

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Code on Wages, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 30th July, 2019."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I am really happy today that we have taken up a historic Bill and then voted on it, either way. It is not my consideration that every Bill should be passed. That is left to the House, but the House has discussed it threadbare. Every section of the House got an opportunity to express their point of view. I am also told that the entire country was watching the debate today. I am happy that we were able to take it up in a more meaningful manner and finally came to some conclusion. I have already explained the reason; I am happy that the Minister has also explained the reason for taking up the second Bill today. I never wanted to hurry up anything, but because this is an Ordinance that would be lapsing, I was insisting Members to cooperate. I am happy that Members who had initially protested have come back.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, we came back.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. Members have come back. He did not even go out. I am very happy.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, I wish to express, on behalf of the House, our grateful thanks to the hon. Chairman, the hon. Deputy Chairman, and all the Opposition Members who cooperated in getting a historic Bill passed. As you rightly pointed out, we should debate, discuss and then leave it to the wisdom of the House. I thank you very much, Sir, and thanks to the Opposition and all the Members for having stayed late for both the Bills.

SPECIAL MENTIONS – *Contd.*

Demand for special budgetary support to Bengaluru for its infrastructural development

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, Bengaluru is known as 'Gateway to South India'. It has a large number of Public Sector Undertakings which is serving the Defence of the country and it has become a Silicon capital of India. Bengaluru is a home of many well-recognized colleges, research centres, private industries, software

companies, and companies in the field of telecommunications and aerospace. I would mention that during this toughest time of unemployment in India, this 'Silicon Valley of India' draws people to it, not just because of its beauty but also for the opportunities it offers. It is called 'City of Opportunities'.

My main reason for constantly raising the voice for Bengaluru is because the budgetary support for developing international infrastructure is not provided by the Central Government, especially when it's verified that 42.12 per cent of Bengaluru's population originates from outside the State and the urban agglomeration ranks second among comparable metros with migrant populations. Bengaluru being the India's second fastest growing cosmopolitan city, as a result the population rate also increased rapidly. The Census 2011 says that approximately 84,43,675 or 9 million people reside in Bengaluru which makes it the third most populated metro city in India.

Bengaluru becomes the pivotal growth engine for the State, two-thirds of migrants have come from within the State itself. Therefore, to consider the special circumstances and the huge responsibility on Bengaluru, I request for urgent Central budgetary support to develop its infrastructure to the international level so that the city can cope with large migration not only from within the country but also from different parts of the world.

**Demand to resolve the issue of housing for the poor and
deprived in metropolitan cities**

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): महोदय, दिल्ली सहित प्रमुख महानगरों के अधिकांश निवासी बाहर के राज्यों से आए हुए लोग हैं जो मज़दूरी व रोज़गार की तलाश में यहां वर्षों से झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में रहते हैं। उक्त लोगों को केन्द्र व राज्य सरकार द्वारा उनके पुनर्स्थापन के लिए समय-समय पर आवास आवंटन किए गए जो कि 35 वर्ग मीटर, 25 वर्ग मीटर और 12 वर्ग मीटर क्षेत्रफल में हैं। प्रारम्भ में आवंटन के समय उनके परिवार में 3-4 सदस्य हुआ करते थे, लेकिन बाद में परिवार बढ़े और वर्तमान में 12 वर्ग मीटर में बने कमरे में 8-10 सदस्यों का पूरा परिवार रहता है, जिनका जीवन अत्यंत कष्टदायक और नारकीय है। मेरे व्यक्तिगत अनुभव से मैंने दिल्ली की अनेकों कॉलोनियों, जैसे जहांगीरपुरी, सुल्तानपुरी, मंगोलपुरी, नांगलोई, मदनगिर, तिगड़ी, त्रिलोकपुरी इत्यादि में जाकर देखा कि इनमें रहने वाले अधिकांश लोग मज़दूर हैं, जो कि गरीब व वंचित वर्ग से आते हैं और जिनकी आवासीय व्यवस्था चिंताजनक तो है ही, साथ में वहां बुनियादी सुविधाओं का भी अभाव है।

अतः मेरा अनुरोध के साथ सुझाव है कि केन्द्र सरकार तथा संबंधित राज्य सरकार उनके इस नारकीय जीवन को दूर करने के लिए उनके परिवार के वयस्क सदस्यों के लिए अतिरिक्त आवास आवंटन करने या उनके मकानों को बहुमंजिला बनाने के लिए स्वीकृति देते