

RAJYA SABHA

*SUPPLEMENT

TO

SYNOPSIS OF DEBATE

(Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

Tuesday, August 6, 2019 / Shravana 15, 1941 (Saka)

GOVERNMENT BILLS

1. The Consumer Protection Bill, 2019 - *Contd.*

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN), replying to the discussion, said: Before finalizing the law, all the members will be called for their opinion and then it will be finalized. Before formulating this Bill, every aspect has been carefully looked into. Opinions related to online sales, adulteration, misleading advertisements, SC / ST, OBC and women representation have been rightly placed by Members. Ration card related issue have also been discussed. The cooperation of the state governments is required. On the issue of endorsement of advertisement by celebrities, I agree with Jaya Bachchan ji. In the case of misleading advertisement, we have mainly held the producers responsible. If he makes hazardous stuff, the punishment whatever he gets would be less. If Media shows as much as what it was given by the advertisers, media would be exempted. The same is applicable to celebrities. We have included practical things in the Bill. Legislation regarding MRP is already prescribed. Producers decide their MRP on their own but farmers have not been given this right. If the price of farmers' yields is increased,

* This Synopsis is not an authoritative record of the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha.

people start blaming that inflation has increased, while if the price of other products increased, no one says anything. I have tried to do something in this regard but the issue gets messed up between executive, judiciary and legislature. Whenever I took strong action against this, people went to the courts. The Central Government provides money and infrastructure to establish State Commission's office. I urge upon State Governments to spread public awareness. I would also state that the Central Government only makes guidelines, State Governments should implement them accordingly. The Supreme Court had decided in 1955 to add healthcare in it. The government will not ignore SC/ST/OBC/Minority/Women etc. We will all sit together before making it as Law and make this Act a historic Act.

The amendments moved by Shri Derek O' Brien and Shri K.K. Ragesh for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha were negatived.

The motion for consideration of the Bill was adopted.

Clauses etc., were adopted.

The Bill, was passed.

2. The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 2019

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS, THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI), moving the motion for consideration of the Bill, said: As all the hon. Members are aware that the Government of India provides residential accommodation to hon. Members of Parliament, Government employees, officers and other dignitaries. This residential accommodation is allotted to them while they are in service or till such time as they hold office on that particular occasion. After a Member of Parliament has ceased to be a Member of Parliament or Government servants have ceased to be in Government service on their retirement, the accommodation need to be vacated. Some people somehow do not vacate the accommodation allotted to them. This

naturally creates a strain on Government accommodations. I would like to take this opportunity to share the actual figures of unauthorized occupation. The demand in general pool residential accommodation in Delhi is of 80,437 units. Whereas, the availability is only 61,011 units. 3005 allottees have overstayed unauthorizedly in those homes. Out of these cases, 2,397 have been referred to the Estate Officer; six of these are of Members of Parliament who have ceased to be Members. The Amendment is for a limited purpose. It is proposed to insert a new definition in Section 2 of the Act. We are specifically dealing with residential accommodation. There are three amendments. These draft amendments have been passed by Lok Sabha. I submit to Members that they be considered for passage here.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: This Bill is very, very important as far as unauthorised occupation is concerned. The Bill amends the principal Act by empowering the Estate Officer to evict illegal occupants in a very short period. It discourages an appeal against the order for speedy eviction. There is a high number of unauthorised occupations in the Government houses. In 2016, when I applied for accommodation, no bungalow was vacant because all those were under occupation beyond the permissible days. So, I had to stay in a general quarter. But, till today, I have not got that because of this reason. We have seen that so many Government premises are under occupation by the companies and also corporations. The residential accommodation which have been granted licence, to individual Government employees have also been under illegal occupation. Even after their retirement, they have not vacated them. The Estate Officer has been authorised to issue show-cause notice for eviction after giving 15 days' notice. Estate Officer has been authorised to issue notice as to why eviction should not be made. At the end of three days, the Estate Officers, as per their satisfaction, can initiate eviction. It may lead to misuse of the power by the estate officer. This Bill has empowered the estate officer to use force to vacate the unauthorized occupancy. In this case also, there is a scope for misuse of this provision. There may be delay because how can the estate officer use the force? In order to use the force, he will have to depend on the Government, on the Administration, on the police force. There may be some connivance with the illegal occupants and the police forces. Sometimes what happens is, the illegal occupant, after getting the notice, goes to court and takes the stay order from the court. In that

case, it is written there that for every month, he will have to pay damages for overstay but the amount to be paid is not clear in this provision. In Section 5 of the principal Act, additional 15 days have been allowed to vacate public premises. Public premises are under occupation of the big businessmen or companies or corporations. By this provision, they are getting relief to get more time. But this Bill is silent in case of residential occupation. This is an injustice to the individual persons. The Bill states that in cases of eviction, the Estate Officer will have to give reasons to the unauthorized occupants of the public premises. But the same provision does not apply to the individual occupant of a Government residential accommodation. There is no mention of this in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. With these suggestions, I fully support this bill. My only submission to the hon. Minister is that he must kindly address these problems in his reply. Sir, with these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: As lakhs of crores of rupees i.e. more than 12 percent of the GDP are being spent in the Budget, why can't more funds be allotted to build more accommodation on a yearly basis and slowly build up the stock. A holistic view is needed. There are certain causes of this bill that need to be revisited and redrafted, e.g. 'for the period he is in office' should be replaced by 'the period for which he is allotted the accommodation'. The period of three days is too small a time. Payment of damages is another big issue here. Nowhere in the proposed Amendment or in the Act has it been mentioned as to how these damages are to be calculated. Under Clause 4, separate Estate Officers may fix separate amounts for separate accommodations in separate places. So, there is an inconsistency. This must be standardised. Clause 3B(1)(a) gives three working days. It says that you can affix a notice on the door of the flat. The officers should not be treated like criminals. Delegation of power to the Estate Officer is very disturbing. I don't know of what rank he is. It is not clearly mentioned. You have not described who can be a Estate Officer, which cadre he belongs to, what should be his pay scale and what is his status. You have got a Cabinet Sub-committee for Accommodation and you have mentioned that the Cabinet Sub-committee would deal with such cases. But, I think, the Cabinet Sub-committee would not have time to go into the details of every case. The whole issue should be case-by-case basis. You should have a special committee or an empowered committee so that

all the extenuating circumstances, all the compassionate grounds and all the issues are treated with care. In Clause 4 of the Bill, the wording is, "If the person in unauthorised occupation of residential accommodation challenges the eviction order passed by the estate officer under sub-section (2) of section 3B in any court, he shall pay damages for every month." It appears as if he goes to Court, he is going to be punished. If he takes the option of his Fundamental Right, he is going to be punished for going to Court. We would be very grateful if you revisit this Clause and redraft it.

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD: Section 2 of this bill is being amended and any accommodation can be evacuated on three days notice. But no list has been given of how many people have occupied government accommodations unofficially. Delhi is the capital of the country. Many officials have occupied a bungalow or accommodation in their respective states, too. They somehow get posted in Delhi, while they only work for a day or two in a month and they also take a bungalow here. Their children study here. Those officers neither do state work nor center work, but their bungalows are at both places. Can two bungalows be allotted to one officer? In this regard, the Hon'ble Minister has not given any clarification. As soon as an MP is elected, he should get immediate accommodation here. There are large hospitals in Delhi. All former MPs may be allowed to stay at a lower rate on medical grounds, for at least one week. The biggest problem of the country is that there is going to be a war for water. The Central Government and the State Governments should make efforts in this direction. In Sonbhadra, 10 people were murdered, in which 2 IAS officers were involved. The number of holdings in the country is decreasing. A law should also be made in this regard that those bungalows of 10 acres or 5 acres should be shortened. There are many unauthorised possession in country. People have occupied spaces in the name of religion, houses have been built there and people are doing their business there and are living there from generations. There is thousands of acres of land in the name of Gods and Goddesses. These should be taken into consideration and may be registered in the name of those poor people which do not own land and houses. Through you, it is requested to the minister please elaborate it in some detail.

SHRI AMAR PATNAIK: I fully and whole heartedly support this bill. Regarding summary provision of three days, I think, there could be nothing better than that because after that, you would definitely go to the civil court and get an injunction. Regarding the question of damage rent, generally the departments would have their own estate rules and all the detail is mentioned in the rules. In the Central Government, incidentally, all the departments all over the country will have a fixed licence fee for a particular category of bungalows, therefore, there is no question of having a separate estate office or fixing separate rates. In case of unauthorised occupation of Government premises, this is happening particularly in areas, outside Delhi, in many of the States. The force of law has to be applied there. Whether provision of law still be applicable in case where the licence has not even been granted? One more clarification is required regarding damage rent in case when occupant goes to court, will there be an increased damage rent that will be taken into account or, will it be the basic licence fee that will be taken into account. To make the law more stringent the provision of appearing of occupant before estate officer under clause-4 should be removed. As it is very difficult to make someone to appear before estate officer. There are some suggestions from my side for improving entire system like to increase the stock of residential premises and improve the maintenance of premises which make such situation where the application of law would not really arise.

SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: I support this Bill. I want to give some suggestions. Members of Parliament and officers have to face difficulties due to lack of housing units. Government should estimate and get measured the Government land lying around Delhi, and ascertain the number of persons settled there illegally. You settle them some where else or take legal action against them and construct new houses and allocate them for MPs of Lok Sabha elected newly, so that they may not bear trouble.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: I support this bill with certain reservations. My apprehension is that because the Bill is somewhat vague, there is every possibility of its misuse, especially by the bureaucrats. I think the employees transferred from one place to other also come under the purview and the family of the employee, who died when he was in service, also comes under the purview.

Actually, the transferred employees need some time to find a suitable place for residence at the place where they are transferred. The Government is not providing residence at every place where the offices are situated. How can an employee find residential accommodation within three days in a new place where he has no previous connections? The proposed new Section 3B is to apply summary eviction procedure which means a 'three days' show-cause notice and eviction on the fourth day! What a hasty step! It is very cruel. So, in order to shift a family from one place to another, two or three months' time is not such a big delay. The Government should consider these aspects also.

SHRI P. WILSON: I am not opposing this Bill but I want to give certain suggestions and point out certain infirmities in this Bill. The amendment is unnecessary because the existing definition of Section 2(g) is wider and comprehensive, which includes the proposed new category 'residential accommodation occupants' introduced under the Bill. Another interesting factor is that for residential accommodation, the time period to respond to a show-cause notice issued by the Estate Officer is reduced to three days as against seven days, which is found under Section 4(1). It is against Section 5(2) where 15 days' time is granted. The Bill is highly discriminatory as it grants 15 days' time for a commercial occupant or other occupants whereas for a residential occupant, it does not grant any time to vacate. An ex-employee or a person on transfer should be treated with honour. Even the minimum courtesy of granting 15 days time is not found in this new Bill. One more Clause which would become Section 7(3A) is also unnecessary because the payment of damages is already found in Section 7(2). Section 7(3A) is not happily worded unlike Section 7(2). It says that the damages have to be fixed by the estate officer. Therefore, here also, the provision is highly discriminatory. I would request the hon. Minister to please consider that these Clauses are unnecessary and the Bill is not required.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, I rise in support of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 2019. My only apprehension is regarding the powers which are being given to the estate officer. I have a very different point to make on the principal Act which is the Public Premises Act, 1971. It is applied in the State of Maharashtra, especially in Mumbai where you have the

Central Government undertakings. They have come up with a lot of construction. It was given not just to the employees but people at large and the people are staying there for generations together. The Government, the BPT , the LIC and banks also try to get the premises and tenements back because the prices of the property have gone up multifold in Mumbai. The poor tenants are intimidated by Estate Officers. Through this legislation, I would request that the powers given to Estate Officers under the Public Premises Act should not be used selectively and due justice should be done.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: I rise to support the Bill. Sir, in our practical experience, we have seen that due to non-eviction by big persons, many people suffer in not getting accommodation. We have seen that as a mark of respect, many houses were turned as memorial hall or memorial office or memorial palace. In some specific period, kindly find out a new area where all the memorials of great personalities could be located. In the existing Bill, there is some lacuna. Under the existing provisions, the eviction proceedings of unauthorised occupants from "public premises" take around five to seven weeks' time. Further, it may take around four more weeks if the unauthorised occupants file appeal under the said Act. Therefore, eviction proceedings take much longer period than the timeline prescribed in the said Act. Due to this lacuna, we suffer a lot. In order to check this delay, it is inserting a new sub-section (3A) in section 7 of the Act. I welcome it. But I would like to request the Minister to increase the damage money.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, I understand this Bill is brought mainly keeping the Members of Parliament in mind, those who are living in Lutyens' Zone. There is a provision or there is a system in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha that we provide accommodation as a guest accommodation to the sitting M.P., and in the name of the sitting M.P., the ex-M.P.s are staying and the license fees are paid by the sitting M.P.s. So, technically, they are not illegal occupier as such. In my time as the chairman of the house committee, there was an issue that we were charging very nominal license fee. We decided that we will increase the license fee so that, at least, this demand of having a guest accommodation goes down. Sir, it happened that they began to vacate it because they could not afford that money. The other things which happen is that when the term of

the officers of Estate Department comes to an end, they normally go to the Chairman asking him to transfer some of the flats from Lok Sabha Pool to General Pool. Once it goes in a General Pool, there is shortage of houses even for MPs. Sir, there are two more things that I would like to mention. The Estate Officer comes into picture to vacate the houses of the Members of Parliament or ex-Members of Parliament only when the Chairman orders to vacate it. One more thing is there that how would you stop the influences of high and mighty who have been staying there from your party or my party? There is a lot of pressure. There was a pressure of the organization from which they were coming. I think there are a lot of NGO people who are also staying in a guest accommodation, which is in the name of the Lok Sabha MPs. One more point is, in the flats, the servant quarters and garages, there are a lot of activities that go on there. Some has given it to laundry; someone is running a shop; someone has hired it; and someone has sublet it; so on and so forth. Someone has even created unauthorized construction. It is very difficult to act on these things. There is no rule for a guest accommodation. There was a lot of hulla-gulla in the Press about these MP flats. The condition of these flats are not good. You, as a Minister for Urban Development, will be responsible to simply look into the General Pool accommodation, where you provide accommodation to the Ministers. You will be responsible to get those houses to be vacated. But there cannot be coercion. Keep that in mind and see to it that it goes smoothly. If you have brought this Bill keeping the MPs in mind, then I don't think you will achieve your goal.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: The present condition of residential premises defined under this law is not up to the mark. Electricity or water supply is not proper. Most of the portions of the buildings are not fit for inhabitation. This is my genuine grievance. The residential premises are occupied by us on license. Issue of three days' notice is also being contemplated. The Estates Officer has to pass the eviction order. A suitable amendment should be made to it. There may be a single-window facility for the former MPs to get the clearance certificate from the electricity provider or from other various service providers. My submission is that instead of the Estates Officer Hon'ble Deputy Chairman may take a decision whether the occupation can be extended or not. The notice should not be issued by the Estates Officer.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: I welcome and support the Bill. A law should not be having two ways of approach for misuse. Ex-Ministers, former MPs should be asked to vacate the houses. Those people are public servants and should be a model for the people. I fully support you in this. But the cases of employees, mainly the lower level employees, can be treated in a different way. Such an approach to the weaker sections of the allottees is needed. I propose it.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: This Bill has been brought in relation to the time given to MPs for one month after retirement and 6 months to government employees. This is a welcome Bill. If any employee is removed before completing his service for some reason, he should be treated humanely. If a member is admitted to the hospital due to illness, then in such a situation it takes some time to vacate the accommodation, then there also it should be treated on humanitarian ground. You have agreed to abolish Section 81 and Section 33 of the Delhi Land Reform Act. I request that they do not become government land and their eviction order is not passed. Therefore, you should approve them as soon as possible. In the land pooling policy, you are taking 40 per cent of the land from the people and giving 60 per cent back to them. You are taking 100 per cent of EDC from that poor farmer, 40 per cent of his land will be owned by you. I want to say that after the year 2017, about 3,000 acres of land which was owned by the farmers of Delhi has now become the land of the government. That should be returned to them, if DDA earns any revenue on them, then their share in that revenue should be given to those farmers of Delhi.

The hon'ble Minister, replying to the debate, said: I thank the hon. Members who have supported adoption of the Bill. The original legislation was introduced in 1971. This amendment Bill, 2019 is a very limited one relating to public premises for residential accommodation. It applies to hon. Members of Parliament, Government employees and Government officers. The existing Act provides for a seven-day notice period and the Estate Officer then has to provide fifteen days time and then another fifteen days time. The total comes to 37 days which ended up in a situation where most people in possession of unauthorized accommodation would go to court and get a stay order. We have something like 3,000 cases of unauthorized occupation. This law has been applied in a very humane

manner all the time. In cases of death of spouse or ward, transfer from one place of posting to another place accommodations are allowed to be retained. I would like to submit that we have, actually, built 25,000 houses between Type II and VII. Some hon. Members mentioned about the maintenance. I would like them to see the new accommodation which has been built. We provide guest accommodations to hon. Members of Parliament or Ministers under the defined criteria. An issue was raised about garages and lower type accommodations being misused. We have already done a pilot project. many of these issues on unauthorized or illegal uses will very soon be sorted out. An hon. Member raised a point that the damages have not been defined in the Bill. The Bill does not need to define the damages. Latest circular dt. 7th September, 2016, defines the amount of damages that one has to pay in case of illegal occupation. This is defined that this base figure also is very low. In case of genuine difficulties, I would like to place before this House that we have a Cabinet Committee on Accommodation. All cases, which are border-line cases, where we think that discretion should be utilized in favour of occupant of those premises, they are invariably taken to the Cabinet Committee on Accommodation. The Estate Officer is not applying this law in an out of context mechanical manner. Authorisation or illegal occupation is clearly defined. I wish to submit that the Estate Officer merely performs the physical task of issuing the notices. The Estate Officer does not make a determination. The other point regarding pasting of notice on a wall, it is stated that it is not as if it is happening for three months. This is only happening in rare cases. There is no question of dignity being undermined. There is also no question of showing any leniency in that case. It is extreme case for which we have power. This Amendment was drafted during the tenure of my distinguished predecessor. I personally believe passage of this Amendment will have a deterrent value.

The motion for consideration of the Bill was adopted.

Clauses etc., were adopted.

The Bill, was passed.

3. The National Institute of Design (Amendment) Bill, 2019

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SOM PARKASH): I move that the Bill to amend the National Institute of Design Act, 2014, be taken into consideration.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: We are moving a relatively insignificant Bill, because we are declaring four institutions, NIDs, as institutions of national importance. India is the first country in the world where we are declaring non-existing institutions as institutions of eminence. So, we are making a mockery of institutions of national importance. These 138 institutions should be the pride and the jewel of India. Most institutions of science and technology and higher education were established in the Nehruvian era. It was in 1956 that the Prime Minister invited an American couple, Charles and Ray Eames, an architect couple, to come to India to study how India can improve with design capability, particularly, for the small-scale sector. It was the vision of Vikram Sarabhai and the political leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru and Homi Bhabha that established India as a space power. The establishment of the infrastructure for India becoming a major space power was taken way back in the early 60s during the Nehruvian era. Let me make three specific points related to the National Institute of design. First, Industry partnership with the NIDs is absolutely essential because ultimately, we are designing for a consumer. We are going to be a five trillion dollar economy. We are the world's third largest economy. Secondly, the main problem in our institutions of national importance is not students, but faculty. But in faculty, we have a long way to go. My earnest request to the hon. Minister is to pay attention to faculty development in the NIDs. You need faculty exposed to design in Industry. I think faculty development must take priority because of our competitive exam system, we would continue to get the best students in these institutions. My third point relating to NIDs is need to pay greater attention to the design of our crafts industry. The main crafts, the handicrafts and the handlooms, remain unattended to from the point of view of design. I would request the hon. Minister to pay greater attention to crafts Social innovation at the grassroots level. The importance of design is exemplified by the remarkable success of the world's best-selling car Volkswagen Beetle. It is a matter of great

regret that in spite of the major advances that we have made in science and technology and industry, we do not have a 'designed-in-India'. I request this Government which came forward with 'Make in India' to start a 'Designed in India' programme and use that 'Designed in India' programme to expand employment, to expand exports and deepen the roots of social innovation. I want to congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Today our world is going through enormous changes and we have to adapt and deliver to the demands of the evolving world. Today design is involved in multiple fields. NID graduates have contributed to their success at various levels across diverse segments of the economy. NID has 95 Memoranda of Understanding with the best art and design schools in the world. The Amendment will now able the institutes to grant degrees and diplomas which did not exist before as these institutes were registered as Societies under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. This Bill has gone through its due parliamentary procedure. We would like to encourage that this procedure is followed for all Bills that require special scrutiny in Parliament. The Chairperson of the Governing Council of the Institute should be an academician from the field of design only. This Bill will make design courses more inclusive and will bring forth a revolution in design in India.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: By the proposed amendment, these four institutions will be granted the power to grant degrees and diplomas. The Bill aims to bring these four NIDs under the ambit of NID Act, 2014. With the emerging of the four NIDs as the institute of national importance located at various places of the country, this would help to produce highly skilled manpower in design sector, which in turn, will create job opportunities, both direct and indirect employment. National Institute of Design is internationally acclaimed as one of the finest educational and research institutions for industrial, communication, textile and integrated experiential design (IT). It is also recognized by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India, as a Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. Some important decisions have to be taken by the Government to cater to the increasing demands of quality education. The Government of India should come forward to

set up the National Institute of Design both in Puducherry and Chennai.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: I would like to ask a few questions to the Minister. What was the criteria behind selecting these places, these cities? Why are States, places, which are traditionally, culturally vibrant, not being considered? These places have the potential to produce masters. I think faculty is a big problem. If you don't have good faculty, I don't know whether we will be able to produce good students. The second thing is the Government interference. It is not healthy for any institution. I will give you the example of FTII. It was only the Film Institute of India specifically. They brought in television. Total chaos was there. These things have terrible effect on creative minds. I would really request you to see that the Government does not interfere too much in it. How will you bridge the disconnect between the academics and practices? how are you going to provide them the market for what they design. We have no Indian branding for any of our designs. It is something that we have to think about. We are the largest buyers in the world and we have no patenting. I would like you to define that design education becomes socially inclusive.

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: I have personally gone to very many NIFTs and had talks with the students there and seen their problems. The policy of upgradation of infrastructure and employment of trained faculty and staff should be framed by bringing in amendments in Statutes. NIFT should also have similar systems of empowered campuses like IITs, IIMs and NIDs. One board and expansion of campuses is resulting in lack of support by expert human resource. The curriculum needs an overhaul to make it more relevant for innovative thought process. The areas which require improvement are research methodologies, problem identification, conceptual development, specific software skills, renderings and presentation etc. The major development is required for enhancement in trained human resource with set targets of achievements in all areas. I personally felt that the faculty is not up to the imagination of the students.

SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: I support the National Institute of Design (Amendment) Bill, 2019. The designing of Republic occurred in Vaishali, Bihar and Vaishali is called the mother of the Republic. Bihar has always made its mark in the field of

art and culture. Bihar is the land of Buddhists and Ashoka and is also their land of action. Therefore, I request the Hon'able Minister to establish an NID institute in Bihar as well. This will manifest the hidden talent of the people there. They will be strong socially and economically.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH: This Bill seeks to declare four institutions as institutes of national importance. These institutes are meant for particularly developing the high quality skilled manpower in design. It will create job opportunities, by providing sustainable design interventions for crafts, handloom. We support this Bill. I would like to inform the hon. Minister that one ASU machine was invented by a weaver of Telangana. He was also awarded Padma Shri. I request the Hon'ble Minister to kindly consider to establish one rural institution at Hyderabad. Our Government will provide land and other infrastructure development support for it.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: I support this Bill. The Bill proposes to declare four institutions as institutes of national importance and to confer power on them to grant degree, diploma and other academic distinctions. We should take all possible steps to raise the design education to a global standard of excellence. In Kerala also, there is a design institute, the Kerala Institute of Design. For further development and expansion of the institute, more financial and technological assistance is needed. There are ample chances for the development of design sector in Kerala. I request the Government to give necessary help to upgrade the standard of Kerala State Institute of Design as an Institute of National Importance.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN: I do have a similar request. Tamil Nadu is far ahead in the field of design and architecture. Kallanai, Brihadishvara temple and Mahabalipuram are some examples in these fields. There should be an institute in Tamil Nadu for students to learn design.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: In the NID, there are very interesting courses right from animation to textile to lifestyle accessories, etc. I have three suggestions. One, the NID should start short-term courses. Two, several new materials are coming into the market. These artisans will not be knowing about the new materials. So a course on new materials may be introduced. Cities are growing in

a very haphazard manner. Cities are engines of growth. Therefore, if we really want to have a well-planned city and a beautiful city, then we need a course on urban aesthetics. The NIDs can take up this course. I will be really happy, if the Minister thinks about it.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: An NID is also being established in Haryana. For this I would like to thank the Honorable Minister. There is a shortage of teachers in institutions. Therefore it is necessary to fill the vacant posts. Even 34 percent of the posts in institutions like IITs are vacant. In addition to the education of students in universities, there should also be a system of training for teachers.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK: I come from the city of Ahmedabad which has this National Institute of Design. There are four more institutions in my city. They are the Physical Research Laboratory, the Indian Institute of Management, the Space Applications Centre of ISRO and the Centre for Environment Planning and Technology.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL), replying to the discussion, said: I must say that the quality of debate in this short period has truly been remarkable. Every Hon'ble Member spoke with a lot of passion and a lot of positivity. They have brought out some absolutely wonderful suggestions. I would like to assure the Hon'ble Members that we will take them on board. Governments work in continuity. Progress is the mark of 72 years of independence. Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi had acknowledged the contribution of all successive Governments and Prime Ministers in nation-building. We are trying to speed up that process. Very good ideas have come on faculty. Government has its own restrictions when it comes to method of selecting faculty. I will take up the suggestion on industry, faculty and academia interactions and engagement. Industry partnerships can actually evolve these institutions to much more vibrant and practical education. About FTII, you have given some points. I will share it with the Hon'ble Minister, Prakash Javadekarji. The Institutes of Eminence is a concept which is expected to encourage our important institutes like IITs, IIMs, Institute of Science in Bangalore. Government funding will only go to the Government Institutes of Eminence like IITs, IIMS, IISC. The art of Nalanda, Bihar and other states is the amazing power of art of India.

We have a process called India Design Mark - IMark , which started in January 2012 and has been operational since January 2013. I am fully confident that these four institutions will also continue to encourage the youth of the country at a rapid pace in the field of design. All the members gave very meaningful views in this House, many thanks to all the members for that.

The motion for consideration of the Bill was adopted.

Clauses etc., were adopted.

The Bill, was passed.

Desh Deepak Verma,
Secretary-General.

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**ERRATA TO THE SUPPLEMENT TO SYNOPSIS OF DEBATE
DATED 5th AUGUST, 2019**

AND

SYNOPSIS OF DEBATE DATED 6th AUGUST, 2019

Page No.	Line No.	Correction
1011	29	Read "building" for "biding".
1024	15	Read "by them to" for "to them by".