

खड़े पानी में मच्छर पैदा हो रहे हैं। गांव में कोई सीवरेज सिस्टम न होने की वजह से पानी निकालने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। बुखार के कारण मरीजों की संख्या में इजाफा हो रहा है। क्या शहर के लिए ही सीवरेज विभाग बनाया जाता है और ग्रामीण अंचल में बसने वाले निवासियों के लिए नहीं? ...(व्यवधान)... शहरों में तो अस्पताल, दवाइयों और इलाज की व्यवस्था है, परंतु देहात की खबर कौन लेगा? गंदा पानी गलियों को पार करके घरों में घुस गया है। लोग इन गंदी बस्तियों में जीवन जीने के लिए मजबूर हैं। पंचायतों के पास तो न तो कोई फंड है, न साधन हैं, जिससे पानी की निकासी की व्यवस्था की जा सके। यदि ग्रामवासी पानी निकालना भी चाहें तो वे साधनहीनता के कारण व निकासी की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था न होने से मजबूर हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... पानी की निकासी का यदि समय रहते प्रबंध नहीं किया गया तो आने वाले समय में प्रदूषण से महामारी फैलने का खतरा है। ...(व्यवधान)... अतः मेरा केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि पानी की निकासी की व्यवस्था के लिए हरियाणा सरकार को स्पेशल फंड दिया जाए और एम.पी. लैड से पानी की निकासी के लिए अनुमति दी जाए।

**Demand to give pension to defence forces personnel retired
due to disability**

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI (Gujarat): Sir, though the rules of granting disability pension are inherently very liberal and also endorsed as such by the Supreme Court in the recent judgment of Dharamvir Singh Vs. Union of India, yet many cases of disabilities arising during military service are restrictively and hyper-technically declared 'neither attributable to, nor aggravated by military service' by the MoD leading to denial of disability pension to disabled soldiers. Also, military personnel with non-service related disabilities discharged with less than 10 years of service are not entitled to any form of pension leading to denial of the right to live a life of dignity, whereas the employment of civilian employees on being disabled is protected under section 47 of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 enabling them to earn full pension. Majority of appeals and SLPs filed by MoD before the Supreme Court are against their own disabled soldiers on the specious ground that courts and tribunals have granted relief against Defence Ministry's policy. More than one lakh retired defence personnel have been affected.

Ironically, far from safeguarding the welfare of retired soldiers, sailors and airmen, many of them disabled from battle injuries or the bleak conditions of service, the DESW stonewalls and holds off payment until an ex-serviceman claimant is either dead or broke.

[Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani]

In view of the above, I urge the Government to intervene in the matter to resolve the issue and ensure that soldiers who made sacrifices for the nation get their rightful and respectful due.

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR (Assam): Sir, I too associate myself with what the hon. Member has mentioned.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, the House agrees with me to continue with the Bill and conclude discussion. It takes only a few more minutes. Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna now.

The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2011 – contd.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA (Karnataka): Sir, bringing this Bill is a retrograde step because during the NDA regime, for the first time, we started the practice of having an annual convention of Non-Resident Indians. Responding to the demands of the Non-Resident Indians, a system of overseas citizenship as well as PIO cards was started during that time. There were two types of cards. One is the Person of Indian Origin Card where the authority to issue the card were the embassies themselves, and in certain cases even the Consul General's Office. The other one, the Overseas Citizenship Card could be issued only after a proper scrutiny in Delhi and this card had a higher fee compared to PIO cards. Now, there are many Indians who have taken this card after waiting for two years, three years and all, after paying higher fees. Now, you suddenly, after all these years, think that they should not be given this designation of Overseas Indian Citizens. I really don't understand what the reason behind this new legislation is.

As it is, there is a growing disenchantment between the NRIs and the Indian Government. For instance, in the matter of overseas remittances from NRIs, there