

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will clarify everything. Please sit down.

Now, we take up the National Institute of Design (Amendment) Bill, 2019. See the design of Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy also. He is one of the best dressed up persons in the House.

The National Institute of Design (Amendment) Bill, 2019

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI SOM PARKASH): Sir, I move:

That the Bill to amend the National Institute of Design Act, 2014, be taken into consideration.

The question was proposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jairam Ramesh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Mr. Chairman,

Sir, the Bill today is a relatively minor Bill. We are declaring four National Institutes of Design as institutions of national importance. Sir, if I can have a little silence in the House, it ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. Please. हाउस में ऐसे नहीं करें।...*(व्यवधान)*... If anybody wants to go out for some reason, valid reason, quietly, simply, without disturbing the other man, please move. How many times I have to say this, I am not able to understand. If there is disturbance, the Member who is speaking also, he will get a little diverted and also sometimes irritated. Please. Here afterwards, you should not bring a situation where I have to say something; and some Members also have the habit of speaking very loudly thinking they are speaking very quietly; quietly. I have seen this, and I know the names; I don't want to name them also. Please cooperate.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, we are moving a relatively insignificant Bill, seemingly insignificant, because we are declaring four institutions, NIDs, as institutions of national importance. Sir, over the last 60 years, Parliament has declared 134 institutions as institutions of national importance. It started way back in 1956 with IIT Kharagpur and we are now going to add four more this evening. However, Sir, what I grew up believing that the institutions of national importance declared by Parliament were the peak. But now we have discovered that beyond institutions of national importance, we have institutes of eminence and, Sir, remarkably, in every country of the world, you will declare

institutes of eminence which institutes exist but India is a 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. I appeal to the hyper-active dynamic Minister who occasionally gets derailed -- I will come to that a little later -- that please treat institutions of national importance declared by Parliament as institutions of national importance. We have 134 institutions. We will add four more. These 138 institutions should be the pride and the jewel of India, not non-existing institutions which are declared as institutes of eminence.

Sir, the National Institutes of Design go back to the Nehruvian period. It is fashionable to decry and criticize the Nehruvian era but 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. And it is because of this American couple and two remarkable individuals in Ahmedabad that the National Institute of Design was established, and this remarkable pair was the brother and sister pair of Gautam Sarabhai and Gira Sarabhai who belonged to the very distinguished family of the Sarabhais in Ahmedabad. Incidentally, Sir, Gautam Sarabhai's younger brother whose birth centenary we will be celebrating on Monday, the 12th of August, 2019, was the man who established India's space programme in 1962. It was the vision of Vikram Sarabhai and the political leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru and Homi Bhabha that established India as a space power. Sir, I mentioned this tangentially because there is a tendency to treat that India became a space power only after 2014. The establishment of the infrastructure for India becoming a major space power was taken way back in the early 60s during the Nehruvian era. Sir, having said this, 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. Now, there is no better example of how poor we are in design than this contraption which is right in front of me and which is in front of Dr. Sahasrabudhe where he is sitting. Now, look at this design. It is an awful design. It does not reflect well on our design capabilities. We are going to be a five trillion dollar economy. We are the world's third largest economy. We have got technological manpower, but our design capabilities leave a lot to be desired, and that is why, I think that Industry partnership and association in the curriculum development of NID is very essential. I would request the hon. Minister to pay particular attention to this.

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

Secondly, Sir, the main problem in our institutions of national importance is not students, but faculty. We get the best students because they come through a competitive exam; we select the best. But in faculty, Sir, we have a long way to go. Even in IITs, the faculty shortage is anywhere between 30-40 per cent. In IIMs, the faculty shortage is anywhere between 20-30 per cent. And these are institutions of national importance! So, my earnest request to the hon. Minister is, please pay attention to faculty development in the NIDs. It is not important and it is not relevant to have faculty well-versed in theory. You need faculty exposed to design in Industry. You need faculty who know the real world of design. I think faculty development must take priority because, Sir, because of our competitive exam system, we would continue to get the best students in these institutions.

Sir, my third point relating to NIDs is this. The National Institute of Design was set up to improve the design capability of India's small and medium enterprises. I would request the hon. Minister that we need to pay greater attention to the design of our crafts industry. We are a throbbing and thriving crafts industry. It has an enormous employment potential. It has enormous export potential, but this will improve only if our designs improve. Now, over the last few years, we have set up a National Institute of Fashion Technology and the Footwear Design and Development Centres, but 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. Let the students who enter NIDs have the option of specializing in craft design because unless you are going to upgrade the traditional handicrafts and artisanal skills, you are not going to be able to expand employment and you are not going to be able to expand exports either. So, I think this craft focus is needed. Social innovation at the grassroots level is very, very important. I think the NID which has done excellent work is well equipped to handle this challenge.

Sir, I want to draw the hon. Minister's attention to the fact that the best-selling motor car in world history, the car that sold over 20 million units, was the Volkswagen Beetle. Many of you would have seen the Volkswagen Beetle. It is a bizarre car. The engine is at the back. It is not water-cooled; it is air-cooled. But it sold 20 million units from 1945 to 2003 because of the design. So, the importance of design is exemplified by the remarkable success of the world's best-selling car. And, Sir, 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. Sir, I want to congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill and for declaring four more NIDs as Institutions of National Importance. Two of these NIDs were started during the UPA regime. Kurukshetra and Bhopal have been added. This shows that however much the Government may want to deny, governance also involves a lot of continuity and, I think, that is something that I would like to commend to the hon. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri N. Gokulakrishnan; not present.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, our Party Member....

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has just now given his name.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, he had given earlier. Somehow, the slip was missing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Definitely, I will call him. Since Shri N. Gokulakrishnan is not present, I am calling Shri Ahamed Hassan.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, Shri Gokulakrishnan has come; he was preparing outside.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Once I take a name and the hon. Member is not there, I will go to the next speaker. I will come back to him only after this speech. That is my system.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, 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; it may be agriculture, healthcare, automation, transportation, housing, digital communication, handloom and other many sectors in the Indian economy. सर, हम लोग सोचते हैं कि बहुत जल्द ही इस फील्ड में यूनिवर्सिटी की भी ज़रूरत पड़ेगी।

The Amendment to declare the National Institute of Design at Ahmedabad is a welcome move. NID graduates have contributed to their success at various levels across

[Shri Ahamed Hassan]

diverse segments of the economy; their works and ideas have been duly acknowledged nationally and internationally. NID has 95 Memoranda of Understanding with the best art and design schools in the world. Thus, the NID has been a pioneer institute and deserves this standing in the educational field.

Moreover, designating National Institutes of Design in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Haryana as Institutions of National Importance was a recommendation of the Standing Committee Report which has now been incorporated to this Bill. The Amendment will bring about the changes to be able to now grant degrees and diplomas which did not exist before as these institutes were registered as Societies under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. This too is a welcome Amendment as was suggested by the Committee as it will encourage more students to take up design courses in various sectors and build skilled professionals in our country.

This Bill has gone through its due parliamentary procedure and has taken note of the recommendations from stakeholders and thus has provisions that are beneficial to all. We would like to encourage that this procedure is followed for all Bills that require special scrutiny in Parliament. 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. Currently, the Chairperson may be an eminent academician, scientist or technologist or professional or industrialist, to be nominated by the Visitor, that is, the President of India. It is vital that the Government also brings about this amendment before this Bill becomes an Act.

This Bill will make design courses more inclusive and will bring forth a revolution in design in India. With the Institutes receiving the status, the rich culture and heritage of India along with modernisation will have a larger scope to flourish and create innovation.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN (Puducherry): Hon. Chairman, Sir, the National Institute of Design (Amendment) Bill, 2019 which seeks to declare four National Institutes of Design in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Haryana as institutions of national importance. At present these institutes are registered as Societies under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and do not have the power to grant degrees or diplomas. 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 and also makes amendments to the Act so as to include consequential amendments considered necessary to rename NID Vijayawada as NID Amaravati and nomenclature of Principal Designer as equivalent to the position of Professor. With the emerging of the four NIDs as the institutes 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. It would also provide sustainable design interventions for crafts, handloom, rural technology, small, medium and large-scale enterprises and outreach programmes for capacity, capability and institution building. Sir, the 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. Sir, some important decisions have to be taken by the Government to cater to the increasing demands of quality education in our country. The first thing is that there is a need to expedite the process of setting up more NIDs and to increase their intake capacity so that more students get opportunity to enroll themselves in these institutes. Sir, though we have 28 States and 9 Union Territories, we have a very few National Institutes of Design. By any stretch of reasonableness, each State should have at least one NID. It is surprising that Chennai which is the important city of South India and Puducherry, an emerging educational hub of South India, do not have a National Institute of Design. Therefore, the Government of India should come forward to set up the National Institute of Design both in Puducherry and Chennai. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, suppose, you get only one. What do you prefer?

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, we would like to have one in Puducherry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Puducherry is very neat, pleasant and all. Thank you. Now, Shrimati Jaya Bachchan.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I think this is a very interesting Bill. I would like to ask a few questions to the Minister. What was the criteria behind selecting these places, these cities? I am aware, and I know the Minister will quote the National Design Policy of 2017 for promoting backward States. But, why are States,

[Shrimati Jaya Bachchan]

places, which are traditionally, culturally vibrant, not being considered? These places have the potential to produce masters. And, now, with the recent development, Kashmir is a wonderful place for you to have an ID. Sir, the best example for something like this is Shantiniketan, which was started by Rabindranath Tagore. But, unfortunately, it is in a very bad condition at the moment. I think faculty is a big problem. As Jairamji has already said, one of the most important things, before we start opening up these grand institutions, is to first find the faculty. 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. I think the Government interference in these kinds of institutions always creates a problem because the minute the Government starts handling these institutions by bringing in bureaucracy, which gets involved in the system of working, it is not healthy for any institution. I will give you the example of FTII. I am a student of the Film and Television Institute of India. When I was there, it was only the Film Institute of India specifically. Then, the Government decided that they need to milk that institution. They brought in television. Total chaos was there. The environment was ruined. Ugly buildings came up. And, these things have terrible effect on creative minds. After that, there were protests because then you know the head of the Institute was brought in. He was a bureaucrat, who necessarily did not have an artistic inclination. It caused a lot of problems, and you are aware. Javadekarji is not here, but he would know that there had been so many problems in the Film Institute. So, I would really request you to see that the Government does not interfere too much in it.

Then, how will you bridge the disconnect between the academics and practices? You are educating children. You are educating young students. You are influencing young minds, but when they come out of the Institute and they innovate products, they design products, how are you going to provide them the market for what they design? Now, we have no Indian branding for any of our designs, of course, except yoga and some herbal medicines which are being hijacked by other countries. Unfortunately, there is no control over these designs. Some rubbish stuff is also getting sold in the name of herbal or yoga; all kinds of things have started. But, you have so many countries, for example, Germany, Italy, France, I mean, innumerable countries, even China today, in the automobile sector...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Jayaji, you have to conclude.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, you will have to give me time; you have interrupted me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The actual time was three minutes, but I am very much impressed by...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: They have mastered and improved their technology and they are exporting machinery for automobiles. It is something that we have to think about. We are the largest buyers in the world and we have no patenting. In so many years, we have patented only, as I have told you, yoga. Ultimately, who are we training these students for and what are we training these students for? What is the incentive for these people? Then, I would like you to define that design education becomes socially inclusive and addresses the needs of design in various sectors including agriculture, healthcare and transport.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Prashanta Nanda. You have two minutes, but I am giving you three minutes. The time allotted for this Bill is one hour. The Business Advisory Committee felt that this is a very simple Bill and we would pass it within half-an-hour. That is what leaders told me. But, still, we allotted one hour.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I have one request. It is just a request. When it comes to certain subjects, there are scientists, lawyers, who speak about those subjects. But, for people like us, who are creative artists, three minutes are not enough to express ourselves. We need more time. This is charity. At least, give us five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I had given you five minutes. Jayaji, I was under the impression that the artists have the capacity to articulate in shortest possible time, because in Cinema world, the Director will say 'cut'.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, you are very right. But, that is without speaking, that is only by expression.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Otherwise, the Director will say 'cut'.

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Sir, this is a Bill to declare four more National Institutes to give them power to give diplomas and degrees. It is very rightly said by Jayaji, that we are not those people who talk about Bills or amendments only, we are artists. I have personally gone to very many NIFTs and had talks with the

[Shri Prashanta Nanda]

students there and seen their problems. I cannot discuss it elaborately because time does not permit me. But, I want to give some suggestions for the hon. Minister to note. Sir, 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. Instead of having one board, each campus should be monitored and supported by Board, for its development. One board and expansion of campuses is resulting in lack of support by expert human resource. Each campus should have a separate department of Green building initiative which will help in sustainable environment and also help in development of smart city.

The curriculum needs an overhaul to make it more relevant for innovative thought process, as was told by Jayaji, and practical outcome. It could be intensive and demanding with more faculty-student interactions. The areas of improvement should include research methodologies, problem identification, conceptual development, specific software skills, renderings, presentation slide preparations, quick mock-ups, time-management, quality of deliverables, creative problem-solving skills, project management and professional practice. Mentoring should be at various stages of the design process, from ideation and research to client meetings and costing. Sir, the design education quality mark will be granted to campuses which undergo the review process and who meet or exceed the expectations for quality and standards as prescribed in the quality code.

The major development is required for enhancement in trained human resource with set targets of achievements in all areas.

Sir, I want to add one more line. I have personally seen that the students are the best chosen students there, as told by Rameshji. But, I personally felt that the faculty is not up to the imagination of the students. Here, I will add one thing in regard to Odisha. We have got so much *potentiality* of designs which could have been taken, the handicrafts of tribals and others and also Patachitra which is famous in the entire world. Sir, no basic things have been done, even if, we talk about having a research institute there.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार) : सभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। मैं राष्ट्रीय डिज़ाइन संस्थान (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019 के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ। इस बिल में, जो 1860 के तहत रजिस्टर्ड सोसायटी थी, उसको राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान का दर्जा मिला है। इससे सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से उन्नति होगी।

مहोदय, अगर किसी भी चीज़ का निर्माण होता है, तो उससे पहले उसकी डिज़ाइनिंग होती है। मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि गणराज्य की जो डिज़ाइनिंग हुई थी, वह हमारे बिहार के वैशाली राज्य में हुई थी और वैशाली को गणराज्य की जननी कहा जाता है। सर, बिहार ने हमेशा कला और संस्कृति के क्षेत्र में अपनी पहचान बनाई है और पूरी दुनिया को अपनी तरफ आकर्षित करने का काम किया है। प्राचीन भारत में विश्व भर में कला संस्कृति के क्षेत्र में मौर्य साम्राज्य ने भी अपनी पहचान बनाई थी, जो कि आज हमें कला के क्षेत्र में गौरवपूर्ण बनाती है। इतिहास इस बात का गवाह है, इसलिए वर्तमान को हमेशा ऐसे गौरवपूर्ण पलों का आदर करना चाहिए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अपने दिल से ही नहीं, बल्कि तहेदिल से यह गुजारिश करती हूँ, यह दरखास्त करती हूँ कि वह बौद्ध और अशोक की कर्मभूमि है, इसलिए आप वहां पर भी एक एनआईडी संस्थान की नींव डालें, इससे वहां के लोगों के अंदर छिपी हुई प्रतिभा सामने आएगी, वे सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत होंगे और हम उनकी कला को निखारने का काम करेंगे। आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

† **محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار):** سبھاپتی مہودے، آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ۔ میں راشٹریئے ڈیزائن سنسٹھان (سنشودھن) ودھنیک، 2019 کے سمرتھن میں بولنے کے لیے کھڑی ہوئی ہوں۔ اس بل میں، جو 1860 کے تحت رجسٹرڈ سوسائٹی تھی، اس کو راشٹریئے مہتو کے سنسٹھان کا درجہ ملا ہے۔ اس سے سماجک اور آرٹھک روپ سے ترقی ہوگی۔

مہودے، اگر کسی بھی چیز کا نرمان ہوتا ہے، تو اس سے پہلے اس کی ڈیزائننگ ہوتی ہے، میں بتانا چاہتی ہوں کہ گنراجیہ کی جو ڈیزائننگ ہوئی تھی، وہ ہمارے بہار کے ویشالی راجیہ میں ہوئی تھی اور ویشالی کو گنراجیہ کی جننی کہا جاتا ہے۔ سر، بہار نے ہمیشہ کلا اور سنسکرتی کے شعبے میں اپنی پہچان بنائی ہے اور پوری دنیا کو اپنی طرف متوجہ کرنے کا کام کیا ہے۔ پراجین بھارت میں دنیا بھر میں کلا اور سنسکرتی کے شعبے میں موربہ سامراجیہ نے بھی اپنی پہچان بنائی تھی، جو کہ آج ہمیں کلا کے شعبہ میں گوروپورن بناتی ہے۔ تاریخ اس بات کی گواہ ہے، اس لیے ورتمان میں ہمیشہ ایسے گوروپورن پلوں کا آدر کرنا چاہیئے۔ میں مانئیئے منتری جی سے اپنے دل سے نہیں، بلکہ تہ دل سے یہ گزارش کرتی ہوں، یہ درخواست کرتی ہوں کہ وہ بودھ اور اشوک کی سرزمین ہے اور کرم بھومی ہے، اس لیے آپ وہاں پر بھی ایک این آئی ڈی سنسٹھان کی بنیاد ڈالیں، اس سے وہاں کے لوگوں کے اندر چھپی ہوئی پرٹیہا سامنے آنے لگی، وہ سماجک اور آرٹھک طور پر مضبوط ہونگے اور ہم ان کی کلا کو اور نکھرنے کا کام کریں گے۔ آپ نے مجھے بولنے کا موقع دیا ہے، اس کے لیے آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ۔

श्री सभापति : धन्यवाद। कहकशां जी की विशेषता यह है कि वे समय पर अपनी बात को conclude करती हैं, हमें इनको कभी भी कुछ कहने का अवसर नहीं मिलता है।

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Maybe because she is on the Panel of Vice-Chairmen.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Maybe. You are also there.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this Bill. Sir, this Bill seeks to declare four institutions as institutes of national importance. Sir, these institutes are meant for particularly developing the high quality skilled manpower in design which, in turn, will create job opportunities, both direct and indirect, by providing sustainable design interventions for crafts, handloom, rural technology, small, medium and large-scale enterprises and outreach programs for capacity, capability and institution building.

Sir, we support this Bill. Definitely, it is a new step forward. We are going forward in the new areas. We should continue to build such type of institutions countrywide. I would like to inform the hon. Minister, and, I would also like to bring it to the notice of the Chair that one ASU machine was invented by a weaver of Telangana. He was also awarded *Padma Shri*. Such type of rural technology is also available in the country. Sir, in Hyderabad and Telangana, we are having a lot of rural focus. We are working in the rural areas particularly for developing crafts and handloom sectors. I request the hon. Minister to kindly consider granting one rural institution at Hyderabad. Our Government will provide land and other infrastructure development support for the programme. Thank you.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Mr. Chairman, Sir, 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. Sir, the design sector is a highly developing branch all over the world and it is a highly competitive field also. Hence, 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, which was established in 2008 with the support of National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad. It is one of the first State-owned design institutes in India. The faculty development programme and the curriculum development for the design programmes of KSID are provided by the NID, Ahmedabad. The institute currently conducts post-graduate diploma programmes, design development...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your suggestion?

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Sir, I am coming to that. 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. Kerala has a unique position in khadi and handloom production, handicraft and traditional artisan sector. Hence, there is a scope for international level design institute. I request the Government to give necessary help to upgrade the standard of Kerala State Institute of Design as an Institute of National Importance. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I do have a similar request. The first dam Kallanai in India was built in Tamil Nadu by King Karikala to supply water to farmers. Brihadishvara Temple, a fine piece of architecture, was built thousand years ago and a huge stone was kept on top of the tower. The design is such that the shadow of the stone does not fall on the ground. People might have seen Mahabalipuram. That single rock standing there and stone carvings are beautiful example of architectural design. For a student to learn what a design is, there should be an institute in Tamil Nadu. Only then can he go to these places and see what architecture is and what a design is. That way he can learn a lot. My request is that there should be an institute in Tamil Nadu also to help the students really learn what a design is. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, Jairam Ramesh ji has very eloquently spoken about the history of the institutions. I want to say that it is a matter of great pride that all the institutes – IITs, IIMs and NIDs – which were conceived way back in 1961 are today acclaimed not only nationally but internationally also. It is a matter of great pride for us and I am happy that four institutes are now falling in line.

Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister only three points. I have gone through the website of the NID. There are very, very interesting courses right from animation to textile to lifestyle accessories, etc. For Bachelor of Designs, there are eight courses. For Master of Design, there are 19 courses.

Now I come to my three interventions or suggestions. One, the NID should start even short-term courses. Today, even for an art lover, it is a stress buster. Even people like us, who want a short course, can probably take a three-month course. Artisans have already been mentioned, so I will not speak on it again. Even for Self Help Groups (SHGs), if these courses could be extended, it will be nice.

7.00 P.M.

[Shrimati Vandana Chavan]

Two, several new materials are coming into the market. These artisans obviously will not know what the new materials are. So if a course on new materials is introduced, that will be another good thing.

The third most important point, Sir, is this. You had been a Minister of Urban Development. Urban aesthetics is absolutely important. Today, cities are growing. They are growing in a very haphazard manner. Cities are engines of growth. Therefore, if we really want to have a well-planned city, a beautiful city, then we need a course on urban aesthetics. I would like to point out one Amendment which was brought into the Constitution. It is the 74th Amendment which brought about Twelfth Schedule. It talks about giving some responsibilities to the municipalities. Out of the 18 responsibilities that have been given, point number 13 talks about promotion of culture, educational and aesthetic aspects. We have never spoken about aesthetics. I think that this is an apt point where the NIDs can take up this course. I will be really happy if the Minister thinks about it. Thank you, Sir.

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली) : सर, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, असम और हरियाणा में National Institute of Design को राष्ट्रीय महत्व का दर्जा दिया जाना, मैं समझता हूँ कि एक अच्छी बात है, विशेषकर चूंकि मैं हरियाणा में पैदा हुआ हूँ और हरियाणा में भी आप एक दे रहे हैं। इसके लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद करना चाहूंगा। इन संस्थाओं के लिए आपने बजट में 434 करोड़ रुपये का provision किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमेशा शिक्षा के अन्दर अधिक से अधिक पैसा लगे, जिससे इस देश के छात्र और अधिक तरक्की कर सकें और देश अधिक तरक्की कर सके। इसको भी मैं एक बढ़िया बात समझता हूँ। अभी कुरुक्षेत्र में ITI चल रही है, जिस Institute को आप राष्ट्रीय महत्व देने के लिए कह रहे हैं। इसकी एक नई building बननी है, जो बनने तो लगी है, परन्तु अभी अधूरी है। माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा निवेदन है कि उस बिल्डिंग को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा कराएं, ताकि छात्र वहां और अधिक लगन के साथ पढ़ सकें। वे संस्थाएं, जो डिप्लोमा और डिग्री देंगी, वहां पर faculty की पूर्ति होना बहुत जरूरी है। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में अभी भी 47 प्रतिशत पद खाली हैं। राष्ट्रीय महत्व की आईआईटी जैसी संस्थाओं के अंदर भी 34 प्रतिशत पद खाली हैं। हालांकि Higher Education Institutions में हमारा जो Gross Enrolment Ratio है, धीरे-धीरे 2020 तक हम उसके 30% होने की उम्मीद करते हैं, लेकिन अगर हम faculties की appointment नहीं करेंगे, तो यह कैसे संभव होगा? Faculty नहीं मिलने के मुख्य तौर पर जो कारण हैं, उनकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा।...**(समय की घंटी)**...सर, मैं एक सेकंड और लूंगा। एक तो जितनी

भी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं, जितने भी Educational Institutions हैं, वे अपने छात्रों को दूसरे व्यवसायों के लिए trained करते हैं, अलग-अलग professions के लिए train करते हैं। यूनिवर्सिटीज़ के अंदर कहीं न कहीं ऐसी consideration होनी चाहिए कि वे faculties को भी train करने की कोशिश करें। वहां से जो अच्छे बच्चे निकल रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : हो गया।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता : सर, मेरे दो प्वाइंट्स और हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : आप एक ही प्वाइंट बोलिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता : जी हां, सर, एक ही बता रहा हूं। गवर्नमेंट यूनिवर्सिटीज़ के अंदर फंड की कमी के कारण यह नहीं हो पाता है। कई बार ऐसा भी होता है कि Central Universities या Government Universities के शीर्ष अधिकारियों को जब तक अपना कोई व्यक्ति न मिले, वे अच्छी faculty मिलने के बावजूद भी उन्हें appoint नहीं करना चाहते। कई बार Universities के मन में यह बात भी आती है कि उस यूनिवर्सिटी का ही कोई Ph.D होगा, उसको appoint करेंगे, M.A. वाले को नहीं करेंगे। कहीं न कहीं इस धारणा को बदलना पड़ेगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन भी करना चाहूंगा कि जो private institutions हैं, वहां धन कमाने के लालच में faculties का कम appointment करते हैं। ये जो मुख्य कारण हैं, इनके ऊपर आप ध्यान दें, धन्यवाद।

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this one minute. I just wanted to share my feelings with this august House. When I saw the National Institute of Design (Amendment) Bill, I wanted to share with this august House that I come from the city of Ahmedabad which has this National Institute of Design. Ahmedabad is known for Sabarmati Ashram, the Mahatma's Ashram, which shows and depicts simplicity. But, Sir, there are four more institutions in my city. They are the Physical Research Laboratory, known as PRL, the Indian Institute of Management, the Space Applications Centre of ISRO, and the Centre for Environment Planning and Technology, known as CEPT University. Sir, these are institutes of eminence which have given very renowned citizens, who have contributed to our nation-building work. I just wanted to feel proud and share this moment with all of you. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am not speaking.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister would reply.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; AND THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must say that when I came into the House for this Bill, I thought that it is a very simple Bill and there won't be any discussion. But, I must say that the quality of debate in this short period has truly been remarkable. This is really one of those rare occasions when every hon. Member, who spoke, spoke with a lot of passion and a lot of positivity and has brought out some absolutely wonderful suggestions. In respect of all the suggestions, I would like to assure the hon. Members that we will take them on board. I would try to reach out to those of you who are interested, particularly Jairam Rameshji, Jayaji, etc. I would not take all the names but all the hon. Members really gave some very good inputs. I would like to just clarify a couple of things without getting too much into specific details. Jairam Rameshji, nobody ever has taken away what has happened over so many years. While debating or arguing or discussing, they may make a point or two, but the fact of the life is that Governments work in continuity. Progress is the mark of 72 years of independence. The country's hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, in his very first speech, on 15th August from the ramparts of the Red Fort, had acknowledged the contribution of all successive Governments and Prime Ministers in nation-building. Nobody will ever take away the fact that over the years, our leaders have truly done some wonderful work to make India what it is today, including the fact that many of these scientific institutions and very, very innovative thoughts came at the time of Jawaharlal Nehruji, and subsequent Prime Ministers have continued that work. Nobody will take away that credit from any of them. Particularly on space power, I can assure you that we are very, very proud of what Sarabhaiji, Homi Bhabhaiji and all of them did. Clearly, we all recognize and it is a matter of pride for me, I come from Mumbai, the Homi Bhabha institutions are in Mumbai. These have done some wonderful work there. All of that is culminating in making India a super power today. I can only say that we are trying to speed up that process. We are trying to bring in more thrust, more self-confidence and bringing that more like a national mission, where we are taking the people along, involving people, sharing with people the joy of all of this happening so that we hope that all our youngsters get inspired by what is happening in the country and can participate in nation-building.

Very good ideas have come on faculty. I am sure many hon. Members will appreciate that the Government has its own restrictions when it comes to method of selecting faculty, how to retain that faculty, how to compensate them for the good work that they

can do and know how to do. I think I will take up the suggestion on industry, faculty and academia interactions and engagement so that industry can support academia and like we have international institutions where faculty is also allowed to play a role with the private sector and, maybe, at times even supplement their income. I will have to study it within the paraphernalia of Government working so that it does not lead to any misuse but I would certainly take on board the valuable inputs that you all gave on the faculty aspect of it, particularly. Industry partnerships can actually evolve these institutions to much more vibrant and practical education which was mentioned by some of the Members.

I must also acknowledge one very good point that Madam Jayaji mentioned. I will discuss with my Department. I think, we will have an engagement with all of you, who spoke today, informally one of these days so that we can see what more ideas can be worked on. I will take you up on your Jammu and Kashmir idea particularly and discuss with the new Government Administrators, Lieutenant Governor, whoever comes into play there and see to it that it could be a very good opening to start the building up process that hon. Home Minister yesterday spoke about. About FTII, you have given some points. I will share it with the hon. Minister, Prakash Javadekarji. I can assure you we do not wish to interfere with any institute. Even NITs will be run by the governing council. The President only appoints the Visitor and then the governing council has full autonomy. In fact, in two months, I did not even have one occasion to see any file or anything to do with these NITs except this Bill that I am putting forward. So, I can assure you we want complete independence. We want them to blossom because then only truly they can be institutes of national importance. Jairamji, by the way, the Institutes of Eminence is a concept which is expected to encourage our important institutes like IITs, IIMs, Institute of Science in Bangalore to even excel further and become world class institutes. You have mentioned about an institute getting that tag IOE, which is non-existent. I think we should not belittle that, it was a process run by very eminent independent persons, led by the former CEC, Dr. Gopalaswamy. It was a process where it was announced upfront that those who are willing to invest large amounts of money can also approach for IOE tag, Institute of Eminence tag. If they are giving a business plan or a very good plan of action, which can justify that it will be an IOE, we will give them that certification. Obviously, it is only after the institute comes up and all of that is verified that the institute can use that IOE tag to get international recognition but no Government funding is sought to be given to any private institute. Government funding will only go to the Government Institutes of Eminence like IITs, IIMS, IISC and all. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: As the Chairman would put it; why did you not have a category called Institutes of Imminent Eminence? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: And then make Mr. Jairam Ramesh as Chairman of such Imminent Institute! ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I really liked some of the thoughts that came up about Indian handicrafts, Indian design capability. जैसे बहन कहकशां जी ने कहा कि नालंदा और बिहार का जो आर्ट है, ओडिशा का जो आर्ट है, तमिलनाडु का जो आर्ट है, वास्तव में वह भारत की अद्भुत कलाशक्ति है। अब हम इसको और आगे कैसे बढ़ा सकते हैं, इस पर भी हम चिन्तन करेंगे और इस पर काम करेंगे। मैं स्वयं इस पर चिन्तन करूंगा। वास्तव में इसकी अपार सम्भावनाएं हैं। आपने जो भारत के डिजाइनों की मान्यता की बात की, हमारे पास India Design Mark - आईमार्क नामक एक process है, जो जनवरी, 2012 से शुरू हुआ और जनवरी, 2013 से operationalize हो गया है, उसे हम और ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन देंगे। इसकी देश और दुनिया में अलग-अलग जगह exhibitions लगती हैं। हम देखेंगे कि कैसे इसे आगे बढ़ाएं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी सुझाव दिया था कि हमारी embassies and missions विश्व के important centres में जगह लें तथा हमारी अलग-अलग राज्यों की handicrafts associations उन जगहों पर जाकर लोगों को अपने wares दिखाएं। इससे भारत की कला के प्रति दुनिया भर में आकर्षण बढ़ेगा। इसे हम जरूर take up करेंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि जिस प्रकार सभी माननीय सदस्यों ने National Institute of Designs की सराहना की है, माननीय अमी जी स्वयं अनुभवी है, 50 से भी अधिक वर्षों से वे NID, Ahmedabad में सेवा कर रही हैं, मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि ये चार संस्थाएं भी उसी प्रकार से डिजाइन के क्षेत्र में तेज़ गति से देश के युवा-युवतियों को प्रोत्साहन देती रहेंगी। उनकी faculty को सुधारना, academia, industry, partnerships के अलावा, हममें से जो कलाकार हैं या इसमें रुचि रखते हैं, उनके सहयोग से हम इसमें और सुधार करेंगे, ऐसा मैं आप सबको विश्वास दिलाता हूं। आप सबने बहुत सार्थक विचार सदन में रखे, उसके लिए आप सबका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill to amend the National Institute of Design Act, 2014, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

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

Clauses 2 to 22 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In Clause 23, there is one Amendment (No.1), by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving it?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am not moving it. But, I want to make a small suggestion. I am making this suggestion to the Government, to my friend, Shri Piyush Goyal that in addition to Principal Designer, the post of Registrar should also be provided for the purpose of fixing maximum of the pay-scale. I am not moving my Amendment.

Clause 23 added to the Bill.

Clauses 24 to 39 were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, one minute. I want to thank you for inviting all of us for lunch tomorrow at 1'o clock. We have just received all the invitations and I think this has been one of the most productive Sessions that, at least, I have seen in the last nine years. I am sure the whole House joins me in complimenting and congratulating you. I assure you that we all look forward to a sumptuous lunch with you tomorrow at 1'o clock.

श्री सभापति : समय पर आकर, भरपूर खाना खाकर, फिर धन्यवाद दें।...**(व्यवधान)**...

माननीय सदस्यगण, अभी भी कुछ Government Business शेष रहता है। उसे हम आज नहीं लेंगे, कल लेंगे, मगर कल के लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि Zero Hour नहीं होगा। 11.00 बजे से काम शुरू करके 12.30 बजे तक हम अपना काम समाप्त कर लेंगे। Then, afterwards, there will be observation by the Chair just about the work. And, then, I also have suggestions to all the parties. I have not yet received the names of the Members of the Standing Committees from important parties. Please see to it. Important parties means number-wise and not otherwise important. Everybody is important that way. Today is 6th August. Anybody who do not give their names before 14th August, they will not be there in

[श्री सभापति]

any of the Committees, and this decision is final. So I appeal to all the political parties, please send your names so that the work of the Standing Committees can start. Send by 14th August, today is 6th. One week's time is given.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The person we gave our names has been hijacked. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: This is a practical problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point is, no hijacking is allowed and no demands are met because of hijacking like, earlier, it happened. Only thing is, resigning from the membership of the House is not an ordinary thing. One has to understand this. Changing party is a different matter along with the post. If somebody is giving up the post and then taking his own preference, we cannot make any comment on him.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, what are the Bills listed for tomorrow?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have a couple of Bills. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, what are the Bills for tomorrow? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not hearing what I am saying. There are a couple of Bills. There is the Surrogacy Bill. There is the Transgender Bill, the Jallianwala Bagh Bill and the Judges' Salaries and Emoluments Bill also. The Judges Salaries Bill has now been declared as a Money Bill. If we discuss it, we will be benefited, otherwise it is up to you. So I request the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to talk to other parties and, on priority, what can be taken up and disposed of in that time, you please decide amongst yourselves. Okay.

And please remember, at 12.45 p.m., you will be moving towards my official residence. The House stands adjourned to meet at 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

*The House then adjourned at seventeen minutes past
seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Wednesday, the 7th August, 2019.*