लाख लोगों को बेघर होना पड़ेगा। उनके मकान वहाँ पर तोड़े जाएँगे, जिसमें उनका कोई दोष नहीं है। अगर दोष है तो वह सरकारी अधिकारी, वहाँ पर जो अन्य विभाग के लोग थे, उनकी मिलीभगत से वे मकान बने। मगर आज अगर हम उनको 2014 तक पास नहीं करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि दिल्ली में एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या आने वाली है।

सभापति महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह सुझाव है कि इस एक्ट में अमेंडमेंट करके 2007 से 2014 तक अनॉथोरिज्ड कालोनियों में जितने भी रिहायशी मकान हैं, उनको पास किया जाए। इसको हम तीन साल के लिए आगे बढ़ाएं। आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री दीपेन्द्र सिंह हुड्डा (रोहतक) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं अपनी बात शुरू करूँ, उससे पहले मैं सदन का ध्यान आज की तारीख में दिलाना चाहूँगा। आज वही तारीख है, जब 1971 में भारत ने पाकिस्तान को करारी शिकस्त दी थी और बंगलादेश में हमारे देश का तिरंगा बुलंद हुआ था। आज मैं अपने उन सभी शहीदों को शत-शत नमन करता हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा पूरा हाउस भी इसमें सम्बद्ध है, जिन्होंने हमारे देश को इतनी शानदार युद्ध में जीत दिलाई थी। युद्ध की बात कद कर मैं शुरुआत इसलिए कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि आज दिल्ली का बात हो रही है। दिल्ली ने भी अपने इतिहास में बहुत सी लड़ाइयाँ और बहुत से युद्ध देखे हैं। दिल्ली अपने पूरे इतिहास में बनती-बसती रही है। छठी शताब्दी, यानी कि 6th सेंचुरी बीसी से लगातार दिल्ली में बसासत रही। पांडवों की राजधानी इन्द्रप्रस्थ के नाम से चौहान साम्राज्य की राजधानी पृथ्वीराज चौहान ने पूरे उत्तर-भारत में जब अपना साम्राज्य स्थापित किया था, दिल्ली सल्तनत तुर्क जब दिल्ली में आए थे, दिल्ली सल्तनत कायम हुई थी। मुगल साम्राज्य की राजधानी, ब्रिटानिया साम्राज्य की राजधानी कोलकत्ता कुछ समय रही, उसके बाद 1911 में ब्रिटानिया साम्राज्य की भी राजधानी यह दिल्ली है। जब से देश आजाद हुआ, बहुत तेजी से देश के विकास को पंख तले। देश के विकास के साथ-साथ मैं समझता हूँ कि जहां तक दिल्ली की बात है, दिल्ली आज दुनिया के सबसे तेजी से बढ़ते हुए शहरों में से एक है। टोक्यो के बाद आबादी के हिसाब से आज दिल्ली दूसरे नंबर पर है। टोक्यो के बाद दिल्ली की गिनती हो रही है। टोक्यो के बाद दिल्ली, उसके बाद शंघाई, चौथे नंबर पर मैक्सिको सिटी, पांचवें नंबर पर मुंबई, फिर सापौतो ब्राजील के अंदर है। तकरीबन 1.1 करोड़ की आबादी आज दिल्ली के अंदर है और 2.5 करोड़ की आबादी पूरे एनसीआर क्षेत्र के अंदर है। मैं एक अन्दाजा देना चाहूँगा। दिल्ली के सामने कितनी बड़ी समस्या है, उस बात को एक उदाहरण देकर मैं बताना चाहूँगा।

छठी शताब्दी ईसा पूर्व से लेकर वर्ष 1980 तक जितनी दिल्ली की आबादी बढ़ी, यानी कि ढाई हजार साल में जितनी दिल्ली की आबादी बढ़ी, उतनी ही आबादी पिछले बीस साल में दोगुनी हो गई। ऐसे समय में कहीं न कहीं कमियाँ रही हैं। नःसंदेह आज प्रवेश जी ने कहा कि आपकी गलती रही है, आपकी वे कमियाँ रही हैं, आरोप-प्रत्यारोप के लिए हम यहाँ खड़े नहीं हुए हैं। आप लोग भी दिल्ली में सता में थे, हम भी सता में थे, केन्द्र में भी थे, कमियाँ रही हैं, मगर इतनी तेजी से जहाँ अर्बनाइजेशन दुनिया में हो रहा है, वहाँ पर आने वाला भविष्य कैसा होगा, उस पूछ पर विनतन करने के लिए हम खड़े हुए हैं। वर्ष 2030 तक दुनिया के सबसे बड़े पाँच आर्थिक केन्द्रों में एनसीआर शामिल होगा। तीन सौ बिलियन यू.एस. डॉलर की दिल्ली और एनसीआर क्षेत्र की अर्थव्यवस्था वर्ष 2030 तक होने जा रही है।

हम अगर दिल्ली में आधुनिक विकास के प्लानिंग की बात करें तो दो-तीन तारीखें अहम हो जाती हैं। वर्ष 1991 में, 69th असेंबली एक्ट, 1991 के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा जो यूनिजन टैरिटी ऑफ दिल्ली था, उसको नेशनल कैपिटल टैरिटी ऑफ दिल्ली, एक विशेष प्रावधान दिल्ली के लिए किया गया। उसी वर्ष 2001 का मास्टर प्लान प्रकाशित हुआ और मास्टर प्लान के हिसाब से दिल्ली के विकास की प्रक्रिया के नॉर्स निर्धारित किये जाते हैं। उस मास्टर प्लान को नये सिरे से 2001 में रिव्यू होना था, मगर नहीं हो पाया। वर्ष 2006 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जजमेंट आई। जिसमें 16 फरवरी, 2006 में डिमोतिशन की प्रक्रिया के सरकार को आदेश दिए। उस समय दिल्ली में उन अनऑथराइज्ड कॉलोनीज की जिनकी हम बात कर रहे हैं, झुग्गी-झोपड़ी की बात कर रहे हैं, वह गरीब, छोटा व्यापारी, मैं बता रहा हूँ कि प्लानिंग की कहीं न कहीं कमियाँ रही, जिसकी वजह से वे ऑथराइज्ड में शामिल नहीं हो पाए। उनके ऊपर चिंता का संकट आ गया था। उस चिंता के संकट से बचाने के लिए 19 मई, 2006 को दिल्ली का स्पेशल प्रोवीजन एक्ट लाया गया और फरवरी में एक साल के अंदर-अंदर नया मास्टर प्लान बनाया गया। सन् 2021 का मास्टर प्लान 2007 में प्रकाशित हुआ और कुछ राहत दिलायी। कानूनी दंडवत प्रक्रिया से जो अनऑथराइज्ड स्ट्रक्चर्स थे, अनऑथराइज्ड कॉलोनीज थी, झुग्गी-झोपड़ी थीं, उन्हें बचाने का प्रयास किया है। आज आप यह बिल लेकर आए हैं, हम इसके समर्थन में अपना वाक्य दे रहे हैं।

इस बिल के माध्यम से न सिर्फ उन अनऑथराइज्ड डेवलपमेंट को पिन्सुटी वैवसीन यानी कि कानूनी दंडवत प्रक्रिया से बचाया जाना इसका उद्देश्य है, मगर समयबद्ध और योजनाबद्ध तरीके से आने वाले तीन सालों में वर्ष 2017 तक झुग्गी-झोपड़ी और स्लम ड्वेल को रीलोकेट करने के लिए भी आपने इस बिल के अंदर कहा है। रेग्युलराइजेशन अनऑथराइज्ड कॉलोनीज की, जैसा कि मेरे साथी श्री प्रवेश वर्मा जिनका लोक सभा क्षेत्र मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र से सटा हुआ है, उन्होंने जो बात कही, मैं भी उस बात से पूरी तरीके से सहमत हूँ। गांव की आबादी और ताल डोरे को बढ़ाने का जो मुद्दा है, उसका भी निवारण होना चाहिए। फार्म हाउस के रेग्युलराइजेशन की चाहे बात हो, कृषि क्षेत्र की भूमि पर स्कूल, गोडाउन, स्टोरेज आदि जो दिल्ली के अंदर बने हैं, इनकी भी रेग्युलराइजेशन इस एक्ट के माध्यम से आप करने जा रहे हैं। आपने ऑब्जेक्ट्स और रीजन में कहा है कि आप इसे समयबद्ध तरीके से करने जा रहे हैं, हम इसका स्वागत करते हैं।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूँगा। ये सारी चीजें तो इस एक्ट में हैं और हम इसका समर्थन करते हैं। मगर एक और चीज है, हम दिल्ली के मास्टर प्लान को और दिल्ली की प्लानिंग को आइसोलेशन में देख रहे हैं। गुडगांव अपना अलग प्लान बना रहा है, गुडगांव मास्टर प्लान, नोएडा के अंदर नोएडा डेवलपमेंट अथॉरिटी अपनी अलग मास्टर प्लानिंग कर रही है और गाजियाबाद के अंदर अलग प्लानिंग हो रही है। सच यह है कि पूरा एनसीआर का क्षेत्र आर्थिक रूप से अब एक होता जा रहा है, जुड़ा हुआ है, आपस में मिला हुआ है और आगे और जुड़ता जा रहा है। जो मास्टर प्लान बने, जो नॉर्स बने, वे ऐसे हों कि किस तरह से अर्बनाइजेशन को हम सही दिशा में लेकर जाए, ताकि जो वे कमियाँ रही हैं, अगली पीढ़ी के सामने वे कमियाँ न रहें। उन सभी क्षेत्रों के लिए एक होनी चाहिए। मास्टर प्लान सभी क्षेत्रों के मिले होने चाहिए। मैं एक उदाहरण देता हूँ - मैंने अपने क्षेत्र को दिल्ली से जोड़ने के लिए 2 सड़कों का प्रस्ताव किया है, एक बादली से दूसरा तक, नजफगढ़ ड्रेन के ऊपर और दूसरा, बहादुरगढ़ से एक डेडीकैटेड कोरिडोर, ड्रेन नम्बर 8 के ऊपर से होते हुए पीरागढ़ी और रींग रोड तक। मुझे समझ में नहीं आया कि वे प्रस्ताव दिल्ली के प्रस्ताव के अंदर प्रस्ताव जाए या हरियाणा के प्रस्ताव के अंदर प्रस्ताव जाए, जबकि क्षेत्र एक है, दोनों जगह के लोग उन्हें चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि प्लानिंग एक होनी चाहिए। उसके लिए मैंने कल भी वैकेरिया नायडू जी से बात की थी। The only unique agency to execute this is the NCR Planning Board, which is under your Ministry. NCR Planning Board can call upon all the State Governments and develop not only Delhi Master Plan but also a unified NCR Master Plan. I demand from the Minister that a unified NCR Master Plan for the next 20, 30 or 50 years should be developed. मैं तो यहां तक कहूँगा कि एन.सी.आर. प्लानिंग बोर्ड को आप और मजबूत कीजिए। आज 100 करोड़ रूपए का उसका सालाना बजट है, उससे उसका काम नहीं चल सकता है, उसको और बजट मिलना चाहिए। मैं आज यहां तक मांग करूँगा कि जिस तरह से आपने नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए अलग से मंत्रालय बनाया है, एन.सी.आर वर्ष 2030 में दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा आर्थिक केन्द्र बनने जा रहा है, उस एन.सी.आर. के योजनाबद्ध विकास के लिए भी सरकार को अलग से मंत्रालय के लिए विचार करना चाहिए। मैंने एक प्राइवेट मैम्बर बिल भी उस विषय पर मूव किया है।

आज हम आलोचना करने के लिए नहीं खड़े हुए हैं। अगर हम आलोचना करना चाहें तो पर्येज जी ने कहा है कि आपकी योजना में कमियाँ रही हैं, हम भी आरोप-प्रत्यारोप लगा सकते हैं। हम कहें कि वर्ष 1998 से वर्ष 2004 तक दिल्ली का मास्टर प्लान-2021 वर्ष 2001 में आना चाहिए था, जब आपकी सरकार केन्द्र में और दिल्ली में थी, तो वह क्यों नहीं आया? हम यह भी कह सकते हैं यह हमारा बिल है, मैं वर्ष 2011 के बिल और इस बिल की तुलना कर रहा था। मुझे केवल एक ही चीज में फर्क लगा। उसमें एक शब्द का भी फर्क नहीं है। वैकेरिया नायडू जी आपके दफ्तर ने उसमें आठ जगह वर्ष 2014 को हटाकर वर्ष 2017 करने का काम किया है। कम्प्यूटर में एक फंक्शन होता है, कंट्रोल - एच, फाइण्ड-रिप्लेस, उससे एक ही बार बटन दबाने से, आठों बार वर्ष 2014 को वर्ष 2017 से रिप्लेस हो गए। मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ। आपने भी माना है कि हमारा बिल ठीक था, इसलिए आप उसे लेकर आए हैं, नहीं तो आप उसमें बदलाव करते। आप पहले कह रहे थे कि कुछ नया करेंगे, मगर आप केवल कंट्रोल-एच दबाकर वही बिल लाए हैं, तो आपने क्या नया किया है?

हम आलोचना करने के लिए खड़े नहीं हुए हैं, अगर हम आलोचना करें तो हमें नीयत में भी कहीं न कहीं शक होता है। उस बिल के अंदर प्रावधान है, वर्ष 2011 का बिल हमारी संसद ने पास किया है कि झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों को कानूनी दंडवत प्रक्रिया से बचाया जाएगा, फिर भी इस वर्ष के पिछले माह क्या कारण है कि पीले पंजे वाले बुल्डोजर लेकर, वे कुसुमपुर पहाड़ी के झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों में पहुंच गए? हमारी पार्टी के उपाध्यक्ष राहुल जी वहां गए और उन्होंने कहा कि अगर बुल्डोजर झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों पर, किसी गरीब की कुटिया पर चलेगा तो वह पहले हम पर चलेगा, फिर उन पर चलेगा। आज हम आलोचना कर सकते हैं कि आपकी नीयत पर हमें शक होता है।

मैं सदन के माध्यम से चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार वह बिल लायी है तो हम उसका स्वागत करते हैं, हम उसके समर्थन में खड़े हुए हैं। मगर, अगर दिल्ली के गरीब आदमी की झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों पर, उनके मकानों पर पीला पंजा या बुल्डोजर चलेगा तो बुल्डोजर पहले एक-एक कांग्रेस सांसद के ऊपर से जाएगा उसके बाद दिल्ली के गरीब आदमी के ऊपर होगा, हम यह आज चेतावनी देना चाहते हैं। मगर, हम आलोचना करने के लिए खड़े नहीं हुए हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

हम आलोचना करें तो हम यह भी कह सकते हैं कि उस बिल में स्ट्रीट वेण्डर्स को संरक्षण देने और नियमित करने का भी प्रावधान किया गया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार को याद दिलाना चाहूँगा कि यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने प्रोटेक्शन ऑफ लाइवलीहुड एक्ट के अंदर स्ट्रीट वेण्डर्स को संरक्षण देने और नियमित करने के लिए लोक सभा में कानून पारित किया था। यह पूछ गरीब आदमी की जीविका से जुड़ा हुआ है, उसके रूट्स आज तक गजट ऑफ इंडिया में क्यों नहीं प्रकाशित हुए? वे रूट्स प्रकाशित हों। सरकार को उन रूट्स को जल्दी प्रकाशित करना चाहिए। हम एक नया कानून उसी उद्देश्य के लिए बनाने जा रहे हैं। अगर वे रूट्स प्रकाशित हो गए होते तो दिल्ली के छोटे स्ट्रीट वेण्डर्स को आज संरक्षण के लिए एक नए कानून की आवश्यकता नहीं होती।

15.00 hrs.

में अंत में यही कहूंगा कि आज सरकार जो बिल लेकर आई है, यह हमारा ही बिल है। हम इसका समर्थन करते हैं और सरकार से आग्रह करते हैं कि सरकार को अगले पचास साल तक के लिए एनसीआर की एक कपीटैन्सिव प्लानिंग करनी चाहिए। उसमें वैकैर्या जी का मंत्रालय पहल कर सकता है, एनसीआर प्लानिंग बोर्ड कर सकता है। कल जब दिल्ली मैट्रो पर बहस हो रही थी तो मैंने उनसे इस बात के लिए आग्रह किया था। इस बिल के लिए हमारी शुभकामनाएं वैकैर्या जी के मंत्रालय के साथ हैं, इस सरकार के साथ हैं।

श्री एम. वैकैर्या नायडू : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक छोटा सा स्पष्टीकरण देना चाहता हूँ। श्री दीपेन्द्र यंग हैं। मैं हमेशा रंगस्टर्स को बहुत पसन्द करता हूँ क्योंकि चाहे इधर हों या उधर हों, देश का भविष्य उन लोगों के ऊपर है। उन्होंने कहा कि बुलडोजर भेजा। सरकार ने कोई बुलडोजर नहीं भेजा, नैशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल का आदेश था। The National Green Tribunal is equivalent to the court. It is everybody's knowledge. इसमें सरकार का कोई रोल नहीं है। दूसरा, ये कह रहे हैं कि यदि ऐसा कोई बुलडोजर आया तो हमारे कांग्रेस के सांसदों के ऊपर से जाना पड़ेगा। दिल्ली में कोई कांग्रेस सांसद नहीं है।... (व्यवधान)

*m04

SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM (KANCHEEPURAM): Sir, I thank the Chair for this opportunity to speak on this Bill. The protection of poor people from punitive action in the National Capital Territory of Delhi is the main aim of this Bill.

I am speaking on behalf of AIADMK Party guided by our beloved Leader *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma*. The welfare of the poor, even in the rural pockets, has always been her priority. As a humble volunteer of our Party, I can very well understand the problems faced by the rural people migrating to urban areas. I also know the need to protect them from punishments if those poor people have to seek shelter in slum clusters.

This Bill is aimed at protecting some forms of unauthorized developments like unauthorized colonies and street vendor spaces. The Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Act, 2006 gave protective cover to such poor people in the National Capital Territory whenever they were forced to encroach on public land and living in unauthorized constructions. This led to growth of slums, and later it came as a problem before the Government to regularize those colonies.

Colonies are also of two kinds, namely, squatter settlements on the one side and resettlement colonies on the other. As these people are earning their livelihood as daily wagers, domestic servants and are engaging themselves in all menial jobs, these unauthorized service-sector men cannot be wished away. This Act was kept alive every year continuously as the protection cover was for one year. Now that the period of three years -- made in the Second Act, 2011 -- will expire on 31 December 2014, it has become necessary for us to pass this Bill.

The Act of this House to legislate this Act can understandably come under criticism. Since there is no Assembly in Delhi, this becomes all the more important to pass it immediately. We have to look into the social implications of this Bill. The social cover given should not give rise to more such unauthorized encroachments in the National Capital. I urge upon the Union Urban Development Ministry to go for a balancing act. We need to protect and keep the National Capital intact. At the same time, the poor people have to be protected from the clutches of law when they are found violating law helplessly while seeking shelter and a dwelling place. Such people, mostly through their manual labour, contribute to the society and their interests must also be attended to in a democratic setup.

At this juncture, I would like to bring to your notice the sorry plight of the working class, especially, the Tamil people living among them in the National Capital Region. A sizeable Tamil migrant population is here in Delhi right from the early fifties. Most of them are still in the lower rung of the social ladder. These people, looking for jobs, continue to live in squatter settlements and unauthorised colonies. They are slums of hope and slums of despair. The Government must come to the rescue of these people in despair.

Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to enumerate this section of society through a special drive. With the advent of Aadhaar Cards, this can be done easily. After identifying them, they must be properly settled here as a workforce suitable for a nation's capital.

Their living standards must be improved and only then, we can give a facelift to the National Capital in terms of maintaining sanitation and cleanliness. The Prime Minister is insisting on cleanliness and it can be achieved only when needy people are settled properly. Enough care must be taken to see that more and more people do not become encroachers. This can be done by way of constructing service workers' area in the periphery of NCT with proper commuting facilities. I urge upon the Urban Development Ministry to take care of the hapless poor, especially the Tamil people among them who have been displaced and stay at a great distance from the National Capital.

I urge upon the Union Government to provide these people with ration cards, voter ID cards, Aadhaar cards and job opportunities. The Tamil people here are not able to get the community certificates whether SC/ST or OBC. When it comes to education and employment, they become a deprived class. This is because of the nativity claim made by the Government of NCT. This is our National Capital and, hence, the people who are living here must get the same facilities and benefits which they might get in their respective States. I urge upon the Union Government to attend to this urgent need which comes in the way of their social upward mobility.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

*m05

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM): Sir, I rise to speak on the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Bill, 2014. There cannot be any objection to this Bill. Formally, to prevent punitive action against unauthorised settlements, this Bill was brought in 2006. Then, again it was amended in 2011. The three year period for which these unauthorised colonies were prevented from being acted against is expiring. So, it will be extended for another three years.

Now, let me first start with talking about these unauthorised colonies. The development of Delhi has been unplanned and lopsided. As you know, in 1911 the Capital shifted to Delhi from Calcutta. Immediately, the then Government of India acquired large tracts of land around the Raisina Hill to build the new Capital. New Delhi came into being in what is known as 'Lutyens Zone'. Today, the control of this New Delhi Lutyens Zone is under the Central Government. The Urban Development Minister is the owner of all the prime property, including the Rashtrapati Bhawan, Parliament as well as the Lutyens Bungalows and the most costly piece of real estate in the world, including the Khan Market, Connaught Circus. All these are under Mr. Venkaiah Naidu.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They are under the control of the Minister and not Shri Venkaiah Naidu. How can he become the owner? He cannot become the owner.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : Sir, it is only symbolic and everybody knows that. Here, he can evict people like us; he can also give the allotment.

What happened after Independence is that Delhi had a large influx of refugees from West Punjab. As you know, new colonies sprang up for the refugees, like Lajpat Nagar. So, the area of Delhi slowly started expanding.

Shri Deepender spoke very well that in the last 20 years, somehow or the other Delhi has become a big magnet. That is why, a large number of people from all over India is coming to Delhi. Now, the municipal limit of Delhi is limited. The Lutyens Zone controlled by Shri Venkaiahji is small, the NDMC area. Outside that is the DMC area. During the last Congress Government in Delhi, they divided the Corporation into four parts. Then there is the National Capital Region which would include Gurgaon. It would include a huge area around including NOIDA, Ghaziabad, Sahibabad. Now the plan should have been to develop counter magnets. Delhi is like a magnet drawing people. If you set up urban developments all around, which could draw people away, then this congestion in Delhi would not be there.

Though there is the National Capital Region Planning Board with Shri Venkaiah Naidu as the Chairman, yet the Planning Board meets once in six months. They have got an IAS officer but little planning. As a result of this, the *jhuggi jhonpari* clusters, the unauthorised colonies have gone on increasing. Today you will be surprised that there are 1200 unauthorised colonies. And out of Delhi's population, about 60 lakh people live in unauthorised colonies. Now for a long time, all Governments in Delhi have promised that they would regularise the unauthorised colonies. The last Congress Government gave provisional certificates to some colony people. But no final regularisation has been done with respect to these colonies. In some of the unauthorised colonies, well-to-do people also stay and others live in abject poverty. The municipality or the Corporation provides them water, drainage etc. But the land they live on, does not belong to them. I would urge the Urban Development Minister that while he is giving a three year's extension, he should commit to the House that within three years, he would regularise all the 1200 *jhuggi jhonpari* colonies. All the paper work has been done. But somehow or the other, that decision is not being taken and year after year, we are delaying the whole thing.

But you would be surprised to know that in Delhi there are unauthorised colonies of the poor and unauthorised colonies of the rich. You may have heard of Sainik Farms. Sainik Farms have houses of rich people with duck ponds, swimming pools, high walls and helipads. But it is not regularised. It is an unauthorised colony. The Government cannot defer taking decision on such irregular colonies for a long time. They have to give them proper registration.

I would conclude by mentioning two points. My suggestion would be to do something finally about the unauthorised colonies both for the rich and the poor. There is also the problem of farm houses. The rich people of Delhi have the farm houses on the edge. You would have also received invitations for marriages.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have not received anything.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : Chattarpur Farm House and Kapashera Farm House are all huge farm houses. Now they want to build two storeyed or three storeyed houses. The Government has to take a policy decision on the same.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What is your suggestion about farm houses? It is an issue which is agitating my mind also. If you have any suggestion, you can throw light on that.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : I would not agree to farm houses being allowed to build multi-storeyed buildings. They were allowed there. Now they want to build multi-storeyed houses. They should not be allowed. Let the farm houses remain as they are. ...(*Interruptions*) The main point that I would like to mention is that this anomaly must end. He is the owner of the Lutyens Zone. The Land and Development Office (L&DO) is under him. But the Minister has no control over the Delhi Development Authority. Though he will answer questions in Parliament on DDA, Lt. Governor is the Chairman. The Minister cannot even give a flat in Dwarka to anybody because the Lt. Governor is controlling it. There should be one authority. Either you give it up all to DDA or you take it back. And the State Government comes nowhere in the picture.

As regards the unauthorised colonies, the formalities are being done by the State Government. It has to come to the Urban Development Ministry for regularisation. I would urge upon the Government to take a decision so that this regularisation of unauthorised colonies is done at the earliest leaving aside this tussle between the Centre and the National Capital Territory of Delhi Government.

Lastly, the main problem today in Delhi is of transport. You have built a lot of flyovers. For whom? For rich people to ply their cars. You have to really introduce more public transport. The Metro has done wonders. But Metro is only carrying 30 per cent of the people. Unless you have more public

transport and limit the use of cars, there is no place.

With that, Sir, I support the Bill.

*m06

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (DHENKANAL): *Vanakkam*, Sir.

Sir, we have heard all the hon. Members who spoke. They have all supported this Bill. I have heard the hon. Minister also. He said, we should speak if we have any suggestions to come up with, otherwise no point listening to any of us.

This National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Bill, 2014 is a very critical piece of legislation. People who have interests here, who have Constituencies bordering Delhi or in Delhi, obviously will have one perspective on this. We cannot complain about that. They are dealing with voters, they have to be obviously sympathetic to their voters. On the other hand, we have to take a holistic view of the development of this country, especially the Capital Territory of Delhi.

The moment you land at the Delhi airport and drive out, you see these ugly structures on both sides of the flyover that takes you out of the airport. So, Delhi is not a beautiful city any more. I have been in this city since my childhood. All the greenery, except this little island called Lutyen's Delhi, is lost. It is an ugly city today.

We have had a plethora of Bills and most of them have been necessitated because of very many court orders both from the Supreme Court and the Delhi High Court. However, there is an interesting part that we see now that a whole set of Bills are being pushed through. You have the e-rickshaw regularization Bill, yesterday we had the Public Premises (Amendment) Bill which was specifically for Delhi Metro, and then this Bill today. Obviously everybody this side and that side in the House is aware that the focus is on the forthcoming elections. And it is but quite natural - they did the dirty work, so others would follow that - that keeping the elections in view we are proposing government action, which I think vitiates the whole intention and destroys the motive, no matter how noble.

Sir, on one hand we have this regularization of *jhuggi jhompri* colonies. Poor people, yes, we have to have sympathy with them, we empathise with them. On the other hand there are also the very very rich. Like the Professor said earlier, there are the farm houses, there are those multi-storied buildings of the extremely rich people. But there is a huge bulk of middleclass in Delhi which has with painstaking labour built a small home or live in a condominium, and the *jhuggi jhompri* colonies have overtaken them, have taken up their common areas, have taken away their playfields, have taken over their schools. Even government schools do not have the land around them which they were allotted earlier. There are *jhuggi jhompri* colonies within the boundaries of the government schools. It is there for anybody to see.

Here, in the Bill, on page 4, 3b and c, it says that these unauthorized developments in respect of areas referred to in sub-section 1 shall be deemed to have been suspended and no punitive action shall be taken if they conform to safety standards as in force or such other safety requirements as may be notified by the Central Government and if they comply with the directions with respect to safety, if any, issued by the Central Government.

The hon. Minister, just the other day, maybe yesterday, aptly said that civic inspectors appointed by the Municipalities - this is not limited to Delhi alone, but throughout the country- have unfortunately refrained from doing their basic duties. I am not alleging that it is only corruption which keeps them away. There are so many pressures. For example, right now this Bill being enacted is always going to put in political pressure on those government employees not to function. But with the Minister agreeing to this, I request him- he is a very learned person- that he should look a little deeper. The city of Delhi is the pride of India. It is not a city of Congress, BJP, BJD, TMC or AIADMK. It does not belong to any of us. It belongs to the people of this country. Therefore, when we talk about irregular colonies, we know that JJ colonies in Delhi enjoy electricity and water. This is common knowledge. We have in the House the hon. Minister present here who was to be the Chief Minister of Delhi. He knows the problem of Delhi like the back of his hand. He knows that JJ colonies, which are totally irregular colonies, have electricity and water. But right next to them, people living in legal colonies who have worked hard to build their homes, do not have these facilities.

There is also another serious matter which has come to my notice. Certain honourable and respected colleagues of this House have taken up Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna projects within MCD and NDMC areas. That is very unfortunate. I would request the hon. Minister to see if this kind of a thing has actually happened. He should advise the hon. MPs to refrain from such things. I would also like to say that this is a golden opportunity for the hon. Minister, for this Government, to stop the creation of black money at least in one of the most expensive real estate cities of India. How will the land that you are going to regularise be valued? Suppose once these farm lands and JJ colonies are regularized, and then the new owner or the old owner wants to sell the land, what will be the valuation of the property? That is where creation of black money will creep in. Will the Government consider laying out guidelines of areas and prices of registration? What is the methodology for fixing the value of this unauthorized land?

Finally Sir, before you ring the bell, I would like to say that since this Bill also includes illegally constructed farm houses as well, it will be necessary to see what methodology is being used to find out what compensation was given to acquire this land, if any, and when the Governments goes in for legalising this 1,000+ colonies, will the Government be able to give them basic civic amenities before it legalizes them or will it do so after legalising them? Will these facilities amenities be given before the elections or will these also be promises to be squandered away after elections? All these issues have to be dealt with.

I am unfortunately not supporting this Bill and I would say that the Government take its time, come back with a fresher and newer approach to this issue.

*m07

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा बारणे (मावल): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। दिल्ली शहर में ऐसे बसे हुए झुग्गी-झोपड़ी, गोदाम, सांस्कृतिक संस्था के भण्डार हैं, उन्हें न्याय देने के लिए कई वर्षों से प्रयास हो रहे हैं। मैं सरकार का आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ और इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

आज इस विधेयक से दिल्ली में बसे हुए कई इलाहीयल स्ट्रक्चर लीगल हो जाएंगे, लेकिन आगे चलकर इलाहीयल स्ट्रक्चर न बनें, इसके लिए कोई प्रावधान इस बिल में नहीं है। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह प्रावधान करें तो इलाहीयल स्ट्रक्चर की समस्या खड़ी नहीं होगी। जिसने गैर-कानूनी मकान बनाया है, वह नियमों के अनुसार लीगल हो जाएगा। आज जमीन के भाव दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। गरीब आदमी न जमीन ले सकता है, न मकान ले सकता है। ऐसे गरीब लोग, जो रास्ते पर भीख मांगते हैं और सर्दी के दिनों में रास्ते के किनारे सो कर उनकी जान जाती है, उनके लिए सरकार को कुछ नीति, खासकर दिल्ली शहर के लिए बनानी चाहिए। वर्ष 1995 में महाराष्ट्र में शिवसेना-भाजपा सरकार थी, उस समय एसआरए की योजना महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने बनाई थी, आज भी गरीब लोगों को उस योजना से बहुत-से आवास मिले, रहने की व्यवस्था हुई। उसके बाद से महाराष्ट्र में ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं बना। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, यह समस्या केवल दिल्ली की नहीं है, पूरे देश की समस्या है। जैसे दिल्ली बढ़ी, इलाहीयल स्ट्रक्चर बढ़े, वैसे ही देश के हर शहर में इलाहीयल स्ट्रक्चर की समस्या बनी। महाराष्ट्र में, पुणे और पिंपरी शहर में, मैं इलाहीयल स्ट्रक्चर के बारे में कई वर्षों से संघर्ष करता आ रहा हूँ। उस शहर में भी यही समस्या है। वहां भाजपा-शिवसेना की सरकार है, मुख्यमंत्री जी से बात करके वहां इलाहीयल स्ट्रक्चर्स में रह रहे नागरिकों को अगर हम न्याय दे सकें तो उसके बारे में सरकार की तरफ से कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिए।

***SHRI A. SAMPATH (ATTINGAL):** Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir, I hope you would permit me to speak in my sweet mother tongue that is Malayalam.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes, yes. Very sweet. You can.

*m08

SHRI A. SAMPATH : The National Capital Territory Of Delhi Laws [Special provisions Amendment Bill 2014] introduced by the respected Minister ,is a welcome step. But there are some doubts regarding the bill that some of the members had raised earlier. The statement of objects and reasons of the bill says, "The phenomenal growth of Delhi had its inevitable implications and impact in terms of shelter, including squatter settlements and other infrastructure facilities".

I support the bill if the intention is to let the helpless poor to continue to live in their slum clusters for three more years. But if the intention as some members have already pointed out is to allow the real estate mafias and farm house owners to thrive under the pretext of helping the poor, and also to allow them to possess and keep in safe custody unaccounted wealth, then I oppose this bill.

Sir, the statement of object and reasons para 5, says that," the objective of the extension of time is not only to protect certain forms of unauthorized developments from punitive action in the National Capital Territory of Delhi but also to provide for opportunity to the Government agencies to finalise the norms, policy guidelines and feasible strategies as well as the orderly implementation of the plan in this regard."

My question Sir, what if the government fails yet again? If the government is buying more and more time under the pretext that the squatter settlements dwellers will be protected and you bring out such piece meal legislation, it is not proper. Sir I have visited the slums of Delhi. I had visited Kalindi Kunj refugee camp, last December during peak winter season. I saw women and children living in unhygienic conditions. Sir, we all know that Delhi was not built in a day. Mahabharata mentions of Indraprastha. I hope, my learned friends from the treasury benches, may also agree with me, when I say something about Mahabharata.

Sir, there are historical evidences to show that Delhi was a city which had human habitation even during sixth century BC. Slaves in older times, and migrant labourers in modern times have-shed their sweat and tears for Delhi. So Delhi belongs to all. To the Keralites, the Tamilians, to the Andhrites, the Kanadikas and also all those who come from all the north eastern states of Meghalaya, Manipur, Assam, Tripura. The soil of Delhi, has been enriched by the sweat of all our regional population. But in this very Delhi, even the children and women from north eastern states are attacked and killed.

Sir, we are a federation. The successive Governments have failed in providing even the basic facilities to those who live in Delhi. I am not complaining anything before *adharaniya*, Venkaiyah Naidu ji. I cannot say that the minister has done something wrong, because your predecessors have been continuously doing it.

It was the last Congress Government which had privatized the power sector. Now all those who living in Delhi are at the mercy of some corporate houses.

When we talk of the vehicles that are plying on the roads of Delhi, we should think of whose development we are talking.

Sir, we don't have trains from Delhi to go to our home town. There are not trains to go to Chennai and Hyderabad.

Now, we talk to widening roads. Delhi is becoming an expensive city to live.

Sir, I won't take much time. The marshal who is standing behind you is smiling. Sir, please listen. In economics there is a saying that there is a tendency for the free goods to become economic goods. In Delhi potable water is becoming an unattainable dream. Shelter is becoming an unattainable dream. Are the migrant workers safe in Delhi. Here, in the Parliament, when we go back home, after attending the Session, we can see children, their fathers and mothers, lying by the roadside, because they do not have shelter.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are going into another subject.

SHRI A. SAMPATH : Sir, this is about Delhi. This city belongs to us all. It is our destiny that we have come here.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER : About other bills you can speak later. Now about Delhi. No problem.

SHRI A. SAMPATH : I am going to conclude. With all due respects, respected minister, my request is that the shelter houses in Delhi are becoming unattainable. Often people came to Members of Parliament and beg to us. They are begging for a shelter. "Can you lend me your car garage?"

Delhi does not have power, I am concluding.

Give me two more minutes. Sir, I am speaking in Malayalam. If it was English, I would have been brief.

To conclude. We do not have adequate medical facilities. Even the existing laws and rules are not being followed. In Delhi, the Lt.Governor has more power than the elected state Government. The Lt.Governor's likes and dislikes prevail over the elected Government. This is not a healthy trend for any democracy.

One more point before I conclude. We have about five lakhs Keralites in Delhi. But of them only 61,000 have voting rights. Even those who have the voters identity card cannot vote.

One hon'ble women member had mentioned about Nirbhaya case during the morning discussion. Are women safe on the streets of Delhi? Are our children safe? Are those who come from your state, Tamil Nadu, safe in Delhi?

I am going to conclude. Do we know how much of money has been spent on the rehabilitation and resettlement of slum dwellers. How many people have been benefited? What has happened to all that money? Government of India should bring out a white paper, to clarify these facts. Are they ready for it? More money has been spent on the rehabilitations and resettlement of slum dwellers than on the cleaning of Ganga river.

Without taking more time, let me ask the Government whether they intend to implement the Master Plan entirely? The plan should help the homeless poor in the city; and in it's pretext commercial interests of corporates should not be unlawfully protected. This is my request to the Government.

*m09

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR (KARIMNAGAR): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill. I, on behalf of my Party, rise to support this Bill. In the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Amendment Bill, 2014, there is nothing specific to discuss because the only clause that is going to get amended is with regard to the extension of time. This is meant to extend the provisions of the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act for a period of three years, that is from 1st January 2015 to 31st December, 2017. That is the only clause that is sought to be amended.

Sir, the principal Act was brought when the Master Plan for Delhi 2021 was being prepared. In order to protect certain forms of unauthorized developments from punitive action, the Delhi Laws Special Provisions Act was brought and this was extended year by year. Particularly this National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Amendment Act was initially made for a period of three years which is going to expire on 31st December 2014. I do not want to go into the details which have already been mentioned by several other hon. Members of the House, particularly Members from and around Delhi.

Sir, the infrastructure facilities in the urban areas, particularly with regard to the encroachment of public land, growth of slums, unauthorized construction is not only unique to the city of Delhi, but it is found elsewhere also. This problem is being faced in all the urban areas which are developing all across the country. The hon. Minister has stated that the Master Plan for Delhi 2021 is likely to be completed by early 2015. He expressed the view that the review of the Master Plan will be completed by early next year. If that review is completed and a Master Plan is declared, then at least after three years, this House will not have to again pass an amendment for further extension. I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that the Master Plan of Delhi 2021 should be completed as early as possible. Thank you.

*m10

श्री भगवंत मान (संगरूर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। माननीय मंत्री जी सदन में बैठे हैं और जो सुझाव माननीय सदस्य दे रहे हैं, मुझे खुशी है कि उनको वे नोट भी कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, दिल्ली देश का दिल है और पूरे देश से लोग दिल्ली में काम करने के लिए आते हैं। दिल्ली में वर्ष 2007 तक की जितनी भी अनओथराइज्ड कॉलोनियां, झुग्गी-झोपड़ी या अवैध निर्माण हैं, उनको 31 दिसम्बर 2017 तक सील नहीं किया जाएगा और कोई पेनल्टी नहीं लगायी जाएगी। मेरा कहना है कि सिर्फ 2007 तक की ही नहीं, बल्कि 16 दिसम्बर, यानी आज के दिन तक या जब तक माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के इस बिल पर साइन नहीं हो जाते हैं, तब तक झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों, अनओथराइज्ड कॉलोनियों और अवैध निर्माण को रेगुलराइज किया जाए। रेगुलराइज करना बहुत बड़ी बात है, लेकिन वोट बैंक की तरह इसको इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिए। जिस प्रकार से कांग्रेस ने चुनाव से छः महीने पहले एक सर्टिफिकेट दिया था कि हम जीत गए तो आपको रेगुलराइज कर देंगे, लेकिन बाद में नहीं किया गया। उनको वोट बैंक की तरह इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। यह बात दिल्ली वालों को पता है कि दिल्ली में अनओथराइज्ड कॉलोनी बनने का कारण यह है कि दिल्ली में

नवशा पास कराना सबसे मुश्किल काम है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के जो एप्लूड मैक्स हैं, नवशे हैं, वह सरकार ऑनलाइन कर दे ताकि आदमी ऑनलाइन जाकर एप्लूड ले ले, उसके बाद जाकर वह अपना काम शुरू कर दे ताकि भविष्य में ऐसी जो अनधिकृत कॉलोनीज हैं, उनका अनधिकृत निर्माण का सवाल ही पैदा न हो ताकि भविष्य में फिर दुबारा कहीं बिल न लाना पड़े कि पहले 2007 तक थे, अब 2010 तक कर दें, फिर 2014 तक कर लेते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे गरीब लोग हैं, मजदूर हैं, वे बुरी हालत में झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में रहते हैं। वे अनधिकृत कॉलोनीजों में रहते हैं तो अगर उनको रेगुलाइज कर देने तो उनके बच्चे भी पढ़ाई में अच्छा कर सकते हैं क्योंकि उनको पता है कि पढ़ाई से वे अपने घर की स्थिति बदल सकते हैं। उनको अच्छी स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं मिलें, पीने का पानी मिले, उनके बच्चे भी इस देश की तरक्की में अपना योगदान कर सकते हैं। मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा गरीबों के लिए योजनाएं लेकर आए ताकि उनका जीवन स्तर भी ऊंचा हो सके। धन्यवाद।

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SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA (HISAR): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on NCT of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Bill, 2014. जहां हम दिल्ली की बात करते हैं, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली देश की ही नहीं, दुनिया की सबसे हरीभरी राजधानी है और दिन प्रतिदिन जिस तरह से उस ग्रीनरी को कम किया जा रहा है और विकास किया जा रहा है जो कि जरूरी है ताकि हमारा देश आगे बढ़ सके और यहां जिस तरह की अपेक्षा रखकर लोग रोजगार के लिए आते हैं, हमें बिल के साथ साथ जो दिल्ली का मास्टर प्लान 2121 है, उसको आगे ले जाना पड़ेगा और हॉरीजेंटल डवलपमेंट की बजाए हमें वर्टिकल डवलपमेंट करना पड़ेगा। मुझे अमेरिका में 5 साल पढ़ने का मौका मिला। वहां मैंने देखा, शिक्षाको चले जाइए, न्यूयार्क चले जाइए, वे सब वर्टिकली डवलपड हैं। दुबई, संघार है, पिनाकी जी बोल रहे हैं। हमें वर्टिकल डवलपमेंट की तरफ सोचना पड़ेगा क्योंकि आज दिल्ली में जो किसान है, वह दिन प्रतिदिन छोटा होता जा रहा है। जिस तरह से ताल डोरा गांव का बढ़ता जा रहा है, उसकी भी जरूरत है। उसका फैमिली साइज बड़ा है, स्ट्रक्चर बड़ा है। जिस परिवार में जहां दो लोग थे, आज 6 लोग हो गये। घर उनके लिए भी जरूरी है। झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों को हमने जिस तरह से वेल्स्ट में पहले विकसित किया और इललीगली 1200 कॉलोनी आ गई, लगभग हमारे साथी प्रवेश जी कह रहे थे कि 60 लाख से ज्यादा लोग आज भी झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में रह रहे हैं या अनधिकृत कॉलोनीज में रह रहे हैं, हमें उनके लिए भी एकोमोडेशन बनानी पड़ेगी। मेरी यही अपील है कि सब कुछ देखते हुए हमें विचार विमर्श करना पड़ेगा कि किसी तरह से जो छोटा किसान है, हम उसको मारने का काम न करें। हम विकास लाएं और प्लांड वे में लाएं क्योंकि आज दिल्ली की सबसे बड़ी समस्या सड़कों की है। आज दिल्ली में आप शाम को 6 बजे निकल जाएं तो देखेंगे कि पूरी दिल्ली ब्लॉकड रहती है। बारिश हो जाए तो चार चार घंटे आप सड़क पर खड़े रहते हैं। सीवेज की समस्या है। आज इललीगल कॉलोनीज में हम सीवेज पहुंचा नहीं पा रहे हैं, वहां पीने के पानी की समस्या है। हरियाणा से हमने 1000 वयूसिक पानी पिछले दस सालों में ले लिया लेकिन उसके बाद भी हम दिल्ली के हर घर तक पीने का पानी नहीं पहुंचा पा रहे हैं। हमें सबसे पहले यमुना पर एक डैम बनाकर दिल्ली को पानी पहुंचाने की जरूरत है।

आज जिस तरह हम बात करते हैं कि काउंटर मैंगनेट्स बनाये गये, काउंटर मैंगनेट्स तो मेरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र हिसार भी 2003 में बना था। आज उसको 11 साल हो गये मगर हिसार की ओर दिल्ली की तरफ से कोई विशेष इनीशिएटिव नहीं लिया गया कि हम वहां पर कोई उद्योग लाएं कि जो लोग दिल्ली में रोजगार लेने आए हैं, वे हिसार में जाकर अपना रोजगार प्राप्त करें। एक नहीं, दस काउंटर मैंगनेट्स हमने दिल्ली के बनाए मगर आज आकर देख लीजिए, एक भी काउंटर मैंगनेट प्रोपर यूटिलाइजेशन में नहीं है। जहां एनसीआर की बात करते हैं, आज दिल्ली के ओवर बर्डन के कारण हरियाणा का गुडगांव हो, फरीदाबाद हो, सोनीपत हो, बहादुरगढ़ हो, उतर प्रदेश का गाजियाबाद हो, या नोएडा हो, आज दिन प्रतिदिन ओवरक्यूडेड हो रहा है। क्योंकि लोग वहां रहने चले गये, लोगों ने वहां मल्टीस्टोरीड बिल्डिंग्स बना दीं, काम करने के लिए वे दिल्ली में आते हैं, लेकिन हम कोई प्रोपर ट्रांसपोर्ट सिस्टम नहीं दे पाये। मेरी माननीय मंत्री जी से अपील है कि आप यह संशोधन लाइये, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ आपके 2025 में दिल्ली के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान लाना पड़ेगा, जिसके तहत प्लान्ड तरीके से हम दिल्ली को आगे ले जाने का काम करें। आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

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श्री रमेश बिधूड़ी (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आपने मुझे दिल्ली के एनसीटी ऑफ दिल्ली लॉ (स्पेशल प्रोविजन) एक्ट 2014 तक अर्मेंडमेंट किया जाए, इस विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया, मैं इसके समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह बिल लाने की जरूरत क्यों पड़ी। मुझे पूर्व श्री हुंडा जी बड़ा लच्छेदार भाषण देकर कह रहे थे कि दिल्ली में यह सराब हो गया, दिल्ली में झुग्गियां गिरा दी गईं, मैं नम्बरवाइज बताऊंगा, मैं दिल्ली में रहता हूँ। आपको मुझे पांच मिनट फालतू देने पड़ेगे, आई एम सारी। 1998 में दिल्ली में कोर्ट में एक पीआईएल लगी थी और 1998 में शीला जी की सरकार बन गई थी और उस सरकार के बनने के बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने आदेश दे दिये कि दिल्ली में जो अनधिकृत कालोनियां बसी हुई हैं, जिन्हें 1993 से 1998 तक बीजेपी की सरकार ने श्री नरसिम्हा राव सरकार को पास होने के लिए एक प्रस्ताव भेज रखा था। 1998 तक कांग्रेस की सरकार थी। 1998 में दुर्भाग्यवश दिल्ली में कांग्रेस की सरकार आ गई, उसके बाद यू.डी. मिनिस्टर दिल्ली ने बार-बार कहा कि हम इन अनऑथराइज्ड कालोनियों से डैलपमेंट वार्ज लेकर इन कालोनियों को पास करना चाहते हैं। शीला जी जो दिल्ली की मुख्य मंत्री थीं, कहती हैं कि हम बनौं कोई पैसा लिये कालोनियों को पास करेंगे, हम कोई वार्ज नहीं लेंगे। इस तरह से पांच सालों तक दिल्ली के लोगों को गुमराह करते रहे। उसी प्रकार से 2006 में जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने आदेश कर दिये कि इन सब अनधिकृत कालोनियों, बस्तियों, इंडस्ट्रीज के ऊपर सीलिंग लगाई जाए। दिल्ली में हाहाकार मच गया, मजदूर बेरोजगार हो गये। लोग दिल्ली छोड़ने के लिए तैयार हो गये। तब जाकर इस मास्टर प्लान की तैयारी की गई कि दिल्ली का मास्टर प्लान आना चाहिए, जो 2001 में आना चाहिए था। जब 2001 में कांग्रेस की सरकार थी तो यह क्यों नहीं आया... (व्यवधान) वह 2007 में आया। 2007 में आने के बाद जब कांग्रेस को लगा कि कांग्रेस की हत्या होने लगी है, जब कांग्रेस की सरकार... (व्यवधान) दिल्ली में आपकी सरकार थी, मास्टर प्लान दिल्ली ने बनाना था। जो 2001 में शीला जी की सरकार थी, जब मास्टर प्लान 2007 में ले गये, उस समय भी शीला जी मुख्य मंत्री थीं, तब उन्हें लगा कि दिल्ली की जनता उन्हें मार देगी, जैसा अभी छः महीने पहले मारा है, तब ये संसद में आर्डिनेंस लेकर आये और वह इसलिए लाया गया था... (व्यवधान)

श्री एम. वैकैर्या नायडू : आप दिल्ली में बोल रहे हैं, दिल्ली नजदीक है, आवाज इतना ऊंचा रखने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री रमेश बिधूड़ी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, 2007 में जब यह आर्डिनेंस लाया गया था, क्योंकि 2008 में दिल्ली के चुनाव थे और 2008 में दिल्ली के चुनाव के समय आर्डिनेंस आ गया। अभी सौगत राय जी बोल रहे थे, मैंने उन्हें कई बार बोलते हुए सुना है, वह बहुत वरिष्ठ हैं, सीनियर हैं, मुझे वह इन्टेलिजेंट भी लगते थे, लेकिन आज वह बोल रहे थे कि दिल्ली में इस प्रोविजन के लाने से अनधिकृत कालोनियों को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। यह रहे हैं, जो अभी तक सम्पत्तियां बनी हुई हैं, उन्हें एज इट इज रखा जाए, उसके लिए बिल लाया गया न कि अनाधिकृत कालोनियां बनाने के लिए बिल लाया गया है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं दिल्ली का रहने वाला हूँ और यह मेरी पीड़ा है। हमने माननीय मंत्री जी से रिवरैट की थी कि हुंडा साहब जो वे झुग्गियां गिरी थीं, नेशनल ट्रिब्यूनल ने उनके आर्डर किये थे, जो आपकी सरकार थी। वह 2000 तक के पहले की कंस्ट्रक्शन पर यह बिल लागू होता था और वह 2012 में डली हुई थी, इसीलिए आपकी सरकार इसे पास क्यों नहीं कर पाई और इस अर्मेंडमेंट को 2014 तक क्यों नहीं किया गया था। जो कट ऑफ डेट 2007 है, जिसकी मांग कर रहे हैं, वह कट ऑफ डेट अब जून, 2014 होने चाहिए या दिसम्बर, 2014 होने चाहिए। क्योंकि पचास हजार सम्पत्तियां सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने बुक की हुई हैं, यदि तुरंत यह आर्डिनेंस लाया गया, सुप्रीम कोर्ट आदेश देगा तो उनके ऊपर कल से ही तुरंत तबाही मच जायेगी। 2 लाख सम्पत्तियां ऐसी हैं, जिनमें बीस लाख लोग रहते हैं। अगर उन सम्पत्तियों को डिरेबैलेन्स करने के लिए कमिश्नर साहब और सारे अधिकारी बैठे हुए हैं। अदालतें इस बात के लिए एडामेंट हैं, वे बार-बार सरकार से यह कहती रहती हैं कि तुम इसका कोई इलाज क्यों नहीं करते। अभी छः महीने सरकार बने हुए भी नहीं हुए, सारा ड्राफ्ट तैयार कर लिया है और जल्दी ही सरकार दिल्ली की सब अनधिकृत कालोनियों को पास करने जा रही है।

जहां तक सैनिक फार्म की बात कर रहे हैं, बड़े-बड़े फार्म हाउसों की बात कर रहे हैं, इस बिल, इस लॉ के अनुसार कहीं भी कोई अनधिकृत कालोनी बनाने की इजाजत नहीं दी जायेगी। जो पुरानी बस्तियां हैं, उनको बनाने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है। ... (व्यवधान) सर, इस बिल के अनुसार, अगर यह बिल 2014 तक ... (व्यवधान) सर, मेरे पास इसके फैक्ट्स हैं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने डीएमसी एक्ट 466 के तहत आदेश दे दिए कि एमसीडी के लोग उनके खिलाफ मुकदमे दर्ज करें। अगर डीएमसी एक्ट लागू हो गया तो लोगों के खिलाफ मुकदमे दर्ज होने शुरू हो जायेंगे। इसलिए इस बिल को पास करें। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इसमें अमेंडमेंट किया जाए कि इसकी कट-ऑफ डेट सन् 2007 की बजाय सन् 2014 रखी जाए। सर, इसमें और कई फैक्ट्स हैं, जो दिल्ली में पैनिक फैलाएंगे। जो इनकी मेहरबानी रही है, इतने लंबे समय तक। ... (व्यवधान) सर, टास्ट में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ जो इस बिल में एक और वताज है, इन्हीं लोगों ने 2007 में कहा था, जहां 50

परसेट डिबेटमेंट है, उन कॉलोनीयों को रेगुलराइज कर दो। माननीय सोनिया जी ने जब फेक प्रोविजनल सर्टिफिकेट दिया था। अगर वे यहां होती तो अच्छा रहता। ... (व्यवधान)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not say that. Shri Manoj Tiwari to speak now. Otherwise, I will call the hon. Minister to give the reply.

...(Interruptions)

श्री रमेश बिधुड़ी : सर, यहां पर 50 परसेट मकान जो सन् 2007-12 के बीच में बने हैं, उन सभी मकानों को 1693 कॉलोनीयों में सब को बुक कर दिया गया है। अगर यह बिल 2014 तक नहीं आया तो सारे मकानों का गिराने का आदेश सरकार देगी जो 2007 से 2012 तक बने हैं। जो हुड्डा जी की मेहरबानी से बने हैं, इनकी सरकार की मेहरबानी से बने हैं। हुड्डा जी, यहां पर आपकी कंस्ट्रिक्टसूएंस लगी है, तो बुल्डोजर के सामने रहल गांधी क्यों गए थे आपको जाना चाहिए था? इसलिए सर, यह जो नौटंकी करते हैं ... (व्यवधान)

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please wind up. Shri Manoj Tiwari to speak next. Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions) अँ!*

*m13

श्री मनोज तिवारी (उत्तर पूर्व दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का समय दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। जैसे मैं बहुत कम बोलता हूँ। मात्र दूसरी बार बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कह सकता हूँ कि यहां बैठने से जो सीखा रहा हूँ, वह मेरे पीछे की जितनी लोशो-लवाश में जितनी गुजरी है, उसमें उतना सीखा नहीं पाया हूँ, जितना यहां बैठ कर सीखा रहा हूँ। इसके लिए मैं सदन के सभी सदस्यों का धन्यवाद करता हूँ। मुझे सभी कुछ न कुछ सिखाते हैं।

मैं आज बहुत खुश हूँ क्योंकि मैं भी कभी दिल्ली में एक प्रवासी के रूप में आया था। दिल्ली में कहीं पर एक छोटा सा घर बनाने की इच्छा हमारे मन में भी जागी थी। लेकिन जिस प्रकार की व्यवस्था और जिस प्रकार की पॉलिसी दिल्ली में लाई गई थी, उसके तहत मैंने यहां घर नहीं बनाना बेहतर समझा। आज जब यह अधिनियम स्पेशल प्रोविजन के तहत आया है, तो मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि आने-वाले दिनों में दिल्ली में जो भी प्रवासी लोग हैं या दिल्ली के लोग हैं, जो गरीब लोग हैं, उन सभी लोगों की खुशी की सीमा नहीं रहेगी। मैं अपनी तरफ से वैकैर्या जी और बीजेपी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। मैं जैसे भी अभी नया-नया व्यक्ति हूँ। मुझे जब अच्छा लगता है तो मैं सब को धन्यवाद कहता हूँ। भावना की अभिव्यक्ति का अधिकार सबको है। मैं इतना खुश हूँ कि छह महीने में पहली बार कविता मेरे दिल से निकल रही है। उसको कह कर मैं अपनी वाणी को विराम देना चाहता हूँ -

" वैकैर्या जी आई तब यू, दिल्ली की जनता बोल उठी,
पंद्रह वर्षों की पोल-पट्टी यह एक अधिनियम खोल उठी,
सड़कों पर दिल्ली की जनता है पुष्पहार लिए खड़ी हुई,
49 दिनों में भी दिल्ली के प्यारों ने कुछ नहीं किया,
पर आप-काप कितनी पार्टी अब भी जाने क्यों है अड़ी हुई,
49 दिनों में भी दिल्ली के प्यारों ने कुछ नहीं किया,
नवशे की बात तो दूर एक भी चिन्नी-पट्टी तक नहीं दिया,
सारे प्रवासियों की बाँछे झिल गई हैं,
पूर्वांचल-उत्तरांचल दिल्लीवासी आज अपना पर्व मनाएंगे,
आने वाले समय में बुल्डोजर तो नहीं,
पर जो भी हो सकेगा अपनी तरफ से जरूर चलाएंगे।"

*m14

श्री महेश गिरी (पूर्वी दिल्ली) : महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। आज मैं The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Bill, 2014. के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

महोदय, जैसा हमारे सभी पूर्व वक्ताओं ने कहा कि दिल्ली में एक बहुत बड़ा समय ऐसा आया था, जब दिल्ली की जो गरीब जनता है, सुन्मी-झोंपड़ी में रहने वाली जो जनता है, जिन्होंने अपने सपने संजोकर यहाँ पर रहने के लिए, कमाने के लिए जो भी आवास बनाए, दुकानें बनाई और अपने पूरे परिवार का सपना संजोया था और वहाँ पर वर्ष 2006 में एक सीलिंग ड्राइव चली और उसमें कई ऐसे सपनों को कुचला गया। जब बात बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई तो इसे रोकने के लिए एक एक्ट लाने की बात हुई और Delhi Laws Special Provisions Act वर्ष 2006 में पेश हुआ और एक साल का समय माँगा गया कि हम पॉलिसी तैयार करेंगे, लेकिन पॉलिसी तैयार नहीं हुई, उस वक्त की सरकार पॉलिसी तैयार नहीं कर पाई। उसके बाद फिर से एक बार एक्ट लाया गया, National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) 2007 लाया गया। उसमें वर्ष 2008 तक का समय माँगा गया, लेकिन फिर भी पॉलिसी नहीं बनी। फिर वापस समय माँगा गया और Special Provisions Act 2009 लाया गया। फिर भी पॉलिसी नहीं बनी और फिर वापस वर्ष 2010 में वर्ष 2011 तक का समय माँगा गया, एक्ट आया, लेकिन फिर भी पॉलिसी नहीं बनी। फिर वर्ष 2011 में वर्ष 2014 तक का समय माँगा गया। मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली सरकारों पर एक्ट लाई, पर कभी कोई एक्ट नहीं किया, जिससे कोई पॉलिसी बने और यहाँ पर जो भी अनऑथराइज्ड कंस्ट्रक्शंस हैं, उन पर रोक लग सके। जब कोई व्यक्ति पैदा होता है तो वह अनऑथराइज्ड नहीं होता है। जब वह पैदा होता है तो उसे रोटी चाहिए, जिसके लिए वह कमाता है, उसे रहने के लिए एक छत चाहिए। कोई मास्टर प्लान नहीं बना था तो वह क्या करता? अपने हक के लिए, अपने सपनों के लिए जहाँ उसकी जमीन है, वहाँ पर वह अपनी दुकान और मकान तो बनाता ही है। यह उस वक्त की सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी थी कि कोई ऐसी पॉलिसी बनती और उसको हम ऑथराइज करते। आज इस दिल्ली के अन्दर करीबन 60 लाख से ज्यादा ऐसी जनता है, जो यह चाहती है

कि उनका आवास, उनकी दुकान ऑथराइज हो जाए, यह रेगुलराइजेशन हो जाए तो मैं इसके लिए वैकैर्या जी को इसके लिए धन्यवाद दूँगा और यह भी माँग करूँगा कि यह जो जून 2014 तक का समय है, इसे बढ़ाया जाए, हम इसका स्वागत करेंगे। मैं एक बार पुनः धन्यवाद करना चाहूँगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

*m15

DR. UDIT RAJ (NORTH WEST DELHI): I support the Bill moved by the hon. Minister of Urban Development, and I also support the arguments made by my colleagues who spoke on this Bill. These colonies are unauthorized where we have street vendors, villages *abadis*, schools and dispensaries.

There have been extensions after 2007 because of the need. When Delhi requires plumbers, electricians, gatekeepers, daily wagers and manpower, naturally they need to have some dwelling places in Delhi only. It is so contradictory. Manpower is required in Delhi. When there are job prospects in Delhi, they can live here in Delhi but at the same time, they cannot have dwelling and living places. I don't know what type of Governments we have given to the nation. How has this come up? I am in agreement with my colleague who said that birth is not unauthorized but living is unauthorized. It is really very ridiculous.

About 1,600 colonies are called unauthorized. Last year, 825 colonies were regularized. लेकिन जो अभी हमारे मंत्री जी ने बिल मूव किया है, The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) (Amendment) Act, 2011. उसे 2017 तक तो किया ही जाना चाहिए।

16.00 hrs.

लेकिन जो कॉलोनीज़ 2007 तक बनी थीं, वही प्रोटेक्टेड थीं। Now, the colonies or constructions in whatever form they existed by the end of June, 2014, they should be protected. This is our demand. Why is it so? क्योंकि अभी कोई पॉलिसी नहीं बन पाई है, मास्टर प्लान नहीं बन पाया है। I do not think this House is again going to see such an amendment. I hope we would not need to move such a provision. Our Government is a performing Government and there is no policy paralysis now. By the time the Master Plan is ready, there will be proper rules in place and I hope we would not be seeking any further extensions. We are working very fast in this direction.

Therefore, I support this Bill and I request that whatever constructions existed, whether legal or unauthorised, they should be protected. Thank you.

*m16

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI (NEW DELHI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to move an amendment to this Bill which has been brought by the hon. Minister of Urban Development. I want to change a particular date which is there in 3 (1) (c) of the original enactment which was passed in 2011. Section 3 (1) (c) of the 2011 Act says:

"orderly arrangements pursuant to guidelines and regulations for regularization of unauthorized colonies, village *abadi* area (including urban villages) and their extensions, as existed on the 31st day of March, 2002, and where construction took place even beyond that date and up to the 8th day of February, 2007."

I request that instead of 8th February, 2007, the date should be changed to 30th June, 2014.

Sir, Delhi has been a victim of bad planning or no planning, mal-governance and also lack of infrastructure. But Delhi has acted like a magnet to various people who come to this city for seeking employment. At the end of the day, you cannot even purchase a land in authorized or approved colonies because there is no land available. DDA was supposed to do the planning. But DDA ended up being nothing more than a builder over these 15 years. DDA has been a builder of very poor quality because it did nothing other than to build about 1 ½ lakh flats. It has got involved in various housing scams also and there was no planning and development. There was no private colonization to build and construct colonies with the result there was no housing facility available to those who were coming to this city.

As I recount, no colonization was permitted. Then, there was a spate of litigations in the Supreme Court. The spate of litigations came in because all kinds of objections were raised under the earlier Master Plan. The Master Plan was made in 2007 by the then Union Minister of Urban Development. The Master Plan that was made at that time was so inadequate that the subsequent Union Minister of Urban Development Shri Kamal Nath, who is not here right now, himself said that at least 60 per cent of the policies therein were far from ground realities. For this reason, the Master Plan had to be revised.

Sir, why has this amendment come about now? When the Supreme Court order for demolition was passed in 2004, there were only 50,000 cases involved. Needless to say, Delhi faces a massive influx of migrant population and today the number of cases has grown to two lakh. That is the number which would have been affected by the change in policy or demolition drives that would have been carried out under the old enactment. It, therefore, becomes imperative that the mistakes of the past or the policy paralysis of the past are not continued. Earlier, policies were formulated without due consideration for ground realities. This should not be repeated and adequate time should be given to ensure that people's rights are protected.

In this case, Sir, there are three main policy evaluations that are going on at this point in time in Delhi. Firstly, DDA is planning to introduce a very comprehensive policy in areas such as Paharganj, Daryaganj and Karol Bagh in Delhi for turning old and damaged lease properties to freehold. That is going to be a major achievement of the present Government.

Secondly, this might be a little known fact to some Members of Parliament but there is something known as chulha tax that was applicable in around five villages in Delhi. This tax was levied on people who came to Delhi after the partition and has been in existence since then. The DDA is planning to take yet another progressive step and remove this chulha tax so that proper ownership rights can be granted to the concerned people.

Thirdly, the DDA also plans to bring in amendments with respect to all amenities covering under the Delhi (Special Provisions) Act such as slums, *jhuggi-jhopris*, street vendors, godowns, schools and dispensaries etc. These are vast set of buildings and institutions and require an exhaustive exercise, careful studying and understanding of the ground level problems. Therefore, an extension is sought through this Amendment Bill up to December, 2017.

The present Government has taken several steps to ensure that unauthorised constructions are minimised. Development work that has started in 895 unauthorised colonies including some basic services such as roads, drinking water and sewerage systems be altered to meet the requirement.

A draft policy is being prepared to regularise colonies in Delhi on the basis of a study of the existing problems in unauthorised colonies. The

Government has taken steps for notifying roads for allowing commercial or mixed land use; introducing simplified Building Bye-laws which are available.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Okay.

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI : Sir, I will require a little more time because I am speaking on the policies relatable to Delhi Administration.

A related suggestion in the context of this Bill is digitization and computerization of land records, buildings and property records, not just the maps, not just the authorized plans. There is an existing programme called the National Land Record Modernization Programme but this has not happened with sufficient progress in the case of Delhi land records. Hence, my suggestion is that this provision be included within the ambit of a Delhi specific law. This will ultimately help in passing building plans through the e-system, submission of income tax, conversion charges, booking of unauthorized construction, regularization of property tax without dispute, trade licence, recoveries of the Tehbazari by MCD, recoveries of damages by DDA, recoveries of misuse charges of any property either residential or commercial or industrial, and getting freehold property.

The NCT of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Act, 2011, as it stands, provides relief in cases of unauthorized constructions only up to 2007. Punitive action against unauthorized properties after the said cut-off date, in addition to the properties that have already been booked for punitive action, will be a hurricane task with the available infrastructure, manpower and tools. It is, therefore, proposed as under that the cut-off date for inclusion of unauthorized constructions be extended further to 2014. The amendment here is that the cut-off date in the said Act be June, 2014 so that in Delhi whatever progress we make on this be continued till 2017.

Last time, any such proposal for bringing a planned city development was made by Mr. Jagmohan as a Minister where he authorized that anybody with an area of 30 acres could construct a planned city. Nothing more, that was proposed by him, was ever done. Land and other construction in Delhi has faced more of mafia than the real construction and planning.

With this, I support the Bill. Thank you very much, Sir.

*m17

श्री कैचर सिंह तैवर (अमरोहा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं दिल्ली की अनऑथोराइज्ड कालोनियों के नियमित करने के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। दिल्ली में 60 परसेंट लोग इन कालोनियों में रहते हैं। दिल्ली एक मिनी इंडिया है। यहां पर हर प्रदेश के लोग रह रहे हैं। इन क्षेत्रों में मूलभूत सुविधाओं का अभाव है - जैसे सड़क, सीवर और शिक्षा इत्यादि। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का उद्देश्य है कि हर गरीब का घर हो, हर व्यक्ति स्वस्थ हो। इन लोगों ने अपनी मेहनत की कमाई से इन घरों को बनाया है। इन लोगों ने कई सालों से रेगुलराइज कराने के लिए आवाज उठाई, लेकिन आज तक ये रेगुलराइज नहीं हुई। पिछली कांग्रेस सरकार इन लोगों को सिर्फ वोट बैंक का साधन मानती रही। दिल्ली में इनको फर्जी सर्टिफिकेट दिए।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि 2014 तक सभी कालोनियों को रेगुलराइज किया जाए। धन्यवाद।

*m18

श्री राहुल शेवाले (मुंबई दक्षिण मध्य) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और इस बिल के माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो हरेक सिटी का मास्टर प्लान है, वह इम्पोर्टेंट रहता है। दिल्ली को अगर वर्ल्ड क्लास सिटी बनाना है तो मास्टर प्लान सौ परसेंट इम्प्लीमेंट होना चाहिए। पूरे देश में अगर हम देखेंगे, जितनी भी मेट्रो सिटीस हैं, उनके डेवेलपमेंट प्लान और मास्टर प्लान सौ परसेंट इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं होते हैं। मैं मुंबई का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मुंबई का जो मास्टर प्लान, डेवेलपमेंट प्लान बनाया था, वह सिर्फ दस परसेंट इम्प्लीमेंट हुआ है। अगर इंटरनेशनल सिटी बनानी है, शंघाई का यहां पर उदाहरण दिया, शंघाई क्यों बना, उसका रीजन यही है कि शंघाई का जो मास्टर प्लान, डेवेलपमेंट प्लान बनाया था, वह उन्होंने सौ परसेंट इम्प्लीमेंट किया, इसके लिए वे इंटरनेशनल सिटी बना सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से दूसरी एक महत्वपूर्ण बात बताना चाहता हूँ कि आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो घोषणा की है कि 2022 तक इस देश के हरेक नागरिक को खुद का घर मिलेगा। यह चीज भी मास्टर प्लान में इन्क्लुड होनी चाहिए। आज 2021 का दिल्ली का मास्टर प्लान है, उस मास्टर प्लान में क्या यह चीज है, क्योंकि 2022 तक इस देश के हरेक नागरिक को घर मिलने वाला है। क्या उसका प्रोजेक्शन मास्टर प्लान में है? अभी मेट्रो सिटी का एक डेवेलपमेंट प्लान बना रहे हैं, उस डेवेलपमेंट प्लान में यह चीज आनी चाहिए। अगर हम सब को घर देने तो उनके वाटर सप्लाई और इलेक्ट्रिक सप्लाई आदि इशु भी आ जाएंगे। ये मास्टर प्लान में इन्क्लुड होना चाहिए, यह मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

*m19

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: Hon. Deputy Speaker, around 17 of our colleagues from various States and shades including all six MPs, of course, 7th MP is our hon. Minister, of Delhi have spoken on this Bill.

Sir, to some extent, I agree with Tathagata Satpathyji but he is not there. If you look at it from one side, it is pro-poor, supporting the helpless, accepting the reality and then moving forward. If you look at it from another side, what I spoke yesterday in the House about not allowing unauthorized construction and collusion between officers, builders, individuals and others, there is a dichotomy on this. In my own mind, I have not convinced fully. But at the same time, at the end of the day, what is the reality? If you look at the reality then you will find the answer automatically.

I have heard all these people namely Shri Parvesh Sahib Singh Verma, Shri Deepender Singh Hooda, Shrimati K. Maragatham, Prof. Saugata Roy, Shri Tathagata Satpathy, Shri Shrirang Appa Barne, Dr. A. Sampath, Shri B. Vinod kumar, Shri Bhagwant Mann, Dushyantji, Shri Ramesh Bidhuri,

Shri Manoj Tiwari, Maheshji, Dr. Udit Raj, Shrimati Meenakashi Lekhi and other friends. Shri Manoj Tiwari ji went even to the extent of singing a song saying, "Venkaiahji, I love you." I have no problem with that. My wife is not going to misunderstand you because many people love me and write love letters to me since my younger days. That is not for other reasons but for political and public activities. So, I have no problem on that count. My wife is here only in Delhi. I will tell her definitely that there is one more person who has joined ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (GULBARGA): Why do you have such doubt in your mind? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: There is no doubt in my mind. If there is any doubt in your mind, it should be removed. That is all. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE : You are speaking from your heart. That is why, I said it. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Yes, I am speaking from my heart. There is no doubt about it.

When Prof. Saugata Rai was speaking, I asked him: "Do you have any suggestions?" It is because there are serious issues involved. At the end of the debate, if you go by the reality of Delhi and if people can visit some parts of Delhi, they can understand the reality. In Sangam Vihar, which is within the city, around five lakh people are living there but in the Master Plan, it is shown as forest land. There is not even an iota of forest anywhere there. What should I do? Can I go and then make them vacate? Even if I want, can I do it? Is it possible? That is another issue. Then, Sonia Vihar has half a lakh population; Burari has two lakh population; Rithala has 2 lakh population; Molarband has one lakh population; Badarpur Extension A & B has one lakh population; Mithapur Sakthi Vihar has one and a half lakh population, it is a riverbed also; Mahavir Enclave has five lakh population; Vishwas Nagar has one lakh population; Bhagawan Nagar has one lakh population. There are many areas like this. The people are living in these areas for years. As someone has said, they have electricity connection, drinking water connection and also other facilities provided by respective civic agencies and the government day-to-day. This is one side of the picture.

The other side of the picture is that. Some people are saying: "What is happening to these politicians? Delhi is the Capital of the country. Delhi is our pride. They are destroying the beauty by encouraging unauthorized construction and allowing 20 feet road. They are allowing people to come and occupy land and then demand regularization. Since they are all politicians, they try to regularize it." This view is also there. As someone has rightly said, I am not denying it but, at the same time, we belong to different parties and are here in Parliament to serve people. We have to go by the general view. But, at the same time, on a basic principle of public order and a civic order, we have to create awareness among the people, and then take people also along with us.

As Shri Deepender was telling in the morning about bulldozer and all, there is an emotive issue involved in that. In this deep winter, can anybody with common sense try to remove people even if there is a Court Order? They should have gone to the Tribunal and explained to them by saying: "Sir, we are in the end of November. It is very cold in Delhi."

Sir, sometimes I feel odd to be in Delhi and the dress which I am wearing is not to my liking. I feel uncomfortable. I am comfortable like you, Sir, in our own traditional dress; with shirt and dhoti we feel elated and happy also. Even, Shri Kharge ji also would feel happy in the traditional dress. The problem is this. Can you allow health to be affected? In Delhi, suddenly, at times, the temperature comes down. In such a situation, if somebody goes and removes people and put them on road, naturally there will be reaction. I do admit it. But the other side, as I told you, is that we have to regulate the growth. Otherwise, we will have only slums around; we have unauthorized colonies and then we will face a situation where people will say: "दिल्ली क्या है, नेशनल कैपिटल क्या है, what is this country? They do not have any minimum standard."

Sir, the other day I was in Spain. I was landing from the flight. I saw from the flight the Barcelona city. When I was about to land, I saw one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight lanes on every side. They are all with similar dimensions. They have planned it. It is not that they have not developed. They have developed also but at the same time they have preserved their ancient heritage, culture and also retained their architecture. They have carried out improvements by retaining their architecture and at the same they made changes. We have to really create awareness among the people in this country also and then slowly try to implement the rules and regulations. For that, you need time. I do not want to get into any blame game; there is no meaning in that and no purpose will be served.

No purpose would be served by saying 'who is responsible for this haphazard growth of Delhi, how many years you have ruled, how many years we have ruled.' The point is to accept the reality.

Shri Tathagata Satpathy had asked as to what was the urgency. He is not here now. He said, it is being done because the elections are round the corner. It is not because of elections. If we do not extend it further beyond 31st January, 2015, the next day, sealing, removal of encroachments, unauthorised and irregular colonies will start. There will be hue and cry in Delhi. There would be a massive human problem.

Some hon. Member was telling that people have come from distant places like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, etc. So, Delhi is a mini India. People from different parts of the country came here and are settling here. They do not have adequate means of livelihood. Initially, they tried to stay in some Government places and then from the Government places, they tried to move to better housing facilities.

Sir, Meenakshiji was telling that there was no proper colonisation. There were no private people coming forward to develop colonies initially, and the Government was going slow – whichever Government was there. So, the Government does not provide housing. There is no adequate housing. There is a shortage of housing in Delhi as well as in the entire country. But the private people have not come forward, with the result, people have settled haphazardly in different parts of Delhi. That is the reality of the situation.

That being the case, after so much of introspection, internal consultation, I have come to the conclusion that there is no way other than extending the date. That is the background. I want to be frank with the House. I am also doing it with a heavy heart. Some people may criticise me tomorrow. Some people may appreciate me; others may criticise me saying that 'during this man's period, this has been extended by three years and this haphazard situation has continued.'

Even if you have the magic wand, it is not easy to do all these things. Finalisation of master plan, regularisation of unauthorised colonies,

taking care of the environmental aspects, and all are all not the easy things to do. Then, there are three Municipal Councils. We have NDMC. We have DDA. We have National Capital Region Board about which Deependra Hoodaji was telling that it must have more teeth and power. I am happy that he has realised it now because this Board periodically meets and passes some resolutions, which are not binding on States. So, if a Board presided over by a Minister passes a resolution and if the others do not accept it or do not act upon it, it has no meaning. So, definitely, the Board has to be given more teeth, but that can be done only in consultation with the stakeholders including those from the nearby States – Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan. I have to take all of them into confidence before going further in this.

Sir, what is the time at my disposal? I am only seven months old – not in age but in this Ministry. Frankly, I am also trying to understand things. I always believe that the Ministers, politicians and people in public life must go on -- earn, earn, earn, no – learn, learn, learn. That is the real thing. So, that being the case, I am trying to learn.

I think, Meenakshiji has also told about Jagmohanji. He is a different man. He has a vision, he has a clarity. He had the dynamism at that time in that age. He was able to do certain things. But otherwise, dealing with problems of Delhi, is like dealing with the country, I must confess it in this House. I have been studying it.

Sir, there is a paucity of time. I thought I must get some more time so that we – my officers, all the seven MPs of Delhi, and other interested parties – should take all these inputs. Our hon. Member from Haryana, Deependraji made certain suggestions; an MP from Uttar Pradesh, Shri Kanwar Singh Tanwar had also made his suggestions; and then, an hon. Member from Rajasthan also made his points. So, we should take all these inputs and then go for a comprehensive master plan. Mr. Dushyant Singh was suggesting certain things. We have to take care of all these aspects and then finalise the master plan. It is not that easy. Even if you have intellect, even if you are ready to work hard, it is not that easy to do things.

Sir, somebody was saying, can you allow vertical construction in the farmhouses? If it is allowed, it cannot be a farmhouse at all. Its beauty would be lost. Already, some people have mishandled it and some people have gone for extra constructions etc. That is another issue. So, any action you take, there will be reaction. I was discussing with my ministerial colleague, Harsh Vardhan Ji. Harsh Vardhan Ji represents the other side. The Delhi middle class and the educated people have a different view about this. But the poor people, the lower middle class, the working class and the people, who have come from different parts of the country, have a different view. So, you have to marry somewhere. That is the effort I am making. Someone asked me, "Can you give an assurance that you will not come to this House for further extension?". I hope so. By 2017, this issue has to be resolved, to the extent possible, to the satisfaction of one and all. I will try to definitely work in that direction of not coming back to this House for further extension. I will do my best. This much assurance I can give you. I do not know what exactly it will happen at all but at the same time I have the confidence that with the cooperation of the Members from different sides, we will try to do it.

But the Master Plan has to be completed by 2015. You cannot wait till 2017 for completion of the Master Plan. The finalisation of the Master Plan has to be done at the earliest. Once the Master Plan is finalised, then we must go for implementation.

Also, with regard to the issue that was raised about generation of black money, this is another issue. The point is, the moment you allow regularisation and the moment you allow people to sell or purchase their properties, there will be some transactions. In those transactions, definitely, money also will change hands. That being the case, some money should come for the development of Delhi city. That should be in white. So, how do you go about it? That is also an important aspect on which we have to really show interest.

Sir, certain important points were made by the hon. Members because it is a very serious subject. Shri Parvesh Sahib Singh Verma said that 25-30 lakh people are going to be affected by this decision either way. I agree with him. That is why, the Government has taken it on top priority.

Then, with regard to the background of Delhi, I am happy Deepender Ji has recalled the background of Delhi. Sometimes, I feel, instead of Delhi, it should have been either Indraprastha or Hastinapura. Some such historical name should have been more appropriate for this city. I am not proposing anything. Do not worry. Tomorrow, again you will be saying, we want Adjournment Motion. Venkaiah Naidu wants to change the name. This is there. We should always feel proud of our ancestors, our heritage and culture. As he said rightly टोक्यो के बाद दिल्ली बड़ा शहर है। Shanghai and all other cities come next. If that being the case, you have to see that Delhi's unique character and also its beauty are maintained, to the extent possible. So, we will definitely make efforts in that direction.

Time bound regularisation also has been suggested. The hon. Members also said that we should not look at Delhi in isolation. Yes, we must go for a comprehensive plan for the entire NCR region. I agree with our hon. Members. I will keep it in mind while finalising the Master Plan. Then, with regard to giving more powers to the NCR Planning Board, I welcome that suggestion. I will keep that also in mind.

Then, with regard to the suggestion of Madam Maragatham and what she said, though it is not directly connected with the Bill, it is a reality. A lot of people, who have come from other parts of the country, do not have Aadhaar card; they do not have ration card; and they do not have the other means here. A special drive has to be taken up to take care of them because I know people coming from Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and the North-East do not have anybody here to depend. So, definitely, those people have to be given a helping hand by the administration. I have already told my Ministry to give a special treatment to the people who have come from far off places.

Then, their educational needs, their cultural aspirations and their other requirements have to be taken care of. That is why, the Government is a little liberal in giving Tamil Education Society, Bengal Education Society or even Telugu Education Society a number of schools. Recently, the Kannada people also met me. In this connection, I would also like to tell the House that we have to respect the heroes of different regions. So, I take the House into confidence and then say that recently I suggested to them that near the Karnataka Bhavan, the Metro Station has to be named after Sir Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya Metro Railway Station. That has been the suggestion and it has been accepted.

Then, another one is about Shrimati Durgabai Deshmukh, great freedom fighter. Kharge Ji will be knowing better. Shrimati Deshmukh is the first Finance Minister's wife and also a woman reformer.

One metro railway station is going to be named after her name. These are all small things. But this will really send a message that Delhi takes care of everybody and then remembers all the national heroes, who have contributed their might for social reforms, for freedom movement or for

other activities in the country.

Then, there are 1200 and plus unauthorised colonies in Delhi. What you are going to do with regard to unauthorised colonies is another issue. I can take the House into confidence because nothing is secret that is engaging my attention. I have already held a discussion with the Lt. Governor. I held discussion with the Chief Secretary. I held discussion with different agencies of Delhi Government. I also held discussions with my Minister and then six Members of Parliament. I also held discussion with other people. I am in touch with the Law Department and the Legislative Department. The Government is moving in the direction of regularising those colonies where poor people have been living for years together. That also is unwell. The final details can be given only after the final contours are adopted and accepted by relevant authorities. Certain things are to be done by Delhi Government. Certain things have to be done by Central Government. So, keeping that in mind, we are moving in that direction. I want to share this with our hon. Members.

Prof. Saugata Roy said that there is a lopsided development in Delhi. I do agree with him. With regard to DDA and with regard to L&DO, there has to be one point of guidance for them. If there are two different agencies, definitely there will be some practical problem. I will discuss it with the hon. Prime Minister and also with my colleagues and try to find out a solution at the earliest.

Many people have suggested me to take a final decision in respect of unauthorised colonies. I have told you that we are going to take a final decision at the earliest. With regard to J.J. colonies and valuation of the land and stopping of the black money, I have already mentioned that it will also attract our attention.

कुछ लोगों ने कहा है कि यह समस्या केवल दिल्ली की नहीं है, बल्कि पूरे देश की है। मगर केन्द्र सरकार देश में अलग-अलग शहरों के लिए कानून नहीं बना सकती है। दिल्ली यूनियन टेरिटोरी और देश की राजधानी भी है। इसलिए हम इनिशियटिव लेकर कानून बना रहे हैं। बाकी इलाकों में वहाँ की प्रदेश सरकारों वहाँ के रेगुलेशन के बारे में ध्यान देकर काम करें। Urban Development is a State subject. We will only give broad guidelines and broad models. But the final decision has to be taken by urban local bodies and the State Government. Legislation is the job of the State Government and other regulations are done by local bodies.

Some hon. Member said that if the Government is not able to provide basic amenities to the poor people, then what will happen? It is our endeavour to see that basic amenities are provided to the poor people. The poor of this country have primary right over the land and also over the resources. That is very clear. They are our brothers. Irrespective of their caste, creed, sex, religion and regions, they are our people.

Some Members talk about the basic amenities, particularly public transport. Yesterday, we discussed it also. There are more than 80 lakh plus vehicles in Delhi. You cannot go on adding vehicles. The problem is that adding vehicles also has become a form of prestige. In some families there is a car for each member of the family. If they have wealth, we have no problem. It is not the question of wealth alone. It is a question of congestion you are creating on the roads of Delhi putting the common man to hardship. That is a big problem. This is not acceptable. So, we must have a comprehensive transport policy on MRTS, BRTS and also metro rail. Metro rail is the need of the hour. But it is also cost prohibitive. With regard to BRT we had some mixed experience earlier. But, at the same time, there are some good examples also. I am told about Ahmedabad and Jaipur. Some people are also talking about indoor system. I do not know what exactly they are talking about. We have to take their experience also because it is for the National Capital Delhi. Before moving further, I will study those experiences and then try to move forward.

Everyone, particularly, the Delhi Members and people who are aside with Delhi including Shri Bhagwant Mann and other people have suggested that this cut-off date has to be extended. Since the last two days I have been holding consultations and discussions with regard to the extension of the cut-off date. As of now, the cut-off date is 2007. As I was discussing earlier, what is the reality? Can you remove people who have settled after 2007 and who have been living in that place by 2014? In the original Bill it is 2007. So, Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I want to move an amendment also. Seven of the Delhi Members have given a notice for moving amendment for extending the cut-off date from February or March of 2007 to end of 2014, but I am willing to go by the collective wisdom of the Members of the House and I want it to be extended by 1st June 2014.

Another issue raised is that it is supposed to be the greenest Capital. What will happen if you do this? This is a big question, and I have no readymade answer to this. Let me be frank that I have no readymade answer to this. Some time back, I developed the habit of coming by Metro, and whenever I come from outside I get on to a Metro and travel happily. It takes 18 minutes to my house and the amount of greenery in the initial entry point really makes you very happy as everything is green and nothing else is seen, and the moment you cross the greenery and come to the other areas -- because the train will be moving -- you will see what is happening. It is a pathetic condition. But at the same time, the planners, rules and the people at that time could not prevent it, and there may be valid reasons for it also. This has become a reality, and that is why this extension is being accepted. Otherwise, Shri Dushyant, as a youngster who had education abroad, was going by the real conditions in India. We have to accept the reality and try to take care of it.

But we should also slowly evolve a method, and I have three things in mind that everyone in Delhi -- in the coming days -- should follow, namely, rainwater harvesting must be made a must; solar lighting must be made a must; LED lighting must be made a must; and planting trees, growing it, and then supporting them should also become a part of our campaign. This campaign will succeed only if it becomes a people's campaign, and secondly, it should be part of the urban plan approval by the Municipal Authorities.

Madam Jayalalitha, the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, some time back had made it mandatory to have rainwater harvesting. I can tell you about it as I frequently go to that side. My daughter also lives there. So, I have the experience. Rainwater harvesting has helped Chennai, which was starving without water earlier. There are some more examples of other States also about rainwater harvesting. The watershed movement in Gujarat has caught up the imagination as also the housing projects in Maharashtra even by earlier Congress Governments also. There are examples of housing projects of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Maharashtra has just now come to BJP, but earlier it was held by Congress for a long time. So, these are some shining examples from where we can take clues and try to implement them in our respective areas also. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): You did not mention the example of Kerala.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : Kerala is God's own country. I am thankful to the people of Kerala that they are not destroying the nature. I salute

them because if you go to Kerala, there is no match to Kerala because on the one side there is greenery and on the other there is water, and whenever you call for water, it will come in the evening.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): You should come and stay there.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : In your Idukki forest?

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH : But your Party is not there.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU : You are trying your best to help my Party also.

One meaningful suggestion that has been given with regard to putting it online is this. I firmly believe that we must try to reduce human involvement to the extent possible and try to make online application, sanction, and renewal. As regards information, everybody must be in a position to access what is the information; what its present situation is; where does his application stand; and whether it has been sanctioned or not. That will really eliminate corruption to the maximum possible extent. I do not say that it will be totally eliminated because in this country there is no dearth of intelligence, as far as the corrupt fellows are concerned. If you come up with some idea, they will come up with some counter-idea next day morning. That is the situation. At the same time, I totally agree with the suggestion. I have already started implementing it in CPWD. The details of more than 2,500 works of CPWD have been put online now. One can visit the site to find out at what stage it is, why there is delay, what the scheduled time is and what the scheduled time of completion is, etc. One can see these details on the site. I have told the authorities that within six months the entire CPWD activities must go online. I know what the impression of people is about CPWD. Keeping that in mind, we are trying to cleanse the system.

The hon. Members have given suggestions with regard to the holistic Master Plan, the National Capital Regional Planning Board being strengthened, regularisation of unauthorised colonies, and consultations with the elected Governments. However, the reason why I am not taking action on all these things is that I want to have an elected Government in Delhi. After all, they represent the people better than us. They know the ins and outs of Delhi and they have the full knowledge. The Members of the Legislative Assembly of Delhi and the elected Chief Minister or other Ministers will have full understanding and they know the local situation better than the Central Government, though the Central Government as on today can take care of the State also because there is no elected Government; the Lieutenant Governor also works in unison with the Government of India.

Digitisation of all maps is an important issue. I have already given direction to digitise all maps and put them online. I hope my officers will be able to complete it at the earliest. Three MCDs have already said that they are in an advanced stage. DDA and NDMC have also been directed to do it by 1st January 2015. I told the DDA that everything should be online. DDA is again another white elephant, which is what people say. However, I want to make DDA to live up to the expectations of the people. That is why I have told them to start doing this.

I want to share another important information with the people. Some time back, one of the prominent newspapers of Delhi, I have no hesitation in taking the name of that newspaper, *The Hindustan Times*, conducted a debate among various well-meaning people where a lot of professionals have come together. They gave certain suggestions. On those suggestions, I had an interaction and now I have appointed a committee headed by my Secretary, Urban Development, Shri Shankar Aggarwal with representatives of different Ministries because Delhi's development is linked with National Highways, Railways, Environment Ministry, Defence Ministry, the Delhi Government and the DDA. All these departments are involved. So, we have appointed a committee and that committee held a number of sittings. They have now given a report on decongesting Delhi, which is also placed online. I would request all the Members and also the general public to please see it online and if you have any suggestions with regard to decongesting Delhi, you are welcome to give your suggestions. After receiving the suggestions, the Government will finalise the decongestion plan. I am planning to have a meeting with other colleague Ministers also because the Prime Minister said, "Instead of talking to each other on files, talk together in person." So, I will be convening a meeting of my colleagues also and then we will be able to finalise the plan for decongestion of Delhi. I will take the advice of the Haryana Government, the Rajasthan Government and also the Uttar Pradesh Government in this regard to the extent the areas fall in their jurisdiction because it is interconnected with Delhi. Keeping that in mind, we will do it.

If the House agrees, afterwards I will move the amendments. Thank you.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2011, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4 Amendment of Long Title,

Preamble and Section 1

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 5 Amendment of Section 3

Amendments made:

Page 2, *after* line 5, *insert*“

"(a) in sub-section (1), in clause (c), for the words, figures and letters "up to the 8th day of February, 2007", the words, figures and letters "up to the 1st day of June, 2014" shall be substituted;

(aa) in sub-section (2), in clause (ii), for the words, figures and letters "up to the 8th day of February, 2007", the words, figures and letters "up to the 1st day of June, 2014" shall be substituted; (1)

Page 2, line 6, *for*"(a)", *substitute*"(aaa)" (2)

(Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I beg to move:

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

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I would like to thank the entire House for their support.

*t72

Title: Discussion on the motion for consideration of the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2014 (Discussion not concluded).

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2014. Hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY):
Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Companies Act, 2013, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I would like to make a brief comment. We had, in 2013, a new Company Law. The original Companies Act had something like 600 plus provisions. It was re-worked out and a law with 470 sections was enacted, after a detailed consideration. Most of the provisions have been implemented. Now, after the provisions were implemented, while enforcing the provision, we found that there were certain difficulties with regard to the enforcement of certain provisions or certain errors, while drafting had taken place.

Now, there was an Open House that we held where industries, Chambers, business organizations, professional organizations, chartered accountants, legal experts and others had submitted their memorandums and made their presentations. Many changes were suggested. Some provisions could be rectified merely by the enactment of rules. Some could be clarified by notifications. But, after the detailed consideration, there were some minor amendments which were required in the principal Act. Most of them are intended for one purpose, that is,

for the ease of doing business. In some cases, there were oversights which were left out. It is only to rectify those provisions in the Bill itself, the advice of the Law Ministry was that these changes could not be covered. Therefore, these small consequential amendments have arisen because of

that.

I propose to the hon. Members that these be taken up for consideration.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Companies Act, 2013, be taken into consideration."

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY (CHIKKABALLAPUR): Hon. Deputy Speaker, I thank you for this opportunity to speak on the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2014.

16.49 hrs (Shri Pralhad Joshi *in the Chair*)

Even though the Bill looks like a technical one and also harmless, if you go deeper into the Bill, there are a few things which may take away the democratic principles of the shareholders and also definitely work contrary to the transparency in governance. That is why, I thought that I should speak on this particular Bill. As the former Law Minister, in fact, a Bill came from the Corporate Affairs Ministry which was only in the form of an amendment to the old Companies Act.

I thought it appropriate that there should be a holistic approach to the entire concept of company law. When I was Law Minister we got it redrafted as a comprehensive Bill. You all know that a lot of exercise has gone into it. We had involved the corporate bodies. The best of experts like F.K. Irani was asked to monitor these things. A number of national conferences were held with great players in the corporate world, industry, chartered accountants, professional institutes. I do not think any other Bill in my memory has gone through the mill of this process of consultation, an intensive consultation with a micro-level approach to each and every provision of the Bill.

That is why my general observation on this Bill is that since a lot of exercise has been done and a comprehensive Bill has been brought about with a holistic approach, we will have to be very careful in meddling with the provisions of the Bill. I do understand the spirit with which the hon. Minister has brought about this Bill, but there are a few things which he may have to look into.

The Minister has brought in amendments to a number of provisions in the Act. In fact, many amendments which have been brought about have their own significance. I agree that clause 8 may not be harmful, but as far as clause 10 is concerned it may have very serious repercussions in implementation. Here they say that after the third proviso the following proviso shall be inserted namely, "Provided also that no company shall declare dividend unless carried over previous losses and depreciation not provided in the previous year or years are set off against profit of the company for the current year". I think this may be against the principle of transparency. You know very well that we have drafted a number of clauses so that fraud may not take place. I think this will open the doors for committing frauds and also inviting those liabilities which should not have been included here. Why do you allow any provision to reopen? I think we have very serious objection to this. Also, I would rather say that even with regard to clause 15 in section 185 of the principal Act, in subsection 7, in the proviso after the clause the following clauses and provisos shall be inserted namely, "any loan made by a holding company to its wholly owned subsidiary company, or any guarantee given or security provided by a holding company in respect of any loan made to its wholly owned subsidiary company provided that the loans made under clauses C and D are utilised by the subsidiary company for its principal business activities". This is again quite dangerous and it also invites the contravention of the transparency law and also governance.

Many of our friends strongly feel that since the Companies (Amendment) Bill has been brought about after a decade of consultation all over the country with all the stakeholders, we should try to avoid any anomalies or avoid any of these problems which today we cannot contemplate. I think the ideal thing for the hon. Minister will be to agree to refer it to Standing Committee because various discussion and consultation can be held in the Committee. Earlier, twice it had gone to the Standing Committee. I think it is safer to refer it to Standing Committee so that it can be totally re-examined before this amendment is brought about. There was a report in the newspapers that Government is said to iron out thorny provisions in the Companies Act. I expect a lot of things must have been brought about. Now you are confined to fewer things. I think that even while you approach these amendments, perhaps you want that it should be brought about by instalments and not at one strike. So we may expect another set of amendment in the next session.

I was expecting some amendments, particularly on the question of ease of making business. We had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Damodaran. He was the Chairman of SEBI. It was an expert committee. They have brought about a number of things so that ease of business can be definitely and seriously looked into. If you had gone through that particular report and brought some amendment to that, it would have taken you to a way forward. While making business there are a lot of difficulties and obstructions. You could have as well brought amendment to that. We would have welcomed that. But I really find that this kind of substantial amendment to provide for transparency in business and also to provide for ease of business and upgrade India in respect of business index can be contemplated. That will help us to demonstrate to the entire world or the investors that we are really interested in bringing about certain amendments to create an investor-friendly atmosphere, both outside and inside the country.

I must tell you that we are now a country running into a lot of problems. I was told that hon. Prime Minister had a meeting with a group of American economists recently. In the meeting, he seems to have expressed to them that while first six months were the time to create propitious environment for growth, the coming few months would be the time to initiate some major reforms and policy changes. I think if the corporate sector in particular is concerned, they are just looking forward inside and outside the country. But all these six months what has been said is that propitious

environment will be created. I am afraid you may have to take another seven months. Now it is a disappointment. Maybe you may require another seven months instead of next seven months to initiate some major reforms. But what is called a propitious environment has not been created.

17.00 hrs.

This is what we need to do. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY : Is my time over?

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Yes. Totally, your Party has got 10 minutes. You have got one more speaker from your Party.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY : I do not mind sitting, but I thought I can speak for a while.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Whatever the hon. Speaker has directed, I have to act accordingly.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY : If you ring the bell, that is the ultimate order and I will sit down. But before ringing the bell, if there is some indication, it would have been better. Normally it is done, but it is not done now. I do not know what kind of procedure we are adopting. All right, thank you.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: If you want to conclude, you may conclude, but whatever the hon. Speaker has decided, I have just communicated. It is not my decision. Whatever decision has been taken, I am communicating.

Let me explain it to you.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY : No. I do not need any explanation. You do not owe an explanation to me. If you just say that the time is over, I will sit down. There is no question of bargaining for time.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: He is the first speaker from our Party. This is one. Another thing is that this is a Bill and he is throwing some light, as the former Law Minister. The hon. Minister is also agreeing to this. I do not think there will be any objection from any one.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I have nothing to say about it. Whatever is written here, I am going by that.

Now, let him continue.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE : Even in 'Zero Hour', we have seen that many hon. Members are being allowed.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Let him continue.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY : Thank you very much. I never knew that it was only ten minutes. I thought there was enough time.

So, we are awaiting major announcements, no doubt. I do not want to narrate all these things because it may be known to him. I do not want to take away the time of the House in repeating what are those major initiatives that he wanted to take.

But I want to say one thing. Strong messages have been given, no doubt, by the hon. Prime Minister, but unfortunately they have been followed up by the weakest signals. In fact, I must tell you that the sentiment is the lowest today. Trade deficit has been widened to an extent, which is 18 months' high. Indian economy stares at deflation – this is a dangerous signal. It has taken away the pricing of power from companies, eroding their profits and forcing them to lay off employees. Jobs are lost.

According to Shri Pronab Sen, who is the Chairman of the National Statistical Commission – I have not said this, but this is what he said authentically – deflation is the real danger; more than the negative numbers, for primary articles and also for fuel group, a sequential drop of inflation of manufacturing items is the real bad news. In the Indian context, manufacturing inflation below 2.5-3 per cent should be considered deflationary. This is the value judgment given by the Chairman of the National Statistical Commission, Shri Pronab Sen, a noted economist.

I do not know whether the Prime Minister or the Finance Minister has seen the signals. That is why the signal is the weakest and the messages are very strong. I must compliment you. If the messages are strong, then equally the signals should be strong. But the signals are not definitely inflationary. He further said that the inflation of manufactured items came down for the third consecutive month, the first such occurrence since the peak of Lehman crisis in 2008. Of course, we do not wish that it should come.

But at the same time, the economists have compared it to the same thing which happened when the Lehman Brother crises were there in 2008. Inflation rate of textiles, food, chemicals and basic metttles declined. India's factory output, in fact, contracted in October for the first time in seven months and it was its worst performance. In three years, while retail inflation touched a new low since the series was drawn in 2012, last time, when the inflation was minus 03 per cent followed by Lehman Brothers definitely at that time our RBI responded immediately and changed the repo-rate from October, 2008 when it was lowered from 9 per cent to 8 per cent and it is still lower.

Thereafter, rate cut followed one after another and in April, the rate has lowered to 4.75 per cent. This is the right time. I found a statement from an eminent banker like Shri K.V. Kamath who said that all the ingredients are there for really cutting the rate. Despite that, you do not see the signal. You are blind to the signal. Zero wholesale rate inflation calls for rate cut. It is inevitable. It is the main and substantial ingredient for cutting the bank rate. That has not been done here. In fact, China, in a surprise move, has cut the rate to spur the growth rate. It was first rate cut in two years and that is how they are trying to wake up. Even Japan followed the same.

I think we go only by rhetoric and not by the fundamentals. It was not so earlier. In fact, in 2008-09, the fundamentals were still strong whereas there were some problems. But here the fundamentals have become weak. I think this wake up call will have to be understood by India today and all over the world, this will be a very dangerous trend unless you come out with reform agenda.

In fact, I find – I maybe wrong or right -- that the Finance Minister wants American style conservatism with low taxes and a low deficit, while

the Prime Minister wants to follow the Chinese model. This is the contradiction which is there and ultimately the Indian economy will falter with your fight that there should be American conservatism and the PM says that it should be the vibrant Chinese model. Why do you not think of an Indian model? This is what I would like you to think. In 2008-09 when we faced the crisis, the entire world was reeling under economic recession, we did not adopt the American model or China model. We adopted only Indian model. This is what I would request the Finance Minister to think about and it is for you to reconcile yourself with your Prime Minister. We cannot influence that.

In fact, the RBI Governor also does not believe in the strategy or approach - 'Make in India'. He gave an open statement and he said that the Make in India plan is unlikely to be effective. This is what Shri Raghuram Rajan has said. He warned about too much stress on manufacturing and also on work in India. In fact, Dr. Manmohan Singh, even though he was the Prime Minister, he was more of a great economist. He said that India has potential enough to attain 8 to 9 per cent GDP growth. This is what we said. We are capable of doing that. In fact, deceleration has started. Once deflation comes, deceleration starts, there is sharp decline in jobs and it will be a very dangerous situation then for a country like ours. Many of us are not thinking about this. Manufacturing sector which accounts for 75 per cent of the total factory output fell by 7.6 per cent; consumer durable output fell by 35 per cent; capital goods output also fell by 2.3 per cent. There is no improvement in any sector that you take. But there is a ray of hope from the Finance Minister when he said that large investments are waiting. If they are waiting, then the Government has to realise it immediately. The Government has to translate those wishes into reality. But at the same time he has mentioned that the doors have to be opened. Who will open the doors? It is for the Government to open the doors. Either the hon. Prime Minister or the hon. Finance Minister has to open the doors for the large investments to come into this country.

Sir, I have already taken much time. Today I find that GST is being considered. GST and the Direct Tax Code are all tax hurdles and need to be addressed immediately. I think, it requires total undivided attention both from the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister. Of course, the hon. Prime Minister is very busy otherwise. I do not find fault with him. Maybe, he is BJP's PR man and the only PR man for the Party and also the Government. We are not blaming the Government. That is the approach of the Government. But I have hopes on the hon. Finance Minister. The Finance Minister should address them directly. The Government must concentrate on some of these problems, otherwise deflation will kill the economy of the country for ever.

Thank you.

*m03

डॉ. किरीट सोमैया (मुंबई उत्तर पूर्व) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, कांग्रेस के हमारे सीनियर मैम्बर ने अंत में जो एक वाक्य कहा, उससे मुझे थोड़ा दुःख पहुंचा, ठेस पहुंची। Modi is not PR man for BJP. Modi is a symbol of development. मोदी जी आज देश की घड़कन बन चुके हैं। आज यह जो बिल आया है, वास्तव में एक वाक्य में कहूं तो मैं श्री अरुण जेटली जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ और मैं श्योर हूँ कि मोडली साहब जो बोल रहे हैं, वह सही है, यह जस्ट बिगनिंग है। देखिये दो रिजिम में अंतर है। एक रिजिम गत दस साल तक था, तब विदइन गवर्नमेंट, गवर्नमेंट और अब जो रिजिम का प्रारम्भ हुआ है, मिनिमम गवर्नमेंट एंड मैक्सिमम गवर्नेन्स। दस साल जो रिजिम था, जिन्हें और किसी में विश्वास नहीं था, सब गवर्नमेंट करेगी और जनता को उनमें विश्वास नहीं था। दस साल जो रिजिम थी, वह सिर्फ एक-एक कायदा, उसमें सब-वलाज, उसमें वापस एक्सप्लोनेशन एक के बाद एक बना रही थी। आज यह जो बिल आया है, वास्तव में these are not just amendments. क्योंकि मुझे पता है, मैं अपने प्रोफेशनल ब्रदर्स को लेकर मिनिस्ट्री में चार बार जाकर आया था, ऐसे-ऐसे वलाज, एक्शन और सैक्शन डालकर रखे हैं that everybody feels that they are outside this Government, everybody is dishonest. वास्तव में जनता पर विश्वास रखना चाहिए, बिजनेसमैन में विश्वास रखना चाहिए, प्रोफेशनल में विश्वास रखना चाहिए। यह जो कानून आया था, उसमें इतने सारे ऐसे वलाजेज हैं और मुझे पता है कि अनेक जो वलैरिफिकेशंस हैं, एक्ट में बिना अमेंडमेंट के मंत्रालय ने किये हैं। उसके लिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को, कॉर्पोरेट मिनिस्ट्री को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा, जिसकी बात कही जा रही थी, प्राइवेट कंपनी और एक उदाहरण यहां पर आया है। अब मुझे यह कहे कि शेयर का एक लाख रूपया, एक रूपया और पांच लाख रूपया, why should the Government go in for details? Let the investor decide. When it is a closely held company, when it is a private limited company, why should the Government go and codify all details as to how they have to behave, what they have to do and other things? I can appreciate one thing. कानून में भी यह कहा है ... (व्यवधान)

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Even after this amendment is being carried out, the paid-up share capital will still be determined by the Government as prescribed by the rules. So, it is still with the Government. The right vested in the Parliament is being taken away by the Government by virtue of amending clauses 76 and 81. So, it is still with the Government.

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA (MUMBAI NORTH EAST): That is why, I told that this is just a beginning. We believe in maximum governance and minimum government. What Shri Veerappa Moily said is correct. भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार और मोदी सरकार लोगों पर विश्वास करना चाहती है। मैं मानता हूँ कि एक वलैरिफिकेशन के संबंध में थोड़ा वलैरिफिकेशन आया है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद भी दूंगा और ध्यान भी आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। I am a chartered accountant and an auditor. ऑडिटर के संबंध में आपने भी कुछ विशेष जिम्मेदारी डाली है और आपने भी डाली है। इस संबंध में और इस अमेंडमेंट में और थोड़ी स्पष्टता की गई है। सर, मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा। मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र की एक कंपनी में हजारे-करोड़ रूपये का पॉलिटिकल कर्प्शन हुआ। You know that company. जिस कंपनी में 16 करोड़ का नेट लॉसेज है। It has incurred a net loss of Rs. 16 crore. पांच साल तक कोई बिजनेस नहीं हुआ। वह कंपनी अचानक दस रूपये के शेयर दस हजार रूपये के भाव से मार्केट में ले कर आती है और सम कोलकाता, सम वाया-वाया-वाया इन्वेस्टर they purchased the share of Rs. 10 at Rs. 10,000 per share and transferred around Rs. 700 crore to that corrupt politician bank account. चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट अगर ऑडिटर है, तो इसलिए मैंने कहा कि आपने भी और आपने भी इस ऑडिटर को कहा कि भई आप ऑडिटर हो, कंपनी के ऑडिटर हो, मगर देश के भी ऑडिटर बनो। मैं अपने प्रोफेशनल ब्रदर्स को कहना चाहता हूँ और इसके लिए सरकार इसमें जो अमेंडमेंट लाई है कि You have to report to the Government. This is appreciable. साथ में मैं सुझाव देना चाहूंगा कि कोई ऑडिटर प्रामाणिकता से सुझाव देता है, जानकारी देता है कि इस प्रकार का यह मनी लाँड्रिंग हो रहा है, कस्ट प्रूविटिसेज हो रही है, तो उस समय यहां पर वह वापस उस प्रकार की इंफार्मेशन, जो ऑडिटर रिपोर्ट्स आएं, उसको किस प्रकार से प्रोसेस करना, इसके बारे में भी मंत्रालय कुछ विचार करे। मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। This is concerned with section 143. It is a good amendment.

Mr. Chairman Sir, my favourite subject is small investors protection. I want to make a minor observation regarding Investor Education and Protection Fund. इसके संबंध में माइनर ऑब्जरवेशंस हैं, मुझे पता है कि अरुण जेटली जी, जब कंपनी मामलों के मंत्री थे, इसी सदन में यह कंसेप्ट उन्होंने इंट्रोड्यूस किया था। आज वे वित्त मंत्री हैं, जिसमें कंपनी मंत्रालय भी है। मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ, लेकिन साथ में एक चीज़ के प्रति उनका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा कि बीते दस साल में आपने उस समय जो पौधा लगाया था, वास्तव में After ten years of the creation of Investor Education and Protection Fund, there is a need to review it. उसका क्या हुआ? कितना पैसा इवेस्टमेंट एजुकेशन के लिए सर्वा हुआ? वास्तव में अनवलेम्ड डिविडेड, यह यहाँ से गवर्नमेंट के फंड में जाता है और वहाँ से कंपनी मंत्रालय कोई एक-दो संस्था को देकर अपनी जिम्मेदारी खत्म करता है। You have also expressed concern about the ponzi companies. पॉन्जी कंपनी में हमारे स्माल इन्वेस्टर्स कैसे डालते हैं, because they are not aware. Why can we not initiate a massive campaign with the help of this IEPF? इसलिए मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस विषय पर ध्यान दें। मैंने जो 10 रूपए के शेयर के 10 हजार रूपए वाली बात कही, इसमें वह अमेंडमेंट आपने परस्यू नहीं किया है। आप इसके ऊपर विचार करें। In your Income Tax Department, last year you have come out with the clarification and an amendment कि जो इस प्रकार का ऐक्सर्ड वैल्यूएशन होगा, तो you will ask the beneficiary to deposit 33 per cent income tax. You are not accepting any explanation or clarification. मैं चाहता हूँ कि कंपनीज एक्ट में भी आगे आप कुछ ऐसे करेक्शन लेकर आएं।

सभापति जी, जो फंड रिपोर्टिंग से लेकर, लॉन्स इन कंपनीज और जो एक छोटी बात है, जिसके बारे में आपने उल्लेख किया है, जो डिविडेड मिनिमम पेड अप शेयर कैपिटल लॉस गारंटी, ये सब जो मुझे हैं, उसके साथ ही मैं एक और बात की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि टी कंपनीज एक्ट, I am not clear whether they have addressed what is going on in the country for the last ten years. यह कंपनीज एक्ट के प्रोवीजन का कहीं पर दुरुपयोग हो रहा है, वेब ऑफ कंपनीज क्लियर की जा रही है। वेब ऑफ कंपनीज, सेल कंपनीज और उसके द्वारा जो पैरेंटल इकोनामी है या जो हम ब्लैक मनी की बात करते हैं, वह ब्लैक मनी किस प्रकार से बनाई जाती है।

17.23 hrs. (Hon. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

अंत में एक ही बात करके मैं इस बिल को समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा। मैं एक और छोटे से बिंदु पर माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा। वीरप्पा मोइली जी ने थोड़ी छूट ली, मैं भी एक प्वाइंट के लिए छूट ले लेता हूँ। जीरो परसेंट इन्फ्लेशन है, इसके लिए आप अभिनन्दन के पात्र हैं, लेकिन मैं साथ में यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि आपकी दूसरी एंटी-इन्फ्लेशन योजना जन-धन योजना है। उस दिन सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड में आप यहाँ पर नहीं थे। जन-धन योजना में we are opening the accounts और बहुत कम समय में ओपन कर रहे हैं, इसके लिए आप अभिनन्दन के पात्र हैं। But try to understand the phrase and philosophy of banking. It is to mobilise the savings and invest it. यह जो क्लॉस है, Mobilise the savings means, mobilise the savings from the persons who have surplus and to invest it. You have to advance the loans. वह भी अपर क्लॉस है। तो अभी की जो बैंकिंग है, जिसे इकोनामी में हैक्स बोलते हैं, वहाँ तक सीमित है, Now, you are going to extend it to have-nots. उस समय मैंने स्वयं जन-धन योजना में मुंबई और बंगल वाले डिस्ट्रिक्ट के बैंक ऑफिसर्स से भी मीटिंग्स कीं। We have not drawn or I am not able to understand whether you have drawn कि वह जो 33 परसेंट, जो सेगमेंट आफ टी सोसाइटी है, वहाँ हम अपना फिजिकल इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर किस प्रकार से पहुंचाएंगे? I will give you one example. मैंने जो आदर्श गॉव एडॉप्ट किया है, वह मुंबई से 120 किलो मीटर दूर है। वहाँ से 20 किलोमीटर तक कोई बैंकिंग इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं है। When I asked that bank manager, he asked me, किरीट जी, वहाँ बिजनेस क्या मिलेगा? We will have to train the banking staff also that this is a social commitment, बिजनेस नहीं। वहाँ बिजनेस भी आपको बहुत मिलेगा, क्योंकि 33 परसेंट वर्क को आप टच करेंगे, तो पेपरलेस करेंसी की ओर आप बहुत स्पीडली आगे बढ़ेंगे। इस छोटे बिंदु की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए, इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

*m04

SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR (CHENNAI CENTRAL): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, let me thank you for giving this opportunity to speak on the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2014.

I am speaking on this Bill on behalf of the AIADMK Party led by our former Chief Minister, *Puratchi Thalaivi, Amma*. The people-centric vision of our beloved leader, Amma is to ensure that any company set up for the purpose of manufacturing or producing or servicing must have a streamlined administrative machinery that will take care of both the workforce and the customers. This Bill empowers the shareholders to have more of a say in the major decisions to be taken by a company. Just imagine what would have happened if our leader had not intervened when the five per cent of the stake in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation was not purchased by the Government of Tamil Nadu by our beloved leader! She was for ensuring that public utility of the public sector undertakings was maintained intact. The lignite coal produced there, the power generated there and the workmen who contributed to the overall production there are all the valuable assets of our country. That profit-making company was about to be offered on a platter to private players in an unwarranted fashion. For the first time in the history of independent India, our leader, *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma* intervened taking up the matter again and again with the Centre and finally succeeded in making the Government of Tamil Nadu a stakeholder instead of some faceless private players who may not be ready to face the ground reality of saving the interests of the workforce. When it comes to modernizing corporate structure or redefining corporate relationship taking care of shareholders, stakeholders, company managements and the Board of Directors, our leader has made all the PSUs of the State Government to be model agencies.

Sir, the amendment Bill we are discussing now seeks to ease the smooth functioning of companies in this globalized era. In 2008, a comprehensive Bill in this regard was sought to be brought forward. That was to replace an old legislation which was more than half-a-century old.

As that Bill had lapsed with the dissolution of the Fourteenth Lok Sabha, a Bill on the similar lines has taken shape only now. This has come about after much of deliberations in the Parliamentary Standing Committee. This Bill gives the Government the right to notify rules and broadens the range and scope of subordinate legislation. Trade regulations envisaged in the Companies Bill used to be in conflict with the SEBI Act. Now, some changes have been brought about which is procedural in nature in line with the Depositories Act and the SEBI Act. The first one is for dematerializing all

securities. The latter one is for making it mandatory to have all public offers in dematerialized form. It is hoped that this would result in good corporate governance. Frauds related to loss or duplication of security certificates would not happen; investors need not go for safeguards related to physical share certificates. This Bill seeks to make the transactions of companies more transparent. This is remarkable for a vast country like ours. The mouse of our computers can act like a careful cat and a watchdog. This can happen because the maintenance and inspection of documents by companies in electronic forms is being allowed as part of e-governance.

Any company must take into account its social environ and must live up to the expectations of the local mass surrounding, its production units or marketing units. That is why, corporate social responsibility is being underlined in this era of liberalization. This Bill lays stress on that. On the part of the companies, accountability towards the Government and the public will be enhanced. This has been ensured by adding the concept of independent directors.

This amendment Bill makes the "promoters" of the company own certain liability in certain cases. I am here reminded of the sad tragedy of the Bhopal gas leak incident. I only wish this Bill was there then.

This Bill also proposes to enable a company to evolve a process to encourage ethical corporate behaviour. Another highlight of this Bill is that the employees will be rewarded for providing valuable information for the avoidance of deviant practices.

So far, it was enough to have 50 members to establish a public limited company. Now, that number has been increased to 200. At the same time, the shareholders will be taking up the role of watching the management and the performance of the companies. In a democratic body polity like that of ours, this move of the Government is to widen the scope of having more people in the management of the companies and in monitoring its management.

A National Company Law Tribunal to administer provisions with respect to company law will be in place in a sound manner. This Bill gives greater powers to creditors to supervise a rescue plan when a company becomes sick. Mergers, amalgamations and takeovers of companies will be more transparent from now on. This is a welcome move. It so happened in the past that some companies have gobbled up even without the knowledge of the members. The Government has thought it fit to entrust more responsibilities with the shareholders of the companies than even its Boards. This has been done in the changed atmosphere in the light of globalisation. We want to believe that this Bill has been conceived rightly and delivered properly.

With these observations, let me conclude.

*m05

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM): Sir, I rise to speak on the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 2014. I don't want to inflict a long speech on the Finance Minister. As it is, he is looking tired at the end of a long day, wearing three hats in three Ministries. So, I would be very brief.

The Corporate Affairs Minister has brought 14 amendments to the Companies Act, 2013. The main purpose of his Bill is to improve the ease of doing business. A World Bank Report sometime back said that ease of doing business in India, India was ranked at 142 among 189 countries. So, people found that it is difficult to do business here, which is why the Minister is thinking of bringing this Bill.

As early as October, the Finance Minister has said that we are getting innumerable requests to amend the Companies Act. So, he has brought this Bill with two purposes. Mainly in the face of innumerable requests from the corporate world, business classes, Chambers of Commerce, etc. and to make the business easy. Here, I would like to differ with him in the sense that I spoke on the comprehensive Company Laws Bill which was brought by my young friend, Shri Sachin Pilot, who is not in this House any more. I thought that the overall effort was commendable. But I had said, and I would say again as to what is the touchstone of a good Companies Bill. To me, there are two touchstones because in recent times, corporate world has been shaken by two incidents. One is the Satyam case in which the value of shares of the company was shown in an inflated way and it was found that in Satyam case, auditors had faulted and had not given a proper report. I just saw two days back that Shri Ramalinga Raju has received punishment of six months in prison. Maybe, he would receive more punishment.

My second touchstone is this. Whether this Bill helps to eliminate chit fund companies and cheating of small investors by companies listed as such? Because we have seen the collapse of not only Saradha and Rose Valley in West Bengal but such collapses are also taking place all over the country. Will the Bill strengthen the Government's stand in resisting, in avoiding such collapse which put millions of people at risk? Of course, we have the problem of investors' democracy, education of investors, and I am not going into the nitty-gritty and details. To my mind, Mr. Jaitley after several months of deliberations has come up with this Bill. It does not satisfy these two touchstones. This is not at all a comprehensive Bill which we expected with comprehensive amendments from a noted corporate lawyer like Shri Arun Jaitley. That is why, I would point out small defects in the Bill.

He has said that the ease of doing business is alright. Let me point out several problems with regard to the Bill. The amendments include replacing special resolution with ordinary resolution for approval of related party transaction by minority shareholders. This means that companies need only to have the consent of 50 per cent of the minority shareholders present instead of 75 per cent which is prescribed under the law. Now this reduces corporate democracy. Let me cite the case of United Spirits. Recently, a Special Resolution moved by the liquor maker United Spirits, through postal ballot, to approve four related party transactions was defeated by minority shareholders as it did not satisfy the 75 per cent provision. If the proposed amendment had been there, the Resolution would have been passed. So, in that sense, the power of the minority shareholders is reduced in this new amendment. I am sure the Minister would explain that.

The new amendment also empowers the audit committee to give omnibus approval for related party transactions on an annual basis. They say that it is in line with the SEBI Policy to increase the ease of doing business.

The other point that I would like to make is regarding related party transactions. Heading to the corporate demand again, the new amendment also proposes to exempt related party transactions between holding companies and wholly owned subsidiaries from the requirement of the minority shareholders' approval. In all these cases, the power or rights of the minority shareholders are reduced. I would like the Minister to explain this while replying.

There is another provision which prohibits a public inspection of Board Resolutions filed with the Registrar of Companies. It is said that company professionals have been complaining to the Ministry that Board Resolutions, if made public, would reveal the company strategy thereby helping the competitor inadvertently. But this is against transparency. Now, Company Board Resolutions will not be seen by anybody else. They say that competitors might get advantage. But I do not think it is a strong enough reason.

The other thing I want to say is regarding fraud. Fraud reporting has been made limited in this amendment. Earlier, a provision was there which ensured that frauds which are beyond a certain threshold would compulsorily need to be reported by the auditors to the Government. Any such fraud which is above the threshold will also need to be disclosed in the Board Report. Now, here again, the auditor is given a leeway that below a certain threshold, he need not report the fraud to the Government; whether it is good or bad or whether it will control frauds as it happened in Satyam's case, the Minister would be able to tell us.

Originally, the Government had said that all the hindrances in doing business can be removed by just amending certain provisions of the Act for improving the business environment in the country.

Mr. Moily has given an overall picture of the economy of the country. The main problem is, manufacturing sector is not growing. It is almost stagnating. This is a matter of serious concern to the Minister. So, after this amendment is passed, we would like the economy to grow to the promised level of 8 per cent. Now we are at 5.3 per cent only. I would like to know how this ease of doing business is going to really improve the growth in the manufacturing sector.

Sir, Mr. Mayaram was the Finance Secretary earlier and he has been removed now. After this Government took over office, he said a very interesting thing where he tried to speak about the philosophy of the Government. He said: "I believe our potential growth rate is 8 per cent. And to get there, we need to develop resources. And that which we cannot generate domestically must come from outside and if it comes from outside then we prefer it in the form of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) rather than Foreign Institutional Investment (FII)," This summarizes the philosophy of the Government. They will run the Government for five years. Only time will tell whether with this policy, whether with these amendments to the Companies Act, we shall be able to make business easier, whether we will be able to achieve growth rate, whether we will be able to improve manufacturing and whether we will create more jobs. With that, I end my speech. Thank you, Sir.

*m06

SHRI PINAKI MISRA (PURI): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker for giving me the chance to speak on this very important Bill today. The hon. Minister rightly said that the Companies Act, 1956 with 658 Sections, was sought to be amended by the 2013 Act with only 470 Sections which was supposed to be a lean, more comprehensive Act. I heard Mr. Moily of the Congress Party with some amusement. Mr. Moily is not here now but he started out by saying that a great deal of time, effort and energy went into making the new Companies Act, 2013. And yet he now blames the Government saying we expect you to now change that Act comprehensively to bring in new laws so that the "ease to do business" would be facilitated. This is a contradiction in terms. The fact of the matter is, the Congress Party and Mr. Moily are out of touch with reality. The fact of the matter is, as the hon. Minister has already said, there have been innumerable complaints with regard to this Bill. Therefore, even though, I rise to support this Bill, I rise to support it with a great deal of dissatisfaction because this Bill simply does not go far enough. The fact is that this Companies Act, 2013 and the Land Acquisition Act, 2013 are actually two model Acts brought by UPA II on how to make it impossible to do business in India. That is a fact.

The only thing that I find very strange is this. When Mr. Jaitley was the Leader of the House in the Rajya Sabha for the BJP, how did these two pieces of legislations which are uniformly regarded in India as the most retrograde and anti-business, anti-growth pieces of legislations, fly-past his radar in the Rajya Sabha. This is what I cannot understand. This is what mystifies me and this is actually what mystifies all of us that what kind of legislation are we doing. We are all now saying – Prof. Saugata Roy just said – it needs comprehensive changes. What kind of legislation are we doing in Parliament? The Congress Party and the UPA-II specialized in this: the Land Acquisition Act, the Environmental Law that they had in place, the tax terror regime, the retrospective taxes. I can go on and on. So they made sure that industrialization in this country collapsed. Now Mr. Moily laments that we are at an all time low as far as manufacturing is concerned; this is a matter of great concern. This is not because Mr. Jaitley's regime has been here or Mr. Modi's regime has been here for the last six months; this is five years of egregious misrule of the Congress Party which is why things have come to this sorry pass. Therefore, this lament by Mr. Moily really today is too little, too late.

Be that as it may, I have to ask Mr. Jaitley as to when he proposes to bring in the all-comprehensive changes that we require in this piece of legislation. It is because, if I start to enumerate the shortsightedness that has led to the various lacunae in this Act, it will not end in hurry. Actually the experts say that this requires about 65 to 70 amendments to 65 to 70 Sections. So, now in this 470 Sections Acts, you need 65 to 70 amendments. As Prof. Saugata Roy said, Mr. Jaitley is one of the finest minds. As a Senior Advocate, I had the privilege of assisting him, briefing him, way back in the mid eighties when I was a young lawyer. I do not understand how he has firstly allowed this Bill to pass the last time around and now has brought in legislation which is absolutely cosmetic in nature. These are such minor cosmetic changes that these really do not go far enough. I do not think that anybody is going to be satisfied with this. I do not believe that this is going to ameliorate the problems of industry today, the problems of doing business today. This is not going to ease your business mechanism in India today. Therefore, this Bill of 2014 has come so soon after the Act of 2013. Now we must have a Act in 2015.

The hon. Minister has to put his wonderful mind to this and give it a deep thought and insight. This ease of doing business will require comprehensive legislative changes, as he has rightly said, both in the Companies Act as well as in the Land Acquisition Act. But I cannot go into the details now.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I am glad that my friend Mr. Pinaki Misra is raising some basic issues, I will certainly respond to them. But let me tell him and Mr. Saugata Roy, when he raised the issue of manufacturing and how we are complicating business, we recently saw a dip in the IPP manufacturing figures. This is something that I have been repeatedly saying even at the time of the debate on the Supplementary Grants. On the outskirts of Chennai, Sriparambadur, an industrial area has come in. One major plant, manufacturing telecommunication handsets, has closed down because of taxation reasons....(*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not because of taxation, there were some other problems.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The dip in the telecommunication manufacturing, which in turn reflects in overall manufacturing growth, just by closure of one major plant, 54,000 jobs lost, itself is 78 per cent. When we are talking in terms of ease of doing business, etc., these are not some notional concepts. This is in effect, the direct impact of what our attitude is and how it affects the larger economy of the country.

SHRI PINAKI MISRA : Sir, I am so glad that the hon. Finance Minister has clarified this as he is also the Minister of Corporate Affairs. I have no doubt about it. He is absolutely one hundred per cent right. You have to speak to the members of FICCI, the members of ASSOCHAM because they are the backbone of industry and they will tell as to how difficult it is to do business in India and which is why there is so much flight of capital of all major industrialists who are taking their money out of India. They would rather do business in Africa, Far East and Australia rather than spend their money here.

Sir, as I said, there are some 65 or 70 amendments required in this Bill. This Bill, I am sure, comes in the fullness of time. I have no doubt that when our hon. Minister applies his mind to it fully in 2015 he will bring a comprehensive Bill. But what is required immediately, I think, Mr. Jaitley will concede, that the backbone of industry in a place like India, which is essentially a Third World country, is the medium and small scale industry. That is the real nuts and bolts of manufacturing here. The mega industries do not come here easily. They will take a lot of time to make up their minds to come to India. The medium and small scale industries are there to do their start ups. They operate through private companies. They do not operate through public limited companies. A private limited company with the kind of onerous rigours that have been placed in this Acts, makes it impossible to operate for a private company, as Mr. Kirit Somaiya, the hon. BJP MP has said. I can understand that. The bar must be higher for public limited companies because public monies are involved, shareholders monies are involved.

But where people are willing to invest their own monies, their kith and kin money and their friends' money, I do not understand why these onerous rigours need to be applied to them. Sections 10, 11, 62, 73, 185, 186, 188 and 195 among others have such onerous and rigorous provisions. As far as private limited companies are concerned, nobody can start up a private limited company today and happily do business in India. That is the reason why this manufacturing activity is coming down day by day is because the small and medium scale industries always have to operate through private limited companies. After all, if you operate in a partnership, there are other pitfalls and problems. So, everybody wants to operate within the ambit of a private limited company - not go public until you grow big enough. How does this sector start with these draconian provisions?

Therefore, I would strongly urge the hon. Minister to apply his mind to this. The penalties and prosecutions incidentally, which have been postulated, are extremely hard and harsh. I think, the hon. Minister knows that when you give these kinds of terror mechanism in the hands of certain officials, extortion is bound to happen. That will lead to corruption; that will lead to a great deal of dissatisfaction; and ease of business cannot happen where there are these kinds of harsh penalties.

Therefore, from Section 230 to Section 240, the entire issues of compromise, arrangements and amalgamations are the absolute and basic prerequisites of doing business under a company umbrella. They have been made very harsh and onerous. So, I would urge the hon. Minister to kindly apply his mind to it. He has a very brilliant mind. He must apply his mind over the next two to three months, and before the Budget he should come out with a comprehensive legislation. I would urge the hon. Minister to do that but, of course, I support him today. This is unexceptionable that this Bill must be supported.

Thank you.

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SHRI PREM DAS RAI (SIKKIM): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. Since the Finance Minister is leaving...(*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is not leaving.

SHRI PREM DAS RAI : I thought he was leaving. I just want to bring in an issue which is related to the State of Sikkim.

As we are discussing the progressive amendments to the Companies Act -we have heard a fair bit of sprinkling of the discourse – in the ease of doing business and to address the concerns of various stakeholders, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the concerns of the people of Sikkim and the Sikkim Government regarding Section 465 in the Companies Act, 2013, which repeals the Registration of Companies (Sikkim) Act, 1961.

In this regard, I wish to quote the assurances given by the former Minister of Corporate Affairs, Shri Sachin Pilot ji to the State of Sikkim on the floor of the House in the Rajya Sabha that the said Section would be notified only after consultations in this regard with the Sikkim Government and the Members of Parliament, taking into consideration all issues and addressing all concerns.

I would like to quote what he has said:

"I want to assure the hon. Member from Sikkim that before the 'notification' is issued, we will have due consultations with the State Government, for that matter we will speak to the Chief Minister of and the hon. Members of Parliament on all issues related to Sikkim in the Bill and will take into consideration all issues and address them."

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