

अपने गन्तव्य स्थान पहुंची। तिनसुखिया मेल दिल्ली स्टेशन पर चौदह घंटे 20 मिनट लेट पहुंची। उम में संसद सदस्य श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र जी के साथ मैं भी यात्रा कर रहा था। हम दोनों ने समझा था कि डिलक्स के बजाय तिनसुखिया मेल से चलने से विलम्ब होने पर भी हम लोग लोक सभा की बैठक शुरू होने तक पहुंच जायेंगे क्योंकि उसका नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर पहुंचने का समय 5.20 बजे सवेरे है। मुझे भागलपुर जेल के विचारार्थीन बंदियों की आंख फोड़ने सम्बन्धी घटना पर स्वीकृत ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव पर हुई वृहत्स में हिस्सा लेना था। वह गाड़ी सबेरे के बजाय साढ़े सात बजे राति में दिल्ली पहुंची।

यह स्थिति बड़ी ही निन्दनीय है। इस लोक महत्व के प्रश्न पर लोकसभा में विचार होना आवश्यक है। इसके लिए कोई उपाय होना चाहिए।

(vii) RE. JOB AND OTHER RESERVATIONS FOR BACKWARD CLASSES

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : भारत में 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग रहते हैं, जो सामाजिक और शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए हैं। उनके उद्योगधंधे जो इस देश की रीढ़ हैं, वे अधिक महत्व न दिये जाने के कारण समाप्त होते जा रहे हैं। यहां के वीवर, झीवर, निषाद, मल्लाह, केवट, भोई, कीर, रायकवार, अहीर, काछी, मोराओ गढ़रिया, कुर्मी, कुम्हार, नाई, तेली, बढई, लोहार, लोधी, किसान आदि सदैव से अपने परम्परागत धंधों में लगे हैं, लेकिन आर्थिक और सामाजिक शोषण के कारण देश की सामाजिक और आर्थिक व्यवस्था में बहुत ही पिछड़े हैं। भारतीय संविधान में इनको विशेष मुविधाएँ देने की व्यवस्था अनुच्छेद 15(4), 16(4) और 340 के अनुसार शिक्षा, धंधों व सरकारी सेवाओं में आरक्षण देने की व्यवस्था की गई है और यह व्यवस्था है कि जिन पिछड़े वर्गों के लोग सरकारी नौकरियों में सही प्रतिनिधित्व न पायें हों,

उनको केन्द्रीय और राज्य सेवाओं में आरक्षण दिया जायेगा। इस तरह की रिपोर्ट काका कालेलकर कमीशन जो पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग के नाम से जाना जाता है वह कई साल पहले दे चुका है। परन्तु अभी तक पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को सरकारी सेवाओं में आरक्षण केन्द्र की सरकार ने नहीं दिया है जिससे इन लोगों को सरकारी नौकरियों में जाकर देश की सेवा करने का अवसर नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय संविधान के उपरोक्त प्रावधानों के आधार पर पिछड़ा वर्ग, सर्वाधिक पिछड़ा वर्ग को आबादी के अनुपात से आरक्षण देने की व्यवस्था की जाए और सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र कोई नोटिफिकेशन जारी करे।

12.25 hrs.

PUBLIC PREMISES (EVICTION OF UNAUTHORISED OCCUPANTS) AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I beg to move†:

“That the Bill to amend the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, be taken into consideration.”

The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, was enacted mainly to provide for speedy and summary eviction of unauthorised occupants from public premises. During the course of its operation, certain difficulties were experienced which were sought to be removed by an amendment Bill introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 24-8-1976. Simultaneously, a review was undertaken by the Government in respect of the working of various provisions of the Act. As a result of this review, a few more amendments, not covered by the amendment Bill, were consi-

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Bishma Narain Singh]

dered necessary. To avoid piece-meal legislation, the Bill was withdrawn from the Rajya Sabha on 27-7-1977. What is now proposed is a comprehensive amendment of the Act to remove the difficulties experienced and to streamline the relevant provisions of the Act for its smooth operation. The amendment proposed contains the following provisions:

(1) Enlarging the definition of "Public premises" to cover the premises belonging to the major ports, Bhakra Management Board, Universities and like Institutions set up under Central Acts and subsidiary Companies of the Companies in which the Central Government has at least 51 per cent of the paid up share capital, which are not covered by the existing definition as per the Act, so that the difficulties now experienced by such organisations in removing unauthorised occupants of their premises, are minimised.

(2) To make it possible for gazetted officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat to be appointed as Estate Officer under Section 3 of the Act, so that eviction of the unauthorised occupants of the residences in the Lok Sabha pool could be carried out and to make similar provisions in respect of the Rajya Sabha Secretariat, as a similar pool of that Secretariat may be created in future.

(3) To make provisions for streamlining the eviction process and to reduce the delays by eliminating unnecessary stages and reducing the periods of show-cause and eviction notices.

(4) To make suitable provision to deal with squatting or spreading of goods or removal of unauthorised construction or encroachments on public premises by inserting a new Section 5A in the Act.

(5) To empower the Estate Officer to dispose of perishable goods lying in the premises from which

unauthorised occupants are evicted without giving or publication of any notice.

(6) To empower the Estate Officer to order payment of interest on arrears of rent or damages in respect of any public premises from the defaulters. It has been experienced that the occupants of the public premises do not pay arrears of rent or damages for considerably long periods resulting in loss to Government exchequer. It is considered that such defaulters should be discouraged by levying interest on the amount of arrears of rent or quantified damages.

(7) To bring the rule laying formula in conformity with the formula recommended by the Committee on subordinate legislation, by amending Section 18(3) of the Act.

With these words, Sir, I move the amending Bill for consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, be taken into consideration."

Now, there are amendments in the name of Mr. Shamanna and Mr. Daga. These may be moved now.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st January, 1981." (1)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 14 members, namely:—

(1) Shri Satish Agarwal

(2) Shri Xavier Arakal

- (3) Shri Narayan Choubey
- (4) Shri N. E. Horo
- (5) Shri Bhikhu Ram Jain
- (6) Shri R. K. Mhalgi
- (7) Shri T. Nagaratnam
- (8) Shri Ram Vilas Paswan
- (9) Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma
- (10) Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma
- (11) Shri Dharam Das, Shastri
- (12) Shri Ramavatar Shastri
- (13) Shri Bhishma Narain Singh;
and
- (14) Shri Mool Chand Daga.

with instructions to report by the 31st January, 1981." (2).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These amendments are before the House. Prof. Madhu Dandavate—he is not here. Mr. Shamanna, you can speak on your amendment now.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have already moved my amendment. I am speaking on my amendment now. Sir, this is a very important Bill. But, I am very sorry to say that the Bill is a very belated one. Already heavy damage has been caused by the encroachment and by the unauthorised occupation of a number of Government and also semi-Government lands. I am also sorry to state here that Government lands and semi-Government lands belonging to Central/State Governments are treated as nobody's properties now, because, indiscriminately, these Government lands are being occupied by these people unauthorisedly. We have already got an enactment in this regard and even under the old Act it is. I think, it was possible to prevent this type of unauthorised occupation to a considerable extent. I am afraid, unless the Government takes a clear policy decision, even under this present enactment it may not be able to control the situation. Without clear policy decision, it will be very difficult even for the Government to see that such unauthorised

occupation is set right. In the first instance, there is a lot of unauthorised occupation in respect of various slums. It has really turned into a nuisance in certain big cities, and the city's beauty is marred by such slums. It is just like a cancer in the body. Government must lay down certain rules to see that such types of unauthorised occupations are stopped once and for all. Sir, particularly in big cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Bangalore, what happens is, the foot-paths are being occupied by the street-vendors, and it is utterly impossible for the people to go and make purchases there or pass through that way. I do not know whether this particular Bill is applicable to the other States also. But, as far as I can understand, this is applicable only to the Delhi Metropolitan Area. In big cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Bangalore, Central Government lands are there, which are unauthorisedly occupied. I don't know many area names in Delhi, but I can say this about Bangalore. Sir, Bangalore is considered to be one of the most beautiful cities in India. Near Bangalore Railway Station there is an open space there. It has been converted into a big slum. Vagrants go there and create a big slum there. If anybody steps out of the train in the Bangalore Railway Station, he sees this ugly sight; he sees this ugly slum there. They have no lavatory. The whole area is very dirty and polluted and not fit for human being to walk there. Opposite the railway station, near the bus-stand, a large number of bunks and shops have sprung up. This has come about suddenly. These are all quite unauthorised. Nobody is able to move about in the bus-stand area because of these things. I don't know, Sir, how unauthorised bunks and shops are being allowed round about railway station and the bus-stand areas. Sir, it is not one or two bunks or shops; there are literally hundreds of them there; Government must take some immediate action to see that these bunks and shops do not come up there in that area. These

[Shri T. R. Shamanna]

shops are opened to sell sundry articles. These structures are ugly and should be removed.

In Bangalore city, about 10 or 12 years ago, there were hardly 100 slums. Now, there are about 450 slums in Bangalore city. Of these, about 100 are situated in the Corporation land, likewise 100 situated in the Government land, 100 situated in Bangalore Development Authority land and the rest in private lands. The slums are coming up like mushroom. Unless and until the Government takes a drastic action, it will be impossible to maintain the city beauty. The unauthorised occupation in these lands should be stopped. I may point out that the Government has not taken serious action to remove the slums. The ruling party, in order to catch votes, is allowing the slums to come up and I am afraid that as long as the Government is not interested in taking strict decision in the matter, I am quite sure the slum problem cannot be solved at all. I am not saying anything against providing sites for poor and weaker sections. But let it be done methodically and in a scientific way. The slums are created by political parties. I am afraid that by this, the city beauty will be marred and it will also endanger the health of the people living in those areas.

In this connection, I just want to say a few words, regarding unauthorised occupation. In Bangalore, they have got a development authority, called Bangalore Development Authority. This authority allotted lands to so many individuals. But most of the sites have been occupied by the slum dwellers unauthorisedly. It is a matter of great regret that the authorities are not taking suitable action to demolish these slums. Whenever demolition order is issued, pressure is brought from various political leaders to stay the demolition orders. In the recent by-election there, the Government recognised most of the unauthorised slums just to catch votes. They

have put up 40 or 50 public fountains and each fountain is to be paid Rs. 4750 per year for water supply. The fountains are put up in various areas and the citizens are put to great hardship due to this. The unauthorised structures which have come up and which have been recognised are given facilities like water, etc. but they are at the cost of the general public. Some 'pudaris' or influential leaders plot out sites in the Government lands and semi-Government lands and give them to the hut dwellers. These leaders take some Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 from each dweller. These leaders later bring pressure and somehow or other they try to retain those sites. I therefore request that the Central Government should seriously think about this and see that growth of slum is stopped immediately and the city is made habitable by the people.

Sir, in this connection, I may also point out that when the orders for demolition are issued, the people occupying the Government lands, semi-government lands, etc. unauthorisedly go to the Court and get the stay order. I want the Government to examine this matter and see that whenever there is unauthorised occupation of the Government land, even the court should not interfere and issue a stay order. In many cases, somehow or the other, people get a stay order and that occupation becomes permanent sooner or later.

Steps should also be taken immediately to see that footpath vending is stopped. In the central market, that is, Krishna Chandra Market in Bangalore, just opposite to the biggest hospital in the State that is Victoria Hospital, there are about 200 bunk shops on the footpath unauthorisedly occupied by a number of people. There are many such places in big cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay etc. Further, in the market areas, shops have occupied most of the passages that are left for the people to

move about. This is also requires to be taken care of.

In this connection, it would be relevant to point out, that the Government, for one reason or the other, to favour their party men or others, generally give away very valuable land kept for public parks or such other purposes to various people. To cite an example, the Government, not the present one, but the previous one, allotted land in Bangalore belonging to the Corporation where a stadium had to be built up to a rich person on a nominal lease. In Bangalore Cantonment area, there is a big channel carrying drain water. About half a mile land costing about Rs. two crores has been given to a Bombay or Delhi firm to build up a hotel on a nominal rent of Rs. 1800 per year and that drain area has been leased out in this manner. Such things should not be done by the Government as it will give further encouragement to unauthorised occupation sooner or later. This question has to be studied deeply and public opinion has to be given due weightage.

I would also like to mention that in the Mandipet bazar area in Bangalore, lorries are made to park in such a way that not an inch of space for passengers using other means of conveyance is there to move about. From one end of the bazar to the other, it will take at least two hours to pass, because the whole area will be filled up with lorries. Such things need to be looked into, and some stern action is required to be taken. In Bangalore city, on the new Mandipet and Mysore Road area, Corporation took serious action and dismantled all the unauthorised structures on the Government land, on the footpath and that area has become very beautiful now.

To sympathise with the poor people is one thing and to allow them to put up sheds anywhere they like is another thing. Let the Government develop some land and give them in any number in a planned way and we would be very happy, but if unauthorised occupation,

unauthorised shops and footpath vending is allowed, it will be a great nuisance not only to the public, but at the same time, the beauty of the city will be marred.

Further, it has been noticed that the Government officials continue to occupy Government accommodation even after their retirement or transfer. Even the legislators do not vacate the Government accommodation after they have ceased to be members of the legislature. Steps should be taken by the Government to see that unauthorised occupation of the Government buildings by the Government officials or the Members of Parliament is also checked. Further, it is also necessary to see that those officers who have got their own houses should not be allowed to remain in the Government quarters by paying the normal rent. Government officials rent out their own houses at exorbitant rent and live in Government quarters at a nominal rent. Steps must be taken to see that Government officers do not misuse the facility given to them by the Government.

Likewise, most of the temple lands has been taken away unauthorisedly. Care has to be taken in that regard. A detailed study has to be made in this connection. Public cooperation is necessary in this regard. Unless and until public cooperation is there, it is very difficult to do it. With this end in view, I have moved the resolution stating that the matter may be referred for getting public opinion. Heaven is not going to fall if you wait for one or two months and bring a comprehensive Bill.

With these words, I request that the Bill may be circulated for getting public opinion so that we may have a comprehensive and very effective enactment to check these unauthorised occupations.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am grateful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on this Bill which is very vital and important, of course, for the whole country, but particularly for Delhi.

The Bill, as it stands, applies to all government lands, land of the DDA, land of the Municipal Corporation, NDMC and practically all types of lands which can be called as government or semi-government land. The Bill, as far as it goes for giving power to the government to evict unauthorised persons from government land or public premises, is all right. I definitely support the Bill. But I want to point out the perspective in which the situation is placed in Delhi vis-a-vis the so-called unauthorised occupants. It might perhaps shock some people to know that in Delhi alone, which is the Capital City of India, I believe, at least 50 lakh people are living in all places. If one were to go by the strict interpretation of this Bill and each one of them were to be thrown out, I am sure this government has no intention to throw out the people. Since this Government has taken over, it has taken up a very human approach and we have no complaint of that kind. What is required to be done is not to allow the situation to remain where it is. A very wholesome principle—I am just stating the fact—which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had initiated was to give alternative accommodation to the persons who were evicted. This was a human consideration and this policy was followed all along by the Congress-I Government till 1977. After that, this policy was given a go by perhaps rather certainly, I know, because the then Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai said that alternative accommodation should not be given, because it encouraged encroachment; and that policy was stopped. Anyway, this government again went back to

that policy of providing alternative accommodation. What I am trying to emphasise is this. The question of people who are living there for almost 50 years, 60 years, 70 years, there are thousands and thousands of houses of poor people, particularly harijans in Karol Bagh, in Pahar Ganj, in various other parts of the city, walled city; in the trans-yamuna area and elsewhere; lakhs of people live in these houses which are in technical sense the land of the government. In many cases, these lands were leased to various people, rich people long ago, 50 years ago, 60 years ago, 70 years ago and 80 years ago. Those leases were terminated; those leases have gone. But these people continue to live there in technically what is known as unauthorised occupants. The government send to them notices of damages cannot pay those damages with the damages are calculated on much higher basis and these poor people cannot pay those damages with the result that when these notices for damages go to them, they feel worried; then they approach somebody and the matter is stayed there and then it remains pending. A situation of absolute uncertainty prevails there. These people have their houses for the last 60 years. Their grand-father were living there. Now, their children are living there.

This provides me with an opportunity to speak. We do not get an opportunity to speak. I am making no grievances to speak on housing, because the Ministry of Works and Housing generally comes at a time, during the budget allocation, when discussion does not take place. So, this provides me with an opportunity through you, through your kindness to point out to the government that this question should be taken up and all these people, lakhs of people, who are living on these lands, which are technically government lands, where they are living for a long time, the

land should be transferred to them; they should be made owners of this land at reasonable prices, not the prices which exist today.

The price which they paid at that time, that price should be calculated and these lands should be regularised in their favour so that the regularisation takes place and this situation of uncertainty does not go on hanging. Now, Sir, I would like to say, my hon. friend was talking of the footpathwala and the people who are working on the pavement. I am going to speak for the footpathwala. I certainly believe that we should have a planned development of the city. We should not have bad things, we should not have slums; we should not have this, we should not have that. And in Delhi the best work was done during the Emergency when over ten lakhs of people were settled, in 27 new townships.

(Interruptions)

You might laugh. I got 90 per cent votes from them. What do you know? I know better. *(Interruptions)*.

Please don't disturb me. I can disturb you much more. Don't do it with me. *(Interruptions)*.

I am submitting for your kind consideration, that the men who work on the footpath, the vegetable seller or any other person, they are a very important link in the chain of distribution. I personally believe that these hawkers, the people who are working on the road-side they should be helped. I am not for occupation everywhere spoiling the city. Subject to those constraints, I feel that these people should be recognised, they should be given a suitable place and they should be given land at Tehbazari rates. They are, to some extent, the people who can also keep the prices down. Everywhere the unscrupulous trader, and these footpathwalas and similar fellow, who are technically unauthorised occupants,

they are exploited. The Police may go and drive them away, somebody may take a bribe and harass these people. Well, the hon. Minister for Works and Housing is there. Through you, Sir, I want to appeal to him. He is sympathetic to us. I appeal to him, that these problems of so-called unauthorised occupation of lakhs of people in Delhi, these problems must be taken up and these problems must be liquidated in favour of the people.

Just now, Sir, they have issued notifications for acquisition of thousands of acres of land. It was done previously also. I am not blaming anybody for that. We had not barred it previously also. Now also land has been taken. Now the land is taken, notices are issued for years together, for 10 years, 15 or 20 years. But the Government has no money. The compensation is not paid today. All the cases are not taken up. The notifications are there, technically. People go and buy that land or squat upon it, or do something about it. The result is that lands which are under acquisition or in the process of acquisition, there are thousands and thousands of houses lakhs of people are living in houses on lands which are under acquisition or in the process of acquisition. The question of regularisation of these houses is also there. In the year 1977, our Government, in which I happened to be a Minister, it took a decision to regularise such construction and interpretation was put up that land will not be acquired, but only land which is in the process of acquisition will be acquired. This interpretation was also put up by the Janata Party Government as a result of which they started demolition in Tughlakabad. We went there, protested and demanded for a number of days. What I am submitting is, those houses which are built-houses or pucca houses where a number of people have been living, before the problem of acquisition came up, they have some title, they should be regu-

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larised. The question of unauthorised occupation should not be merely in the technical sense. I know this Government has no intention of uprooting them and we are satisfied with the way they are performing. I take this opportunity to raise the voice of the poor people and you are committed to them, we are committed to them, our Party is committed to them and the manifesto says that this Government will take up the question of regularisation also. This is what I want to submit, Sir.

श्री सूर्य नारायण सिंह (बलिया) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सदन में पब्लिक प्रेमिसेस (एविडेंस आफ अनअथोराइज्ड आक्यूपेंट्स) बिल पेश किया गया है, अनअथोराइज्ड आक्यूपेशन को हटाने के सम्बन्ध में इसमें कई नए प्रावधान लाए गए हैं। इस पर विचार करते समय एक महत्वपूर्ण समस्या जो समर्पण आती है, उसका समाधान अग्रज नहीं निकलेगा और सिर्फ कानून बनाकर अनअथोराइज्ड आक्यूपेंट्स के नाम पर लाखों लोगों को उनके घर से निकालने का प्रयास किया जाएगा, तो इससे बड़े ही भयानक नतीजे निकलेंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य अभी चर्चा कर रहे थे, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सिर्फ दिल्ली शहर की ही समस्या नहीं है, बल्कि दिल्ली जैसे और बड़े-बड़े शहर इस देश के अन्दर हैं, उनकी भी यही समस्या है। हम देखते हैं कि गांवों से लाखों की संख्या में, आज से नहीं बल्कि वरसों पहले से नौकरियों की तलाश में, रोजगार की तलाश में शहर में आकर इन लोगों ने अपनी झोपड़ियां खड़ी की हैं। उनके मकान बने हैं, वे वहाँ वर्षों से रहते आ रहे हैं और वहीं रह कर वे अपनी जीविका का उपार्जन करते हैं। गांव में रोजगार नहीं मिलता है, इस लिये शहर में रोजगार के लिये आते हैं और अपने परिवार का भरणपोषण करते हैं। जब उन को शहर

[Shri H. K. L. Bhagat]

में सिर छुपाने के लिये जगह नहीं मिलती है तो किसी कोने में अपने फूस के मकान खड़े कर लेते हैं। अब इस कानून के तहत, उन के लिये बगैर किसी वैकल्पिक उपाय के, उन के लिये कोई दूसरा रहने का इन्तजाम किये बिना, उन को वहाँ से हटा दिया जायगा और इस तरह से लाखों-लाख इन्सानों को सड़क की खाक छानने के लिये मजबूर किया जायगा, जो किसी भी गम्भीर सरकार के लिये शोभा का विषय नहीं हो सकता।

यह बात ठीक है कि अनअथोराइज्ड आक्यूपेशन हुए हैं, आप उन को वहाँ से हटाइये, लेकिन हटाने से पहले उन के लिये वैकल्पिक इन्तजाम कीजिये, ताकि वे वहाँ रह सकें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि बहुत से महत्वपूर्ण सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों के अन्दर, जैसे हमारे बिहार में बरौनी रिफाइनरी है, बरौनी फर्टिलाइजर है, इन में हजारों मजदूर काम करते हैं। लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि करोड़ों हजार रुपये का मुनाफा कमाने के बावजूद आज भी उन के रहने का इन्तजाम नहीं हो सका है। आज भी बरौनी में तमाम मजदूरों के रहने का इन्तजाम नहीं हो सका है, जब कि हजारों एकड़ जमीन सरकार ने कारखाने के लिये एक्वायर की थी। वहाँ पर टाउन-शिप बना हुआ है, लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि जो क्वाटर्ज बनाये गये हैं वे इतने अपर्याप्त हैं कि उन में तमाम मजदूरों को जगह नहीं मिल सकती....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will you conclude in 2 or 3 minutes or do you want to continue?

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: I will continue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may continue next time.