

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions)

Second Bill, 2011

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I move:-

That the Bill to make special provisions for the National Capital Territory of Delhi for a further period upto the 31st Day of December, 2014 and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, the Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Act, 2006 was introduced on 9th May, 2006 for one year. The objective was not only to protect certain forms of unauthorized developments from punitive action in the National Capital Territory of Delhi but also for providing an opportunity for Governmental agencies to finalise the norms, policy guidelines and feasible strategies as well as their orderly implementation.

This has been followed by subsequent legislations. The last such legislation made viz. the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Act, 2011 will cease to operate after 31.12.2011.

Delhi has added about 30 lakh to its population in the last decade and 44 lakh during the period from 1991 to 2011. Thus, total addition in the last 20 years has been more than 100 per cent of the population till 1980. While progress has been made in evolving policies, norms and strategies towards implementation of this Act, more time, at least three years, is needed to bring an orderly arrangement, keeping in view the current ground realities and fast evolving nature of urbanisation in Delhi.

The Master Plan for Delhi (MPD-2021), notified on 7th February, 2007, has provided for its review and revision every five years, to account for such modifications and corrections that emerge based on ground realities. The first review of MPD-2021 has already commenced, and is expected to lead to necessary modifications in the existing guidelines. The revised MPD would not only cover unauthorised colonies, village abadi, etc., but the whole of the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

It is expedient to introduce a legal framework to ensure that no hardship is imposed on people until the revision of the Master Plan is completed, besides facilitating its smooth implementation on the ground.

The question was proposed.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am speaking on the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Bill, 2011. While supporting the Bill, I would like to draw the attention of the House that this is the fifth time, since 2006, that

the Minister of Urban Development has come before the House for an extension of this provision. He has come to the House, almost every year, for extension. Everybody knows about the history of Delhi. When Delhi was established, its population was 3.50 lakhs. At the time of independence, it was 7.50 lakhs. And now, it is nearing 2 crores. Delhi is expanding and the density of population is also increasing. The open areas are less. The green areas are less. You will find green areas in Lutyens' Delhi alone. You do not find it in other areas. The Master Plan was prepared, but not implemented. It was challenged in the Court, and the Court interfered. On the direction of the Supreme Court, demolition started. And, when the Administration again wanted to bring certain changes in the Master Plan, the Minister has brought a Special Provision for the NCT of Delhi for a further period, that is, upto 31st day of December, 2014. I am sure, after 2014, he will again come back to this House. I may not be there to support it; but those, who will be there, will have to speak the same things which I am going to speak today. The point is that so many people are entering Delhi for their livelihood, for their education, for their health care or for a better living. But the conditions are deteriorating day-by-day. Why is it so? It is due to wrong planning, wrong administration and lack of infrastructure. The basic infrastructure facilities, which are required, are roads, sanitation, sewerage, drinking water, health, education and the lung of the society, that is, the green park. But we are failing in our duty to provide these things. Now, we have given plenty of things. We are getting information that in some areas we are improving our position. But when we look at the civic facilities available in Delhi, we are short of them. The point is that there is the River Yamuna in Delhi. It is a historic river, and on the bank of this river, the Delhi town is situated. Now, we need to save the Yamuna. With so much of a population, there is pollution in Yamuna. But that is the only source of water. We must keep it clean. What is your programme for that? What is your plan? What is your programme and plan for taking care of the sewerage? What is your programme for sanitation? What is your programme for roads? What is your programme for the movement of traffic? What is your plan for hospitals? Yes, all of these may not be coming under your charge but they constitute the 'basic infrastructure' that is required, and that is your responsibility.

Now, you are saying that you are yet to finalize the Farm Policy for Delhi. When we visit cities like Bangaluru, Mumbai, etc., people there say that there are very good farm houses in Delhi. I do not live in a farm house but I do hear about farm houses. But what is the policy of the Government in regard to farm houses? Are farm house owners also given tax rebates equivalent to what the farmers get? What is your policy on that? What is your policy on *jhuggi jhopadis*? What is your policy on unauthorized colonies? Every now and then, we read in newspapers that

there was a meeting of the Cabinet and the Government of the NCT of Delhi and it was decided to regularize certain unauthorized colonies. Now, unauthorized colonies do not mushroom overnight. The number of such colonies is growing day-by-day. What is your Vigilance Department doing? Why do unauthorized colonies come up? A recent report of the United Nations says that three lakh people were uprooted in order to accommodate the Commonwealth Games. Nobody knows whether they were given any alternative accommodation.

Now, Delhi has such a large population. We know very well that each household requires a helper, a maid servant or an office assistant. These people cannot afford to live in areas on the periphery of Delhi. They need houses. Where will they go? Where are housing colonies for them? Are these colonies located somewhere near, or, are there any satellite colonies? The satellite colonies are now going beyond Kundli. These people come to Delhi for work from areas as far away as Ghaziabad, Sonapat, etc. Why don't we identify areas within the heart of the town to accommodate these people, where people from the middle class and the lower middle class could survive and get a shelter? What programme do you have for them? I do not see any such programme being reflected in your Master Plan.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, through you, I would request the Government to come forward with a comprehensive plan alongwith the Bill, so that we do not have to extend or amend this again and again, every year or every couple of years. This is a temporary arrangement. A permanent arrangement is required, considering the futurology of Delhi and the amount of migration that is going to take place. Till that time, you have to make arrangements. In the NDA regime, we had thought about providing urban facilities in rural areas but we could not implement that. Delhi is a land of opportunities, a land of education, a land of employment, a land of good health. People run to Delhi. But they must have a good living when they are here. To provide that good living to people, you must have a good Master Plan. You must have the latest technology and eco-friendly towns. Do you have that? Do you have pollution-free towns? So, on such issues we are failing in our duty, Sir.

So, my request to the Government is that it should come forward with a comprehensive Bill next time. During these two years', please formulate some plans and programmes after talking to all the stakeholders. Make this a beautiful city where no one feels suffocated, no one suffers and everybody lives happily and has a decent life.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, one hour has been allotted for this Bill. Shri Prasanta Chatterjee now.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for this opportunity. At the present moment, we have no other alternative but to support this Bill. This is three years' extension in place of the yearly extension, as it was done previously. It is

proved now that the development of Delhi, the National Capital of the country, was undertaken in such a way after spending huge sums of money, spending crores and crores; the other metropolitan areas were demanding and demanding, but only the National Capital has been taken care of. In spite of huge spending by the national economy, now it has been told that it was a faulty planning resulting in huge appearance of unauthorised areas.

First of all, I would like to emphasise that the urban development has been only on the urban areas only, the urban planning only. But, the urban development has a nexus—the Minister must pay attention to this fact—with the rural development. While dealing with the problems of the urban areas, the rural problems will have to be taken into consideration. That is why, I would like to emphasise that the land reforms is the very important answer in the urban development. Moreover, in the recent scenario of the country, when the entire economy has been in a bad shape, many of the big industries are closing down, the agrarian crisis is also looming large—which would be discussed in this House—resulting in the influx of farmers into urban areas, after being displaced from the rural areas. The rural people are coming here. The situation has been worsened with the liberalisation, the bad economy, bad planning and corruption. These have resulted in such a situation even in the capital city of India.

Sir, in Delhi, one will understand that in this scenario, the settlement of the poor people in unauthorised areas. But, the unauthorised areas are developed for commercial purposes, for the rich people! One should look into the implementation of the Act. How we have looked after the situations is very important.

Sir, as I have mentioned, Delhi has been taken care of as compared to other metropolitan cities. Still, such a horrible picture is there in its urban development. While preparing a new concept plan, I urge the Government to undertake some exercises. Even there are unauthorised slum areas in Delhi. Their physical improvement should be considered. The Government will have to acquire those private lands, which are there for long many years. Jhuggi and jhopris have appeared and slums have appeared. They will have to be given tenancy rights, on lease rents. Those will have to settle like that.

Such concepts of physical settlement of the poor people should be there after acquiring the land, giving them on monthly lease with a proper arrangement of sewage, roads, water; these will have to be undertaken. It is not the job of one Minister of Urban Development. But, the entire Government will have to consider all these things.

With these few words, at this stage, I support the Bill. Thank you.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (BIHAR): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I also rise to support the basic intent and the purpose of this Bill. However, I would like to just bring to the hon. Minister's notice

one or two basic facts about the issues of pressure of population in land, particularly in Delhi. Would the hon. Minister like to consider, while devising a new Master Plan for Delhi, the entire range of issues which relate to FSI, which inhibits high-rise buildings to come up? If you really give a more liberal treatment to FSI which results in a more optimum utilization of space and that you are able to have the concomitant infrastructure in terms of cost of electricity, water, drainage, sewerage and road, then, that is the only way you can make use of the more limited space which the region of Delhi has, which has a huge pressure of population building on it. Sir, I think, if the hon. Minister looks at the best international experience and practice, I am sure, that somebody like him will come to the rather ready conclusion that all over the world, Sir, where there is pressure of population on limited land, they have gone in for a more optimum use of the land which is available by a more liberal treatment in terms of permissible area, no doubt, by the concomitant backing up of the required infrastructure. Our laws, Sir, not only in terms of rent, but our laws in terms of buildings today are antiquated. The Minister, of course, knows this very well that the two Reports which are under his consideration, one Report on which he himself has taken a major initiative, the Isher Ahluwalia Committee Report has a huge section on what can be done in terms of development of important metro cities. So, while I support this particular Bill, would the Minister like to use this opportunity for a more generic review of antiquated rules, regulations and laws which do not really befit a country like India, which has a huge pressure of population? Sir, you know, one broad statistic which is clear that India may be the home of 1/6th of the population. Our urbanisation is yet to take off, but we, unfortunately, have only 1/25th of the global space. The pressure of urbanisation in the next ten-fifteen years, Sir, will increase dramatically. This is, therefore, an area where the Minister can take a lead in signalling the kind of changes which, at least, large metro cities, particularly Delhi need to really adopt. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley — not here. Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel. You have got just two minutes.

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, इस बिल को हम कुछ सुझावों के साथ स्वीकार करना चाहेंगे। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री महोदय को शहरी विकास मंत्रालय और ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय को महीने में कम से कम एक बार जरूर बैठाना चाहिए। गांवों में अगर सरकार नागरिक सुविधाएं दे दे -- सड़क, स्कूल, बिजली, पानी, नाली, खड़जा, चिकित्सा, शिक्षा और रोजगार - तो लोग शहर नहीं आना चाहेंगे। आप रोज ऐसे मास्टर प्लान बनाते रहेंगे, यदि गांवों से पलायन न रोका गया तो शहरों की जनसंख्या विस्फोटक स्थिति में आ जाएगी। लोगों को यह मौलिक अधिकार है कि वे कहीं भी जा सकते हैं। इसको आप किसी कानून से नहीं रोक सकते हैं। गांवों की जनता को केवल देहात में विकास करके ही रोका जा सकता है,

खास तौर से अगर सिविक फसिलिटीज़ मिल जाएं, गुड क्वालिटी एजुकेशन देहात में हो जाए, रोजगार मिल जाए और चिकित्सा का अच्छा इंतज़ाम हो जाए, तो लोग शहर नहीं आएंगे।

सर, शहरों में भी दो-तीन चीज़ों पर ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। दिल्ली इस समय जाम का शहर बन गया है। अगर आप सोचें कि किलोमीटर और मिनट के अनुपात से आप एयरपोर्ट जाएंगे तो आपका जहाज छूट जाएगा। अगर नॉर्थ एवेन्यू या साउथ एवेन्यू से आप नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन या निजामुद्दीन जाना चाहेंगे तथा किलोमीटर, गाड़ी की गति और समय के अनुपात से चलेंगे तो ट्रेन छूट जाएगी। इसी तरह से पार्किंग की बहुत बड़ी समस्या से आज दिल्ली शहर गुजर रहा है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो मास्टर प्लान बनता है, यह जब से लागू होगा, उसके बाद अगर एक भी अतिक्रमण हो गया तो उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार होगा? नए मास्टर प्लान बनने के साल-दो-साल बाद अतिक्रमण विरोधी दस्ता जब अतिक्रमण हटाता है तो उसके लिए वे लोग तो जिम्मेदार हैं ही, जो अतिक्रमण करते हैं, उससे ज्यादा वे लोग जिम्मेदार हैं, जिनकी जिम्मेदारी उस अतिक्रमण को रोकने की थी और जिनके कार्यकाल के दौरान यह अतिक्रमण होता है। भले ही वे वहां से दूसरे इलाके में स्थानांतरित हो जाएं या रिटायरमेंट पर चले जाएं, ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए। उनकी पेंशन को रोकना चाहिए, उनकी ग्रेच्युटी को रोकना चाहिए और सेवा में रहते हुए ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ विभागीय कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, जिनके कार्यकाल के दौरान इस प्रकार से अतिक्रमण होता है। पहले अतिक्रमण होता है। फिर उसे तोड़ा जाता है लेकिन वह फिर से बन जाता है! मास्टर प्लान बनाते हुए यह जरूर ध्यान दिया जाए कि लोग कुछ सुविधाएं चाहते हैं - यातायात ठीक हो, सड़क हो। अब केवल स्कूल से काम नहीं चलेगा। आज चार पांच प्रकार की शिक्षाएं हो गयी हैं। एक वह शिक्षा है जो बच्चे विदेश में पढ़ रहे हैं। दूसरी प्रकार की शिक्षा है जो मेरु अजमेर में कॉलेज है, नैनीताल का शेरवुड है, ग्वालियर का सिंधिया कॉलेज है - यह दूसरी क्वालिटी की एजुकेशन है। तीसरे वे हैं, जो पीटर्स, पेट्रिक्स और चार्ल्स जार्ज नाम से अंग्रेजी स्कूल हैं, पब्लिक स्कूल हैं। चौथे वे प्राइवेट स्कूल हैं, जो कुछ लाल-नीली टाई लगाकर अधिकचरी अंग्रेजी को पढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और पांचवी प्रकार की शिक्षा चुंगी के स्कूलों की, नगरपालिका की, डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड वाली है। मास्टर प्लान बनाते हुए यह भी ध्यान रखा जाए कि हम गुड क्वालिटी एजुकेशन पर भी ध्यान देंगे। सर, अदम गोंडवी का एक शेर है कि

सौ में सत्तर आदमी फिलहाल जब नासाद हैं,
दिल पर रखकर हाथ से कहिए, देश क्या आज़ाद है?
कोठियों से मुल्क के नयार को मत आंकिए,
आधा हिन्दुस्तान तो फुटपाथ पर आबाद है।

इसलिए जब तक इस देश में एक बड़ी जनसंख्या फुटपाथ पर रहेगी, जब तक हम सारे लोगों को सुविधाएं प्रदान नहीं करते हैं, तब तक इस प्रकार के मास्टर प्लान बनाना एक बड़ी बेईमानी साबित होगी। मैं आपसे यही अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि ग्रीनरी का भी ध्यान रखा जाए, ट्रैफिक जाम न हो, उसका भी ध्यान रखा जाए, पार्किंग का भी ध्यान रखा जाए। महोदय, शेरशाह सूरी ने अगर एक हजार साल पहले ये मार्ग न बनाए होते, तो क्या होता? उनकी दूरदर्शिता देखिए, आज एक हजार साल बाद जीटी रोड से और शेरशाह सूरी मार्ग से हम लोग जा रहे हैं, वरना अभी तो शहर जाम हो रहे हैं, जो शहरों की जीवन रेखाएं हैं, जैसे आगरा का एमजी रोड है, वह लाइफलाइन है, लेकिन वह जाम है, आज हमारा आगरा डेड शहर हो गया है। अगर हमारे पुरखों की

इतनी दूर की सोच न होती तो देश जाम हो गया होता। सर, मेट्रो के साथ मोनो रेल के बारे में भी बात हो जाए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... दिल्ली का हर इलाका मेट्रो के साथ जुड़ जाए। सर, हमारे लोक सभा क्षेत्र के लोग दिल्ली आते हैं। कहने को वे शहर में रहते हैं, लेकिन वे लोग एक अधकचरी जिंदगी जी रहे हैं। गांव में रहते तो उनको दूध का भाव कम मिलता, अच्छी सब्जी खाते, वहां पॉल्यूशन नहीं होता। कहने को वे कहते हैं कि दिल्ली में रहते हैं। जब लड़के की शादी करते हैं तो दहेज मांगते हैं कि दिल्ली में रह रहे हैं, लेकिन यहां पर वे नारकीय जीवन जी रहे हैं। जब हम ऐसी बस्तियों में जाते हैं तो हम कहते हैं कि आप चाहे दिल्ली में रह रहे हैं, इससे तो अच्छा आपका गांव था।

श्री उपसभापति : अब समाप्त कीजिए।

प्रो. एस.पी. सिंह बघेल : मेरा कहने का मतलब यह था कि कहने को वे शहर में, दिल्ली में रह रहे हैं लेकिन वे यहां पर नारकीय जीवन जी रहे हैं। इससे तो अच्छा वे गांव में थे। मेरा आपसे यही अनुरोध है कि आप यहां पर ऐसी सुविधाएं प्रदान करें कि लोगों को दिल्ली कहते हुए शर्म न आए और उनकी कालोनी में जब रिश्तेदार आएंगे, उनके दोस्त आएंगे तो उन्हें शर्म महसूस न हो। उन्हें ऐसा लगे कि वे एक साफ-सुथरी दिल्ली, हरी दिल्ली, स्वच्छ दिल्ली, राजधानी दिल्ली, तुंगलकों की दिल्ली, गजनबी की दिल्ली, गौरी की दिल्ली, शेरशाह सूरी की दिल्ली, मुगलों की दिल्ली, राजपूतों की दिल्ली और अब कांग्रेस की दिल्ली में रह रहे हैं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I support the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Bill, 2011. I would, first of all, congratulate hon. Minister, Shri Kamal Nath for bringing a comprehensive amendment Bill on the Master Plan which was already notified as early as 7th February, 2007. This Master Plan is to be implemented in a very specific manner taking into consideration the development of Delhi as one of the world's top metropolitan cities. It has to somewhat catch up with the top ten cities in the world. The countries which are having new cities are already giving a clear picture of how in 30 or 50 years that city will be developed, how people will be accommodated and how expansion can take place. These are all things which are taken into consideration. We Indians are having an attraction for capital cities. Therefore, every day plenty of people are coming to Delhi and wherever places are available they are occupying it. Therefore, this particular amendment Bill which wants three years' time to have a clear thinking and make the Master Plan complimentary was already notified so that people can cooperate fully for making this city an attractive city, an international tourist destination also. For that, Sir, already there is a provision given for urban poor and provision is given for street vendors, farm houses and residential areas, non-residential areas, commercial areas also. These are disputes which already existed at the level of the High Court and Supreme Court and many of the orders, interim orders and final orders were passed. Every time, when an act has to be amended it has to come before the Parliament but now the

hon. Minister has taken a clear stand that within three years everything will be settled. Therefore, there is no need for coming every year and it is better to come in December, 2014 so that everything is settled properly, according to the notified Master Plan. Sir, as other hon. Members mentioned, we have to see that Yamuna again lives. It is a living river. It is having life. It is a perennial river. But, unfortunately, we cannot see water on certain days. It should have a perennial river flow. That is one of the things that every international city has. Every city, wherever we go at the international level, there will be river flowing forever. But, in Delhi also it should be there. It is a prestige for us to revive the Yamuna to the original position and see that every city, every road is properly done. In one of the cities when we visited Intestine City we saw that after the Second World War, the Communists got the Government of Eastern Germany. Utilizing the opportunity the narrow streets were widened. Now the streets are very much widened. They tell the tourists very proudly, that when we were re-constructing the destroyed city of the World War, we made the narrow lanes into wide streets. That should be the attitude of our citizens of Delhi and they should cooperate with the Government, Municipalities and State Governments so that we get a good, rich city of Delhi.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Thank you Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Bill, 2011.

I rise to support the Bill. I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this comprehensive Bill. Actually, the Delhi (Special Laws Provisions) Act, 2006, refers to protect certain forms of unauthorized structures with punitive action in the national capital. And, then, there were subsequent legislation. Then, we have the National Capital Territory of Delhi Law (Special Provisions) Act, 2011, and then we have the Master Plan.

Sir, due to time constraint, I have only two points to make. Whenever big occasions take place in Delhi like the Commonwealth Games or the Asian Games or whatever, the workers are brought from outside Delhi. Then, they tend to stay back here and this promotes unauthorized colonization. I would like to make a suggestion for consideration of the hon. Minister. Recently, in Andhra Pradesh, there is a project called Micro Housing which does not cost more than Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 7 lakhs. So, instead of letting the workers live in unauthorized colonies, alongwith the main project, another project should be developed for the workers so that they do not have to make unauthorized colonization in Delhi.

The next point is: We are talking about beautification of Delhi and other things. Other hon. Members have spoken, in detail, about the Bill. But, I would like to speak for the Members of

Parliament. Sir, we, the Members of Parliament, are being attacked by people like Anna Hazare. We are the poor people who are targeted all over the country. But, whenever we go abroad, we compare ourselves with the other Parliamentarians over there. There, they are given more facilities than what we are getting here. I want the hon. Minister or the Secretariat officials to come and visit our flats in North Avenue or South Avenue or other places. Whenever there is rain, it is literally raining inside the flats. There is heavy seepage — they call it *seelan*. One room is exclusively left for this and every, now and then, the people from the CPWD come and do some work on war-footing. But, there is no improvement. We need something to be done for Members of Parliament. The hon. Minister has to look at the whole of Delhi. The hon. Minister is present here. I don't know whether it falls within his jurisdiction. If not, he has to collaborate with other concerned departments and do something for Members of Parliament. I had an opportunity to go and see a flat at Meena Bagh. Yesterday, I had been to my colleague's house, Smt. Ratna Bai. She has closed one room totally due to *seelan*. As a result, she is not able to use her three-bed room flat. So, I request that something should be done to provide a better accommodation to Members of Parliament...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You take it up with the House Committee.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, when you are beautifying the entire Delhi, why not the houses of Members of Parliament? Where else we can express our feelings? So, with these observations, I welcome this Bill. Thank you.

श्री किशोर कुमार मोहन्ती (उड़ीसा) : डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Bill, 2011 आज इस सदन में आया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। मुझे यह आश्चर्य होता है कि हम दिल्ली में हर साल रोड्स के लिए, नालों के लिए करोड़ों रुपए खर्च करते हैं। हम इसके सौन्दर्यकरण के लिए पेड़ आदि लगाते हैं और इन पर भी कई हजार करोड़ रुपए खर्च करते हैं, अगर हम दूसरे राज्यों की कैपिटल के लिए इतना पैसा खर्च करते, तो कोई न कोई स्टेट कैपिटल आज नेशनल कैपिटल के बराबर हो जाती।

मुझे याद है जब इसी सदन में कॉमन वेल्थ की बात आई थी और उसके लिए 76,000 करोड़ रुपए खर्च हुए थे, उनमें से लगभग तीस से चालीस हजार करोड़ रुपए ड्रेन्स व रोड्स पर तथा पेड़-पौधे लगाने पर खर्च किए गए। मैं साऊथ एवेन्यु में रहता हूँ। मैंने देखा है कि वहां पर जो अच्छा रोड था, उसको भी तोड़कर बना दिया और यह काम रातों-रात कर दिया। जब बरसात का मौसम आया, तो पानी भरने की वजह से हमें एयरपोर्ट व स्टेशन जाना भी मुश्किल हो गया। हमें दिल्ली को और अच्छी बनाने में और कितने साल लगेंगे? दिल्ली पूरे देशवासियों की है और देश के सभी लोग यहां पर आएंगे। उनको यहां पर रहने और रोजगार करने का पूरा हक है और हमें उन लोगों को यह हक देना पड़ेगा। हम लोग उनके हक को नकार नहीं सकते हैं, इसलिए हमें उनको यहां रहने की सुविधा कर देनी चाहिए। जितनी भी स्टेट कैपिटल्स हैं, हम लोग उनमें जाते

हैं। आप स्टेट के लिए एक अलग नियम क्यों कर रहे हैं? आप स्टेट को भी उतनी सुविधा दीजिए, जितनी एक नेशनल कैपिटल को दे रहे हैं। आज मेट्रो सिटीज हैं। आज जब भुवनेश्वर के लिए अलग नियम, कोलकाता के लिए अलग नियम, मैसूर के लिए अलग नियम है, तब दिल्ली के लिए इस मामले में अलग से नियम क्यों बना रहे हैं? आज आप यह बिल लाए हैं, हम समर्थन इसका कर रहे हैं। यह 2014 तक के लिए है, जबकि 2021 तक का मास्टर प्लान था। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप यह बिल इतनी जल्दी-जल्दी क्यों ला रहे हैं? अगर आप इस हाउस में एक कम्प्रिहेन्सिव बिल लाते, तो हम भी उसका अच्छे तरीके से समर्थन कर सकते थे। दिल्ली केवल दिल्लीवासियों की नहीं है, यह किसी एक एरिया की नहीं है, यह सारे भारतवर्ष के आदमियों के लिए है। इसलिए हम यह चाहेंगे कि आप इसके साथ-साथ स्टेट कैपिटल को भी देखिए। आप स्टेट कैपिटल के लिए जो नियम कर रहे हैं, उसको यहां भी लागू कीजिए। आप स्टेट कैपिटल के लिए बोलते हैं कि वहां के घर, झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी तोड़कर रास्ता चौड़ा कीजिए, अच्छे से रास्ता बनाइए, लेकिन मैं सुन रहा था, टी.वी. में देख रहा था कि दिल्ली में, अगर आज देखा जाए तो यहां पर, पॉश एरिया में जो कई बिल्डिंग्स बनी हुई हैं, वे सब बिना परमिशन के बनी हुई हैं। वे टूट भी रही हैं, कई आदमी मर भी रहे हैं, तो यह सब कैसे हो रहा है? अगर आप ये नियम-कानून दिल्ली में तोड़ रहे हैं, तो कई स्टेट में, स्टेट कैपिटल को आदेश देने से कहां से होगा?

मुझे एक चीज और कहनी है। आप यहां पर फार्म हाउस का जो जिक्र कर रहे हैं, यह फार्म हाउस हमारी सरकार को क्या रेवेन्यू देता है? अगर रेवेन्यू नहीं देता है, तो उसके लिए क्या नियम रखें? वे लोग हजार-हजार एकड़ के फार्म हाउस बनाते हैं, वहां पर जितने भी शादी-ब्याह कराते हैं, उनसे सालों करोड़ों रुपये कमाते हैं, उनके लिए कोई नियम नहीं है। आप यहां पर, दिल्ली शहर में, फार्म हाउस के लिए परमिशन दे रहे हैं, जबकि एक आम आदमी को जगह देने के लिए हमारी सरकार के पास समय नहीं है, उनको घर देने के लिए उनके पास रुपया-पैसा नहीं है, तब ये फार्म हाउस बनाने के लिए उनको इतनी सुविधाएँ क्यों मुहैया कराई जाती हैं? आप क्यों उस पॉश एरिया में इतने ड्रेनेज सिस्टम, रोड सिस्टम तैयार कर रहे हैं, किसके लिए तैयार कर रहे हैं? अगर आपने एक आम आदमी के लिए इतनी सुविधा तैयार कर दी होती, तो यह दिल्ली कब की एक अच्छा शहर बन गई होती। आज जितनी भी स्टेट कैपिटल्स हैं, आप उन स्टेट कैपिटल्स को भी थोड़ा देखिए ताकि स्टेट कैपिटल्स भी अच्छी बनें। जो आदमी स्टेट कैपिटल से नेशनल कैपिटल, दिल्ली में आता है, वह कम से कम यह न सोचे कि मैं दिल्ली में रह जाऊँ और स्टेट कैपिटल न जाऊँ। स्टेट कैपिटल्स की हालत इससे बदतर है। आज कई स्टेट कैपिटल्स की हालत बहुत बदतर है। आप पटना चले जाइए, भुवनेश्वर चले जाइए, राँची चले जाइए, छत्तीसगढ़ के रायपुर में चले जाइए, ये स्टेट कैपिटल कहलाने के लायक नहीं हैं। आपको उस स्टेट कैपिटल को, जो आपके अधीन है, उसको तवज्जो देनी होगी। आज आप इस बिल को लाए हैं, हम इसका समर्थन कर रहे हैं, लेकिन यदि आप 2014 की जगह, 2021 तक का एक कम्प्रिहेन्सिव बिल लाए होते तो हम आपका अच्छी तरह से समर्थन करते। आप नेशनल कैपिटल को अच्छी तरह रखिए, लेकिन इसमें जो दुर्नीति हो रही है, कंस्ट्रक्शन के काम में जो कर्षण हो रहा है, आप उसको रोकिए।

श्री उपसभापति : समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री किशोर कुमार मोहन्ती : आपने 40,000 करोड़ रुपये नेशनल कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स में खर्च कर दिये, लेकिन कोई उन्नति नहीं हुई। थैंक यू, धन्यवाद।

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, my first point is with regard to unauthorized colonies. Much is talked about the unauthorized colonies. But I only wanted to say that we will have to take a holistic approach towards this problem. My second point is with regard to *jhuggi jhopri* and slum areas. In Delhi, about 18.7 per cent population lives in *jhuggi jhopris* and slum areas. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards an important locality, that is, Batla House. When I tell the miserable condition of the people of Batla House locality to the people of other cities, they are really shocked to hear and wonder whether it is really located in Delhi. There are no basic amenities, like, drinking water, sewerage, etc. The Ministry should take a sympathetic view towards this colony because this colony has turned into ghetto. At least, some basic facilities should be made available to this colony.

My third point is with regard to Dwarka sub city. It is a very beautiful colony. There are about 30-40 Group Housing Societies. But, I am sorry to say that despite allotment, possession of apartments is not given to the owners. We have made so many representations in this regard. I personally met the Lt. Governor of Delhi two-three times. I met other concerned officials also. But all in vain. After that, we all met together and made self-draws. So, when the things are not moving, what to do? We have to take the things in our hands. We have had self-draw and now all those people are there in their respective flats. But, between construction and handing over of these flats, there was a gap of nearly 3-4 years. The possession was not handed over and the flats were getting dilapidated. So, what I mean to say is that the Government should consider that after the construction of flats is completed, immediately the flats should be handed over to the beneficiaries. Otherwise, on the one hand, the Government will lose, and, on the other hand, the beneficiaries will have to pay the bank loans with interest, besides paying rent for those flats where they are staying. So, this is one of the important problems which I see in Delhi. I hope, the hon. Minister will give a serious thought to it.

With these suggestions, I support the Bill. Thank you.

श्री उपसभापति : श्री राम कृपाल यादव। आप दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं आपके प्रति आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया। मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

महोदय, दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है, यहाँ की आबादी लगभग दो करोड़ है, उसमें लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है और इसके इलाके भी बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं, मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस रफ्तार से दिल्ली की वृद्धि हो रही है, जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है, उससे अधिक रफ्तार से यहाँ की समस्याएँ भी बढ़ रही हैं।

1.00 P.M.

मैं समझता हूँ कि बिहार के लगभग 40-50 लाख लोग यहाँ रहते हैं, जहाँ से मैं आता हूँ। उस प्रदेश में गरीबी है, फटेहाली है, बेरोजगारी है। कई समस्याओं से जूझ रहे बिहार के लोग और देश के अन्य भागों के लोग दिल्ली आते हैं और वे अपनी जीविका उपार्जन कर रहे हैं, पढ़ाई-लिखाई कर रहे हैं। वह एक अलग समस्या है। यह बात और है कि देश की अच्छी-खासी राशि राजधानी दिल्ली में लगाई जा रहे है, मगर यह ट्रेंड ठीक नहीं है कि शहरीकरण ज्यादा हो रहा है। अगर विगत 10 वर्षों के आँकड़ों का आकलन कर लिया जाए, तो लगेगा कि सिर्फ दिल्ली में ही लोग नहीं बस रहे हैं, बल्कि जितने महानगर हैं, वहाँ भी लोग आ रहे हैं और स्टेट्स के कैपिटल्स की भी आबादी बढ़ रही है। शहरीकरण बहुत जबर्दस्त रूप से हो रहा है। वैसे यह और बात है कि सरकार ने शहरीकरण को देखते हुए कई महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं को लागू किया है, जैसे नेहरू शहरी मिशन योजना और कई महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएँ हैं, मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि वहाँ की जो समस्याएँ हैं, उनके लिए वे कारगर ढंग से पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को इसके लिए चिन्ता होनी चाहिए। सबसे पहले तो गाँव तक ही आबादी रुक जाए, इसकी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। चूँकि गाँव में इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं रहता है, इसलिए लोगों की चाह हो गई है, अच्छी पढ़ाई के लिए, बिजली में रहने के लिए, वहाँ पीने के पानी की अच्छा व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। वहाँ रोजगार की कमी है। आज कल गाँव में hands की कमी हो रही है। गाँव में उत्पादन में जो कमी हो रही है, उसका एकमात्र कारण है कि गाँव के पर्याप्त लोग शहरी जीवन को अपनाने का काम कर रहे हैं। सर, यह ट्रेंड ठीक नहीं है। अगर हमने गाँवों की आबादी को रोकने का काम नहीं किया और इसी तरह से लगातार शहरीकरण होता गया, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि किसी दिन ऐसा हो जाएगा कि लोगों को खाने के लिए भी चिन्ता करनी पड़ेगी। इसलिए सरकार को निश्चित तौर पर इस प्रयास में अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभानी चाहिए कि हम शहरों की आबादी पर नियंत्रण करें और गाँव की आबादी गाँव तक सीमित रहे, उसके लिए हमें व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

सर, मैं एक-दो बातें और कहूँगा। निश्चित तौर पर यह जो बिल आया है, उससे बहुत सारी समस्याओं के निदान हो जाएँगे, मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो विधेयक आया है, यह दस साल पहले की आबादी के आधार पर लाया जा रहा है। पिछले दस साल में बहुत सारी आबादी बढ़ गई, बहुत सारी समस्याएँ हो गईं। तो वर्तमान स्थिति को देखते हुए सरकार को यह बिल लाना चाहिए था और कानून में अमेंडमेंट करना चाहिए था। चूँकि बाद के दस सालों में जो समस्याएँ आएंगी, आबादी बढ़ेगी, अगर आपने उसके नियन्त्रण के लिए अभी से कोई ठोस उपाय रखने का काम नहीं किया ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तो वह समस्या, जिसके लिए आप चिन्तित हैं और इस बिल को लाने का काम किया है, वह समस्या खड़ी की खड़ी ही रह जाएगी।

महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह होगा - चूँकि अभी दिल्ली सरकार ने जो अवैध कॉलोनियाँ हैं, उन पर सैकड़ों लोगों को Show Cause Notice देने का काम किया है और अपने इस आधार को दर्शाया है, लेकिन अभी भी लगभग 70% आबादी इससे अफैक्ट करेगी। जब यह कानून बन ही रहा है चूँकि लोगों का समर्थन इसके साथ है, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर पुनः विचार करे और वर्तमान में जो आबादी है, उसे देखते हुए, उसी के अनुसार समस्याओं के निदान के लिए इस बिल को लाने का काम करे। आज के दिन तक की आबादी को इसमें कंसिडर किया जाना चाहिए ताकि वर्तमान् समस्याओं का उचित निदान हो सके ...**(समय की घंटी)**

उपसभापति महोदय, आज भी दिल्ली में पानी की कमी है, बिजली की कमी है, चिकित्सा की कमी है, आधारभूत संरचना की कमी है ...(व्यवधान)

श्री उपसभापति : समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव : आए दिन हम देखते रहते हैं कि इन समस्याओं को लेकर लोग एजिटेड रहते हैं, इसलिए सरकार को निश्चित तौर पर इन समस्याओं की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। चूंकि आप बार-बार इशारा कर रहे हैं, इसलिए इन्हीं चन्द शब्दों के साथ इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद।

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, I wish to make some very pointed suggestions to the hon. Minister. This is his fifth attempt to extend the law, because he has to finalize the policy, device the strategies, etc., etc. The Delhi Development Act (Revised Plan) came in 2007. It would remain valid till 2021. You need to revise it after five years and have a re-think on what you are doing; hence this Act. Now, the reason why I have chosen to intervene at this late stage is to tell him, 'please, take the initiative back in your hands'. Why I am saying so is, Delhi has become a mess because of Court intervention and lack of action on the part of the Delhi Government. Your DDA Plan is under challenge before the Supreme Court which is asking, 'do you have the infrastructure for this liberal plan'? Now, you are going to review it. What is the meaning of an unauthorized colony? Why should one remain in a stigma over unauthorized colonies? What is this *urban village*? What is this *village abadi*? What is *Lal dora*? What is mixed land use? What is a *jhuggi-jhopadi* cluster? These are issues on which you need to have some clarity. Just look at the trouble your institutions are facing because of this lack of clarity. I want the institutions to work well, but what is happening? Judges make monitoring committees, lawyers' committees, have a defined view, poor officers are subjected to contempt and they are supposed to follow you, follow 'my lords'. So, that becomes the problem. Speaking for myself, if a particular body is not working well, sorry, my Lords, you cannot take over the activity; you can give directions, because to run an institution like MCD or DDA is basically an executive function. But the hon. My Lords say, "Where is the law? Where is the clarity? We would give the direction". Therefore a mess has been created. The reason as to why I am intervening is to say, please, find a way out. Please, take the initiative back in your hands. Have clarity. I know that some of your officers are very well-meaning, but the lack of clarity is creating a serious problem where they are literally suffering from the orders of the judiciary on the one hand and the need for

following the law as it stands today on the other. That is my core request to you because now you have taken two years' indulgence by this law which I support here, but please, come with some clarity. Once you finalize, stick very strongly with it. That is my suggestion to you.

Now, let me give you one very practical observation. There are old industrial plots in Delhi, but due to the growing pollution, industries have been shifted. But then there is the requirement that industrial plots cannot be sub-divided. Now, if the great grandfather bought a plot, his great grandsons cannot sub-divide it. If they sub-divide it, there would be a notice. Now, these are completely impractical prohibitions which are there, which need to have a proper structured review. Therefore, my request to you is, please monitor at your level how many cases are pending in the High Courts and the Supreme Court as far as this whole Master Plan is concerned. What is the response? There has to be a consistency in the response which should take into consideration the views of the Government of India, the DDA and the MCD. The lack of clarity is creating hell here. Now, the Supreme Court says that there are pressures of parking, pressures of waste management, availability of water resources. Therefore, I would like that a proper, holistic view be taken. Finally, on the issue of Yamuna many of my friends have spoken. Yamuna is the heritage of India. Hon. Minister, I hope, you know it. It is not a river. Yamuna and Delhi have been integral. The kind of pathetic image we see of Yamuna in Delhi makes us cry. Being the Urban Development

Minister, can you take some specific measures in a time-bound manner so that we can restore the glory of Yamuna? I think all of us are interested in the restoration of Yamuna as a river. Let the legacy of Yamuna in Delhi, or, Mathura, or, Vrindavan, or, Agra be restored. I am deeply grateful for giving me time.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, and I would like to thank the hon. Members for some of the very valuable suggestions and ideas. Sir, undoubtedly, the urbanization of Delhi is a challenge. Today Delhi is the largest city in India. Just to digress for a moment, the 2011 Census does not only talk about urbanization in our mega cities, we are finding that in our *Nagar Palikas*, the small municipalities and the large municipalities, in percentage terms, the urbanization is much more. People are leaving villages and people are leaving *Nagar Panchayats* to go to *Nagar Palikas*, *Nagar Palikas* to go to *Nagar Nigams* and *Nagar Nigams* to come to *Mahanagar Nigams*, which are our big metropolises. Sir, this obviously has led to a big infrastructure deficit whether it is in sewage, in parking, in roads, in water, etc. People have moved because economic activity has been concentrated in these areas. Economic activity is the magnet which is drawing these people away from the villages.

And this developmental process has preceded infrastructure. So, we have this huge infrastructure deficit. Even what we have built and what we will be building in the next five years will not be building for the future; we will be catching up with the past. That is the enormity of the problem which we have. So far as Delhi is concerned, the size of Delhi is limited. The huge urbanization which is taking place has led to such high density. We have areas classified in Delhi as agricultural lands. Now everybody knows that there is no such agriculture in Delhi and these have been taken over for residential purposes, for commercial purposes, etc. We have a Master Plan which was there prior to 2007. It was antique. It did not take into consideration these realities; it did not take into consideration the huge urbanization which will take place. Sir, 2007 Master Plan provides that every five years there will be a revision. Now, this revision has started. And this revision, I do believe, I hope and I will attempt that it takes into account the realistic aspects of Delhi. My friend, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, gave one example of industrial areas which have moved out. Sir, it is so complex. There is no clarity in the Master Plan. And this Master Plan, I have said this outside this House also, requires not merely revision but requires serious revision. A mention was made about FAR and FSI. When we have limited area in Delhi and the density is so high, of course, we have to look at higher FAR and FSI. It depends whether that area has the carrying capacity and whether that area can provide that carrying capacity in terms of infrastructure. If not, we would have to build the infrastructure to enable high rise. There are multiple agencies in Delhi. We have Delhi Government, DDA, MCD and Delhi Urban Arts Commission, and everything comes to a grinding halt. This is another problem which we have. So, the coordination of this becomes very, very difficult. Now the effort is that in the new Master Plan we look at a realistic Master Plan, a Master Plan which looks at the future and is just not making corrections of the past. Every time, we have a Master Plan, it makes corrections of the past. We do not have to make corrections of the past that we must make. But at the same time, we have to have a Master Plan, which looks at the future. We have our old areas, our traditional areas of Delhi like *Karol Bagh*, *Ghaffar Market*. Now, all these areas are clustered. Of course, there are safety issues. But provided safety issues are there, can we say that these should be demolished. These should be re-developed. Now, how should they be re-developed? It is for the people who live there for hundred years, fifty years or forty years to work on this. Government cannot start intervening in this. But, at the same time, we can't say that this does not have a road so broad, so, it should be demolished. These are the challenges that we face and these are some of the examples, which we face towards these complex issues which are there. As has been mentioned, we have various definitions. We have '*lal dora*', we have '*abadi*'

areas’, we have this and that. These are very complicated issues. We have *‘extended lal dora’*. I learnt of this myself, you see. I did not even know what this *‘lal dora’* or *‘extended lal dora’* was.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: All of them are quite unclear to understand.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Absolutely. I entirely agree with him. So, all these have to be looked at afresh including these so-called *‘agricultural areas’*, and, so-called *‘villages’*, as we name them. Now, we have given them a new name, *‘urban villages’*, which is neither urban nor village. That is the provision which has been made. We don’t want to let it be urban, we don’t want to let it be village. We have something called the farm houses, which is neither a farm, nor a house because you can’t build so much, and, you cannot do agriculture there. So, these are the absurdities, and, I say it very bluntly, in our Master Plan which we have today. It is for this that I have sought the approval of the House that we make a mid-term revision. We will be able to do this in three years period, and, have a plan, which is understandable, clear and user-friendly.

Sir, towards this, I have set up an Apex Committee. What is the process? MCD is involved, DDA is involved. So, I am dividing the city into various parts and we are also working on it. Each part of the city, whether it is West Delhi, East Delhi or North Delhi, will have an officer specially designated for the revision of the Master Plan so that people can also approach him. If somebody has got a suggestion, he does not even know whom to approach. Sir, I have had five to six hundred representations relating to the Master Plan. I cannot look into all these in detail. On the other hand, in the Ministry, I have set up an Apex Committee because at the end, it is the Ministry of Urban Development, which is accountable to this House. It has to approve the Master Plan. For the Ministry to be able to do it, the Ministry must have the requisite skills. I have set up an Apex Committee, which will in the end, before it is approved by the House, approve this, and, I do hope that we will be able to address these issues.

I have covered some of the issues raised by my friends here. A mention was made as to why should we not prevent urbanization. Some countries, for example, China, can prevent urbanization saying that people cannot move from the village. How do we prevent people from moving from villages? Today, we have a young society, we have a young age profile. It is a very aspirational society. We have, perhaps, the most aspirational society on this planet. It is aspirations, of course, it is also the infrastructure in the village, but, obviously, it is the aspirations of the people, which is drawing them to these urban areas, looking for better opportunities.

In this, Sir, I believe that with the agricultural reforms, with greater knowledge, the younger generation will continue, to some extent, to stay in the villages but there is a pressure on land, and, we must not forget that. Previously, in 3 or 4 acres of land, ten people could survive. Now, with increase in families, twenty people cannot survive in that piece of land. How many heads one acre of land can serve? This is the challenge. With increasing education in our rural areas, and, with the educational facilities, which are being provided at the District levels, at the division levels, once they get educated, they don't want to stay in the villages. Then, numbers have increased in the villages. The number of members in families is increasing. It cannot sustain three or four or five acres of agricultural pattern which we have. That is another reason why this is taking place.

Mr. N.K. Singh raised a question of the FSI and the FAR. I completely agree with him. We have to see land economics in this. What do we charge? Many times we give higher FAR, but there are no takers. The cost of FAR is so high that it is not possible for anybody to utilize that. So, we have to look at land economics. We are trying to build skills in land economics. This is an area which is very important. Land monetisation would be required. The Government will not be able to fund many of our projects which are required for urban infrastructure. It does not have the resources. We have to come up with the PPP model. I am happy that this has started in India. Three-four days ago, I was in Nagpur where the first PPP water supply project was inaugurated. It is an integrated project from source to supply which is going to provide 24X7 water supply. It is the first PPP of its kind in the country. We will have to look at the PPP model. We will have to look at more creative methods of financing to be able to meet this infrastructural challenge which we have across the country. So, we are going to look at the FSI and the FAR. We are going to look at the optimum land use. Of course, we need greenery. Of course, we need roads. But what is the optimum FSI and FAR to meet the needs?

Sir, why do jhuggi jhopries, come up? It is because there is not enough housing for the Economically Weaker Section. I have directed the DDA to make a plan for one lakh EWS houses. It is in process. Out of this, 30,000 units are being built, and another 30,000 units are being taken up. Even finding contractors to do this is difficult. Everybody is busy in doing something else.

A reference to micro-housing was made by one of my friends.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: What will be its price? Do you have any idea about it?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: It will be affordable housing. I cannot give you a specific price. But it will be affordable. That is why I said housing for the Economically Weaker Section (EWS).

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE: Is it really for the EWS?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Yes, it is really for the EWS. You should have no doubt about that. It is not even for the Low Income Group. It is for the EWS. It is right that the workers, who came for the Asian Games, never went back. The workers came for the Commonwealth Games. They did not go back. That created another pressure. That is why jhuggi jhopries emerged. The only answer to jhuggi jhopries and our slums is not removing them, but building a large number of EWS houses. Even if we are going to build these houses for jhuggi jhopries at the location, they have to be moved somewhere while these units are being built. The courts come in. The courts grant stay when they are to be relocated. So a lot of things come to a standstill.

Sir, I took note of the suggestions made by various hon. Members. I am grateful to them for their support. I have also taken note of the issue of North Avenue and South Avenue and state of roads. I have taken note of the issues relating to Dwarka Housing Societies. I am told it was in courts. Now it has been vacated. I have taken note of Batla House issue. I have taken note of most of the things. There is a huge mess. It is mentioned that there is a fear of monitoring committee. People are living in fear all the time. They do not know when a notice will come. Sometimes no notice arrives, but the demolition squad arrives. I have taken this opportunity, through this Bill, to make a realistic Master Plan. I do hope that Delhi in the next three years will see a realistic, clear, user-friendly and visionary Master Plan coming up.

On Yamuna Action Plan, I know that there are great sentiments attached to it. It is not just an issue of river. There are sentiments attached to the Yamuna. Under the Yamuna Action Plan, the Ministry of Environment and Forests is working on this. The Delhi Government has the Yamuna River Front Development. Its implementation has started.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: It is being implemented by the Delhi Government and with the model of it which I have seen, I am sure it is going to provide on the banks and for the river something which Delhi will be proud of. ...*(Interruptions)* I think, I cannot tell you about it as it is a Delhi Government project, but, as far as I remember, it was about three years back. Work has commenced. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

That the Bill to make special provisions for the National Capital Territory of Delhi for a further period upto the 31st Day of December, 2014 and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 6 were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for lunch for one hour.

The House then adjourned for lunch at twenty-two minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled at twenty-one minutes past two of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we will take up the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2011. Shri Namo Narain Meena

The Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2011

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The basic objective of the LIC (amendment) Bill, 2011 is to bring the LIC Act, 1956 in consonance with the Insurance Act, 1938.

The Bill proposes to provide for raising minimum capital of the LIC from Rs.5 crores to Rs.100 crores to make it in consonance with the provisions under the Insurance Act, 1938, to