

**GOVERNMENT BILL
AND
STATUTORY RESOLUTION**

^Ψ**The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second
(Amendment) Bill, 2021**

and

^Ψ**Disapproving the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions)
Second (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 (No.15 Of 2020)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Bill, 2021 and Statutory Resolution. Shri K.K. Ragesh, he is not there. Shri Binoy Viswam, Shri Shaktisinh Gohil, Shri K.C. Venugopal, to move the resolution.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I move:

“That this House disapproves the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 (No.15 of 2020) promulgated by the President of India on 30th December, 2020.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the hon. Minister to move the motion for consideration of the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Bill, 2021. Do you want to say anything about it?

SHRI SHAKTISINH GOHIL (Gujarat): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Tell me. What is the point?

SHRI SHAKTISINH GOHIL: Sir, my point of order is under Rule 66, Article 123 and based on 'Rulings and Observations from the Chair (1952-2008)' Page No. 257, Ruling 490 and on the 'Rajya Sabha at Work', Page No. 726. माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेते हुए आपका ध्यान Page No. 726 of 'Rajya Sabha at Work' की ओर

^Ψ Discussed together.

आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा। इस पेज के सेकंड लास्ट पैराग्राफ, bottom से 9th line above, just चार लाइन्स में चेयरमैन साहब का जो observation है, मैं आपकी अनुमति से सिर्फ इतना ही पढ़ना चाहूँगा। It says, "I hope these views and the propriety of the Constitution will be kept in view by the Government, and in future, recourse to issuing Ordinances will be minimal and will be as sparing as possible, especially, in the case of Finance Ordinances and they will be issued only when absolutely essential and urgent."

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have got the point, Shaktisinhji. The point he is making is that the power of ordinance should be used with caution and in extraordinary situation. This has been the general view, even my view also. But what is happening, you are all aware of. In the recent years, when the Parliament is not in Session, successive Governments have been issuing ordinances and then later, these are coming to the House. We are then discussing it and we approve it or disapprove it, in whatever manner it is. Here also, you all know the reasons for issuing the Ordinance. One, because the Parliament was not in Session and, secondly, the Cabinet can decide anything and then it is referred back to the Parliament. So this has come before the Parliament, you can discuss it and then we can decide about it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, ..(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will have an opportunity while speaking on the Statutory Resolution.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): But what is the urgency? When you issue an ordinance, then it becomes a law and then you say, there is a moratorium for eighteen months. So what is the urgency for the Ordinance then?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay; you can say all these things during the discussion. Now, the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*).... I have already permitted the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... Binoy Viswamji, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Sir, the Government is acutely conscious of the need to take only limited recourse to the route of Ordinances, but it will be appreciated that in this particular context, had the Winter Session of Parliament been

held, I would have had the privilege of bringing this before this august House then. I would like to say this in response to an hon. Member, who asked what the urgency is. The urgency is that if we had not enacted the Ordinance in the interim period, the process of sealings, demolitions, etc. would have started, and I am sure no Member of this august House would like Delhi to be subjected to that kind of uncertainty and chaos. Hence, this Bill seeks to extend the validity of the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2011 for a period of three years from 1st January, 2021 to 31st December, 2023. Now, I move:-

"That the Bill further to amend the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2011, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I just wish to submit a few points to this House. By way of perspective, it would be recalled that the population of Delhi in 1947 was 8 lakhs. The first Census that we had in 1951, that went up to close to 20 or 21 lakhs because of the number of refugees who had come from across the border in 1947. The last Census in Delhi was conducted in 2011. The population then stood at 1.6 crores. When the census is held later this year, I think it will be reasonable to expect that the population would be close to 2 crores or even beyond that. Delhi being a cosmopolitan city, it draws people from across the country and across all walks of life. Exponential growth has led to a serious stretch on its resources, leading to a very vast gap between demand and supply. In the year, 2006, the Parliament enacted the Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Act to protect certain forms of encroachment and unauthorised development from punitive action, namely, demolition, sealing, displacement, etc. These provisions were, on previous occasions, extended through various Ordinances and Acts in 2007, 2009, 2014 and 2017. Since I had the privilege of last appearing before this august House towards the end of 2017, we have followed the three-pronged approach to address the urbanisation needs of the people of Delhi.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One second, please. The Bill has to be disposed of. One hour time is allocated. I call upon the Members to be present in the House, please.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, you should ask him to be brief.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I told him.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: A total of 1.35 crore of its citizens will benefit from three schemes, namely, the Pradhan Mantri Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi Awas Adhikar Yojana which is expected to benefit 50 lakh people. "जहाँ झुग्गी, वहीं मकान" योजना, under the PMAY (Urban), is expected to benefit about 10 lakh people; and, under the land pooling, 75 lakh people are expected to be benefitted, which are under various stages of implementation. Sir, we enacted this legislation, the PM-UDAY towards the end of 2019 and in spite of the fact that we lost nearly one year on account of the pandemic, I am very happy to inform this House that 3,82,449 registrations have been done and authorization slips, conveyance deeds, have been issued to 4,035 households. The DDA has also finalized the control norms which are expected to trigger re-development in these colonies. Under the *in situ* rehabilitation of JJ clusters, out of total of 675 JJ clusters in Delhi, 376 are with DDA, 7,500 EWS houses are for three JJ clusters in Kalkaji Extension, Jailorwala Bagh and Kathputli Colony, Shadipur are under construction and some of these are at a very advanced stage of completion. Tender for Dilshad Garden has been projected. Sir, under land pooling, the land pooled as on date is 6,938 hectares; 17 lakh dwelling units...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get an opportunity to reply to the debate.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: I will conclude. I just wanted to provide a perspective to the hon. Members and I may be given an opportunity thereafter also to sum up, to reiterate some of these points. Thank you very much, Sir.

The questions were proposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Hardeepji. As it was agreed in the BAC, that as this is a very simple legislation and also very important for the people of Delhi, one hour time has been given. Keeping that in mind, everybody has to cooperate. Now, Shri Binoy Viswam; do you wish to say something on the Statutory Resolution? Please speak.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, my Resolution was on a principle basis, and according to the points raised by some of the previous speakers too, there is a tendency of the Government to bypass this Parliament, to take away the people's rights, and accept the Ordinance route. Now, it has become an Ordinance Raj. Sir, when we go to the figures, during the period of NDA-I, in the whole period, the number of Ordinances was 42; in UPA I and II together, it was 59. In the days of NDA-II till now, there are 77 Ordinances. Sir, I will request you, as the Chairman, who believes in Democracy

and in the rights of the House, to give strict instruction to the Government that this route of Ordinance cannot be allowed to be the practice. That is my approach. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If all the States and the Central Government agree on this, not to issue Ordinances, that will be really very good. But there has to be consensus among political parties. 'When I am in power, I will issue Ordinance, when you are in power, do not issue Ordinance'. That is not going to help. I am not saying this with this reference, I am saying this because I have been in this House for good number of years and I have been experiencing people opposing Ordinances. People who are opposing it, they say that it is not in the spirit of democracy. People who are supporting Ordinances, they say it is in the spirit of democracy. So keeping that in mind, the spirit of democracy has to be understood, and to the extent possible, we must utilize the forum of Legislature. Here it is a different case.

The Business is supposed to be concluded by 2 o'clock but, I have permitted to extend it by 2.15 p.m. or so, and then the Minister will give a brief reply. Please cooperate. Now, Shri K.T.S. Tulsi; you have got total nine minutes for your party.

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Chhattisgarh): Sir, at the very outset, I would like to clarify that neither my party nor I am opposed to grant of facilities to people living in some of the worst slums on earth. But, nevertheless, while we support grant of these facilities, that by itself can't be the end because there has to be organized approach to provide houses for everybody. It is a matter of fact which is undisputable that Indian cities are virtually turning into slums and worse than that, their boundaries are increasing with every passing day.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*)

We are witnessing urbanization and the other name of urbanization is migration; migration from rural areas or small towns to big metros. Sir, slums are the only shelters that they can get when they come in search of some employment. The people who migrate from smaller towns are mostly labourers, daily-wagers, sweepers, and when they find no other place to be able to live or afford, all that they can do is, live in the slums. According to the United Nations Habitat and World Bank Report, 90 per cent of the urban growth is taking place in the developing nations. Asia and Africa constitute over 80 per cent of this. But this urbanization is that of poverty. It leads to the growth of slums and instead of building proper housing colonies for them, we simply say that let them stay where they are which is unhygienic. Yet there

will be Ordinances and there will be extension of the Ordinances and there will not be any proper examination of the problem and find a lasting solution where poorest of the poor who come to serve and eke out a living will also be given respectable housing. The dwellers in slums and in unauthorized colonies cannot be treated merely as vote banks. They are humans and they have rights under Article 21 of the Constitution to be able to lead a life of dignity. The slum dynamics of Delhi, particularly of Delhi, is slow rate of urban growth but high percentage of slum population. That is the manner in which most of the large cities in India are destined. I want to say that the *ad hoc* arrangement is merely an eyewash and amounts to evading the problem. More than 30 per cent of the population of Delhi, that is 40 lakh people, live in slums or in unauthorized colonies. Is there going to be an effort to find a lasting solution to this? Are they going to be given a life of dignity or not? One-third of Delhi's population is living in miserable conditions. There are no dispensaries, no schools, no proper roads and no proper houses. By merely regularizing them time and again in a repetitive fashion is no solution. The Government must have a farsighted approach and find a solution to this. Living conditions in these places are horrible. Sir, 30 per cent of the population and 50 per cent of the dwellers are suffering from one ailment or the other. Slums have garbage piled up on the streets. There is inadequate lighting and 51 per cent in children in Delhi slums have stunted growth. Health hazards of urban slum dwellers are directly related to poverty and they are more prone to communicable diseases and malnutrition. There is a greater risk of accidents at work because of the manner in which they spend their lives in these hellholes. From the United Nations to every city planner in developing countries, the primary target is cities without slum. If that is the target which the Government will adopt, perhaps, we can have a beginning of a solution. The present Government claims to have been very keen to develop some of the cities with vibrant infrastructure facilities to allure international investment for the so-called Smart Cities. But how many Smart Cities have we seen since 2014? These seem to have been only on paper and for publication in the advertisements. The Union Government promised 100 Smart Cities in five years. Till October 2019, only 30 per cent of the funds were released. We cannot simply do *jumlas* and expect any change. Out of 3,700 projects worth Rs.1,36,000 crore, only 959 projects worth Rs.15,260 crores are reported to have been completed. The ambitious Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, launched by the Hon. Prime Minister, promised 1.2 crore houses by 2022. Till 22nd March of 2018, only 10 per cent of the projected number of houses were completed. The Parliamentary Oversight Committee stated that out of the Central share of Rs. 57, 699 crores, only Rs.26,162 crores, which means only about half of the amount, had been sanctioned

for release by the Union Government. The Committee was constrained to note that all is not well with the implementation of the scheme and that the progress of PMAY has been disappointing. The report also noted that for the Smart City Mission and the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation of Urban Transformation, the Government will spend the money. But they have failed to execute projects even though three years have passed since the schemes were launched on 25th February, 2015. All that I would say is that if the priorities were right, instead of spending Rs.20,000 crore on the Central Vista, the Government could have built housing colonies and provided them one crore houses within this money. Thank you.

डा. अनिल अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Bill, 2021. के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि देश के लोकप्रिय यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री आदरणीय श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी जब संसद में आए थे और जब उनका पहला भाषण हुआ था, तो उन्होंने बड़ा स्पष्ट संदेश दिया था कि उनकी सरकार देश के गरीबों, वंचितों, दलितों व किसानों के लिए समर्पित सरकार है। अपने उस वायदे को निभाते हुए, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपनी सरकार की प्राथमिकताएं तय कीं। आप जानते हैं कि दिल्ली देश की राजधानी होने के कारण यहां देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों से लोग आते हैं, चूंकि यहां उनको रोजी-रोटी का अवसर ज्यादा मिलता है। जैसा कि हमारे माननीय शहरी विकास मंत्री जी ने बताया कि दिल्ली की आबादी किस तेजी से बढ़ी है। यहां गरीब आदमी के लिए एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या यह होती थी कि वह किस प्रकार से अपने रहने की व्यवस्था करे। बहुत से लोगों ने किसी प्रकार से अपनी झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियां बनाईं और स्लम्स एरिया में रहने लगे। यह बात सही है कि उनकी स्थितियां रहने लायक नहीं हैं, लेकिन माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी उनके जीवन में एक आशा की किरण लेकर आए और उन्होंने 'जहां झुग्गी, वहां मकान' का एक बहुत बड़ा काम किया। इस सदन ने पिछले साल उसको पास किया था और हम सब लोग उसके साक्षी बने थे। 'जहां झुग्गी, वहां मकान' में बहुत सारी सुविधाएं दी गईं, जैसे उनको रेवेन्यू स्टैम्प पेपर में बहुत छूट दी गई। इसके साथ ही उनको विभिन्न प्रकार से और भी छूट दी गई। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का जो एक मकसद था कि उनको किसी भी प्रकार से दिक्कत न हो और उनको रहने के लिए मकान मिल जाए, उस दिशा में केन्द्र सरकार ने बहुत बड़ा काम किया है। अभी वह काम पूरी तरह से नहीं हो पाया है, चूंकि उसमें कुछ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का भी रोल है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से जो सपोर्ट और कोऑर्डिनेशन होना चाहिए था, वह कुछ कारणों से नहीं हो पाया है। फिर भी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी उसके लिए पूरी तरह से प्रयासरत हैं। हम जानते हैं कि दिल्ली की आबादी बढ़ने के कारण यहां पर जल की समस्या है और पर्यावरण की भी समस्या है।

महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि दिल्ली में बहुत सारी वॉटर बॉडीज़ हैं, अब वे धीरे-धीरे समाप्त हो रही हैं, उनका जल स्तर भी घट रहा है और कुछ जगह उनका encroachment भी हुआ है। दिल्ली में हमारी यह कोशिश होनी चाहिए कि जितनी हमारी वॉटर बॉडीज़ हैं, उनको

revive करें, उनके revival से न केवल वॉटर बॉडीज़ का जल स्तर better होगा, बल्कि पूरे क्षेत्र का जल स्तर भी बढ़ेगा, इससे लोगों को बेहतर पीने का पानी मिल सकेगा।

महोदय, हम जानते हैं कि जिस वॉटर की सप्लाई होती है और जो हमारा water purification होता है, हमें उसमें काफी पैसा खर्च करना पड़ता है, लेकिन वॉटर बॉडीज़ से जो पानी भूमि के अंदर जाता है, उसको हम purify करते हैं तो खर्च कम आता है। उसमें उतनी धनराशि खर्च नहीं होती है। मेरा केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार दोनों से यह अनुरोध होगा कि वे दिल्ली में जितनी भी वॉटर बॉडीज़ हैं, उनका revival करें। आप जानते हैं कि बहुत सारे प्रयासों के बावजूद दिल्ली में environment की एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। आप देखते हैं कि जो एयर क्वालिटी इंडेक्स है, जो permissible है, वह उससे काफी ज्यादा रहता है। दिल्ली का जो नया मास्टर प्लान आ रहा है, उसमें हम लोगों को यह ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा और राज्य सरकार को भी इसमें रुचि दिखानी पड़ेगी कि जो हमारे ग्रीन एरियाज़ हैं, उनको हम मेन्टेन करें। अगर हम लोग अपने ग्रीन एरियाज़ मेन्टेन कर लेंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से हमें पर्यावरण को सजीव करने में फायदा मिलेगा। हमारा एयर क्वालिटी इंडेक्स बेहतर रहेगा और हमारी जो आने वाली पीढ़ियां हैं, उनको लाभ होगा। दिल्ली में बहुत सारे बच्चे आपको ऐसे देखने को मिल जाएंगे, जो छोटी उम्र में ही bronchitis जैसी बीमारी से ग्रसित हैं, चूंकि वे शुद्ध हवा नहीं ले पा रहे हैं। हम लोगों को यह भी देखना पड़ेगा। दिल्ली में अभी भी कुछ लैंड्स ऐसी हैं, जो वेकेंट लैंड्स हैं। जब हमारा मास्टर प्लान तैयार होगा, उसमें हम लोग यह ध्यान रखें कि उन लैंड्स का proper utilization हो। दिल्ली में बहुत सारे एरियाज़ ऐसे भी हैं, जो मास्टर प्लान में commercial declared हैं, लेकिन वहां commercial activities नहीं हो रही हैं। उसके विपरीत कुछ एरियाज़ ऐसे भी हैं, जो residential हैं और वहां commercial activities हो रही हैं। इसका सीधा-सीधा मतलब यह होता है कि जो हमारे उस समय के प्लानर्स थे, उन्होंने प्रॉपर प्लानिंग नहीं की, जिसकी वजह से ये दिक्कतें हुईं। दिल्ली में बहुत सारी चीज़ों की दिक्कत है- जैसे गोदामों की प्रॉब्लम है, हमारे commercial space की प्रॉब्लम है और ये सारी की सारी चीज़ें demand and supply से driven हैं। हमें इन चीज़ों की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी ही पड़ेगी। सर, मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है कि इन सब चीज़ों का ध्यान रखते हुए हम लोग दिल्ली के मास्टर प्लान को बनाएं और जो 'स्वच्छ भारत मिशन' है, उसको हम लोग लागू करें। एक अंतिम बात कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। पिछले दिनों दिल्ली के नागरिकों के सामने एक बहुत ही विषम परिस्थिति आई। दिल्ली में सफाई नहीं हो पाई। नगर निगम यह कहता है कि हमें राज्य सरकार से पैसा लेना है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : आप अपनी बात खत्म करें।

डा. अनिल अग्रवाल : सर, मैं अपनी बात खत्म ही कर रहा हूं। राज्य सरकार निगम को पैसा नहीं दे रही है, तो जो 'स्वच्छ भारत अभियान' है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... वह पूरी तरह से गड़बड़ हो गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*..

श्री उपसभापति : आप इधर संबोधित करें और अपनी बात खत्म करें। आपका समय खत्म हो चुका है।

डा. अनिल अग्रवाल : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपसे और अपने विपक्षी साथियों से यही अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस बिल को पारित कराने में मदद करें, धन्यवाद।

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, as I have seen in our State of West Bengal, the Chief Minister of All India Trinamool Congress Government, Madam Mamata Banerjee, has been taking many noble initiatives regarding these types of dwellers and getting those plans implemented smoothly and speedily. As regards the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Bill, 2021, I would like to put forward certain proposals before our Government. The Bill has to ensure that no evictions of *Juggies and Jhopris* are made. Earlier in September, 2020 the South Delhi Municipal Corporation and the Railways had been asked to create an action plan within three months to evict 48,000 *juggies* from Railway safety zone along 140 kilometres of railway tracks in Delhi. The initiative to regularise such settlement is very good, but the wellbeing of the residents has to be considered foremost. It is to be noted that any demolition without rehabilitation, without rehabilitating the residents, would be unconstitutional and illegal and would lead to loss of livelihood of many people. The Government has also considered granting ownership rights to the people of the lower income group living in these colonies. This has to be a time bound and an easily facilitated process because these people are the most marginalised when it comes to documentation or other processes. The Government has to ensure that none of these people are deprived in any way whatsoever and their rights and interests are kept sacrosanct and considered as foremost. Thank you very much.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, para 6 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill says, 'The Act of 2011 was valid till 31st December, 2020 and it was necessary to continue the protection of those unauthorised developments where adequate measures were yet to be taken.'

Considering this fact, I support this Bill. I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a mission that was initiated very successfully in Odisha by the hon. Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik. It is called the JAGA Mission — JAGA means land. In October, 2017, the Government of Odisha enacted the Odisha Land Rights to Slum Dwellers Act. It is one of the largest land titling initiatives anywhere in the world. Sir, there are about 10 lakh beneficiaries, and, most importantly, it is going to be in small and medium towns. So, 2 lakh households living in 2,000 slums in all

109 small and medium towns in the State are covered using technology, drones, imagery, community mobilisation, etc., while designing this particular scheme.

So, while supporting this Bill, I have only one suggestion to make. The initiative taken by the Government of Odisha which was acclaimed internationally could, probably, be adopted while preparing the Master Plan 2041. In fact, my concern is that the Master Plan 2041 has been delayed now for about 15 years and the bigger concern is the latest decision of the Supreme Court on 16th December, 2020, where the Supreme Court questioned regularisation of unauthorized colonies on the ground, basically, of moral hazard issue.

I take this opportunity to read a paragraph from this order which says...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sum up. Your time is over, Dr. Patnaik.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Sir, I will take just half-a-minute.

So, I would suggest for consideration of the hon. Minister that action has to be taken very quickly and, while making Master Plan 2041, issues relating to cycle lanes, footpaths, social distancing norms because COVID is something we should learn from, water and waste management techniques, mixed use walk space, child-friendly cities and child-friendly carriages would, probably, be considered. Thank you.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I thank you for giving an opportunity to speak on behalf of my party, DMK, on the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Bill, 2021.

The Bill provides for (i) Relocating slum dwellers and *Jhugi-Jhompri* clusters in accordance with provisions of the Delhi Shelter Improvement Board Act, 2010, and the Master Plan for Delhi, 2021, extending up to December 2023. (ii) Regularising unauthorised colonies. It provides for strategies of housing for urban poor as well as for dealing with the informal sector.

I would like to say, as early as 1967, when DMK Government came to power in Tamil Nadu, under the great leadership of Anna, it set up slum clearance board and all poor people living in *kuchcha* huts with no basic facilities were rehabilitated in the concrete structure in multi-storied flats with all facilities. Our Government brought a scheme of giving labour quarters, rented houses at concession rate to migrant labour who were working in the industrial estates and clusters.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sum up, Mr. Shanmugam.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: The same scheme has been adopted by the Centre with a new name. If you want to implement the welfare scheme for labour...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sum up now.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: ...in the informal sector, then you should have the enumeration about the migrant labour.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sum up, Shanmugamji.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Sir, I will take one minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. No one minute. Time is over. Time is over. I will be forced to call the next speaker. Please sum up.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Thank you, Sir.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Bill, 2021. The Government of Delhi and the Government of India have taken a good decision to regularise the unauthorized colonies and give the land rights to the people. At the same time, I request the hon. Minister that, while regularizing the unauthorized colonies, the lakes and tanks of the urban areas should be protected. The urban forests and environment should also be protected.

The Government of Telangana had also taken the same decision to regularize the things in the urban areas. In fact, it is a national phenomenon. We are constructing more than one lakh double-bedroom residential apartments, costing rupees seven lakh per unit, in urban areas. Out of these, forty thousand apartments have already been handed over to the slum-dwellers. In rural areas too, we are constructing two lakh and fifty thousand double-bedroom residential units, costing rupees six lakh per unit. Apart from that, we have also issued GOs to give the land rights...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sum up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BANDA PRAKASH: One minute more, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no, your time is already over. I am calling the next speaker. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Sir, through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister to protect these people and give them good environment because these people, living in the unauthorized colonies, are also the valuable voters of our democracy. I would also like to request the hon. Minister to make a national policy to control urbanization and migration. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Subhas Chandra Bose Pilli. You have two minutes.

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as we all know, Delhi has rapidly been growing over the last so many years. And, this has put a heavy strain on the infrastructure facilities and other resources. As a result, the demand for housing, commercial space, and other amenities has increased tremendously. This has given rise to the problems of encroachment on the public land, growth of slums, unauthorized constructions, commercial usage of residential areas and inadequacy of housing units. As we all know, the Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Act 2006 was enacted on 19th May, 2006, initially, for a period of one year. This protection to various forms of unauthorized developments in Delhi has continued thereafter through Ordinances and Acts, enacted from time to time. Thereafter, the National Capital Territory Delhi of Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2011, was enacted. This was valid for a period of three years, up to 31st December 2014. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. Please conclude.

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI: Okay, Sir. The validity of the Act was extended up to 31st December, 2017. While the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Subhas Chandrajji, please conclude. Your time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... Your time is over.

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI: Thank you, Sir.

श्री उपसभापति: श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद जी। आपके पास बोलने के लिए एक मिनट का समय है।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह जो दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी राज्यक्षेत्र विधि (विशेष उपबंध) दूसरा (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2021 आया है, इसमें सीलिंग से बचाने के लिए अस्थाई रूप से 1 जनवरी, 2021 से 31 दिसम्बर, 2023 तक राहत दी गई है। मान्यवर, इस बिल में सीलिंग से लोगों को स्थाई रूप से राहत दी जानी चाहिए थी, वहां पर आवास और शौचालय की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए थी। यहां पर गरीब लोग आते हैं, गरीब लोग रोजगार की कमी के कारण शहरों में आते हैं, इनके रहने के लिए पर्याप्त व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

मान्यवर, जो लोग गरीब हैं, इनकी संख्या की कोई गिनती नहीं है, सरकार को इनकी जातिगत जनगणना 2021 में करवानी चाहिए थी, जिससे इनको सामाजिक और आर्थिक सुविधाएं दी जा सकें।

श्री उपसभापति: अब आप अपनी बात खत्म करिए।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम के तहत इनको सुविधाएं दी जानी चाहिए, इनको आवास दिए जाने चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: विशम्भर प्रसाद जी, आप अपनी बात खत्म करें, धन्यवाद।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद : संविधान के आर्टिकल 21 (A) में व्यवस्था है कि सभी को शिक्षा देनी चाहिए। इनके लिए शिक्षा की व्यवस्था कराई जानी चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद : मान्यवर, चूंकि शिक्षा की कमी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं ऐसा नहीं कर सकता। इसके लिए एक घंटा समय तय हुआ है, उसके तहत ही समय दिया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद : संविधान में व्यवस्था है कि छह साल से 14 साल तक के बच्चों को निशुल्क शिक्षा मिलनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़, प्लीज़।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद : महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री जयराम रमेश : महोदय, ज्यादा समय मिलना चाहिए।..(व्यवधान)..

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय सदस्य, मैं यह नहीं कर सकता हूँ, क्योंकि जो एक घंटा समय तय हुआ है, यह उसी के तहत है। Please, please. Shri Bikash Ranjan.

श्री जयराम रमेश : बिल पर एक घंटा..(व्यवधान)..

श्री उपसभापति : जब तय हुआ था, तब आप सभी लोग इसमें मौजूद थे, इसलिए मैं इस पर कहना नहीं चाहूंगा। Bikashji, you have one minute only.

SHRI BIKASH RANJAN (West Bengal): No problem, Sir.

Sir, my apprehension is that this Government is running on Ordinances, whether it is the Ordinance *raj* in which we are living! The Bill has such a laudable purpose, but it has not been executed. Why it has not been executed within the time is not explained. The Ordinance was brought in just a day before the terminal period of the earlier Bill. This way if the governance is done, then, I doubt whether this Government will at all be able to achieve the target. Repeated extension through Ordinance is condemnable. They have to clearly spell out where the difficulties to implement the targets were. This is for the poor people of the country. Their rights are much more important than anything else. That is all.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Binoy Viswam; not present. माननीय संजय जी और आप में से एक व्यक्ति को बोलना है।

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): उपसभापति जी, मैं बोल रहा हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : आप बोल रहे हैं। संजय जी, आपको सिर्फ तीन मिनट बोलना है।

श्री जयराम रमेश : माननीय उपसभापति जी, ये दिल्ली से सांसद हैं।..(व्यवधान)..

श्री संजय सिंह : उपसभापति जी, मैं दिल्ली से सांसद हूँ। ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं समय तय नहीं करता। ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री संजय सिंह : उपसभापति जी, इतना तो सभी के लिए consider किया जाता है। ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री उपसभापति : मैं समय तय नहीं करता। ..(व्यवधान)..बीएसी में जो समय तय होता है, मैं उसका अनुपालन कर रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह : सर, इतना तो आप सभी के लिए consider करते हैं। ..(व्यवधान)..जो जहाँ का सांसद है, कम से कम वहाँ तो उसको वक्त मिलना चाहिए। ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री उपसभापति : प्लीज़, आप अपनी बात खत्म कीजिए। ..(व्यवधान)..

श्री संजय सिंह : सर, एक मिनट में अपनी बात कैसे कहेंगे?

श्री उपसभापति : मैंने आपको तीन मिनट कहे हैं। आप अपनी बात खत्म करें, आपके पास कला है करने की।

श्री संजय सिंह: उपसभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर मुझे अपनी बात रखने का मौका दिया है। मैं इस बिल के समर्थन में अपनी बात कहने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ, लेकिन मेरा एक दर्द है, एक तकलीफ है, खास तौर से पूर्वांचल से नाता होने के नाते भी है। जैसा कि यहाँ पर बताया गया है कि दिल्ली के अंदर 40 लाख लोग अवैध कॉलोनियों में, स्लम एरियाज़ में रहते हैं। उन 40 लाख लोगों की संख्या अब लगभग 1 करोड़ मान सकते हैं कि 1 करोड़ लोगों का जन जीवन इन कॉलोनियों में प्रभावित होता है। मान्यवर, मेरा इस सरकार से बहुत विनम्रतापूर्वक सवाल है कि यह एक्सटेंशन कब तक बार-बार मिलता रहेगा? यह 2008 में मिला, 2011 में मिला, 2014 में मिला - तब कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, फिर 2017 में मिला, 2020 में मिला और आज भी मिल रहा है, आज आपकी सरकार है।

मान्यवर, आपने पिछले साल ही वायदा किया था कि हम इनको मालिकाना हक देंगे। मालिकाना हक के बगैर वे बैंक से लोन नहीं ले सकते, उनके नक्शे पास नहीं होते, एम.सी.डी. रोज उनका घर तोड़ने के लिए वहाँ आ जाती है। वे अपने मकान के नाम पर न तो एक पैसे का लोन ले सकते हैं और न ही उसको बेच सकते हैं। जो स्कूल, मंदिर और अस्पताल उस इलाके में हैं, आपने 2002 में कहा कि इनका नक्शा पास किया जाएगा, लेकिन आज तक उनका नक्शा पास नहीं किया गया।

मान्यवर, "जहाँ झुग्गी, वहाँ मकान" की योजना अरविंद केजरीवाल जी लेकर आए थे। हमने "जहाँ झुग्गी, वहाँ मकान" की योजना के तहत 50 हजार फ्लैट्स तैयार किए हैं और अभी तक हम लोगों ने 5 हजार से ज्यादा लोगों को फ्लैट की चाभी दे दी है, उन्हें कागज़ भी दे दिए हैं।

मान्यवर, उन इलाकों में, जहाँ पर इतनी भारी आबादी में लोग रहते हैं, उनके बारे में आपको जानकर तकलीफ़ होगी कि उनको आज तक अवैध कॉलोनीज़ कहा जाता है। वे अपने घर का परिचय नहीं दे सकते। यदि कोई पूछता है कि कहाँ रहते हो, तो जवाब होता है - अवैध कॉलोनी में। आज़ादी के 73 सालों के बाद भी देश की राजधानी में लोग अवैध कॉलोनियों में रह रहे हैं। मैं इसके लिए आपके माध्यम से इस सरकार से हाथ जोड़कर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने दिल्ली की जनता से वायदा किया था, आपने कहा था कि हम चुनाव से पहले मालिकाना

हक देंगे, इसलिए आप कृपा करके उन्हें मालिकाना हक दे दीजिए। मैं इस सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक बहुत तारीखें मिल चुकी हैं, सालों साल उन्होंने इंतजार कर लिया, अब उनको मालिकाना हक दीजिए। हमारी सरकार..(व्यवधान)..

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय संजय जी, आप अपनी स्पीच खत्म कीजिए..(व्यवधान)..

श्री संजय सिंह : उपसभापति जी, बस खत्म कर रहा हूँ। इन इलाकों में बिजली का, सड़क का, पानी का, सीसीटीवी का, वाईफाई का जितना हमसे, हमारी केजरीवाल सरकार से बन सकता था, उतना हमने काम किया है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, माननीय मंत्री जी यहाँ पर बैठे हैं, इसी सदन में प्रधान मंत्री जी से लेकर आप सभी ने एक स्वर में उन्हें मालिकाना हक देने का वायदा किया था, इसलिए आप उस वायदे को पूरा कीजिए और दिल्ली के लोगों को मालिकाना हक दीजिए। उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति : धन्यवाद माननीय संजय जी। माननीय श्री रामजी।

श्री रामजी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, आपका धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का अवसर दिया। साथ ही मैं माननीय बहन जी का कोटि-कोटि धन्यवाद और आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ, जिन्होंने मुझे देश के सबसे बड़े सदन में भेजा और मुझ जैसे साधारण परिवार में जन्मे व्यक्ति को, साधारण कार्यकर्ता को आज अपने वास्ते इस बिल पर बोलने का अवसर दिया।

श्रीमान जी, यह जो बिल आया है, इस बिल की जो खास बात देखी गई है, वह यह है कि करीब 1,800 कॉलोनियों को, जो unauthorized थीं, जो J.J. clusters थे, वे आज इस बिल के पास होने के बाद authorized हो जाएँगे। मेरा आपसे यह कहना है कि इस बिल के माध्यम से वह काम किया गया है, जिस तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश में 2007 से 2012 के बीच किया गया था, जब बहुजन समाजवादी पार्टी की सरकार थी और माननीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी मुख्यमंत्री थीं। तब 15 जनवरी, 2009 को वे 'सर्वजन हिताय, सर्वजन सुखाय' के सिद्धांत पर एक योजना लेकर आईं। उसमें यह प्रावधान किया गया कि सर्वजन हिताय के सिद्धांत पर सर्वजन को, गरीब को आवास का, स्लम एरिया का मालिकाना हक दिया गया। मतलब कि आप आज जो योजना लेकर आ रहे हैं, वह योजना 2009 में उत्तर प्रदेश में लागू की गई। उसके तहत जो लोग स्लम एरिया में रहते थे, जो लोग झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में रहते थे, उन लोगों को केवल मालिकाना हक ही नहीं दिया गया, बल्कि उन लोगों को मकान बना कर दिया गया। जो लोग उस योजना में किसी कारणवश महरूम रह गए, उन लोगों के लिए भी हम 7 महीने के बाद 'मान्यवर श्री कांशीराम जी शहरी गरीब आवास योजना' लेकर आए और उसमें लाखों लोगों को दो बेडरूम का फ्लैट free of cost दिया गया। यह पूरी तरह से मुफ्त दिया गया। इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर जो migrant लोग रहते हैं, पूरे देश से जो labourers आते हैं, मजदूर आते हैं, चाहे बिहार हो, चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश हो, चाहे पश्चिमी बंगाल हो, वे सब यहाँ पर रहते हैं, मजदूरी करते हैं और उनके पास पैसा नहीं है कि वे लोग अपने बड़े-बड़े मकान बना सकें। इसलिए आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है

कि कम से कम जो दलित समाज के लोग हैं या अनुसूचित जनजाति के जो लोग हैं, जो दिल्ली में migrant के रूप में रहते हैं, आप उनको identify करिए, उनके लिए मकान बना कर दीजिए और जो मूलभूत सुविधाएँ हैं, वे उनको दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति : धन्यवाद।

श्री रामजी : सर, यह मेरी पहली speech है, इसलिए मैं आपसे request करता हूँ और कोई बात नहीं है।

श्री अशोक सिद्धार्थ (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सर, यह इनकी maiden speech है।

श्री उपसभापति : अभी maiden speech का provision नहीं है, आप जानते हैं।

श्री रामजी : सर, मुझे एक मिनट दे दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है, आप बोलिए।

श्री रामजी : श्रीमान जी, इसमें एक और बात सामने आती है कि इन कॉलोनियों के अन्दर बड़े स्तर पर भू-माफियाओं का भी बोलबाला है। वहाँ जो migrant लोग रहते हैं, इन सरकारी जमीनों पर भू-माफियाओं ने झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी बना रखी है और उनमें migrant लोग किराए पर रहते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : आप अपनी बात खत्म करिए।

श्री रामजी : सर, यह बहुत important matter है।

श्री उपसभापति : अब आप अपना last point कहिए, मैं अगले वक्ता को बुलाऊँगा।

श्री रामजी : श्रीमान जी, वे झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में किराए पर रहते हैं। अगर ये authorized हो जाएँगी, तो कम से कम उन लोगों को ही मालिकाना हक मिलना चाहिए, जो लोग उसमें रह रहे हैं। ऐसा न हो कि इसका फायदा भू-माफिया उठाएँ, बड़े स्तर पर बड़े बिल्डर्स वहाँ पर पहुँचें और उस जमीन की खरीद-फरोख्त कर लें।

श्री उपसभापति : धन्यवाद श्री रामजी।

श्री रामजी : श्रीमान जी, अंत में मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कथनी और करनी में फर्क नहीं होना चाहिए। आप यह जो बिल लेकर आए हैं, जो आपका मूल aim है, जो मूल सिद्धांत है, आप वह पूरा करें। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Binoy Viswamji.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, no mike!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please speak from Fourth Gallery. The mike will be 'on'. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is 'on' already. ...(*Interruptions*)... Seat No. 96, Fourth Gallery, please. It is 'on' now.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, the intentions may be good, and the Minister is also a good man but these words are not sincere and are not going to be realized. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Sir, in the Manifesto of BJP for last elections, on the first page, you can see a message of the Prime Minister which states that 'I am extremely passionate about two commitments, one 'doubling of farmers' income.' There is no need to say about that too much. We see them, their plights, their lives, sacrifices and the deaths on the streets. We see it. The second passionate dream was 'Housing for all by the year 2022', just one year ahead. In that background, when we look at this Bill, one may think a thousand times that the real intention of the Government is not for the poor of the National Capital Territory. Sir, we can see them braving the severe cold on the streets of Delhi. They sleep there at night in the intense cold. All over the world people know that after food the most important human desire and necessity is shelter. In this country of Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Buddha, they talk about *sabka saath*, but people have no house, food, clean air or pure water. They are living like animals on the streets of the Capital, but what you have done for them is the question. They came up with projects worth Rs. 20,000 crore for development of the Central Vista. That is the Government's priority. Their priority is for that, not this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, Binoyji.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Anybody who is realistic can only say that the Government does not have the political will in their minds to take care of the interests of the poor of this country. Thank you, Sir.

श्री उपसभापति : डा. अशोक बाजपेयी जी। बाजपेयी जी, आपके पास सिर्फ पांच मिनट का समय है।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, आप उस समय में से भी कम कर लीजिए। मान्यवर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी और भारत सरकार को बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि ऐसे संवेदनशील विषय के ऊपर आप विधेयक लेकर आए हैं। इस विधेयक के माध्यम से दिल्ली राजधानी क्षेत्र के लगभग 50 लाख गरीब और वंचित वर्ग के लोगों को आवास मुहैया कराया जाएगा। मान्यवर, दिल्ली में लगभग 1,797 अनधिकृत कॉलोनियां हैं, झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी बस्तियां हैं, मलिन बस्तियां हैं, जिनमें दिल्ली की एक बड़ी आबादी, लगभग 50 लाख लोग बसते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : डा. बाजपेयी जी, प्लीज़ आप बैठ कर बोलें, माइक से ठीक आवाज़ आएगी।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी : मान्यवर, दिल्ली में लगभग 50 लाख आबादी इन झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों और मलिन बस्तियों में रहती है। ये सब अनधिकृत कॉलोनियां कही जाती हैं। अनधिकृत कॉलोनी होने के कारण इनको न तो भवन बनाने के लिए बैंक से ऋण मिल सकता है और न ही कभी ज़रूरत पड़ने पर कोई आर्थिक सहायता हो पाती है। जब भी ज़रूरत पड़ती है, तब इन लोगों को महाजन से या इधर-उधर की निजी संस्थाओं से महंगे ब्याज पर पैसा लेकर काम चलाना पड़ता है। यह काफी गंभीर स्थिति है।

मान्यवर, पहली बार हमारी सरकार की संवेदनशीलता के चलते ऐसे 50 लाख परिवारों को, जो आज तक अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों में रहते थे, रेगुलराइज़ करने का निर्णय लिया गया है। आप सभी जानते हैं, जिस तरह से कोविड-19 के चलते पूरे देश में लगभग एक वर्ष तक सारा कार्य ठप रहा है, उसके चलते इस प्रक्रिया को समय से पूरा नहीं किया जा सका। कोरोना के समय में सदन भी नहीं बैठ सका और जो विंटर सेशन होना था, वह भी नहीं हो सका, जिसके कारण महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी को इसके लिए अध्यादेश लाना पड़ा। आज इसमें तीन वर्ष का समय बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार इस विधेयक को लेकर आई है। आज आप देखेंगे कि दिल्ली की आबादी का घनत्व निरन्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है। दिल्ली का जो क्षेत्रफल है, वह लगभग 1,484 वर्ग किलोमीटर है और प्रति वर्ग किलोमीटर में यहां लगभग 9,340 व्यक्ति रहते हैं। दिल्ली की आबादी इतनी सघन है, ऐसे में ये 50 लाख परिवार, जो इन अनधिकृत कॉलोनियों में रह रहे हैं, इस विधेयक के माध्यम से उनके लिए एक रास्ता बनाने का काम किया जा रहा है। अब उन कॉलोनियों को केवल विकसित ही नहीं किया जाएगा, बल्कि दैनिक जीवन में उनकी जो न्यूनतम आवश्यकताएं हैं, वे सब भी उपलब्ध कराई जाएंगी। चाहे विद्यालय हो, अस्पताल हो या शिक्षण संस्थाएं हों, ये सारी चीज़ें वहां उपलब्ध कराई जाएंगी, साथ ही उन कॉलोनियों को सड़क से जोड़ा जाएगा, सरकार की यही योजना है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस विधेयक के पारित होने के बाद सरकार इस काम को विधिवत कर सकेगी और इन कॉलोनियों को रेगुलराइज़ करते हुए विकास के काम को तेजी से आगे बढ़ा सकेगी।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इसके लिए माननीय मोदी जी को बधाई देना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि इतने वर्षों तक, इतनी सरकारों ने इस समस्या की ओर ध्यान देने का काम नहीं किया। जो लोग वोट लेकर राजनीति करते रहे, उन्हें भी केवल चुनाव के समय में झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों की याद आती रही, बाद में उन्होंने कभी इनकी चिन्ता नहीं की। आज भारत सरकार ने, श्रद्धेय मोदी जी ने, वन क्षेत्र की जो ज़मीन है, डीडीए की जो ज़मीन है या सेना की जो ज़मीन है, ऐसी तमाम ज़मीनों पर,

जहां इस तरह की कॉलोनियां बन गई थीं, उन सबको रेगुलराइज़ करके, वहां व्यवस्थित भवन इत्यादि बना कर देने का निर्णय लिया है। मैं समझता हूं कि समय-सीमा बढ़ने के बाद जल्दी ही इस दिशा में काम हो सकेगा।

2.00 P.M.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय बाजपेयी जी, दो बज चुके हैं, पहले सदन की राय ले लें। ...*(व्यवधान)*....प्लीज़ वेट, आपके पास एक मिनट का समय बचा है।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: मान्यवर, मुझे कोई लम्बी बात नहीं करनी है, मुझे यही कहना है कि हमारी सरकार...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़ रुकिये। Please wait for one minute.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, since we are discussing a very important legislation and there are a couple of Members who have to express their opinions, I suggest, if the House agrees, that we may extend the sitting of the House till the disposal of this legislation.

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, no more extension, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, hon. Chairman has already told that if others agree, we may move ahead. डा. बाजपेयी, आप कन्क्लूड करें। आपका समय लगभग खत्म हो चुका है।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: मान्यवर, मैं कन्क्लूड करने जा रहा हूं। मेरा सदन से यही आग्रह है कि सरकार विधेयक के माध्यम समय बढ़ाने का जो संशोधन लाई है, यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है और अपरिहार्य है। इसलिए सब लोग इसे एकमत से पारित करेंगे और इस विधेयक के पारित होने के बाद दिल्ली की दशा और दिशा सुधरेगी और दिल्ली की मलिन बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोग कम से कम सम्मानजनक जीवन जी सकेंगे। अभी तक जिन्हें अनधिकृत आवास कहा जाता था, अनधिकृत कालोनी कहा जाता था, मलिन बस्ती कहा जाता था और स्लम कहा जाता था, उन्हें रेगुलराइज़ करने का काम होगा, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद डा. बाजपेयी। Now, the mover of the Statutory Motion is Shri Binoy Viswam. आप एक मिनट में कुछ कहना चाहेंगे।

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I sincerely appeal to the Government to take into account all the serious objections and proposals made by the hon. Members and strengthen the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, the hon. Minister's reply.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I would like to start by thanking all the fourteen hon. Members who have taken the floor today. I am very happy to find that all of them have supported the Bill and recommended its adoption. Some of them have made comments on the Bill. Some others have talked about the recourse that has been taken to an Ordinance. I would like to present my comments in two parts. First and foremost, I would like to talk about the need for an Ordinance. The House is aware and I had made this submission when I first had the privilege, towards the end of 2017, of moving this Bill that this is a result of long-pending commitments. Some of these Ordinances were passed when another Government was in Office at the Centre. For some of the work relating to the unauthorised colonies, action was required to be taken by the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. That was getting delayed. There are a large number of factors. Now, when some Members say that we brought an Ordinance one day before or two days before, it must be understood as to why we did that. If the Winter Session of Parliament had been convened, there would have been no need for this Ordinance. But it could not be convened for reasons which are entirely beyond the control, certainly, of my Ministry. We did not want a situation to arise in the intervening period. For instance, if we had not brought the Ordinance and had waited for this Session to take place, there are a number of authorities at different levels in the governing structure of Delhi which could have started sealing properties and started a large number of other actions which would have caused inconvenience to the citizens of Delhi. I hope this clarification will put to rest all this. Whatever be, Governments have resorted to Ordinances over the years. Some of these Ordinances, as I mentioned, were passed in 2006-07. I do not want to go into the reasons. But let me now come to the framework of cooperative federalism in which Prime Minister Modi's Government has viewed this.

Let me by way of background statistics place before the House that in the ten years that the Congress-led UPA Government was in power at the Centre, the total

amount of money made available in all the programmatic interventions that the UPA Government introduced, there were a large number of schemes, was Rs. 1,57,000 crore. Sir, in the six years of the Modi Government, the amount of expenditure incurred on the programmatic interventions, the different schemes like *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana*, AMRUT, the Smart Cities project is six times that amount and it is nearly eleven lakh crores of rupees. Sir, I am always surprised, sometimes amused, I do not get angry when in a discussion taking place on the 8th of February, 2021, one of my learned colleagues and friends quotes a report of a Parliamentary Committee of 2018. Surely, there have been reports of 2019 and 2020 but in order to produce a narrative, which is not only flawed but also fake, you quote a two year old report or a three year old report. Let me share with this House what the figures are on the *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana*. The Prime Minister said that it was his dream that by the year 2022, every Indian citizen, no matter where he or she lives, should have a roof over his or her head. He also added that the title of the house, the *Awas* should be in the name of the lady of the house. A demand assessment was done when the *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana* commenced and according to that demand assessment, it turned out that a total of one crore twelve lakh homes would have to be built by the year 2022 and these were under four verticals. One is the Affordable Housing in Partnership and I want to point this out to my good friend, the hon. Member who represents a party, which is in office in Delhi, Affordable Housing in Partnership means that the State Government makes available land under this vertical. Then, the State Government and the Central Government both give some money, typically Rs. 1.5 lakh each and the rest is borne by the *labharthi* or the beneficiary. Most of the State Governments have implemented this scheme but not all and the result today is that out of the total demand assessment of 1.12 crore, 1.11 crore houses have already been sanctioned. Sir, 42 lakh units have already been handed over to the beneficiaries, and, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, 72 lakh units are currently under construction. So, this scheme has already been exhausted except in States which have not implemented it. In the case of Delhi, they have taken recourse but in a very limited way, to one of the verticals, which is CLSS, that is, Credit-linked Subsidy Scheme, which is an interest subvention. Say, a young couple or someone who started his or her professional life, wants to acquire a residential unit and then approaches the bank, the bank would typically give a loan at 12 per cent interest. Under CLSS, the beneficiary, if he or she belongs to the eligible category, would get a 3 per cent interest subvention. Other than this vertical, they have not implemented it. Many States are like this.

Then, there is Beneficiary-led Construction. Then, I come to the most important scheme, to which many hon. Members made a reference, the In-situ Slum Rehabilitation Scheme. Sir, in India or in any other city of the world, people who go looking for work find work somewhere where there is economic activity, mostly in the centre of cities, and world over, slums grow up in the centre of cities. The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana has a vertical which is called In-situ Slum Rehabilitation. Sir, the good news is that in the city of Delhi, the Modi Government has, through three schemes, ensured that work is underway to benefit 1.35 crore citizens out of the 2 crore citizens of Delhi, which is the figure expected in the next census later this year. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna ends up giving the beneficiary the title. As I said, 1 crore 11 lakh homes have been sanctioned; the others will be sanctioned within the next few days. And I give an assurance to this House that well before 2022, all the 1.12 crore homes will not only be sanctioned, but a bulk of them would have already been received by the beneficiaries. But there is a lesson that we learnt during the pandemic, and that lesson was that some of our brethren, our brothers and sisters, are the most vulnerable. Who are those? They are the migrant workers. Migrant workers typically will not apply for a Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna *awas* in Delhi. They will look for a place to stay. We have come up with a new scheme which is called the Affordable Rental Housing Complexes. There also, we have ended up signing MoUs with most States. So, this problem will also be solved through two models. I don't have enough time; so I am not going to go into that. Sir, a reference was made by one of the hon. Members -- I was quite surprised -- as to where the Smart Cities are and that they are only on papers. Sir, there are hundred Smart Cities. Let me tell this House that the hundred Smart Cities were chosen through a process of selection. They had to submit the proposals and the scheme. Allocation started in 2016 and the last of them was in 2018. It takes five years for a smart city to come up. But I can share with you the figures. The total allocation provision for smart cities is for 5,151 projects with an outlay of two lakh five thousand crores of rupees. I am very happy to inform this House that projects worth Rs. 1,79,000 crores have already been tendered. Work orders have already been issued for Rs. 1,40,000 crores and the projects completed are for Rs. 40,000 crores. Sir, if we are to cite statistics in this House, I would appeal to my friends and colleagues that they should at least cite the latest statistics. Number two, what has happened here in the city of Delhi? I don't want to go into a long history of what should have been done in 2006, what were the things which were not done. Sir, we picked up the pieces. I can tell you with confidence that in 2019, specifically in December, we were able to bring the Pradhan Mantri Unauthorised Colonies issue to legislative approval and this

issues a *malkana haq* which my colleague representing the party in power in Delhi mentioned. But this could have been done two or three years earlier. We were being assured that the Delhi Government was doing the mapping. It is when I spoke to the Chief Minister. Anyway, we did it. But what is the situation today? We expect something like 8 to 10 lakh of our citizens, those who are living in unauthorised colonies, to register. And I accept the hon. Member saying that we should expedite it. But the fact is that around four lakhs have registered; 3,83,000 have registered. But the year that has passed, 2020, was a pandemic period. At this time, instead of my reporting to the House that 3,83,000 have registered, I would have liked to give a figure of seven-and-a-half lakhs or so. But now I seek everybody's cooperation, including the cooperation of the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, to help us expedite this process so that we can complete it. We are putting more people on the job. We have, in fact, recruited a very large number of people specifically for this. The GNCTD, the DDA and the MCDs are required to adopt measures to finalise norms, policy guidelines, feasible strategies for making orderly arrangements to deal with the problem of encroachment and unauthorized development. These bodies are in the process of taking these steps.

Sir, 1.35 crore people of Delhi, those living in unauthorized colonies, they will get the *malikana haque*. The DDA today is in the process or I think they have already announced the development norms. They have been placed on the website, if I am not mistaken, or will be placed very shortly. Those living in *jhuggi jhopri*, for them "जहाँ झुग्गी, वहाँ मकान" is being done. Tenders have now been floated for most of the JJ clusters. Delhi is not only a historical city. It is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. I am proud of it. I lived here. I was born here. This is my city. Delhi will not just benefit from the improvement in the living condition of 1.35 crore people. But Centre's Rs.20,000 crore Central Vista Project will also make Delhi one of the finest capital cities in the world. And we all will be proud of the fact that the next time in December when we celebrate the 75th anniversary as an independent nation, we will do it in the new Parliament building where some of us will get a little space also to sit in it. Not only us on the Treasury Benches, but all the Members.

Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the time. I commend that this Bill be passed. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Binoy Viswam to vote.

The question is:

“That this House disapproves the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 (No.15 of 2020) promulgated by the President of India on 30th December, 2020.”

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion moved by the Minister to vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2011, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 7 were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.
