

माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं सभी सांसदों का एक बार फिर धन्यवाद करता हूँ और आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस बिल को, जो हमारे कोलोनियल माइंडसेट को, उपनिवेशवादी समय की लीगेसी को समाप्त करके, आज के समय के अनुरूप बहुत मॉडर्न, वेल ड्राफ्टेड, सरल भाषा में लाया गया बिल है, इसे unanimously पास करें, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

5.00 P.M.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Post Office in India and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto 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 16 were added to the Bill.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister to move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions.

Need for promoting research into changing rainfall patterns

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, climate change is now causing disruptive alterations in India's rainfall patterns. Regions that once experienced minimal rainfall are now facing unusual downpours, while traditionally wet

States are witnessing dry spells, as confirmed by the India Meteorological Department after analysing decades of rainfall data.

Monsoon characteristics have been significantly affected, leading to changes in rainfall patterns, intensity and frequency. These shifts are ongoing and are closely tied to rising global temperatures. Consequently, extreme weather events such as flash floods are on the rise due to impact of climate change on the monsoon season. These effects will continue to intensify with further temperature increases. Persistent heavy rainfall spells result in floods, directly affecting agriculture and infrastructure leading to human migration and loss of life. From deficit rainfall affecting agriculture in Andhra Pradesh to unprecedented floods in other States, India is already experiencing the consequences of changing rainfall patterns.

Therefore, I request the Government to invest in research to better understand and predict these patterns, leading to development of improved mitigation and early warning systems for such scenarios. This information will enable us to reduce our vulnerability to climate change and undertake mitigation measures to lower the risk of extreme weather events.

DR. JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

Concern over the growing risk of anti microbial resistance in India

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, Antimicrobial Resistance presents a serious global health challenge with 2,97,000 deaths directly attributed to it in India and an additional 10,42,500 deaths associated with it in the year 2019. The growing resistance to newer and more sophisticated drugs further complicates the issue. Various factors contribute to the rise in AMR in India are injudicious use of antimicrobial drugs; over the counter availability of drugs attributed to poverty, misinformation and unawareness; climate change; growth of pharmaceutical industry and environmental pollution through improper disposal of pharmaceutical waste and factors like antibiotic use in livestock. Food industry has witnessed a 577 per cent increase in poultry consumption in three decades which has led to extensive non-therapeutic antimicrobial use to meet market needs. Consumption of animal products rich in resistant microbial strains by humans further contributes to AMR.