

LOK SABHA

SYNOPSIS OF DEBATES

(Proceedings other than Questions & Answers)

Tuesday, November 26, 2019 / Agrahayana 5, 1941 (Saka)

OBSERVATION BY THE SPEAKER

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, today is the Constitution Day and the whole country is religiously celebrating this Day. We have profound faith and belief in our Constitution. The Constitution was framed by our Parliament and in this very Central Hall of Parliament, the draft of the Constitution was debated. This is a matter of pride and pleasure that the entire world knows that the Constitution of India and its Democracy is very strong.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (1) *Need to approve the proposal of Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar University in Solapur, Maharashtra for construction of swimming pool and multipurpose hall.*

DR. JAI SIDHESHWAR SHIVACHARYA SWAMIJI: Punyashalok Ahilyadevi Holkar University is situated in my Parliamentary Constituency, Solapur in Maharashtra. This university has demanded funds for swimming pool and multipurpose hall under Khelo India Scheme. Proper action needs to be taken on these proposals to provide funds by the ministry.

(2) *Registration of Migrant workers*

SHRI CHUNNI LAL SAHU: Every year lakhs of labourers from Chhattisgarh state go to Uttar Pradesh to work in brick kilns. They do not get compensation in case of accident/ loss of life due to their non-registration in Labour Department. Several labourers have been allegedly kept as bonded labourer by contractors. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Minister of Labour to issue directions to the Labour Department of Chhattisgarh to register labourers. With this, a to and fro weekly special train from Pryagraj to Raipur may be started during the months of May-June so that labourers can go their home safely.

(3) *Need to set up a Trauma Centre in Raigarh Parliamentary Constituency, Chhattisgarh*

SHRIMATI GOMATI SAI: The previous Government had sanctioned a trauma center for Jabalpur in my Parliamentary Constituency, Raigarh which has not been

completed as yet. I would like to urge upon the Government to complete this project at the earliest.

(4) *Need to ensure completion of Bhavnagar–Somnath National Highway in Gujarat*

DR. BHARATIBEN D. SHYAL: The construction work of Bhavnagar-Somnath National Highway in my Parliamentary Constituency has been discontinued. The company that was awarded got the work completed through other companies but it did not pay them. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to take steps to complete the construction at the earliest and take necessary action against the company involved in this irregularity.

(5) *Need to provide social security benefits to beedi workers in Pratapgarh district, Uttar Pradesh.*

SHRI VINOD KUMAR SONKAR: Beedi industry is mainly rural based labour intensive industry in which the labourers of the most weaker section of the society work there. There is an urgent need to provide them welfare facilities of housing, education, social security, maternity benefits and scholarships to their children, model career center, ESIC hospitals and other welfare benefits. I would like to urge upon the Government to take initiatives to provide the above-said facilities to

beedi workers and their families in Kunda tehsil of Pratapgarh district in my Parliamntary Constituency.

(6) *Need to release the outstanding funds for completion of under-construction bridge on river Yamuna in Etawah Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh.*

DR. RAM SHANKAR KATHERIA: In village Behmai, district-Kanpur Rural, Sikandra Legislative Assembly which lies in my parliamentary Constituency Etawah , a proposal for construction of an over bridge over Yamuna costing about Rs.53 crore with the assistance from Central and State Government had been approved during 2009-2010. The Government has sanctioned only Rs.49 crore with which 29 pillars have already been constructed. The length of bridge has been extended to 5 pillars more and it has been decided to construct road on both sides which will cost about Rs.17 crores. An amount of Rs.4 crore is also to be released from the earlier sanctioned funds. In this way, the total Rs.21 crore is yet to be approved by the Government. Therefore, I would like to demand the Government to sanction the remaining amount at the earliest so that this under construction bridge on Yamuna river may be completed.

(7) *Need to expedite construction of Khajuraho- Singrauli railway project in Madhya Pradesh.*

SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA: The pace of the work on Khajuraho-Singrauli rail line is very slow and the farmers have not been provided compensation till date and there are so many discrepancies in this matter. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government to remove all these discrepancies so that the farmers get their compensation and work on Khajuraho-Singrauli rail line may be completed at the earliest.

(8) *Need to provide adequate funds for development of Dubri Sanjay Tiger Reserve in Madhya Pradesh.*

SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK: There is a Dubri Sanjay Tiger Reserve in Dhauhani Legislative Assembly in my Sidhi Parliamentary Constituency. There are no basic amenities for tourists. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government to provide basic amenities and also to provide proper funds for Dubri Sanjay Tiger Reserve to develop overall Tiger Reserve Area.

(9) *Need to set up a National School of Drama in Gorakhpur Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh*

SHRI RAVI KISHAN: My Parliamentary Constituency, Gorakhpur is an important city of Purvanchal. The youth of Gorakhpur have keen interest in Art and they want to make their career in this field. If a National School of Drama is

set up in my Parliamentary Constituency, Gorakhpur, the local youth as well as the youth of Bihar, Jharkhand and other surrounding districts of Purvanchal will be able to get training there. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government to set up a National School of Drama in my Parliamentary Constituency, Gorakhpur.

(10) *Regarding setting up of solar power plant in Jalaun district, Uttar Pradesh.*

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA: A joint enterprise company has been selected and authorized to set up a 70 megawatt solar power plant through UPNEDA in Jalaun district of my Parliamentary Constituency. Land is required to set up the solar power plant. The company has already sent a request letter to the Government of Uttar Pradesh on 30th April, 2019. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government to help the company get sanction to set up the said plant.

(11) *Need to expedite construction of new railway lines in Maharashtra.*

SHRI SUDHAKAR TUKARAM SHRANGARE: A permission was granted to survey three new rail lines i.e. Khanapur-Parli Baijnath, Latur Road-Parli Baijnath and Parli Baijnath-Ghatnandpur during the year 2018-19. Laying down these new rail lines is very essential. I would like to urge upon the Government to complete the survey of the said three rail lines at the earliest and take necessary steps for timely completion of the work.

(12) *Need to promote Amla in Pratapgarh Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh.*

SHRI SANGAM LAL GUPTA: Six development blocks of Pratapgarh, Uttar Pradesh have been declared as Amla fruit belt. It would be an innovative experiment if the temples/trusts can make arrangement for distribution of Amla products as traditional *Prasad*. This would be beneficial for the farmers of Pratapgarh district if it is developed as cottage industry in Pratapgarh district which does not have any industry as yet.

(13) *Need to set up bird watching park near Bhandup pumping station in Mumbai North – East Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra.*

SHRI MANOJ KOTAK: There is a hot spot of migratory birds near Bhandup Pumping Station in Mumbai North-East Parliamentary Constituency. Thousands of flamingo birds come here every year for six months. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government to develop a Flamingo Bird Watch Park and an attractive tourist spot in creek area near Bhandup Pumping Station.

(14) *Need to take necessary measures to open a road between Tawang and Bhutan.*

SHRI TAPIR GAO: Bhutan is a Buddhist nation adjoining Tawang , a Buddhist populated district of Arunachal Pradesh. Since time immemorial Bhutan is having trade relations with Tawang. Opening of road from Bhutan would enable our farmers to easily access the markets in Bhutan and Assam. Due to long journey and lack of market, the scope of Agriculture and horticulture in Tawang area is unexplored. On the Indian side the road has been constructed till the border. The Government of India should take up the matter with the Royal Government of Bhutan to connect their side.

(15) Need to address the problem of regular traffic jam on NH-31 from Siliguri to Dhupguri in West Bengal.

DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY: The NH-31 is a stretch of about 80 kms starting from Siliguri to Dhupguri. Currently construction work is going on and due to the construction work for the past few months, traffic jam is a usual phenomenon. I would like to request the Government hon. Minister to expedite the work to avoid daily traffic jam on NH-31.

(16) Regarding setting up of Institute of Tropical Horticulture under Kerala Agriculture University.

SHRI T. N. PRATHAPAN: Kerala is the major producer of tropical horticultural crops. The state also has a vast wealth of Medicinal plants and the Ayurveda Industry in Kerala is fast growing. Kerala Agricultural University is catering to the Agricultural education and research in the State. But focused research, education and development on Horticultural crops is lacking. It is necessary to start a separate Institute of Tropical Horticulture under Kerala Agricultural University for improving the production and productivity in Horticultural crops.

(17) *Construction of an over bridge at Puduppanam- Kottakkadavu railway Gate.*

SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: The Puduppanam- Kottakkadavu Railway Gate in my Parliamentary Constituency, Vadakara is kept closed altogether almost 5 hours a day. As a result, there is traffic jam. I therefore urge the Government to take necessary action to construct an over bridge at the earliest at the said gate.

(18) *Promotion of tourism in Rayagada and Koraput districts of Odisha.*

SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA: Rayagada and Koraput districts in Southern Odisha have huge potential for development of tourism and job creation. Development specific themes will attract a lot of tourists. I would urge the

Government to approve a few circuits under 'Swadesh Darshan Scheme' like Tribal Circuit and Religious Circuit.

(19) *Regarding celebration of Thiruvalluvar's birthday on 16th January as National Thiruvalluvar day.*

DR. T. R. PAARIVENDHAR: Thiruvalluvar was a unique poet and philosopher, who was born 2000 years ago. His literature by the name Thirukkural is one of the unique contribution to the world. Tamilians celebrate Thiruvalluvar day. So, I appeal to the Government of India to celebrate Thiruvalluvar's birthday on 16th January as National Thiruvalluvar Day.

(20) *Need to frame a National Menopause policy.*

DR. D. RAVIKUMAR: Menopausal symptoms consist of a wide range of physical and psychological elements. India needs a clear policy to accommodate women employees both in Government and private sector who are going through menopause. I request the Government to frame a National Menopause Policy.

(21) *Need to eradicate manual scavenging in the country.*

SHRIMATI APARUPA PODDAR: The Government officers and private agencies are increasingly employing persons as manual scavengers on daily basis

across the country. People die in sewer lines and septic tanks. I urge the government to take immediate steps to eradicate manual scavenging and rehabilitate such workers.

(22) Regarding financial assistance to Andhra Pradesh for implementation of projects under Navaratnalu Scheme.

SHRI MARGANI BHARAT: The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh came up with Navaratnalu (9 Gems) Scheme for people which entails huge expenditure. Since Andhra Pradesh is in precarious financial condition, I request the Government to provide sufficient grant to Andhra Pradesh for implementation of Navaratnalu Scheme.

(23) Need to expedite Nagpur-Nagbhid broad gauge project in Maharashtra.

SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE: South-East Central Railway has accorded approval for conversion of 116 km. long Nagpur-Nagbhid narrow gauge line into broad gauge line. This project was sanctioned in 2013-14 . This Nagpur-Nagbhid broad gauge project which costs Rs.1400 crore is a joint venture of Indian Railway and the Government of Maharashtra. This line will be a direct link option for passengers trains as well as North and South bound goods trains. I would urge upon the Government to complete the said work at the earliest.

(24) *Need to ensure time-bound supply of LPG cylinders in Gopalganj Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar.*

DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN: There is a shortage of gas cylinders in my Parliamentary Constituency Gopalganj. People have to wait in queues for 3-4 days and in spite of that all do not get gas cylinders. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to ensure time-bound supply of LPG cylinders in my Parliamentary Constituency, Gopalganj.

(25) *Regarding review of pension of Coal India Ltd.*

SHRI MAHESH SAHOO: Pension hike mechanism incorporated in the CMPS 98 has been allegedly lying quite dead and defunct since the beginning of the scheme without making necessary fund provisions till 01-10-2017.

(26) *Regarding India's rank in Global Hunger Index.*

SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU: India is at the 102nd spot among 117 countries in the Global Hunger Index (GHI). The country's ranking is eight spots below Pakistan and 14 below Bangladesh. There are two aspects of the 2019 GHI report that should worry the Government. One, India has the highest child wasting rate of any country. Second, the child stunting rate is very high.

(27) Regarding bilateral talk of NDFB and Government of India

SHRI NABA KUMAR SARANIA: A dialogue is going on between NDFB and the Government of India in which about 500 villages of Non-Bodo different districts are to be included in a scheme. During the time of BTC agreement, it was decided to protect the equal rights and Constitutional rights of Non-Bodo people living there but their all rights have been snatched. Therefore, BTC people are struggling to separate their villages. Thousands of people were killed and lakhs of people became homeless during BTC. Not a single person have been punished till date who have killed student leaders.

(28) Need to provide adequate compensation to farmers who suffered loss of crops due to heavy rains in Jamnagar Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat.

SHRIMATI POONAMBEN MAADAM: The Government has launched so many schemes to double the income of farmers by the year 2022. In spite of that there is discontentment amongst farmers for crop insurance in the entire Saurashtra region. The insurance companies conduct surveys in such a way by which the farmers do not get proper payments. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government to abolish the monopoly of insurance companies and to

check the insurance companies for conducting survey arbitrarily. I also request to conduct on the spot survey to assess the damage.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DESIGN (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2019

(As passed by Rajya Sabha)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SOM PRAKASH) moved that the Bill to amend the National Institute of Design Act, 2014 as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.

SHRIMATI KIRRON KHER *initiating said:* The National Institute of Design (Amendment) Bill, 2019 seeks to give four design institutes the status of national importance, just like the original bill proposed to do with National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad in Gujarat. These four design institutes, which are situated in Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh will now function as autonomous institutes. This was also proposed by the Standing Committee on Commerce in 2013 that these institutes will also be able to grant degrees and diplomas to students pursuing academic courses there. Thus, this Government recognises the need for this much required link between design and

industry. The bill will serve as a nucleus for interaction between academia and industry. I hope that National Institutes of Design will be instrumental in providing solutions to the problems of waste management, pollution and traffic. At the same time, we need to bring the traditional designs of India to the forefront. We have a large number of folk designs, tribal designs and classical designs. In order to preserve such art forms and develop them an immediate intervention is required to make these art forms a part of the curriculum in the National School of Design. Further, marketing these beautifully designed products to the world, in the domestic or global markets, will directly benefit the local artisans. So far as the constitution of the Governing Council of these institutes are concerned, I would propose that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs should be also given a representation in the Council. It could be a member of the TRIFED, the body responsible for socio-economic development of tribal people by way of marketing development of the tribal products. I am confident that this Bill will be instrumental in helping us fulfil the aspirations of the new and modern India while taking our traditions forward and giving them modern solutions to reach out in the whole world.

DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY: I would like to remember the families of Ford and Sarabhai who were instrumental in setting up the National Institute of Design in Ahmedabad. Since then the National Institutes of Design have been set up by the Government in Gandhinagar, Bengaluru, Vijayawada,

Jorhat, Kurukshetra and Bhopal, but unfortunately the NIDs at Jorhat and Bhopal have not yet been materialised. I think, the hon. Minister should look into how earlier they can be started, so that a lot more students can benefit. The fee in the National Institutes of Design is ranging from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 3 lakh or Rs. 4 lakh. If some kind of concession can be given for the people who cannot afford this kind of fee, it will be of immense benefit to such people. At the same time, It would be proper that a college of National Institute of Design should be there somewhere in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI HIBI EDEN: The National Institute of Design (Amendment) Bill, 2019 seeks to declare four National Institutes of Design as Institutions of National Importance. We are quite happy to know that more youngsters of this country are getting more opportunities, especially in the field of design. As per the article reported in the Hindu it is unclear as to how much of the establishment of these new centres will cost today. I come from a city called Cochin, which holds a very historical significance. Everyone who comes here tries to understand the architecture and history of the place. Hence, I would also like that Cochin should also be included in this NID policy. We also uphold the right to have an institute in Kerala being a centre of excellence.

SHRIMATI SATABDI (BANERJEE) ROY: We support the National Institute of Design (Amendment) Bill, 2019. The National Institute of Design

situated in Dum Dum should also be permitted to grant degree in design. The provision should also be made to facilitate the campus interview for providing jobs to the students pursuing study in this institute. Moreover, the chairperson of these institutes must be an eminent academician, scientist, technologist, professional or industrialist. It must provide reservation to the SC, ST and Other Backward Class students. I also want to know as to who will provide the fund for such institutes.

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU: It gives me a lot of pleasure to speak on this Bill mainly because out of these four institutes one is in Andhra Pradesh. I would request the hon. Minister that let us not restrict the National Institute of Design to 3 or 4 of them, but we should have them across the country. We have more than 20 IITs in this country, and we can have one of the NIDs in each of the IITs. I would also like to request the Government to look into the patents that are being filed by these NIDs because most of these patents, which are coming through, have to be related to the problems that are there in the society. We have to have our own designs. We cannot expect the western countries to come and show us the designs. We want our engineers to show us designs, and we need our designs to work. Finally, I would request the Minister to expedite the process of allocating the budget and also to release funds so that these four Institutes would come up. Most importantly, I would request the Minister to ensure that the institute

in Andhra Pradesh comes up as soon as possible. I would also request the Government to fulfil its promises of giving Special Status to Andhra Pradesh.

DR. (PROF.) KIRIT PREMJI BHAI SOLANKI: The National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad is situated in my parliamentary constituency. The NID, Ahmedabad was established by the Government of India in collaboration with the Ford foundation and Sarabhai family. Ahmedabad was considered to be a hub of industries of engineering sector. The NID earned the national recognition for the industries of Gujarat and Ahmedabad in the aesthetic related design segment. I would like to express my gratitude to the Modi Government for bringing in the National Institute of Design (Amendment) Bill in order to accord the status of the Institute of National Importance to the NID, Ahmedabad. This Bill provides for setting up of four new institutes in various parts of the country on the lines of NID, Ahmedabad. Through this Bill, various new opportunities would be created for North-Eastern, Southern and Western states of our country. It will add value to the skill of our rural poor people including farmers and people from SC and ST communities. It would also help in creation of employment opportunities for them. They will have MoUs with designers as their private partner which will give them a new recognition. I would like to request the Government that provision should be made for foreign students along with the local students at the NID, Ahmadabad. I would also like to give a suggestion to the Government that every state must have

one NID. Similarly, NID's contribution should be ensured in designing of various gadgets and health equipments in the health sector. Students of NID can contribute a lot in the development of patient-friendly artificial limbs. I would request the Government that provision should be made for providing scholarship to the women, the poor, the SCs and the STs. Similarly, NID people may be consulted for the designing of railway wagons used to transport salt because fiber made wagons may prevent corrosion if it is used.

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA: I rise to support this Bill which proposes to give NID Andhra Pradesh the tag of an Institute of National Importance, along with four other NIDs in the country. As it is mentioned in the Bill, the NID at Amaravati has already been established in 2015 and started its academic session in a temporary campus. It was promised that academic blocks, hostels and staff quarters would be completed by June of this year but the required infrastructure is still at a nascent stage. This is resulting in a lot of inconvenience to students. With regard to Clause 1 of the Bill, I would like to ask the Government that how are the degrees and diplomas valid when you are giving legal backing to NID, Amaravati prospectively. I would also like the Government to clarify what would happen to the degrees and diplomas issued by NID, Amaravati so far. Similarly, if you look at the explanations to Clause 7 of the Bill, there is some confusion. When it comes to NID, Andhra Pradesh, this Act will come into force only when notification is

issued as is mentioned in Clause 1. So, I want to ask the reasons behind this discrimination between NID, Ahmedabad and the other NIDs in this country. Again, design education in our country is still in a rudimentary stage, as it is a new subject for our country. So, I would like to know from the Government how we can connect our talented artists and artisans with students of design to create a new Indian renaissance of design and make India the design hub of the world. I would also like to know from the Government when it is going to introduce the Ph.D. programme in NID, Amaravati.

SHRI RITESH PANDEY: It is a very welcome move to take these States and NIDs as part of institutes of national importance. But two of the biggest States in the country, UP and Bihar, and also many more States in the entire country, are yet to have their own NIDs. But I particularly talk of these two States as these northern States hold about 40 per cent of the country's population. Unless we have institutes of such caliber in these States, it will not be possible to create employment and also to further business in these States. I would also say that it is very important that in the National institutes of Design we also focus on handicrafts. We have a huge tradition of handicrafts and crafts, but it has not gained any place of study or research in our National Institutes of Design. So, I would suggest the government that the study and research of our own indigenous handicrafts should be brought into the ambit of the courses that are provided in our

national institutes. Similarly, we need to pay greater attention to the design of our crafts industry because without a thriving craft industry, we cannot showcase to the world and we cannot even export our ancient traditional craft with better quality and better design. Students who enter NIDs should have the option of specializing in craft and design. Similarly, fees of these institutes should be decreased and students of SC and ST communities should be provided free education to link them into the mainstream of these institutes. I would also like to point out here that the Standing Committee had also recommended that the Chairperson of the Governing Council of the Institute should be an academician from the field of design only.

SHRI B.B. PATIL: This Bill will give an impetus to the activities of the Institute, giving design in India a global foothold. The students and faculty will get immense benefit with this recognition. These units of NID in different regions of the country will help produce highly skilled manpower in design by providing sustainable design interventions for rural technology, crafts, handloom, small, medium and large scale enterprises. I would specially request the Government for the setting up of a unit of the National Institute of Design at Hyderabad. Alternatively, the current NID Centre at Vijayawada should be shifted to Hyderabad at the earliest.

ADV. A. M. ARIFF: Over the last 60 years, the Parliament has declared 134 institutions as Institutes of National Importance. But, simply declaring

institutions as Institutes of National Importance is not enough. Many institutions are facing several challenges. We must think about those challenges seriously. So, my earnest request to the Government is to please pay attention to faculty development in the Institutes of National Importance. I do agree that the institution like the National Institute of Design has a big role to play in social development and employment generation. But unless you are going to upgrade the traditional handicrafts and artisan skills, you are not going to be able to expand employment and exports either. So, I think that focus on craft is need. Social innovation at the grass-root level is very important. I would request the Government, which came forward with 'Make in India' to start 'Design in India' programme as it would expand employment and exports.

SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER: I feel that this Bill is in the proper direction and it is a good move. Once this institution is made a national institution, it would enable to grant degrees and diplomas. It would also meet the demand in the employment generation. Similarly, up-gradation of accessing design colleges to universities will create more and more avenues to us. We can attract foreign students in these institutes also. Giving autonomy and giving national status for higher education institutions is a very good and welcome move, but autonomy should be coupled with accountability. And another important point

is affordability. So, it should not be unreachable for the poor students. In this regard, I would like to say that we must ensure social justice.

SHRI PALLAB LOCHAN DAS: I express my gratitude to the hon. Prime Minister and the Minister of Commerce and Industry for setting up a National Institute of Design in Assam and making it a national institute of importance. Such type of institutes should be set up in all states. I request the Government to extend the scope of the syllabus of the NID and include our traditional designs in it. The Government should also increase the number of seats and the faculty and ensure that the quality of the faculty matches with the international standards. We can include the traditional designs of Assam like Vrindavani Vastra, Bell metal and silk designs in the syllabus after carrying out research on them. Further, the NID students should be allowed to interact with the higher secondary level students because it will inspire the younger generation.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: The Indians have proved that given the right training and environment, we can produce works of arts that are unmatched in design across the world. But despite this, our total number of industrial designs is just 2.97 per cent of the US and just 1.23 per cent of China. We must associate Make in India, Start up India and Digital India with an upskilling design curriculum otherwise we will not be able to succeed in any of these. The National Institute of Design has been tagged as institute of national importance. Despite 95

higher educational institutions having earned this title, this term has never been defined. Surely, there must be some criteria to merit such a term. The institutions must understand what they need to do to become institute of national importance and how that distinction confers certain prestige and benefits. We have to make sure that Indian workforce is equipped to do the necessary research and development. We need to create value added jobs in the manufacturing and design areas, give advance training in various aspects of design, graphics, animation, computer design, software, architectural and industrial design. We should bring design to the masses because design can actually transform a society. The National Institutes of Design should be set up in the National Investment and Manufacturing Zones.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: The National Institute of Design came into existence in 1960. I salute the vision of the then Government which looked into the aspect of manufacturing from the lens of design and understood that aesthetic of a product is equal to its utility. Now, by giving the institution of national importance tag to the newly established NIDs as well, we are elevating the brand of NID and increasing their confidence. I would like to tell the House that Odisha is the land of art and culture. The State had been promised an NID in Bhubaneswar in 2009. But the final decision did not see my State make the cut. I would like to request the Minister to bring the next NID to the State of Odisha.

SHRIMATI MALA ROY: It is a welcome amendment as was suggested by the Standing Committee. It will encourage more students to take up design courses in various sectors and build skilled professionals in our country. The Standing Committee had also recommended that the Chairperson of the Governing Council of the Institute should be an academician from the field of design only. It is vital that the Government also brings about this amendment before this Bill becomes an Act. Designing a relevant curriculum in National Design Institute will prepare the students for the dynamic modern industry of design. Being in sync with the industry and its changing needs should be a crucial aspect of the syllabus of the Institutes. Aside from tribal art forms there should be thrust on craft industry. Students should have the option to specialise in these areas. This will boost MSME sector of the country.

SHRI P. RAVEENDRANATH KUMAR : On being declared institutions of the National importance the four institutions of design located in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Haryana will be granted the power to award degrees and diplomas. So, it is a welcome step. Further, Tamil Nadu is world famous for its culture which is related to design with its arts and sculptures. The people here have a good hand at various design interventions therefore, my request is that the setting up of a new National Institute of Design in my state Tamil Nadu must be considered and necessary action be taken to that end. To my mind,

consequent upon according the status of institute of national importance to the NIDs located across various geographical regions shall, where on one hand go a long way in producing skilled manpower, it will naturally create avenues of employment on the other.

SHRI HANUMAN BENIWAL: In the wake of according the status of institutions of national importance to the National Institutions of Design, education in the field of design would turn out to be all the more inclusive from social point of view. This apart, it will also help in fulfilling the design requirements of various sectors including those in the field of agriculture, health services and transportation. Consequent upon the passage of these Bills students pursuing their education in the field of design will be eligible to be equipped with Diploma or Degree. Not just that, this move shall also result in creation of employment directly and indirectly both. I would urge upon the Government to fill up the posts lying vacant under the Central Government.

SHRI MALOOK NAGAR: I would like to say that wherever there is semblance of rural culture in design, be it the design in fabric or building or the one employed in establishing colonies, it must be given a fillip in order that the culture of our country may be promoted. Indigenous talent should be provided with attractive package enabling them to engage themselves in designing rather than settling abroad. I support the Bill but at the same time my suggestion is that a few

more things can be added thereto. I would urge upon the Government to set up an NID at Meerut as this will encourage the students residing in Bijnaur, Baghpat and Western Uttar Pradesh and with this move, they would not only get employment but the path of their progress shall also be paved.

SHRI H. VASANTHAKUMAR: National Design Institute was set up to promote the designing potential of small and medium enterprises. We need to pay greater attention to the design of our crafts industry as it is a thriving industry and is pregnant with immense potential of employment generation. Our export potential will improve only if our designs improve. Therefore, the students joining the NIDs must have the option of specialisation in craft design. Social innovation at the grassroot level is very important and to my mind, the NID is well equipped to cope with this challenge. I urge upon the Government to explore the existing symbols of India and further strengthen the roots of social innovation leading to stimulus to the export as well as expansion of avenues of employment. To conclude, I would like to demand that an NID be set up in my Parliamentary Constituency, Kanyakumari.

SHRI RAMPRIT MANDAL: Collaboration of the industrial world with National Institute of Design is absolutely necessary. For this the faculty relevant trade needs to be improved upon in the institutes concerned. Greater attention needs to be paid to the design in crafts industry. Alongside, other than the post of

principal designer, the post of a registrar should also be created for the purpose of fixation of higher scale of pay. I place my demand for the setting up of a national design institute in the state of Bihar. Setting up of an NID on the lines of National institute of importance shall, where on one hand go a long way in preparing skilled workforce, at the same time this will also create avenues of employment directly or indirectly both thanks to the availability of permanent design institute for handicrafts, rural technology small medium and big enterprises.

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: Design is inalienable from our life. I would like to submit that the concerned NIDs have, of course, been accorded the status of institute of national importance. However, the amount of funds figuring in the Financial Memorandum for allocation is far too meagre to serve the purpose. Hence, my suggestion is that the Government should infuse more funds in these institutions by the time they become fully operational and start generating revenues. There is no design institute in the Eastern India including Bihar, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Odisha. Therefore, a National Institute of Design must be set up there. If one really intends to make proper use of National Institute of Design, it must be extended to all the States. I would like to suggest to the Government to rope in the private industries in it. If there is interface between these institutes and the industry, it will be good for India. The draft policy on design was formulated in the year 2007. Now, it is required that it should be fine

tuned. There are several embassies abroad which also need to be involved so that our crepes and design could be promoted all over the world.

SHRI SOM PRAKASH *replying said:* I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion. The National Design Policy was passed by the government in the year 2007. With a view to impart quality education in design, it was decided to establish four National Institutes of Design on the pattern of NID, Ahmadabad. The Ahmadabad institute has already been declared as the institute of national importance. It is only by way of legislation that the Parliament can declare any institute as an institute of national importance. These four institutes will have the same standards as those of the NID, Ahmadabad which is a world class institute. The first batch of National Institute of Design, Amravati, Andhra Pradesh was commenced in the year 2015. The first classes of the National Institute of Design of Kurukshetra, Haryana were started in 2016-17 and the National Institute of Design, Jorhat, Assam started functioning in 2019-20. The students of the Amravati Institute will become graduate in December this year and will also be awarded degrees. In fact, this Bill has been brought in to enable these institutes to grant degrees. Only by declaring this institute as the institute of national importance, we can do it. At present these institutes are established under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and have no power to grant degrees. A common central exam is held for these four institutes. The government also wants

to make this institute a hub of exports and outsourcing of design and for preparation of platform for creative design and development. We also want that these institutes should evolve on the concept of Made and Design in India. Therefore, it is requested that this amendment bill be passed to enable these institutes to grant degrees.

The Bill was passed.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION

Re: Disapproval of the Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes (Production, Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport, Sale, Distribution, Storage and Advertisement) Ordinance, 2019 (No. 14 of 2019).

And

THE PROHIBITION OF ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES (PRODUCTION, MANUFACTURE, IMPORT, EXPORT, TRANSPORT, SALE, DISTRIBUTION, STORAGE AND ADVERTISEMENT) BILL, 2019

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY moved that this House disapproves of the Prohibition of Electronic Cigarettes (Production, Manufacture, Import, Export, Transport, Sale, Distribution, Storage and Advertisement)

Ordinance, 2019 (No. 14 of 2019) promulgated by the President on 18 September, 2019.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (DR. HARSH VARDHAN) moved that the Bill to prohibit the production, manufacture, import, export, transport, sale, distribution, storage and advertisement of electronic cigarettes in the interest of public health to protect the people from harm and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY *initiating said:* The way the Government has been bringing the legislation after promulgation of ordinance, certainly draws criticism and opposition from our end. The issue of an ordinance is undemocratic and cannot be justified except in cases of extreme urgency or emergency. It is ridiculous to note that the Government is talking of e-cigarettes. Only estimated .02 per cent of the population uses the e-cigarettes and only three per cent of the Indian population is aware of the subject of e-cigarettes. When the conventional cigarettes are available in each and every corner of our country and are being sold with impunity, then why is the Government only concentrating on e-cigarettes? I am not finding fault with the Government for identifying e-cigarettes because I think that they are also injurious to health. But here it appears to me that

you are bringing in a targeted legislation only to prohibit e-cigarette. When we are losing one million Indians every year only due to consumption of tobacco, you are not trying anything to stem the rot out of tobacco consumption. I am not in favour either of e-cigarette or conventional cigarette, but your attitude should be robust and comprehensive while dealing with smoking. Every third adult in rural areas and every fifth adult in urban areas of India uses tobacco in some form or the other. Tobacco use is the leading cause of premature non-communicable diseases, and associated mortality. Concerted strong political commitment and targeted action over the last decade have contributed to commendable achievement in pushing back the tobacco epidemic. We must certainly agree that something has been done. But it has not yielded the desired results. So, we should not differentiate between the conventional cigarette and the e-cigarette. We should completely stop all kinds of tobacco consumption that are prevalent in our country. In the global Audit Survey Report 2016-17, it was found that approximately three per cent of the adults in India were aware of e-cigarettes and there were 0.02 per cent e-cigarette users. In May 2019, the Indian Council of Medical Research recommended complete prohibition of e-cigarettes. That means, as per your advisory, most of the States have started banning or prohibiting e-cigarettes. When that is the case, why did you feel it necessary to promulgate an Ordinance in this regard? You are using canon to kill a little mosquito. At present 30 countries including Brazil, Mexico

and Thailand have banned the manufacture, trade and advertisement of e-cigarettes. On the other hand, over 98 countries such as the United Kingdom, Canada and France that decided against banning e-cigarettes. I know about the ill-effects of smoking, and I think that the Government should be more careful and serious in dealing with this menacing and appalling situation due to tobacco-consumption in our country.

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SNEHLATA SHRIVASTAVA
Secretary General

**Supplement covering rest of the proceedings is being issued separately.

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NOTE: It is the verbatim Debate of the Lok Sabha and not the Synopsis that should be considered authoritative.

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