

[SHRI SANJAY RAUT]

reduction in assistance or total removal of subsidy to the spinning sector under TUF will have adverse impact on the value addition process in the State. One of the ways to deal with agrarian distress in the cotton-growing region is to have farmer-friendly policy, which will add more value. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to continue financial assistance to the spinning sector under the TUF during the Twelfth Plan. Thank you.

Demand to set up Anti-hail Guns and Radar System to Protect the Apple Crop in Himachal Pradesh

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, हिमाचल प्रदेश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को मजबूत सहारा देने वाली सेब बागवानी प्रदेश की लगभग 70 हजार हेक्टेयर भूमि पर की जाती है, परन्तु हर वर्ष यह फसल ओला वृष्टि की भेट चढ़ जाती है और करोड़ों-अरबों की संपत्ति नष्ट हो जाती है। इस फल को ओलावृष्टि से बचाने के लिए 300 एंटीहेलगन व 30 राडार की अति आवश्यकता है जबकि अभी तक मात्र एक एंटीहेलगन, 2 करोड़ 89 लाख रुपए की लागत से, बटाड़गलू ब्योलघाटी व चुंजर कोटखाई में लगाई गई है। इसकी क्षमता केवल मात्र 500 मीटर के दायरे में ही बनने वाले ओलों की प्रक्रिया को रोकने की है, जो कि नाकाफी है।

महोदय, ऐसे में सेब के पूरे क्षेत्र को ओलावृष्टि से बचाने के लिए सभी सेब क्षेत्र को एंटीहेलगन से लैस करना बहुत जरूरी है और इसके लिए प्रदेश सरकार ने भी केन्द्र सरकार को 289 करोड़ रुपए की डी.पी.आर. बनाकर भेज रखी है।

अतः मेरा आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के सभी सेब उत्पादन क्षेत्रों को जल्द से जल्द अधिक क्षमता वाली एंटीहेलगन मुहैया करवाई जाए, ताकि किसानों का करोड़ों-अरबों का सेब बर्बाद होने से बच सके।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now we shall take up the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा point of order है। माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि यह बिल महिलाओं के खिलाफ है। जो हिन्दू मैरिज एक्ट है, वह इतना सक्सेसफुल एक्ट है कि इसमें इस तरीके से अमेंडमेंट लाकर उससे छेड़छाड़ न की जाय। यह अमेंडमेंट महिलाओं के खिलाफ है। हमारी पार्टी इस अमेंडमेंट से सहमत नहीं है, महिला सदस्य भी इससे सहमत नहीं हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर चर्चा कराने की बजाय इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी को भेज दें। आप महिला विरोधी मत बनिए, माइनोरिटी विरोधी आप पहले ही हो चुके हैं, किसान विरोधी भी आप माने जाते हैं, तो मेरा अनुरोध आपसे यही है कि माननीय मंत्री जी आप इस बारे में खुद प्रस्ताव कर दीजिए। आपसे पहले भी कहा गया है, मैं प्रस्ताव रखता हूँ, आप प्रस्ताव कर दीजिए कि इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी को दे दिया जाए और इस पर चर्चा खत्म करिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप चर्चा में बोलिए।

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa) : Thank you, Sir. Yesterday, in a lighter vein, I was mentioning about how marriages begin. In fact, when girl and boy meet, they promise each other everything including moon. Boy says, I will bring moon from the Heaven and give it to you. I remember that there are lyrics in a Hindi film तू रात खड़ी थी छत पे, मैं समझा के चांद निकला। So, there is exaggeration at the initial stages. I am talking about initial stages. You must be knowing the old song.

चौदहवीं का चांद हो या आफताब हो,
जो भी हो तुम खुदा की कसम लाजवाब हो।

शादी से पहले और शादी के बाद के reactions में बहुत फर्क होता है। शादी से पहले मैंने प्यार किया और शादी के बाद यह मैंने क्या किया? शादी से पहले कुछ-कुछ होता है और शादी के बाद कुछ नहीं होता है। शादी से पहले दिल तो पागल है और शादी के बाद दिल तो पागल था। ये कुछ reactions में इसलिए बता रहा हूँ, क्योंकि शादी has all facets of life. It does not start only with *mala sandhi*. Sir, our serials are full of marriage stories. There are episodes of marriages. In fact, in a sense, I have a complaint that I sometimes doubt whether some of the serials lead to divorces. Initially, they show some good things, families unite, they laugh and enjoy. Then, they show women in such a bad light these days. We never imagine that women could do these things. All these things are shown in serials on television. Therefore, sometimes, I feel that these things lead to divorces. I am not for any censor on this but I am just making a casual remark. Our Hindi films are sober in the sense that they have shown good films on families for the last 30 years. In fact, marriage songs in Hindi films are quite popular like, मुझसे शादी करोगी? मम्मी ने तुम्हें चाय पे बुलाया है and things like that. But, films are better as compared to serials which show women in bad light.

Now, Sir, I come to the subject. Although some people are saying that it is against women, but, actually, this Bill is in the interest of women in one way because when you file suits on regular basis on various grounds, you can imagine the dirty linen being washed in the courts, character assassination of women being done in the courts in long trials and the entire family is affected. Newspapers carry the stories. Murmur among relations creates another story. I cannot imagine the effect of these trials on children. So, actually, this sort of Bill will avoid all such long trials, character assassination and destruction of family life. In one stroke, whatever has to happen will happen. There are minus points also. There is no doubt about it. But, I will talk about them later. Now, why is there a case of divorce by consent? It is because a frustration comes in where a party seeks divorce but the other party does not want. Therefore, the whole process gets frustrated. This frustration is avoided in the present Bill. The question again arises: Whether the concept of 'irretrievable breakdown' can be defined? In my submission, it cannot be defined in so many words because if it is defined, then, it becomes like any other ground. Why this concept has come is because it is outside the

[SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK]

scope of the grounds already existing मतलब यह है कि यह शादी टिक नहीं सकती। Whatever may be the case? Circumstances are such x, y, z, whatever it is जो कुछ भी हो, आदमी एक निष्कर्ष पर आता है कि यह चलने वाली नहीं है। इसके लिए यह ग्राउंड लेना, वह ग्राउंड लेना कोई मतलब की चीज़ नहीं है। Therefore, this concept has come, it is not because the Supreme Court has said it or the Supreme Court said that it was there in foreign countries or the Supreme Court said in two judgements or three judgements, and, therefore, we are bringing in this Bill. I don't think so. We are bringing in this Bill because we found that Indian conditions also are no different. Therefore, such a law is required in our country too, maybe, with slight difference. मैं तो मान लूंगा, नहीं तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट कहेगा, I have also opposed any legislation to be brought only because the Supreme Court says. I am opposed to that idea. But here the Law Ministry and others have examined, but in our condition this is a lesson.

Another question is in some countries I have heard that trials do not take place. Merely on pleadings they grant divorce. I think trial is a must. Even in these cases, supposing, even party says, yes, the plaint is filed for divorce on the ground of irretrievable breakdown of marriage. The other party says, "Yes, I agree". Yet there are issues to be determined whether this is irretrievable breakdown of marriage. This is one of the issues. Just because the husband says "yes"; and the wife says, "yes" it doesn't become a ground. According to my submission, let the court examine independently whether the ground exists.

Number two, the amendment which is being proposed by the hon. Minister will have to determine its share. The Judges, of course, have the power to determine what share should be given as compensation or whatever it is or what monetary assistance should be given. Now to determine these also, the evidence will be required. To determine these, the court has to find out how much the husband has got, how much he is hiding, what is his bank balance. All these have to be determined and require evidence. Therefore, even if there is consent, in the sense, pleadings are accepted, even then for this purpose evidence will be required. Therefore, for quantum also evidence will be required. If the suit is resisted by the wife saying that she would be in great hardship, then, of course, the evidence is required. So, it can't be एक झटके में होगा, ऐसा भी नहीं है।

This requires some sort of application of mind. Now, the hon. Minister has given a notice of an amendment which I will read. It seeks to add 13F which says "without prejudice to any custom or any other law for the time being impose in any proceedings under section 13©, at the time of passing of the decree, the court may on a petition made by the wife order that husband shall pay to her as financial support such gross sum or share in the moveable or immoveable property towards settlement of property right in respect of the property acquired during the subsistence of the marriage as the court may deem fit or deem it to be just and equitable and any such payment shall be

secured if necessary by charge on immoveable property of the husband.” यहां पर अमेंडमेंट तो सही है क्योंकि I was a member of the Committee, we made a suggestion that some security should be given to the wife. Therefore, the hon. Minister is proposing this amendment. इसमें क्या है कि that discretion has been given to the court to determine whether to give financial assistance or determine whether to give a share in the property.

All this determination is according to the discretion.

Secondly, it relates to the property acquired as such during the subsistence of the marriage. Here, I would like to submit that in Goa we have got a good law that the moment a boy marries a girl, the property of the boy automatically goes to the wife. After the marriage, the husband can't part with any portion of the property, without the signature of the wife, through a sale deed or a gift deed or whatever it be. This is the law in Goa. I am not sure whether, at this stage, he can do it. But this is a concept which has to be imported into the law so that the security is foolproof.

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh) : Sir, it is a very good suggestion. It is already prevailing in Goa and it should be incorporated here.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : Mr. Shantaram, there are two more speakers from your party. So, please be brief. Please conclude.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I will take one or two minutes. I am the first speaker, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA : (Maharashtra) : Sir, he understands this problem very well. Please allow him to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Is it a compliment? What is it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : Mr. Shantaram, there are two more speakers.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I will take one or two minutes, Sir.

As far as adoption is concerned, you are proposing to amend it to include the adopted children. The only thing about which I am not very clear is whether all the communities in the country have got right of adoption, that is, legal right of adoption. What would happen to those children where legal right of adoption is not there? So, kindly go through these aspects. I think, with all these things, there is still scope for improvement and that this Bill should be passed. Thank you.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, आपने विवाह विधि (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2010 पर मुझे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया, इसके लिए मैं आपका हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पूरी दुनिया के पैमाने पर हिन्दुस्तान में वैवाहिक जीवन सकुशल व्यतीत करने का सर्वाधिक सफलता का प्रतिशत है। हमारे देश में अलबत्ता विवाह कानून है, लेकिन भारतीय संस्कारों के तहत हमारे वैवाहिक

[श्री ब्रजेश पाठक]

समारोह साधारण इंसान के घरों में भी जीवनशैली के रूप में अपनाए जाते हैं। एक लड़की, जो सुदूर किसी के घर में पैदा होती है, 18 वर्ष तक अपने मां-बाप के घर पढ़-लिखकर, बड़ी होकर एक झटके में दूसरे के घर में जाकर अपने पति को परमेश्वर मानते हुए, उसके घर को अपना घर मानकर, नया घर बसाकर अपनी जिंदगी को आगे बढ़ाती है। मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि अगर आप पूरी दुनिया पर नज़र डालें, चाहे सर्वाधिक विकसित देश अमेरिका और इंग्लैंड हों या अन्य कोई देश, हमारे यहां वैवाहिक जीवन सफलतापूर्वक व्यतीत करने वाले परिवारों की संख्या सर्वाधिक होगी। समय-समय पर हिन्दू विवाह अधिनियम या विवाह अधिनियम में संशोधन भी किए गए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज इसकी आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी कि आपको विवाह विधि (संशोधन) विधेयक सदन में लाना पड़ा? महोदय, कई सवालात हमारे जहन में हैं, जो मैं आपके माध्यम से भी महोदय से करना चाहता हूँ। क्या इसमें भी कोई सिविल सोसायटीज़ ने डिमांड रखी थी या कोई महिला संगठन आपके बीच आए थे कि अचानक आपने विवाह निधि को संशोधित कर दिया या प्रताड़ित पतियों का कोई संगठन सरकार से या माननीय मंत्री जी से मिला कि आपको विवाह विधि (संशोधन) अधिनियम लाने की आवश्यकता पड़ी? आप इसको संशोधित करने के उपरांत प्रमुख रूप से तलाक को और आसान बनाना चाहते हैं और तलाक को आसान बनाने के बाद संशोधन अधिनियम में यह बात कही गयी है कि हम इस अधिनियम के माध्यम से उस महिला को, जिसने अपने मां-बाप का घर छोड़कर अपने पति को परमेश्वर मानते हुए इस घर को बसाने का संकल्प लिया था, पूरा जीवन व्यतीत करने का संकल्प लिया था...

आपसी मन-मुटाव के कारण, मानव स्वभाव के कारण, अगर आपस में कुछ कहा-सुनी हो गई, कुछ डांड-डपट हो गई, इस आधार पर यदि कोई महिला या पति गुस्सा होकर तलाक के लिए आवेदन करता था तो जुडिशल ऑफिसर छः महीने या एक साल की तारीख लगाने के बाद आने के लिए कहते थे और कहते थे कि इसके बाद ही हम आपकी बात सुनेंगे। क्योंकि हो सकता है कि छः माह या एक साल के अंतराल में आपके बीच में कुछ अनुराग पनप जाए, प्रेम पनप जाए और आप अपना परिवार पुनः बसा लें। आप तो इस संशोधन विधेयक के द्वारा छः माह के अंतराल को जज के विवेक पर छोड़ना चाहते हैं।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे लगता है कि इस संशोधन विधेयक के पास होने से हमारे देश में पश्चिमी संस्कृति को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। हमारी जो माताएं हैं, बहनें तथा लड़कियां हैं, वे अपने परिवार को छोड़कर, अपने मां-बाप और भाई-बहनों को छोड़कर, दूसरे घर को अपना घर मानकर, पूरा जीवन व्यतीत करती हैं, इससे उनके अंदर असुरक्षा की भावना पैदा होगी। पहले डिवोर्स के लिए दोनों के हस्ताक्षर से दरखास्त देना जरूरी था, लेकिन अब आपने उसमें यह व्यवस्था कर दी है कि दोनों के बजाय अगर कोई अकेला भी अपने हस्ताक्षर करके दरखास्त देता है, तो उसका भी म्यूचुअल आधार पर डिवोर्स होगा।

महोदय, अगर आप डिक्शनरी में म्यूचुअल शब्द के अर्थ पर विचार करें तो उसमें यही लिखा है कि सहमति के आधार पर पत्र आगे बढ़ेगा और उसी को म्यूचुअल अंडर स्टैंडिंग कहा जाता है। अगर पति पाश्चात्य संस्कृति में पला बढ़ा है और दिल्ली, मुंबई और लखनऊ जैसे बड़े-बड़े शहरों में घूमने का काम करता है तथा शहरों की चमक-दमक उसकी आंखों को भा गई तो वह जब चाहे पत्नी को छोड़कर अकेला डिवोर्स की दरखास्त दे देगा।

महोदय, आज देश में क्या हो रहा है, इससे सभी लोग परिचित हैं तथा हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी भी जानते हैं कि जितना बड़ा वकील होगा, न्याय भी उतना उसके पक्ष में होगा। ये तथ्य किसी से छिपे नहीं हैं। यदि किसी क्लाइंट की इतनी हैसियत नहीं है कि वह अपने को बचने के लिए कोई बड़ा वकील करे और वह वास्तव में हत्या का मुलजिम भी नहीं है, उसको केवल राजनीतिक द्वेष के कारण या घटनाओं के आधार पर फंसाने का काम किया गया है, तो उसको जरूर फांसी की सजा हो जाएगी। अगर दिन दहाड़े किसी की हत्या हो जाती है और हत्यारा पकड़ा जाता है, तो यदि उसके साथ अदालत में बड़ा वकील खड़ा होगा, तो मैं दावे

के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि वह क्लाइंट उस बड़े वकील से कहेगा, थैंक यू सर, आपने मुझे फांसी से बचाने का काम किया है। यदि कोई बड़ा वकील खड़ा हो गया और उसने जज साहब से अनुरोध किया कि सर, यह बहुत अर्जन्ट मैटर है, दोनों साथ नहीं रहना चाहते हैं और इनको डिवोर्स की आवश्यकता है, इनको पन्द्रह दिन में या एक महीने में डिवोर्स दे दिया जाए तो हमारी बहन का क्या होगा? हो सकता है कि कुछ पतियों की भी दरखास्त हो और वे अचानक किसी बड़े घर की महिला को डिवोर्स देकर दूसरी शादी करना चाहते हों। क्योंकि, आपने इसमें यह प्रावधान रखा है कि वैवाहिक व्यवस्था के दौरान जो कमाई हुई सम्पत्ति होगी, उसमें से उसको हिस्सा मिलेगा। आप उसमें से पति-पत्नी के बीच आधा-आधा बंटवारा करवाना चाहते हैं। हो सकता है कि पति की शादी किसी बड़े घर में हो गई, तो वह दिल्ली की अदालत में बड़ा वकील खड़ा करके दस लाख रुपये देकर दरखास्त दे देगा और पत्नी को छोड़कर, उसके घर में दीवार खड़ी करके, आधी सम्पत्ति का हकदार हो जाएगा। यही काम पत्नी भी कर सकती है।

महोदय, मेरी आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से दरखास्त है कि यह बिल भारतीय व्यवस्था के अनुरूप नहीं है। **...(समय की घंटी)...** विवाह संशोधन विधेयक लाने की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी? इससे हमारे देश में पाश्चात्य संस्कृति को बढ़ावा मिलेगा तथा पाश्चात्य संस्कृति पनपेगी। मेरा यही अनुरोध है कि इस बिल पर विस्तृत विचार-विमर्श करने के लिए, इसको सिलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजे जाने की सख्त जरूरत है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। जय भीम, जय भारत।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal) : Sir, I rise to oppose the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010, which aims to make 'irretrievable breakdown of marriage' as a ground for granting divorce. It is most unfortunate and, of course, natural too, that the obsession with reforms in the economic sphere of a particular pattern, which is generally biased against the vulnerable in the majority of the population, got reflected even in the initiative of the Government on reforms in the social issues as well. And, in this case, this instant piece of legislation on the Marriage Law (Amendment) Bill is also a reflection of that biased mindset against the weaker and the vulnerable section of the society, and therefore, the measure is being taken quite unmindful of the fact that that section of the society which, despite all constitutional rights, are a repressed one, or, are oppressed generally, and their rights are quite limited.

Sir, the proposed Bill of making the 'irretrievable breakdown of marriage' a ground of granting divorce apparently looks as a innocent one, but it must be put in the context of the actual conditions, in the context of inequalities, injustices, discriminations and atrocities which women are subjected to, in general. These are reflected through female foeticide, discrimination against women on wages for the same work done in the workplaces, various kinds of social discrimination and oppression in respect of educational opportunity, even within the family, and there are also many other kinds of oppression which they are subjected to. In that context, if this is put, this Bill is going to make their situation much more vulnerable, and aggravate the discriminations which have been thrust against them by the society. The hon. Minister referred to certain Supreme Court judgements to justify this move. But he preferred to ignore the observation of the same Supreme Court in the matter of Arun Kumar Aggarwal vs.

[SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN]

National Insurance Company case which clearly noted that the Government should assess the value of the unpaid homemaker both in accident claims and in matters of division of matrimonial properties. Sir, the whole tragedy in our present day society is that although the Constitution upholds the right of equality, equality of men and women, but, till now, in our society, the unpaid labour, that the women are doing to keep the households running, is still unrecognized. And, from that situation, all other inequalities and discriminations flow to women in general. Unless women are treated as equals in a marriage and given the same financial and other securities that men have on the breakdown of marriage, it will be discriminatory to further liberalise the grounds of divorce. Therefore, the consequences of getting divorced on the ground of irretrievable breakdown of marriage will be highly inequitable to women and result in further discrimination. Several studies have shown that whereas men often leave a marriage without any adverse economic consequences, women and children suffer a severe decline in their living standards after getting abandoned and deserted. Separated and deserted women are one of the most neglected sections of the society after they are forced to leave their marital home. Our law does not view wives as equal partners in the marital home and leaves them without any share in the marital property and without appropriate means to live the life with dignity. So, in this kind of a situation, if irretrievable breakdown of marriage is made as a ground for divorce, then, that will make the situation of women much more serious. Sir, I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister the fact that our current law does not allow a divorce without establishment of fault of the other party. And since most men cannot prove this fault, which you want to make as a ground,...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, you kindly finish your speech in two minutes.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : I am just finishing. It is a very serious issue. Please allow me to speak for some time. So, they cannot prove. So, they enter into certain negotiations with the wife and, at least, the women get some bargaining capacity margin, on that ground, to settle monetarily about her maintenance. If this no-default ground is made a ground for divorce, even that bargaining capacity right will be taken away from the women. So, before making 'irretrievable breakdown' a case, I think, it has to be ensured that women get treated equally in respect of sharing the marital property and they are put on a sound footing. When I talk of equally sharing the marital property, I should rather stress upon the proportional sharing of marital property, in the sense that when women mostly get separated, they are separated with children. So, the children's account will also have to be taken into account while deciding sharing of the marital property.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : Please conclude.

1.00 P.M.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Sir, I am just concluding. I therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister to please re-consider the whole aspect, and, as a prerequisite of this Bill, of making a no-default ground, a ground for divorce, before making it as a prerequisite, a law must be enacted to give wives equal rights in any property acquired by the couple, rather equal right on their marital property, and at the same time, the law must ensure the arrangement for proper disclosure of the income of the husband in that case. In many cases, while making assessment of the marital property, it has to be ensured that the real income of the household is properly disclosed. It should not be just left to the discretion and understanding of the court as such. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I am just concluding. Secondly, it must be ensured that a provision is made for women and children to have a house and a place of residence. The laws relating to the maintenance for women and children must be strengthened to ensure that women and children receive an adequate amount of maintenance which will be sufficient for them to live a lifestyle, which, I think, is clear. How should we decide on the adequacy of the maintenance? They should not be worse off than they were earlier, living together in a family as husband and wife. They should not be worse off than that. That must be the standard parameter for deciding the adequacy of the maintenance. That should not be left to the good intention of the judges alone.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : Please conclude.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : Sir, I am just concluding. It must be ensured that a provision is made in this regard. The laws relating to maintenance must be strengthened to ensure that they continue to maintain their life's standards which they were enjoying when they were united. Also, the State has to take the necessary responsibility. Normally, the abandoned women are experienced of the different women's organisation, including All India Democratic Women's Association ...(*Time-bell rings*)... the experience of the women, the legal hazards they face....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : Kindly conclude.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN : I am just concluding. So, in this matter there should be some special arrangement so that the women facing a divorce won't have to face the legal hazards they normally face. I think, after ensuring this, the Bill should be brought in. So, the Bill should not be placed now and should not be passed right now without ensuring. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) : Now we will take up the remaining Special Mentions. Shri Avinash Rai Khanna.
