St. Res. re. diapproval MARCH 21, 1983 (Amdt.) Bill and 75 of Delhi Admn. (Amdt.) Ord., Delsi Adm. the two no water should be toot

Delhi Municipal Corpn. 利用加 (Amdt.) Bill

16.57 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DIS-APPROVAL OF DELHI ADMINISTRA-TION (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, DELHI ADMINISTRATION (AMEND-MENT) BILL AND DELHI MUNICI-PAL CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now taken up items 18, 19, 20 and 21 together. One and a half hours have been allotted.

Mr. Krishna Kumar Goyal. Not present.

Mr. Shejwalkar.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): Sir, I beg to move:

"This House disapproves of the Delhi Administration (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 2nd January, 1983."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Let him move the other motion also so that we can take them up together.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Some other Member will be doing it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They are being taken together. Let him first speak on will his Resolution. Mr. Shejwalkar speak on his Resolution first.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: This Ordinance No. 1 was published in the Gazette on Sunday, the 2nd January, 1983. I have had the opportunity of submitting before this House quite a few times before that the process or practice of taking recourse to issuing Ordinances is not a good practice, and I have cited the ruling and observations of the earlier hon. Speakers as well as the present hon. Sepeaker that these are very special provisions, extraordinary provisions, and that they should not be taken recourse to quite often. But unfortunately my submissions or even the observations of hon. Speakers could not have any effect upon the thinking of the Government. consider this as a disrespect to democracy and also to the House. The power under

the Constitution is, of course, there. Nobody challenges that power. But when it has to be exercise and what are the circumstances in which it has to be exercised, etc .- about that there are certain conventions which have been laid down by the Parliament of this country as well as the Parliaments of other places also. But our Government does not take any lesson or does not pay any need to those the conventions. Therefore, I read out day-it is a Sunday, the 2nd of January. 17 hrs.

Now what is the the ordinance? The ordinance dispenses with the necessity of the formation of new constitutencies, new wards under the Act and what is the reason given? The Bill says-I will just read out-it is a short statement, but I must say it is a most cursory statement without any, of course, respect to the Parliament, I should say. (Interruptions) Reddy Saheb, you will agree with me. You will say 'Yes'-not here but outside. Wha does it say?

"The Delhi Administration Act, 1966 requires that for the purpose OT. elections to the Metropolitan Council of Delhi, the Union Teritory of Delhi shall.

be divided into single-member constituencies in such manner that the population of each of the consittuencies shall, as far as practicable, be the same throughout the Union Territory of Delhi. It also provides for delimitation of he constituencies reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes."

This is very important.

"The figures of 1981 census being available, it is necessary to delimit the constituencies of on the basis of the 1981 census . . . "

This is a statement of fact-that it is necessary under the present Act, that means, the Act which was earlier invoked.

".... but the process of delimitation of the constituencies being quite time consuming "

This is one ground why the ordianance was promulgated. So one of the gorunds is that the process of delimitation is time consuming. The second ground is:

470!

477 St. Res. re: diapproval PHALGUNA 30, 1904 (SAKA) (Amdt.) Bill and 478 of Delhi Admn. (Amdt.) Delhi Municipal Corpn. Ord: Delsi Adm. (Amdt.) Bill

"....and holding of elections to the Metropolitan Council of Delhi having become urgently necessary...."

These are the two things.

After all, as you know, so far as the ordinances are concerned, there the subjective decision will prevail because the ordinance has to be passed by the president and it cannot be challenged in the Court. When they say that 'We are satisfied' and when the President says 'I am satisfied ' the court cannot go into the merits and cannot decide anything objectively. This being the situation this being the present law and this taking full use, it is rather making abuse of the process because they do not make any head or tail out of these two grounds. Time consuming process-I agree What time is required? The whole process according to the present law will take hardly one and a half months, to make the delimitation, invite objections and then after hearing the objections, to publish the list of the words or constituencies of the Metropolitan Cofincil. What does it mean by just saying and repeating the words 'time consuming'? It must have some relevance. If yau say time consuming, time consuming from what point of time? Who wasted time?

17.05 hrs.

[SHRI F. H. MOHSIN in the Chair]

When the Metropolitan Council was dissolved, after haw many months and aft'er how many years they thought of delimitation. But why a delimitation not thought of earlier? The Census of 1981 was over in that year itself. But what did they do in the whole of year 1982? Could they not finalise this thing within a period of 1-1/2 months. They could have finalised this. But they did not and they are just saying that it is a time process. But does it permit consuming them to say so, at this stage, when they have come with this ordinance? There were parliament sessions earlier also. We had Session, in winter seasons alo. We could have done thi of there was at all any necessity of bringing such a measure in the previous Sessions itself. This could

have been brought before thi House in the month of November last. Now, after holding the elections they are teling about this thing. What is the urgency now? One fine night, it struck the Government that there should be lections demands earlier from the people of Delhi from the different political parties and from the Opposition parties that elections should be held for the Metropolitan Council as well as Municipal Corporation of Delhi, But at that time those demands were rejected. They did not pay any heed to the requests." Now what prompted them to decide that the elections could be held on the 5th February? What was the reason for that and what was the urgency? Why could they not wait for 1-1 2 months more? I do not want to impute motives. I do not want to bring other political matters. emphatically that the Government has no respect for the House or for the method which is provided in the Constitution for making laws. They always want to Parliament. Many a me, they avoid have done so. There must be some ulterior motive behind that, which Icannot in any way abstain from condeming and I must condemn such a cort of action.

Sir, Delhi is an ever-growing city. Delhi's population is increasing every day. Now what was the population of Delhi in 1971 and what was the population in 1981? It has increased by more than 65 per cent. Now, in this increase of 65 per cent, all sorts of communities have come here. Sir, we talk of giving representation to the Scheduled Castes. Now, labour has immigrated to Delhi in large numbers during this period of ten years because Delhi is an industrialised area and labour comes in large number from other States and they are getting themselves engaged in the industries. They have settled down here in Delhi. Actually they have the right of representation and you have denied them that right because you are sticking to the proportion of the Scheduled Castes population which prevailed in 1971. You are ignoring the proportion of Scheduled Castes that has gone up during this period of ten years, that is, upto 1981. In this way, you are denying so many rights to other people

479 St. Res. te. diapproval MARCH 21, 1983 of Delhi Admn. (Amdt.) Ord., Delsi Adm.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR]

also. Those people who were 18, ten years before are now 28 years of age and they have become eligible to vote. What do you propose to do for them now? You have denied them their right to vote and this is absolutely unpardonable. In the elections, it is not the question of who gains and who loses. It does not matter. But you might have calculated that and after that you might have thought that you were well within boundaries to say "this is the winning time and therefore, we will have the elections". It is all right. But should you deny the voting right to the people? It is guaranteed by the Constitution, by the Act itself and you are denying all those rights to the people. This is highly objectionable. I am afraid, if there can be any argument is favour of such a step. What for is the Statement of Objects and Reasons after all? It is to satisfy he Members; or at least to make them understand as to what was the purpose behind this special measure and Ordinance. Docs the Statement of Objects and Reasons speak out anything? Only saying that it is a time consuming process, I am afraid, is not correct. You cannot say that. All things are always relative. You have already consumed two years. How can it be a time-consuming now, and what was the urgency? Was it raining then? Was the rainy seasons going to come? Was there anything else to happen in Delhi that it was necessary for you to hold the elections on the 5th February? What was the urgency? It does not acquire urgency, just by your saying that it was urgent. You want the House to approve this measure, in that case, you should have taken the House into confidence and you must shown the reasons behind that. You are not doing that also.

As I initially submitted, this has been most cursorily done. The step it self is an abuse of the law, it has been incorrectly done. It is a very bad practice. Therefore, I will now make one submission. After all, the mischief has already been done. Elections are over and it will be futile to say now.... (Amdt.) Bill and Delhi Municipal Corpn. (Amdt.) Bill

भो मुलवन्द डागा (पाली) ग्रब इस पर बात करना भो बेकार हैं।

भो एन० के० राजवलकरः लेकिन आखिकार, श्रफसोस तो जाहिर करदे कि गल्ती हो गई, ऐसा नहीं होना चोंपिए था ।

श्री गिरधारो लाल ग्यास (भीलवाडा) : कोई गुल्ती नहीं हुई है ।

श्री **एन० के० शऊवालकर** : ग्रापकी समझ में ग्रीर मेरी सकझ में थोड़ा फर्क है। यह कानून का मामला है, ग्रापके लिए थोड़ा मुश्किल होगा। (ब्यवधान)

In view of what I have stated, I am moving my Resolution and request the hon. Members to support m_e and disapprove this measure.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Arnakulam): If you say that this step was not correct why did you participate in the elections? What is the justification for that?

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I would not be divulging a secret, when I say that we thought that we will win, the BJP will win, but you won and it is good...... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: "Please allow him to finish, you can speak later.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: But when the elections were boycotted in Assam, you spoke against that. So many parties boycotetd the elections in Assam, but did you take notice of that? Did you take that into consideration? Are you prepared to hold the elections there again because those were boycotted by a number of parties? You would not do that.

After all, boycotting is not the only way to show one's opposition. It could be one way.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: It was wrong. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Wrong or right is a different thing.

481 St. Res. re. disapproval PHALGUNA 30, 1904 (SAKA) (Amdt.) Bill and of Delhi Admn. (Amdt.) Delhi Municipal Corpn. Ord., Delsi Adm. (Amdt.) Bill

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Delhi Administration (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1983) promulgated by the President on the 2nd January, 1983."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Delhi Administration Act, 1966, be taken into consideration."

My friend, Shri Shejwalkar has moved a substitute motion and he has made certain comments questioning the bonafides or good intentions of the Government for having brought forward this ordinance, and he has listed several reasons to show that we have done it with a purpose and that is not consistent with the ideals of Democracy or Constitution, B tt, I may inform the House that the Government, at any time, had no intention to have any disrespect to the House or to the Parliament. Sir, this is a simple Bill that is going to replace the Ordinance issued already. That Ordinance had been issued in order to hold elections as early as possible to the Metropolitan Council. In this connection I would like to inform the House that the Presidential order with regard to the Metropolitan Council which had been dissolved by the President, was extended from time to time. Sir, the last date to expire was March 1983. In this conection, I would also refer to the Members of this August House that we did pass one 42nd Amendment to the Constitution. In that Amendment we have frozen the number of Constitutencies upto 2000 A.D. We have taken 1971 Census as the base for number the constituencies both for the State Assemblies as well as for the Parliament, because we thought at that time because of the population explosion in this country every ten years after the Census is taken, if we go on increasing the Constituencies because of the increase of population, it will not be in the interest of the Parliamentary democracy. So, by the 42nd Amendment, we have frozen the

(Amat.) But number of the Constituencies both for tac State Assemblies as well as for Parliament and have taken 1971 Census as the

base till 2000 A.D.

Sir, this Amendment had not been extended to the Delhi Metropolitan Council. Because there had been a persistent demand from the Opposition leaders and from the public that the elections to the Metropolitan Council and the Corporation should be held as early as possible and since we had extended the operation from time to time and the last was to expire only in March 1983, we thought, in deference to the wishes of the leaders of the Opposition and the people (1) to hold elections to the Metropolitan Council as early as possible and (2) in order to hold elections, the only course left is to extend the 42nd Amendment to the Metropolitan Council also. That is the main reason for issuing that Ordinance and to .hold the elections early to the Metropolitan Council.

Sir, my Hon. friend, has said that the election should have been held in February. He asked, what was the difficulty? We could have waited and delimitation of the constituencies would have taken not more than one or one and a half months. It is not correct, Sir. The delimitation of the Constituencies of the Metropolitan Council is being done by the Election Commission and it is a time-consuming process. Whether my friend, Shri Shejwalkar agrees with me or not, at least five to six months are taken for delimitation of the Constituencies.

Another important factor was that we were going to hold the Non-Aligned Summit in Delhi. The entire Administration had to be kept for the successful holding of this Conference. If, as Shri Shejwalkar has suggested, we had waited for the delimitation of the constituencies and this process had been on with the entire Administration engaged in the delimitation work, it would have been impossible for the Government of India to hold this Conference here. So, that was also very much in mind when Government had

483 St. Res. re. disapproval MARCH 21, 1983 of Delhi Admn. (Amdt.) Ord., Delsi Adm.

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

taken this course. It is not as if we are coming very often with Ordinances. I entirely agree with the hon. friend that recourse to ordinances should not be taken too often. It is being sparingly done, in order to meet the contingencies and requirements of our Constitution. That is the reason why we have to hold the elections Number one: he said Delhi's population had grown and many people would have been deprived of their representation in the Council. The number of seats in the Metropolitan Council is fixed, i.e. 56 seats, whether the population goes up or down. So far as the number of seats in the Metropolitan Council is concerned, it is fixed.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: I do not deny it. But afterall, are the rights of representation of those who are not there already on the voters list denied or not? I quite see that the number is fixed. I do not want that the number should be increased; but within that number also, you can vary the representation of Scheduled Castes, because according to the Constitution, a certain percentage is required. That you cannot change. So, ultimately, does it not mean that certain Scheduled Castes have been deprived of their representation? And at the same time, the right of those who are not in the voters' list and those who could no be there, also was deprived.

Secondly, representation does not mean contesting alone. Representation means voting also. Those who vote also have a representation. That a representation. That is also called representation.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I have understood the hon. Member's point. But what I have said is that this is a timeconsuming factor, and it will take time. And so, in order to see that Delhi gets the representative Council, i.e. the Metropolitam Council, we thought it desirable to hold the elections as early as possible. That is the reason why we decided to amend the Delhi Administration Act, 1966 to bring it in line with the provisions of

(Amdt.) Bill and Delhi Municipal Corpn. (Amdt.) Bill

the Constitution and enable the holding of elections to the Metropolitan Council on the basis of the population figures ascertained at the 1971 Census, or in other words on the basis of constituencies delimited after the 1971 Census. Accordingly, the necessary amendments were made by promulgating the Delhi Administration (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983. This Bill seeks to replace the Ordinance.

So, I once again reiterate that there is no mala fide intention on the part of the Government to disregard or not to give respect to the wishes of Parliament and the people; and 30, in consonance with our anviety to hold the elections as immediately as possible, we have promulgated the Ordinance; and this is only a simple measure to replace the Ordinance that has already been promulgated, and elections have also been held accordingly.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Delhi Administration Act, 1966, be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Delhi Administration Act, 1966, be taken into consideration."

About Statutory Resolution at item No. 20, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee is not there. Shri Suraj Bhan and Shri Ram Jethmalani are also not here. So, this motion is not moved.

Now item 21. Again Mr. Venkatasubbaiah.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi was superseded for a period of one year by the Central Government under Section 490 (i) of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, with effect from 11th April 1980 because, in the opinion of the

485 St. Res. re. disapproval PHALGUNA 30, 1904 (SAKA) (Amdt.) Bill and of Delhi Admn. (Amdt.) Delhi Municipal Corpn. Ord., Delsi Adm. (Amdt.) Bill

Central Government, the Corporation had persistently made default in the performance of its duties had abused its powers and was not competent to perform the duties imposed on it. The period of supersession was extended from time to time, and the last such extension was due to expire on the 10th of April 1983.

Sir, while moving the Delhi Administration (Amendment) Bill just now, I had given detailed reasons which prevailed with the Government in promulgating the Delhi Administration (Amendment) Ordinance 1983. The same reasons apply to the promulgation of the Delhi Municipal * Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 which this Bill now seeks to replace, So, I would not like to take much time, because I have already explained the reasons when I was moving the previous Bill. I commend the Bill for the consideration of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only items No. 18, 19 and 21 are being discussed—not item 20.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Sudhir Giri may speak.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): We expect that every amendment to the original Act should be an improvement over the original one. But in the present amendment we do not find any improvement. Rather the step taken by the Government is a retrograde one. Why the Ordinance was promulgated and whether it was justified or not has been discussed. Shri Shejwalkar has elaborately pointed out the defects in the promulgation and consequently bringing about this amendment.

What is the necessity of the people of Delhi at present? We have to go into their problems. As the amendment has been brought forward, I would draw the attention of the Minister to the problem which the Delhi Administration has been facing today.

485

Delhi people have been groaning under the burden of multiple authority entrusted with different jurisdictions. They are NDMC, DDA, Municipal Corporation, Cantonment Board. The DDA has its Chairman in the Lt. Governor and the Municipal Corporation has the Commissioner. The Commissioner is entrusted with the power to exercise control and supervision over the acts and proceedings of the officials of the Municipal Corporation. All these are overlapping authorities. For a particular event what authority is responsible cannot be ascertained by the people. I would, therefore, like to point out to the Minister and the Government also that this multiplicity of authority should be done away with for ever. There should be a single unified authority, which should be responsible and responsive to the people. But we find that the Municipal Corporation and the Metropolitan Council are ornamental bodies. They have nothing to do. The Mayor and Deputy Mayor have no functions to perform. The Commissioner and the Lt. Governori are performing their duties disregarding the wishes of the people. Therefore, it is high time that the Government should have brought a comprehensive Bill giving some power to the peoples' representatives i.e. the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor, Councillors, etc. But this has not been done

The Government has been professing democracy day in and day out. But what is the meaning of democracy? I think, it should be on the basis of equality. There are some villages coming under the Delhi Municipality and these villages have a population of at least one lakh of people. These people return one representative. But, so far as the urban areas are concerned, 25,000 to 30,000 people are entitled to send one representative. This is discrimination against the villagers against the rural population. The urban people are enjoying many amenities and they are getting the advantages and benefit of the development of towns, while the rural

487 St. Res. re. disapproval MARCH 21, 1983 of Delhi Admn. (Amdt.) Ord. Delsi Adm.

[Shri Sudhir Giri]

people are being deprived of these amenities. So, I think it would be proper on the part of the Government to make a single unified authority which will be responsible to the people. It should also be responsive to the urges and desires of the people. Otherwise, the Delhi people will definitely not endorse this measure.

Another demand which has been voiced for years together by the people of Delhi is that there should be a separate State for Delhi. What is the obstacle standing in the way of granting Statehood to Delhi? I do not think there is any obstacle. Therefore, I demand that Delhi should be given Statehood.

There should be a master plan, which should comprehend all the necessities and demands and the ways in which they can be fulfilled. In that master plan all the amenities should be provided to the rural areas, because they have been deprived of all sorts of amenities so far.

I again emphasize the fact that there should be decentralisation of power, while the authority should be a single unified one. It should be responsible for all the activities within its area. I conclude by saying that the Government should come forward with a comprehensive Bill to enable the people of Delhi to have a single and unified administration.

श्वो चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय गृह मंत्री ढारा जो दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन बिज पेश किया गया है, इसका मैं समर्थन करता ह ।

दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है। हमारा देश बहुत विशाल है। बहुत बड़ा और महान देश है। ग्राज दिल्ली की गिनती भारत में ही नहीं बल्कि ससार के सुन्वर साफ औंर बड़े शहरों में होती है। हमारी सरकार ने दिल्ली के रख-रखाव

(Amdt.) Bill and Delhi Municipal Corpn. (Amdt.) Bill

के लिये क्रौर दिल्ली के प्रशासन के लिये जिस मुस्तैदी से काम किया है इसके लिये जितनी सराहना की जाय वह कम है।

स्रभी दिल्ली में चुनाव हुए । इन चुनावों के सबध में मैं कुछ स्रर्ज करना चाहगा । 1980 में जब इंदिरा जी के नेतृत्व में कांग्रेस को स्रपार सफलता प्राप्त हुई स्रौर देश में उनके नेतृत्व में * सरकार बनी इसके बाद से विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों ने दिल्ली की दीवारों पर पोस्टर चिपकाना शुरू कर दिया स्रौर नारे लिखे जाने लगे कि दिल्ली में चुनाव क्यों नहीं कराये जा रहे हैं ।

एक नारा तो यह था "जब चुनाव की बारी ग्र।ई----कतराती है इदिरा ग्राई"। जब कुछ दिन पहले हमें कर्नाटक ग्रौर ग्रांध्र प्रदेश में हार का मुंह देखना पड़ा तो इन्हीं विरोध पक्ष के लोगों ने दिल्ली की सड़कों पर नारा लगाया था कि "दक्षिण में इदिरा हारी है, अब दिल्ली की बारी है ''। इनसे पुंछिये कि इनके नारों इनकी थोथी बातों, झुठे ग्राश्वासनों ग्रौर दिल्ली की जनता के साथ जो इन्होंने विश्वाशसघात किया, उसका दिल्ली की जनता ने क्या जवाब दिया ? श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व नीतियों ग्रौर उनके ग्रौर उनके कार्यक्रमों के कारण दिल्ली मेटोपोलिटन काउन्सिल ग्रौर दिल्ली कार-बोरेशन में कांग्रेस को आशा से अधिक व्यापक समर्थन मिला जिसकी वजह से इनको मुंह की खानी पड़ी। मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि ग्राज ये लोग दिल्ली में असेंबली की बात करते हैं। मैं तो यह कहता हं कि जब ग्रापने जनता पार्टी के नामपर हकमत की तो दिल्ली में विधान सभा की स्थापना क्यों नहीं की... (व्यवधान)

St. Res. re. disapproval PHALGUNA 30, 1904 (SAKA) (Amdt.) Bill and 489 490 Delhi Municipal Corpn. of Delhi Admn. (Amdt.) Ord., Delsi Adm. (Amdt.) Bill

श्री रामावतार शास्त्रो (पटना) : सब वोगस वोट लिये हैं।

श्रेः चन्द्रपाल शैलानः आपकी कोई एहमियत नहीं है । ग्रापके किसी भी उम्मीद-वार ग्रौर साथी की जमानत भी नहीं बची। जो ग्रपने ग्राप को राजनीति का चाणक्य ग्रौर धुरन्दर नेता कहते थे उनकी इज्जत मिटटी में मिल गयी। म्राप बुजुर्ग हैं, म्रापको इस संबंध में बात नहीं करना चाहिये। सात पार्टियों के प्रगतिशील मोर्चे ने चुनाव लड़ा लेकिन एकः की भी जमानत नहीं बची। मैं यह कहना चाहता हं कि दिल्ली की जनता बहुत समझदार है। दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है। दिल्ली एक लघु भारत है यानी "मिनी इंडिया"। यहां पर बंगाल कर्नाटक, ग्रांध्रा, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, यु० पी०, हरियाणा, पंजाब ग्रौर हि० प्रदेश के लोग रहते हैं। सभी लोगों ने जब यह देखा कि सिवाय श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ग्रौर उनकी पार्टी के ग्रौर कोई दिल्ली की बागडोर नहीं सभाल सकता तो उन्होंने एकमत होकर श्रीमती गांधी और उनकी पार्टी कांग्रेस आई को वोट दिया और म्राज दिल्ली में कांग्रेस म्राई की सरकार हे ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहंगा कि दिल्ली में हाल ही में दो महान कार्य हये हैं जिनकी राष्ट्रीय ही नहीं बल्कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भी ख्याति हई है। संसार के हर देश ने इसकी सराहना की है। कितनी ज्ञान के साथ ''एज़ियाड ग्रौर नान एलाइनमट" समिति का म्रायोजन किया गया ।

अो रावावतार शास्त्रोः झोंपडी वालों को हटाग्रो ।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैल्गनी : कलकत्ता में जाकर देखिये क्या हो रहा है। हमारी पार्टी की सरकार ने तो जिन लोगों को हटाया गया था, उनको जमीनें दीं ग्रौर उनके मकान बनवाये। जिन गरीबों को झोंपडी से निकाला, उनको जमीन ग्रौर मकान का मालिक बनाया । आज आप देख सकते हैं कि वे कितने ग्राराम से रह रहे हैं।

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Where have you given the house-sites?

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Please be seated. Listen to me. I am not vielding.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You allow him to speak.

श्रो चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : ग्रापके कलकत्ता में तो ग्रादमी ही ग्रादमी को ढ़ोता है। यह ग्रनैतिक ग्रौर ग्रमानवीय है । यह **ग्रापको सरकार का ही काम है ।**

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Your people are looting. . . (Interruptions)

श्रो रामावतार शास्त्रे : ग्रब दिल्ली पर बहस हो रही है।

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : दिल्ली देश की माता है, दिल्ली की गोद में, दिल्ली की शरण में देश के किसी भी भाग से जो ग्राता है, दिल्ली उसको रोजी-रोटी देती है, रोजगार देती है ग्रौर साथ ही सिर छिपाने को जगह देती है, इज्जत देती है ।

में यह कहना चाहता था कि जो दो काम हये हैं, इनसे दिल्ली की शान-शौकत में चार चांद लगे हैं।

St. Res. re. diapproval MARCH 21, 1983 491 of Delhi Admn. (Amdt.) Ord., Delsi Adm.

[श्री चन्द्रपाल गौलानी]

जहां यह बातें हैं, वहां पर कुछ ऐसी बातें भी हैं, जिनकी तरफ हमारे गृह मंत्री को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये क्योंकि दिल्ली दिनों-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है । यहां दिन-रात दिल्ली से बाहर के लोग रोजी-रोटी रोटी की तलाश में आते हैं । यहां नित्य नई कालोनियां बस रही हैं ।

दिल्ली में चुनाव हुये हैं, हमारे मैनीफैस्टो पर लोगों ने विश्वास किया है। हमने 200, 250 कालोनियों को एप्रुव किया था, लेकिन ग्रभी भी बहुत सी कालोनियां ऐसी हैं जिनको एप्रव करने की जरूरत है । वहां के नागरिकों को नल, बिजली, सफाई ग्रौर दवा ग्रादि की ग्रावश्यकता है । इसके लिए सरकार को वहां पर प्रोवीजन करना चाहिये । उन कालोनियों को भी एपूव कर देना चाहिये ताकि उन लोगों की समस्यायें हल हो जायें ।

दिल्ली शासन चलाने के लिए यहां पर 4 बाडी काम कर रही हैं । एक मैट्रोपोलिटिन काउन्सिल है, दूसरी दिल्ली नगर निगम है, तीसरी नई दिल्ली नगर-पालिका है ग्रौर चौथी डी० डी० ए० है। डी० डी० ए० के सम्बन्ध में बहत से लोगों को शिकायतें रही हैं । कहा जाता है कि बड़े-बड़े पैसे वाले वहां के झधि-कारियों से मिलकर प्लाट खरीद लेते हैं ग्रौर ऊंची बोली बोलते हैं । इस सिस्टम को बदलना चाहिये । डी० डी० ए० सही काम करे, इन्साफ करे, इसके लिए कोई अंकुश गृह मंत्रालय अवश्य लगाये । तमाम वर्ग के म्रादमियों को प्लांट मिलने चाहियें ।

दिल्ली शहर ही नहीं , बल्कि इसके ग्रासपास देहात भी हैं । देहात के

(Amdt.) Bill and Delhi Municipal Corpn. (Amdt.) Bill

492

लोगों की बहत बड़ी समस्यायें हैं उनको समय पर राशन तथा जीवन की अन्य ग्रावश्यक वस्तुएं नहीं मिल पाती हैं । इसका सर्वे कराया जाना चाहिये । मैं खास तौर से उन लोगों की बात कर रहा हं जो लाखों की तादाद में ग्रासपास के प्रान्तों से ग्राकर यहां भट्टों पर काम करते हैं । उनका कोई पुरसाने हाल पछने वाला नहीं है । उन्हें कोई सुविधा नहीं मिलती है । यहां पर 400-500 भट्टे हैं ग्रौर उनके मालिक इन लोगों का इस तरह से शोषण करते हैं कि ग्रगर मैं यह कहूं कि उनको बंधुग्रा मजदूर बनाकर रखते हैं तो यह कोई गलत बात नहीं होगी । उनके पास राशन-कार्ड नहीं होता, उनके बच्चों को दुध ग्रौर दवायें भी नहीं मिलती हैं । मिट्टी का तेल उन्हें नहीं मिलता । गल्ला भी इन्हें ऊंची कोमतों पर बाजार से लाना पडता है ।

भट्टा मजदूर वह मजदूर हैं जो ईंट बनाते हैं ग्रौर इन ईंटों से वडे-बडे ग्रालीशान होटल, महल, मकान, ग्रोवर-ब्रिज ग्रादि बनते हैं । इन मजदूरों की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये स्रौर विशेष रियायत पर उनको जीवन की ग्रावश्यक सामग्री पहंचाई जानी चाहिये । इसका सर्वे सरकार को कराना चाहिये ग्रौर उनको राहत देनी चाहिये।

दिल्ली प्रशासन को चुस्त करने के लिए ग्रौर भी बहुत से कदम उठाने जरूरी हैं। यहां पर ला एंड ग्राईर की हालत दिन-प्रतिदिन बिगडती जा रही है। म्रगर मैं यह कहं कि कोई बहन-बेटी रात के समय निकल नहीं सकती, उसका जेवर छीन लिया जाता है, इज्जत पर डाका डाला जाता है ग्रीर ऐसे ग्रनेक कार्य यहां होते हैं । दिन-दहाड़े बैंकों में डकैती

493 St. Res. re. disapproval PHALGUNA 30, 1904 (SAKA) (Amdt.) Bill and of Delhi Admn. (Amdt.) Delhi Municipal Corpn. Ord., Delsi Adm. (Amdt.) Bill

होती हैं, वोरियां होती हैं, कालोनियों में लुटेरे घुस जाते हैं । मैं विशेषतौर पर इस बात पर जोर देना चाहूंगा कि पुलिस को चुस्त करने की जरूरत है । ग्रगर उसमें ग्रामूल-चूल परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत पडे तो उसमें सरकार को हिच-कना नहीं चाहिये । ग्रगर जनता का विश्व।स पुलिस पर नहीं रहेगा तो उससे लालेसनेस ग्रायेगी ग्रीर उसका सम्हालना मुश्किल हो जायेगा ।

प्रन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी थहां पर जो बिल लाये हैं वह बहुत ग्रन्छा है, इसके द्वारा संशोधन किया जाए, पूरा हाउस गम्भीरता से विचार करके प्रपने सुझाव दे तथा जो रचनात्मक सुझाव हों उनको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सरकार शीघ्र से शीघ्र कदम उठाये ताकि दिल्ली की जनता में सरकार के प्रति जिस तरह से ब्रब तक ग्रास्था और विश्वास जमा रहा है बह हमेशा के लिए जमा रहे । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं ग्रापको धन्यवाद देते हुये ग्रपनी बात समाप्त करता हं ।

श्व र तलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा): सभापति महोदय, दिल्ली प्रशासन् विधेयक जो यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया गया है इसके बारे में ग्रगर सरकार की नीयत साफ रहती तो 1971 की जनगणना के ग्रनुसार भी एकल सदस्य क्षेत्र बनाये जा सकते थे लेकिन सरकार ने ऐसा नहीं किया । चुनाव हो गये ग्रौर सरकार लाभान्वित हो गई उसके बाद यहां पर यह बिल लाया गया है ग्रीर यह भी कांप्रिहेसिव नहीं है । इसमें सरकार की कुटिल मंशा साफ जाहिर होती है। यह पांच साल के बाद ही इफैक्टिव होगा । इस बिल के पास हो जाने के बाद तुरन्त कांस्टी एन्सी ज वनाने का कोई लाभ

नहीं हो पायेगा। जहां तक जनप्रतिनिधित्व का सवाल है, जनता की सही प्रतिनिधित्व मिलना ग्रावश्यक होता है ।

494

श्वरे मूल चन्द डागा (पालरे) : ग्रापने ढाई साल में क्या किया ?

श्रो रोतलाल प्रसाद वर्माः ग्रापको 36 सालों में ढाई साल ही नजर आते हैं उन ढाई सालों में ही हम सभी कुछ कर लेते । फिर भी हमने उस समय में जो किया वह सराहनीय है। ग्रापने भी जो ग्रच्छे काम किये हैं उनको जनता मानती है ग्रौर हम भी मानते हैं लेकिन खराब काम करेंगे तो उनको ग्रच्छा कैसे कहा जायेगा। ग्रच्छा काम किसी का भी होगा, वर्त ग्रच्छा ही कहा जायेगा । हम लोग विदेशी नहीं हैं । एक ही देश के हम सभी हैं । ग्रगर राष्ट्र के हित को ध्यान में रखकर काम किया जायेगा तो वह प्रसंसनीय होगा । जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व भी सही होना चाहिए लेकिन ऐसा नहीं कि म्रापकी इच्छा हो तभी किया जाये । मैं समझता हं इसके लिये कोई ग्रायोग होना चाहिए ग्रौर जब भी संख्या बढे तो ग्राटोमेटिक परिसीमन कर दिया जाये ।

दिल्ली की वर्तमान जनसंख्या को देखते हुए हमें 56 की जो संख्या है वह बहत कम है । तिपूरा ग्रोर मेघालय जैसे प्रांन्तों में भी वहां की विधान सभाग्रों में यहां से ज्यादा सदस्य हैं। वहां 60 सदस्य होते हैं । दिल्ली वासियों की बराबर यह मांग रही है कि दिल्ली को भी एक प्रदेश का दर्जा दिया जाय । लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार की हमेशा यह भावना रही है कि दिल्ली को एक कालोनी बना कर रखा जाये । यहां की जनता को सोच-विचार करके म्रपना सर्वागीण विकास करने का मोका नहीं मिलता है।

495 St. Res. re. disapproval MARCH 21, 1983 of Delhi Admn. (Amdt.) Ord., Delsi Adm.

[श्री रोतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

चूंकि दिल्ली केन्द्रीय सरकार का मुख्यालय है इस लिये सरकार की यह मंग्रा रहती है कि इस पर नियंत्रण रखा जाए । दिल्ली को भी एक राज्य का दर्जा दिया जाना चाहिए ।

ग्रपने ढंग से भी दिल्ली का विकास होना चाहिए । ग्रभी तक यह संभव नहीं हो पाया है । मैंने इस चुनाव के अन्तर्गत बहुत सी जगहों को देखा है । जनसंख्या के ग्राधार पर यदि श्राप लिमिटेशन करेंगे, तो कठिन समस्या प्रस्तुत होगी । दिल्ली के ग्रन्दर ही छावनी एरिया के ग्रंदर ग्रीरतों को शोचालय के रूप में बाहर मैदान में जाना पडता है। दिल्ली जैसी महानगरी में यह बहुत ही श्रशोभ-नीय है। शैलानी जी ने पता नहीं दिल्ली को क्या क्या कह दिया कि यह हमारी माता है, बहुत सुन्दर है । मैं ग्रापने तिलक ब्रिज के पास के क्षेत्र के बारे में बत्तलाता है। वहां हजारों लोग मजदूर झौपडियों में रहते हैं ग्रपने परिवारों के साथ । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या ये विकास के लक्ष्य हैं । वोंटर लिस्ट में नाम तो जोड दिया गया लेकिन उनके लिये पानी पीने के लिये, रहने की व्यवस्था, बिजली ग्रादि की व्यवस्था नहीं हें । दिल्ली के अन्दर पालम एयर पोर्ट के चारों तरफ के क्षेत्र को देखिये । ईस्ट-वैस्ट, मेहरूमपूर, जहां दह हजार की म्राबादी है, वहां झौपडियों में लोग रहते हैं। रोड की व्यवस्था नहीं है । स्ट्रीट-लाइट की व्यवस्था नहीं है--क्या यह डवैलेपमेंट हम्रा है। दिल्ली के अन्दर ही कैनटोन-मेंट क्षेत्र के चारों तरफ स्रोड-नांगलपूर, झरेडा, सरायसोहा ऐसे गांव हैं, जहां कोई सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है । वहां पांच सात विलोमीटर के अन्दर न तो रोड की

(Amdt.) Bill and 496 Delhi Municipal Corpn. (Amdt.) Bill

व्यवस्था है, न पानी की व्यवस्था है। पिछले चुनाव में ग्रापने शराब ग्रौर पैसा देकर उन लोगो से बोट खरीद लिया। उन्होंने हम को बताया है कि 15 दिन मुर्गा खाते हैं, शराब पीते हैं। ग्रापने गाजर मूली के भाव पर उन लोगो से बोट खरीद लिया। उन ग4ीव लोगों के, लिये कम से कम ग्रावास, पीने के पानी बिजली, सडक ग्रादि की सुविधा करिये। बोट तो ग्रापने उनसे गाजर-मूली की तरह ले लिया।

श्री गिरधः रो लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) ग्रापको एक वोट नहीं मिलेगा ।

अत्य रोत लाज प्रताद वर्माः सव क्राप ही ले लीजिए ।

इस विधेयक की भावना तो बहुत अच्छी है । 1981 की जनसंख्या के आधार पर ख़ब जो यह लिमिटेशन करने जा रहे हैं, इसे आप पहले नहीं कर सकते थे या करना नहीं चाहते थे । मैं मंती महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि इससे दिल्ली वासियों को क्या लाभ मिलेगा ? यदि ये सुविधायें ग्राप उन को उपलब्ध नहीं कर सकते हैं तो क्या ग्राप ग्रभी जो चुनाव हुए हैं, उसको भंग करेंगे ग्रौर फिर चुनाव करायेंगे ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप एक काम्प्रिहैसिव बिल लाइए । दिल्ली के अन्दर कोई भी गांव बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम का लाभ नहीं उठा रहे हैं । यहां पर आपका कार्यक्रम सिर्फ कागज पर ही रह गया है, जमीन पर उतर कर नहीं आया है । आपका उद्देश्य केवल भोजनम्, भाषणम् और उद्घाटनम् का ही रह गया है । मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यदि आप भलाई चाहते हैं तो दिल्ली को प्रदेश का दर्जा दीजिए । इसके लिए आप 497 St. Res. re. disapproval PHALGUNA 30, 1904 (SAKA) (Amdt.) Bill and 49⁸ of Delhi Admn. (Amdt.) Delhi Municipal Corpn. Ord., Delsi Adm. (Amdt.) Bill

एक बिल लाइए, ताकि दिल्ली विकास कर सके ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हं ।

श्रो गिरधारो लाल व्यास : सभापति महोदय, दिल्ली प्रशासन तथा दिल्ली म्युनिस्पिल कारपोरेशन के सम्बन्ध में जो बिल यहां पर प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं, मैं उन का समर्थन करता हूं ।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं इन बी०जेे.पीं० के भाइयों से यह पूछना चाहता हूं, इन्होंने दिल्ली का चुनाव इस लिये लड़ा था कि इन्हें उम्मीद थी कि इन को यहां पर बहमत मिल जायेगा, लेकिन इन को बड़ी निराशा मिली । असम के बारे में इन को पहले से मालम था कि वहां पर एक भी सीट नहीं मिलेगी, इस लिये उस चुनाव का इन्होंने बायकाट किया । ... (व्यवधान) ... जब जनता पार्टी का यहां पर शासन था---उन साढे तीन सालों के समय में इन्होंने दिल्ली की जनता के लिये कुछ नहीं किया । दिल्ली की जनता इन से अपेक्षा रखती थी कि महानगर परिषद् मैं इन का बहमत था, कारपोरेशन में इन का बहुमत था, डी॰डी॰ए॰ में ग्रौर नई दिल्ली म्युनिस्पि-लिटी में इन का बहुमत था, भारत सरकार पर इन का ग्रधिकार था, इस लिये ये लोग दिल्ली वालों का कुछ न कुछ फायदा करेंगे, लेकिन ये इतने नाकाबिल लोग निकले कि इन्होंने किसी प्रकार की कोई कार्यवाही दिल्ली वालों के लिये नहीं की ।

यहां पर जितनी कच्ची बस्तियां थीं, चुनाव के पहले इन्होंने वायदे किये थे कि हम उन को रेगुलराइज करेंगे मगर कोई बस्ती रेगुलराइज नहीं हुई । इन के बड़े-बड़े नेताओं ने बड़ी-बड़ी जमीनें हड़प लीं लेकिन जनता के लिये कुछ नहीं किया । दिल्ली के लोगों को इस से बड़ी निराशा हुई । ये लोग अपना पेट भरना जानते थे, लेकिन आम जनता के लिये कुछ नहीं करना चाहते थे । इस लिये दिल्ली की जनता ने कांग्रेस में अपना विश्वास प्रकट किया और कांग्रेस को भारी बहमत दे कर जिताया ।

ग्रभी एक माननीय सदस्य शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का जिन्न कर रहे थे । मेरे राजस्थान के 10 लाख मजदूर यहां पर रहते हैं जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के हैं । उन्होंने भी 99 प्रतिशत वोट कांग्रेस को दिया । जिन शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों ने भारी तादाद में कांग्रेस को वोट दिया, उन के लिये ये लोग कहते हैं कि हम ने उनके साथ ग्रन्याय किया है । ग्राप ने उनके लिये उस कार्यकाल में क्या किया ? हम ने तो पिछले 35 सालों में उन के लिये जितना काम किया है, शायद माननीय सदस्य को उस की जानकारी नहीं है, लेकिन हमारी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट जनता जानती है कि हम ने उन के लिये अब तक क्या किया है ग्रौर ग्राइन्दा क्या करने वाले हैं । मगर जिस प्रकार से मगर-मच्छी आंसू ग्राप उन के लिये बहाते हैं, हम ग्रांसू नहीं बहाते हैं, बल्कि उन के लिये काम करने में विश्वास करते हैं । उन को रोजगार देना चाहते हैं, धन्धे देना चाहते हैं, उन के लिये खाने तथा शिक्षा की व्यस्था करना चाहते हैं ताकि वे उन्नति की ग्रोर ग्रग्रसर हो सकें।

हमारा शासन आने के बाद हम ने कितनी सारी कालोनीज को रेगुलराइज किया है, पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था की है, बिजली की व्यवस्था की है, सड़कों की व्यवस्था की है, डिस्पैन्सरीज खोली हैं, [श्रो गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

एजू केशनल इंस्टीचू शन्ज खोली हैं । जो भाई ग्रभी कह रहे थे कि हम ने उन के लिये कुछ नहीं किया उन को मालूम होना चाहिये कि हम ने उन के लिये क्या-क्या काम किये हैं ग्रौर उसी का यह परिणाम है कि इन का एक ग्रादमी भी जीत कर नहीं ग्राया, ये लोग वोटों के लिये तरस्ते रह गये । दिल्ली की जनता ने इन को बिलकुल ठुकरा दिया । बी० जे०पीऽ के भाइयों को पिछले चुनावों में इतने जोर का धक्का लगा है कि शायद 10 वर्ष तक भी वापस उठ नहीं पार्येगे ।

सभापति महोदय, 1971 के चुनाव के पीछे भी यही बात थी...

सभाषति महोदय : क्या ग्राप ज्यादा टाइम लेना चाहते हैं ? श्री गिरधारो लाल व्यास : जी हां।

सं**भापति महोदयः** ग्राप कल ग्रपना भाषण जारी रखें ।

17.59 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FORTY-THIRD REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH):

Sir, I beg to present the Forty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to reassemble at 11.00 a. m. tomorrow.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March, 22, 1983 Chaitra 1, 1905 (Saka).