

(Maharashtra), Shrimati Phulo Devi Netam (Chhattisgarh), Shrimati Jebi Mather Hisham (Kerala), Shri Anil Kumar Yadav Mandadi (Telangana), Dr. Fauzia Khan (Maharashtra), Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu (Tamil Nadu) and Shri P. Wilson (Tamil Nadu).

The next speaker is Shri Beedha Masthan Rao Yadav; Concern over discrepancies in the counselling process of Under Graduate (UG) and AIIMS Medical Seats examinations.

**Concern over discrepancies in the counselling process of Under Graduate (UG)
and AIIMS Medical seats examinations**

SHRI BEEDHA MASTHAN RAO YADAV (Andhra Pradesh): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as a member of OBC Welfare Committee of Parliament from Rajya Sabha, I would like to bring it to your kind attention about the injustice caused to the students belonging to Other Backward Classes, that is OBCs, by the Medical Counselling Committee of DGHS while filling up the All-India quota of undergraduate and AIIMS medical seats for OBC reserved candidates. It is to state that the seats secured by the meritorious reserved category MRC candidates belonging to OBC category are being counted under reserved quota seats during the UG counselling process for medical seats. As per the counselling procedure, the open competition seats are filled according to merit. Thereafter, the reserved category seats are to be filled by the SC, ST, OBC candidates as per the rules of reservation. In the event of a sliding MRC, such open competition seat vacated by them has to be filled by a candidate belonging to the same reserved category in the order of merit. The above injustice is caused to the OBC students for years together. So, I request that correct counselling procedure as laid down in the Ritesh Shah (supra) with respect to the meritorious reservation category candidates should be implemented. Further, provide the mandatory benefit of the reservation of 27 per cent to the students of the OBC community at least from the academic year 2024 onwards in all India quota medical seats, both at UG and PG level, for medical and dental courses and ensure that the entire seats allotted to the OBC students are fully made available and open. I thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to raise an issue of public interest.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Beedha Masthan Rao Yadav: Shri Ryaga

Krishnaiah (Andhra Pradesh), Shri Golla Baburao (Andhra Pradesh), Shri Subhas Chandra Bose Pilli (Andhra Pradesh), Shri Niranjana Bishi (Odisha), Shri Sanjay Yadav (Bihar), Dr. V. Sivadasan (Kerala), Dr. John Brittas (Kerala), Shri Haris Beeran (Kerala), Shrimati Jebi Mather Hisham (Kerala), Shri R. Girirajan (Tamil Nadu), Dr. Fauzia Khan (Maharashtra), Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu (Tamil Nadu) and Shri P. Wilson (Tamil Nadu).

The next speaker is Ms. Sushmita Dev; demand to increase constitution benches of the Supreme Court and the regional benches of the High Courts for efficacious legal remedy.

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MS. SUSHMITA DEV (West Bengal): Sir, justice delayed is justice denied. I believe that the primary reason why justice is delayed in this country is because of the large number of cases that are pending in our Supreme Court and the High Court. And the second reason is that we do not have access to justice, one, because of lack of resources, since litigation is a luxury, and secondly, because of the distances we have to cover to reach Supreme Court and High Court. I remember there was a starred question, Q. No. 32, in this Session, where the Law Ministry said that the Supreme Court judges, in a full court meeting, decided that there was no need for regional benches. But, what I am demanding is a permanent Constitution Bench, and the reason for it is this. In our country, in Article 124 of the Constitution, we started with seven judges, but today we are at thirty four, which means that the Parliament can legislate to add to the number of judges in Supreme Court. The reason that the Chief Justice of India may not want regional benches and more benches across the country is because of the paucity of the number of judges. But, if we give them that human resource, if we increase the number of 34 judges to more, I am sure and I have no doubt that the Chief Justice of India will consider having a permanent Constitution Bench. The present Chief Justice of India and the former Chief Justice of India have given their opinion at different forums that they are keen to do so. But, it needs support of the Parliament.