Title: Discussion on the motion for consideration of the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Bill, 2014 (Discussion concluded and Bill Passed).

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we take up Item No. 23. Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

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

Sir, there is a phenomenal growth in Delhi and it is having its own implications and problems are also coming in terms of shelter, squatter settlements and other infrastructural facilities. This has led to problems of encroachment of public land, growth of slums, unauthorized constructions, large scale commercialization of residential areas and inadequacy of housing.

Further, when the Master Plan for Delhi, 2021 was being prepared, Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Act, 2006 was enacted on 19<sup>th</sup> May, 2006 to protect certain forms of unauthorized development from punitive action which was effective for a period of one year. This was followed by similar Acts which were also effective for one year each. The last such Act namely, the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2011 was effective for a period of three years and it is expiring on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2014.

That is why, keeping in mind that these provisions are going to be expired by 31<sup>st</sup> of December, this Government has brought this Bill in this House for consideration. That has also made the Government to think about it seriously. I urge upon the hon. Members to participate in it.

As per the provisions of the said Act of 2011, orderly arrangements had to be made for relocation or rehabilitation of slum dwellers and *jhuggi-jhopri* clusters; regulation of street vendors; regularization of unauthorized colonies, village *abad*l areas and their extensions and existing farm houses; regularization of schools, dispensaries, religious and cultural institutions, storages, warehouses and godowns built on agricultural land; redevelopment of existing godown clusters and building regulations for Special Areas.

While progress has been made in evolving the policies, norms and strategies towards implementation of the Act, more time is needed to bring in orderly arrangements keeping in view the current ground realities in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Further, the norms, policies and guidelines for unauthorized developments, including complexities in regularizing unauthorized colonies, may also need to be appropriately modified to bring them in conformity with revised Master Plan of Delhi 2021. The review of Master Plan of Delhi 2021 is likely to be completed in early 2015.

The objective of the extension of time is not only to protect certain forms of unauthorized developments from punitive action in the National Capital Territory of Delhi but also to provide for opportunity to the Government agencies to finalize the norms, policy guidelines and feasible strategies as well as the orderly implementation of the plan in this regard.

That is why, it is necessary to extend the provisions of the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2011 for a period of three years from 1st January, 2015 to 31st December, 2017. This is the amendment that I am bringing to the main Act.

The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Amendment Bill, 2014 which has been introduced in this House will extend the validity of the Act of 2011 up to 31st December, 2017. That is the purpose of this Bill.

I would like to request the hon. Members, whoever is interested, to participate in this debate. After hearing the debate, then, I will move amendment from the Government side also.

#### HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

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

श्री प्रवेश साहिब सिंह वर्मा (पश्चिमी दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली के लिए जो नेशनल कैपिटल टैरिटरी सैंकैन्ड एवट 2011 को तीन साल बढ़ाने के लिए मंत्री जी बिल लेकर आए हैं, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। इससे पहले 2006 में यह एवट आया था और 2011 तक हर साल इसको बढ़ाया गया। उसके बाद 2011 से 2014 तक इस एवट को बढ़ाया गया और 31 दिसम्बर, 2014 को इसकी अवधि स्वत्म हो रही हैं। आज जो दिल्ली की बढ़ती हुई आबादी हैं, दिल्ली राजधानी टोक्यों के बाद दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी आबादी वाली राजधानी हैं। यहाँ लगभग 60 लाख लोग

अर्जाथराइज्ड कॉलोनीज़ में रहते हैं, लगभग 20 ताख लोग यहाँ स्तम में रहते हैं, मगर अभी तक सरकार अर्जाथराइज्ड कॉलोनी के बारे में, दिल्ली के गाँवों की आबादी के बारे में कुछ नहीं कर पाई हैं। जो लाल डोरा था, आज़ादी से पहले जितना गाँवों का क्षेत्र था, उतना ही आज तक सीमित हैं। गाँवों के परिवार बढ़ते गए, गाँव की आबादी बढ़ती गई, लेकिन उसका क्षेत्र हमने नहीं बढ़ाया। यह दिल्ली एक मिनी इंडिया हैं। ऐसा कोई भारत का जिला नहीं है जिसके लोग यहाँ दिल्ली में नहीं रहते हों। सब लोग यहाँ आते हैं - अपनी ज़मीन छोड़कर, अपना घर छोड़कर, अपने गहने बेचकर, कि वे दिल्ली में काम करेंगे, अपना घर बनाएंगे। मगर यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हमारी सरकार या दिल्ली में जितने भी विभाग हैं, वे कोई ऐसी आवासीय पॉलिसी नहीं बना पाए या हमारे रिहायशी क्षेत्रों में जो व्यावसायिक गतिविधियाँ वल रही थीं, उनके लिए कोई पॉलिसी नहीं बना पाए

वर्ष 1957 का मास्टर प्लान सबसे पहले बना था। दूसरा मास्टर प्लान वर्ष 1990 में बना था और तीसरा मास्टर प्लान फरवरी, 2007 में बना था और अभी तक इसमें संशोधन हो रहे हैं। दिल्ली में अनिधकृत कालीवियों के बढ़ने का सबसे बड़ा कारण आबादी का बढ़ना था और दिल्ली में इसके लिए कोई पालिसी का न होना भी था। मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूं कि अनिधकृत कालोवियों का मतलब किसी तरह से गैर कानूनी घर का होना नहीं है बल्कि लोगों के पास जो एग्रीकल्चर लैंड थी, उस पर घर बनाना शुरू किया। तब सरकार की कोई पालिसी नहीं थी। लोग आते थे, उन्हें रहने के लिए घर चाहिए था। वे लोग करोड़ों रुपयों के घर नहीं स्वरीद सकते थे इसलिए बाहरी दिल्ली के क्षेत्र में जो एग्रीकल्चर लैंड थी, वहां उन्होंने अपने घर बनाने शुरू किए। इसमें कहीं न कहीं हमारे सरकारी विभागों की अनदेखी भी थी। आप उनकी अनदेखी या इसे उनकी मिलीभगत कह लीजिए, ये अनधिकृत कालीवियां बननी शुरू हुई।

महोदय, वर्ष 1993 में एक कॉमन काज़ एनजीओ ने पीआईएन डाती। हाई कोर्ट ने सरकार से पूछा कि वया इन कालोनियों को रेम्युलराइज किया जाए। उस समय दिल्ली में हमारे मुख्यमंत्री डॉ. साहिब सिंह वर्मा जी थे। इतिहास में ऐसा पहली बार हुआ कि जब मुख्यमंत्री ने स्वयं हाई कोर्ट में जा कर कहा कि हम दस दिनों के अंदर एफिडेविट देंगे और दिल्ली में अनिधक्त कालोनियों के लिए एक नई पालिसी ले कर आएंगे, मगर आप इन्हें न तोड़ें। हाई कोर्ट ने इस बात को माना और अनिधक्त कालोनियों में हमने बिजली, पानी देना शुरू किया। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से कहूंगा कि अगर वे वहां जा कर देखें तो उन्हें पता चलेगा कि लोग वहां कैसे रह रहे हैं। वहां सड़क, नाली, पानी, बिजली नहीं है। वहां कोई भी कम्यूनिटी सुविधा नहीं है। सरकार ने अभी तक कोई पालिसी नहीं बनाई है। वे सभी कारण अनिधक्त कालोनियों के बढ़ने की मुख्य कारण हैं। वर्ष 1998 में जब हाई कोर्ट ने कहा कि आप यहां पानी, बिजली दे सकते हैं और आप इसके लिए कोई पालिसी बनाइए। उसके बाद दिल्ली में हमारी सरकार बदल गई और कांग्रेस की सरकार आई। दिल्ली में 15 सालों तक कांग्रेस की सरकार रही, मगर 15 सालों में कांग्रेस ने अनिधक्त कालोनियों के विषय में कोई भी कदम नहीं उठाया। वर्ष 2008 में चुनाव आया, तब दिल्ली सरकार ने सोनिया गांधी जी को बुना कर दिल्ली की अनिधक्त कालोनियों को प्रोविजनल सर्टीफिकेट बंटवाए, मगर कोई भी कानोनी पास नहीं हुई। मैं आदरणीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस विषय पर जांच भी होनी चाहिए कि जैसे ही दिल्ली सरकार ने 895 कालोनियों को प्रोविजनल सर्टीफिकेशन जारी किया, वह कोई गजर नोटीफिकेशन नहीं था। उस समय के जो प्रिंशिल सैकेटरी थे, उन्होंने रिटायर होते-होते अपने लैटर पर साइन करके 895 कालोनियों को पास कर दिया। वे कालोनियां अभी तक पास नहीं हुई हैं। पांच महीने पहले दिल्ली के बुनाव होते थे, अनिधकृत कालोनियों को पास करने का वाविश ति होता था।

मक्षेदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि हमें यह एवट लाने की जरूरत वर्षों पड़ी हैं। एक बहुत चर्चित कैस एम.सी. मेहता वर्सिस भारत सरकार का हैं। उसमें एम.सी. मेहता ने पीआईएल डाली थी कि दिल्ली में अनिधकृत कालोनियों को तोड़ दिया जाए, रलम्स को तोड़ दिया जाए, जितना कमिशियताइजेशन हमारे रिहायशी क्षेत्रों का हो गया है, उन्हें हटा दिया जाए। तब सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इसके आईर किए और वर्ष 2006 में अगर सभी को याद होगा, उस समय सीलिंग ड्राइव शुरू हो गई थी। दिल्ली में दुकानों को सील किया जा रहा था। दिल्ली में अनिधकृत कालोनियों में डेमोलिशन स्टार्ट हो गई थी। दिल्ली में एग्रीकल्चर लैंड पर जो स्कूत चल रहे थे, उन्हें बंद किया जा रहा था। वर्ष 2006 में संसद में यह एवट आया और संसद से यह एवट पास हुआ। दिल्ली लॉज स्पेशल प्रोविजन एवट (22) 2006, एक साल के लिए इस पर प्रतिबंध लगा और दिल्ली में जब तक कोई पालिसी न बने तब तक किसी प्रकार की डेमोलिशन न की जाए। इस एवट को हर साल वर्ष 2011 तक बढ़ाते गए और फिर इसे तीन साल के लिए बढ़ाया।

अब मैं सदन को बताना चादता हूं कि इस एवट में पातिसी हमें किन-किन चीजों के लिए बनानी थी। दिल्ली में 1200 झुन्मी झोपड़ियां हैं, उनका रिडेवलपमेंट हो। वहां लोग कैसे रह रहे हैं, इस बारे में सरकार ने कोई विंता नहीं की हैं। हमारी जो स्ट्रीट वैंडर्स हॉकर पातिसी थी, उसके बारे में सरकार ने विंता नहीं की। जन अनिकृत कालोनियों के बारे में मैं कह रहा हूं कि सरकार ने कोई विंता नहीं की, इसका मतलब 15 साल कांग्रेस की सरकार रही, उसने कोई विंता नहीं की। हम इस एवट को सदन में लाए हैं, वयोंकि 31.12.2014 को इस एवट का समय समाप्त हो रहा है, जिसका समय वर्ष 2011 से 2014 तक बढ़ाया था। हम चाहते हैं कि इसकी अवधि तीन साल और बढ़ाकर वर्ष 2017 तक की जाए। चाहे स्लम, अनऑथोराइज़ कालोनी की बात हो या हमारे रियाइशी क्षेत्रों में जो दुकाने चल रही हैं, उनकी बात हो, फॉर्म हाउस पॉलिसी की बात हो, स्कूल, अस्पताल, वेयरहाउस मोडाउंस की बात हो, इनके उपर सरकार कोई पॉलिसी बलाए। मैं मंत्री जी से यह कहूंगा कि बार-बार इसको बढ़ाना, आने करना, यह कोई समाधान नहीं हैं। हम कोई पॉलिसी बलाए, पॉलिसी तेकर आए, वयोंकि लगभग 80 लाख लोग हैं, जिनमें से 60 लाख लोग अनऑथोराइज़ कालोनियों में रहते हैं, उनके लिए दिल्ली में कोई पॉलिसी नहीं हैं। वे लोग कैसे रहेंगे, उनको पानी, बिजली कैसे मिलेगी, उनके विकास के काम कैसे होंगे, ऐसी कोई पॉलिसी नहीं हैं। ते लोग कैसे रहेंगे, उनको पानी, बिजली कैसे मिलेगी, उनके विकास के काम कैसे होंगे, ऐसी कोई पॉलिसी नहीं हैं। तीन साल के लिए इसको बढ़ाया जाए।

सभापित महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन में कहना चाहता हूं कि जो भी कॉलोनियां पास हों, वे गजट नोटिफिकेशन से पास हों। दिल्ली में हम इस बात को मानें कि जो अनऑधोराइज्ड कालोनियां हैं, हम उसको सेल्फ-मेड कालोनी भी कह सकते हैं, क्योंकि यह कोई सरकार की जमीन पर नहीं बनी, यह लोगों ने अपनी पूड़वेट लैंड के ऊपर बनाई हैं। इसलिए इनको रेगुलराइज़ करना और मंत्री जी से मेरा एक और सुझाव है, इस एवट में है कि 2007 तक जिन कालोनियों में मकान बने, केवल उन्हीं को रेगुलराइज़ करेंगे। मगर 2007 के बाद 2014 तक जितने मकान दिल्ली में अन्यांशाराइज़ड कालोनियों में बन चुके हैं और उनमें जो लाखों लोग रहते हैं, अगर उनके ऊपर सरकार ने कोई फैसला नहीं किया तो कम से कम 25-30 लाख लोगों को बेघर होना पड़ेगा। उनके मकान वहां पर तोड़े जाएंगे, जिसमे उनका कोई दोष नहीं हैं। अगर दोष हैं तो वह सरकारी अधिकारी, वहां पर जो अन्य विभाग के लोग थे, उनकी मिलीभगत से वे मकान बने। मगर आज अगर हम उनको 2014 तक पास नहीं करेंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि दिल्ली में एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या आने वाली हैं।

सभापित महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह सुझाव हैं कि इस एवट में अमेंडमेंट करके 2007 से 2014 तक अनऑथोराइज़्ड कालोनियों में जितने भी रियाइशी मकान हैं, उनको पास किया जाए। इसको हम तीन साल के लिए आगे बढ़ाएं। आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए आपको बढ़त-बढ़ुत धन्यवाद।

श्री दीपेन्द्र सिंह हुइडा (रोहतक): सभापित महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। मैं अपनी बात शुरू करूं, उससे पहले मैं सदन का ध्यान आज की तारीख़ में दिलाना चाहूंगा। आज वही तारीख़ है, जब 1971 में भारत ने पाकिस्तान को करारी शिकस्त दी थी और बंग्लादेश में हमारे देश का तिरंगा बुलंद हुआ था। आज मैं अपने उन सभी शहीदों को शत-शत नमन करता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि हमारा पूरा हाउस भी इसमें समबद्ध हैं, जिन्होंने हमारे देश को इतनी शानदार युद्ध में जीत दिलाई थी। युद्ध की बात कह कर में शुरुआत इसिए कर रहा हूं, क्योंकि आज दिल्ली का बात हो रही हैं। दिल्ली ने भी अपने इतिहास में बहुत सी लड़ाइयां और बहुत से युद्ध देखे हैं। दिल्ली अपने पूरे इतिहास में बनती-बसती रही हैं। छठी शताब्दी, यानी कि 6<sup>th</sup> सेंचुरी बीसी से लगातार दिल्ली में बसासत रही। पांडवों की राजधानी इन्द्रपूरथ के नाम से चौहान सामूज्य की राजधानी पृथ्वीराज चौहान ने पूरे उत्तर-भारत में जब अपना सामूज्य स्थापित किया था, दिल्ली सल्तनत तुर्क जब दिल्ली में आए थे, दिल्ली सल्तनत कायम हुई थी। मुगल सामूज्य की राजधानी, बितानिया सामूज्य की राजधानी कितन्ति में समझता हूं कि जहां तक दिल्ली की बात वित्ती आज दुनिया के सबसे तेजी से बढ़ते हुए शहरों में से एक हैं। टोक्यो के बाद आबादी के हिसाब से आज दिल्ली दूसरे नंबर पर हैं। टोक्यो के बाद दिल्ली के अन्दर हैं और 2.5 करोड़ की आबादी पूरे एनसीआर क्षेत्र के अन्दर हैं। में एक अन्दर हैं और 2.5 करोड़ की आबादी पूरे एनसीआर क्षेत्र के अन्दर हैं। में एक अन्दर हैं और 2.5 करोड़ की आबादी पूरे एनसीआर क्षेत्र के अन्दर हैं। में एक अन्दर हैं और 2.5 करोड़ की आबादी पूरे एनसीआर क्षेत्र के अन्दर हैं। में एक अन्दर हैं और 2.5 करोड़ की आबादी पूरे एनसीआर क्षेत्र के अन्दर हैं। में एक अन्दर हैं और 2.5 करोड़ की आबादी पूरे एनसीआर क्षेत्र के उन्दर हैं। में एक अन्दर हैं। हिल्ली के सामने कितनी बड़ी समस्य हैं, उस बात को एक उत्चर के स्वान वा चहुँगा।

छटी भताब्दी ईसा पूर्व से लेकर वर्ष 1980 तक जितनी दिल्ली की आबादी बढ़ी, यानी कि ढाई हजार साल में जितनी दिल्ली की आबादी बढ़ी, उतनी ही आबादी पिछले बीस साल में दोगुनी हो गई। ऐसे समय में कहीं न कहीं किमर्वों रही हैं। नःसंदेह आज पूर्वभ जी ने कहा कि आपकी गलती रही हैं, आपकी वे किमर्वों रही हैं, आरोप-पूल्यारोप के लिए हम यहाँ खड़े नहीं हुए हैं। आप लोग भी दिल्ली में सता में थे, हम भी सता में थे, केनद्र में भी थे, किमर्वों रही हैं, मगर इतनी तेजी से जहाँ अर्बनाइजेशन दुनिया में हो रहा है, वहाँ पर आने वाला भविष्य कैसा होगा, उस पूष्त पर चिन्तन करने के लिए हम खड़े हुए हैं। वर्ष 2030 तक दुनिया के सबसे बड़े पाँच आर्थिक केन्द्रों में एनसीआर शामिल होगा। तीन सौ बिलियन यू.एस. डॉलर की दिल्ली और एनसीआर क्षेत्र की अर्थव्यवस्था वर्ष 2030 तक होने जा रही हैं।

हम अगर दिल्ली में आधुनिक विकास के प्लानिंग की बात करें तो दो-तीन तारीखें अहम हो जाती हैं। वर्ष 1991 में, 69वें अमेंडमेंट एवट, 1991 के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा जो यूनियन टैंस्टी ऑफ दिल्ली, एक विशेष प्रवधान दिल्ली के लिए किया गया। उसी वर्ष 2001 का मास्टर प्लान प्रकाशित हुआ और मास्टर प्लान के हिसाब से दिल्ली के विकास की प्रक्रिया के नॉम्स निर्धारित किये जाते हैं। उस मास्टर प्लान को नये िसरे से 2001 में रिन्यू होना था, मगर नहीं हो पाया। वर्ष 2006 में सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जनमेंट आई। जिसमें 16 फरवरी, 2006 में डिमोलिशन की प्रक्रिया के सरकार को आदेश दिए। उस समय दिल्ली में उन अन्तर्शियराइन्ड कॉलोनीज की जिनकी हम बात कर रहे हैं, झुग्गी-झोपड़ी की बात कर रहे हैं, वह गरीब, छोटा व्यापारी, मैं बता रहा हूं कि प्लानिंग की कहीं न कहीं किमयां रहीं, जिसकी वजह से वे ऑधराइन्ड में शामिल नहीं हो पाए। उनके ऊपर विंता का संकट आ गया था। उस विंता के संकट से बचाने के लिए 19 मई, 2006 को दिल्ली लों रपेशल प्रोवीजन एवट लाया गया और फरवरी में एक साल के अंदर-अंदर नया मास्टर प्लान बनाया गया। सन् 2021 का मास्टर प्लान 2007 में प्रकाशित हुआ और कुछ राहत दिलायी। कानूनी दंउतत प्रक्रिया से जो अनऑधराइन्ड स्ट्रक्वर्स थे, अनऑधराइन्ड कॉलोनीज थी, झुग्गी-झोपड़ी थीं, उन्हें बचाने का प्रचार किया है। आज आप यह बिल लेकर आए हैं, हम इसके समर्थन में अपना वक्तव्य दे रहे हैं।

इस बिल के माध्यम से न सिर्फ उन अनऑधराइज्ड डेवलपमेंट को पिन्युटी वैंक्सीन यानी कि कानूनी दंडवत पूक्रिया से बचाया जाना इसका उद्देश्य हैं, मगर समयबद्ध और योजनाबद्ध तरीके से आने वाले तीन सालों में वर्ष 2017 तक झुम्मी-झोपड़ी और स्लम इवेल को रीलोकेट करने के लिए भी आपने इस बिल के अंदर कहा हैं। रेम्युटाराइजेशन अनऑधराइज्ड कॉलोनीज की, जैसा कि मेरे साथी श्री पूचेश वर्मा जिनका लोक सभा क्षेत्र मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र से सटा हुआ हैं, उन्होंने जो बात कही, मैं भी उस बात से पूरी तरीके से सहमत हूं। गांव की आबादी और लाल डोरे को बढ़ाने का जो मुहा हैं, उसका भी निवारण होना चाहिए। फार्म हाउस के रेम्युटाराइजेशन की चाहे बात हो, कृषि क्षेत्र की भूमि पर स्कूल, गोडाउन, स्टोरेज आदि जो दिल्ली के अंदर बने हैं, इनकी भी रेम्युटाराइजेशन इस एवट के माध्यम से आप करने जा रहे हैं। आपने ऑब्जेक्ट्स और रीजन में कहा है कि आप इसे समयबद्ध तरीके से करने जा रहे हैं, हम इसका स्वागत करते हैं।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। ये सारी चीजें तो इस एवट में हैं और हम इसका समर्थन करते हैं। मगर एक और चीज है, हम दिल्ली के मास्टर प्लान को और दिल्ली की प्लानिंग को आइसोलेशन में देख रहे हैं। गुड़गांव अपना अलग प्लान बना रहा है, गुड़गांव मास्टर प्लान, नोएडा के अंदर नोएडा डेवलपमेंट अथारिटी अपनी अलग मास्टर प्लानिंग कर रही है और गाजियाबाद के अंदर अलग प्लानिंग हो रही है। सव यह है कि पूरा एनसीआर का क्षेत्र आर्थिक रूप से अब एक होता जा रहा है, जुड़ा हुआ है, आपस में मिला हुआ है और आगे और जुड़ता जा रहा है। जो मास्टर प्लान बने, जो नाम्स बने, वे ऐसे हों कि किस तरह से अर्बनाइनेशन को हम सही दिशा में लेकर जाए, ताकि जो ये कमियां रही हैं, अगली पीढ़ी के सामने वे कमियां न रहें। उन सभी क्षेत्रों के लिए एक होनी चाहिए। मास्टर प्लान सभी क्षेत्रों के मिले होने चाहिए। में एक उदारहण देता हूं - मैंने अपने क्षेत्र को दिल्ली से जोड़ने के लिए 2 सड़कों का प्रस्ताव किया है, एक बादली से द्वारका तक, जजफगढ़ ड्रेन के उपर और दूसरा, बहादुरगढ़ से एक डेडीकैटेड कोरिडोर, ड्रेन नम्बर 8 के उपर से होते हुए पीरगढ़ी और रिंग रोड तक। मुझे समझ में नहीं आया कि ये प्रस्ताव दिल्ली के प्रस्ताव जाए या हरियाण के प्रत्ताव के उदर प्रस्ताव जाए, जबिक क्षेत्र एक है, दोनों जगह के लोग उन्हें चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि प्लानिंग एक होनी चाहिए। उसके लिए भी वैकैच्या नायहू जी से बात की थी। The only unique agency to execute this is the NCR Planning Board, which is under your Ministry. NCR Planning Board can call upon all the State Governments and develop not only Delhi Master Plan but also a unified NCR Master Plan. I demand from the Minister that a unified NCR Master Plan for the next 20, 30 or 50 years should be developed. मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि एन.सी.आर. प्लानिंग बोर्ड को आप और मजबूत कीजिए। आज 100 करोइ रुपए का उसका सोलाग बजट है, उससे उसका काम नहीं वल सकता है, उसको और बजट मिलाग चाहिए। मैं आज यहां तक मांग करूंगा कि जिस तरह से आपने नॉथ-ईस्ट के लिए अलग से मंत्रालय के लिए विचार करना चाहिए। मैंन एक पूरवेट मैम्बर विवार को अत्रान से मंत्रालय के लिए विचार करना चाहिए। मैंन एक पूरवेट मैम्बर विवार महते हैं विचार पर मुन किया है।

आज हम आलोचना करने के लिए नहीं खड़े हुए हैं। अगर हम आलोचना करना चाहें तो परवेज जी ने कहा है कि आपकी योजना में किमयां रही हैं, हम भी आरोप-पूत्यारोप लगा सकते हैं। हम कहें कि वर्ष 1998 से वर्ष 2004 तक दिल्ली का मास्टर प्लान-2021 वर्ष 2001 में आना चाहिए था, जब आपकी सरकार केन्द्र में और दिल्ली में थी, तो वह वर्षों नहीं आया? हम यह भी कह सकते हैं यह हमारा बिल हैं। मैं वर्ष 2011 के बिल और इस बिल की तुलना कर रहा था। मुझे केवल एक ही चीज में फर्क लगा। उसमें एक शब्द का भी फर्क नहीं हैं। वैकैय्या नायडू जी आपके दपतर ने उसमें आठ जगह वर्ष 2014 को हटाकर वर्ष 2017 करने का काम किया हैं। कम्प्यूटर में एक फंक्शन होता है, कंट्रोल - एच, फाइण्ड-रिप्लेस, उससे एक ही बार बदन दबाने से, आठों बार वर्ष 2014 को वर्ष 2017 से रिप्लेस हो गए। मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं। आपने भी माना है कि हमारा बिल ठीक था, इसलिए आप उसे लेकर आएं हैं, नहीं तो आप उसमें बदलाव करते। आप पहले कह रहे थे कि कुछ नया करेंगे, मगर आप केवल कंट्रोल-एच दबाकर वही बिल लाए हैं, तो आपने वर्षा नया किया हैं?

हम आलोचना करने के लिए खड़े नहीं दुए हैं, अगर हम आलोचना करें तो हमें नीयत में भी कहीं न कहीं भक होता हैं। उस बिल के अंदर प्रवधान है, वर्ष 2011 का बिल हमारी संसद ने पास किया है कि झुम्मी-झोपड़ियों को कानूनी दंडवत प्रक्रिया से बचाया जाएगा, फिर भी इस वर्ष के पिछले माह वया कारण है कि पीले पंजे वाले बुल्डोजर लेकर, वे कुसुमपुर पहाड़ी के झुम्मी-झोपड़ियों में पहुंच गए? हमारी पार्टी के उपाध्यक्ष राहुल जी वहां गए और उन्होंने कहा कि अगर बुल्डोजर झुम्मी-झोपड़ियों पर, किसी गरीब की कुटिया पर चलेगा तो वह पहले हम पर चलेगा, फिर उन पर चलेगा। आज हम आलोचना कर सकते हैं कि आपकी नीयत पर हमें भक होता हैं।

मैं सदन के माध्यम से चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि सरकार वह बिल लायी है तो हम उसका स्वागत करते हैं, हम उसके समर्थन में खड़े हुए हैं। मगर, अगर दिल्ली के गरीब आदमी की झुम्मी-झोपड़ियों पर, उनके मकानों पर पीला पंजा या बुल्डोजर चलेगा तो बुल्डोजर पहले एक-एक कांग्रेस सांसद के ऊपर से जाएगा उसके बाद दिल्ली के गरीब आदमी के ऊपर होगा, हम यह आज चेतावनी देना चाहते हैं<sub>।</sub> मगर, हम आलोचना करने के लिए खड़े नहीं हुए हैं<sub>।</sub> ...(व्यवघान)

हम आलोचना करें तो हम यह भी कह सकते हैं कि उस बिल में स्ट्रीट केन्डर्स को संरक्षण देने और नियमित करने का भी प्रावधान किया गया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार को याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने प्रोटेवशन ऑफ लाइन्ती हुड एवट के अंदर स्ट्रीट वेन्डर्स को संरक्षण देने और नियमित करने के लिए लोक सभा में कानून पारित किया था<sub>।</sub> यह पूष्त गरीब आदमी की जीविका से जुड़ा हुआ है, उसके रूट्स आज तक गजट ऑफ इंडिया में वयों नहीं प्रकाशित हुए? वे रूट्स प्रकाशित हों। सरकार को उन रूट्स को जल्दी प्रकाशित करना चाहिए। हम एक नया कानून उसी उदेश्य के लिए बनाने जा रहे हैं। अगर वे रूट्स प्रकाशित हो गए होते तो दिल्ली के छोटे स्ट्रीट वेन्डर्स को आज संरक्षण के लिए एक नए कानून की आवश्यकता नहीं होती।

## 15.00 hrs.

मैं अंत में यही कहूंगा कि आज सरकार जो बिल लेकर आई है, यह हमारा ही बिल हैं<sub>।</sub> हम इसका समर्थन करते हैं और सरकार से आगूह करते हैं कि सरकार को अगले पचास साल तक के लिए एनसीआर की एक कपूँदिनसिव प्लानिंग करनी चाहिए<sub>।</sub> उसमें वैंकैस्या जी का मंत्रालय पहल कर सकता है, एनसीआर प्लानिंग बोर्ड कर सकता हैं<sub>।</sub> कल जब दिल्ली मैट्रो पर बहस हो रही थी तो मैंने उनसे इस बात के लिए आगृह किया था<sub>।</sub> इस बिल के लिए हमारी शुभकामनाएं वैंकैस्या जी के मंत्रालय के साथ हैं, इस सरकार के साथ हैं<sub>।</sub>

श्री एम. वैंकेरया नायडू : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक छोटा सा स्पाटीकरण देना चाहता हूं। श्री दीपेन्द्र यंग हैं। मैं हमेशा यंगस्टर्स को बहुत पसन्द करता हूं वयोंकि चाहे इधर हों या उधर हों, देश का भविष्य उन लोगों के उपर हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि बुलडोजर भेजा। सरकार ने कोई बुलडोजर नहीं भेजा, नैशनल ग्रीन ट्राइबुनल का आदेश था। The National Green Tribunal is equivalent to the court. It is everybody's knowledge. इसमें सरकार का कोई रोत नहीं हैं। दूसरा, ये कह रहे हैं कि यदि ऐसा कोई बुलडोजर आया तो हमारे कांग्रेस के सांसदों के उपर से जाना पड़ेगा। दिल्ली में कोई कांग्रेस सांसद नहीं हैं।...(व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM (KANCHEEPURAM): Sir, I thank the Chair for this opportunity to speak on this Bill. The protection of poor people from punitive action in the National Capital Territory of Delhi is the main aim of this Bill.

I am speaking on behalf of AIADMK Party guided by our beloved Leader *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma*. The welfare of the poor, even in the rural pockets, has always been her priority. As a humble volunteer of our Party, I can very well understand the problems faced by the rural people migrating to urban areas. I also know the need to protect them from punishments if those poor people have to seek shelter in slum clusters.

This Bill is aimed at protecting some forms of unauthorized developments like unauthorized colonies and street vendor spaces. The Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Act, 2006 gave protective cover to such poor people in the National Capital Territory whenever they were forced to encroach on public land and living in unauthorized constructions. This led to growth of slums, and later it came as a problem before the Government to regularize those colonies.

Colonies are also of two kinds, namely, squatter settlements on the one side and resettlement colonies on the other. As these people are earning their livelihood as daily wagers, domestic servants and are engaging themselves in all menial jobs, these unauthorized service-sector men cannot be wished away. This Act was kept alive every year continuously as the protection cover was for one year. Now that the period of three years -- made in the Second Act, 2011 -- will expire on 31 December 2014, it has become necessary for us to pass this Bill.

The Act of this House to legislate this Act can understandably come under criticism. Since there is no Assembly in Delhi, this becomes all the more important to pass it immediately. We have to look into the social implications of this Bill. The social cover given should not give rise to more such unauthorized encroachments in the National Capital. I urge upon the Union Urban Development Ministry to go for a balancing act. We need to protect and keep the National Capital intact. At the same time, the poor people have to be protected from the clutches of law when they are found violating law helplessly while seeking shelter and a dwelling place. Such people, mostly through their manual labour, contribute to the society and their interests must also be attended to in a democratic setup.

At this juncture, I would like to bring to your notice the sorry plight of the working class, especially, the Tamil people living among them in the National Capital Region. A sizeable Tamil migrant population is here in Delhi right from the early fifties. Most of them are still in the lower rung of the social ladder. These people, looking for jobs, continue to live in squatter settlements and unauthorised colonies. They are slums of hope and slums of despair. The Government must come to the rescue of these people in despair.

Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to enumerate this section of society through a special drive. With the advent of Adhaar Cards, this can be done easily. After identifying them, they must be properly settled here as a workforce suitable for a nation's capital.

Their living standards must be improved and only then, we can give a facelift to the National Capital in terms of maintaining sanitation and cleanliness. The Prime Minister is insisting on cleanliness and it can be achieved only when needy people are settled properly. Enough care must be taken to see that more and more people do not become encroachers. This can be done by way of constructing service workers' area in the periphery of NCT with proper commuting facilities. I urge upon the Urban Development Ministry to take care of the hapless poor, especially the Tamil people among them who have been displaced and stay at a great distance from the National Capital.

I urge upon the Union Government to provide these people with ration cards, voter ID cards, Aadhaar cards and job opportunities. The Tamil people here are not able to get the community certificates whether SC/ST or OBC. When it comes to education and employment, they become a deprived class. This is because of the nativity claim made by the Government of NCT. This is our National Capital and, hence, the people who are living here must get the same facilities and benefits which they might get in their respective States. I urge upon the Union Government to attend to this urgent need which comes in the way of their social upward mobility.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM): Sir, I rise to speak on the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Bill, 2014. There cannot be any objection to this Bill. Formally, to prevent punitive action against unauthorised settlements, this Bill was brought in 2006. Then, again it was amended in 2011. The three year period for which these unauthorised colonies were prevented from being acted against is expiring. So, it will be extended for another three years.

Now, let me first start with talking about these unauthorised colonies. The development of Delhi has been unplanned and lopsided. As you know, in 1911 the Capital shifted to Delhi from Calcutta. Immediately, the then Government of India acquired large tracts of land around the Raisina Hill to build the new Capital. New Delhi came into being in what is known as 'Lutyens Zone'. Today, the control of this New Delhi Lutyens Zone is under the Central Government. The Urban Development Minister is the owner of all the prime property, including the Rashtrapati Bhawan, Parliament as well as the Lutyens Bungalows and the most costly piece of real estate in the world, including the Khan Market, Connaught Circus. All these are under Mr. Venkaiah Naidu.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They are under the control of the Minister and not Shri Venkaiah Naidu. How can he become the owner? He cannot become the owner.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, it is only symbolic and everybody knows that. Here, he can evict people like us; he can also give the allotment.

What happened after Independence is that Delhi had a large influx of refugees from West Punjab. As you know, new colonies sprang up for the refugees, like Lajpat Nagar. So, the area of Delhi slowly started expanding.

Shri Deepender spoke very well that in the last 20 years, somehow or the other Delhi has become a big magnet. That is why, a large number of people from all over India is coming to Delhi. Now, the municipal limit of Delhi is limited. The Lutyens Zone controlled by Shri Venkaiahji is small, the NDMC area. Outside that is the DMC area. During the last Congress Government in Delhi, they divided the Corporation into four parts. Then there is the National Capital Region which would include Gurgaon. It would include a huge area around including NOIDA, Ghaziabad, Sahibabad. Now the plan should have been to develop counter magnets. Delhi is like a magnet drawing people. If you set up urban developments all around, which could draw people away, then this congestion in Delhi would not be there.

Though there is the National Capital Region Planning Board with Shri Venkaiah Naidu as the Chairman, yet the Planning Board meets once in six months. They have got an IAS officer but little planning. As a result of this, the *jhuggi jhonpari* clusters, the unauthorised colonies have gone on increasing. Today you will be surprised that there are 1200 unauthorised colonies. And out of Delhi's population, about 60 lakh people live in unauthorised colonies. Now for a long time, all Governments in Delhi have promised that they would regularise the unauthorised colonies. The last Congress Government gave provisional certificates to some colony people. But no final regularisation has been done with respect to these colonies. In some of the unauthorised colonies, well-to-do people also stay and others live in abject poverty. The municipality or the Corporation provides them water, drainage etc. But the land they live on, does not belong to them. I would urge the Urban Development Minister that while he is giving a three year's extension, he should commit to the House that within three years, he would regularise all the 1200 *jhuggi jhonpari* colonies. All the paper work has been done. But somehow or the other, that decision is not being taken and year after year, we are delaying the whole thing.

But you would be surprised to know that in Delhi there are unauthorised colonies of the poor and unauthorised colonies of the rich. You may have heard of Sainik Farms. Sainik Farms have houses of rich people with duck ponds, swimming pools, high walls and helipads. But it is not regularised. It is an unauthorised colony. The Government cannot defer taking decision on such irregular colonies for a long time. They have to give them proper registration.

I would conclude by mentioning two points. My suggestion would be to do something finally about the unauthorised colonies both for the rich and the poor. There is also the problem of farm houses. The rich people of Delhi have the farm houses on the edge. You would have also received invitations for marriages.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have not received anything.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Chattarpur Farm House and Kapashera Farm House are all huge farm houses. Now they want to build two storeyed or three storeyed houses. The Government has to take a policy decision on the same.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: What is your suggestion about farm houses? It is an issue which is agitating my mind also. If you have any suggestion, you can throw light on that.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: I would not agree to farm houses being allowed to build multi-storeyed buildings. They were allowed there. Now they want to build multi-storeyed houses. They should not be allowed. Let the farm houses remain as they are. ...(Interruptions) The main point that I would like to mention is that this anomaly must end. He is the owner of the Lutyens Zone. The Land and Development Office (L&DO) is under him. But the Minister has no control over the Delhi Development Authority. Though he will answer questions in Parliament on DDA, Lt. Governor is the Chairman. The Minister cannot even give a flat in Dwarka to anybody because the Lt. Governor is controlling it. There should be one authority. Either you give it up all to DDA or you take it back. And the State Government comes nowhere in the picture.

As regards the unauthorised colonies, the formalities are being done by the State Government. It has to come to the Urban Development Ministry for regularisation. I would urge upon the Government to take a decision so that this regularisation of unauthorised colonies is done at the earliest leaving aside this tussle between the Centre and the National Capital Territory of Delhi Government.

Lastly, the main problem today in Delhi is of transport. You have built a lot of flyovers. For whom? For rich people to ply their cars. You have to really introduce more public transport. The Metro has done wonders. But Metro is only carrying 30 per cent of the people. Unless you have more public transport and limit the use of cars, there is no place.

With that, Sir, I support the Bill.

### SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (DHENKANAL): Vanakkam, Sir.

Sir, we have heard all the hon. Members who spoke. They have all supported this Bill. I have heard the hon. Minister also. He said, we should speak if we have any suggestions to come up with, otherwise no point listening to any of us.

This National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Bill, 2014 is a very critical piece of legislation. People who have interests here, who have Constituencies bordering Delhi or in Delhi, obviously will have one perspective on this. We cannot complain about that. They are dealing with voters, they have to be obviously sympathetic to their voters. On the other hand, we have to take a holistic view of the development of this country, especially the Capital Territory of Delhi.

The moment you land at the Delhi airport and drive out, you see these ugly structures on both sides of the flyover that takes you out of the airport. So, Delhi is not a beautiful city any more. I have been in this city since my childhood. All the greenery, except this little island called Lutyen's Delhi, is lost. It is an ugly city today.

We have had a plethora of Bills and most of them have been necessitated because of very many court orders both from the Supreme Court and the Delhi High Court. However, there is an interesting part that we see now that a whole set of Bills are being pushed through. You have the e-rickshaw

regularization Bill, yesterday we had the Public Premises (Amendment) Bill which was specifically for Delhi Metro, and then this Bill today. Obviously everybody this side and that side in the House is aware that the focus is on the forthcoming elections. And it is but quite natural - they did the dirty work, so others would follow that - that keeping the elections in view we are proposing government action, which I think vitiates the whole intention and destroys the motive, no matter how noble.

Sir, on one hand we have this regularization of *jhuggi jhompri* colonies. Poor people, yes, we have to have sympathy with them, we empathise with them. On the other hand there are also the very very rich. Like the Professor said earlier, there are the farm houses, there are those multi-storied buildings of the extremely rich people. But there is a huge bulk of middleclass in Delhi which has with painstaking labour built a small home or live in a condominium, and the *jhuggi jhompri* colonies have overtaken them, have taken up their common areas, have taken away their playfields, have taken over their schools. Even government schools do not have the land around them which they were allotted earlier. There are *jhuggi jhompri* colonies within the boundaries of the government schools. It is there for anybody to see.

Here, in the Bill, on page 4, 3b and c, it says that these unauthorized developments in respect of areas referred to in sub-section 1 shall be deemed to have been suspended and no punitive action shall be taken if they conform to safety standards as in force or such other safety requirements as may be notified by the Central Government and if they comply with the directions with respect to safety, if any, issued by the Central Government.

The hon. Minister, just the other day, maybe yesterday, aptly said that civic inspectors appointed by the Municipalities - this is not limited to Delhi alone, but throughout the country- have unfortunately refrained from doing their basic duties. I am not alleging that it is only corruption which keeps them away. There are so many pressures. For example, right now this Bill being enacted is always going to put in political pressure on those government employees not to function. But with the Minister agreeing to this, I request him- he is a very learned person- that he should look a little deeper. The city of Delhi is the pride of India. It is not a city of Congress, BJP, BJD, TMC or AIADMK. It does not belong to any of us. It belongs to the people of this country. Therefore, when we talk about irregular colonies, we know that JJ colonies in Delhi enjoy electricity and water. This is common knowledge. We have in the House the hon. Minister present here who was to be the Chief Minister of Delhi. He knows the problem of Delhi like the back of his hand. He knows that JJ colonies, which are totally irregular colonies, have electricity and water. But right next to them, people living in legal colonies who have worked hard to build their homes, do not have these facilities.

There is also another serious matter which has come to my notice. Certain honourable and respected colleagues of this House have taken up Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna projects within MCD and NDMC areas. That is very unfortunate. I would request the hon. Minister to see if this kind of a thing has actually happened. He should advise the hon. MPs to refrain from such things. I would also like to say that this is a golden opportunity for the hon. Minister, for this Government, to stop the creation of black money at least in one of the most expensive real estate cities of India. How will the land that you are going to regularise be valued? Suppose once these farm lands and JJ colonies are regularized, and then the new owner or the old owner wants to sell the land, what will be the valuation of the property? That is where creation of black money will creep in. Will the Government consider laying out guidelines of areas and prices of registration? What is the methodology for fixing the value of this unauthorized land?

Finally Sir, before you ring the bell, I would like to say that since this Bill also includes illegally constructed farm houses as well, it will be necessary to see what methodology is being used to find out what compensation was given to acquire this land, if any, and when the Governments goes in for legalising this 1,000+ colonies, will the Government be able to give them basic civic amenities before it legalizes them or will it do so after legalising them? Will these facilities amenities be given before the elections or will these also be promises to be squandered away after elections? All these issues have to be dealt with.

I am unfortunately not supporting this Bill and I would say that the Government take its time, come back with a fresher and newer approach to this issue.

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा बारणे (मावल): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। दिल्ली शहर में ऐसे बसे हुए झुम्मी-झोपड़ी, गोदाम, सांस्कृतिक संस्था के भण्डार हैं, उन्हें न्याय देने के लिए कई वर्षों से प्रयास हो रहे हैं। मैं सरकार का आभार पूकट करना चाहता हूं और इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

आज इस विधेयक से दिल्ली में बसे हुए कई इललीगल स्ट्रक्चर लीगल हो जाएंगे, लेकिन आगे चलकर इललीगल स्ट्रक्चर न बनें, इसके लिए कोई पूपथान इस बिल में नहीं हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर यह पूपथान करें तो इललीगल स्ट्रक्चर की समस्या खड़ी नहीं होगी। जिसने गैर-कानूनी मकान बनाया है, वह नियमों के अनुसार लीगल हो जाएगा। आज जमीन के भाव दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। गरीब आदमी न जमीन ले सकता है, न मकान ले सकता हैं। ऐसे गरीब लोग, जो रास्ते पर भीखा मांगते हैं और सर्दी के दिनों में रास्ते के किनारे सो कर उनकी जान जाती हैं, उनके लिए सरकार को कुछ नीति, खासकर दिल्ली शहर के लिए बनानी चाहिए। वर्ष 1995 में महाराष्ट्र में शिवसेना-भाजपा सरकार थी, उस समय एसआरए की योजना महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने बनाई थी, आज भी गरीब लोगों को उस योजना से बहुत-से आवास मिले, रहने की व्यवस्था हुई। उसके बाद से महाराष्ट्र में ऐसा कोई कानून नहीं बना। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हुं, यह समस्या केवल दिल्ली की नहीं है, पूरे देश की समस्या हैं। जैसे दिल्ली बढ़ी, इललीगल स्ट्रक्चर बढ़े, वैसे ही देश के हर शहर में इललीगल स्ट्रक्चर की समस्या बनी। महाराष्ट्र में, पुणे और पिमपरी शहर में, मैं इललीगल स्ट्रक्चर के बारे में कही वर्षों से संवर्ष करना आ रहा हुं। उस शहर में भी यही समस्या है। वहां भाजपा-शिवसेना की सरकार है, मुख्यमंत्री जी से बात करके वहां इललीगल स्ट्रक्चर में से रह रहे नागरिकों को अगर हम न्याय दे सके तो उसके बारे में सरकार की तरफ से कारिवाई की जानी चाहिए।

\*SHRI A. SAMPATH (ATTINGAL): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir, I hope you would permit me to speak in my sweet mother tongue that is Malayalam.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, yes. Very sweet. You can.

SHRI A. SAMPATH: The National Capital Territory Of Delhi Laws [Special provisions Amendment Bill 2014] introduced by the respected Minister, is a welcome step. But there are some doubts regarding the bill that some of the members had raised earlier. The statement of objects and reasons of the bill says, "The phenomenal growth of Delhi had its inevitable implications and impact in terms of shelter, including squatter settlements and other infrastructure facilities".

I support the bill if the intention is to let the helpless poor to continue to live in their slum clusters for three more years. But if the intention as some members have already pointed out is to allow the real estate mafias and farm house owners to thrive under the pretext of helping the poor, and also to allow them to possess and keep in safe custody unaccounted wealth, then I oppose this bill.

Sir, the statement of object and reasons para 5, says that," the objective of the extension of time is not only to protect certain forms of unauthorized developments from punitive action in the National Capital Territory of Delhi but also to provide for opportunity to the Government agencies to finalise the norms, policy guidelines and feasible strategies as well as the orderly implementation of the plan in this regard."

My question Sir, what if the government fails yet again? If the government is buying more and more time under the pretext that the squatter settlements dwellers will be protected and you bring out such piece meal legislation, it is not proper. Sir I have visited the slums of Delhi. I had visited Kalindi Kunj refugee camp, last December during peak winter season. I saw women and children living in unhygienic conditions. Sir, we all know that Delhi was not built in a day. Mahabharata mentions of Indraprastha. I hope, my learned friends from the treasury benches, may also agree with me, when I say something about Mahabharata.

Sir, there are historical evidences to show that Delhi was a city which had human habitation even during sixth century BC. Slaves in older times, and migrant labourers in modern times have-shed their sweat and tears for Delhi. So Delhi belongs to all. To the Keralites, the Tamilans, to the Andhrites, the Kanadikas and also all those who come from all the north eastern states of Meghalaya, Manipur, Assam, Tripura. The soil of Delhi, has been enriched by the sweat of all our regional population. But in this very Delhi, even the children and women from north eastern states are attacked and killed.

Sir, we are a federation. The successive Governments have failed in providing even the basic facilities to those who live in Delhi. I am not complaining anything before *adharaniya*, Venkaiyah Naidu ji. I cannot say that the minister has done something wrong, because your predecessors have been continuously doing it.

It was the last Congress Government which had privatized the power sector. Now all those who living in Delhi are at the mercy of some corporate houses.

When we talk of the vehicles that are plying on the roads of Delhi, we should think of whose development we are talking.

Sir, we don't have trains from Delhi to go to our home town. There are not trains to go to Chennai and Hyderabad.

Now, we talk to widening roads. Delhi is becoming an expensive city to live.

Sir, I won't take much time. The marshal who is standing behind you is smiling. Sir, please listen. In economics there is a saying that there is a tendency for the free goods to become economic goods. In Delhi potable water is becoming an unattainable dream. Shelter is becoming an unattainable dream. Are the migrant workers safe in Delhi. Here, in the Parliament, when we go back home, after attending the Session, we can see children, their fathers and mothers, lying by the roadside, because they do not have shelter.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are going into another subject.

SHRI A. SAMPATH: Sir, this is about Delhi. This city belongs to us all. It is our destiny that we have come here.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: About other bills you can speak later. Now about Delhi. No problem.

SHRI A. SAMPATH: I am going to conclude. With all due respects, respected minister, my request is that the shelter houses in Delhi are becoming unattainable. Often people came to Members of Parliament and beg to us. They are begging for a shelter. "Can you lend me your car garage?"

Delhi does not have power, I am concluding.

Give me two more minutes. Sir, I am speaking in Malayalam. If it was English, I would have been brief.

To conclude. We do not have adequate medical facilities. Even the existing laws and rules are not being followed. In Delhi, the Lt.Governer has more power than the elected state Government. The Lt.Governer's likes and deslikes prevail over the elected Government. This is not a healthy trend for any democracy.

One more point before I conclude. We have about five lakhs Keralites in Delhi. But of them only 61,000 have voting rights. Even those who have the voters identity card cannot vote.

One hon'ble women member had mentioned about Nirbhaya case during the morning discussion. Are women safe on the streets of Delhi? Are our

children safe? Are those who come from your state, Tamil Nadu, safe in Delhi?

I am going to conclude. Do we know how much of money has been spent on the rehabilitation and resettlement of slum dwellers. How many people have been benefited? What has happened to all that money? Government of India should bring out a white paper, to clarify these facts. Are they ready for it? More money has been spent on the rehabilitations and resettlement of slum dwellers than on the cleaning of Ganga river.

Without taking more time, let me ask the Government whether they intend to implement the Master Plan entirely? The plan should help the homeless poor in the city; and in it's pretext commercial interests of corporates should not be unlawfully protected. This is my request to the Government.

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR (KARIMNAGAR): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill. I, on behalf of my Party, rise to support this Bill. In the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Amendment Bill, 2014, there is nothing specific to discuss because the only clause that is going to get amended is with regard to the extension of time. This is meant to extend the provisions of the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act for a period of three years, that is from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015 to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2017. That is the only clause that is sought to be amended.

Sir, the principal Act was brought when the Master Plan for Delhi 2021 was being prepared. In order to protect certain forms of unauthorized developments from punitive action, the Delhi Laws Special Provisions Act was brought and this was extended year by year. Particularly this National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Amendment Act was initially made for a period of three years which is going to expire on 31 st December 2014. I do not want to go into the details which have already been mentioned by several other hon. Members of the House, particularly Members from and around Delhi.

Sir, the infrastructure facilities in the urban areas, particularly with regard to the encroachment of public land, growth of slums, unauthorized construction is not only unique to the city of Delhi, but it is found elsewhere also. This problem is being faced in all the urban areas which are developing all across the country. The hon. Minister has stated that the Master Plan for Delhi 2021 is likely to be completed by early 2015. He expressed the view that the review of the Master Plan will be completed by early next year. If that review is completed and a Master Plan is declared, then at least after three years, this House will not have to again pass an amendment for further extension. I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that the Master Plan of Delhi 2021 should be completed as early as possible. Thank you.

श्री भगवंत मान (संगरूर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। माननीय मंत्री जी सदन में बैठे हैं और जो सुझाव माननीय सदस्य दे रहे हैं, मुझे खुशी है कि उनको वे नोट भी कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, दिल्ली देश का दिल है और पूरे देश से लोग दिल्ली में काम करने के लिए आते हैं। दिल्ली में वर्ष 2007 तक की जितनी भी अनुअध्याइन्ड कालोनियां, झुन्गी-झोपड़ी या अवैध निर्माण हैं, उनको 31 दिसम्बर 2017 तक सील नहीं किया जाएगा और कोई पेनल्टी नहीं लगायी जाएगी। मेरा कहना है कि सिर्फ 2007 तक की ही नहीं, बल्कि 16 दिसम्बर, यानी आज के दिन तक या जब तक माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के इस बिल पर साइन नहीं हो जाते हैं, तब तक झुन्गी-झोपड़ियों, अनुओध्याइन्ड कॉलोनियों और अवैध निर्माण को रेगुलासइज किया जाए। रेगुलासइज करना बहुत बड़ी बात हैं। लेकिन वोट बँक की तरह इसको इस्तेमाल नहीं करना चाहिए। जिस पूकार से कांग्रेस ने चुनाव से छः महीने पहले एक सर्टिफिकेट दिया था कि हम जीत गए तो आपको रेगुलासइज कर देंगे, लेकिन बाद में नहीं किया गया। उनको वोट बँक की तरह इस्तेमाल किया जाता हैं। यह बात दिल्ली वालों को पता है कि दिल्ली में अनुओध्याइन्ड कॉलोनी बनने का कारण यह है कि दिल्ली में नवशा पास कराना सबसे मुश्कित काम हैं।

मैं चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली के जो एपूटड मैप्स हैं, नवशे हैं, वह सरकार ऑनलाइन कर दे ताकि आदमी ऑनलाइन जाकर एपूवल ले ले, उसके बाद जाकर वह अपना काम शुरू कर दे ताकि भविष्य में ऐसी जो अनिधकृत कॉलोनीज हैं, उनका अनिधकृत निर्माण का सवाल ही पैदा न हो ताकि भविष्य में फिर दुबारा कहीं बिल न लाना पड़े कि पहले 2007 तक थे, अब 2010 तक कर लें, फिर 2014 तक कर लेते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि वे गरीब लोग हैं, मजदूर हैं, वे बुरी हालत में झुम्मी-झोंपडियों में रहते हैं। वे अनिधकृत कॉलोनियों में रहते हैं तो अगर उनको रेमुरेलाइज कर देंगे तो उनके बच्चे भी पढ़ाई में अच्छा कर सकते हैं क्योंकि उनको पता है कि पढ़ाई से वे अपने घर की रिथति बदल सकते हैं। उनको अच्छी स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं मिलें, पीने का पानी मिले, उनके बच्चे भी दस्य देश की तस्वकी में अपना योगदान कर सकते हैं। मैं सरकार से आगृह करूंना कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा गरीबों के लिए योजनाएं लेकर आए ताकि उनका जीवन स्तर भी ऊंचा हो सके। धन्यवाद।

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA (HISAR): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on NCT of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Bill, 2014. जहां हम दिल्ली की बात करते हैं, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली केश की ही नहीं, दुनिया की सबसे हरीभरी राजधानी है और दिन पूर्तिदिन जिस तरह से उस ग्रीनरी को कम किया जा रहा है और विकास किया जा रहा है जो कि जरूरी है ताकि हमारा देश आने बढ़ सके और यहां जिस तरह की अपेक्षा रसकर लोग रोजगार के लिए आते हैं, हमें बिल के साथ साथ जो दिल्ली का मास्टर प्लान 2121 है, उसको आने ले जाना पड़ेगा और हॉरीजेंटल डवलपमेंट की बजाए हमें वर्टिकल डवलपमेंट करना पड़ेगा। मुझे अमेरिका में 5 साल पढ़ने का मौंका मिला। वहां मैंने देखा, शिकागो चले जाइए, न्यूयार्क चले जाइए, वे सब वर्टिकली डवलपड हैं। दुनई, संघाय है, पिनाकी जी बोल रहे हैं। हमें वर्टिकल डवलपमेट की तरफ सोचना पड़ेगा क्योंकि आज दिल्ली में जो किसान है, वह दिन पूर्तिदिन छोटा होता जा रहा है। जिस तरह से लाल डोरा गांव का बढ़ता जा रहा है, उसकी भी जरूरत है। उसका फैमिली साइज बड़ा है, स्टूक्चर बड़ा है। जिस परिचार में जहां दो लोग थे, आज 6 लोग हो गये। घर उनके लिए भी जरूरी हैं। इग्रगी-झोंपड़ियों को हमने जिस तरह से वलस्टर में पहले विकास किया और इललीगली 1200 कॉलोनी आ गई, लगभग हमारे साथी प्रवेश जी कह रहे थे कि 60 लाख से ज्यादा लोग आज भी झुन्गी-झोंपड़ियों में रह रहे हैं या अनिध्वकृत कॉलोनीज में रह रहे हैं, हमें उनके लिए भी एकोमोडेशन बनानी पड़ेगी। मेरी यही अपील हैं कि सब कुन्न देशते हुए हमें विचार विमर्श करना पड़ेगा पड़ेगा कि किसी तरह से जो छोटा किसान है, हम उसको मारने का काम न करें। हम विकास लाएं और प्लांड वे में लाएं वर्धों आज दिल्ली की समस्या है। आज इललीगल कॉलोनीज में हम रीवेज पहुंचा नहीं पा रहे हैं। वहां पीने के पानी की समस्या है। हिस्याणा से हमने 1000 वयूरिक पानी पिछले दस सालों में ले लिया लेकिन उसके बाद भी हम दिल्ली के हम रावेज पढ़ेंचा नहीं पा रहे हैं। हमें सबसे पहुंचा पर के में बना पर कर हम बना कर दिल्ली के हम रीवेज पहुंचा नहीं पा रहे हैं। हमें सबसे पहुंचा पर कर हम बना पर दिल्ली के उसकर है।

आज जिस तरह हम बात करते हैं कि काउंटर मैंगनेट्स बनाये गये, काउंटर मैंगनेट्स तो मेरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र हिसार भी 2003 में बना था। आज उसको 11 सात हो गये मगर हिसार की ओर दिल्ली की तरफ से कोई विशेष इनीभिएटिव नहीं तिया गया कि हम वहां पर कोई उद्योग लाएं कि जो लोग दिल्ली में रोजगार लेने आए हैं, वे हिसार में जाकर अपना रोजगार प्राप्त करें। एक नहीं, उस काउंटर मैंगनेट्स हमने दिल्ली के बनाए मगर आज आकर देख लीजिए, एक भी काउंटर मैंगनेट प्रोपर यूटिलाइजेशन में नहीं हैं। जहां एनसीआर की बात करते हैं, आज दिल्ली के ओवर बर्डन के कारण हिस्याणा का गुड़गांव हो, फरीदाबाद हो, सोनीपत हो, बहादुरगढ़ हो, उत्तर पूटेश का गाजियाबाद हो, या नोएडा हो, आज दिन प्रतिदिन ओवरक्राउडेड हो रहा है। वयोंकि लोग वहां रहने वले गये, लोगों ने वहां मल्टीस्टोरीड बिल्डिंग्स बना हीं, काम करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान लाना पड़ेगा, जिसके तहत प्लान्ड तरीके से हम दिल्ली को आगे ले जाने का काम करें। आपने मुझे बोलने का समय

भी रमेश विधूड़ी (दक्षिण दिल्ली): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आपने मुझे दिल्ली के एनसीटी ऑफ दिल्ली लॉ (२पेशल प्रेपिजन) एवट 2014 तक अमेंडमेंन्ट किया जाए, इस विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया, मैं इसके समर्थन में खड़ बुआ हूं। यह बिल लाने की जरूरत वर्षों पड़ी। मुझसे पूर्व भी बुइडा जी बड़ा लच्छेदार भाषण दैकर कह रहे थे कि दिल्ली में यह खराब हो गया, दिल्ली में झुनिगयां निरा दीं गई, मैं नम्बरवाइज बताऊंगा, मैं दिल्ली में रहता हूं। आपको मुझे पांच मिनट फालतू देने पड़ेंगे, आई एम सारी। 1998 में दिल्ली में कोर्ट में एक पीआईएल लगी थी और 1998 में शीला जी की सरकार बन गई थी और उस सरकार के बनने के बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने आदेश दे दिये कि दिल्ली में जो अनिवाय सरी। इई हैं, जिन्हें 1993 से 1998 तक बीजेपी की सरकार ने भी नरिरीम्हा राव सरकार को पास होने के लिए एक पूरताव भेज रखा था। 1998 तक कांग्रेस की सरकार थी। 1998 में दुर्भाग्यवश दिल्ली में कांग्रेस की सरकार आ गई, उसके बाद यू.डी. मिनिस्टर दिल्ली ने बार-बार कहा कि हम इन अन्नओंशोरइज्ड कालोनियों से डैंवलपमैनट चार्ज लेकर इन कालोनियों को पास करना चाहते हैं। भीला जी जो दिल्ली की मुख्य मंत्री थीं, कहती हैं कि हम बगैर कोई पीसा लिये कालोनियों को पास करेंगे, हम कोई चार्ज नहीं लेंगे। इस तरह से पांच सालों तक दिल्ली के लोगों को मुमराह करते रहे। उसी पूकार से 2006 में जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने आदेश कर दिये कि इन सब अनिवृद्ध कालोनियों, बहित्तों, इंस्स्ट्रीज के ऊपर सीलिंग लगाई जाए। दिल्ली में हाहाकार मच गया, मजदूर बेरोजगार हो गये। पांग दिल्ली छोड़ने के लिए तैयार हो गये। तब जाकर इस मास्टर प्लान की तैयारी की नई कि दिल्ली का मास्टर प्लान आना चाहिए, जो 2001 में आना चाहिए था। जब 2001 में कांग्रेस की सरकार थी तो यह वयों नहीं आया।...(व्यवधान) वह 2007 में आवो के बाद जब कांग्रेस की लगा कि कांग्रेस की हत्या होने पहले। उस समय भी शीला जी मुख्य मंत्री थीं, तब उन्हें लगा कि दिल्ली की जाता उन्हें मार देगी, जैसा अभी छः महीने पहले मारा है, तब ये संसद में आर्डिनेन्स लेकर लोकर और उन्हें मारा हैंग, जैसा अभी छः महीने पहले मारा हैं, तब ये संसद में आर्डिनेन्स लेकर लेकर वोच आये। और वह इसलिए लाया गया था...(व्यवधान)

**भी एम. वैंकेरया नायडू :** आप दिल्ली में बोल रहे हैं, दिल्ली नजदीक है, आवाज इतना ऊंचा रखने की जरूरत नहीं है<sub>।</sub>

भी रमेश बिधूड़ी: उपाध्यक्ष जी, 2007 में जब यह आर्डिनेन्स ताया गया था, वयोंकि 2008 में दिल्ली के चुनाव थे और 2008 में दिल्ली के चुनाव के समय आर्डिनेन्स आ गया। अभी सौगत राय जी बोल रहे थे, मैंने उन्हें कई बार बोलते हुए सुना है, वह बहुत विश्ठ हैं, सीनियर हैं, मुझे वह इन्टेलिजेन्ट भी लगते थे, लेकिन आज वह बोल रहे थे कि दिल्ली में इस प्रोविजन के लाने से अनिधकृत कालोनियों को बहावा मिलेगा। यह रटे हैं, जो अभी तक सम्पतियां बनी हुई हैं, उन्हें एज इट इज रखा जाए, उसके लिए बिल लाया गया न कि अनाधिकृत कालोनियां बनाने के लिए बिल लाया गया है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं दिल्ली का रहने वाला हूं और यह मेरी पीड़ा हैं। हमने माननीय मंत्री जी से रिवपैस्ट की थी कि हुड्डा साहब जो वे झुन्गियां गिरी थीं, नेशनल ट्रिब्युनल ने उनके आईर किये थे, जो आपकी सरकार थी। वह 2000 तक के पहले की कंस्ट्रवशन पर यह बिल लागू होता था और वह 2012 में डली हुई थी, इसीलिए आपकी सरकार इसे पास वयों नहीं कर पाई और इस अमैंडमैन्ट को 2014 तक वयों नहीं किया गया था। जो कट आफ डेट 2007 हैं, जिसकी मांग कर रहे हैं, वह कट ऑफ डेट अब जून, 2014 होनी चाहिए या दिसम्बर, 2014 होनी चाहिए। वयोंकि पवास हजार सम्पतियां सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने बुक की हुई हैं, यदि तुरंत यह आईनेन्स लाया गया, सुप्रीम कोर्ट आदेश देगा तो उनके ऊपर कल से ही तुरंत तबाही मच जायेगी। 2 लाख सम्पतियां ऐसी हैं, जिनमें बीस लाख लोग रहते हैं। अगर उन सम्पतियों को डिस्बैलेन्स करने के लिए किमश्नर साहब और सारे अधिकारी बैठे हुए हैं। अदालतें इस बात के लिए एडामैन्ट हैं, वे बार-बार सरकार से यह कहती रहती हैं कि तुम इसका कोई इलाज वयों नहीं करते। अभी छ: महीने सरकार बने हुए भी नहीं हुए, सारा ड्राफ्ट तैयार कर लिया है और जल्दी ही सरकार दिल्ली की सब अनधिकृत कालोनियों को पास करने जा रही हैं।

जहां तक शैंनिक फार्म की बात कर रहे हैं, बड़े-बड़े फार्म हाउसों की बात कर रहे हैं, इस बिल, इस लों के अनुसार कहीं भी कोई अनियक्त कालोगी बनाने की इजाजत नहीं दी जायेगी। जो पुरानी बिस्तयां हैं, उनको बनाने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है। ...(व्यवधान) सर, इस बिल के अनुसार, अगर यह बिल 2014 तक ...(व्यवधान) सर, मेरे पास इसके फैक्ट्र हैं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने डीएमसी एक्ट 466 के तहत आदेश है दिए कि एमसीडी के लोग उनके खिलाफ मुक्टमें दर्ज करें। अगर डीएमसी एक्ट लागू हो गया तो लोगों के खिलाफ मुक्टमें दर्ज होने शुरू हो जाएंगे। इसिलए इस बिल को पास करें। मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इसमें ऑस्डमेंट किया जाए कि इसकी कट-ऑफ डेट सन् 2007 की बजाय सन् 2014 रखी जाए। सर, इसमें और कई फैक्ट्र हैं, जो दिल्ली में पैनिक फैलाएंगे। जो इनकी मेहस्बानी रही हैं, इतने लंबे समय तक। ...(व्यवधान) सर, लास्ट में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ जो इस बिल में एक और वलाज़ हैं, इन्हीं लोगों ने 2007 में कहा था, जहां 50 पर्सेंट डिवेल्पमेंट हैं, उन कॉलोनियों को रैन्युलराइज़ कर दो। माननीय सोनिया जी ने जब फेक प्रीविजनल सिटिफिकेट दिया था। अगर वे यहां होती तो अच्छा रहता। ...(व्यवधान)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do not say that. Shri Manoj Tiwari to speak now. Otherwise, I will call the hon. Minister to give the reply.

...(Interruptions)

श्री रमेश बिधूड़ी : यर, वहां पर 50 पर्शेंट मकान जो सन् 2007-12 के बीच में बने हैं, उन सभी मकानों को 1693 कॉलोनियों में सब को बुक कर दिया गया है। अगर यह बिल 2014 तक नहीं आया तो सारे मकानों का गिराने का आदेश सरकार देगी जो 2007 से 2012 तक बने हैं। जो हुड्डा जी की मेहरबानी से बने हैं, इनकी सरकार की मेहरबानी से बने हैं। हुड्डा जी, वहां पर आपकी कंश्टिटट्यूएंसी लगती है, तो बुल्डोज़र के सामने राहुल गांधी क्यों गए थे आपको जाना चाहिए था? इसिलए सर, यह जो नौटंकी करते हैं ...(व्यवधान)

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please wind up. Shri Mano Tiwari to speak next. Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions) …\*

भ्री मनोज तिवारी (उत्तर पूर्व दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का समय दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ<sub>।</sub> वैसे मैं बहुत कम बोलता हूँ<sub>।</sub> मातू दूसरी बार बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ<sub>।</sub> लेकिन मैं इतना ज़रूर कह सकता हूँ कि यहां बैठने से जो सीख रहा हूँ, वह मेरे पीछे की जितनी होशो-हवाश में जिंदगी मुजरी हैं, उसमें उतना सीख नहीं पाया हूँ, जितना यहां बैठ कर सीखता रहता हूँ<sub>।</sub> इसके लिए मैं सदन के सभी सदस्यों का धन्यवाद करता हूँ<sub>।</sub> मुझे सभी कुछ न कुछ सिखाते हैं<sub>।</sub>

मैं आज बहुत खुभ हूँ क्योंकि मैं भी कभी दिल्ली में एक प्रवासी के रूप में आया था। दिल्ली में कहीं पर एक छोटा सा घर बनाने की इच्छा हमारे मन में भी जागी थी। लेकिन जिस प्रकार की व्यवस्था और जिस प्रकार की पॉलिसी दिल्ली में लाई गई थी, उसके तहत मैंने यहां घर नहीं बनाना बेहतर समझा। आज जब यह अधिनियम स्पेशल प्रोविजन के तहत आया है, तो मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि आने-वाले दिनों में दिल्ली में जो भी प्रवासी लोग हैं या दिल्ली के लोग हैं, जो गरीब लोग हैं, उन सभी लोगों की खुशी की सीमा नहीं रहेगी। मैं अपनी तरफ से वेंकैय्या जी और बीजेपी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। मैं वैसे भी अभी नया-नया व्यक्ति हूँ। मुझे जब अच्छा लगता है तो मैं सब को धन्यवाद कहता हूँ। भावना की अभिव्यक्ति का अधिकार सबको है। मैं इतना खुश हूँ कि छह महीने में पहली बार कविता मेरे दिल से निकल रही हैं। उसको कह कर मैं अपनी वाणी को विराम देना चहता हूँ।

" वेंकैय्या जी आई लव यू, दिल्ली की जनता बोल उठी। पंदूह वर्षों की पोल-पट्टी यह एक अधिनियम खोल उठी। सड़कों पर दिल्ली की जनता हैं पुष्पहार लिए खड़ी हुई। 49 दिनों में भी दिल्ली के प्यारों ने कुछ नहीं किया। पर आप-काप कितनी पार्टी अब भी जाने क्यों हैं अड़ी हुई। 49 दिनों में भी दिल्ली के प्यारों ने कुछ नहीं किया, नक्षे की बात तो दूर एक भी विद्वी-पत्ती तक नहीं दिया। सारे प्रवासियों की बांछे खिल गई हैं। पूर्वांचल-उत्तरांचल दिल्लीवासी आज अपना पर्व मनाएंगे। आने वाले समय में बुलडोज़र तो नहीं, पर जो भी हो सकेगा अपनी तरफ से जरूर चलाएंगे।"

भूरी महेश गिरी (पूर्वी दिल्ती) : महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। आज मैं The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Bill,2014. के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

महोदय, जैसा हमारे सभी पूर्व क्लाओं ने कहा कि दिल्ली में एक बहुत बड़ा समय ऐसा आया था, जब दिल्ली की ना गरीब जनता है, झुन्गी-झोंपड़ी में रहने वाली जो जनता है, जिन्होंने अपने सपने संजोकर यहाँ पर रहने के लिए, कमाने के लिए जो भी आवास बनाए, दुकानें बनाई और अपने पूरे परिवार का सपना संजोया था और वहाँ पर वर्ष 2006 में एक सीलिंग झूडव वली और उसमें कई ऐसे सपनों को कुचला गया। जब बात बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई तो इसे रोकने के लिए एक एक्ट लाने की बात हुई और Delhi Laws Special Provisions Act वर्ष 2006 में पेग हुआ और एक साल का समय माँगा गया कि हम पंलिसी तैयार करेंगे, लेकिन पंलिसी तैयार नहीं हुई, उस वक्त की सरकार पंलिसी तैयार नहीं कर पाई। उसके बाद फिर से एक बार एक्ट लाया गया, National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) 2007 लाया गया। उसमें वर्ष 2008 तक का समय माँगा गया, लेकिन फिर भी पंलिसी नहीं बनी। फिर वापस समय माँगा गया और Special Provisions Act 2009 लाया गया। फिर भी पंलिसी नहीं बनी और फिर वापस वर्ष 2010 में वर्ष 2011 तक का समय माँगा गया, एक्ट आया, लेकिन फिर भी पंलिसी नहीं बनी। फिर वापस समय माँगा गया। के वर्ष 2011 में वर्ष 2014 तक का समय माँगा गया, लेकिन फिर भी पंलिसी नहीं बनी। फिर वापस समय माँगा गया। में सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली सरकारें एक्ट पर एक्ट लाई, पर कभी कोई एक्ट नहीं किया, जिससे कोई पॉलिसी बने और यहाँ पर जो भी अनऑधराइज्ड कंस्ट्रकांस हैं, उन पर रोक लग सके। जब कोई ब्यिल पैदा होता हैं तो वह अनऑधराइज्ज नहीं होता हैं। जब वह पैदा होता है तो उसे रोटी चाहिए, जिसके लिए वह कमाता हैं। उसे रहने के लिए एक छत्त चाहिए। कोई मास्टर प्लान नहीं बना था तो वह वया करता? अपने हक के लिए, अपने सपनों के लिए नहीं उसकी जमीन है, वहाँ पर वह अपनी दुकान और मकान तो बनाता ही हैं। यह उस वक्त की सरकारों की जिम्मेदारी थी कि कोई ऐसी पॉलिसी बनती और उसको हम ऑधराइज करते। आज इस दिल्ली के अन्दर करीबन 60 लाख से ज्यादा ऐसी जनता है, जो यह चाहती है

कि उनका आवास, उनकी दुकान ऑथराइज हो जाए, यह रेगुतराइजेशन हो जाए तो मैं इसके लिए वैंकैय्या जी को इसके लिए धन्यवाद दूँगा और यह भी माँग करूँगा कि यह जो जून 2014 तक का समय है, इसे बढ़ाया जाए, हम इसका स्वागत करेंगे। मैं एक बार पुनः धन्यवाद करना चाहुँगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. UDIT RAJ (NORTH WEST DELHI): I support the Bill moved by the hon. Minister of Urban Development, and I also support the arguments made by my colleagues who spoke on this Bill. These colonies are unauthorized where we have street vendors, villages *abadis*, schools and dispensaries. There have been extensions after 2007 because of the need. When Delhi requires plumbers, electricians, gatekeepers, daily wagers and manpower, naturally they need to have some dwelling places in Delhi only. It is so contradictory. Manpower is required in Delhi. When there are job prospects in Delhi, they can live here in Delhi but at the same time, they cannot have dwelling and living places. I don't know what type of Governments we have given to the nation. How has this come up? I am in agreement with my colleague who said that birth is not unauthorized but living is unauthorized. It is really very ridiculous.

About 1,600 colonies are called unauthorized. Last year, 825 colonies were regularized. लेकिन जो अभी हमारे मंत्री जी ने बिल मूर्व किया है, The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) (Amendment) Act, 2011. उसे 2017 तक तो किया ही जाना चाहिए।

# 16.00 hrs.

लेकिन जो कॉलोनीज़ 2007 तक बनी थीं, वही पूरैक्टेड थीं। Now, the colonies or constructions in whatever form they existed by the end of June, 2014, they should be protected. This is our demand. Why is it so? ক্যৌকি अभी कोई पॉलिसी नहीं बन पाई हैं, मास्टर प्लान नहीं बन पाया हैं। I do not think this House is again going to see such an amendment. I hope we would not need to move such a provision. Our Government is a performing Government and there is no policy paralysis now. By the time the Master Plan is ready, there will be proper rules in place and I hope we would not be seeking any further extensions. We are working very fast in this direction.

Therefore, I support this Bill and I request that whatever constructions existed, whether legal or unauthorised, they should be protected. Thank you.

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI (NEW DELHI): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to move an amendment to this Bill which has been brought by the hon. Minister of Urban Development. I want to change a particular date which is there in 3 (1) (c) of the original enactment which was passed in 2011. Section 3 (1) (c) of the 2011 Act says:

"orderly arrangements pursuant to guidelines and regulations for regularization of unauthorized colonies, village *abadi* area (including urban villages) and their extensions, as existed on the 31<sup>st</sup> day of March, 2002, and where construction took place even beyond that date and up to the 8<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2007."

I request that instead of 8<sup>th</sup> February, 2007, the date should be changed to 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2014.

Sir, Delhi has been a victim of bad planning or no planning, mal-governance and also lack of infrastructure. But Delhi has acted like a magnet to various people who come to this city for seeking employment. At the end of the day, you cannot even purchase a land in authorized or approved colonies because there is no land available. DDA was supposed to do the planning. But DDA ended up being nothing more than a builder over these 15 years. DDA has been a builder of very poor quality because it did nothing other than to build about  $1 \text{ Å}\frac{1}{2}$  lakh flats. It has got involved in various housing scams also and there was no planning and development. There was no private colonization to build and construct colonies with the result there was no housing facility available to those who were coming to this city.

As I recount, no colonization was permitted. Then, there was a spate of litigations in the Supreme Court. The spate of litigations came in because all kinds of objections were raised under the earlier Master Plan. The Master Plan was made in 2007 by the then Union Minister of Urban Development. The Master Plan that was made at that time was so inadequate that the subsequent Union Minister of Urban Development Shri Kamal Nath, who is not here right now, himself said that at least 60 per cent of the policies therein were far from ground realities. For this reason, the Master Plan had to be revised.

Sir, why has this amendment come about now? When the Supreme Court order for demolition was passed in 2004, there were only 50,000 cases involved. Needless to say, Delhi faces a massive influx of migrant population and today the number of cases has grown to two lakh. That is the number which would have been affected by the change in policy or demolition drives that would have been carried out under the old enactment. It, therefore, becomes imperative that the mistakes of the past or the policy paralysis of the past are not continued. Earlier, policies were formulated without due consideration for ground realities. This should not be repeated and adequate time should be given to ensure that people's rights are protected.

In this case, Sir, there are three main policy evaluations that are going on at this point in time in Delhi. Firstly, DDA is planning to introduce a very comprehensive policy in areas such as Paharganj, Daryaganj and Karol Bagh in Delhi for turning old and damaged lease properties to freehold. That is going to be a major achievement of the present Government.

Secondly, this might be a little known fact to some Members of Parliament but there is something known as chulha tax that was applicable in around five villages in Delhi. This tax was levied on people who came to Delhi after the partition and has been in existence since then. The DDA is planning to take yet another progressive step and remove this chulha tax so that proper ownership rights can be granted to the concerned people.

Thirdly, the DDA also plans to bring in amendments with respect to all amenities covering under the Delhi (Special Provisions) Act such as slums, *jhuggi-jhopris*, street vendors, godowns, schools and dispensaries etc. These are vast set of buildings and institutions and require an exhaustive exercise, careful studying and understanding of the ground level problems. Therefore, an extension is sought through this Amendment Bill up to December, 2017.

The present Government has taken several steps to ensure that unauthorised constructions are minimised. Development work that has started in 895 unauthorised colonies including some basic services such as roads, drinking water and sewerage systems be altered to meet the requirement.

A draft policy is being prepared to regularise colonies in Delhi on the basis of a study of the existing problems in unauthorised colonies. The Government has taken steps for notifying roads for allowing commercial or mixed land use; introducing simplified Building Bye-laws which are available.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Okay.

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Sir, I will require a little more time because I am speaking on the policies relatable to Delhi Administration.

A related suggestion in the context of this Bill is digitization and computerization of land records, buildings and property records, not just the maps, not just the authorized plans. There is an existing programme called the National Land Record Modernization Programme but this has not happened with sufficient progress in the case of Delhi land records. Hence, my suggestion is that this provision be included within the ambit of a Delhi specific law. This will ultimately help in passing building plans through the e-system, submission of income tax, conversion charges, booking of unauthorized construction, regularization of property tax without dispute, trade licence, recoveries of the Tehbazari by MCD, recoveries of damages by DDA, recoveries of any property either residential or commercial or industrial, and getting freehold property.

The NCT of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Act, 2011, as it stands, provides relief in cases of unauthorized constructions only up to 2007. Punitive action against unauthorized properties after the said cut-off date, in addition to the properties that have already been booked for punitive action, will be a hurricane task with the available infrastructure, manpower and tools. It is, therefore, proposed as under that the cut-off date for inclusion of unauthorized constructions be extended further to 2014. The amendment here is that the cut-off date in the said Act be June, 2014 so that in Delhi whatever progress we make on this be continued till 2017.

Last time, any such proposal for bringing a planned city development was made by Mr. Jagmohan as a Minister where he authorized that anybody with an area of 30 acres could construct a planned city. Nothing more, that was proposed by him, was ever done. Land and other construction in Delhi has faced more of mafia than the real construction and planning.

With this, I support the Bill. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री कॅचर सिंह तँचर (अमरोहा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। मैं दिल्ली की अनऑधोराइन्ड कालोनियों के नियमित करने के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। दिल्ली में 60 परसैंट लोग इन कालोनियों में रहते हैं। दिल्ली एक मिनी इंडिया है। यहां पर हर प्रदेश के लोग रह रहे हैं। इन क्षेत्रों में मूलभूत सुविधाओं का अभाव हैं - जैसे सड़क, सीवर और शिक्षा इत्यादि। माननीय पूधान मंत्री जी का उद्देश्य हैं कि हर गरीब का घर हो, हर व्यक्ति स्वरुथ हो। इन लोगों ने अपनी मेहनत की कमाई से इन घरों को बनाया है। इन लोगों ने कई सालों से रेगुलासइज़ कराने के लिए आवाज उठाई, लेकिन आज तक ये रेगुलासइज़ नहीं हुई। पिछली कांग्रेस सरकार इन लोगों को सिर्फ वोट बैंक का साधन मानती रही। दिल्ली में इनको फर्जी सर्टिफिकेट दिए।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि 2014 तक सभी कालोनियों को रेगुलराइज़ किया जाए। धन्यवाद।

भी राहुल शेवाले (मुम्बई दक्षिण मध्य): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और इस बिल के माध्यम से बताना चाहता हूं कि जो हरेक सिटी का मास्टर प्लान है, वह इम्पोस्टेंट रहता हैं। दिल्ली को अगर वर्ल्ड क्लास सिटी बनाना है तो मास्टर प्लान सौ परसैंट इम्प्लीमेंट होना चाहिए। पूरे देश में अगर इम देखेंने, जितनी भी मेट्रो सिटीस हैं, उनके डेवेलपमेंट प्लान और मास्टर प्लान सौ परसैंट इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं होते हैं। मैं मुंबई का उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। मुंबई का जो मास्टर प्लान, डेवेलपमेंट प्लान बनाया था, वह सिर्फ दस परसैंट इम्प्लीमेंट हुआ है। अगर इंटरनेशनल सिटी बनानी है, शंघाई का यहां पर उदाहरण दिया, शंघाई क्यों बना, उसका रीज़न यही है कि शंघाई का जो मास्टर प्लान, डेवेलपमेंट प्लान बनाया था, वह उन्होंने सौ परसैंट इम्प्लीमेंट किया, इसके लिए वे इंटरनेशनल सिटी बना सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से दूसरी एक महत्वपूर्ण बात बताना चाहता हूं कि आदरणीय पूधान मंत्री जी ने जो घोषणा की है कि 2022 तक इस देश के हरेक नागरिक को खुद का घर मिलेगा। यह चीज भी मास्टर प्लान में इन्वलुंड होनी चाहिए। आज 2021 का दिल्ली का मास्टर प्लान हैं, उस मास्टर प्लान में क्या यह चीज हैं, क्योंकि 2022 तक इस देश के हरेक नागरिक को घर मिलने वाला हैं। क्या उसका प्रोविजन मास्टर प्लान में हैं? अभी मेट्रो सिटी का एक डेवेलपमेंट प्लान बना रहे हैं, उस डेवेलपमेंट प्लान में यह चीज आनी चाहिए। अगर हम सब को घर देंगे तो उनके वाटर सप्लाई और इलैविटक सप्लाई आदि इश्यु भी आ जाएंगे। ये मास्टर प्लान में इन्वलुंड होना चाहिए, यह मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Hon. Deputy Speaker, around 17 of our colleagues from various States and shades including all six MPs, of course, 7<sup>th</sup> MP is our hon. Minister, of Delhi have spoken on this Bill.

Sir, to some extent, I agree with Tathagata Satapathyji but he is not there. If you look at it from one side, it is pro-poor, supporting the helpless, accepting the reality and then moving forward. If you look at it from another side, what I spoke yesterday in the House about not allowing unauthorized construction and collusion between officers, builders, individuals and others, there is a dichotomy on this. In my own mind, I have not convinced fully. But at the same time, at the end of the day, what is the reality? If you look at the reality then you will find the answer automatically.

I have heard all these people namely Shri Parvesh Sahib Singh Verma, Shri Deepender Singh Hooda, Shrimati K. Maragatham, Prof. Saugata Roy, Shri Tathagata Satpathy, Shri Shrirang Appa Barne, Dr. A. Sampath, Shri B. Vinod kumar, Shri Bhagwant Mann, Dushyantji, Shri Ramesh Bidhuri, Shri Manoj Tiwari, Maheshji, Dr. Udit Raj, Shrimati Meenakashi Lekhi and other friends. Shri Manoj Tiwari ji went even to the extent of singing a song saying, "Venkaiahji, I love you." I have no problem with that. My wife is not going to misunderstand you because many people love me and write love letters to me since my younger days. That is not for other reasons but for political and public activities. So, I have no problem on that count. My wife is here only in Delhi. I will tell her definitely that there is one more person who has joined ...(Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (GULBARGA): Why do you have such doubt in your mind? ...(Interruptions)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: There is no doubt in my mind. If there is any doubt in your mind, it should be removed. That is all. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: You are speaking from your heart. That is why, I said it. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Yes, I am speaking from my heart. There is no doubt about it.

When Prof. Saugata Rai was speaking, I asked him: "Do you have any suggestions?" It is because there are serious issues involved. At the end of the debate, if you go by the reality of Delhi and if people can visit some parts of Delhi, they can understand the reality. In Sangam Vihar, which is within the city, around five lakh people are living there but in the Master Plan, it is shown as forest land. There is not even an iota of forest anywhere there. What should I do? Can I go and then make them vacate? Even if I want, can I do it? Is it possible? That is another issue. Then, Sonia Vihar has half a lakh population; Burari has two lakh population; Rithala has 2 lakh population; Molarband has one lakh population; Badarpur Extension A & B has one lakh population; Mithapur Sakthi Vihar has one and a half lakh population, it is a riverbed also; Mahavir Enclave has five lakh population; Vishwas Nagar has one lakh population; Bhagawan Nagar has one lakh population. There are many areas like this. The people are living in these areas for years. As someone has said, they have electricity connection, drinking water connection and also other facilities provided by respective civic agencies and the government day-to-day. This is one side of the picture.

The other side of the picture is that. Some people are saying: "What is happening to these politicians? Delhi is the Capital of the country. Delhi is our pride. They are destroying the beauty by encouraging unauthorized construction and allowing 20 feet road. They are allowing people to come and occupy land and then demand regularization. Since they are all politicians, they try to regularize it." This view is also there. As someone has rightly said, I am not denying it but, at the same time, we belong to different parties and are here in Parliament to serve people. We have to go by the general view. But, at the same time, on a basic principle of public order and a civic order, we have to create awareness among the people, and then take people also along with us.

As Shri Deepender was telling in the morning about bulldozer and all, there is an emotive issue involved in that. In this deep winter, can anybody with common sense try to remove people even if there is a Court Order? They should have gone to the Tribunal and explained to them by saying: "Sir, we are in the end of November. It is very cold in Delhi."

Sir, sometimes I feel odd to be in Delhi and the dress which I am wearing is not to my liking. I feel uncomfortable. I am comfortable like you, Sir, in our own traditional dress; with shirt and dhoti we feel elated and happy also. Even, Shri Kharge ji also would feel happy in the traditional dress. The problem is this. Can you allow health to be affected? In Delhi, suddenly, at times, the temperature comes down. In such a situation, if somebody goes and removes people and put them on road, naturally there will be reaction. I do admit it. But the other side, as I told you, is that we have to regulate the growth. Otherwise, we will have only slums around; we have unauthorized colonies and then we will face a situation where people will say: "दिल्ली क्या है, नेशनल कैपिटल क्या है, what is this country? They do not have any minimum standard."

Sir, the other day I was in Spain. I was landing from the flight. I saw from the flight the Barcelona city. When I was about to land, I saw one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight lanes on every side. They are all with similar dimensions. They have planned it. It is not that they have not developed. They have developed also but at the same time they have preserved their ancient heritage, culture and also retained their architecture. They have carried out improvements by retaining their architecture and at the same they made changes. We have to really create awareness among

the people in this country also and then slowly try to implement the rules and regulations. For that, you need time. I do not want to get into any blame game; there is no meaning in that and no purpose will be served.

No purpose would be served by saying 'who is responsible for this haphazard growth of Delhi, how many years you have ruled, how many years we have ruled.' The point is to accept the reality.

Shri Tathagata Satpathy had asked as to what was the urgency. He is not here now. He said, it is being done because the elections are round the corner. It is not because of elections. If we do not extend it further beyond 31st January, 2015, the next day, sealing, removal of encroachments, unauthorised and irregular colonies will start. There will be hue and cry in Delhi. There would be a massive human problem.

Some hon. Member was telling that people have come from distant places like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, etc. So, Delhi is a mini India. People from different parts of the country came here and are settling here. They do not have adequate means of livelihood. Initially, they tried to stay in some Government places and then from the Government places, they tried to move to better housing facilities.

Sir, Meenakshiji was telling that there was no proper colonisation. There were no private people coming forward to develop colonies initially, and the Government was going slow – whichever Government was there. So, the Government does not provide housing. There is no adequate housing. There is a shortage of housing in Delhi as well as in the entire country. But the private people have not come forward, with the result, people have settled haphazardly in different parts of Delhi. That is the reality of the situation.

That being the case, after so much of introspection, internal consultation, I have come to the conclusion that there is no way other than extending the date. That is the background. I want to be frank with the House. I am also doing it with a heavy heart. Some people may criticise me tomorrow. Some people may appreciate me; others may criticise me saying that 'during this man's period, this has been extended by three years and this haphazard situation has continued.'

Even if you have the magic wand, it is not easy to do all these things. Finalisation of master plan, regularisation of unauthorised colonies, taking care of the environmental aspects, and all are all not the easy things to do. Then, there are three Municipal Councils. We have NDMC. We have DDA. We have National Capital Region Board about which Deependra Hoodaji was telling that it must have more teeth and power. I am happy that he has realised it now because this Board periodically meets and passes some resolutions, which are not binding on States. So, if a Board presided over by a Minister passes a resolution and if the others do not accepts it or do not act upon it, it has no meaning. So, definitely, the Board has to be given more teeth, but that can be done only in consultation with the stakeholders including those from the nearby States – Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan. I have to take all of them into confidence before going further in this.

Sir, what is the time at my disposal? I am only seven months old — not in age but in this Ministry. Frankly, I am also trying to understand things. I always believe that the Ministers, politicians and people in pubic life must go on — earn, earn, no — learn, learn, learn. That is the real thing. So, that being the case, I am trying to learn.

I think, Meenakshiji has also told about Jagmohanji. He is a different man. He has a vision, he has a clarity. He had the dynamism at that time in that age. He was able to do certain things. But otherwise, dealing with problems of Delhi, is like dealing with the country, I must confess it in this House. I have been studying it.

Sir, there is a paucity of time. I thought I must get some more time so that we — my officers, all the seven MPs of Delhi, and other interested parties — should take all these inputs. Our hon. Member from Haryana, Deependraji made certain suggestions; an MP from Uttar Pradesh, Shri Kanwar Singh Tanwar had also made his sugggestions; and then, an hon. Member form Rajasthan also made his points. So, we should take all these inputs and then go for a comprehensive master plan. Mr. Dushyant Singh was suggesting certain things. We have to take care of all these aspects and then finalise the master plan. It is not that easy. Even if you have intellect, even if you are ready to work hard, it is not that easy to do things.

Sir, somebody was saying, can you allow vertical construction in the farmhouses? If it is allowed, it cannot be a farmhouse at all. Its beauty would be lost. Already, some people have mishandled it and some people have gone for extra constructions etc. That is another issue. So, any action you take, there will be reaction. I was discussing with my ministerial colleague, Harsh Vardhan Ji. Harsh Vardhan Ji represents the other side. The Delhi middle class and the educated people have a different view about this. But the poor people, the lower middle class, the working class and the people, who have come from different parts of the country, have a different view. So, you have to marry somewhere. That is the effort I am making. Someone asked me, "Can you give an assurance that you will not come to this House for further extension?". I hope so. By 2017, this issue has to be resolved, to the extent possible, to the satisfaction of one and all. I will try to definitely work in that direction of not coming back to this House for further extension. I will do my best. This much assurance I can give you. I do not know what exactly it will happen at all but at the same time I have the confidence that with the cooperation of the Members from different sides, we will try to do it.

But the Master Plan has to be completed by 2015. You cannot wait till 2017 for completion of the Master Plan. The finalisation of the Master Plan has to be done at the earliest. Once the Master Plan is finalised, then we must go for implementation.

Also, with regard to the issue that was raised about generation of black money, this is another issue. The point is, the moment you allow regularisation and the moment you allow people to sell or purchase their properties, there will be some transactions. In those transactions, definitely, money also will change hands. That being the case, some money should come for the development of Delhi city. That should be in white. So, how do you go about it? That is also an important aspect on which we have to really show interest.

Sir, certain important points were made by the hon. Members because it is a very serious subject. Shri Parvesh Sahib Singh Verma said that 25-30 lakh people are going to be affected by this decision either way. I agree with him. That is why, the Government has taken it on top priority.

Then, with regard to the background of Delhi, I am happy Deepender Ji has recalled the background of Delhi. Sometimes, I feel, instead of Delhi, it should have been either Indraprastha or Hastinapura. Some such historical name should have been more appropriate for this city. I am not proposing anything. Do not worry. Tomorrow, again you will be saying, we want Adjournment Motion. Venkaiah Naidu wants to change the name.

This is there. We should always feel proud of our ancestors, our heritage and culture. As he said rightly टोक्यों के बाद दिल्ली बड़ा शहर हैं। Shanghai and all other cities come next. If that being the case, you have to see that Delhi's unique character and also its beauty are maintained, to the extent possible. So, we will definitely make efforts in that direction.

Time bound regularisation also has been suggested. The hon. Members also said that we should not look at Delhi in isolation. Yes, we must go for a comprehensive plan for the entire NCR region. I agree with our hon. Members. I will keep it in mind while finalising the Master Plan. Then, with regard to giving more powers to the NCR Planning Board, I welcome that suggestion. I will keep that also in mind.

Then, with regard to the suggestion of Madam Maragatham and what she said, though it is not directly connected with the Bill, it is a reality. A lot of people, who have come from other parts of the country, do not have Aadhaar card; they do not have ration card; and they do not have the other means here. A special drive has to be taken up to take care of them because I know people coming from Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and the North-East do not have anybody here to depend. So, definitely, those people have to be given a helping hand by the administration. I have already told my Ministry to give a special treatment to the people who have come from far off places.

Then, their educational needs, their cultural aspirations and their other requirements have to be taken care of. That is why, the Government is a little liberal in giving Tamil Education Society, Bengal Education Society or even Telugu Education Society a number of schools. Recently, the Kannada people also met me. In this connection, I would also like to tell the House that we have to respect the heroes of different regions. So, I take the House into confidence and then say that recently I suggested to them that near the Karnataka Bhavan, the Metro Station has to be named after Sir Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya Metro Railway Station. That has been the suggestion and it has been accepted.

Then, another one is about Shrimati Durgabai Deshmukh, great freedom fighter. Kharge Ji will be knowing better. Shrimati Deshmukh is the first Finance Minister's wife and also a woman reformer.

One metro railway station is going to be named after her name. These are all small things. But this will really send a message that Delhi takes care of everybody and then remembers all the national heroes, who have contributed their might for social reforms, for freedom movement or for other activities in the country.

Then, there are 1200 and plus unauthorised colonies in Delhi. What you are going to do with regard to unauthorised colonies is another issue. I can take the House into confidence because nothing is secret that is engaging my attention. I have already held a discussion with the Lt. Governor. I held discussion with the Chief Secretary. I held discussion with different agencies of Delhi Government. I also held discussions with my Minister and then six Members of Parliament. I also held discussion with other people. I am in touch with the Law Department and the Legislative Department. The Government is moving in the direction of regularising those colonies where poor people have been living for years together. That also is unwell. The final details can be given only after the final contours are adopted and accepted by relevant authorities. Certain things are to be done by Delhi Government. Certain things have to be done by Central Government. So, keeping that in mind, we are moving in that direction. I want to share this with our hon. Members.

Prof. Saugata Roy said that there is a lopsided development in Delhi. I do agree with him. With regard to DDA and with regard to L&DO, there has to be one point of guidance for them. If there are two different agencies, definitely there will be some practical problem. I will discuss it with the hon. Prime Minister and also with my colleagues and try to find out a solution at the earliest.

Many people have suggested me to take a final decision in respect of unauthorised colonies. I have told you that we are going to take a final decision at the earliest. With regard to J.J. colonies and valuation of the land and stopping of the black money, I have already mentioned that it will also attract our attention.

कुछ लोगों ने कहा है कि यह समस्या केवल दिल्ली की नहीं है, बल्कि पूरे देश की हैं। मगर केन्द्र सरकार देश में अलग-अलग शहरों के लिए कानून नहीं बना सकती हैं। दिल्ली यूनियन टेरिटोरी और देश की राजधानी भी हैं। इसलिए हम इनिश्चिटिय लेकर कानून बना रहे हैं। बाकी इलाकों में वहां की पूदेश सरकारें वहां के रेगुलेशन के बारे में ध्यान देकर काम करें । Urban Development is a State subject. We will only give broad guidelines and broad models. But the final decision has to be taken by urban local bodies and the State Government. Legislation is the job of the State Government and other regulations are done by local bodies.

Some hon. Member said that if the Government is not able to provide basic amenities to the poor people, then what will happen? It is our endeavour to see that basic amenities are provided to the poor people. The poor of this country have primary right over the land and also over the resources. That is very clear. They are our brothers. Irrespective of their caste, creed, sex, religion and regions, they are our people.

Some Members talk about the basic amenities, particularly public transport. Yesterday, we discussed it also. There are more than 80 lakh plus vehicles in Delhi. You cannot go on adding vehicles. The problem is that adding vehicles also has become a form of prestige. In some families there is a car for each member of the family. If they have wealth, we have no problem. It is not the question of wealth alone. It is a question of congestion you are creating on the roads of Delhi putting the common man to hardship. That is a big problem. This is not acceptable. So, we must have a comprehensive transport policy on MRTS, BRTS and also metro rail. Metro rail is the need of the hour. But it is also cost prohibitive. With regard to BRT we had some mixed experience earlier. But, at the same time, there are some good examples also. I am told about Ahmedabad and Jaipur. Some people are also talking about indoor system. I do not know what exactly they are talking about. We have to take their experience also because it is for the National Capital Delhi. Before moving further, I will study those experiences and then try to move forward.

Everyone, particularly, the Delhi Members and people who are aside with Delhi including Shri Bhagwant Mann and other people have suggested that this cut-off date has to be extended. Since the last two days I have been holding consultations and discussions with regard to the extension of the cut-off date. As of now, the cut-off date is 2007. As I was discussing earlier, what is the reality? Can you remove people who have settled after 2007 and who have been living in that place by 2014? In the original Bill it is 2007. So, Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I want to move an amendment also. Seven of the Delhi Members have given a notice for moving amendment for extending the cut-off date from February or March of 2007 to end of 2014, but I am willing to go by the collective wisdom of the Members of the House and I want it to be extended by 1<sup>st</sup> June 2014.

Another issue raised is that it is supposed to be the greenest Capital. What will happen if you do this? This is a big question, and I have no readymade answer to this. Let me be frank that I have no readymade answer to this. Some time back, I developed the habit of coming by Metro, and whenever I come from outside I get on to a Metro and travel happily. It takes 18 minutes to my house and the amount of greenery in the initial entry point really makes you very happy as everything is green and nothing else is seen, and the moment you cross the greenery and come to the other areas -- because the train will be moving -- you will see what is happening. It is a pathetic condition. But at the same time, the planners, rules and the people at that time could not prevent it, and there may be valid reasons for it also. This has become a reality, and that is why this extension is being accepted. Otherwise, Shri Dushyant, as a youngster who had education abroad, was going by the real conditions in India. We have to accept the reality and try to take care of it.

But we should also slowly evolve a method, and I have three things in mind that everyone in Delhi -- in the coming days -- should follow, namely, rainwater harvesting must be made a must; solar lighting must be made a must; LED lighting must be made a must; and planting trees, growing it, and then supporting them should also become a part of our campaign. This campaign will succeed only if it becomes a people's campaign, and secondly, it should be part of the urban plan approval by the Municipal Authorities.

Madam Jayalalithaa, the former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, some time back had made it mandatory to have rainwater harvesting. I can tell you about it as I frequently go to that side. My daughter also lives there. So, I have the experience. Rainwater harvesting has helped Chennai, which was starving without water earlier. There are some more examples of other States also about rainwater harvesting. The watershed movement in Gujarat has caught up the imagination as also the housing projects in Maharashtra even by earlier Congress Governments also. There are examples of housing projects of Maharashtra and Gujarat. Maharashtra has just now come to BJP, but earlier it was held by Congress for a long time. So, these are some shining examples from where we can take clues and try to implement them in our respective areas also. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): You did not mention the example of Kerala.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Kerala is God's own country. I am thankful to the people of Kerala that they are not destroying the nature. I salute them because if you go to Kerala, there is no match to Kerala because on the one side there is greenery and on the other there is water, and whenever you call for water, it will come in the evening.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): You should come and stay there.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: In your Idukki forest?

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: But your Party is not there.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You are trying your best to help my Party also.

One meaningful suggestion that has been given with regard to putting it online is this. I firmly believe that we must try to reduce human involvement to the extent possible and try to make online application, sanction, and renewal. As regards information, everybody must be in a position to access what is the information; what its present situation is; where does his application stand; and whether it has been sanctioned or not. That will really eliminate corruption to the maximum possible extent. I do not say that it will be totally eliminated because in this country there is no dearth of intelligence, as far as the corrupt fellows are concerned. If you come up with some idea, they will come up with some counter-idea next day morning. That is the situation. At the same time, I totally agree with the suggestion. I have already started implementing it in CPWD. The details of more than 2,500 works of CPWD have been put online now. One can visit the site to find out at what stage it is, why there is delay, what the scheduled time is and what the scheduled time of completion is, etc. One can see these details on the site. I have told the authorities that within six months the entire CPWD activities must go online. I know what the impression of people is about CPWD. Keeping that in mind, we are trying to cleanse the system.

The hon. Members have given suggestions with regard to the holistic Master Plan, the National Capital Regional Planning Board being strengthened, regularisation of unauthorised colonies, and consultations with the elected Governments. However, the reason why I am not taking action on all these things is that I want to have an elected Government in Delhi. After all, they represent the people better than us. They know the ins and outs of Delhi and they have the full knowledge. The Members of the Legislative Assembly of Delhi and the elected Chief Minister or other Ministers will have full understanding and they know the local situation better than the Central Government, though the Central Government as on today can take care of the State also because there is no elected Government; the Lieutenant Governor also works in unison with the Government of India.

Digitisation of all maps is an important issue. I have already given direction to digitise all maps and put them online. I hope my officers will be able to complete it at the earliest. Three MCDs have already said that they are in an advanced stage. DDA and NDMC have also been directed to do it by 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015. I told the DDA that everything should be online. DDA is again another white elephant, which is what people say. However, I want to make DDA to live up to the expectations of the people. That is why I have told them to start doing this.

I want to share another important information with the people. Some time back, one of the prominent newspapers of Delhi, I have no hesitation in taking the name of that newspaper, *The Hindustan Times*, conducted a debate among various well-meaning people where a lot of professionals have come together. They gave certain suggestions. On those suggestions, I had an interaction and now I have appointed a committee headed by my Secretary, Urban Development, Shri Shankar Aggarwal with representatives of different Ministries because Delhi's development is linked with National Highways, Railways, Environment Ministry, Defence Ministry, the Delhi Government and the DDA. All these departments are involved. So, we have appointed a committee and that committee held a number of sittings. They have now given a report on decongesting Delhi, which is also placed online. I would request all the Members and also the general public to please see it online and if you have any suggestions with regard to decongesting Delhi, you are welcome to give your suggestions. After receiving the suggestions, the Government will finalise the decongestion plan. I am planning to have a meeting with other colleague Ministers also because the Prime Minister said, "Instead of talking to each other on files, talk together in person." So, I will be convening a meeting of my colleagues also and then we will be able to finalise the plan for

decongestion of Delhi. I will take the advice of the Haryana Government, the Rajasthan Government and also the Uttar Pradesh Government in this regard to the extent the areas fall in their jurisdiction because it is interconnected with Delhi. Keeping that in mind, we will do it.

If the House agrees, afterwards I will move the amendments. Thank you.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The guestion is:

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

The motion was adopted.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4 Amendment of Long Title,

Preamble and Section 1

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

#### Clause 5 Amendment of Section 3

Amendments made:

Page 2, after line 5, insertâ€"

"(a) in sub-section (1), in clause (c), for the words, figures and letters "up to the 8<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2007", the words, figures and letters "up to the 1<sup>st</sup> day of June, 2014" shall be substituted;

(aa) in sub-section (2), in clause (ii), for the words, figures and letters "up to the 8<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2007", the words, figures and letters "up to the 1<sup>st</sup> day of June, 2014" shall be substituted; (1)

Page 2, line 6, for "(a)", substitute "(aaa)" (2)

(Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

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

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I would like to thank the entire House for their support.