

DR. ALLADI P. RAJKUMAR: Just one or two points. If we do not say what is happening in the States, it won't look nice on our part.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, I will go ahead with the four names. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. ALLADI P. RAJKUMAR: Madam, a lot of people are looting the money. Crores of rupees are being tooted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no objection if all of them speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... मंत्री जी आप आगे आ जाइये। आप इतने पीछे से मत बोलिए। Let the Minister come in front. Let him move the motion first. Then I will call your name.

THE CHIT FUNDS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2000

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): Madam, the Chit Funds Act, 1982 was enacted...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. I would like you to move the motion for consideration of the Chit Funds (Amendment) Bill, 2000 because there are two amendments for sending it to a Select Committee. I have to dispose them of.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Madam, I move:

"That the Bill to amend the Chit Funds Act, 1982, be taken into consideration."

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are two amendments, by Shri Rama Shanker Kaushik - not here and Shri V.V. Raghavan for reference of the Chit Funds (Amendment) Bill, 2000 to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha. The Members may move the amendments at this stage, without any speech.

SHRI V.V. RAGHAVAN (Kerala): Madam, I move:

That the Bill to amend the Chit Funds Act, 1982, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha consisting of the following Members, with instructions to report by the first day of the 192nd Session.

1. Dr. Manmohan Singh
2. Shri T.N. Chaturvedi
3. Shri S. Ramachandran Pillai
4. Dr. Alladi P. Rajkumar
5. Shri Ranjan Prasad Yadav
6. Shri S. Viduthalai Virumbi
7. Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav
8. Shri S.R. Bommai
9. Shri J. Chitharanjan

Madam, this is a Bill of far-reaching implications. So many organisations have represented that they be heard and the customers also have to be heard. So, it is proper that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee so that first we take evidence in the Committee, before we pass it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI: Madam, I have not asked for sending the Bill to a Select Committee.

DR. ALLADI P. RAJKUMAR: Even my name is there. I have not signed there.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is his suggestion. You can always say 'no'. He thought that you are capable to be a Member of the Select Committee. Now, the Minister.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Madam, the Chit Funds Act, 1982 was enacted as a Central Act for ensuring uniformity in the provisions applicable to the Chit institutions throughout the country, providing for certain built-in operational safeguards for Chit operation and for protecting the interest of Chit subscribers. Chit Fund is basically an arrangement to promote savings and their utilisation for mutual benefit of the members of the Chit. The State Government, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, makes rules under the Act, which is administered by the officials and authorities of the State Governments concerned. The Act has so far been extended to 16 States and six Union Territories.

The Constitutional validity of the Act and its various provisions were challenged in various courts. The Supreme Court in its judgment dated 13th July, 1993 upheld the constitutional validity of the Act and *inter-alia* commented that the 'appropriate authorities, in case the demand is so raised from time to time, increase the limits of aggregate amounts of chits under section 13 of the Act. Keeping in view the comments and suggestions received from some of the State Governments, the All-India Association of Chit Funds and the observations of the Supreme Court, the following amendments to the Chit Funds Act, 1982 are being proposed.

Sub-section 3 of Section 6 of the Act prescribes for maximum amount of discount not to exceed 30 per cent of the chit amount which the prized subscriber has to forego. It is proposed to enhance the ceiling of discount from the existing 30 per cent to 40 per cent.

Section 13 of the Act prescribes limits of aggregate chit amount for different types of foremen. Keeping in view the observation of the Supreme Court, it is proposed to increase the limit of aggregate chit amount for individual foreman from Rs.25,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- and in the case of partnership and association of individuals, from Rs. 1,00,000/- to Rs.1,00,000/- per partner, subject to a ceiling of Rs,6,00,000/-.

Section 20 of the Act provides for every foreman to deposit an amount equal to the chit amount in the name of the Registrar in an approved bank for obtaining permission and operating and conducting the chit. It is proposed that the amount which the foremen has to deposit with the Registrar can be deposited to the extent of 50% in cash and balance 50% in the form of bank guarantee. With these words, I commend the Bill for consideration of the House.

Madam, this is a simple Bill. Therefore, I don't think there is any need to send it to a Select Committee or to the Standing Committee. As it is pending for a long time, I request the House that it may be taken into consideration and passed unanimously.

The questions were proposed.

SHRI CO. POULOSE (Kerala): Madam Deputy Chairman, a comprehensive amendment is necessary to the Chit Funds Act, 1982 because of the change in the circumstances, but the Government has

brought a very simple Bill, amending only three clauses, as explained by the Minister. The amendment relates to the aggregate amount of the chit, the discount of the chit and security deposit of the foreman with an approved bank. I make my comments on all these three clauses which are proposed to be amended.

Madam, the value of the rupee has gone down to less than four paise in the last two decades. It is getting reduced day by day. So, it is necessary to accommodate for the devaluation of the rupee. I feel that the revision of the aggregate amount of the chit seems reasonable. The chit fund is a safer and simple system of savings and credit. A subscriber joining a chit, while he is subscribing, is promising that a certain amount of money will be deposited as security, till the maturity of the chit. While subscribing to the chit, he creates a right to get the aggregate amount during the course of the chit. Perhaps, if he is lucky, he can get the amount at the very beginning itself. He is not to pay any interest on it, because the system is like that. If a subscriber to a chit is in need of money, he can auction the chit. The limit for the auction is demarcated by the percentage of discount. The discount, according to the mother Act, is 30%. We all know that the rate of interest in banks is coming down. Then, what is the purpose of increasing the discount from 30% to 40%? The cost of money [^] would become more. It is not good to increase the discount percentage.

We know that to get a loan from a nationalised bank is very difficult for a common man. Even though the Government controls the majority shares in the nationalised banks, it is very difficult. When the banks are privatised or when the Government shareholding is made less, then it will be much more difficult for the common people to get any loan from a commercial bank.

The cooperative sector is not widespread enough to cater to the credit needs of the common man. So, the system of chit fund should be encouraged. There are so many chit fund organisations in the country, and not all of them are registered with the Registrar, as envisaged in the Act. There are so many chit fund companies and they are mushrooming. They are opening their offices in far off places like Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, parts of Delhi, parts of U.P., to get rid of the restrictions that are imposed by the Bill.

I demand that the Government should come forward with a proper regularised operation of the chit funds so that the subscriber may not be cheated. In this context, I feel that there is no need for enhancing the discount from 30 to 40 per cent. I request the Government to withdraw this clause. The last point that I would like to mention is that the security amount with an approved bank is 100 per cent of the aggregate amount. What is the purpose of diluting this provision? Now this Amendment Bill seeks to reduce the deposit to 50 per cent by cash and 50 per cent by bank guarantee. Many chit fund owners are very good people. They are prompt in making the payment and they are also prompt in their operations. But there are black sheep too in this field. But there is no need of diluting security portion as envisaged in the Bill. I request the Government and the hon. Minister to withdraw that clause. The Government should provide some security to the subscribers of the chitty. There should be an insurance scheme. It can be like the credit insurance scheme in the banking industry. There should be insurance regulation for the chit so that the depositors in chit funds or the subscribers of chitty are not cheated by the promoters of the chit fund. Lastly, I request that the Government should come forward to regulate and not to control the chit funds and promote it so that this section of financial transactions goes in a good atmosphere and becomes helpful for the common people for getting credit. Not only credit, it should be a good method of saving their money. I request the Government to withdraw the clause regarding raising the percentage from 30 to 40. It is unwanted and the dilution of the deposit is also unwanted. Therefore, I am supporting the resolution of Shri V.V. Raghavan that a Committee should examine this Bill and make a comprehensive amendment to this Bill. With these words, I conclude, Madam.

डा. अलादी पी. राजकुमार (केरल): मैडम, एकचुअली मैंने बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में इस बिल पर दो घंटे चर्चा करने के लिए रिक्वेस्ट की थी, इसलिए मैं बहुत दुख के साथ कह रहा हूँ कि खासतौर पर आन्ध्र प्रदेश में, हैदराबाद में अनरजिस्टर्ड चिटफंड मशरूम की तरह इरप्ट हो रहे हैं। A lot of people mostly from the middle class families and those who are working on a daily wage basis are investing in the chit funds. One fine morning they close down and dupe crores of rupees of the lower and middle class families of crores of rupees. So many complaints are being received by our CM. They are also making complaints to their representatives. My request to the hon. Minister is that there should be a crackdown immediately on unregistered chit fund companies. Even a watch should be kept on the registered chit fund companies which are offering attractive incentives such as gold coin, cash, and so many other things.

One fine morning they close down. Many such chit funds have come to light. My only request is with regard to clause 20 which provides for 50 per cent cash deposit with the Registrar Office. I request that instead of 50

per cent cash deposit, 100 per cent cash should be deposited with the Registrar's Office. These are the two points which I wanted to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. I have one more point for clarification. My colleague Mr. Raghavan has suggested for referring this Bill to a Select Committee. I am not keen for that and my party is also not keen for referring this Bill to a Select Committee. We are wholeheartedly supporting this Bill. Thank you, Madam.

SHRI H. K. JAVARE GOWDA (Karnataka): Madam, the Bill is about chit operators who are taking away the money of the common man. Here, I want to make a point very clearly. There are registered and unregistered chit funds. It appears that only about 10,000 chit funds are registered while there are more than 50,000 unregistered chit funds operating all over the country. Those unregistered chit funds are operating clandestinely and taking away the small amount collected or gained by the coolies and middle class families. Now, by bringing this amendment I do not think, the real purpose will be achieved because the proposed three amendments to the Act are going to destroy the entire chit transaction itself. One point is, depositing 50 per cent in the bank and also cash in the name of the Registrar and also giving 50 per cent bank guarantee. It makes absolutely no difference. If the man wants to give a bank guarantee he has to pay interest. That is also a great problem for running a proper chit. Under these circumstances, I suggest to the Government on this. It is an admitted fact, the Government is not going to ban the chit transaction at all. It is to be developed. The process has to be evolved as to how to regularise, how to make it function properly and to see that chit institution is developed and also the chit subscribers are protected. Under those circumstances, 50 per cent bank guarantee has to be removed and further a thorough study is required into this aspect. Whatever investigations are made so far, the study is not fully in consonance with the need of the Chit Fund Act. Therefore, the suggestion made by my friend Shri V. V. Raghavan to refer the matter to a Select Committee would help evolve a solution to help the chit transaction and the chit subscribers.

SHRI C. P. THIRUNAVUKKARASU (Pondicherry): Madam, Chit is one of the oldest non-banking sectors, which is prevailing in India for the past several decades. Since chits are conducted in an unorganised

manner, much of the subscribers' money has been swindled away and misappropriated and at times misapplied. Especially in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and certain parts of Maharashtra, a lot of chit fund companies have been floated. Swindling, misappropriation and misapplication of funds have happened and those Governments have framed certain rules and regulations. Subsequently, the Government of India thought that it is better to have a consolidated legislation. Ultimately, in the year 1982, the Government of India had framed the Chit Fund Act. As far as provisions of this Act are concerned, the Act was challenged before the Karnataka High Court and the Karnataka High Court ultimately held that all the sections and provisions of the Act were not in accordance with law, it is ultra vires. Again, a writ appeal was filed in the Supreme Court of India. The Supreme Court in the year 1993 held that all the provisions were in accordance with law and made a recommendation with respect to Section 13 of the Act.

I quote, "We do not find that the limits put are violative of Article 19 1(g) of the Constitution. In any case, they are in the interest of the subscribers. However, we have no doubt that, in view of the inflation in the country, the appropriate authorities, in case a demand is so raised, from time to time, increase the limits. However, we do not find it necessary to give any directions in this behalf." So, the Supreme Court had suggested that if there is inflation, you are entitled to increase the amount prescribed under section 13 of the Act. In compliance with it, the Government of India, now, increased the amount from Rs. 25,000 to one lakh and from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 6 lakhs and, if the individuals are more than four in number, it can be enhanced further. My submission before the august House is this. The Supreme Court had suggested that you could only make an amendment with respect to section 13 of the Act but not with respect to either section 16 or section 20 of the Act. Then where is the need for amending section 16 or 20 of the Act? Section 16 of the Act says that a chit fund company can deduct up to 30 per cent of the chit amount from the subscriber and the subscriber can take the remaining chit amount. Now, you are enhancing it to 40 per cent. You have not said this in your Statement of Objects and Reasons. The Supreme Court had not given any suggestion which entitles you to increase the amount to 40 per cent. So, if it is increased to 40 per cent, the inclination in the minds of the people towards savings will not be there. They will just subscribe the amount, take the amount after 40 per cent deduction and, subsequently, they will not pay the

instalments to chit fund companies. The result would be, chit fund companies would be dissolved.

Madam, the next point I would like to mention is with regard to section 20 of the Act. There is no suggestion, as I said earlier, from the Supreme Court. Now, you are making an amendment to section 20 of the Act. Section 20 of the Act says, "For the proper conduct of the chit, everyone shall, before applying a previous sanction under section 4, deposit, with the approved bank, an amount equal to the chit amount in the name of the Registrar." • Now, you want to make an amendment to this section by including 50 per cent in cash and 50 per cent by way of bank guarantee. What is the need? A section has been incorporated according to the Standing Committee's recommendation and, now, you want to deviate from it. The Committee gave its recommendation after obtaining several suggestions from several concerns that full amount in the form of cash should be deposited in bank in the name of the Registrar. Now, you are changing it to 50 per cent by way of cash and the remaining 50 per cent by way of bank guarantee, It should not be done. If it is there, I have an apprehension in my mind. It would not help the subscribers. So, keep it as it is.'

Another suggestion that I would like to submit is this. There is no protection to the chit subscribers. There should be an insurance cover for the subscribers. If there is no insurance cover for subscribers, the fund is swallowed or swindled away by chit fund companies and it is very difficult to recover the amount from them. So, I suggest that there should be an insurance cover for subscribers. The Standing Committee also recommended, when the Bill was referred to it, that sections 4 and 7 of the Act should also be amended. But, the Government has not at all considered it. I would also like to submit that the Government should also consider section 24 of the Act. It has also not been taken into consideration. So, I fully endorse my friend, Shri V.V. Raghavan's Motion that the Bill should be referred to a Joint Select Committee so that the Committee can scrutinise it thoroughly. Thank you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Virumbi has opposed it. He did not want it to go before a Joint Select Committee...(Interruptions)...I think, it has passed through the Standing Committee.

SHRI C.P. THIRUNAVUKKARASU: Yes, Madam. Originally, it passed through the Standing Committee in 1984.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Did it not go after that?

SHRI C.P. THIRUNAVUKKARASU: No.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Shri R. Margabandu. Shri Margabandhu will oppose it.

SHRI R. MARGABANDU (Tamil Nadu): I will not oppose it, but I will support it with some suggestions.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, as Mr. Virumbi has withdrawn his name, may be Mr, Margabandu will not withdraw.

SHRI R. MARGABANDU: It need not be sent to a Select Committee at all. Madam, some unscrupulous persons and wicked-minded people take the opportunity to make quick and easy money. In the name of chit fund, especially in the villages, villagers are wooed with tall promises. They collect money from them and divert this money for their own purposes and earn out of it. Sometimes, they repay it; sometimes, they do not repay it. So, that is the position in rural areas. Whereas in urban areas, the tendency is to convert the black money into white money. So, these are the two positions. Under this Act, there is no check on *nidhi* and financial institutions, which have cropped up in abundance. There is no provision in this Act to control the *nidhi* and financial institutions. They collect money and they do as they like. But they do not safeguard the interests of the persons from whom they collect money. It is to be taken note of that sometimes, only one or two chits are registered. Previously, the entire amount had to be deposited with the Registrar. After registering one chit, they conduct many unauthorised chits without any registration. In the garb of registration of one chit, several chits are conducted, and a lot of money is looted. There is no check on that. As per my knowledge, there are several *nidhis* and financial institutions which have gone bankrupt. After amassing crores and crores of rupees, they go underground. There is nobody to control them. There is nobody to check them. Section 68 of this Act provides for attachment of the properties of those persons. But there are persons who don't have any property at all to fall back upon. If

they have any property, it can be attached. But if a person who is conducting a chit, does not have any property -- especially, in this matter — a safeguard has to be provided. Earlier, the entire amount had to be deposited. Now, it has been diluted, by amending section 20. Now, only 50 per cent of the amount has to be deposited, and, for the balance, bank guarantee is to be given. Then, where is the protection for the persons who are cheated by way of unregistered chits? I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister, let there be an inspecting squad attached to each police station so that they can have a vigil over these types of money transactions. Hitherto, there is no such provision at all. The money of the small people, the poor people, who save it for the marriage of their children or for some other purposes, is being looted by these unscrupulous people. Those people will have to be saved by making a provision to prevent it, and also to prevent misappropriation and defalcation made in the *nidhi* and financial institutions. So far there is no legislation to penalise them. Let a legislation be brought, making sufficient provision to safeguard these people and punish the persons who indulge in such activities. In case of a dispute, in a chit, the prized subscriber, after taking the money, executes a promissory note for the balance money. But if a subscriber is not paid the money, hitherto, they would go to civil court; but, by this Act. they have to make a claim before the Registrar.

The Registrar gives an award or a decree. It can be executed in a civil court, just as a decree can be obtained in a civil suit. But there is also some, problem. The Government should think about the persons who put their hard-earned money in chit fund transactions. They should not be deceived. Some provision must be made in the Act by which those persons who have been deceived, could get back their money as quickly as possible, by some other means. They should not be forced to resort to court proceedings which never comes to an end for decades together. All these things should be taken note of. Some safeguards must be brought in by way of some other amendments in the Act. Thank you.

उपसभापति: मंत्री जी, अब आप जवाब दे दीजिए। भाषण खत्म हो गए।

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE-PATIL: Madam. I am grateful to the Members who participated in the debate. Some Members supported it and some requested for the constitution of a select committee. Initially, I said that it was a very simple amendment, as per the observations of the court. One hon. Member asked why the amount of discount was being raised from

30% to 40%. Actually, this 30% discount is given for a period of five years. If it goes up to a period of five years, it comes to only 8%. If it goes up to a period of 3 years, it comes to only 9.5%. It is not a very big amount which we are providing. This amount comes from the savings made by the local people. Then, hon. Members also expressed their displeasure about the unregistered chit funds. As per the norm, the State Governments are fully competent to take action against the unscrupulous elements or those who cheat the people, whether, they are urban people or rural poor. The Government of India does not have any authority in this regard. We can have a squad in each and every police station for that purpose. Because law and order is a State subject. It is also not a very healthy trend to go for that. If State Governments take action against unregistered chit fund organisations, if some such drive is launched by the concerned State Governments, then it will go in a positive direction. They can take action against all those unscrupulous elements who exploit the poor people. Section 4 of the Act prohibits the conduct of unregistered chit funds. Section 78 of the Act prescribes the penalty. The only point I want to make is, the amount that is required to be deposited in the name of the Registrar is, 50% in cash and 50% in the form of bank guarantee from an approved bank. It is a kind of incentive. If the people are to pay 100% for something, why would they go for chit funds? So, some kind of incentive must be there. It will be a cash transaction only. Fifty per cent of the amount will be given in cash and fifty per cent will be given in the form of bank guarantee. He can have cash for his own liquid transactions. Lastly, I will come to the point relating to safety of the subscribers. It is not a Banking Regulation Act. It is just a Chit Fund Act. It itself is a regulating authority. For insurance, banking and non-banking financial institutions, there are some regulating authorities, because they are doing some deposit business. Deposits made with banks and non-banking financial institutions are safe deposits. But a Chit Fund does not ensure safety and other things. Therefore, I would request the hon. Members to kindly pass this Bill-it is already delayed - so that the people could carry on their business, and the concerned people are benefited. So far as the unregistered chit funds are concerned, the State Governments will take care of them. Thank you, Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister. Members are concerned about the cheat funds and not the chit funds. You have to take care of those who cheat the people and those who do not. Chit Fund should be taken care of.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall first put the motion moved by Shri V.V. Raghavan to vote. The question is :

"That the Bill to amend the Chit Funds Act, 1982, be referred to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha consisting of the following Members, namely:

1. Dr. Manmohan Singh
2. Shri T.N. Chaturvedi
3. Shri S. Ramachandran Pillai
4. Dr. Alladi P. Rajkumar
5. Shri Ranjan Prasad Yadav
6. Shri S. Viduthalai Virumbi
7. Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav
8. Shri S.R. Bommai
9. Shri J. Chitharanjan

with instructions to report by the first day of the 192nd Session."

The motion was negatived.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, I shall put the motion moved by Shri Balasaheb Vikhe-Patil to vote. The question is :

That the Bill to amend the Chit Funds Act, 1982, be taken in consideration.

The motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up clause 4. There is one amendment, by Shrimati Chandra Kala Pandey. She is not here.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

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

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE-PATIL: Madam, I move :

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we have a little time left. But we have the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2000. We can ask the Minister to move the Motion, and then we can have the discussion tomorrow, if the House so agrees.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : Madam, if everybody agrees, we could pass the Bill. May be, you can take the sense of the House and see if we could pass it,

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do I have the sense of the House that the Bill be passed?

SHRI RANGANATH MISRA (Orissa): Madam, this Bill requires examination. If you have a living son, you cannot have adoption, Here, the provision is that you can keep on adopting which will create problems,

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot adopt a child, if you have a son?

SHRI RANGANATH MISRA: You cannot adopt a son, if you have a living son.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: And if you have a living daughter?

SHRI RANGANATH MISRA: You can't, if you have a living daughter. Whatever you have, it is natural. But you cannot adopt one.

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Madam, if you just give me some time, I can explain that. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सुरेश पचोरी (मध्य प्रदेश): मैडम, अच्छा यह होगा कि न केवल इस प्वायंट पर कि क्लॉज 41 की जो सब क्लॉज 4 है, उसमें यह जो एडॉप्शन वाली बात है, उसके मामले में लोगों की अलग-अलग सोच है। उसके अतिरिक्त इस बिल को जो ड्राफ्ट किया गया है, उसमें न केवल ग्रामेटिकल मिस्टेक्स हैं बल्कि और ऐसे शब्दों को प्रयुक्त किया गया है जिनके मामले में सदस्यों को बहुत कुछ स्पष्टीकरण जानने हैं। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से इस बिल के मामले में आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि निश्चित रूप से यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल है, बल्कि मैं तो कहूंगा कि यह

एक सामयिक बिल है, जो किशोर बालकों की बेहतरी को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रस्तुत किया जा रहा है, यदि यह एक-दो दिन बाद में आता है तो मैं सोचता हूँ कि इस विषय पर और चर्चा करने के बाद इसको एक अच्छा रूप दिया जा सकता है।

श्रीमती मेनका गांधी: नहीं, इसको रोकने से कोई फायदा नहीं। I Madam, may I start?

SHRI RANGANATH MISRA : In 15 minutes, I marked about 20 mistakes. It requires re-printing. ...*tntemptions*)...

AN HON. MEMBER: Let her move the Bill.

SHRI RANGANATH MISRA: Let her move it; we are not against it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI O. RAJAGOPAL) : Madam, let her move the Bill today, and tomorrow, it can be taken up. In the meanwhile, if necessary, we can have some discussion on it.

SHRI RANGANATH MISRA: Okay; agreed.

श्री संघ प्रिय गौतम: मैडम, बेहतर यही रहेगा कि आज इंट्रोड्यूस हो जाए और कल इस पर बहस हो जाए।

उपसभापति: मोशन मूव हो जाए, बिल तो इंट्रोड्यूस हो गया था। I Today, she can move the Motion. She can speak on it and then, later on, we can take it up.

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) BILL, 2000

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI) : Madam, I move:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to juveniles in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection by providing for proper care, protection and treatment by catering to their development needs, and by adopting a child-friendly approach