

RAJYA SABHA

***SUPPLEMENT
TO
SYNOPSIS OF DEBATE**

(Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

Wednesday, August 11, 2021 / Shravana 20, 1943 (Saka)

GOVERNMENT BILLS

**1. The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh
Amendment) Bill, 2021 - *Contd.***

#SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: My party fully supports this Constitution (Amendment) Bill. This Amendment has been brought to strengthen the federal structure of this country. Through this Bill, the States are getting back their power and authority which was once taken away. Our party will be the happiest party if all those powers of the States are restored which were taken away by the Centre through other various legislations. The first caste-based census was carried out during the British rule in 1932 and since then it has never been done again. My party proposes that in the forthcoming census there should be a provision of caste-based census. We also urge the Central Government to make provision vesting power with the State Governments to provide reservation beyond the 50 percent ceiling.

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

Synopsis of speech delivered by Hon'ble Member in Odia.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION; AND THE MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN):

When the 102nd Constitutional Amendment was brought in 2018 to give constitutional validity to the OBC Commission, at that time the minister had said that there will be two lists. At that time, there was no any ambiguity from the government's side, from the Select Committee to the discussion of the House. This is a clarification amendment. It does not require any new terminology. Today we are all going to complete this work together and we are working in that direction. The OBC reservation, which was implemented from 1990, was not implemented at the central level till 2008-09, it was implemented only by the states. The states had given reservation, while the central list was prepared after the implementation of the Mandal commission. Even after the Kalelkar Committee report came in 1980, it had to wait till 1990. That is why the policy of our government has been 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas'. Some senior Members of Lok Sabha came to see me and they raised a pertinent question as to why in IITs and Central universities, there is no reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs. The provision till 1989 was that there will be reservation, but at the entry level -Asst. Professor level – if the desired candidate is not available, the quota will lapse the subsequent year! The hon. Prime Minister in 2018-19 took a bold step and rectified that henceforth that there is no lapse of quota. I am thankful to your Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. He has welcomed it, though your party had gone to the Madras High Court for 69 per cent quota. But, we, the hon. Prime Minister Modi, took the decision that the quota henceforth will be 27 per cent. The practice of central pool is decades old. The Central Government, under the direction of the Supreme Court, makes Central Quota pool from the Medical Colleges of the States, this is an old tradition. Till now OBC reservation was not given in it. We have provided this reservation. The hon. Prime Minister has initiated this proposal and implemented this historic decision. We all are committed. We have to implement social justice. We have implemented reservation for OBC students in Central School. There was a constitutional right of reservation for SC, ST for distributorship of LPG and petrol pump and similar right was for OBC reservation. We have given LPG distributorship to OBC youth to provide them employment from the

year 2014. We also allotted petrol pumps to the OBC youth in the last seven years. We had given eight crore LPG connections on the basis of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe list. Caste based census is a revolutionary process in the country. I am a backward caste person and I fall in creamy layer. I call myself OBC today. The list is still there in Odisha. You could have even gone to the Supreme Court. You had to show in 2014 that 52 per cent people in Odisha belong to backward castes. The Supreme Court's decision was against us, but then we filed a special leave petition within eight days. All the States have a state list and my State also has a state list. On the basis of that state list, Odisha will probably be the only State where backward caste people do not get reservation. Today the House is unanimous for the deprived sections, poor people and socially backward classes of the country.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: I welcome the move by the Modi Government. You are now going to privatize all the institutions. What would happen to reservation then. According to the UGC data, JNU, Delhi University, BHU, Allahabad University among others did not have a single Professor under the OBC quota as of 1st January, 2020. Three hundred posts of Professors sanctioned under the OBC quota are lying vacant. Even in Assistant Professorship, more than 950 seats are lying vacant. If we take the case of Vice-Chancellors too, most Central Universities hardly have any Vice-Chancellor who belongs to OBC. Same situation prevails in IITs. It is suspected that in all these universities and institutions, posts that are reserved for OBC were being filled by people belonging to the General category as OBCs candidates are declared as 'none found suitable'. I would request the Government to consider the long-time demand of conducting a caste-based census of this time. The Government must consider bringing another legislation to cross the current limitation of keeping reservation to 50 per cent. I demand scrapping of para 3 of Constitution SCs Order, 1950 so that dalit Muslims and dalit Christians are duly included in the SCs List and they are not discriminated on the basis of religion under Article 341 of the Indian Constitution.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: I welcome this Bill. In the last Session, hon'ble Prime Minister declared 10 per cent reservation, for forward communities who are economically backward. That can also be taken into consideration by the State Governments. So, keeping this in view, the cap is going to be fixed at 60 per cent. It is already 69 per cent in the neighbouring State. Is it going to be left to the States. In Rajya Sabha, Women Reservation Bill has been approved. I do not know what has happened to it and why it was not brought to Lok Sabha. When we took over, we provided reservation to all the backward classes, SCs and STs, politically as well as economically, in jobs and admission in professional courses. In that OBCs reservation, Muslims minorities are also included. I do not know how the reservation will be done and the cap will be fixed if it is left to the State Governments. The Government should clarify the same.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: The Bill aims at bringing clarity in Articles 338B, 342A and 366(26A) of the Constitution of India. Our beloved leader, N.T. Rama Rao Garu, who founded the Telugu Desam Party, played a very crucial role in the implementation of the reservations, particularly in the OBC community. Today, this Bill is the need of hour. The reservation granted to the OBCs is only 27 per cent. Through the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh Amendment) Bill, 2021, the Government has introduced a new clause (3) to Article 342A of the Constitution of India. It also replaces certain words and also provides an explanation with a view to bring more clarity. I myself and my Party stand to support this Bill. We should know the percentage of population in each caste. In absence of such data, we cannot ensure proper policy making in this country. So, the Government must hold the caste census. The demand is to provide more facilities in the form of reservation and other welfare measures for the upliftment of the socially and economically backward communities. And, the reservation in jobs is yet to be implemented. I would say that we are committed to support any step that is taken towards the upliftment of the OBCs and we support the Central Government in this regard.

SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: The 127th Constitutional Amendment Bill has been introduced here and on behalf of the Shiromani Akali Dal, we wholeheartedly support it. It was necessary and justified. This Bill maintains the federal system by restoring the power of the states. I welcome it. For this, our Shiromani Akali Dal has been demanding that in the federal system the states should be given the rights in the appropriate manner. We kept on agitating for this demand and many of our people also went to jails. Backward poor people should be given their rights. It is very important that the landless people belonging to the OBCs, who are less educated, should get the benefit of development. So, today they are being given their due and all the parties are supporting it. I always talk of national interest. We always fight for nationalism, but rights are also equal. That's why we want to tell the government that you did this good work. But the government should also repeal three agricultural laws, so that peace and tranquillity is restored in the country.

SHRI RAMJI: Baba Saheb Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar made a provision for Article 340 in the Constitution to ensure the socio-economic equality of the Other Backward Classes. But the then government did not implement it. Then the Kaka Kalelkar Commission was constituted to implement it. But even its recommendations were not implemented. After that the recommendations of the Mandal Commission were also not implemented. That is why while supporting the government of Hon. V.P. Singh ji, our party put a condition that you should implement the recommendation of the Mandal Commission. Then his government implemented the recommendations of the Mandal Commission in this country. In Uttar Pradesh, on March 2, 2019, a total of 290 vacancies were published for the posts of principals in post-graduate and under graduate colleges, but reservation was not given to the people belonging to the OBCs, SCs and STs. To uplift the weaker section and the downtrodden, the Government should make provision of reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs in private sector also and they should be given reservation in promotion too. In 2008, a national scheme was formulated to provide incentives to school drop-out girls for secondary education, in which a provision of Rs. 3,200 crore was made. This scheme was meant for the girls belonging to the SCs/STs and the weaker sections to continue their education. But this scheme

has almost been down away with. Till you do not work according to the Constitution of Babasaheb, there will be no upliftment of Dalits, Backwards etc. Therefore, I urge the government to come out with a Bill regarding reservation in promotion and reservation in private sector for SCs/STs and OBCs, which we will strongly support.

SHRI JAIPRAKASH NISHAD: I support this Bill. And, I express my heartfelt gratitude to the Prime Minister as he has done good work for the backward classes. Every community has the right to demand its rights, it is a constitutional system. Hon. Prime Minister is working to fulfil the dreams of Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar in the country. Today there is a system of NEET for everyone. In order to uplift the backward classes, this government has taken a step towards providing 27 per cent reservation to them in Navodaya Vidyalayas and all government institutions etc. through NEET exam. This is a golden step and the future ahead will be very bright. Other governments did not give the right to express our views. In 2015, when a backward community at Kasarwal launched an agitation to demand their rights, the government instead of listening to the people of this community, jailed them. But Hon. Shri Narendra Modi ji is taking all kinds of measures to take that community forward. This government is working to uplift the poor. For our welfare, Shri Narendra Modi ji is taking all kinds of measures like '*Matsya Sampada Yojana*'. The Kaka Kalelkar Commission was constituted on 29 January 1953. This Commission submitted its report on March 30, 1955. In this report, 2,399 castes were kept under Backward Classes. 837 castes were classified by Kaka Saheb as extremely backward by keeping them under a separate class, but unfortunately the previous governments did not pay heed to his report. After this, Mandal Commission was constituted in 1979 for socially and educationally backward people in the country. This commission also submitted its report on 31st December, 1980 and it included 3,743 castes/communities in this category.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): It gives me great pleasure to see the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty Seventh Amendment) Bill being passed today. This is a happy moment for the OBC community. This Government is providing social justice to all.

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE; AND THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV): This Constitution Amendment Bill is an important issue and there is an atmosphere of consensus among all the parties on this subject. The Constitution (One Hundred and Second Amendment) that we brought was definitely only about the Central List. After the introduction of Mandal Commission, the Congress ruled for a long time, but they did not make any such system that give constitutional status to the Commission for Backward Classes. We amended the Constitution and gave constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes. Even after the implementation of the decision of OBC in the year 1990, the Congress led Government, twice, first in the year 1993 and second in 2004 after our rule was over, the Congress led Government made announcements in relation to the creamy layer, due to which if anyone suffered the most in the country then that is OBC Community. Our Government did the job of giving justice to them by providing reservation in central educational institutions. An hon'ble Member said in this House that this Government will axe the reservation of Gujjars, Yadavs and Kurmis. This is absolutely wrong. It is a matter of social justice and Bharatiya Janata Party is fully committed to it. Regarding the status of three years in between, from the year 2018 to 2021, I would like to say that it is clear in the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court that the system which was in force from the year 2018 to 2021, will continue to be applicable even further because it is an order of the Supreme Court under Article 142. Our objective was simply that people belonging to socially and educationally backward classes should be identified and given justice. I want to say that OBC reservation is for a class and the class includes both occupation and caste. Reservation in Hindu society is on the basis of caste but reservation in minority and Muslim society is on the basis of occupation. Our politics is of 'Sabka

Saath, Sabka Vikas'. Our politics is without any discrimination. Our politics is to give them a social status. Whatever may be the scheme of our Government, it has been to take it to the last mile. Not only school education, we have done the work of giving reservation to them in technical education, medical education, professor, assistant professor etc. For a long time the children of PSU employees did not get opportunities because of equivalence. Our Government has done that too. Therefore, I want to say that this reservation is an affirmative action of the State. The welfare schemes of the State must reach to the socially and educationally backward class. By providing social justice in the country, we will fulfil the concept of 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas'. All are supporting this Bill unanimously. It will definitely help in taking forward the resolve of transformation of the people belonging to socially and educationally backward sections of India.

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: I sincerely thank the Government that they have taken the necessary steps to restore the powers of States by bringing a suitable Amendment. I remember with pride, it was my great grandfather, Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj who gave the first reservation in India in Kolhapur State. The path ahead for granting reservations to Marathas and to various communities categorized as SEBCs is very tough. I have two suggestions to solve this problem. The first is under exceptional circumstances, the State shall refer the classification done to the Central Government to increase the limit to 50 per cent so that it can be enjoyed by SEBC class at large across India. My second suggestion is as certain States may not have far-flung and remote areas, yet some of the population may be left out of the mainstream because of exceptional reasons, the State should be allowed to consider this criteria as extraordinary.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): This is a very good Bill and we expect at least 65 percent people of this country to get benefit from it, but to implement it, the reservation ceiling of 50 percent will have to be increased. If this is done there will be no hurdle and the problem will also be solved. Since 10 percent reservation has been given to Scheduled Castes, Backward or Economically Backward people and at the same time, the employment in the government sector has reduced

significantly today as compared to earlier, so it is very important to bring the private sector under reservation. For this we will give you full support. All the backlog vacancies should be filled up. The welfare programs meant for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes are hindered everywhere. To implement them, commitment is essential. This is a Bill for the welfare of the people and it needs to be implemented. Whatever arrangement is necessary for this should be done.

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR), replying to the discussion, said: I would like to thank all the Members for the way the entire House has unanimously supported this Constitution Amendment Bill. This is a historic day. Narendra Modi's Government is committed to social justice. Dharmendra Pradhan ji and Bhupendra Yadav ji put everything very well here about the work done by our Government for welfare of Other Backward Classes. Our friends from the opposition also made their points and with this, some points came out collectively, whether it was about 50 percent reservation or caste-based reservation or caste census or creamy layer. Our Government has taken steps from time to time in relation to the verdict given by the Supreme Court regarding the reservation provided by the Maharashtra Government to the Maratha community. The powers to maintain the OBC list of the states were supported in the Supreme Court by the department. The Supreme Court did not set aside the reservation given by the Maharashtra Government to other OBC communities. Due to the decision taken by the Government regarding the medical quota, there is an atmosphere of great enthusiasm among the students of OBC category today. Through this Bill, in education, or jobs, or other welfare schemes of the government, they will get the benefit of all. The Government also understands the sentiments of the people, so the 50 per cent reservation limit should be considered. Especially because the 50 per cent reservation ceiling was imposed 30 years ago. The figures of the Social and Economic Census in 2011 were very complex. The Government of Narendra Modi ji has moved forward with commitment to provide benefits to the poor section of our society, backward class people in housing scheme, Ujjwala scheme, Ayushman Bharat scheme. It is only to achieve the goal set by Periyar ji, Jyotiba Phule ji,

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar ji, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia ji, Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay ji for the welfare of the persons standing at the last end of the society, this Constitution Amendment Bill has been brought.

The motion for consideration of the Bill was adopted by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members of the House present and voting.

The clauses etc. were adopted by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members of the House present and voting

The Bill, as amended, was passed by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members of the House present and voting.

2. The General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Amendment Bill, 2021

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): I move that the Bill further to amend the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

MOTION FOR REFERENCE OF BILL TO SELECT COMMITTEE

Shri Tiruchi Siva moved an amendment for reference of the Bill to the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: After 49 years of nationalization of insurance sector, why has the Government brought out this Bill? It is only to appease and help the crony capitalists. That is why, I oppose on my behalf, tooth and nail.

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: I support the Bill. The central feature of the Bill is the insertion of Section 18A after Section 18 of the principal Act. The second major feature of the Bill is the amendment of

Section 15 to enable the DICGC to increase ceiling on amount of premium with prior approval from RBI. Time taken for depositors to access money in stressed banks is reduced through strict time-bound provisions. It removes the strict 15 paise ceiling for premium amount to be paid by the banks in case of a delay, and does not specify amount for misuse/institutional extortion. It does not increase insurance cover beyond Rs. 5 lakhs. In 1993, it was set at Rs. 1 lakh. If inflation is adjusted for, the amount should be set around Rs. 6.5 lakhs instead.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGOVAN: This Bill is totally anti-people and it will kill the economy of this country. It is bad to the economy of India. The insurance companies have already given a lot of money for the welfare and development of this country.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: I request the hon. Finance Minister to refer the matter to select committee because more deliberations and study is required as to the immense ramifications and the entire insurance sector.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: The whole country is watching what you are doing with the insurance sector. Under whose pressure have you made this agreement?

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: In view of abolition of provision in Section 10B, I request the hon. Finance Minister to refer this Bill to a select committee.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: You have brought this Bill.

The amendment moved by Shri Tiruchi Siva for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha was negatived.

The motion for consideration of the Bill was adopted.

Clauses etc., were adopted.

The Bill, was passed.

3. The National Commission for Homoeopathy (Amendment) Bill, 2021

THE MINISTER OF PORTS, SHIPPING AND WATERWAYS; AND THE MINISTER OF AYUSH (SHRI SARBANAND SONOWAL): I move that the Bill to amend the National Commission for Homoeopathy Act, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

***SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV:** The National Commission for Homoeopathy (Amendment) Bill, 2021 is bringing in reforms in the medical education of the country. "Homeopathy is one of the popular medical practices in our country and has been in practice since a long time. In recent times, many untreatable diseases have been cured by Homoeopathy treatment. We support the establishment of Council and an increase in the tenure for the members of the Council. So, we request the Central Government to strengthen the field of Homoeopathy. We support this Bill.

SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: The Bill seeks to amend the National Commission for Homoeopathy Act, 2020. Undoubtedly, homoeopathy today is a rapidly-growing system and is being practiced almost all over the world. In India, it has become a household name due to the gentleness of its cure and minimal side effects. Due to its low cost and low side effects, it is becoming very popular day-by-day and has a great potential to provide healthcare to the large number of poor population. With this, I support the Bill.

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Homoeopathy is one of the important subjects in the fields of medicine. In most of the States, from towns to villages, homoeopathy has been adopted. So, I request the Central Government, the Department of AYUSH to see that all Government hospitals have a wing of AYUSH and give confidence to the people who want to be treated by homoeopathy. With this, I support this Bill.

* Spoke in Telugu.

The hon'ble Minister, replying to the debate, said: I am thankful to all the hon. Members who took part in this debate. They have extended very meaningful suggestions. I will definitely look into their suggestions. to bring about transparency, credibility and accountability in the education of homoeopathy and also looking at the growing importance of Homoeopathy, in public health, the proposal is to amend the NCH Act, 2020 by inserting sub-section 5 under section 58. The proposed amendment will avoid unwarranted legal complications in future and give legal sanctity to the work done by the Board of Governors of CCH under HCC Ordinance, 2021. With this submission, I request the hon. House to pass the Bill.

The motion for consideration of the Bill was adopted.

Clauses etc., were adopted.

The Bill, was passed.

4. The National Commission for Indian System of Medicine (Amendment) Bill, 2021

THE MINISTER OF PORTS, SHIPPING AND WATERWAYS; AND THE MINISTER OF AYUSH (SHRI SARBANAND SONOWAL): I move that the Bill to amend the National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Act, 2020, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE PILLI: Bills on reforming the regulatory framework for Indian medicinal systems have come up regularly in the last few Sessions as the Government has committed itself to rigorously upgrading the ecosystem of the Indian medicine system. The present Bill aims to amend the National Commission for Indian System of Medicine Act, 2020, which provides for a National Commission to regulate education and practice of the Indian medicine system which includes Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy and Siddha. But there should be regularisation of rules relating to clinical trials and efficacy data and it must be made mandatory to share them on a public platform. With these words, I support the Bill.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH: I rise to support the National Commission for Indian System of Medicine (Amendment) Bill, 2021. We are promoting the Indian medicine throughout the country. I request the hon. Minister to take care of Telangana State also.

The hon'ble Minister, replying to the debate, said: First of all, I extend my thankfulness to all the Members who took part in this discussion. As we all know, nowadays, for the preservation of health, the products of AYUSH are playing a very important role. Also, their popularity is growing day by day. Now, we have realised the importance of our traditional medicines. That is why I believe we should all continue with it in the matter of encouragement to those people who have been practising it and also to those who have been giving priorities to plantation of our traditional medicines. Now, I request the House to pass the Bill.

The motion for consideration of the Bill was adopted.

Clauses etc., were adopted.

The Bill, was passed.

OBSERVATION BY THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Today with great pain I want to place a few things before you. Since this session started on 19th July, 2021, it was the desire of the government, the opposition bench, the Chairman and everyone, that there should be a good discussion on different topics. There were constant discussions with the leaders of different parties of the opposition for the smooth conduct of the proceedings of the House. Perhaps from the very first day their intention was to not let the House run properly, smoothly. They tried to destroy the dignity of the House completely. I sincerely thank the Hon'ble Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, the Vice-Chairmen on the panel, the officers of the Secretariat and the Marshals of the Parliamentary Security Service, who put their best efforts to handle this House by risking their lives. They ignored the COVID protocol and etiquette of behaviour and continuously obstructed the proceedings of

this House. There was a very fruitful and good discussion on COVID. Hon'ble Prime Minister had called a meeting regarding COVID, there was a very meaningful discussion in it. After that the leaders of all the parties were to come to a meeting. Everyone assured that they would come. But they did not come to the meeting which shows his attitude towards COVID. When the first meeting of the Business Advisory Committee was held, three major subjects were discussed in it. These subjects were COVID, economic system and farmers. When the government gave permission to discuss these three subjects, it came to their notice that this would not lead to a washout of the session. So the opposition kept changing its stand through different parties. I too have been in this House for 11 years. The way the opposition behaved in this session, I have not seen ever in my 11 years. When one of our senior ministers was giving his statement and that subject was also the same which he had demanded. That statement was snatched from the hands of our hon'ble minister, torn and thrown over the Chair. For this reason he was suspended for the entire session. The entire House is well aware of the incident of 4th August. Hon'ble Chairman had to suspend 6 members with great grief due to their poor attitude. He constantly insulted the Chairman in this House. The opposition should apologize to the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman and all the employees for this. When 6 members were suspended on the 4th of August, there was a lot of disruptions in the House. After the House was adjourned, security checks were being carried out by the security personnel and the House was being sanitized. At that time these suspended members tried to enter the House. They misbehaved with the security staff, broke the glasses of the closed doors. In this incident one of our lady ASO got hurt. Despite that the security personnel did not lose their balance and did not misbehave with any Hon'ble Member. Hon'ble Chairman was making observation on the anniversary of 'Quit India Movement'. During that time the opposition continuously disrupted the House. A member was standing on the table of the House and raising slogans. There was such competition between the opposition, which in a way hurts not only the dignity of this House, but the dignity of the whole country. Strict action should be taken against these deplorable incidents. An attempt was made to attack the Vice-Chairman, Secretariat officials and a woman marshal today. Due to this, additional security personnel were deployed for the security of the Chair and the

Table. This is a matter of great misfortune. Hon'ble Chairman should constitute a special committee, which should inquire into these incidents and take strict action. I would like to thank the Hon'ble Chairman, Deputy Chairman, all the officers, marshals and security personnel for their cooperation in passing the 21 Bills in spite of such difficult circumstances. Along with this, I also thank all the other parties who participated in the debate and protected the dignity of the House.

VELEDICTORY REMARKS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Members, the 254th Session of the Rajya Sabha, which commenced on 19th July, 2021, has now come to a close. The Secretariat will provide the statistical information about the Session. Now, before we adjourn the House *sine die*, we will have the National Song.

(The National Song, “Vande Mataram” was played.)

The House adjourned *sine die*.

Desh Deepak Verma,
Secretary-General.

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