विषय:- कोविड-19 को दृष्टिगत रूप से शिशु आहार पूर्ति को बढावा दिये जाने एवं IMS ACT के प्रमाणीय अनुपालन के सम्बन्ध में।

राजस्थान सरकार बाल मृत्यु दर तथा कुपोषण को कम करने के लिए कृत संकल्प है। यह सर्वाधिक है कि 1 घण्टे के अन्दर सतनपान, 06 माह तक सिफर रातनपान तथा 06 माह पूर्ण होने के उपरांत मां का दूध के साथ ग्रहण उपस्थित आहार एवं 2 साल तक ग्रहण उपस्थित आहार एवं सतनपान ही शिशु का सर्वोत्तम आहार है और पोषण अभियान के अन्तर्गत यह एक महत्वपूर्ण हस्तक्षेप है। मां का दूध शिशु के संवाचित मानसिक एवं शारीरिक विकास हेतु अत्यंत आवश्यक है तथा छोटे बच्चों में डायरीया, निमोनिया एवं कुपोषण से बचाव में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है।

विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के अनुसार "सतनपान मौटपान एवं बाद में होने वाले उच्च रक्तवापस व दिल समस्याओं को भी अपेक्षाकृत कम करता है। ऐसे में 6 माह से पहले शिशु को डिब्बा बन्द दुध या 6 माह बाद डिब्बा बन्द आहार बच्चों में खतरा बढ़ सकता है।"

विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन द्वारा सलाह दी गई दी है कि कोविड-19 के दौरान मां सतनपान करने में सक्षम नहीं है तो दूध को कटोरी में निकालकर कटोरी चम्बल से पिला सकती है। यदि मां इतनी ज्यादा बीमार है कि दूध नहीं निकालकर भी नहीं दे सकती है, तो सतनपान कराने के लिये एक दूसरी महिला/ मदर मिल्क बैंक से सहयोग ले सकती है। प्रत्येक दशा में मुंह पर मास्क लगाने हुए तथा हाथों को साफ रखना है।

उक्त के क्रम में विभाग से यह अपेक्षा है कि भारत सरकार द्वारा पूरे देश में लागू Infant milk Substitution feeding bottles and Infant foods (Regulation of Production, supply and distribution) Act, 1992 as amended in 2003(IMS Act.) के निम्न प्रावधानों का शक्ति से अनुपालन करने की अपेक्षा एवं निर्देश दिये गये :—

1. गर्भवती तथा धातु माताओं एवं उनके परिवारों को मुफ्त सैम्पल, दूध की बोतल एवं कृत्रिम आहार देने पर प्रतिबद्ध।
2. दो वर्ष की आयु तक के बच्चों के लिये डिब्बा बन्द दूध कृत्रिम शिशु आहार के प्रोत्साहन पर प्रतिबद्ध है।
3. गर्भवती एवं धातु माताओं के सतनपान सम्बन्धी उचित स्वास्थ्य एवं पोषण की शिक्षा /परामर्श देना।
4. किसी भी प्रसार के माध्यम से कॉमर्शियल शिशु आहार को दूसरे विकल्प के रूप में प्रचारित करना वर्जित है।
5. स्वास्थ्य एवं पोषण संस्थाओं को इन कम्पनियों द्वारा किसी भी प्रकार का उपनिवेश देने पर प्रतिबंध है।

उक्त के क्रम में आपसे अनुरोध है कि कृपया समस्त जिलों के उप निदेशक, महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग के अधिकारियों एवं कोविड-19 में कार्य कर रहे NGO को दूरबील से इस एक्ट के प्रावधानों का पालन करने के निर्देशित करने का कष्ट करें।

संलग्न: उपरोक्तानुसार।

ं

mission_nideshak, enacham
इविशिष्ट शासन संचिता, स्वास्थ्य एवं प.क.

क्रमांक: एक7. ( )/एनएचएम/सी.एच/MAA/2020 / 891
प्रतिलिपि: निम्न को सूचनार्थ एवं आदेशक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रर्शित हैः-
1. निजी सचिव, प्रमुख शासन सचिव, चिकित्सा एवं स्वास्थ्य विभाग, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
2. निजी सचिव, सचिव— महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग।
3. निजी सचिव, विशिष्ट शासन सचिव, चिकि., स्वा. एवं प.क. एवं महिला निदेशक, एनएचएम
4. निजी सहायक, निदेशक—आरसीएच।
5. राज्य कार्यक्रम प्रबंधक, एनएचएम।
6. परियोजना निदेशक— शिशु स्वास्थ्य, एनएचएम।
7. संयुक्त निदेशक— समस्त जोन।
8. प्रभारी सर्वर कक्ष।

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विकित्सा स्वास्थ्य एवं प.क. सेवाधीने
राजस्थान जयपुर
विशेष— मां कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत आईएमएस एक्ट (IMS Act) की समस्त स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं में लागू किए जाने के संबन्ध में।

संदर्भ— भारत सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त D.O. No. 587/DC-IC(CH&AH)/2019 dated: 11th January, 2019 के क्रम में।

जैसा कि विविध आयोगों ने स्वास्थ्य सेवा के अन्तर्गत और स्वास्थ्य की आयुर्विज्ञानिक विधियों के लिए आवश्यक होने का साथ साथ सब रहते हैं जिला अस्पताल स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं के सम्बन्ध में नियुक्ति करने के संबंध में। इन सभी आयोगों की दिशा के अनुसार, बिहार सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न उपायों के लिए अनुदान देने के लिए निर्देशन दी गई है।

इसलिए, स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के लिए निर्देशक विकल्प सम्पर्क को स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के संबंध में राजस्थान के सभी नियुक्ति दी जा सकती है।

1. स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के सभी विकल्पों का कोई भी विविधांकन जब्त के लिए नहीं होगा।
2. स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के कोई भी नये मात्राओं को नपूर के लिए नहीं दिये जायेंगे।
3. स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं, उसे नियुक्त या कम सामान्य अधिकार विकल्प ही कहना नहीं होगा, उसके उपायों का अधिकार स्वास्थ्य देखभाल सुविधाओं (Health Care System संरक्षक व निजी अस्पतालों आदि) में कोई विस्तार करने का वक्त नहीं होगा।
4. स्वास्थ्य विकल्पों के बारे में समस्या के लिए कोई भी प्रश्न नहीं करें।
5. स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं के लिए स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं से जुड़े विकल्पों का कोई उपाय या उपयोग नहीं होगा।
6. कृत्रिम स्वास्थ्य विकल्पों का आदर्श रूप दिखाने के लिए इसके लक्ष्य पर कोई भी विवरण या विवरण नहीं होगा।
7. स्वास्थ्य विकल्पों का विविधता और तथ्यांक कारक कारक रूप से होगा।
8. कृत्रिम शिवु आहार बालों उपायों पर लाभ व आस्था के साथ कृत्रिम आहार की लागत व खर्चों के बारे में समझाया जाएगा।
9. शिवुओं के लिए अनुपूर्व योजना उपायों, जैसे नीटी संचालित करने का प्रयास नहीं होगा।
10. निर्माता और वित्तकर्ता का निर्माता प्रकार का वित्त करना चाहिए।
भारत सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त संदर्भित प्रतापुलास जिला सरकार/ब्लॉक सरकार अध्यक्ष हैंने गाने में प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों, विभाग के अन्य प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों, बैठकों आदि ने स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रदाताओं को आईएमएस एक्ट पर जागरूक किया जाए तथा समस्त विभिन्न संस्थाओं के तर्कालंक प्रभाव द्वारा इलाक़े एक अधिक और आईएमएस एक्ट से संबंधित को जानने कारी समस्त विभागों से राज्य सरकार के आयोग

संक्षेप: किस्मत आईएमएस एक्ट।

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विभिन्न स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं
राजस्थान जयपुर

प्रशिक्षण निदेश निम्न को सूचनारूप है एवं आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु प्रार्थित हैं--
1. निजी संस्थाएं, अधिकृत मुख्य संस्थाएं, विभिन्न स्वास्थ्य विभाग, राजस्थान, जयपुर।
2. निजी संस्थाएं, विभिन्न शासन संस्थाएं एवं निजी संस्थाएं एवं निदेशक एनएचएम, विषय, एवं एचएम, सेवाएं।
3. संस्था कार्यक्रम प्रबंधक, एनएचएम।
4. परियोजना निदेशक शिक्षा स्वास्थ्य, पनएचएम।
5. जिला प्रबंधन एवं निशुल्क स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी, समस्त जिले।
6. ब्लॉक गृहस्थ विभिन्न स्वास्थ्य अधिकारी, समस्त जिले।
7. जिला कार्यक्रम प्रबंधक/जिला आईएमएस संचालक को नैजरक लेख है कि जिला स्वास्थ्य एवं ब्लॉक स्वास्थ्य प्रशिक्षणों को जानने के लिए होगा विभिन्न संस्थाओं के उठे एक अधिकारी के द्वारा प्रशिक्षण को समन्ध में आमंत्रित किया जाएगा।
8. अन्य स्वास्थ्य प्लानिंग कंस्टेंट, समस्त जिले।
9. जिला लेखन प्रबंधक, समस्त जिले।
10. जिला आईएमएस समन्धक, समस्त जिले को नैजरक लेख है कि उठे एक अधिकारी के समन्ध में समस्त विभिन्न संस्थाओं में प्रवास प्रसार किया जाना चाहिए।
11. हेल्थ मैनेजर, समस्त जिले।
12. संयोजन समर्थ।

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विभिन्न स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण सेवाएं
राजस्थान जयपुर
The Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992

Vide The Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992
No. 38 of 2003

NOTE - BPNI has put efforts to provide the complete text of the provisions of IMS Act 1992 and IMS Amendment Act 2003 for better understanding of readers.

An Act to amend the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992. It provides for the regulation of production, supply and distribution of infant milk substitutes, feeding bottles and infant foods with a view to the protection and promotion of breastfeeding and ensuring the proper use of infant foods and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:

1. (1) This Act may be called the Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act 1992, as amended in 2003 [IMS Act];

2. It extends to the whole of India.

3. It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,

(a) "advertisement" includes any notice, circular, label, wrapper or any other document or visible representation or announcement made by means of any light, sound, smoke or gas or by means of electronic transmission or by audio or visual transmission;

(b) "container" means a box, bottle, casket, tin, can, barrel, case, tube, receptacle, sack, wrapper or other thing in which any infant milk substitute, feeding bottle or infant food is placed or packed for sale or distribution;

(c) "feeding bottle" means an bottle or receptacle used for the purpose of feeding infant milk substitutes, and includes a teat and a valve attached or capable of being attached to such bottle or receptacle;

(d) "health care system" means an institution or organisation engaged, either directly or
indirectly, in health care for mothers, infants or pregnant women, and includes a health workers; health care for mothers, infants or pregnant women;

"health worker" means a person engaged in health care for mothers, infants or pregnant women;

"infant food" means any food (by whatever name called) being marketed or otherwise represented as a complement to mother's milk to meet the growing nutritional needs of the infant after the age of six months and up to the age of two years;

"infant milk substitute" means any food being marketed or otherwise represented as a partial or total replacement for mother's milk, for infant up to the age of two years;

"label" means a display of written, marked, stamped, printed or graphed matter affixed to, or appearing upon, any container;

"prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

"promotion" means to employ directly or indirectly any method of encouraging any person to purchase or use infant milk substitute, feeding bottle or infant food.

3. No person shall

(a) advertise, or take part in the publication of any advertisement, for the distribution, sale or supply of infant milk substitutes feeding bottles or infant foods; or

(b) give an impression or create a belief in any manner that feeding of infant milk substitutes and infant foods are equivalent to, or better than, mother's milk; or

(c) take part in the promotion of infant milk substitutes, feeding bottles or infant foods;

4. No person shall

(a) supply or distribute samples of infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles or infant foods gifts of utensils or other articles; or

(b) contact any pregnant woman or the mother of an infant; or

(c) offer inducement of any other kind,

for the purpose of promoting the use or sale of infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles or infant foods.

5. Subject to the provisions of subsection (4) of section 8, no person shall donate or distribute

(a) infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles or infant foods to any other person except to an orphanage;
any information or educational equipment or material relating to infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles or infant foods;
Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to the donation or distribution, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, of such equipment or material through the health care system.

6. (1) Without prejudice to the provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 and the rules made thereunder, no person shall produce, supply or distribute any infant milk substitute or infant food unless every container thereof or any label affixed thereto indicates in a clear, conspicuous and in an easily readable and understandable manner, the words “important notice” in capital letters in such language as may be prescribed and indicating thereunder the following particulars in the same language, namely:-

(a) a statement “mother’s milk is best for your baby” in capital letters;
(b) a statement that infant milk substitute or infant food should be used only on the advice of a health worker as to the need for its use and the proper method of its use;
(c) a warning that infant milk substitute or infant food is not the sole source of nourishment of an infant;
(d) the instructions for its appropriate preparation and a warning against the health hazards of its inappropriate preparation;
(e) the ingredients used;
(f) the composition or analysis;
(g) the storage conditions required;
(h) the bar or number, date of its manufacture and the date before which it is to be consumed, taking into account the climate and storage conditions of the country;
(i) such other particulars as may be prescribed.

(2) No container or label referred to in sub-section (1) relating to infant milk substitute or infant food shall

(a) have pictures of an infant or a woman or both; or
(b) have pictures or other graphic material or phrases designed to increase the salability of infant milk substitutes or infant food; or
(c) use on it the word “humanised” or “maternalised” or any other similar word; or
(d) bear on it such other particulars as may be prescribed.

7. (1) Every educational or other material including advertisements or material relating to promotion of infant milk substitutes, feeding bottles and infant foods whether audio or visual, dealing with pre-natal or post-natal care or with the feeding of an infant and intended to reach pregnant women or mothers of infants shall include clear information relating to

(a) the benefits and superiority of breastfeeding;
(b) the preparation for, and the continuance of, breastfeeding;
(c) the harmful effects on breast feeding due to the partial adoption of bottle feeding;
(3) Where difficulties in reverting to breastfeeding of infants after a period of feeding by infant milk substitute;
(4) Some financial and social implications in making use of infant milk substitutes and feeding bottles;
(5) The health hazards of improper use of infant milk substitutes and feeding bottles;
(6) The date of printing and publication of such material and the name of the printer and publisher;
(7) Such other matters as may be prescribed.

S. 7. No material referred to in sub-section (1) shall be utilised to promote the use or sale of infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles or infant foods.

Provided that the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply to:

(1) The donation or distribution of informational or educational equipment or material made in accordance with the provision of clause (b) of section 5; and
(2) The dissemination of information to a health worker about the scientific and factual matters relating to the use of infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles or infant foods along with the information specified in sub-section (1) of section 7.

S. 8. No person who produces, supplies, distributes or sells infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles or infant foods shall make any payment to any person who works in the health care system for the purpose of promoting the use or sale of such substitutes or bottles or foods.

(3) No person, other than a health worker, shall demonstrate feeding with infant milk substitutes or infant foods to a mother of an infant or to any member of her family and such health worker shall also clearly explain to such mother or such other member the hazards of improper use of infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles or infant foods.

(4) No person, other than an institution or organisation, engaged in health care for mothers, infants or pregnant women, shall distribute infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles to a mother who can not resort to breastfeeding and who cannot afford to purchase infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles.

(5) An orphanage may purchase infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles at a price lower than their sale price for the purpose of utilising them in the said orphanage.

Explanation - For the purposes of this sub-section, such purchases shall not amount to an inducement for promoting the use or sale of infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles.
9. (1) No person who produces, supplies, distributes or sells infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles or infant foods shall offer or give, directly or indirectly, any financial inducements or gifts to a health worker or to any member of his family for the purpose of promoting the use of such substitutes or bottles or foods.

(2) No producer, supplier or distributor referred to in sub-section (1), shall offer or give any contribution or pecuniary benefit to a health worker or any association of health workers, including funding of seminar, meeting, conferences, educational course, contest, fellowship, research work or sponsorship.

10. (1) No person who produces, supplies, distributes or sells infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles or infant foods shall fix the remuneration of any of his employees or give any commission to such employees on the basis of the volume of sale of such substitutes or bottles or foods made by such employees.

(2) The employees of such person shall not perform any function which relates to educating a pregnant woman or mother of an infant or pre-natal or post-natal care of the infant.

11. (1) No person shall sell or otherwise distribute any infant milk substitute or infant food unless it conforms to the standards, specified for such substitute or food under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, and the rules made thereunder and the container thereof has the relevant Standard Mark specified by the Bureau of India Standards established under section 3 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1966 to indicate that the infant milk substitute or infant food conforms to such standards:

Provided that where no standards have been specified for any infant milk substitute or infant food under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, no person shall sell or otherwise distribute such substitute or food unless he has obtained the approval of the Central Government in relation to such substitute or food and the label affixed to the container thereof under the rules made under that Act.

(2) No person shall sell or otherwise distribute any feeding bottle unless it conforms to the Standard Mark specified by the Bureau of Indian Standards referred to in sub-section (1) for feeding bottles and such mark is affixed on its container.

12. (1) Any food inspector appointed under section 9 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954 (hereinafter referred to as the food inspector) or any officer not below the rank of a Class I officer authorised in this behalf by the State Government (hereinafter referred to as the authorised officer) may, if he has any reason to believe that any provision of section 6 or section 11 has been or is being contravened, enter and search at any reasonable time any factory, building, business premises or any other place where any trade or commerce in infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles or infant foods is carried on or such substitutes or
bottles or foods are produced, supplied or distributed.

(2) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, relating to searches and seizures shall, so far as may be, apply to every search or seizure made under this Act.

13. (1) If any food inspector or authorised officer has reason to believe that in respect of any infant milk substitute or feeding bottle or infant food or container thereof, the provisions of this Act have been or are being contravened, he may seize such substitute or bottle or food or container.

(2) No such substitute or food or bottle or container shall be retained by any food inspector or authorised officer for a period exceeding ninety days from the date of its seizure unless the approval of the District Judge, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such seizure has been made, has been obtained for such retention.

14. Any infant milk substitute or feeding bottle or infant food or container thereof, in respect of which any provision of this Act has been or is being contravened, shall be liable to confiscation:

Provided that where it is established to the satisfaction of the court adjudging the confiscation that the person in whose possession, power or control any such substitute or bottle or food or container is found is not responsible for the contravention of the provisions of this Act, the court may, instead of making an order for the confiscation of such substitute or bottle or food or container, make such other order authorised by this Act against the person guilty of the breach of the provisions of this Act as it may think fit.

15. (1) Whenever any confiscation is authorised by this Act the court adjudging it may, subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order adjudging the confiscation, give to the owner thereof an option to pay in lieu of confiscation such cost not exceeding the value of the infant milk substitute or feeding bottle or infant food or container thereof in respect of which the confiscation is authorised as the court thinks fit.

(2) On payment of the cost ordered by the court the seized infant milk substitute or feeding bottle or infant food or container shall be returned to the person from whom it was seized on the condition that such person shall, before making any distribution, sale or supply of such substitute or bottle or food or container, give effect to the provisions of this Act.

16. No confiscation made or cost ordered to be paid under this Act shall prevent the infliction of any punishment to which the person affected thereby is liable under the provisions of this Act or under any other law.

17. Any confiscation may be adjudged or costs may be ordered to be paid.

(2) Without any limit, by the principal civil court of original jurisdiction within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such confiscation has been made or costs have been ordered to be
pa\(\text{d}\) as the case may be.

(9) Subject to such limits as may be specified by the Central Government in this behalf, by such Court or Court not below a civil court having necessary jurisdiction, exceeding five thousand rupees, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, authorize such orders to be made.

10. (1) No order adjudicating confiscation or directing payment of costs shall be made unless it shall have been given a reasonable opportunity to make representations in writing, within such period as may be specified in the notice, against such confiscation and such costs of the case as may not be heard in the matter.

Provided that, where no such notice is given within a period of twelve months from the date of the seizure, the said Court shall substitute the said costs for such costs as may be determined by the Central Government, which, if payable to the person from whose possession or custody such goods are removed or detained, the person paying the same.

(2) As otherwise provided in sub-section (1), the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, so far as may be, apply to every proceeding referred to in sub-section (1).

19. (1) Any person adversely affected by any decision of the Court adjudicating on confiscation or determination of costs may prefer an appeal to the Central Government against the order of the Court.

(2) The appellate Court may, after giving the appellant an opportunity of being heard, pass such order as it thinks fit, continuing or modifying or reversing the decision or order appealed against or proceed back the case with such directions as may be necessary for the completion of the hearing or final disposal of the appeal or, after taking additional evidence, pass such order as it may think fit.

Provided that no order entitling any person to the possession or custody of any goods of greater value shall be made under this section unless the person adversely affected by the order of the court, if so desires, of being heard in the matter.

20. (1) The provisions of this Act shall extend to such parts of the territory of India as may be declared by Parliament by law to be areas in which it is necessary in the interest of defence, external affairs or for the proper administration of any area in the territory of India, in connection with which the Central Government, or with both.
To any person who contravenes the provisions of subsection (1) of section 6, or sub-section (1) of section 7, a person authorised under the Act, or sub-section (1) of section 50 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 to

(g) a court that may impose any punishment or any other condition in respect of the complaint in any manner.

An application has been made by a representative of the voluntary organisation authorised under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 50 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 to

(h) the Assistant Public Prosecutor for the State to institute a charge of the case under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company, every person who at the time the offence was committed was the manager of that company or was a director of the company or any other person who was in charge of, or was responsible for, the management of the affairs of the company at the time the offence was committed shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any person liable to any

2. If it is proved that the offence was committed with the consent or connivance of, or was attributable to any neglect on the part of any director, manager, secretary or any other officer of the company, such director or manager, secretary or any other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.
Explanation. For the purposes of this section,—

(1) "company" means any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals, and

(2) "director," in relation to a firm, means any partner in the firm.

23. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, an offence punishable under this Act shall be

(1) admissible;

(2) cognizable.

24. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government, or any State Government, or any officer of the Central Government, or any other officer of any State Government, for anything which is done or intended to be done in the execution of any power conferred by or under this Act.

25. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and the rules made thereunder shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, the provisions of the Code of Canon Administration, 1954, or the rules made thereunder.

26. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:

(a) the conditions and restrictions subject to which educational institutions and other materials or apparatus may be dedicated or disposed of under the provisions of clause (b) of section 9;

(b) the language in which the notice and other particulars shall be indicated under sub-section (7) of section 6;

(c) the particulars which are to be indicated under clause (a) of sub-section (3) of section 9, and are to be indicated under sub-section (4) of section 6;

(d) the particulars which are to be indicated under clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 9 and sub-section (4) of section 6;

(e) any other matter which is required to be prescribed by rules.

(2) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session and while it remains so, and the rule shall not be afterwards commenced until theRules have been so laid as aforesaid and published in the Official Gazette.

(3) If the consent of the President is required for the making of any modification of any order, the order shall not be made without the prior approval of the President.

(4) No rule made under this Act shall have any effect other than the effect of such rule in the case in which the rule makes no effect, as the case may be, so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.