PAPRIAMAMTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT (FLOOR VERSION)
(PART-II)

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[P.T.O

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Website: http://rajyasabha.nic.in
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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table —

(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, issued under sub-section (2) of Section 1 of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019, along with Explanatory Memoranda and Delay Statements:

   (1) S.O. 1231 (E), dated the 16th March, 2021, appointing the 1st day of April, 2021 as the date on which the provisions of Section 39 and Section 40 of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 shall come into force.

   (2) S.O. 1433 (E), dated the 31st March, 2021, appointing the 1st day of April, 2021 as the date on which certain provisions of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 mentioned therein, shall come into force.

   (3) S.O. 2177 (E), dated the 8th June, appointing the 1st day of July, 2021 as the date on which the provisions of Section 8 and clause (vii) of Section 17 of the said Act shall come into force.

   (4) S.O. 3311 (E), dated the 25th September, 2020, appointing the 1st day of October, 2020, as the date on which the provisions of certain Sections of the Act, mentioned therein shall come into force.

   (5) S.O. 4251 (E), dated the 26th November, 2020, appointing the 27th day of November, 2020 as the date on which Section 36 of the said Act shall come into force.

   [Placed in Library. For (1) to (5) See No. LT-5138/17/21]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under sub-section (4) of
Section 212 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, along with Explanatory Memorandums and Delay Statements:

6. G.S.R. 166 (E), dated the 11th March, 2021, publishing the All India Tourist Vehicles (Authorisation or Permit) Rules, 2021.


(22) G.S.R. 598 (E), dated the 30th September, 2020, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Thirteenth Amendment) Rules, 2020.

(23) G.S.R. 628 (E), dated the 12th October, 2020, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Fourteenth Amendment) Rules, 2020.

(24) G.S.R. 661 (E), dated the 22nd October, 2020, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Fifteenth Amendment) Rules, 2020.


(26) G.S.R. 682 (E), dated the 29th October, 2020, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Seventeenth Amendment) Rules, 2020.


(28) S.O. 1026 (E), dated the 3rd March, 2021, publishing certain type of contactless services which citizen would require to undergo for Aadhar authentication on voluntary basis.

(29) S.O. 1232 (E), dated the 16th March, 2021, specifying the percentage of owners, reporting an identical defect in a particular category of motor vehicle for the purpose of Rule 127C of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989.

(30) S.O. 1406 (E), dated the 30th March, 2021, amending Notification No. S.O. 1365 (E), dated the 13th December, 2004, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(31) S.O. 1441 (E), dated the 1st April, 2021, specifying that the provisions of sub-section (1) of the Section 66 of the said Act shall not apply to a transport vehicle used exclusively for the carriage of oxygen during the period of Novel Corona Virus (COVID-19) pandemic up to the 30th September, 2021.
(32) S.O. 2159 (E), dated the 3rd June, 2021, publishing the classification of specific types of Motor Vehicles on the basis of driving license issued.

(33) S.O. 2513 (E), dated the 24th June, 2021, recognizing Common Service Centres (CSC) e-Governance Services India Limited to work as Facilitation Centre.

(34) S.O. 3310 (E), dated the 25th September, 2020, publishing the conditions to be taken into consideration by the State Government for the purpose of specifying a multiplier under Section 210A.

(35) S.O. 4252 (E), dated the 26th November, 2020, publishing the Helmet for riders of Two Wheeler Motor Vehicles (Quality Control) Order, 2020.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (35) See No. LT-5138/17/21]

Notification of the Ministry of Rural Development

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति): महोदय, मैं महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम, 2005 की धारा 29 की उप धारा (2) के अधीन उपयुक्त अधिनियम में यथाविनिर्दिष्ट कर्तियत प्रवर्तन का प्रतिस्थापन करने के लिए अनुसूची। में संशोधन करने वाली ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (ग्रामीण विकास विभाग) की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 4598 (अ), दिनांक 3 नवम्बर, 2021 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिंदी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूं।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5269/17/21]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

II. Reports and Accounts (2020-21) of NDMA, New Delhi and NIDM, New Delhi and related papers

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूं :-

1. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. S.O. 3141 (E), dated the 5th August, 2021, appointing the Senior Immigration Officer, Bureau of Immigration, Jaigaon as the "Civil Authority" for the purposes of the Foreigners Order, 1948 for the Land Immigration Check Post located at Jaigaon District Alipurduar of West Bengal w.e.f. 05.08.2021, issued under sub-Section (2) of Section 3 A of the Foreigners Act, 1946.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5031/17/21]
(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 139 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968:

1. S.O. 4196 (E), dated the 11th October, 2021, amending Notification No. S.O. 1686 (E), dated the 3rd July, 2014, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

2. S.O. 4197 (E), dated the 11th October, 2021, amending Notification No. S.O. 3996 (E), dated the 22nd September, 1969, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.


[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. LT-5030/17/21]

II. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 70 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005:

(a) Annual Report of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), New Delhi, for the year 2020-21.

(b) Statement of Objectives and Reasons alongwith Statement of Explanatory Notes pertaining to the above-mentioned Report.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5035/17/21]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), New Delhi, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement of Objectives and Reasons pertaining to the above-mentioned Report.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5036/17/21]
I. Report and Accounts (2019-20) of NCTE, New Delhi and related papers
II. Reports (2019-20) of the Samagra Shiksha of Mizoram and Kerala and related papers
III. Report and Accounts (2019-20) of NCERT, New Delhi and related papers
IV. Reports (2019-20) of the Samagra Shiksha of various States and related papers

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. सुभाष सरकार): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi), of the following papers, under Section 25 and sub-section (4) of Section 26 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993:—

(a) Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the National Council for Teacher Education, (NCTE), New Delhi, for the year 2019-20.
(b) Annual Accounts of the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), New Delhi, for the year 2019-20, and the Audit Report thereon.
(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5870/17/21]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers—

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Programme.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5219/17/21]

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Programme.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5224/17/21]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers—

(a) Annual Report of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi, for the year 2019-20.

(b) Annual Accounts of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), New Delhi, for the year 2019-20, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

(d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5220/17/21]

IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers—


(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Programme.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5225/17/21]

(ii) (a) Annual Report of the Samagra Shiksha, Sikkim, for the year 2019-20.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Programme.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5221/17/21]


(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Programme.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5222/17/21]

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Programme.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5871/17/21]

Report and Accounts (2019-20) of the RPL, Punalur, Kerala and related papers

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

(a) Forty-Fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), Punalur, Kerala, for the year 2019-20, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

(2) Statement (English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5041/17/21]

Reports and Accounts of various organisations for various years and related papers

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (सुश्री प्रतिमा भोमिक): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ:—

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Manasika Vikasa Kendram, Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organization.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5283/17/21]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bhairabi Club, Khordha, Odisha, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organization.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5284/17/21]

(iii) (a) Twenty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Sneha Society, Nizamabad, Telangana, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5285/17/21]

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the ASHRAY-AKRUTI, Hyderabad, Telangana, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organization.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5295/17/21]

(v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Deaf and Dumb School, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5294/17/21]

(vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Medical Care Centre Trust, Vadodara, Gujarat, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Trust.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5293/17/21]
(vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Carmel Jyothi Charitable Society, Adimaly, Idukki District, Kerala, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5278/17/21]

(viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Carmel Jyothi Charitable Society, Adimaly, Idukki District, Kerala, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5305/17/21]

(ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Chavara Special School for Mentally Retarded, Koonammavu, Kerala, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

(x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Chavara Special School for Mentally Retarded, Koonammavu, Kerala, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at(a)above.

(xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Chavara Special School for Mentally Retarded, Koonammavu, Kerala, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at(a)above.

[ Placed in Library. For(ix)to(xi)See No. LT-5280/17/21]
(xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Chavara Special School for Mentally Retarded, Koonammavu, Kerala, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5275/17/21]

(xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Child Guidance Centre, Hyderabad, Telangana, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organization.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5276/17/21]

(xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Surya Kiran Parents Association for Welfare of Mentally Handicapped Children, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5277/17/21]

(xv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Surya Kiran Parents Association for Welfare of Mentally Handicapped Children, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5274/17/21]

(xvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Surya Kiran Parents Association for Welfare of Mentally Handicapped Children, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5279/17/21]
(xvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Imphal Guardian Society, Imphal West District, Manipur, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

(xix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Imphal Guardian Society, Imphal West District, Manipur, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. For (xvii) to (xix) See No. LT-5304/17/21]

(xx) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Imphal Guardian Society, Imphal West District, Manipur, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5303/17/21]

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5297/17/21]
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5286/17/21]

(xxiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Parents Association for the Welfare of Mentally Handicapped Persons (PAWMENCAP), Hyderabad, Telangana, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5287/17/21]

(xxiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Durgabai Deshmukh Vocational Training & Rehabilitation Centre (Andhra Mahila Sabha), Hyderabad, Telangana, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5281/17/21]

(xxv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Montfort Centre for Education, Danakgre, Tura, West Garo Hills, Meghalaya, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5282/17/21]

(xxvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Montfort Centre for Education, Danakgre, Tura, West Garo Hills, Meghalaya, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5282/17/21]
(xxvii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Montfort Centre for Education, Danakgre, Tura, West Garo Hills, Meghalaya, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5806/17/21]

(xxviii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Tapan Rehabilitation Society, Karnal, Haryana, for the year 2012-13, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at(a)above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5302/17/21]

(xxix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Friends of Handicapped-India, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organization.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5307/17/21]

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Trust.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at(a)above.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at(a)above.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. For (xxx) to (xxxii) See No. LT-5296/17/21]

(xxxiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pragathi Charities, Institute of Rehabilitation & Research for Disabled, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5300/17/21]

(xxxiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Society of Khrist Jyoti: Nav Vani School for the Hearing Impaired, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5299/17/21]

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5298/17/21]

(xxxvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Marian Service Society, Mary Land, Muttikulangara, Palakkad, Kerala, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5288/17/21]
(xxxvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Helen Keller’s School for Deaf & Mentally Retarded Children, Secunderabad, Telangana for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5289/17/21]

(xxxxviii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Helen Keller’s School for Deaf & Mentally Retarded Children, Secunderabad, Telangana for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5289/17/21]

(xxxxix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Social Welfare Centre, Thrissur, Kerala, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5290/17/21]

(xl) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sanjose Welfare Centre, Ettumanoor, Kerala, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5291/17/21]

(xli) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Ramakrishna Mission Blind Boys Academy, Narendrapur, Kolkata, West Bengal, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Academy.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5292/17/21]
(xlii)  (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Siri Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Kakinada, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[ Placed in Library. See No. LT-5301/17/21]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Education

II. Reports and Accounts of various IIITs for various years and related papers

III. Reports and Accounts of various IIMs for various years and related papers

IV. Reports and Accounts of various educational Institutes and Universities for various years and related papers

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री(डा. सुभाष सरकार)ः महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education) Notification No. AICTE/P&AP/Engg. Discipline/2021, dated the 14th October, 2021, notifying Addendum Notification to All India Council for Technical Education Regulations (Major/Core Branch of Engineering/Technology and their relevant/appropriate course leading to degree in Engineering/Technology), 2017, for recruitment to teaching positions under Section 24 of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987.

[ Placed in Library. See No. LT-5258/17/21]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education), under Section 48 of the Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Public—Private Partnership) Act, 2017:


(2) S.O. 4605(E), dated the 6th November, 2021, publishing Ordinances of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Bhagalpur.

(3) S.O. 4727(E), dated the 15th November, 2021, publishing the B.Tech Programme Ordinances of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Bhopal.
(4) S.O. 4728(E), dated the 15th November, 2021, publishing the Ordinances of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Surat.

[Placed in Library. For(1)to(4)See No. LT-5226/17/21]

(iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education) Notification No. 1-10/2020(DEB-I), dated the 1st July, 2021, publishing the University Grants Commission (Open and Distance Learning Programmes and Online Programmes) (Amendment) Regulations, 2021, under Section 28 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5027/17/21]

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 28 and sub-section (3) of Section 37 of the Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Public-Private Partnership) Act, 2017:

(i) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Kalyani, West Bengal, for the year 2017-18.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Kalyani, West Bengal, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5256/17/21]


(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Kalyani, West Bengal, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5256/17/21]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Ranchi, Jharkhand, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5252/17/21]
(iv)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2019-20, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[ Placed in Library. See No. LT-5257/17/21 ]

(v)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Kota, Rajasthan, for the year 2019-20, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[ Placed in Library. See No. LT-5254/17/21 ]

(vi)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Nagpur, Maharashtra, for the year 2019-20, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[ Placed in Library. See No. LT-5255/17/21 ]


(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Guwahati, Assam, for the year 2020-21, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

(2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1)(i)(a) to (vi)(a) above.

[ Placed in Library. See No. LT-5241/17/21 ]

III. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 28 and sub-section (5) of Section 23 of the Indian Institute of Management Act, 2017:—

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Udaipur, Rajasthan for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[ Placed in Library. See No. LT-5238/17/21 ]
(ii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Kashipur, Uttarakhand, for the year 2019-20, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5248/17/21]

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5247/17/21]

(iv)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Sirmaur, Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2019-20, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5249/17/21]

(v)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2019-20, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5250/17/21]

(vi)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bodh Gaya, Bihar, for the year 2019-20, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5251/17/21]

(vii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Amritsar, Punjab, for the year 2017-18 together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

(viii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Amritsar, Punjab, for the year 2018-19 together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

(ix)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Amritsar, Punjab, for the year 2019-20 together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

(2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1)(ii)(a) to (ix)(a) above.
[ Placed in Library. For (vii) to (ix) See No. LT-5240/17/21]

IV. (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961:
(a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bombay, for the year 2020-21.
(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bombay, for the year 2020-21, and the Audit Report thereon.
(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[ Placed in Library. See No. LT-5242/17/21]

(B) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 30 and sub-section (3) of Section 39 of the Indian Institutes of Information Technology Act, 2014:
(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing (IIITDM), Kurnool, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Institute.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[ Placed in Library. See No. LT-5253/17/21]

(C) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the National Institute of Technology, Science Education and Research Act, 2007:
(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IIEST), Shibpur, West Bengal, for the
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5246/17/21]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2019-20, together with the Auditor’s Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1)(ii)(a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5245/17/21]

(D) (i) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers under sub-section (3) of the Section 13A and under sub-section 3 of Section 13 of the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915:


(b) Annual Accounts of the Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi, for the year 2019-20, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5227/17/21]

(ii) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 31 and sub-section (4) of Section 32 of the University of Allahabad Act, 2005:

(a) Fourteenth Annual Report of the University of Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2018-19.

(b) Annual Accounts of the University of Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4980/17/21]
(iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

(a) Annual Accounts of the University of Delhi, New Delhi, for the year 2019-20, and the Audit Report thereon, under Section 38 of the Delhi University Act, 1922.

(b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5243/17/21]

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE

SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA (Assam): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence (Seventeenth Lok Sabha):-

(i) Twenty-third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in its Nineteenth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2021-22) of the Ministry of Defence on 'General Defence Budget, Border Roads Organisation, Indian Coast Guard, Defence Estates Organisation, Defence Public Sector Undertakings, Canteen Stores Department, Welfare of Ex-Servicemen and Defence Pensions (Demand Nos. 18 & 21)';

(ii) Twenty-fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in its Twentieth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2021-22) of the Ministry of Defence on 'Army, Navy, Air Force, Joint Staff, Military Engineer Services, Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme and Sainik Schools (Demand Nos. 19 & 20)'; and

(iii) Twenty-fifth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in its Twenty-first Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2021-22) of the Ministry of Defence on 'Capital Outlay on Defence Services, Procurement Policy, Defence Planning and Married Accommodation Project (Demand No. 20)'.

[8 December, 2021]
SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee (2021-22):

(i) Forty-first Report on 'Functioning of Directorate of Estates';
(ii) Forty-second Report on 'Excesses Over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (2018-19)'; and
(iii) Forty-third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in its One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Acquisition and Development of Land by Delhi Development Authority'.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, he is not speaking from his seat. ....(Interruptions)....

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, there are no designated seats. ....(Interruptions)....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. No, no. Mr. Jairam Ramesh always takes care that everybody speaks from his seat in a democratic and parliamentary way. He is very keen on that. And, he is also observing it daily. ....(Interruptions).... He is sincere. We must accept it ....(Interruptions)....

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STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of Implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development

उपभोगका मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति): महोदय, मैं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'वीपीएल सर्वेक्षण (राष्ट्रीय में सामाजिक-आर्थिक और जातिगत जनगणना (एसईसी), 2011)' विषय पर विभाग संबंधित ग्रामीण विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी सभित के सोलहवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य समा पटल पर रखती हूं।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. सुभाष सरकार): महोदय, मैं उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग, शिक्षा मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांग (2021-22) पर समिति के तीन सौ चौबीसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट समुक्तियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित शिक्षा, महिला, बाल, युवा और खेल संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के तीन सौ उनतीसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूं।

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Deepender Singh Hooda and Dr. V. Sivadasan have given notice for suspension of the Business. I am not admitting it. They can’t be taken up. ...(Interruptions).. No suspension of Business. ...(Interruptions)..  

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, there is one thing ...(Interruptions) .. You had very kindly ...(Interruptions) .. I am drawing the attention of the Chair; Sir, when the issue of farmers was raised the other day in Question Hour, just before that, hon. Chairman had assured-- when Shri Deepender Singh Hooda had raised the matter -- that if a proper notice is given, a discussion will be allowed...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: ...on the farmers’ related issues; we are not saying specific one matter. Since we have not had a discussion, -- in the last Session also, we could not -- I would request you to consider it because this is an issue which is being discussed outside everyday. The House should also one day discuss this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Thank you. If the House is allowed to function...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, the hon. LoP wants to say something.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the House is allowed to function, then, we can consider all these things. ...(Interruptions)..
SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the hon. LoP. ...(Interruptions)..

सुष्री तुम्मिता देव (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, 12 माननीय सदस्य बाहर बैठे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री समायति : वे बाहर बैठे हैं, तो क्या करना है?...(व्यवधान)…उन्हें बाहर बैठने के लिए किसने कहा?...(व्यवधान)…हमने नहीं कहा।...(व्यवधान)…हमने कहा है कि आ जाए और कार्यवाही में भाग लीजिए।...(व्यवधान)… The LoP…(Interruptions)… The LoP…(Interruptions)..

SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Sir,…(Interruptions)..

MS. SUSHMITA DEV: Sir,...(Interruptions)..

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir,…(Interruptions)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot help it. ...(Interruptions)… Your own colleagues are disturbing. ...(Interruptions)…

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Sushmitaji, one minute. Sir, we have been repeatedly requesting that our 12 Members who have been suspended from this House should be called back and their suspension should be revoked because ...(Interruptions)…

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have been repeatedly telling all this...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: It is undemocratic and unconstitutional. I will prove it, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. LoP, this is undemocratic...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, I will prove it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Disobeying the Chair …. (Interruptions)… Disobeying the Chair is undemocratic. …(Interruptions)…

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खर्गे : सर, उनका suspension वापस लीजिए।...(व्यवधान)…
MR. CHAIRMAN: Disturbing the House is undemocratic. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: We are ready to cooperate. ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI K.G. KENYE (Nagaland): Sir, in 1958 when the Armed Forces Special Powers Act was brought to the floor of this august House, it was followed by a marathon debate by the Members of this House, which stretched on for days together. The Honourable Members hailing from different parts of this country have expressed their serious apprehensions about the misuse and abuse of this special powers, which will be used by the Armed Forces against innocent civilians with impunity and “still” they will go scot-free without any prosecution from any court of law, without the previous sanction of the Central Government. So, it was a dangerous Act and envisioning the grave consequences that it would bear on this country, they had vehemently and stiffly opposed the enactment of the Armed Forces Special Powers Act. Now, in the light of what has transpired in the last 63 years up to the 4th of December this year, it turned out that they were prophetic and have been proven to be correct. These Armed Forces Special Powers have brought nothing to this country, except breeding animosity between the people of this region - the North-Eastern region, and the main land. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a very sensitive issue, please note it. ...(Interruptions)...

Killing of civilians in Nagaland
SHRI K.G. KENYE: It has taken a heavy toll on the unity and integrity of this country. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ultimately, the casualty is inflicted on the unity and integrity of this country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI K.G. KENYE: So, all the efforts which have been put in by wise men, by leaders and the right-thinking citizens of this country from all walks of life, have just been destroyed in a matter of few hours. Hence, as long as this Armed Forces Special Powers continue to remain in the Constitution of our country, it will be used with impunity again. So, I appeal on behalf of all the regions wherever this Armed Forces Special Powers are in operation ... *(Interruptions)*...that this Act is detrimental to the interest of the Nation and therefore, it must be repealed without further delay.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Kenye. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Let him finish, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नारायण दास गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबंध करता हूं।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबंध करता हूं।

श्री ए. डी. सिंह (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबंध करता हूं।

डा. फौजिया खान (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबंध करती हूं।

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (ग्रामपंथ): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबंध करती हूं।

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.
DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI N.R. ELANGO (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

DR. V. SIVADASAN (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next, Mr. Vaiko. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Vaiko ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Vaiko ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Vaiko ...(Interruptions)... You are not speaking. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Vaiko ...(Interruptions)... No; no, this will not go on record. ...(Interruptions)... It will not be shown. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Dr. Wanweiroy Kharlukhi. ...(Interruptions)... I want Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... I am on Zero hour. ...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing anything else. ...(Interruptions)... That was also raised in Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)... This will not go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Let them realize what they have done. ...(Interruptions)... And, let others persuade them to allow the House to function. ...(Interruptions)... Don’t let them make the same mistake. ...(Interruptions)... Don’t
deprive others from their opportunity to speak.  

It is not going on record.  

You are defending the undefendable.  

You are not understanding this.  

It is not going on record.

...\textit{व्यवधान}...

\textbf{Holding of NEET PG counseling without delay}

DR. WANWEIROY KHALUKHI (Meghalaya): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are going through shortage of medical doctors.  

In almost every respect, physically, mentally, and emotionally  

More than a thousand of these personnel have lost their lives.  

While the nation calls them Corona warriors, it is thoroughly heart-wrenching to watch that the same warriors, who had worked tirelessly during the pandemic under the banner of the Medical Association, had to go on strike.  

As on today, these warriors are doing more than eighty hours of duty, per week.  

They are working at  

for more than six months.  

Now, simply because of the delay in N.E.E.T PG counseling  

Therefore, I would like to request the Government to go ahead with the N.E.E.T. PG counseling without further delay.  

...\textit{व्यवधान}...

\textbf{श्री सभापति : जवान ऐसा कभी नहीं करेगा और किसान भी नहीं करेगा।...\textit{व्यवधान}...}

DR. WANWEIROY KHALUKHI: Sir, we are facing a pandemic.  

We cannot afford the shortage of anything, especially in manpower to handle any situation that may arise.  

Thank you, Sir.  

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ram Nath Thakur.  

...\textit{Interruptions}...
Omicron COVID-19 variant

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): समापति महोदय, मैं इस शून्य काल उल्लेख के माध्यम से सरकार को आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग दो वर्ष तक कोरोना से भयभीत हुए। ...(व्यवधान)... देश में आर्थिक लंगी हुई, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री समापति: ओमिक्रॉन, ओमिक्रॉन...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: हम यह निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि जो ओमिक्रॉन वेरिएंट आने वाला है, उसके बारे में जागरूकता पैदा करने की जरूरत है और स्वास्थ्य संबंधित सचेतनता लाने की जरूरत है। ...(व्यवधान)... हमें लोगों में से भय को सतह न होगा। ...(व्यवधान)... हम आपके माध्यम से स्वास्थ्य विभाग से निवेदन करते हैं कि जो स्थिति पहले थी, सरकार उससे बेहतर स्थिति बनाने की कोशिश करे। ...(व्यवधान)... इन्हीं चन्द्र शब्दों के साथ, मैं अपने विषय को समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with what the hon. Member has said.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Neeraj Dangi. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Neeraj Dangi. ...(Interruptions)... You cannot be in the Well. ...(Interruptions)... First go to your seat and then ask what you want to. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Neeraj Dangi. ...(Interruptions)... हाँ, यह नहीं चलेगा, I agree with you. ...(Interruptions)... Next, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Vijayasai Reddy. ...(Interruptions)...

Need to form a Joint Parliamentary Committee on Minimum Support Price

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the Central Government has repealed three contentious farm laws recently, and we all unanimously welcome it. ...

......(Interruptions)... Sir, however, it has triggered a larger debate in the form of few issues ......(Interruptions)...... and one of the issues that has come is how to protect the interests of the farmers......(Interruptions)......
MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Nadimul Haque, don’t raise the poster. This is the second time I am telling you; second time. ....(Interruptions).... . This is all going on record as to what you are doing. ....(Interruptions)....

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, one issue that has come up to in the discussion, time and again, is that there is a need for guaranteeing, MSP, the Minimum Support Price. ....(Interruptions).... . Sir, the Andhra Pradesh Government, under the leadership of Shri Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy Garu, has not only been vocal about the need for MSP but has also put its words into action. ....(Interruptions).... . In fact, the Central Government right now has announced MSP only for 23 products. ....(Interruptions).... . Apart from 23 products, the Andhra Pradesh Government has further announced Minimum Support Price for another 24 products. ....(Interruptions).... . Currently, in Andhra Pradesh, altogether 47 products are covered under MSP which is highest among all the States in India. ....(Interruptions)....

However, there is a need to guarantee MSP for all the crops at the national level. ....(Interruptions).... . Sir, for this purpose, it is imperative that wider consultations be conducted by the Central Government with the farmers, farmers’ organizations and also with all the stakeholders to have a clear picture and broader view as to how to protect the interest of the farmers. ....(Interruptions)....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don’t put the banner, at least, in front of the Member who is speaking. ....(Interruptions)....

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Such deliberations with all the stakeholders would be beneficial in sorting out the issues insofar as MSP is concerned. ....(Interruptions)....

Sir, as parliamentarians, it is our duty to protect, to facilitate and have a dialogue with the farmers. ....(Interruptions).... . To this effect, I urge the Centre to form a Joint Parliamentary Committee to engage with the concerned stakeholders and elicit the views of the farmers on various issues insofar as MSP is concerned. Thank you very much. ....(Interruptions)....

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.
DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member. ....(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: 'MSP for Farmers', you have not allowed it. Earlier, 'SC community', you have not allowed it. 'Omicron, Covid-19', you are not allowing. ....(Interruptions)...

What is your interest, I am not able to understand. ....(Interruptions)...

Dr. V. Sivadasan. ....(Interruptions)...

'Well' subjects will not be taken up. ....(Interruptions)...

This is regarding 'Demand for development of Kannur Airport.' ....(Interruptions)... So, you are not interested. ....(Interruptions)...

Okay. ....(Interruptions)...

Having given notice; it will not be taken up again. ....(Interruptions)...

Shri Sushil Kumar Modi. ....(Interruptions)...

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**Need to remove the exclusive quota for Members of Parliament in admission to Kendriya Vidyalaya**

**Shri Sujiit Kumar Modi (Bihar):** समापति महोदय, केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के अंदर एमपीज़ का जो कोटा है, मैं उसको समाप्त करने की मांग करता हूँ। ...\(\text{(व्यवधान)}\)...

समापति महोदय, there are more than 788 MPs, and each MP has 10 seats. ....(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go to your seats. ....(Interruptions)...

Please go to your seats. ....(Interruptions)...

Do not test the patience of the country. ....(Interruptions)... Do not test the patience of the country. ....(Interruptions)...

**Shri Sujiit Kumar Modi:** उनकी अनुशंसा पर 10 बच्चों का नामांकन केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में किया जाता है। ...\(\text{(व्यवधान)}\)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not test my patience as well as the patience of the country. ....(Interruptions)...

Shri Sushilkumar Modi: This is the second, third, fourth, and fifth time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, Mr. Nadimul Haque, you are doing this second time, third time, fourth time, fifth time. Let it be; what I am saying is on record, fifth time. You should not complain that you are not given the opportunity. You are misusing the opportunity given to you.

Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Shri Sushilkumar Modi: This is the second, third, fourth, and fifth time.

I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.
DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. This is about the quota of Members of Parliament in Kendriya Vidyalaya. This will go on record. ....(Interruptions).... What the Chairman is saying.... ....(Interruptions).... What the Chairman says, what the Chairman allows MPs, only that will go on record. All other things, disturbances, shall not go on record. ....(Interruptions).... Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad; this is about demand for protection of crops from stray animals. ....(Interruptions).... Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar. ....(Interruptions).... You are not being shown. Why are you wasting your energy? ....(Interruptions).... You not being heard, not being shown. ....(Interruptions)....

**Diversion of funds from Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and renaming of welfare schemes announced by Government in some States including Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the Central Government implements various welfare schemes. For the implementation of these schemes, it allocates huge funds to the State Governments. ....(Interruptions).... As per financial prudence, the allocated funds have to be utilized for the specific purposes for which they were allocated. For implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the Central Government adopts various fund-sharing patterns. ....(Interruptions)....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would adjourn it. ....(Interruptions).... I would adjourn it if they go to their seats. ....(Interruptions)....

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Some instances have come to the notice of people’s representatives like me that the allocated funds are being misused or diverted to various other schemes. ....(Interruptions).... I would like
to specifically mention the case of the State of Andhra Pradesh. In Andhra Pradesh, nearly 40 centrally-sponsored schemes are being implemented. For instance, the State Government of Andhra Pradesh diverted funds that were allocated under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, to the tune of Rs. 4,000 crores and the Government has chosen not to pay the bills to the contractors till now. ....(*Interruptions*).... Upon intervention by the Court, they have paid the bills partially. The remaining bills are unpaid. Not only this, the funds allocated to the State Scheduled Castes Corporation were diverted for various other purposes, which proved to be detrimental to the welfare of people belonging to the Scheduled Castes in the State of Andhra Pradesh. ....(*Interruptions*).... The funds allocated under 'Samagra Siksha Abhiyan' were also projected as if that was a scheme exclusively designed and implemented by the State Government. Even a Union Minister has recently stated that the Andhra Pradesh Government was diverting funds sanctioned under the Central schemes for implementation of its own schemes, and used his pictures for publicity. ....(*Interruptions*)....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. ....(*Interruptions*)....

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: The Minister has further stated that misuse of Central Funds is very rampant in the State of Andhra Pradesh. This trend of the State Government is very dangerous and against the norms of financial prudence. ....(*Interruptions*).... Sir, in democracy change of government is a regular feature. Today there may be one government and there may be another government on other day. But the organization as such exists to render various welfare activities for people. Even funds meant for local bodies are being diverted by the State Government, contrary to the constitutional amendment. ....(*Interruptions*)....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ....(*Interruptions*)....

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Even AIIB bonds, funds meant for the purpose of repairing roads, were diverted. Recently, Rs. 400 crores of NTR Health University funds were also diverted. There is financial anarchism in the State of Andhra Pradesh. ....(*Interruptions*)....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may confine to your subject. ....(*Interruptions*)....
SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Even disaster management funds to a tune of Rs. 1,776 crores have been diverted. Therefore, I request the Central Government to intervene and give directions to the State Government not to misuse or divert funds of the Centrally-sponsored schemes.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Hon. Members, some Members do not want Zero Hour. They do not want Members to raise public issues. .....(Interruptions)...... They are creating a situation in the House that is very awkward. Shall I take action or adjourn the House? .....(Interruptions)...... That is why I am adjourning the House. This action was not taken by the Chair. The action was taken by the House on a Resolution moved by the Leader of the House. So, I have already suggested let the Leader of the Opposition, other leaders, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the Leader of the House sit among themselves, discuss the issue and see to it that the House is allowed to function in an orderly manner. .....(Interruptions)...... Creating disorder, defending something which is not defendable and then trying to force me for an action is not reasonable at all. .....(Interruptions)...... You are not understanding it in spite of my telling. .....(Interruptions)...... The action was taken because the papers were torn, files were taken away, mikes were broken, people came on to the Table, the entry was blocked to the Chairman’s room and marshals were attacked. .....(Interruptions)...... You say that it was right and the action of suspension was wrong. .....(Interruptions)...... This is wrong. I am adjourning the House till twelve of the clock. .....(Interruptions)......

The House then adjourned at twenty-six minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Raids conducted by NIA**

*106. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted by the National Investigation Agency (NIA)
in connection with alleged money laundering cases across the country,State-wise, during last three years;
(b) the number of persons arrested/involved in these cases; and
(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The National Investigation Agency (NIA) investigates the cases involving offences specified in the Schedule to the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008. As the money laundering is not a scheduled offence under the Act, the NIA does not have mandate to investigate cases of money laundering.
लिए स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं के दुरुपयोग के विरुद्ध मुकदमे दर्ज किए गए हैं और अग्रिम कार्रवाई भी की गई है। पाकिस्तान से मादक पदार्थों की स्मगलिंग एवं आतंक के लिए उससे प्राप्त घन के दुरुपयोग पर रोक लगी है।...(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)...
श्री उपरवाहिनी: प्रश्न और उत्तर के अलावा कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है।...

श्री नित्यानंद राय: वह बहुत ही अच्छे परिणाम को लाने वाला है। फिर भी उसके अतिरिक्त 2019 में एन.आई.ए. के मेन्डेट में वह बढ़ाया गया है। पहले जिन प्रक्रियाओं के अंतर्गत इनको जो अधिकार दिए गए थे और मैंने जिस परिणाम की चर्चा की, उसको विपरीत पदार्थ अधिनियम, परमाणु ऊर्जा अधिनियम, विधिविरुद्ध क्रिया-कलाप निवारण अधिनियम, अपहरण विरोधी अधिनियम, नागरिक उद्धेक्षन की सुरक्षा के खिलाफ गैरकानूनी कृत्यों का दमन अधिनियम, सार्वजनिक हालक नौवहन की सुरक्षा के विरुद्ध गैर कानूनी कृत्यों का दमन और महानायकीय शेल्टर अधिनियम।

श्री उपरवाहिनी: मंत्री जी, आप कृपया briefly answer दें।

श्री नित्यानंद राय: सामूहिक विनाश के हथियार और उनकी वितरण प्रणाली (निषेध) गैर-कानूनी गतिविधियों का अधिनियम, भारतीय रेड संहिता के तहत अपराध - इन सबको मूर्ति चर्चा नहीं करता और, इसमें बहुत सारे अधिकार उनको प्राप्त हैं। फिर भी उनके mandate को बढ़ाने के लिए 2019 में कार्य किया गया है, जिसके अंतर्गत एनआईए को मानव तत्कालीन, साइबर अपराध जैसे मामलों और विकसको पदार्थ अधिनियम की जांच का अधिकार दिया गया है। इसके साथ ही भारतीयों से संबंधित परिसंपत्ति, विदेशों में घटित होने वाली आतंकी घटनाओं की जांच को भी इसके अधिकार में शामिल किया गया है। सरकार की अधिकारिक है कि वह आतंकवाद या देश के विरुद्ध किसी भी प्रकार की कायदेबाही की मंशा से किए जाने वाले...

श्री उपरवाहिनी: कृपया आप लोग आपस में बात न करें।...

श्री नित्यानंद राय: किसी भी प्रकार की ऐसी घटनाएं, जो देशद्रोह की घटनाएं हैं, जो देश के हित में नहीं हैं, एनआईए उन पर काम कर रही है और उसके लिए समय-समय पर सरकार विचार करती है।...

श्री उपरवाहिनी: माननीय राम नाथ ठाकुर जी।...

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: उपरवाहिनि महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो प्रश्न है कि राज्यवार्त व्यूह क्या है, कितने छापे मारे गए, इसके बारे में इन्होंने कुछ नहीं बताया है।
श्री नित्यानन्द राय: महोदय, जो क्वेश्चन पहले किया गया था, चूँकि सलिंडरी उससे संबंधित था, लेकिन वह मूल प्रश्न से अलग था, फिर भी चूँकि सदन के सामने एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय था, इसलिए इसकी जानकारी मैंने रखी है। ...(व्यवधान)... जहां तक माननीय सदस्य राम नाथ बाबू का कहना है, तो महीना ओपनिंग से संबंधित जो मामले हैं, उनकी जांच एनआईए नहीं करती है। ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन आतंकवाद से संबंधित जो विच रोषण के मामले बनते हैं, उन्हें एनआईए अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र में लाकर उनकी जांच भी करती है और अभियोजन भी करती है। अगर माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते हैं, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक मौजूदा वर्ष में, जो कि वर्ष 2021 है, एनआईए ने आतंकी आर्थिक सहायता से संबंधित मामलों में 151 छापे, तलाशियां आयोजित की हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... इन छापों में कुल 29 व्यक्तियों की गिरफ्तारी भी की गई है। ...(व्यवधान)...
Global Hunger Index Ranking for 2021

(a) whether India’s Global Hunger Index ranking for 2021 has dropped from last year’s rank of 94 and is now at 101 out of 116 countries and whether Government has taken cognizance of the same and intends to improve the food security system;
(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
(c) the details of the food distribution system, including quantity of food distributed, the number of beneficiaries reached and the percentage of population left out of the distribution, year-wise from 2018 till date; and
(d) the year-wise budgetary data for food security and distribution from 2018 till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. MUNJAPARA MAHENDRABHAI): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per Global Hunger Index 2021 report prepared by 'Welthungerhilfe' and 'Concern Worldwide', India’s score is 27.5 and it has ranked 101 among 116 countries. Global Hunger Index is based on four indicators - Undernourishment, Child Stunting, Child Wasting and Child Mortality.

Global Hunger Index (GHI) does not reflect India’s true picture as it is a flawed measure of ‘Hunger’. It should not be taken at face value as it is neither appropriate nor representative of hunger prevalent in a country. Out of its four indicators, only one indicator, i.e., undernourishment, is directly related to hunger. The two indicators, namely, Stunting and Wasting are outcomes of complex interactions of various other
factors like sanitation, genetics, environment and utilisation of food intake apart from hunger which is taken as the causative/outcome factor for stunting and wasting in the GHI. Also, there is hardly any evidence that the fourth indicator, namely, child mortality is an outcome of hunger.

Data used in the GHI report are sourced from international agencies which are not updated as per the latest data available in the country. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations, the data source agency for the indicator ‘Prevalence of Undernourishment’, has relied on the opinion poll conducted telephonically, which has completely disregarded Government’s economic response to Covid-19 of providing free foodgrains to 80 Crore National Food Security Act beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojna, and given an unacceptable estimate for India for the triennium period 2018-2020. The 4 questions asked in the poll have no links to availability of food or dietary energy. FAO’s estimates on ‘Prevalence of Undernourishment’ in India for the triennium periods 2015-17, 2016-18, 2017-19 are 14.8%, 14.5% and 14.0% respectively, which clearly show a declining trend. India has not faced any major challenges on the food production and supply part in the recent past which would adversely affect the ‘Prevalence of Undernourished’ score. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka, have improved on this indicator during the triennium period 2018-20, signifying that these countries have not been affected at all by Covid-19 pandemic induced loss of job/business and reduction in income levels. These are counterintuitive in view of higher mortality rates due to Covid-19 in 2 countries during 2020. Thus, the assessment made by FAO does not reflect the ground reality and is not worthy of consideration.

The National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 provides rice/wheat/coarse grains at highly subsidized prices of Rs. 3/2/1 per kilogram to nearly 80 Crore persons across the country. As part of the Economic Response to COVID-19, Government of India had launched the scheme ‘Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojna (PMGKAY)’ for additional allocation of foodgrains from the Central Pool @ 5 kg per person per month free of cost for all the beneficiaries covered under Targeted Public Distribution system (TPDS) / National Food Security Act (Antyodaya Anna Yojana and Priority Households) including those covered under Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) for a period of 8 months, i.e., April-November, 2020. During this period of 8 months, about 32.2 Million Metric Tonnes of foodgrains had been allocated to approximately 80 Crore beneficiaries. The PMGKAY scheme has also been implemented during the year 2021 for the period of 7 months, i.e., May-November,
2021. Accordingly, about 27.8 Million Metric Tonnes of foodgrains have been allocated free of cost to approximately 80 Crore NFSA beneficiaries.

In order to ensure proper functioning of the National Food Security Act 2013, reforms in the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) are being undertaken in consonance with Section 12 of the Act. Some of these reforms include digitization of ration cards/beneficiaries database, seeding of unique identification numbers (Aadhaar) in digitized database, online allocation of foodgrains, computerization of Supply Chain Management, automation of Fair Price Shops, portability of ration cards, full transparency of records and putting in place of a strong grievance redressal machinery.

(c) The Public Distribution System (PDS) under NFSA evolved as a system of management of scarcity through distribution of foodgrains at affordable prices. PDS has become an important part of Government’s policy for management of food economy in the country. PDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Central and the State/UT Governments. The Central Government, through Food Corporation of India (FCI), has assumed the responsibility for procurement, storage, transportation and bulk allocation of foodgrains to the State Governments. The operational responsibility including allocation within State, identification of eligible families, issue of Ration Cards and supervision of the functioning of Fair Price Shops (FPSs) etc., rest with the State Governments.

Total 5.44 lakh fair price shops exist across the country for distribution of foodgrains to the NFSA beneficiaries. Quantity of foodgrains allocated and distributed under NFSA since 2018 is at Annexure-I.

The National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013 currently mandates a coverage of upto 75% of the rural population and upto 50% of the urban population, which as per Census 2011 comes to 81.35 Crore persons. Presently, approximately 79.53 Crore persons are covered under NFSA. Identification of beneficiaries under the Act is a continuous process. Details of number of beneficiaries covered under NFSA since 2018 are at Annexure-II.

(d) Details of year-wise budget allocated and fund released since 2018 as food subsidy to Food Corporation of India, food subsidy to decentralized procurement States and Central assistance for expenditure incurred towards intra-State transportation and handling and Fair Price Shop dealers’ margins are at Annexure -III.
Annexure-I

Quantity of foodgrains allocated and lifted under NFSA since 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Allocation &amp; Offtake</th>
<th>Under NFSA</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TPDS</td>
<td>NFSA (Tide Over)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>Rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>Allocation</td>
<td>293.29</td>
<td>231.68</td>
<td>20.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Offtake</td>
<td>293.61</td>
<td>218.60</td>
<td>22.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>Allocation</td>
<td>292.65</td>
<td>232.49</td>
<td>20.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Offtake</td>
<td>283.77</td>
<td>212.47</td>
<td>21.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-20</td>
<td>Allocation</td>
<td>290.23</td>
<td>231.24</td>
<td>20.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Offtake</td>
<td>285.42</td>
<td>215.60</td>
<td>20.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-21</td>
<td>Allocation</td>
<td>288.72</td>
<td>232.54</td>
<td>19.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Offtake</td>
<td>279.00</td>
<td>212.95</td>
<td>19.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021-22</td>
<td>Allocation (upto October, 2021)</td>
<td>162.34</td>
<td>134.34</td>
<td>10.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Offtake</td>
<td>146.68</td>
<td>119.49</td>
<td>10.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Quantity of foodgrains allotted and lifted under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojna

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Allocation &amp; Offtake</th>
<th>PMGKAY</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>Wheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-21</td>
<td>Allocation</td>
<td>214.08</td>
<td>106.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Offtake</td>
<td>195.99</td>
<td>103.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021-22</td>
<td>Allocation (upto October, 2021)</td>
<td>149.43</td>
<td>128.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Offtake</td>
<td>113.79</td>
<td>100.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annexure-II

Details of number of beneficiaries covered under NFSA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beneficiaries as on</th>
<th>No. of families/ persons identified under NFSA</th>
<th>Antyodaya Anna Yojana</th>
<th>Priority Households</th>
<th>Total persons</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No. of families</td>
<td>No. of persons</td>
<td>No. of persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January, 2018</td>
<td></td>
<td>236.01</td>
<td>939.94</td>
<td>7132.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January, 2019</td>
<td></td>
<td>236.01</td>
<td>903.39</td>
<td>7049.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January, 2020</td>
<td></td>
<td>238.38</td>
<td>909.83</td>
<td>7055.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January, 2021</td>
<td></td>
<td>237.39</td>
<td>901.21</td>
<td>7035.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November, 2021</td>
<td></td>
<td>238.05</td>
<td>900.47</td>
<td>7052.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annexure-III

(₹ in Crore)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Scheme/Project</th>
<th>Food Subsidy to FCI under NFSA</th>
<th>Food Subsidy to DCP States under NFSA</th>
<th>Central assistance to State/UTs under NFSA for intra-state movement &amp; FPS dealers margin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY</td>
<td>BE</td>
<td>RE</td>
<td>AE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017-18</td>
<td>107138.60</td>
<td>101981.69</td>
<td>61981.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>138123.00</td>
<td>140098.00</td>
<td>70098.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-20</td>
<td>151000.00</td>
<td>75000.00</td>
<td>75000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-21</td>
<td>77982.54</td>
<td>344077.00</td>
<td>462789.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021-22</td>
<td>202616.00</td>
<td>202829.00$</td>
<td>134000.00*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Actual Expenditure (AE) upto 30.11.2021
$ Proposed RE 2021-22

BE: Budget Estimates
RE: Revised Estimates
AE: Actual Expenditure
SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, I would like to know from hon. Minister whether in the Global Hunger Index of 2021, India’s rank is below the rank of Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan which are our three neighbouring countries. ...(Interruptions)... As per a UNICEF study, malnutrition is the cause of at least 45 per cent of child mortality globally, whereas in India this number is 69 per cent. ...(Interruptions)... This is the report of UNICEF. I would like to know this from hon. Minister. ...(Interruptions)... What are the immediate and urgent steps that the Government is taking or contemplating to take to deal with this alarming situation in the country? ...(Interruptions)... Most of the people affected due to malnutrition live in the adivasi areas. ...(Interruptions)... The adivasi population of India is suffering mostly from malnutrition. ...(Interruptions)... What are the special and immediate steps that the Government is contemplating to take to deal with the deteriorating situation of malnutrition, particularly in the adivasi belt of the country?

DR. MUNJAPARA MAHENDRABHAI: Sir, basically Global Hunger Index is a tool designed to comprehensively measure and track hunger globally, region-wise and country-wise. Usse ham tiee cheeZ cover karte hain - undernourished people in the population, number of children below five years for child wasting and child stunting, and number of children who died before their fifth birthday. Score 100 means zero hunger. Vah best score hai aur jo 100 skorer hai, vah sabse worst score hai. Aajtai ne jo ham Global Hunger Index diya hai, scientific purpoSe ke liye huma ko kuch asa part hai jis par telephonic opinion tieya hai, jo scientific nahi hai, jisKi wajah se huma se hamare undernourished population in India ki fignar un logon ne vyada high bataihi, uski wajah se humara Global Hunger Index main namvar kam diya gaya hai.

Dusra, jo wasting and stunting main reference year hai, vah bhi alag bataaya hai aur mortality rate main bhi kam bataaya hai. Vaise bhi hunger main main part to undernourished population ka hI hota hai. Ham uska sbse compare karte hain, to recently National Family Health Survey-5 main humara sab paremiater aa gaya hai. Uski wajah se Global Hunger Index main humara skorer kaafi upar aa gaya hai. Humara child mortality rate kaam hoo gaya hai, nutrition main bhi ismuveimet huaa hai. Isska liye hamare pradhan mantree shri narendra modi ji ne 'poshan abhiyan' bhi chalaya. Ham 'poshan abhiyan' main sabhi aanganvadhi vaksar ki saviss le raha hain. Issse kafii ismuveimet huaa hai. Jab humara scientific data aagya, tab humara namvar kafii aage aagya.
SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, one-third of world’s malnourished children live in India. It is a UNICEF Report.

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I stand to supplement and support the Minister of State. I think what Prasannaji has voiced is a concern of many a generation in our country. Malnutrition is an inter-generational challenge. It is not a challenge that emanates with the birth of a child or marriage or union between a man and a woman. As has been enunciated by the hon. Minister of State, a recent survey of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare highlights the declining trends of wasting, stunting and undernourishment. However, since the hon. Member has particularly highlighted the need for effective implementation of the project in tribal communities, I must here say that the hon. Prime Minister, when he envisaged the POSHAN Abhiyaan, envisaged partnership and convergence between 18 Ministries and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is a predominant participant in the same. We are dependent on States for the efficacy in terms of implementation of the project. Here I am delighted to tell you that in my two years of experience in this Ministry, especially in respect of POSHAN Abhiyaan, I have never found a State wanting or withdrawing from these efforts. I am assured, with the performance of States, that they are as serious about this challenge that our country is facing as a whole as we are in the Government of India.

SHRI BIREN德拉 PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, the recent published report of Global Hunger Index ranking is a very big concern for us. As per this report, out of 116, India’s position is 111. Earlier, Indian position was 94. It is a very big concern for us. I want to know from the hon. Minister: What measures is the Government going to take to improve the situation and how many years will it take to improve our position?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, with your kind permission, I would like to highlight to the hon. Member that the answer, in fact, reflects the challenges as to why the number in the Global Hunger Index is not acceptable to many in our country. This survey was conducted through a telephone call. I will just give an example and one of the questions posed in the telephone conversation was, ”क्या आपको कभी भूख लगी थी, जब आपने खाना न खाया हो?” So, can you imagine that we are talking about a medical and societal challenge which is measured through a Gallup phone call? And the other additional information that is made available in the reply is that conditions where Covid has impacted the state of nutrition, and the societal concerns in our neighbourhood have not found a reflection in this Index or study which means, as the
senior Member of the House had also enunciated in his response, countries like Nepal, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan, it seems from this report, have been unaffected by Covid, which is not true. In so far as the Member’s desire, to ask how much of efforts we are undertaking, is concerned, again, here I would highlight that apart from the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is one of the lead participants in the POSHAN Abhiyaan wherein through medical interventions, we have ensured that the Chief Medical Officer of every district takes into consideration children who are SAM and MAM, that is, severely and acutely malnourished children and children who need medical attention immediately. Sir, I must here highlight that many a Member will have access to suppositions in terms of number of SAM children in our country. For the first time, under the leadership of the hon. Prime Minister, we have engaged with States to get precise numbers. There was a pronouncement years ago in this very House that we have eight million plus SAM children in the country. However, with medical assistance and supervision, when States undertook a survey, that number reduced to less than 1.5 million.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Sir, I want to say one thing. Everybody knows that hunger is a dangerous weapon in the world. You all know very well that our former Chief Minister Dr. Puratchi Thalaivar M.G.R. introduced a mid-day meal scheme to give nutritious food to school children. That is a pioneer scheme which was introduced in Tamil Nadu. After that, other States are also following that. In the same way, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma Jayalalithaa....(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your question briefly. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: No, no; I am telling this because. ...(Interruptions)... I am coming to the question. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My request to both, you and the hon. Minister, is that please be brief in your answer so that I can go ahead. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: I am coming to the question. ...(Interruptions)...
Regarding malnutrition, I am asking. Also, you have said, including the distribution of the ration. ...(Interruptions)....
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your question. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: During the period of Dr. *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma*, our period, she made distribution of rice to all the card-holders in Tamil Nadu. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sir, what is your question? ...(Interruptions)...

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: These are the things which were done. Hon. Prime Minister also announced many schemes giving the ration to the Covid-affected people. This is going on. Therefore, these are the schemes; very well. I want to know from the Minister: What steps is this Government going to take to direct all the States because the Minister said cooperation of the States is very important to implement this? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you. ...(Interruptions)... Thank you, Thambiduraiji. ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Minister, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, as instructed, I would be brief. Yes, I am appreciable that the hon. Member has highlighted the Prime Minister’s initiative to ensure that 80 crore Indians received free ration for over eighteen to nineteen months. That has added to ensuring food security for our citizens. I must also highlight here that when the country came to a lockdown due to the pandemic, the Ministry of Women and Child Development engaged with State Governments to ensure that the take-home ration for children, who come to *anganwadis*, including pregnant and lactating mothers, was delivered at their doorstep every fifteen days. The Ministry is in continuous engagement to take reports from the State with regard to delivery. We also actualized a digital tracking enablement device called 'POSHAN Tracker' where, today, over 9 crore beneficiaries, women and children from *anganwadis*, are tracked in terms of the services that they are due to receive under this legislative procedure and administrative effort.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 108.
Exploitation of women at workplace

*#108. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of incidents of exploitation of women at workplace has increased during the year 2020-21;
(b) if so, the concrete steps taken by Government in this sensitive matter during 2020-21 to restore the faith and dignity of women; and
(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. MUNJAPARA MAHENDRABHAI): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development does not maintain data about incidents of exploitation of women at workplace. However, the Government has enacted the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (SH Act). As per the Act, the appropriate Government in relation to a workplace which is established, owned, controlled or wholly or substantially financed by funds provided directly or indirectly by Central Government or Union Territory Administration is the Central Government. In relation to all other workplaces, the appropriate Government is the State Government. Further, the Act entrusts the appropriate Governments with the responsibility of monitoring implementation of the Act. As such the responsibility to maintain data on the number of cases filed and disposed of in respect of all cases of sexual harassment of women at workplace under SH Act are either the concerned Ministries or Departments of the Central Government, or the concerned State Governments.

Besides, the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crimes in its publication “Crime in India” which is available on the website of NCRB (https://ncrb.gov.in). The published reports are available till the year 2020. As per data published by NCRB, the number of cases registered for sexual harassment in work/office premises under Section 354A of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) during 2019 and 2020 are 504 and 485, respectively. This shows a

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O Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
decline in number of registered cases for sexual harassment during 2020 over previous year.

Further, ‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens including women are with the respective State Governments. The State governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provision of law.

Besides the above, for safety and security of women and girls, the Government of India has introduced various other schemes/ projects that include One Stop Centres (OSCs), Universalisation of Women Helplines (WHL), Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP), Swadhar Greh, Emergency Response Support System (ERSS) which is a pan-India single number (112)/ mobile app based system for emergencies, a cyber-crime reporting portal to report obscene content, safe city projects in 8 cities (Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow and Mumbai) including infrastructure, technology adoption and capacity building in community through awareness programmes, training and capacity building for Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers, setting up/ strengthening of Women Help Desks (WHDs) at Police Stations etc.

In order to ensure safety and security of women during 2020-21, the Government has taken several concrete steps including ensuring that its institutions such as One Stop Centres (OSCs), Universalisation of Women Help Line (WHL), Ujjawala Homes, Swadhar Greh, Child Care Institutions, Child Line (1098), Emergency Response Support System (112) and various statutory authorities under women-centric laws such as ‘The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005’, ‘The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961’, ‘The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006’ etc. remained operational and available for providing assistance to women during the situations created by Covid 19 pandemic. Further, during lock-down, National Commission for Women (NCW) also took various measures to assist women facing distress.
स्टेटवाइज़ उत्पादन कराया जा चुका है। में आशावृत हूँ कि प्रदेश शरकारें इस विषय को गम्भीरता से लेकर, अपने यहां के गृह विभाग के माध्यम से, क्योंकि लों एंड ऑडर एक स्टेट विषय है, महिला सुरक्षा और संरक्षण पर गम्भीरता से प्रयासरत हैं।

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह: मान्यत, अगर सभी चीजें और हेटा बाहर से ही देख हिया जाए तो फिर सदन में प्रश्न पूछने का क्या मतलब है? मान्यत, में आपकी अनुज्ञा से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने केस दायर किए गए और POCSO कोर्ट में कितने केस अभी तक लम्बी हैं, जिन पर कार्रवाई होनी है?

श्रीमती स्मरीति ज़ूबिन इरानी: महोदय, में आपके माध्यम से संसद सदस्य जी से बड़ी विनम्रता से कहना चाहती हूं कि जिन प्रश्नों को वे आज यहां सदन में पूछ रहे हैं, उन प्रश्नों की गरिमा और मंत्रालय मुझे से सम्बन्धित नहीं है। हिंदु में कहना चाहती हूं कि POCSO एक तृतीय तंत्र के अंतर्गत महिला उत्पीड़न के केसेज में जल्द-से-जल्द राहत मिले, इसके लिए 'निर्माया' फंड के तहत भारत सरकार ने देश भर में 1,023 फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट्स की स्थापना की है। वर्तमान में मेरे पास जो जानकारी उपलब्ध है, उसके अनुसार बजर हमने इन 1,023 कोर्ट्स के लिए प्रावधान किया और व्यवस्था की, तब ठंड लाख केसेज पेडिंग थे। उनमें से वर्तमान जानकारी के अनुसार लगभग 55,000 केसेज में समाधान हो चुका है। इनमें POCSO में कितने केसेज हैं, यह विषय न्याय मंत्रालय का है। अगर माननीय सदस्य न्याय मंत्रालय से यह प्रश्न करेंगे तो निष्ठुरत रूप से उन्हें जवाब मिलेगा। अगर आप मुझे आदेशित करेंगे तो में न्याय मंत्रालय तक माननीय सदस्य की विचार को पहुंचा दूंगी।

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as you know, we have the organized sector and the unorganized sector. Work places in the organized sector, generally, follow the principles, rules, act and the provisions, even the provisions of the Vishaka Judgment, so, everything is followed in the organized sector. For the unorganized and the informal sector which employs about 63 per cent of the women force--whose labour force comprise 63 per cent as women--what are the precautions that are being taken by the Ministry? Of course, the State Government has a role to play in so far as crime and criminal kind of antecedents are concerned but other kind of exploitation also takes place in the unorganized sector. What kind of precautions are being taken by the Ministry?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, in response to the hon. Member’s question, I can here highlight that the hon. Prime Minister’s directive setting up of One-Stop Centres, especially, for women in crisis be there from the organized or the unorganized sector, I am pleased to share here with the august House that over 704 such centres are currently operational in the country where close to four-and-a-half
lakh women had received assistance. I must also here highlight that in collaboration with the State Governments, we operate over 35 helplines across the country and the women helplines have helped over 55 lakh women in our country. I must here also bring to your kind attention that when the Covid lockdown was announced, the Government of India, taking cognizance of the needs for protection of women, ensured that all helplines, all One-Stop Centres and Crisis Centres were functional 24x7. I am sure that the hon. Member will agree that looking at the incidence of crime per district, in the recent Budget, there was an announcement of 300 additional such centres in districts where we see more incidence of crime against women.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this Ministry would take up with the Law Ministry and also with the judicial set-up whether they would replicate the Bihar Model in which the POCSO case took place on a day, the chargesheet was filed the next day, the trial took place on the same day and the punishment was given on the same day. Why can’t the rest of the country do this? Would the Ministry take up the initiative with the Law Ministry and with the Chief Justice of India?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, the kind Member of Parliament, I think, is in belief that I have superseding powers as Minister to call upon and manifest my will on the Judiciary which is independent. But, I must here say that whatever case has been enunciated today in this august House, is a reflection of the will of this very House which legislated a time period within which justice has to be delivered to a woman or a child in need of protection of the law.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 109, Shri Iranna Kadadi; not present.

माननीय मंत्री जी!

श्री अर्जुन मुंडा: महोदय, उत्तर सभा गत है।

*109. [The Questioner was absent]*
Integrated Tribal Development Project in Karnataka

*109. SHRI IRANNA KADADI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:
(a) the works done under the Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) in Karnataka during the last three years;
(b) the amount allocated and spent for ITDP under the said scheme during the last three years;
(c) whether any review has been done in this regard; and
(d) if so, the outcome of the same?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) As informed by Government of Karnataka, the State has promoted Tribal welfare and livelihoods through various programmes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) and State Government under the Integrated Tribal Development Project in five districts of Mysore, Kodagu, Chikkamagaluru, Dakshina Kannada and Udupi. Works done under the ITDP areas of the State during last three years include C C Road and Drainage, Community Hall, Dairy Development Schemes, Cow farming, Goods Vehicle, Piggery Farming, Sheep/Goat Providing Programmes. Details of allocation and expenditure are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Allocation</th>
<th>Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>1134.37</td>
<td>985.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2019-20</td>
<td>734.12</td>
<td>496.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2020-21</td>
<td>1293.33</td>
<td>962.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>3161.82</td>
<td>2445.28*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Rs.716.54 lakhs worth of works are under progress.

(c) and (d) Review of progress of projects is done from time to time by MoTA, State Government and thirdparty agencies to ensure effective implementation of the programmes under ITDP for overall development and upliftment of socio-economic status of tribals.
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Any supplementary? No supplementary. Q. No. 110. Shri John Brittas; not present. माननीय मंत्री जी।

*110. [The Questioner was absent.]

Multi State Co-Operative Societies

*110. SHRI JOHN BRITTAS: Will the Minister of COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Multi State Co-operative Societies are violating various norms and the spirit of co-operation movement;
(b) if so, the details thereof; and
(c) the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COOPERATION (SHRI B. L. VERMA): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The co-operative societies registered under the provisions of the Multi State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002 are functioning as autonomous cooperative organizations accountable to their members. Complaints have been received against some of the multi-State cooperative societies for violations of norms, including disputes pertaining to election related matters which are serious violations of spirit of co-operative movement. Complaints have also been received against non-repayment of deposits on maturity by the multi-State cooperative societies.

(c) Action against any violation is taken as per the provisions of MSCS Act, 2002, including appointment of arbitrators in case of disputes as also initiation of winding up proceedings against the delinquent societies. Action has been taken against 71 multi-State cooperative societies for winding up due to breach of spirit of co-operative movement.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, the cooperative credit societies registered as Multi-State Cooperative Societies are not mandated to abide by KYC norms, that is, Know Your Client (KYC) norms. Considering that Multi-State Cooperative Societies are
violating the norms, what steps the Government is taking to establish a regulatory body in order to govern the affairs of the Multi-State Cooperative Societies?

Shri Shri. Venkatesh: The norms that the Government is taking to establish a regulatory body in order to govern the affairs of Multi-State Cooperative Societies are:

1. The Government has set time-bound targets to provide drinking water and sanitation facilities in all schools.
2. The funds earmarked for this purpose and the target set for completion are:

Mr. Deputy Chairman: Question No. 111.

Drinking water and sanitation facilities at schools

111. Shri T.G. Venkatesh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of schools in the country that do not have adequate drinking water and sanitation facilities as on date, the details thereof;
(b) whether Government has set any time-bound target to provide drinking water and sanitation facilities in all schools; and
(c) if so, the details thereof including the funds earmarked for this purpose and the target set for completion?
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION (DR. SUBHAS SARKAR): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE+), 2019-20, out of 15,07,708 total number of schools in the country, 14,64,728 schools have drinking water facilities; 14,17,073 schools have boys toilets and 14,47,833 schools have girls toilets. The schools run by the Central Government, 1245 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and 650 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) have 100% drinking water and sanitation facilities.

Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution and most of the schools are under the jurisdiction of concerned States and UTs. State and UT Governments are the appropriate Governments under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, and have the responsibility and mandate to provide school infrastructure including drinking water and toilet facilities in schools in accordance with the norms laid down in the Schedule to the RTE Act, 2009 and as per respective State RTE Rules. States and UTs have been repeatedly advised to ensure that all the schools, including those under the non-Government sector (private, aided schools, etc.) in their jurisdiction should have provision for separate toilets for boys and girls; and safe and adequate drinking water facilities for all children.

The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched an Integrated Centrally Sponsored Scheme for School Education — Samagra Shiksha w.e.f. 2018-19. Under Samagra Shiksha, States and UTs are supported for strengthening of existing Government schools, and for creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities including drinking water and toilets as per proposals received from respective State/UT based on the identified gaps. The scheme also provides for an annual recurring composite school grant varying up to Rs. 1,00,000/- per annum depending upon the number of students, for all government schools, out of which at least 10% is to be spent on activities related to the Swachhata Action Plan (SAP) for hygiene and sanitation. Release of funds for SAP Component under Samagra Shiksha for the years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 are given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount (Rs. in Lakh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>20052.4468</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-20</td>
<td>22400.9500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-21</td>
<td>22924.5575</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, my first supplementary question to the Education Minister through you is regarding the budget allocation of the Government of India for providing drinking water and sanitary material to the Government schools all over the country. What is the budget allocation from 2014 to 2019 of the previous Government and the present Government? What is the budget allocation they have made? If you have any details, kindly give.

DR. SUBHAS SARKAR: Hon. Deputy Chairman Sir, the hon. Member has raised a good question, but it is not within the purview of his question. It is another question.

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Sir, the Government of India, for the first time, allocated a large extent of funds to the State Government towards provision of water and toilets. If you see the entire country, they are not supplying treated water to the schools. Again in the same way, they are also not using cheapest chlorinated bleaching powder for sanitation. Sir, this is very important; otherwise, whatever the Government of India is doing for this will be wasted....(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please ask your question.

DR. SUBHAS SARKAR: Sir, the hon. Member has raised a very good question and it is also heartfelt. But I would like to say that Education is in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and most of the schools are under the jurisdiction of concerned States and, practically, States have the responsibility and mandate to provide school infrastructure including drinking water and toilet facilities. But the Central Government is always very serious to give this service and according to that, under *Samagra Shiksha* which is aligned with our new National Education Policy, we always provide funds to the States. According to this, for schools, this fund is up to Rs.1 lakh, and ten per cent of this fund is being spent on *Swachhta Abhiyan*, that is, for toilets and other things, and even for supply of drinking water. In 2018-19, the fund was Rs.200.52 crores; in 2019-20, Rs.224.01 crore and in 2020-21, Rs.229.25 crore, and in the infrastructure, under *Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan* in the last three years, the total fund spent, you will be very happy to know, is Rs.8,936 crores.

श्री संजय सेठ: उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने केंद्रीय विद्यालयों के भवन जर्जर स्थिति में हैं तथा कितना धन इन भवनों को ठीक करने तथा नये भवनों को बनाने के लिए आवंटित किया गया है?
DR. SUBHAS SARKAR: Hon. Member has raised a good question but it is also not within the purview of related question now.

SHRI MHEESH POHALI: Mahaday, Pradhan Mantri, Shri Narendra Modi ji ke netrutva mein ek samayvabdha tarikay se pauri desh ke har ghar tak bijlavi aur pani paruva diya gaya hai ya paruva ja raha hai?

Mene mananiya mantri ji se janaana chaahunga ki kya is tary meh desh ke har skul mein bhavan, desh, vijli aur sabse mahatvpoorin kitaabe bhie samayvabdha tarikay se paruvaana sunisthitya kiya jaagay?

DR. SUBHAS SARKAR: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, you and all the Members will be happy to know that under Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyan initiative, between 2014 and August, 2015, that is, in one year initiative, massive toilets have been structured and done throughout the country.

SHRI BBDTA GAANGULI: Upmpabhapti mahoday, mene aapke madhyam se mantri ji se yah kahna chaahthi hoon ki svchchh vidyalay abhiyan initiaativ mein aapne bahut acchhe tarikay se ditehs diye hain. Kya aap rajay ke anusaar bata sakte hain ki pashchimi bangal mein vidyalayon mein aapne kitye bhashram banvaye hain?

SHRI UPMBPHAPT: Aapka kheschon stete se sbambhigt hai.

DR. SUBHAS SARKAR: I am happy to inform the hon. Member that in Swachh Bharat Initiative, 35,696 toilets have been developed in one year programme. This is very inspirative.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 112; Shri Derek O’ Brien, not present. Hon. Minister.

*112. [The Questioner was absent.]

Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

*112. SHRI DEREK O’ BRIEN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether benefits of the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) are limited to the first birth, which excludes 86 percent of pregnant and lactating women;
(b) whether steps are being taken to extend protection to these excluded women, the details thereof;
(c) the funds disbursed for the same so far; and
(d) the measures being taken to extend maternity benefits to women in the unorganised sector, the funds disbursed for the same so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. MUNJAPARA MAHENDRABHAI): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) The maternity benefit under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) is available to the eligible beneficiaries for first living child of family. Normally, the first pregnancy of a woman exposes her to new kinds of challenges and stress factors. Hence, the scheme provides support for wage compensation to the mother for safe delivery and immunization of her first living child.

As per Sample Registration System Statistical Report (SRS) 2018, published by the Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs, the percentage of first order births in India is 49.5% of the total live births. PMMVY covers all Pregnant Woman & Lactating Mothers (PW&LM), excluding PW&LM who are in regular employment with the Central Government or the State Governments or the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) or those who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law for the time being in force. PW&LM are also entitled for Supplementary Nutrition under Anganwadi Services, which is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

Apart from PMMVY and Anganwadi Services, various schemes run by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, for Pregnant Women are as follows;

- **Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)** implemented under the National Health Mission (NHM) is a safe motherhood intervention promoting institutional delivery among pregnant women especially with weak socio-economic status i.e. women from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Below Poverty Line (BPL) households. Financial assistance under JSY is available to all pregnant women in those States/UTs which have low institutional delivery rates, namely, the states of Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand which are categorized as Low Performing
States. However, in remaining States/UTs where the levels of institutional delivery are satisfactory (categorized as High Performing States), pregnant women from BPL/SC/ST households only are entitled for JSY benefits. For home delivery, financial assistance under JSY is available to pregnant women from BPL households only.

- **Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram (JSSK)** The Government of India launched Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) in June 2011 to eliminate out-of-pocket expenses for pregnant women delivering in public health institutions and sick infants accessing public health institutions for treatment. The initiative entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to have absolutely free and no expense delivery, including caesarean section. The entitlements include free drugs, consumables, free diet during stay, free diagnostics and free blood transfusion, if required. This initiative also provides free transport from home to institution, between facilities in case of a referral and drop back home. In 2013, the scheme was expanded to cover all services during antenatal period including care of complications and post-natal period up to 42 days after delivery and also sick infants up to 1 year of age.

- **Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA)** provides pregnant women on a fixed day (9th day of every month), free of cost assured and quality Antenatal Care. Since inception, more than 3.02 crore antenatal check-ups have been conducted and 25.46 lac high risk pregnancies have been identified under Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) across States/UTs till 04.12.21.

- **Surakshit Matratva Ashwasan (SUMAN)** aims to provide assured, dignified, respectful and quality healthcare at no cost and zero tolerance for denial of services for every woman and newborn visiting the public health facility to end all preventable maternal and newborn deaths. Till 01.12.2021, 9944 facilities have been notified under Surakshit Matritva Ashwasan (SUMAN).

- **LaQshya** aims to improve the quality of care in Labor room and Maternity operation theaters to ensure that pregnant women receive respectful and quality care during delivery and immediate post-partum. Till 01.11.2021, 418 labor rooms and 345 maternity operation theaters are LaQshya National certified. As on 22.11.2021, maternity benefits of ₹9420.58 crores (including Central and State share) have been disbursed amongst more than 2.17 crores eligible beneficiaries under PMMVY, including beneficiaries from the un-organised sector, since inception of the scheme.
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no supplementary. Now, Q. No. 113; माननीय राम
नाथ ठाकुर जी।

Extension of PMGSY

*#113. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has recently decided that the construction of roads in the
remaining villages will be done on priority basis by extending the Pradhan Mantri
Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY);

(b) whether any assessment has been done regarding the number of villages that
are yet to be connected within the ambit of the current scheme;

(c) the number of remaining villages in Bihar where the construction of roads is yet
to be carried out; and

(d) the district-wise details thereof and by when they would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SADHVI
NIRANJAN JYOTI): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana-I (PMGSY-I) is a one-time special
intervention launched by Government of India on 25th December, 2000 for providing
connectivity by way of an all weather road to the eligible unconnected habitations as
per core-network with a population of 500 persons in plain areas. In respect of
Special Category States (i.e. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya,
Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and
Uttarakhand), the Desert Areas (as identified in the Desert Development
Programme), the Tribal (Schedule V) areas and Selected Tribal and Backward
Districts (as identified by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Planning Commission), the
objective is to connect eligible unconnected habitations with a population of 250
persons and above (Census 2001). For most intensive Integrated Action Plan (IAP)
blocks as identified by Ministry of Home Affairs the unconnected habitations with
population 100 and above (as per 2001 Census) is eligible to be covered under
PMGSY.

* Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.
PMGSY-II was launched in the year 2013, with a target for consolidation and upgradation of 50,000 Km of the existing rural road network to improve its overall efficiency as a provider of transportation services for people, goods and services.

Road Connectivity Project for Left Wing Extremism Areas (RCPLWEA) was launched in the year 2016 with the approval of the CCEA with an aim to improve the road connectivity in 44 worst affected LWE districts and some adjoining districts in 9 States, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh. The scheme has twin objectives of enabling smooth and seamless anti-LWE operations by the security forces and also ensuring socio-economic development of the area.

PMGSY-III was launched in the year 2019 for consolidation and upgradation of 1,25,000 Km Through Routes and Major Rural Links connecting habitations, inter-alia, to Gramin Agricultural Markets, Higher Secondary Schools and Hospitals.

As Majority of pending works under PMGSY-I and II are in the North-East and Hilly States. Many states requested for extension of time line due to factors such as covid lockdown, contractual issues, short working season and forest issues. Similarly, request were also received from some of the states implementing RCPLWEA for extension of its time line on the ground such as covid lockdown, contractual issues, short working season, forest issues, law and order issues and lack of response to tenders. The Government has considered their requests and has decided to extend the time line upto September, 2022 for PMGSY-I and II and for RCPLWEA till March, 2023 for completion of balance road and bridge works. PMGSY-III is targeted for completion till March, 2025.

(b) As per programme guidelines, the unit of this programme is a habitation and not a revenue village. Against 1,78,184 eligible habitations of 250+ and 500+ population category identified for coverage under the scheme, 16,086 habitations have been provided connectivity by the States out of their own resources and 4,722 habitations have either been dropped or have not been found feasible. Out of the balance 1,57,376 habitations sanctioned for providing connectivity under the PMGSY, 1,55,471 have already been connected as on 2nd December, 2021. In 100-249 population category, 6,260 habitations have been sanctioned, out of which, 5,810 habitations have been provided connectivity as on 2nd December, 2021.
The details of habitations sanctioned, connected and balance under population category 250+ and 100-249 under PMGSY in all the States/UTs are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population Category</th>
<th>Sanctioned Habitations (Nos.)</th>
<th>Connected Habitations (Nos.)</th>
<th>Balance Habitations (Nos.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>250+</td>
<td>1,57,376</td>
<td>1,55,471</td>
<td>1,905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100-249</td>
<td>6,260</td>
<td>5,810</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>1,63,636</td>
<td>1,61,281</td>
<td>2,355</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The state-wise details of habitations sanctioned, connected and balance are given at Annexure-I.

(c) and (d) The details of habitations sanctioned, connected and balance under population category 250+ and 100-249 under PMGSY in the State of Bihar is given at Annexure-II. The balance habitations are targeted for connectivity by September, 2022.
Annexure- I

Details of habitations sanctioned, connected and balance in the States/UTs as on 2nd December, 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of States/UTs</th>
<th>Total Sanctioned Habitations</th>
<th>Total Connected Habitations</th>
<th>Balance Habitations to be Connected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Eligible 250+</td>
<td>Eligible 100-249</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Andaman And Nicobar</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>1,234</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>1,436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Arunachal Pradesh</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Assam</td>
<td>13,747</td>
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<td>13,747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>30,077</td>
<td>1,429</td>
<td>31,506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>9,736</td>
<td>1,188</td>
<td>10,924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Dadra And Nagar Haveli</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Goa</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Gujarat</td>
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<td>3,048</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Himachal Pradesh</td>
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<td>2,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</td>
<td>2,144</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,144</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jharkhand</td>
<td>9,538</td>
<td>1,401</td>
<td>10,939</td>
<td>9,537</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>17,529</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17,541</td>
<td>17,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>1,347</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>1,421</td>
<td>1,338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manipur</td>
<td>652</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>652</td>
<td>597</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meghalaya</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mizoram</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagaland</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odisha</td>
<td>15,328</td>
<td>1,695</td>
<td>17,023</td>
<td>15,247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>15,976</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15,976</td>
<td>15,981</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sikkim</td>
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<td>350</td>
<td>340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamilnadu</td>
<td>1,985</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,985</td>
<td>1,985</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tripura</td>
<td>2,008</td>
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<td>2,008</td>
<td>1,955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh</td>
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<td>11,749</td>
<td>11,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uttarakhand</td>
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<td>1,867</td>
<td>1,729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal</td>
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<td><strong>1,57,376</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,260</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,63,636</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,55,471</strong></td>
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### Annexure- II

District-wise details of habitations sanctioned, connected and balance in the state of Bihar as on 2nd December, 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of district</th>
<th>Total Sanctioned Habitations</th>
<th>Total Connected Habitations</th>
<th>Balance Habitations to be Connected</th>
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<td>Eligible 100-249</td>
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<td>Bhojpur</td>
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</table>
श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूं कि ‘प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना-III’ का शुभारंभ वर्ष 2019 में बसावटों को अन्य के साथ-साथ ग्रामीण कृपा बाजारों, उच्च माध्यमिक स्कूलों और अस्पतालों से जोड़ने वाली 1,25,000 किलोमीटर थू-रूटों और मेजर लिंक्स के लिए किया गया था। उसमें बिहार में कितने किलोमीटर सड़कें बनीं और कितने किलोमीटर बाकी हैं, यह बताना का कष्ट करे।

साधी निरंजन ज्योति: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज जब मैं संसद में ‘प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना’ के विषय पर उत्तर देने लिए खड़ी हुई हूं, तो आज मैं अपने श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी का समर्पण करती हूं, क्योंकि 25 दिसंबर को उनकी जयंती भी है और आज जो उपराष्ट्रपति हैं और इस समय के चेयरमैन हैं, उन्होंने इस योजना को लागू किया था। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हम लोग वर्ष 2021 में हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने बिहार के सम्बन्ध में पूछा है। ये सड़कें बारहवां सड़कें हैं और अगली 3rd phase में हमने तो दिया है, उसमें वित्तपंश्य हैं, अस्पताल हैं और जो सर्वजनिक जगहें हैं, उनमें लोग स्वीकृति दी है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अगली 1st और 2nd phase का काम ही पूरा नहीं हुआ है, जिसके समय को हमने 2022 तक बढ़ा दिया है और जो वामपंथी परियोजना हैं, वहाँ हमने इसे 2023 तक कर दिया है। यह पूर्ण होने पर, यदि शेष बचेगा, तो हम आगे देखेंगे।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: उपसभापति महोदय, बिहार में जो बाकी सड़कें हैं, उनमें आगले वित्तीय वर्ष में कितनी राशि लगेगी और कितनी अगले वित्तीय वर्ष में बन कर तैयार हो जाएँगी, क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में बताने की कृपा करेंगी?

साधी निरंजन ज्योति : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने पहले ही बता दिया है कि हमारी 1st और 2nd phase की सड़कें 2022 तक पूर्ण हो जाएँगी। 3rd phase की सड़कें हम 2025 तक पूरी करने वाले हैं। उसके बाद हम इस पर विचार करेंगे।

श्री सुरेंद्र सिंह नागर : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आबादी के हिसाब से सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उसमें मात्र एक गाँव आता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि वह प्रश्न विस्तार के बारे में है। यूपी के समय उत्तर प्रदेश के सांसदों का एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल तत्कालीन ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री जी से मिला था और उस समय के माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस समबन्ध में आवश्यक दिया था। मेरा सबाल खास तौर पर पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश को लेकर है कि एक बड़ा नेटवर्क नहर की पटरियों का है, जो गाँवों को जोड़ता है। पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश की जो नहर की पटरियां हैं, क्या उनको core network में शामिल करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है?
श्री गिरिराज सिंह : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, वह राज्य की दृष्टि से गम्भीर विषय है, लेकिन Indian Roads Congress के तहत और राज्यों से परामर्श के बाद एक core network पूरे देश में तैयार किया गया है।

जहाँ तक उत्तर प्रदेश का सवाल है, तो हमने 1 लाख 25 हजार किलोमीटर में से उत्तर प्रदेश में 48,937 किलोमीटर और बिहार में 6,162.5 फिलाहाल core network को चेंज करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर बिहार के उन क्षेत्रों में, जो कि बाड़ प्रभावित क्षेत्र हैं, जहाँ अस्पताल और स्कूल हैं, वहाँ तक सड़क से जोड़ने की अभी कितनी योजनाएँ हैं, कितनी क्रियान्वित होनी है और भविष्य की कितनी योजनाओं की प्लानिंग हो रही है? उसी में एक चीज़ और जोड़ना चाहता हूँ, चूँकि मंत्री जी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : राकेश जी, आपका एक क्वेश्चन हो गया।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा : महोदय, यह उसी का हिस्सा है। चूँकि मंत्री जी उसी क्षेत्र से आते हैं, rural development एक ऐसी चीज़ है, जो राज्य और केंद्र के बीच में आ जाती है, यहाँ water logging की समस्या के कारण सड़क बनना दु:लभ हो जाता है। हम drought और flood तो जानते हैं, लेकिन water logging के कारण rural development में एक बड़ी चुनौती है कि किसान जहाँ 3 फसलें करना चाहते हैं, वहाँ एक फसल ही करते हैं। तो उस water logging की समस्या से निजात पाने के लिए -- जिसको बिहार में 'चौर' कहते हैं, शायद आप उस शब्द से परिचित होंगे - - उसके लिए क्या निदान निकाला जा रहा है?

श्री गिरिराज सिंह : महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने बिहार की स्थिति और परिस्थितियों को लेकर हुए इस विषय को उठाया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन के सामने यह बात रखना चाहूँगा कि PMGSY-3 के अन्तर्गत हम upgrading का काम कर रहे हैं। जो सड़कें माननीय वाजपेयी जी के समय से शुरु हुई, वे connectivity के लिए थी। Connectivity के बाद, अब यह जो 3rd phase है, इसमें हम upgrading कर रहे हैं। Upgradation में हम उन्हीं सड़कों को ले रहे हैं, जो सड़कें पहले से core network में दी हुई हैं। मैंने पहले भी कहा कि हमने बिहार को 6,113 किलोमीटर सड़कें दी है और उसी के तहत उत्तर बिहार भी आयेगा और दक्षिण बिहार भी आयेगा।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। माननीय डा. सुमेर सिंह सोलंकी जी।

डा. सुमेर सिंह सोलंकी : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूँ। मैं मध्य प्रदेश के उन जनजातीय जिलों से आता हूँ, जहां के जनजातीय भाई-बहन जो लगातार प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अन्तर्गत सड़कें बन रही हैं, उनके लिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देते रहे हैं।
Utilisation of Central Road Fund

*114. DR. FAUZIA KHAN: Will the Minister of ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports that the Central Road Fund (CRF) has neither been utilised properly nor have the works been performed thereunder have been satisfactory;

(b) the reaction of Government in this regard;

(c) the efforts made by Government to utilise this fund as per set norms and to get the works executed effectively and in the right manner;

(d) the success achieved by Government as a result of the efforts made; and

(e) the amount of CRF fund sanctioned, utilised and unused from 2018 onwards till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.
(a) to (e) The Ministry is primarily responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways (NHs).

Apart from this the Ministry also allocates funds for State Governments/Union Territories (UTs) for development and maintenance of State Roads under the Central Road & Infrastructure Fund (CRIF) and Economic Importance & Interstate Connectivity (EI&ISC) Schemes as per the provisions of the CRIF Act, 2000 (i.e. the Central Road Fund Act, 2000 amended by the Finance Act, 2018) amended by the Finance Act, 2019.

The State/UT wise details of projects under CRIF Scheme where works were found to be unsatisfactory along-with action taken is placed at Annexure-I.

No unsatisfactory works have been reported under EI&ISC Scheme.

As per the CRIF Act, 2000 amended through Finance Act, 2019, the Central Government is no longer responsible for monitoring of State road projects under these schemes and expenditure incurred thereon.

The Ministry finalized the criteria for allocation of funds for development and maintenance of State Roads [under CRIF and EI & ISC Schemes] under the CRIF Act, 2000 in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and circulated the same to all State Governments and UTs in January, 2020.

This criteria inter-alia provides for:

(i) Maintaining a revolving balance of one third of accrual/ allocation for the States/UTs for the year with States/UTs while releasing funds.

(ii) Release of funds to States/UTs in Quarterly instalments linked to submission of Utilization Certificates (UCs).

(iii) Further release of funds by State Governments/UTs to concerned executive agencies (e.g. Public Works Department (P WDs), Road Construction Department/Corporation, etc.) within 7 days of release of funds by the Ministry.

(iv) Design of projects to be as per relevant Central Government codes and guidelines.

(v) Project monitoring and quality control of works to be done at regular intervals.

(vi) Quality monitoring system at State/UT level Comprising experts and supporting staff appointed by State Govt./UT including State Quality Monitor.

(vii) Quality monitoring system at State/UT level by suitable Quality Assurance System delineating requirements of quality, responsibility of officers and contractors, conduct independent tests, examine Quality Assurance...
documentation, responsibility of training PWD staff and recommending laboratory and field testing facilities.

(viii) Inspection of works by civil engineer(s) having degree in civil engineering and 10 years’ experience / Inspection of works by an independent impartial agency/ firm.

The salient features of these criteria is at Annexure-II.

The State/UT - wise details of unspent balance, accrual/ allocation of funds and the funds released for development and maintenance of State roads under CRIF scheme and the State/UT - wise details of allocation of funds and the expenditure incurred for projects under EI&ISC schemes since 2018-19 are placed at Annexure-III and Annexure-IV respectively.

Annexure-I

<table>
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<th>Sl. No.</th>
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<th>Details of Projects under CRIF Scheme, where works were found to be unsatisfactory</th>
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Annexure-II

The salient features of the criteria for allocation of funds for development of State Roads under the CRIF Act, 2000

(i) Allocation of funds based on 30 percentage weightage to fuel consumption and 70 percentage weightage to geographical area of the State/ UT.

(ii) Total cost of the schemes to be approved to be limited to the bank of sanctions of generally three times of the annual accrual/ allocation, except for hill States and North-East States (where working season is limited) for which this is to be generally four times of the annual accrual/ allocation for the year for the State/ UT.

(iii) Finalization of list of projects by the Ministry in consultation with State Governments/ UTs.

(iv) Administrative Approval of projects (included under finalized lists) by concerned State Governments/ UTs.

(v) Technical Approval and Financial Sanction (TA&FS) of projects administratively approved by State/ UT Public Works Departments (P WDs), Road Construction Departments/ Corporations, etc.

(vi) Permissible excess cost of upto 10 percentage over administratively approved cost.

(vii) Maintaining a revolving balance of one third of accrual/ allocation for the States/ UT for the year with State/ UT while releasing funds.

(viii) Release of funds to States/ UTs in Quarterly instalments linked to submission of Utilization Certificates (UCs).

(ix) Further release of funds by State Governments/ UTs to concerned executive agencies (e.g. P WDs, Road Construction Department/ Corporation, etc.) within 7 days of release of funds by the Ministry.
(x) Design of projects to be as per relevant Central Government codes and guidelines.

(xi) Project monitoring and quality control of works to be done at regular intervals.

(xii) Quality monitoring system at State / UT level Comprising experts and supporting staff appointed by State Govt. / UT including State Quality Monitor.

(xiii) Quality monitoring system at State / UT level by suitable Quality Assurance System delineating requirements of quality, responsibility of officers and contractors, conduct independent tests, examine Quality Assurance documentation, responsibility of training PWD staff and recommending laboratory and field testing facilities.

(xiv) Inspection of works by civil engineer(s) having degree in civil engineering and 10 years’ experience/ Inspection of works by an independent impartial agency/ firm.
Annexure-III

The State/UT-wise details of unspent balance, accrual/ allocation of funds and the funds released for development and maintenance of State roads under CRIF scheme since 2018-19

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*Funds to some States/UTs have been released more than the accrual of a State from the unspent balance of previous years of those States/UTs.

#Release as on 30.11.2021
Annexure-IV

The State/UT-wise details of allocation of funds and the expenditure incurred for projects under EI&ISC schemes since 2018-19

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*Authorizations were made to incur expenditure on purely First Come First Serve basis subject to the condition that total overall expenditure does not exceed total allocation made during that Financial Year to ensure that there are minimum surrender of funds. Therefore, expenditure for some States have been more than the allocation made during that Financial Year.

#Expenditure as on 31.10.2021

Alloc. — Allocation
Expd. - Expenditure
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Any supplementary?

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, is it a fact that funds from the Central Road Fund are being used for infrastructure and other development projects? If yes, how many such projects have been undertaken by the Ministry in the years 2021 and 2022 and how the allocation percentage is decided for roads and highways, waterways and development projects from the same Central Road Fund?

GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH: Sir, the CRF, as it used to exist, was amended in 2018 by a Finance Ministry consultation at that time, and, subsequently, also amended in the year 2019, and infrastructure was included so that CRF becomes CRIF in which infrastructure is included. It is not just the 'roads' but 'roads and infrastructure' funds. The whole thing is now, as per the Rules of Business, under the Ministry of Finance, which allocates and looks after this entire fund, which is meant for all kinds of infrastructure. It was visualized that the Central Road Fund which was dependent on the cess that used to be charged at that time on petrol and diesel consumption, was only catering to a particular part of the infrastructure. Therefore, the ambit has been enlarged. Where the road part is concerned, which is what my Ministry deals with, the allocation is based on 30 per cent consumption on the petroleum products and 70 per cent of the geographical area as a guiding factor. Now based on this, the finalization of the project is done in consultation with the States/UTs and it is put up to the Finance Ministry, which ultimately allocates the particular amount. The administrative approval for the project is also taken from the States. The States have their ambit of responsibility, which has been enlarged in terms of decision-making and even the supervision of the projects is now done by the States. The utilization certificate is taken from the States based on which further accrual is calculated and further allocation is done as per the projects which have been approved.

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। डा. अशोक बाजपेयी जी।

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के क्षेत्र के और जनसंख्या को देखते हुए सीआरएफ उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास में खर्च होना चाहिए। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में सीआरएफ का कितने अंश उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास, सड़कों के निर्माण और infrastructure development में खर्च हुआ है?
GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH: Sir, as far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned, the total allocation for 2021-22 has been Rs.616 crores. Now, Uttar Pradesh also has a large number of liabilities in terms of the projects which were taken up earlier. Almost Rs.10,000 crore worth of projects were part of this. As a basis of formulation, the calculation is done which gives the ratio of accrual-cum-liabilities, and it comes to approximate time that a project will take. In the case of Uttar Pradesh, it was very high. Therefore, monitoring is done so that once the utilisation certificates are submitted, whenever a project is completed, along with what is left, a suitable amount of money is allocated so that the projects are completed. If we only go by this particular ratio, then each project in the basket will take approximately 15 years to complete. However, the average time taken in Uttar Pradesh for completion of projects is about three years. That is how the approvals will happen in the next couple of years as per completion of projects and utilisation certificate.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 115.

Increasing public investment in education sector

*115. SHRI SUJEET KUMAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION be pleased to state the details of the comprehensive roadmap and coherent implementation strategy to execute Centre-State responsibility of increasing public investment in the education sector to 6 percent of the GDP?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 introduced by the Government has unequivocally endorsed and envisioned a substantial increase in public investment in education by both the Central government and all State Governments in order to attain the goal of education with excellence and the corresponding multitude of benefits. In order to increase the public investment in Education sector to reach 6% of GDP at the earliest, the Centre and the States have been entrusted with the responsibility to work together.
The Policy has also recommended for providing financial support to various critical elements and components of education, such as ensuring universal access, learning resources, nutritional support, matters of student safety and well-being, adequate numbers of teachers and staff, teacher development, and support for all key initiatives towards equitable high-quality education for underprivileged and socioeconomically disadvantaged groups.

In addition to one-time expenditures, primarily related to infrastructure and resources, NEP 2020 has identified key long-term thrust areas for financing to cultivate an education system such as (a) universal provisioning of quality early childhood care education; (b) ensuring foundational literacy and numeracy; (c) providing adequate and appropriate resourcing of school complexes/clusters; (d) providing food and nutrition (breakfast and midday meals); (e) investing in teacher education and continuing professional development of teachers; (f) revamping colleges and universities to foster excellence; (g) cultivating research; and (h) extensive use of technology and online education.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR: Sir, the Kothari Commission, way back in 1964, had recommended six per cent of India’s GDP on education. Unfortunately, it has not happened till now. In his reply, the hon. Minister has given a detailed roadmap ने पहुँचा है। हमारे माध्यम से इस सदन को इस बारे में आश्वस्त करना चाहूँगा कि हमारी सरकार की विश्वसनीयता क्या है। जब 2014-15 में हम लोगों पर जिम्मेदारी आई, तब हमारा expenditure जीडीपी का 4.07 था, जो प्रति वर्ष आगे बढ़ते-बढ़ते इस बार यानी 2018-19 तक, जिसका calculation हमारे पास है, 4.3 तक आया है। इस प्रकार उसकी growth trajectory आगे बढ़ रही है। आज की मौजूदा चुनौती को ध्यान में रखते हुए, ‘राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति’ के तहत उच्च शिक्षा में जो Gross Enrolment Ratio कम है, उसको 2050 तक at least 50 परसेंट तक बढ़ाएँ - यह उसका एक रोडमैप है, जिसके लिए NEP में कई प्रकार के फीचर्स जोड़े गए हैं। इसका मुख्य उदेश्य यह है कि उच्च शिक्षा डिग्री आधारित न हो, बल्कि
employability बढ़े। इसके लिए vocational skill, multi-disciplinary education cluster, special education zone - हम इन सारे नए उपक्रमों, नए फीचर्स को शिक्षा नीति के तहत लायें हैं। हमारे देश की अर्थनीति धीरे-धीरे formal होती जा रही है, धीरे-धीरे स्ट्रक्चर बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। जैसे-जैसे सरकारों की आमदनी बढ़ती है, बाहर वह भारत सरकार हो या राज्य सरकार हो, खर्च भी बढ़ता है। मैंने आपको पिछले चार-पृच्छ साल का ध्यान दिया। हमने जिस प्रकार की पॉलिसी बनाई है, उसमें आपने वाले दिनों में न केवल डिग्री, बल्कि हमारी शिक्षा की प्राथमिक आवश्यकता रोजगार होगा। मैंने इन सारे विषयों के बारे में कहा - multiple exit-entry, twinning of the degree, multi-disciplinary education cluster, vocational skill, apprenticeship, internship और credit earning, academic bank of credit - ये सारे फीचर्स इसमें हैं। जिसमें यह aspirational होगा, उसमें ज्ञातात्म नीतिवाण उच्च शिक्षा में आएंगे, रोजगार अभिमुखी होंगे। ये सारी योजनाएं NEP के अंतर्गत हैं।

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR: Sir, Companies Act, 2013 mandates two per cent of companies’ net profit to be spent on CSR activities for the companies are meeting certain criteria. My request and question to the Minister is: Will he recommend to the Government that 50 per cent of the two per cent CSR spend would be on education, particularly in the Aspirational Districts?

श्री जुगलसिंह लोखंडवाला : सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूँगा कि आपने बहुत सारी शिक्षा नीतियों पर बहुत अच्छा कार्य किया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इसके साथ ही, मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि सीएसआर फंड के साथ-साथ जो अलग-अलग फंड्स होते हैं, चूँकि बच्चों के अंदर लेब के लिए जिज्ञासा होती है, तो क्या उनके माध्यम से
बच्चों के लिए लेब्स बनाने के लिए कोई अलग partition रखा हुआ है? 'नई शिक्षा नीति' के अंतर्गत बच्चे वैज्ञानिक बन पाएं या कोई नया innovation कर पाएं, क्या इसमें ऐसा कोई प्रावधान किया गया है?

श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान: उपसभापति महोदय, 'राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति' का प्रमुख विषय नवाचार है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन में उल्लेख करना चाहूँगा कि विशेषकर 'समग्र शिक्षा अभियान' के माध्यम से भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकार मिलकर आने वाले पाँच साल में लगभग तीन लाख करोड़ रुपया निवेश करने वाली हैं, उसमें innovation, विशेषकर laboratories को बहुत महत्व दिया गया है। अब वह समय आ गया है, जब हम लोग वर्तुाल लेब्स की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं। कम खर्च में, वैज्ञानिक तरीके से सभी विद्यालयों में डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से वर्तुाल लेब्स, OLabs करके एक बहुत अच्छा प्रयास किया जा रहा है। यह हमारी परम आदरणीय माता Amritanandamayi जी की संथा की ओर से एक बहुत बड़ा initiative है। भारत सरकार उनके साथ काम कर रही है एवं अनेक राज्य सरकारों को on board लिया जा रहा है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी उसमें खुद hands on monitoring कर रहे हैं। भारत की नई पीढ़ी को तैयार करने के लिए आने वाले दिनों में डिजिटल और वर्तुाल लेब्स बनाना इस सरकार का प्राथमिक विषय है। हमने 'समग्र शिक्षा अभियान' के अंतर्गत इसके लिए खूब व्यवस्था की है और इस पर ज्यों भी दिया है।


*116. [The Questioner was absent.]

Human rights violations

*116. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of human rights violations in the country are increasing year after year;
(b) if so, the number of incidents during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;
(c) the number of cases the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) handled during the last three years and in the current year, up to 31.10.2021; and
(d) the number of awards with total amount awarded for payment as compensation to the victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NITYANAND RAI): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.
Statement

(a) to (c) National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) is mandated to inquire/investigate and compile the information/data on Human Rights Violations in the country. A Statement showing number of cases of alleged Human Rights Violations, year-wise and State-wise, registered in the NHRC during the last three years and in the current year upto 31.10.2021 is placed at Annexure. As per the data made available by the NHRC no such increase of Human Rights Violations is noticed.

(d) As per the information furnished by the NHRC, the amount of monetary relief recommended during the last three years and in the current year up to 31.10.2021 is as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of cases</th>
<th>Amount recommended (in Rupees)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018-19</td>
<td>713</td>
<td>27,67,54,996</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019-20</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>15,06,85,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020-21</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>14,33,67,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021-22</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>6,58,85,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(up to 31.10.2021)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1875</td>
<td>63,66,94,648</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Annexure

Statement showing State-wise Registration of cases in NHRC for last three years and current year upto 31.10.2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>ANDHRA PRADESH</td>
<td>1414</td>
<td>1866</td>
<td>2101</td>
<td>1532</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>ARUNACHAL PRADESH</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>ASSAM</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>330</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>BIHAR</td>
<td>4158</td>
<td>3218</td>
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<td>3379</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>CHHATTISGARH</td>
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<td>546</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>493</td>
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<td></td>
<td>State/UT</td>
<td>2021</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>GOA</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>61</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>GUJARAT</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>1295</td>
<td>1203</td>
<td>1068</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>HARYANA</td>
<td>3165</td>
<td>2743</td>
<td>2177</td>
<td>2146</td>
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<td>9.</td>
<td>HIMACHAL PRADESH</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>JAMMU &amp; KASHMIR</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>249</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>JHARKHAND</td>
<td>1767</td>
<td>1352</td>
<td>1535</td>
<td>1239</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>KARNATAKA</td>
<td>1384</td>
<td>741</td>
<td>931</td>
<td>981</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>KERALA</td>
<td>874</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>722</td>
<td>899</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>MADHYA PRADESH</td>
<td>2831</td>
<td>2706</td>
<td>2906</td>
<td>2548</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>MAHARASHTRA</td>
<td>2366</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>2034</td>
<td>1936</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>MANIPUR</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>32</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>MEGHALAYA</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>38</td>
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<td>MIZORAM</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>19.</td>
<td>NAGALAND</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>20.</td>
<td>ODISHA</td>
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<td>PUNJAB</td>
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<td>1879</td>
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<td>TELANGANA</td>
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<td>TRIPURA</td>
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<td>2323</td>
<td>3903</td>
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<td>30.</td>
<td>ANDAMAN &amp; NICOBAR</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>CHANDIGARH</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>165</td>
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<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>DADRA &amp; NAGAR HAVELI</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>DAMAN &amp; DIU</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>34.</td>
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<td>PUDUCHERRY</td>
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<td>112</td>
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<td>ALL OVER INDIA</td>
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<td>3475</td>
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<td>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>219</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>89584</td>
<td>76628</td>
<td>74968</td>
<td>64170</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Any Supplementaries?

SHRI G. K. VASAN: Sir, National Human Rights Commission is entitled to inquire, investigate and compile the information/data on human rights violations in the country. We all know that. I am also happy to see the answer which says, "As per the data made available by the NHRC, no such increase of human rights violation is noticed." I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any awareness is given by the Ministry so that human rights violations can be reduced to the minimum in the coming days.

श्री नित्यानन्द राय: उपसभापति महोदय, जो ऑकेडे प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं, वे सत्य हैं, स्थापित हैं और आयोग सम्पूर्ण मामलों को बड़ी गंभीरता से लेता है। मैं यहाँ पर एक उदाहरण देना चाहूँगा, जो कि अनुलग्नक में भी है कि वर्ष 2018-19 में....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, Question Hour is over. The House stands adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

[Answers to Starred and Un-starred Questions (Both in English and Hindi) are available as Part - I to this Debate, published electronically on the Rajya Sabha website under the link https://rajyasabha.nic.in/Debates/OfficialDebatesDateWise]
GOVERNMENT BILLS

*The Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill, 2021
and
*The Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2020 - Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, Shri K.C. Ramamurthy to speak.

…(Interruptions)…

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me this opportunity to speak on these two very important pieces of legislations. There is a hue and cry as to why the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill was not passed by this House. It does not hold much water because if one looks at the report of the Select Committee, it is observed that before passing the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, the Government should first bring the Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill, as bringing the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill before the Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill will be irrelevant and would create duplication of work. I compliment the hon. Minister for taking up both the Bills together, since the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill needs to be positioned and understood in close conjunction with the Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill.

Sir, with these preliminary submissions, I rise to support the Bills, moved by the hon. Health Minister. …(Interruptions)…

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्य के अलावा कोई अन्य बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। माननीय के.सी. रामामूर्ति जी बिल पर बोल रहे हैं।

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: I also thank the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji, for understanding and safeguarding the reproductive rights and problems of surrogate mothers, and addressing mushrooming growth of the assisted reproductive technology clinics, which are among the highest in the world.

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* Discussed together.
Many of these clinics are violating ethical, medical and legal aspects. Not just this, we don’t have standard protocols for the assisted reproductive technology clinics as yet. So, these two Bills are a step in the right direction, and the House is grateful to the hon. Prime Minister for this move. …(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, first, I would like to make my brief submissions on the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill. According to some studies, which have been conducted, surrogacy and fertility business in India is to the tune of about Rs. 30,000 crores, with clinics running into thousands across the country, offering artificial insemination, in vitro fertilization and surrogacy. The growth rate in surrogacy is 20 per cent. And, the fact that annually 10,000 people are coming to India only for surrogacy, gives a clear picture of surrogacy market in the country. There are also unregulated sperm and ovum banks, which should also be regulated.

There is one more side of this issue. Surrogacy and Assisted Reproductive Technology are too expensive procedures, and it is beyond the reach of poor, lower-middle, and middle class couples, as they are not able to afford the expenses and are looking for finances. We all know that no bank gives loan for IVR, and IVR is not covered by any insurance company too. So, private finance companies are mushrooming and luring the above section of people with loans and EMI facilities for surrogacy and Assisted Reproductive Technology. Further, we have no public insurance cover for infertile couples, and as the patients pay out of pocket, their expenses for fertility treatment and often have unrealistic expectations which lead to dissatisfaction, unnecessary litigations and exploitation. Therefore, we need to safeguard the interests of our healthcare providers, along with looking after the benefits of our infertile couples, donors, and surrogates. So, I appeal to the hon. Minister to see how Government can ensure, regulate and monitor these serious concerns.

My next point is relating to Clause 2(p) of the Bill, which defines 'infertility'. The definition says that the inability to conceive after five years of unprotected coitus or other proven medical condition preventing a couple from conception. It means, couple has to prove infertility to become eligible for surrogacy. But, there may be other medical conditions where a woman may conceive, but is unable to carry a child due to some medical complications. And, there may be other medical conditions,
such as, multiple fibroids in uterus, hypertension, etc., that may affect pregnancies. Since these conditions are not included under Clause 2(p), such women become ineligible to undertake surrogacy. There are countries, like, South Africa, Greece, and Netherlands, which are permitting such conditions. So, I request the hon. Minister to kindly look into this point. Sir, I welcome Clause 2(g) of the Bill, which defines the term ‘couple’ and the Bill allows only infertile Indian couples to opt for surrogacy. I welcome that. It bans foreigners and commercial surrogacy. I request the hon. Minister to consider permitting NRIs, unlike OCIs, as they are still citizens of our country. ...

The next point I wish to make is relating to Clause 4, which deals with getting certificate of essentiality and certificate of eligibility and it also prescribes various conditions. But, if the appropriate authority rejects application, there is no provision under which the aggrieved couple can go in for appeal. As per the Bill, if one’s application is rejected, there is no other option for the couple to appeal. But, I am sure, the hon. Minister must be aware that in the Transplantation of Human organs Act or the Juvenile Justice Act, you have made provisions for appeal. ...

So, I request the hon. Minister to look into this point and permit at least one review and appeal to the couple, since the very objective of the Bill is to facilitate the couple get a baby.

Sir, Clause 4(iii)(b) (ii) talks about ‘close relative’. I was looking for the definition of ‘close relative’ under Clause 2, but did not find one. The Bill mainly focuses and hangs upon ‘close relative’ to be a surrogate. Since this term is so significant and important in the Bill, I feel, if it is clarified a bit, it would become easy to identify who constitute ‘close relative.’ People wanted to know whether members of HUF are permitted. I request the hon. Minister to kindly clarify this point. So, Sir, the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2020, is a progressive Bill and aims to stop spurring a human extractive industry euphemistically called ‘surrogacy’ involving huge amount of money, mostly at the cost of surrogate.

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Secondly, there is also a need for bringing awareness about various aspects of surrogacy to the people of this country.

Sir, I now come to the Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill, 2021 and would like to make a few points on that. ...

As rightly pointed out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, ART in the country has gone
up by leaps and bounds and according to the Indian Society of Assisted Reproduction, there are nearly 27.5 million infertile couples, which is about 10 to 15 per cent of married couples in the country. *(Interruptions)*. Sir, having a baby is the dream of every woman and the Indian woman feels that she is complete only when she attains motherhood. So, ART is one more method of helping women to realise their dream. Every infertile couple’s inspiration is Louise Brown — the first IVF baby — born in 1978 for the world and Durga born in in India the same year. The world has travelled a lot in IVF, but, unfortunately, we do not have regulations and legislation till now. *(Interruptions)*. And, I compliment hon. Mandaviyaji for bringing forward this legislation, which is very, very progressive. This legislation will bring in standardization of protocols and reporting of cases. *(Interruptions)*. It also mandates that all clinics should provide professional counselling about implications and chances of success of ART procedures under Clause 21 of the Bill. It will help the couples to know the progress and prospects of their becoming parenthood.

Sir, even though Clause 25 permits clinics for conducting pre-implantation testing to screen the human embryo for genetic disorders, but the beauty of the legislation is that it prohibits offering couple or woman from giving information of a pre-determined sex.

The next point I wish to make is about exploitation of ART procedures, be it negligence in surgical procedures in harvesting eggs from woman, preservation issues, sex selection procedures done by ARTs, commercialisation of ovum and sperm donation, etc. I think we also have a movie on sperm donation by the name Vicky Donor. So, there is a need to safeguard the ART procedures from exploitation by vested interests. I am saying this because, as I mentioned earlier, we have more than 40,000 ARTs, but nobody knows how they are functioning, whether they are following the regulatory measures and guidelines properly, etc. So, I appeal to the hon. Minister to see that banks and clinics formed under Clause 15 of the Bill should be vigorously monitored, regularly inspected and, for this, a national body with representatives from all the States, comprising of eminent reproductive specialist, gynaecologists, eminent legal practitioners, an embryologist, a social scientist, apart from representatives of the Ministries should be formed. *(Interruptions)*. Further, as all of us know, infertility is a public health issue and a public health risk. As there are many people who cannot afford the medical treatment for infertility, insurance cover/cash claims should be provided to them and accordingly an amendment be made in the Insurance Act, if possible. *(Interruptions)*.

With these submissions, I support the Bills and, once again, compliment the hon. Health Minister for these progressive legislations. Thank you, Sir.
श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, माननीय श्री के,सी. रामामूर्ति जी। ...(व्यवधान)...

मई आम्रह करनु गा कि आप सब अपनी सीट्स पर जाकर बैठें। माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने सुबह बहुत स्पष्ट कहा है कि लीडर ऑफ दि अमोडिशन, लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस और बाकी लीडर्स भिड़कर इसके बारे में बात करें। मेरा आम्रह है कि आप लोग अपनी सीट्स पर जाएं। ...(व्यवधान)...डा. अमर पटनायक जी। ...(व्यवधान)...श्री अयोध्या रामी रेडी आला जी, आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...केवल आपकी बात ही रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी, कोई अन्य बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)...प्लीजफ, आप लोग आपस में बात न करें। ...(व्यवधान)...माननीय सदस्य की बात के अलावा कोई अन्य बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI AYODHYA RAMI REDDY ALLA (Andhra Pradesh): Namaste Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Surrogacy Regulation Bill, 2020, which is an important matter of women empowerment. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीजफ, आप सीट्स पर बैठकर बात न करें। ...(व्यवधान)...वैल में खड़े होकर बात करना, इस तरह के placards दिखाना राज्य सभा के रूल्स और रोजिंग्जर के अनुकूल नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...So, please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI AYODHYA RAMI REDDY ALLA: Sir, commercial surrogacy was legalized in 2002 in India and due to the absence of regulations, India has become hub for transnational surrogacy. ...(Interruptions)...

Women who choose to become surrogates were subjected to exploitation and unethical treatment. ...(Interruptions)...

In the past, several issues were reported to police and courts in relation to harassment and violation made against surrogate mothers. ...(Interruptions)...

By regulating the practice of surrogacy in the country, this Bill will put an end to those exploitative practices and protect interests of women in India. ...(Interruption)...

I am happy that the Bill was referred to Rajya Sabha Select Committee and the Cabinet had approved most of the recommendations, including allowing widows and divorcees to opt for surrogacy, ban on commercial surrogacy, extensive insurance cover up to 36 months and also additional monetary benefits. ...(Interruptions)...

Sir, the Bill proposes to regulate the surrogacy through National Surrogacy Board and the State Surrogacy Boards which is a very welcome step. ...(Interruptions)...

This Bill allowing the willingness to accept for surrogacy beyond a close relative also is a welcome move. ...(Interruptions)...

[8 December, 2021]
Sir, I have a few suggestions to make. ....(*Interruptions*)... It is appreciable that the Government has introduced this Bill to look after the interests of women. ....(*Interruptions*)... But I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that the Andhra Government has passed Disha Bills to provide speedy justice to women. ....(*Interruptions*)... These Bills are pending the assent of the President of India. ....(*Interruptions*)... I urge the Government to take this issue into consideration and expedite the assent in the interest of women. ....(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. MPs, please put face masks while standing in the Well. ....(*Interruptions*)... You are not supposed to stand in the Well. ....(*Interruptions*)... Please go back to your seats. ....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI AYODHYA RAMI REDDY ALLA: Sir, although the Surrogacy Bill provides for extensive insurance coverage for the surrogate mother, it does not outline the basic criteria that the insurance must cover such as counselling for postpartum depression, nutritional supplements, etc. ....(*Interruptions*)... This must be provided to ensure that the surrogate mother is protected against all possible effects of maternity. ....(*Interruptions*)...

The provision of maternity benefits must be passed on to both the mothers. The Bill is silent on this. I urge the Government to address it. ....(*Interruptions*)...

The new Bill is also silent on LGBTQ couple, which is also needed to be addressed. ....(*Interruptions*)... I urge the Government to ensure that the ART Bill precedes the introduction of Surrogacy Bill. The regulation of ART is a necessary precondition for effective implementation of Surrogacy Bill. ....(*Interruptions*)...

Sir, while there are a few criticisms of the Bill, on the whole, the recent moves of the Government with a liberal view or approach on the issues of Surrogacy Bill and ART Regulation Bill are all much needed and welcome. ....(*Interruptions*)...

The Surrogacy Regulation Bill, 2020 is an ethical, moral and social piece of legislation which protects both exploitation of surrogate mother and the rights of a child born through surrogacy. ....(*Interruptions*)...

The need of the hour is to recognize surrogacy as a "Right" and not a "Need". ....(*Interruptions*)...

I, on behalf of YSR Congress Party, support this Bill with above suggestions. Thank you, Sir. ....(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri K. Somaprasad; not present. Dr. M. Thambidurai. ....(*Interruptions*)...
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on The Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill, 2021 and The Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2020 introduced by the hon. Health Minister.

Sir, I welcome the Bills introduced by the hon. Health Minister and also congratulate the Modi Government for bringing such legislations to help the common people of this country. Do you know why these Bills have come?

India has emerged as a surrogacy hub for couples from different countries for the past few years. Due to the lack of proper legislations to regulate surrogacy, the practice of surrogacy has been misused by many people and surrogacy clinics, which lead to rampant commercial surrogacy and unethical practices in the field of surrogacy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the other speakers speak. Don’t deprive them of their rights.

Please, let the other Members speak.

Let him speak, please.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Sir, I can see a lot of merits in the Surrogacy Bill. The Bill provides that every ART clinic and bank must be registered under the National Registry of Banks and Clinics of India. The National Registry will be established under the Bill and will act as a central database with details of all ART clinics and banks in the country.

When clinics are established, they must have good infrastructure facilities. That is very important. Without that the clinics cannot provide this kind of a treatment. The Bill provides for that. There are many merits in the Bill. The first merit is, registration of all ART clinics and banks. The aim is to control all unethical Assisted Reproductive Technology practices, including gamete donation, improve quality of Assisted Reproductive Technology services, decrease cost of assisted reproduction treatment, conduct research on new emerging areas of assisted reproduction, develop low-cost assisted reproduction technology for economically weaker sections of the society and develop policies and guidelines from time to time for assisted reproduction. Sir, 25 million infertile couples would be more sure of ethical practices in ART and other clinics.

There is one thing that I wish to point out here. The
Board constituted under the Bill is a welcome step, but, at the same time, what they have said is that the affected persons cannot go to the court directly. They can only make an appeal through the Board. ....(Interruptions)...

According to this Bill, no court would take cognizance of offences under the Bill except on a complaint made by the National or State Board or any officer of the authorized banks. ....(Interruptions)...

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Sir, this is the problem. If an affected person wants to go to the court, why stop him? ....(Interruptions).... If you want him to pass through bureaucracy once again, there would be problems. He should be allowed to go to the court directly. Why make him go through the Board? Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to consider this point. Give the right to the affected person to go to the Court directly and not through the Board.

Sir, I do not wish to take much time of the House. These two Bills are welcome. My Party supports them. At the same time, let the Minister consider my request of giving liberty to the affected person to approach Court directly and not through the Board.

Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Jaya Bachchan; not present. Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar. ....(व्यवधान)...

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I am very thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on two important Bills, which intend to regulate the medical technology of surrogacy. One of them is the important Assisted Reproductive Technology. ....(Interruptions)....

I would first speak on the Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill, 2021. The Select Committee of Rajya Sabha that dealt with the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2020, was of the view that the Surrogacy Bill should come into force only after the enactment of the ART Bill.

Sir, the words like 'fertility centre', 'IVF centre' were never heard of in our Indian society, but gradually these things have become part and parcel of our society. There were mushrooming artificial reproduction centres across the country.
The ICMR drafted the National Guidelines for Accreditation, Supervision and Regulation of ART Clinics in India in 2005 as the first ever national guidelines for laying down standards of conduct for surrogacy in India. Due to non-existence of proper legislation in order to control and reign in them, there were adverse reports in the media as well as unnecessary litigations filed in the courts of law. The Law Commission of India took cognizance of this issue. It made recommendations and suggestions to the Government on this issue and now we are deliberating on the two important Bills.

The Bill speaks about 'Assisted Reproductive Technology', 'Assisted Reproductive Technology Clinic', 'commissioning couple', 'woman', National Board', 'State Board' and other related issues in this regard. Certainly, the instant legislation is a bold step in an attempt to recognise and adopt the changing social milieu. Finally, the Bill would bring about the registration of all the clinics; it would control unethical ART practices; it would improve the quality of ART services; it would facilitate framing of requisite policies as we would be having all the data and, most importantly, the needy couples would be more of the ethical practice of ART.

Clause 8 of the Bill deals with the powers and functions of the State Surrogacy Board. Clause 8 states, "The State Board shall have the responsibility to follow the policies and plans laid down by the National Board for clinics and banks in the State." If the State Boards are to follow the policies and plans laid down by the National Board, the Government can open their branch in each State instead of setting up State Surrogacy Board. Such a provision in the Bill is an affront to our federal society. I urge the hon. Minister to look into the aspect and make State Boards autonomous.

There are only few IVF clinics in Government sector. In private sector, the number of IVF clinics is more in number. I urge the Government to set up IVF clinic in all district hospitals, only then will the objective of the Bill be achieved.

The Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2020 deals with the recognised Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill, 2021. This Bill totally prohibits commercial surrogacy and endorses only altruistic surrogacy. The Bill also has taken care of the aspect of age when the infertility couple could opt for Assisted Reproductive Technology. It protects the surrogate mother from exploitation.
Five-year duration after the marriage has been prescribed when one has to opt for surrogacy. This is not correct particularly in those cases where some congenital defects or serious medical disorders are present. The WHO’s criteria for infertility is one year of unprotected intercourse only and it says that infertility treatment could be started right away. Why could the same not be applied to the surrogacy programme? The five-year wait clause has no meaning in some cases. The Bill, while regulating surrogacy and surrogacy procedure, states in Clause 4 that, "No person, other than a close relative of the intending couple, shall act as a surrogate mother and be permitted to undergo surrogacy procedure as per the provisions of this Act."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats. This is completely undemocratic. आप दूसरे को बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं। आपका कैसा democratic िवरोध है?

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Who is close relative? There is no mention about this in the definition clause of the Bill. There are as many as 33 definitions in Clause 2, but there is no definition regarding 'close relative'. I urge upon the Government to bring in an amendment to resolve this issue. With these suggestions, I support these Bills. Thank you.

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.) (Haryana): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak on this important Bill. I rise to support this Bill. I thank the hon. Health Minister for bringing this important Bill. Any legislation which will regulate these practices will increase medical tourism, which will, in turn, lead to an increase in revenue. I would like to point out that raising a family is an important aspect of life in Indians. India faces a lot of burden in terms of infertility with, at least, 27 to 30 million reported couples of infertility. It is 10 to 15 per cent in India and next only to China. The highest number of infertile couples in the world is in these countries. And, infertility means a low morale. Even in Armed Forces, we have such couples and every couple has a right to bear a child. Under these situations, the ART services will offer a standardised procedure which will prevent them from being exploited, and, at the same time, will provide a healthy procedure. First, the Centre will be forming a Board
consisting of 14 Members. Simultaneously, the States will also be having the State Boards and these Boards will consist of administrators and specialists both, and super-specialists also. People think about these Assisted Reproductive Technology to be a test tube baby, but it requires micro-manipulations in-vitro and then implanting the embryo in mother’s womb. There are provisions where embryo has to be tested for congenital and genetic disorders. ....(Interruptions).... Fixing the age of the parents to the maximum of 45 and 55 also amounts to a partial eugenics because there are reports that even the ladies at 70 can conceive and deliver. Now, these eugenics need to be looked into because we need not produce diseased children. Eugenics has been practised even in Haryana by khap panchayats which prevents marrying in close relations. That is why Haryana has produced the maximum number of healthy people and athletes and our share of medals in Olympics, Commonwealth and Asian Games has been high.

The ART methods will be ethical. I would like to highlight that the Bill has a slew of advantages. This Bill provides for safe and ethical ART methods. The doctors will be allowed to test, thus preventing any genetic disease. Also, this Bill will establish regulatory boards at the State and national level. India is a world leader in ART methods and there is mushrooming of ART clinics to the tune of 2,000 clinics in the country. The industry is currently expanding by 18 to 19 per cent and market value is expected to touch INR 25 billion. I would like to highlight that only one per cent of the infertile couples come forward for treatment and this Bill will help in removing the stigma and will be of great help. It is important to note that currently, 50 per cent of the IVF cycles are performed in India by unorganised clinics. I would like to point out to the Chair that this increases the risk, and this Bill will go a long way in minimising this. Currently, no regulations are in place and the entry barriers are low. Hence, this Bill is absolutely necessary to bring regulation and ensure that norms are met.

I would like to highlight another angle, which is economic. India is a hub for medical tourism and hence this Bill will provide regulations. This will offer numerous benefits such as economies of scale, promotion, branding and fair pricing, etc., combined with high quality of care and service. It is a huge opportunity for the medical tourism sector and we will become a global leader.

Now, about the Surrogacy Bill, I would like to say that bringing the Surrogacy Bill along with the ART Bill is another very scientific step by the Government and regulating the surrogate mothers, making it altruistic, permitting near family relations to be surrogate and, as recommended by the Standing Committee and the Select Committee, even the near relation restriction has also been removed. Insurance and medical expenses have been permitted. Still, I feel that for the poor people, to be
surrogate mothers, some more compensation should be offered. I support this Bill. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): Thank you, D.P. Vats ji. Now, Dr. Amar Patnaik.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, before I start, let me take your permission to speak for a little more time than allotted.

Sir, on 4th December, 2020, the Express News Service carried an article 'Pregnant woman ends life over fear of childbirth in Andhra Pradesh'. It said, "A 24-year old pregnant woman allegedly died by suicide by jumping into a well due to tokophobia". Sir, tokophobia is a new disease, which basically means fear of conceiving or giving birth to a child. So, a situation in which a lady, who may be fertile, who may be able to conceive but is afraid to deliver or conceive, is called 'tokophobia'.

Sir, the term 'infertility' in the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill means the inability to conceive after five years -- now, it has been reduced to one year -- of unprotected coitus or other proven medical condition preventing a couple from conception. A similar definition is also there in the Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill.

Now, the point is whether this kind of psychological or mental condition, which does not show up or which may not get detected easily, that is, tokophobia is covered under the meaning of 'infertility'. I would request the Minister to clarify this issue. In case, it is included, I would be grateful to him, and, if it is not, I would request the Minister to consider including particular condition in the definition of the term 'infertility' in both the Bills.

Now, I come to certain other aspects which show as to how the Bill has been very narrow in the definition of the term 'couple'. It only includes heterosexual relationship of a marriage or live-in relationship. But what happens to unmarried couples, what happens to LGBTQ communities. Sir, there are many countries like Australia, Nepal, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia which allow ART treatment to be offered to both single men and women. In Israel, only single or homosexual women but not men are allowed to receive ART treatment. In Vietnam, only single women but not men from the same country are allowed to receive the ART treatment.
So, I think, the Supreme Court judgement of 2016 in Devika Biswas v Union of India actually recognizes the right to reproduction as an important component of the right to life under Article 21. Therefore, restricting the ART and surrogacy only to heterosexual relationships would be probably violative of Article 21. These restrictions also agitate against the concept of right to equality under Article 14.

So, through you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister to widen the scope of 'couple' so that more people are benefited. In so far as recommendations of the Select Committee are concerned, I must congratulate the Government and the hon. Minister for accepting most of the recommendations thereby making both the Bills robust. Still, there are some differences. For example, the Bill lacks proportionality in penalising offences. The same punishment of minimum eight years of imprisonment has been prescribed for serious offences as well as for any contravention of provisions of the said Bill or the Rules made therein. So, the proportionality of linking the punishment to the offence probably needs to be relooked and revisited. Sir, there is another point relating to ICMR guidelines. It permits single women to benefit from ART and also provided for minimum physical requirement for ART clinics, essential qualifications for ART teams and ART procedures. 

...(*Interruptions*)... But these are missing from both the ART Bill as well as the Surrogacy Bill.

Lastly, I would like to say that the definition of 'abandoned child' includes physical mental defect or infirmity or being more than one in number, excluding sex of the child among the same. In this aspect, the Bill does not address the plight of such surrogate child found non-genetically connected with either of the parents post birth due to mishaps arising out of switching or swapping of donated frozen gametes of couples in clinics or labs or sperm banks, which is statistically possible. The Bill is unclear if such a surrogate child will be allowed to be taken care of or will not be declared as abandoned or rejected or left in adoption home or orphanage. The Bill needs to address this issue.

The last point which I would like to make is about sex selective surrogacy or family balancing surrogacy to have child of a pre-determined sex. 

...(*Interruptions*)... I know that this is already prohibited under the existing regulations. But I think both these Bills could actually look at it, instead of completely ignoring the trafficking or sale or abduction of surrogate child. That could have found a mention to strengthen the existing provisions. 

...(*Interruptions*)...

At the end, I would like to compliment the Government for bringing both the Bills together and in consonance with most of the recommendations given by the Select Committee. 

...(*Interruptions*)... I support both the Bills. Through you, Sir, I
request the hon. Minister to consider widening of the definition of 'couple' looking at the definition of infertility by giving an explanation to proviso to include Topophobia, which is a mental disorder, and it cannot be generally seeable or it cannot be seen normally in the physical eye even by doctors. ...(Interruptions)... But the families suffer for lifelong. And it sometimes results in death of the woman also. ...(Interruptions)... I am saying this because representations were received by me from five different areas in the country to talk about this, which was beyond my knowledge initially. Therefore, I had talked to the hon. Minister about this. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): Thank you Amarji. Next speaker is Shri Sushil Kumar Gupta; not present. Now, Shri Ajit Kumar Bhuyan.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR BHUYAN (Assam): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2020. ...(Interruptions)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर): कृपया कोई भी आपस में बात न करें।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI AJIT KUMAR BHUYAN: The Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2020, with its proposal to ban commercial surrogacy is yet another example of how out-of-touch with ground realities our lawmakers are! ...(Interruptions)... It puts a complete ban on commercial surrogacy and allows only 'ethical', altruistic surrogacy by virtue of being non-commercial, altruistic surrogacy presumed to be 'ethical'. ...(Interruptions).... In the name of regulating surrogacy to curb the exploitation of surrogates and of children born through surrogacy, what this Bill, in fact, does is curtail the rights of women surrogates. ...(Interruptions).... Here, the basic but flawed assumption is that by removing the 'commercial' component, exploitation will be curbed. ...(Interruptions).... Thus, the solution provided is to move towards 'ethical', altruistic surrogacy where a surrogate, who has mandatorily to be a married woman with a biological child or her own, must be a close relative — this term is not defined further — of the intended couple and provide surrogacy service free of cost. Given how much pressure families exert even for traditional pregnancy, does the Government really expect that women won’t be forced into being surrogates against their will? ...(Interruptions).... There is no recourse left against such coercion and family violence in the Bill. ....(Interruptions)....
As per the Bill, the child must not be a genetic descendant of the surrogate. Even though she is fertile, the surrogate may not undergo much simpler artificial insemination but will have to go through a complex medical procedure like embryo transfer meant for those who are unable to carry a pregnancy without intervention. In other words, women must undergo all the trials and tribulations of highly invasive medical procedure purely out of love and compassion.

It prevents the surrogates from getting paid for their labour. When everyone else involved in the process gets paid for what they do, why expect just women to be altruistic about it? Is this not exploitation in itself? Why force women alone to carry the burden of altruism?

While the Bill takes away the agency of women to decide whom they might wish to be surrogates for, it also excludes many persons from accessing surrogacy services by saying that such services will only be available to Indian married couples who have been married for over five years and do not have a child of their own.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): Please go back to your seat. You are a senior Member. We are discussing an important Bill. Please go back to your seat.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR BHUYAN: This means that all those who are not married whether they are single people or live-in couples or those who cannot get married, trans or queer persons or couples, cannot access surrogacy. This is highly discriminatory.

Sir, years of experience shows that blanket bans do not curb but actually increase the exploitation of marginalized persons by creating underground markets. Instead, if the lawmakers really wanted to end exploitation, they should have provided clear guidelines for taking care of surrogates in terms of their medical and legal rights.

With these words, I oppose the Bill. I think the hon. Minister will look into the matter.

Sir, the Opposition has boycotted the House.
the Opposition. ...(Interruptions)... After considering the importance of the Bill, I spoke a few words and now I am walking out.

(At this stage, the hon. Member left the Chamber)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRASINGH NAGAR): Please go back to your seat. ...(Interruptions)... It is an important Bill. ...(Interruptions)... ईम लोग बहुत महत्त्वपूर्ण बिल पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभायक महोदय, सर्वप्रथम मैं आपको और अपने नेतृत्व को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने मुझे इस महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने के लिए अवसर दिया है।

महोदय, ये दोनों ही बिल महिलाओं की हित से अत्यंत महत्त्वपूर्ण हैं। ये बिल महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य से जुड़े हुए हैं, महिलाओं के अधिकार से जुड़े हुए हैं और महिलाओं के भर्ती के माध्यम से भी जुड़े हुए हैं। ऐसे समय में, जब ये बिल प्रस्तुत हो रहे हैं, इन बिलों पर चर्चा हो रही है, अगर विषय भी सकारात्मक रूप से यथार्थ भी होता, इन बिलों पर चर्चा में भाग लेता, अपने विचार प्रकट करता, तो अभी उसके माध्यम से इस देश की ज्यादा बेहतर सेवा हो सकती थी। महिलाओं की हित से भी यह उनका सकारात्मक योगदान होता, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से आज विषय नहीं है, जो विषय की महिला विरोधी सांस् को प्रशिक्षण करता है। देश के आधी आबादी महिलाओं की है, उन महिलाओं के प्रति विषय का क्या उपयोग होता, महिलाओं के भर्ती और महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य के संदर्भ में विषय क्या राय रखता है, यह उनके आचरण के द्वारा स्पष्ट होता है। महोदय, यह जो विनियम प्रस्तुत किया गया है, इस विनियम में महिलाओं की हित से जितने ही आवश्यक प्रवक्ता हैं, वे सारे के सारे प्रवक्ता इसमें किये गये हैं। यह अपने आप में एक सम्पूर्ण विनियम है और हर पहलू पर बड़ी बारीकी से विचार करके उन पहलुओं का इसमें समावेश किया गया है। इस विनियम के अंतर्गत जो सहायता प्राप्त एवं आर्थिक बिल हैं और सरोगेसी बिल के संदर्भ में जो एक राष्ट्रीय बोर्ड की कल्पना की गई है, उस राष्ट्रीय बोर्ड की क्षेत्रीय होगा, उस राष्ट्रीय बोर्ड की क्षेत्रीय होगी, वह राष्ट्रीय बोर्ड क्षेत्रीय होगा, राष्ट्रीय बोर्ड के अनावश्यक और समय-समय पर उनकी सलाह और मार्गदर्शन के आधार पर सरकार के नये कानून भी बना सकती हैं, नये नियम भी बना सकती हैं, जिससे कि इस क्षेत्र को नियंत्रित करने के लिए पूर्णता अवसर रहेंगे।

महोदय, इस विनियम के अंतर्गत एक रजिस्ट्रीकरण संस्था की भी कल्पना की गई है। उस रजिस्ट्रीकरण संस्था के माध्यम से जो ऐसे clinics हैं अथवा बैंक्स हैं, जहां पर भूमि का विकास होता है, जहां डिब्बे रखे जाते हैं अथवा शुरुआत रखे जाते हैं, उन पर भी नियंत्रण हो सकेगा, उनके भी एक रंगुलित में बांधा जा सकता है। जब उनकी सारी गतिविधियों पर नजर रखेगी तो
भविष्य में जनसाधिकीय हालि से देश के सामने कोई समस्या खड़ी न हो, उस पर भी प्रभावी रूप से नियंत्रण रखा जा सकेगा।

महोदय, इस विषय में जो सबसे बड़ी बात है, जिसका में विशेष रूप से पक्षधार हूं और जिसके लिए में विशेष रूप से इस विषय पर चर्चा में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं, वह यह है कि इस विषय में प्रावधान किया गया है कि जब एआरटी की सहायता से बालक उत्तराधिकारी को उसका लिंग निर्धारण नहीं किया जा सकता। हम जानते हैं कि हमारा देश अनेक प्रकार की रूढ़ियों में जकड़ा हुआ देश है और इसके कारण हमारे देश में जो बालक हैं, बालिका की तुलना में उनकी चाह दंपतियों में अधिक रहती है और उसके कारण हमारे देश के अनेक प्रांतों में जो लिंग-निर्धारण है, वह गड़बड़ा गया है। इसलिए इस विषय में लिंग-निर्धारण बरकरार रखें, लिंग परीक्षण न हो, इसके प्रावधान किये गये हैं, जिसके कारण भविष्य में जो बालिका शिशु है, उसके साथ कोई अन्याय नहीं हो सकेगा।...(व्यवहार)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): Please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... It is an important Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह: उसे भी संस्कार मिलेगा, इसीलिए में इस बिल के पक्ष में खड़ा हूं। इस विषय में एआरटी की सुधिया देने का प्रावधान किया गया है, सरगोगियों की सुधिया दी गई है, लेकिन यह व्यापार न बन जाए और समाज का जो नैतिक पक्ष है, वह नैतिक पक्ष बना रहे। महोदय, भारत नैतिकता प्रावधान देश है, भारत कोई सूरोप नहीं है, भारत कोई अमरीका नहीं है, भारत कोई अफ्रीका नहीं है कि यहां हम नैतिकता को ताक पर रखकर केवल एकपक्षीय विचार करके कानून बना दें, इसलिए यहां पर ये प्रावधान किये गये हैं कि यह व्यापार न बने और साधौं-साधौं समाज के जो नैतिक मूल्य हैं, उन नैतिक मूल्यों की रूढ़ि भी हो सके। इसके लिए यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि जो एआरटी की सुधिया है, वह कोई महिला एक बार ही ले सकती है। अगर वह बांझ महिला है और उसे संस्कार की इच्छा है तो संस्कार की इच्छा पूर्ति के लिए यह जो प्रावधान है, वह इस प्रावधान का उपयोग तो कर सकती है, परंतु इसका व्यापार नहीं कर सकती। इसके व्यापार के माध्यम से वह कोई घन अस्तित्व नहीं कर सकती। इसी तरीके से जो सरगोगियों का बिल है, इस बिल में भी इस तरीके से प्रावधान किये गये हैं। इसलिए इस बिल के माध्यम से जो भारत और भारतीयता की रूढ़ि हो रही है, नैतिकता की रूढ़ि हो रही है, इस कारण से भी में इस बिल के पक्ष में खड़ा हूं और इसके समर्थन में बोल रहा हूं।

हमारे भारत के सबसे बड़ी ताकत परिवार है। परिवार स्त्री और पुरुष के युग में बनता है। जब वे संयुक्त रूप से इकट्ठा रहते हैं, तब परिवार की संरचना होती है। ...(व्यवहार)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): You are a very senior Member. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back to your seat. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह: विगत समय में हमारी संस्कृति को अनेक दृष्टिकोणों से धक्का पहुँचा है, हमारी सभ्यता को नुकसान पहुँचाने का प्रयास किया गया है और जो 'परिवार' संस्था है, उसका
मखौल उड़ाया गया है, लेकिन इस विवेयक में यह प्राप्तवाण किया गया है कि हम किस तरीक़े से 'परिवार' संस्था की गरिमा बनाये रख सकें, 'परिवार' संस्था के जो मूल्य हैं, उन मूल्यों को बनाये रख सकें। इस तकनीक के माध्यम से जो बालक उत्पन्न होंगे, उनके अधिकारों के बारे में भी इस विवेयक में चिन्ता की गयी है। इससे जो बालक उत्पन्न हो रहे हैं, भविष्य में समाज के अन्दर उनके जो अधिकार हैं, उनके सामाजिक अधिकार क्या होंगे, उनके भूमि के अधिकार क्या होंगे, उनके वित्तीय अधिकार क्या होंगे, इसको भी स्पष्ट रूप से परिभाषित किया गया है और एक सामान्य बालक जिस तरीक़े से समाज के अन्दर पलता है, उसे पाला-पोशा जाता है, वह बड़ा होता है, उसी तरीक़े से इस बालक को भी ये अधिकार भी प्राप्त होंगे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): Please go back to your seat. …(Interruptions)...

श्री अन्य प्रताप सिंह: कहीं यह बालकों का व्यापार भी न बन जाये, क्योंकि यह विज्ञान का युग है और विज्ञान अनेक क्षेत्रों में बराबर दिख दे रहा है, दखल दे रहा है। इसके कारण जहाँ एक तरफ मानव जाति लाभार्थी हो रही है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ मानव जाति के समक्ष कई तरह के शिकार भी खड़े हो रहे हैं। तब भी इस आश्चर्य-मुक्त बच्चा नहीं था कि दम्पति अपनी इच्छा के अनुसार बच्चा बालक उत्पन्न होता था कि उसकी आँख इसी छुपे हो, उसकी नाक इसी हो, उसका बाह्यिक विकास क्यों हो, उसका शारीरिक गठन क्यों हो, हम उसमें कौन से ऐसे आनुवांशिक गुण ढाल और उस तरीक़े का एक सुपर इकयाल जैसा बच्चा उनके पास इस तकनीक के माध्यम से आये। इस तरीक़े से जब हम प्रकृति से खिलवाड़ करने लगते हैं, प्रकृति से छेर्सीबांट करने लगते हैं, तो भविष्य में उसके बड़े भीषण दुष्प्रभाव हो सकते हैं। इसकी भी रोकथाम करने की व्यवस्था इस विवेयक में की गयी है। इसलिए इन सारे विनियों पर विचार करने हुए, मैं इस बिल के पक्ष में खड़ा हूँ और इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI G.K. VASAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, thank you for allowing me to speak while supporting this Bill. We all understand that this Bill is to regulate fertility treatment, allow safe and ethical use of A.R.T. and protect women and children from exploitation.

I would like to underline and tell today that India is a global fertility industry with medical tourists flocking in the country for a variety of reasons. At this juncture, for the safety and security of the women, the Government has well thought about it, and the Ministry intends to give benefits through this Bill so that it helps the women of this country with security. Especially, Sir, I would say two-three points and support this Bill, namely, to register all A.R.T. clinics and banks, improve quality of A.R.T. services, decrease the cost of assisted reproduction treatment, control unethical assisted reproductive technology practices including gamete donation, which was a must, and which the Minister has spotted out very clearly. …(Interruptions)…
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): Please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Then, conduct research on new emerging areas of assisted reproduction and develop low cost Assisted Reproductive Technology economically which is the need of the future for the middle class and the poor. Medical tourism would have more assurance about the ethical practice in India. I am sure, Sir, this Bill is the need of the hour and would help women in their safety and security. I support this Bill and congratulate the Minister and his Ministry. Thank you.

श्रीमती सीमा द्विवेदी (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज हमारे मंत्री जी द्वारा जो सरोगेसी के रूप में लाया गया है, मैं उसके समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूं। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): Please, please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती सीमा द्विवेदी: माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोदी जी के प्रति बहुत आभारी हूं कि उन्होंने महिलाओं के उत्थान का बराबर ध्यान रखा है।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): Please go back. ....(Interruptions)....Nadimulji, please. ....(Interruptions)....

श्रीमती सीमा द्विवेदी: माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, आज हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी जो बिल्स लाये हैं, मैं उनके समर्थन में कुछ कहना चाहती हूं।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): Please go back to your seats. ....(Interruptions)....Nadimulji, please. ....(Interruptions).... Go back to your seats. ....(Interruptions)....

श्रीमती सीमा द्विवेदी: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, पिछले कुछ वर्षों से भारत विभिन्न देशों के दंपतियों के लिए सरोगेसी के केन्द्र के रूप में उभरा है।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): Please go back to your seats first. ....(Interruptions)....
श्रीमती सीमा झिनेदी : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, समय-समय पर अनैतिक व्यवहार और सरोगेट मां के शोषण, सरोगेट मां के माध्यम से जमा लेने वाली संतानों के परित्याग और ...(व्यवहार)...

इस तरह की भी घटनाएं प्रकाश में आई हैं...(व्यवहार)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRASINGH NAGAR) : It is an important Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

We are discussing an important Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती सीमा झिनेदी : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत की व्यापारिक सरोगेट की व्यापक भूमिका हुई है, जिसकी जानकारी विभिन्न प्रिंट और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया के माध्यम से सामने आई है।...(व्यवहार)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेंद्र सिंह नागर): पूरा देश देख रहा है कि आप इस important Bill को इंटररेक्ट कर रहे हैं...(व्यवहार)...

श्रीमती सीमा झिनेदी : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सरोगेट के विनियम के लिए कोई कानून न होने के कारण सरोगेती पद्धति का सरोगेटी क्षेत्र में अनैतिक व्यवहार की घटनाओं में बढ़त हुई है।...(व्यवहार)...

महोदय, हमारा शास्त्र भी कहता है कि हमें पिछले जीन से उज्ज्वल होने के लिए संतान की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। हमारी वेश परंपरा चलनी रहेगी, इसके लिए भी हम संतान की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। संतान की आवश्यकता हमारे धर्मों में है, शास्त्रों में है और सब जगहों पर है।

महोदय, यह जो बिल आया है, यह बिल बहुत सारी अवधारणाएं को लेकर आया है। समाज में उन महिलाओं को बड़ी भाव से देखा जाता है, समाज उनकी बहुत उपेक्षा करता है। जो महिला माँ नहीं बन सकती, जो बालक की शिक्षा दी जा सकती है, ऐसी महिलाओं के साथ भी समाज में बहुत दुःख का साधन किया जाता है, उनका उचित समाज नहीं किया जाता है। यह जो सरोगेटी रेगुलेशन बिल आया है, उह कमजोर या सरोगेटी को प्रतिषेध करता है और निःस्वार्थ सरोगेती को स्वस्त देता है। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य है कि बहुत दे से ऐसे लोग हैं जो चाहते हैं कि वे इसको एक business बना लें और इस माध्यम से बच्चे पैदा करने के पैदा करने, लेकिन सरकार की जी मंशा है, वह यह है कि परोपकार की भावना से सरोगेटी के द्वारा बच्चे को पैदा किया जाए। सरोगेटी के लिए उनको अनुमति है जो भारतीय नागरिक हैं, जो बच्चा न पैदा कर सकती हैं, जिनको गंभीर दिक्कत हो, बीमारियों के कारण जिनका गर्भाशय निकाल दिया जा रहा है और अन्य fibroids होने के बावजूद वे बच्चा पैदा न कर सकती हैं, जिनकी शारीरिक या तकनीकी रूप से 5 से 50 वर्ष के बीच हो और उसके बावजूद वे तकनीकी रूप से 23 से 50 वर्ष के बीच की उम्र बताया, ऐसी माँ सरोगेट माँ का बच्चा हो सकती है। जो सरोगेट माँ बन सकती है, उसके लिए भी बहुत लड़ा निम्न-कानून है। ऐसे नहीं है कि नेता ने उसने अपने पैदा में उस बच्चे को सरकार और जब बच्चे को देने की बारी आई है कि वह वह दे कि में बच्चा नहीं दुःखी, मुझे उसका मोह हो गया है, इसलिए इसको नहीं दुःखी, और बाद में बच्चा देने के बाद वह objection कर दे कि इसकी संपत्ति पर भरा अधिकार है, इस प्रकार की दिक्कतें न आयें, इन सबको ध्यान में रखकर हमारा यह कानून बनाया गया है और इस कानून में सक्ता से-
सख्त सजा का प्रावधान किया गया है। जो व्यक्ति इसका पालन नहीं करता है, उसे 10 लाख रुपये तक का जुर्माना और 10 वर्ष तक की सजा का भी प्रावधान है। मैं आपसे यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि जो सरोगेट माँ बनना चाहती है, उसकी उम्र 25 से 35 वर्ष की होनी चाहिए। उसे निकट का विश्वेदार होना चाहिए। उस बच्चे को कोई परिवार न कर सके, उसको समस्त अधिकार प्राप्त हों, ऐसा प्रावधान हमारे बिल में लाया गया है। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि सरोगेसी के लिए राज्य स्तर पर सरोगेसी बोर्ड का गठन करना, सरोगेसी की इच्छा रखने वाले ऐसे भारतीय विवाहित दंपति जो परोपकार की भावना से सरोगेसी करना चाहते हैं, उनको अनुमति देना, सरोगेसी की इच्छा रखने वाले दंपति कम-से-कम 5 वर्ष से कानूनी रूप से विवाहित होने चाहिए, सरोगेसी या सरोगेसी की प्रक्रियाओं को करने के लिए उनकां भारतीय नागरिक होना चाहिए, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्थाएं इसमें की गयी है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRAN SINGH NAGAR): Please go back to your seats. .....(Interruptions).... Please. .....(Interruptions)....

श्रीमती सीमा द्विवेदी : मान्यता सरकार जी, यह बिल यह भी उपबंध करता है कि इच्छुक दंपति, सरोगेसी के माध्यम से पैदा हुई संतान का किसी भी स्थिति में परिवार नहीं करेंगे।

उपसरकार (श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर): हम महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवहार)...
Please. .....(Interruptions)....

श्रीमती सीमा द्विवेदी : सरोगेसी के माध्यम से पैदा हुई संतान को ये अधिकार और विवेषाधिकार प्राप्त होंगे जो जैविक संतान को उपलब्ध हैं। सरोगेट माँ, सरोगेसी की इच्छा रखने वाले दंपति की निकट संबंधी होनी चाहिए। वह महिला पहले से विवाहित होनी चाहिए, जिसकी अपनी संतान हो और उसकी उम्र 25 से 35 वर्ष के बीच होनी चाहिए। इसमें सबसे बड़ा उपबंध यह है कि वह एक बार ही सरोगेट माँ बन सकती है, उसे दोबारा सरोगेट माँ बनने का अधिकार नहीं है। ...(व्यवहार)...

3.00 P.M.

राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सरोगेसी बोर्ड के गठन का जो प्रावधान है, वह अधिनियम के अधीन उसे प्राप्त की गई शक्तियों का प्रयोग करेगा और वृद्धों का निःसारण करेगा। राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र स्तर पर सरोगेसी बोर्ड के गठन का प्रस्ताव है, जो संविधेय राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के समान कृत्यों का निःसारण करेगा। राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र स्तर पर एक या अधिक समुचित प्राधिकरणों की स्थापना करने के जो प्रावधान हैं, वे अधिनियम के उपबंधों को कायम करने हेतु कार्यकारी निकाय के रूप में काम करेगे। ...(व्यवहार)...

महोदय, मैं इस बिल की प्रशंसा इसलिए करना चाहती हूँ क्योंकि इस बिल के आ जाने से महिलाओं की बहुत सारी समस्याओं का निवारण हो सकता है। ऐसी महिला, जो इस काम को
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): Next speaker is Dr. Vikas Mahatme. ...(Interruptions) ... Please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions) ...

डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र): उपसमाधायक महोदय, मैं शुरुआत में ही आदरणीय मंत्री जी का इसलिए अभिनंदन करना चाहूँगा कि हम सबकी जो एक मंग थी कि ART Bill और Surrogacy Bill, दोनों एक साथ लाए जाएं, इस माँग को इन्हें पूरा किया है। यह बहुत जरुरी था क्योंकि अगर ये दोनों विल्स साथ-साथ आएं, तो इनका implementation आसान होगा। यह काम बहुत अच्छा हुआ है। ...(व्यवहार)...मैं शुरू में ART Bill के बारे में बताना चाहूँगा। हम Assisted Reproductive Technology का उपयोग infertility के लिए ही करते हैं - जिनको बच्चा नहीं होता है, उनके लिए इसका प्रयोग किया जाता है। इसमें sperm और ovum, दोनों का technology के माध्यम से एक टीटेंट किया जाता है और इसके माध्यम से गर्भ धारण करने की संभावना बढ़ाई जाती है या pregnancy की संभावना बढ़ाई जाती है। इसके माध्यम से infertility की treatment हो सकती है।...(व्यवहार)...
भारत में सभी जगह बताते हैं, लेकिन इसके लिए कोई regulation नहीं था, इसलिए इस विल के माध्यम से उसको regulate किया जा रहा है। जरूरत और मानसिकता से लड़ने के कारण, भारत में infertility एक बहुत बड़ा business बन गया है। यह बिजनेस बढ़ता रहा है। इसके साथ ही इसकी कुछ परेरानिया भी हैं, जैसे कि इसमें safety का आमदनी है। जो donors हैं, वे पैसे के लालच में ज्यादा बार egg donate करना चाहते हैं, ऐसे में वे खुद के स्वास्थ्य का भी ख्याल नहीं रख पाते हैं। उनको बार-बार hormone stimulation दिया जाता है, इससे long term effects हो सकते हैं। इस तरह की सुरक्षा के अभाव को इस बिल में अभी तक से tackle किया गया है और उन्हें सुरक्षा उपलब्ध कराई गई है। (व्यवधान) इस बिल के रहने से उनका शोषण नहीं होगा।

इसमें जो अनैतिकता बढ़ रही थी, ethical practice नहीं हो रही थी, जैसे कि gender determination होता है, 'sex determination' नहीं बोलाया, क्योंकि gender determination better word है। (व्यवधान) यह जो gender determination होता है, ART में इसमें वह हो सकता है और उसका उपयोग पैसे के लालच के लिए हो सकता है। (व्यवधान) अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने भी बताया था कि उन्होंने खुद देखा है कि किसी को नींवी खाली बच्चा बाहर उतारा, blue-eyed boy ya girl बाहर उतारा, खास तौर से इसके लिए जो कुछ ऐसे actor-actresses हैं, जिनकी ज्यादा पहचान नहीं है, उनका egg purchase करने तक की capacity रखने वाले भी होते हैं। (व्यवधान) महोदय, ये सब unethical practices हैं और जिनको बंद करने के प्रयास इस बिल में किये गए हैं, इसलिए मंत्री जो को बहुत-बहुत बाहर बोल दूंगा। (व्यवधान) यह जो gender determination किया जाता है, इसके लिए punishment का भी प्रावधान है।

(व्यवधान) यह सब implement करने के लिए National Board है, State Board है और उसकी प्रणाली भी काफी सशक्त है, जिसके जरिए इस बिल में जो भी rules-regulations तय हो रहे हैं, बिल में जो भी clauses हैं, वे अच्छे तरीके से implement होंगी। (व्यवधान) मेरे इसमें कुछ सुझाव भी हैं, जिनमें सबसे important यह है कि एक intrauterine insemination (UI) है, जो infertility के treatment का part है, अथात जब गर्भाशय में sperms जाने में परेरानी रहती है, तब गर्भाशय में sperms directly inject किए जाते हैं। (व्यवधान) यह बहुत ही simple procedure है और सभी gynaecologist इसे करते हैं। (व्यवधान) यदि हम इसे भी एआरटी में लाते हैं, तो इससे परेरानी यह होगी कि gynaecologists के जितने भी clinics हैं, वे सभी ART के तहत register करने पड़ेगे और फिरहाल हमारे यहाँ इन्नी बड़ी प्रणाली न होने की बजह से यह simple procedure, जो clinical में होता है, और हमें ही किया जाता है, इसमें बहुत ज्यादा technology का भी use नहीं है, इसलिए यह उपयोग अभी तक के बाहर रहा नहीं। (व्यवधान) यह हम अपने rules-regulations के जरिए कर सकते हैं।

(व्यवधान) ऐसे ही इसमें कई clause हैं, जिसके अनुसार हम ovary से सात follicles, या हम इसे अंडा बोल सकते हैं, जो ज्यादा नहीं निकाल सकते हैं। (व्यवधान) यह बहुत जरूरी था कि इसका misuse न हो, ovary stimulate करने के लिए महिलाओं को बार-बार hormones न देने पड़े, इसलिए यह प्रावधान किया गया है। (व्यवधान) लेकिन कई बार ऐसा भी होता है कि जब हम ovary stimulate करते हैं, तब सात से अधिक 10, 15 या 20 अंडे भी तैयार हो जाते हैं जिस पर हमारा नियंत्रण नहीं होता। (व्यवधान) अब ये तैयार हो गए और हम इसमें से सात अंडे ही बाहर निकालेंगे, तो बाकी अंडे ovary के अंदर ही रहेंगे और इससे Ovarian Hyperstimulation
 Syndrome (OHS) होने की संभावना होगी, यानी हमारे बिल के इस clause की वजह से शायद हम OHS की बीमारी बढ़ा सकते हैं, इसलिए मेरा यह मानना है कि clause तैयार करने के लिए बैंक में भेजा जाए, ताकि महिला को Hyper stimulation of ovaries की बीमारी न हो। ...(व्यवहार)... इसमें तीसरी बात यह है कि जब हम एएर्टी में embryo या गर्भ तेलार करते हैं, तब कभी-कभी वे एक के बजाय दो, तीन या चार तैयार हो जाते हैं। ...(व्यवहार)...यदि हम इन्हें कम न करें, तो जैसे आप पेपर में पढ़ते हैं कि एक महिला ने सात बच्चों को जन्म दिया, लेकिन ये बच्चे बहुत ही weak होते हैं, इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि हम इसमें fetal reduction का मामला भी include करें। इसमें दो से ज्यादा जिन्हें भी गर्भ या embryo है, उन्हें निकाला जाता है, ताकि एक ही बार में तीन, चार या पाँच बच्चे न हो। ...(व्यवहार)... मुझे लगता है कि इसमें इसे भी include करना जरूरी है। मुझे पता है कि हमारा मकसद यह है कि जो भी डॉक्टर्स unethical practice कर रहे हैं, उनको punishment हो, लेकिन काम करने के लिए बार बार clerical mistakes भी होती हैं। जैसे, कई बार जब कोई महिला या पुरुष पेशेंट के रूप में आता है, तो वह कहता है कि वह married है, लेकिन ऐसा मुश्किल है कि उससे हम शादी का संदर्भ निकालना मामला या पांपकव बातों की पर भी कहते हैं। पेशेंट के पास मैरिज संदर्भ नहीं होता है, क्योंकि उसके ऊपर विवाह करने की है लिखा जाता है और उसमें clerical mistakes भी होती हैं। मैंने कई बार यह देखा है कि कोई कोई जजमेट होता है, उसमें भी कोई सारी clerical mistakes रहती हैं। ...(व्यवहार)... हम clerical mistakes के लिए भी उनको एक बार चेतावनी दें कि ऐसा यदि अगली बार भी होता है, तो फाइन होगा। आप उस फाइन को बढ़ा भी सकते हैं, लेकिन उसके लिए बच्छे की कठोर पानिशेंट्स की जरूरत नहीं है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है। Minor clerical mistakes के लिए unnecessarily किसी को उदार करनी की जरूरत नहीं है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है। ...(व्यवहार)... ये सारी बातें मैंने एर्टी बिल के लिए बताई हैं। ...(व्यवहार)... इसमें जो भी बाकी चीजें हैं, वे सभी अच्छे तरीके से कवर की गई हैं। यहाँ बेठे सभी लोग यह बिल पास करने के लिए 'हाँ' बोलने, ऐसा मुझे विवाह है। ...(व्यवहार)... इसी तरीके से, जो दूसरा बिल है, वह सरोगेसी बिल है। सरोगेसी बिल पर कई लोगों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किये, लेकिन तीन या चार ऑनरेबल एमपीज ने कई बार यह बताया कि इस बिल में केवल close relative ही surrogate mother हो सकती है, साथ में उन्होंने बच्छे के अधि बातों के लिए मामला बताया। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो नया अंडांडमेंट आया है, वह सरोगेसी बिल-2020 है, बहुत सारे Members of Parliament और बाहर भी लोगों को सरोगेसी बिल-2019 दिया गया है, जिसमें वे अंडांडमेंट्स नहीं हैं, जो सेवक कमिटी ने बताया था और उसी पुराने 2019 के बिल के बारे में बच्छे बिल के लिए मामला में बच्छे बिल के लिए Members of Parliament को उतारा है, वह किसी और को नहीं। ...(व्यवहार)...
usuk are said to give birth to mothers.

Married women take care of each other, and in this way,

surrogate mother

is used.

Phears say that surrogacy is a way to have children without giving birth. However, this practice is regulated in many countries to ensure the well-being of both parties involved.

In the case of surrogacy, the surrogate mother is selected based on medical criteria, and the couple has the right to choose their child to be born.

However, this practice is controversial in some countries, where it is considered as a source of exploitation of women and a violation of their rights.

In India, surrogacy is a legal process, and the couple has the right to the child they have conceived.

In conclusion, while surrogacy is a controversial issue, it is important to consider the rights of all parties involved and ensure that it is done in a way that respects their autonomy and choices.

...
रहती है, उसके कान तरसते हैं। इस बिल के जरिये माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने इस सुख का अनुभव सभी infertile couples को देने का प्रयास किया है, इसके लिए मैं उनको तहे-दिल से धन्यवाद देता हूं और इन दोनों बिलों का समर्थन करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्मद (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभायक महोदय, मैं देश के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई और धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूं कि जब से वे सरकार में आए हैं, तब से वे किसी-न-किसी बहाने महिलाओं का समर्थन हमेशा ही करते रहे हैं। मैं उनको बहुत-बहुत बधाई और धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगी कि जो यह बिल आया है, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण और जरूरी बिल है। जो माँ-बाप चचे से वंचित रह जाते हैं, वह उनको बरकरार रखने का साधन है। माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी द्वारा लाए गए इन दोनों बिलों का भी समर्थन करती हूं, साथ-ही-ही मैं यह व्यवहार में देखना चाहती हूं कि सरोगेसी व्यवहार और प्रक्रिया के संदर्भ में हमारी जो भी व्यवस्था की जा रही है, इस व्यवस्था को पारदर्शी, अनुशासित और बहुत ही दूरदर्शी भावना से देखते हुए लागू करना पड़ेगा। मैं यह जानती हूं कि जो बहन माँ नहीं बन पाती है, उसकी कितना दुख और कष्ट सहना पड़ता है, वाहे परिवर्त में हो, पड़ोस में हो, गाँव में हो, मुहूर्त में हो या शहर में हो - कहीं भी हो, उसको इस दर्द का सामना करना पड़ता है। हम सब यह जानते हैं कि कई जगह तो उस बहन को छोड़ दिया जाता है, जिस बहन को बच्चा नहीं हो सकता है और उसको बांग जाना दिया जाता है। ऐसी बहन बीमारों में खड़ी रह जाती है, न वह इतने की रहती है, न उपर की रहती है। उस बहन को इस बिल से समान मिलेगा, उसको हर तरह से समान की नज़र से देखा जायेगा-यह सब इस बिल में है।

महोदय, विधेयक में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक सरोगेसी बोर्ड का प्रस्ताव है। इस तरह से राज्यों और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों के स्तर पर भी सरोगेसी बोर्ड होगा। सरोगेसी की प्रक्रिया और कार्य-प्रणाली के निर्माण के लिए अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति की जायेगी। यह कानून कमर्शियल सरोगेसी के लिए उन लोगों पर खरीद-बिक्री पर प्रतिबंध लगाना है, जो लोग मानव मूर्ख की खरीद-बिक्री और व्यापार करते हैं। कई जगह आपने देखा होगा, सुना होगा कि कुछ बच्चों को मजबूर किया जाता है या पैसे के अभाव में उनका गलत इस्तेमाल भी किया जाता है-उस पर भी यह बिल प्रतिबंध लगाने का काम करेगा।

सरोगेसी सेवा देने वालों जो सरोगेसी क्लिनिकां हैं, उनके लिए रजिस्ट्रेशन अनिवार्य किया गया है। वह इसलिए भी है क्योंकि गांवों या कसबों में पैसे की खत्तर कई लोगों ने इसको व्यापार बना रखा है। उसमें बहुत जगह यह देखा जाता है कि इसका दुरुपयोग हो रहा है। इस बिल के बाद इस पर प्रतिबंध भी लगेगा और ऐसी महिलाएं, जो ऐसे क्लिनिकों में जाकर ट्रीटमेंट लेने से दीमारियों का खिलाफ जाती हैं, उससे भी वे बच सकेंगी। इसी के साथ ऐसे व्यक्तियों को कभी-कभी 10 साल की सजा और 10 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान भी किया गया है। मंत्री जी, यह महिलाओं के लिए बहुत राहत पहुँचाने वाला बिल है। जो माँ-बाप इस उम्मीद में जीते हैं कि हम सरोगेसी से बचतों को प्राप्त कर सकते हैं और अपना घर भी रोशन कर सकते हैं, उनकी जिद्दी में कहीं-न-कहीं जो अंधेरा रहता है, उसे अब वे दूर कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि अपनी जिद्दी को रोशन करने के लिए रोशनी का एक किरण की उम्मीद में वे भटकते रहते हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी, कानून के बग़ेर सरोगेसी एक अभयार्तित कमर्शियल पैचा कमाने का साधन तो है ही, लेकिन आपने यह भी जाना होगा कि कई महिलाओं को जबरदस्ती इसके लिए आगे किया जाता है, इसलिए इसमें
काून बनाना भी बहुत जरूरी था। आयोग की सिफारिश पर यह प्रस्ताव लाया गया है, जो सरोगेट मां और बच्चे के अधिकारों को सुक्ष्म प्रदान करता है। इसी के साथ यह बताती है कि जो मां बांझ है, जो इस तरह से बच्चा पैदा करवाना चाहती है, क्योंकि समाज में बांझ होना बहुत बड़ा दंड माना जाता है, उन्हें मां बनने का सुख प्राप्त होगा। इसलिए ऐसी बहनें, जिन्हें लोग बांझ कहते हैं, यह बिल उन लोगों का भी मुंड बन्द करने का काम करेगा।

हमारे, में एक बार फिर निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि जो राज्य बॉर्ड या केंद्रीय बॉर्ड बने, उस बॉर्ड के समक्ष दम्पति की जांच होने के बाद ही, यदि उनके अन्दर प्रजनन की उपयुक्तता नहीं है, तब उनको इसकी अनुमति मिलनी चाहिए। आज छोटे-छोटे गांवों में भी जगह-जगह पर इस तरह के क्लीनिक्स किया गया है, जहां पर उन्हें इस तरह की सुविधा प्राप्त है, लेकिन उन पर किसी भी तरह की सरकारी निगरानी नहीं है। इस प्रक्रिया में माता बनने वाली बहनें अनेक बीमारियों से प्रसन्न हो जाती है, इसलिए ऐसे क्लीनिकों का भी हमें ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा। माता बनने वाली बहनें अनेक बीमारियों से प्रसन्न हो जाती हैं। हमें उनके स्वास्थ्य पर भी ध्यान देना पड़ेगा।

उपसमाधान महोदय, सरोगेसी बिल के मुआवजक कोई भी महिला अपनी इच्छा से सरोगेट मां बन सकती और निरंतर जोड़े के अधार पर विधवा या तलाकशुदा महिला को भी इसका फायदा मिलेगा। यदि कोई महिला विधवा हो जाती है, तो आपने देखा होगा कि उसके बच्चा न होने पर जबरदस्ती उसकी इच्छा के बगैर उसकी दूसरी शादी करने की अवधि हो जाती है। धर्म यह बोलते है कि मुझे शादी नहीं करनी है या किसी दूसरी जगह पर नहीं बसता है, तो उसको कह दिया जाता है कि यदि बच्चा नहीं है, तो वे अपने मृत्यु के परिपालन और बच्चा पैदा के लिए अपनी घरेलू उपलब्धता मिलने की असल करते हैं। वह वह बोलता है कि मुझे शादी नहीं करनी है या किसी दूसरी जगह पर नहीं बसता है, तो उसको कह दिया जाता है कि यदि बच्चा नहीं है, तो आपके काटे से रहती है। आज यह बिल ऐसी बहनें को भी समर्पित है। जो बहन विधवा हो जाती है, कम से कम सरोगेसी के माध्यम से वह बच्चा पैदा कर सकती है। जो बहन तलाकशुदा है यदि वह दोबारा पर नहीं बसता चाहती है, तो वह भी अपनी मर्जी से सरोगेसी के माध्यम से अपना बच्चा पैदा कर सकती।

उपसमाधान महोदय, इस बिल में राज्य सभा की सेलेक्ट कमेटी की सभी सिफारिशों को शामिल किया गया है। इस बिल में यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि सरकारी बीमा जोड़े ही देश में सरोगेसी के जरिए संतान प्राप्त कर सकेगा। इसके लिए किसी भी जोड़े में शामिल दोनों सदस्यों का भारतीय नोटिश होना चाहिए।

उपसमाधान महोदय, हमारी सरकार ने इस बिल में सरोगेट मदर के लिए बीमा कवर की अवधि को 16 महीने से बढ़ाकर 36 महीने कर दिया है। सरोगेट मदर की दिक्कत पर परेशानी को दूर करने के लिए इस समय को बढ़ाया गया है, जिससे कि महिलाओं को हर सुविधा और सुरक्षा मिल सके। इस बिल से पूरी तरह से व्यावसायिक सरोगेसी पर प्रतिबंध लगेगा और प्रचार-प्रसार पर रोक लगेगी। जो कोई-छिपे इस तरह का प्रचार-प्रसार करते हैं कि हमारे यहां सरोगेसी करवाना पर आपके लोगों को सुविधा मिलेगी, उसकी वजह से दंपति कहीं-न-कहीं ठगी का शिकार हो जाते थे।

उपसमाधान महोदय, नए विधेयक के मुआवजक विदेश में रहने वाले भारतीय नूतन के विवाहित जोड़े और अकेले भारतीय महिला कुछ शर्तों के अधीन सरोगेसी का फायदा उठा सकते हैं। जैसे कि पहले भी देखा जाता है कि विदेश से जो दंपति आते हैं, वे यहां सरोगेसी के विषय से महिला चुनते हैं, सरोगेट मदर से बच्चा पैदा करवाते हैं और यदि किसी वजह से वह
बच्चा विकलांग पैदा होता है या उस बच्चे में कोई भी दिक्कत होती है, तो ये उस बच्चे को छोड़कर चले जाते हैं - इस बिल के माध्यम से इन सब पर भी रोक लगेगी।

उपसमाध्यक्ष महदयद, दूसरी बात यह है कि जो बहन अपनी कोख को बेचना नहीं चाहती है, उसको भी हर तरह से आजादी मिलेगी। इस पर चीकरी सच्ची की भी ज़करत है। अगर परिवार अभी तक बच्चे के, तो बीमारियों का इलाज बहुत महंगा होता है, क्योंकि सरोगेसी का इलाज कठिन नहीं है। हमारे देश में हर तरह के परिवार हैं, गरीब लोग हैं, अमीर लोग हैं, तो दोनों को ही इस तरह की समस्या हो सकती है। गरीब परिवार भी बच्चों की इच्छा रखता है। वह यह सोचता है कि सरोगेसी से बच्चा मिल जाए, तो अच्छा रहेगा, लेकिन गरीब आदमी इसका खर्च बहुत नहीं कर सकता है, यह कारण गरीब के लिए काफी तकलीफ भरा रहता है।

गरीबी में जीने वाली कई ग्रामीण महिलाएं हैं, जो मां नहीं बन सकती हैं, उनको भी इस कानून का फायदा मिल सकता। मैं यह सोचती हूँ कि आज महिलाओं के समान के लिए, उनके सुख के लिए, उनके सौभाग्य के, समाज में उनको उचित स्थान दिलाने के लिए हमारी सरकार यह बिल लेकर आए हैं, जिसका बहुत-बहुत समर्थन करती हूँ, लें-दिल से समर्थन करती हूँ।

(व्यवधान) यह बिल महिलाओं को हमारे समाज में समान दिलाने का काम करेगा और उनको हर तरह से सुरक्षा दिलाने का काम करेगा। जिन बच्चों के बचने नहीं होते हैं, वे अनुशक्त महसूस करती हैं। इस बात को हम सब जानते हैं कि जिसे बांझ महिला घोटित कर दिया जाता है, उसको घर-परिवार की कोई महिला अपना बच्चा गोद में खिलाने देने को भी तेजर नहीं होती है।

(व्यवधान) ये महिलाएं बहुत दुखी हैं। वह दम्पति पीड़ा से भरा हुआ रहता है, लेकिन वे अपनी पीड़ा किसी से कह नहीं पाते। आज इस सब दुखों को दूर करने के लिए यह बिल आए है। मैं इस बिल का बहुत-बहुत समर्थन करती हूँ। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देती हूँ और माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी को भी धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि वे इतना चुंबक और अच्छा बिल लेकर आए हैं। मैं अपनी पारी को भी धन्यवाद देती हूँ, जिसने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

झा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसमाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्री जी को हमदय से बधाई देना चाहूँगा कि उन्होंने ऐसे सामयिक विषयों को आज सदन के समाध्यक के लिए तैयारी की है। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि इस पर बहुत गंभीर चर्चा हो रही है और माननीय सदस्यों ने इन पर बड़े महत्वपूर्ण बयान दिए हैं। निष्ठुर रूप से इस बिल की तैयारी में जिस तरीके से इसमें विस्तार से चर्चा हुई है, सेलेक्ट कमेटी में और जहाँ कहीं भी जो जनदेख थे, उनका निर्देशन करने का काम किया गया है।

मान्यता, वैसे आप जानते हैं कि 2005 में Indian Council of Medical Research ने सरोगेसी को कैसे regularize किया जाए, इस संबंध में सबसे पहले चर्चा करने का काम किया था और इस पर एक नोट बनाने का काम किया था, जिससे कि हम यह जो एआरटी है, इसकी सेवाओं को कैसे regulate कर सके सबसे पहले 2005 में इसके ऊपर चर्चा किया गया था। उसके बाद समय-समय पर 2008, 2010 और 2014 में भी एआरटी बिल लाने का प्रयास किया गया, लेकिन उस समय इसको संसदीय अनुमति नहीं मिल पाई और यह बिल उस समय पास नहीं हो सका।
मान्यवर, स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मामले की संसदीय समिति ने इस सारे प्रकरण की 2017 में गंवाईता से समीक्षा की और अपने हुआ दिए कि यह एआरटी विकल्प जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि सरोगेसी क्लीनिक कोई सेवा नहीं होती। आय तौर पर एआरटी क्लीनिक के तहत सरोगेसी का विकल्प दिया जाता है। समिति का निष्कर्ष था कि यह समय की मांग है कि एआरटी क्लीनिक को लेकर कानून बनाया जाना चाहिए। इसलिए एआरटी क्लीनिक के संबंध में कानून बनाने का काम नितांत आवश्यक था और यह समय की आवश्यकता थी।

मान्यवर, छिछले कुछ वषों में एक स्थिति बनी है कि सारी दुनिया में भारत एक सरोगेसी हब के रूप में डेवलप हुआ है। इसका कारण यह है कि कोई नियम और कानून न होने के कारण अनियमित डंग से तमाम विदेशियों देशों में सरोगेसी का जन्म होना, अपना लेकर अन्य रूप का प्राप्त होता है। इसमें तमाम ऐसी विसंगतियां पैदा होतीं, जिससे देश का नाम भी दुनिया में खराब होता था और इससे लेकर सारे देश में बिता होना स्वामायक था। इसके चलते बहुत से ऐसे लोग थे, जो अनैतिक डंग से बच्चा पैदा होने के बाद बच्चा लेने से इनकार कर देते थे। अगर बच्चा विकल्प हो, तो वे उसको लेने से इनकार कर देते थे और कई बार ऐसी माताएं जो कीए की कोश में बच्चे को जब चाहती थीं, अबॉंशन करने का भी निर्णय लेती थीं। इन विसंगतियों को दूर करने के लिए इस कानून की आवश्यकता बहुत जरूरी थी और अज मंत्री जी इस पर विस्तार से चर्चा करने के बाद ये दोनों, सरोगेसी और एआरटी कानून लेकर लाये हैं।

मान्यवर, इसके साथ ही सरोगेसी की इच्छा करने वाले, जो भी unproductive couples हैं, उनमें महिला के लिए 23 से 50 वर्ष और पुरुष के लिए 26 से 55 वर्ष की आयु निर्धारित की गई है।

मान्यवर, इसी तरह से सरोगेसी की इच्छा रखने वाले दम्पति कम-से-कम पाँच वर्ष से कानूनी रूप से विवाहित होने के बाद ही सरोगेसी की सुविधा का लाभ उठा सकेंगे। सरोगेसी या सरोगेसी प्रक्रिया को अपनाने के लिए भारतीय नागरिक होने चाहिए, यह भी जरूरी है कि वे इंडियन सिटिजन हों। इस भाषा में की गई है।

मान्यवर, यह उपबंध भी किया गया है कि सरोगेसी के माध्यम से पैदा हुई संतान का किसी भी स्थिति में परिवार नहीं दिखाया जाएगा। सरोगेसी के माध्यम से पैदा हुई संतान को वे सभी अधिकार प्राप्त होंगे, विशेषाधिकार प्राप्त होंगे, जो जैविक संतान को, जो बायोलॉजिकल संतान को होते हैं। ये सभी अधिकार सरोगेसी से पैदा हुए बच्चे को भी प्राप्त होंगे, ऐसी व्यवस्था इस विषय में की गई है।

मान्यवर, यह विषयेक उपबंध छोड़ता है कि महिला को केवल एक बार सरोगेट माँ बनने का अधिकार होगा, उसको केवल एक बार ही सरोगेट माँ बनने की अनुमति दी जाएगी।
मान्यवर, राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सरोगेसी बोर्ड गठित किया जाएगा, जो अधिनियम के अधीन समय-समय पर प्रदान की गई शक्तियों का प्रयोग करेगा, कृत्यों का निपादन करेगा और राज्य तथा संघ राज्य स्तर के सरोगेसी बोर्ड का गठन करके इन सबका नियमन और कंट्रोल करने का काम करेगा।

मान्यवर, राज्य और संघ राज्य के स्तर पर एक या एक से अधिक समुचित प्राधिकरणों और टिब्बुनों की स्थापना करने का काम होगा, जिससे हम तमाम सरोगेसी क्लीनिक्स पर अंकुश लगाएंगे, नियंत्रण कर सकें।

मान्यवर, इन क्लीनिकों को समुचित प्राधिकरण द्वारा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इनको बाकायदा लाइसेंस देना होगा और समय-समय पर इनकी जाँच होगी, जिससे इन क्लीनिक्स के माध्यम से कोई अनैतिक कार्य न हो सके।

मान्यवर, इसके साथ ही, यह बिल यह उपबंध करता है कि कोई व्यक्ति, संगठन या सरोगेसी क्लीनिक, प्रयोगशाला या किसी प्रकार के नैदिक प्रतिष्ठान व्यावसायिक सरोगेसी का कार्य नहीं करेंगे। इस बिल के माध्यम से कमर्शियल सरोगेसी पर पूरा प्रतिबंध लगाने का काम किया गया है। अभी तक कमर्शियल सरोगेसी के लिए हिम्नुस्तान बदनाम हो रहा था, अब इस विषयक के माध्यम से उस पर अंकुश लगाने का काम किया गया है।

मान्यवर, इस संबंध में सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने जो महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव दिए थे, लगभग उन सभी सुझावों को इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल में समाहित करने का काम किया गया है। यह बिल आज समय की आवश्यकता है, इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। यह देश की प्रतिष्ठा और नैतिकता की दृष्टि से एक महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। सरोगेसी से होने वाले बच्चे को सारे अधिकार प्राप्त हो, सरोगेसी मदर को सारी सुरक्षा प्राप्त हो, उनको मेडिकल एड मिले, उनको 36 महीने का बीमा कवर भी मिले, जिससे उनके स्वास्थ्य आदि की भी सुरक्षा हो सके, इन सारी बीमाओं की व्यवस्था इस विषयक में की गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह विषयक अपने आप में समपूर्ण है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन से दरखास्त करुंगा कि ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण विषयक पर सबका सर्व-सम्मति से सहमति व्यक्त करनी चाहिए। इस विषयक के लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का हदय से आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री युरेन्द्र सिंह नागर): धन्यवाद वाजपेयी जी। माननीय हैल्थ मिनिस्टर।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री: तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (डा. मनसुख मंडविया): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरोगेसी बिल राज्य सभा में लौंग टाइम से पेंडिंग था। लास्ट वीक में ART बिल और सरोगेसी बिल लोक सभा ने पास किया आज और कल दो दिन में इस बिल पर कुल मिलाकर 15 समान्तर सदस्यों ने अपनी बात रखी हैं, उनमें श्रीमती ममता मोहंता जी, श्री के.सी. रामामूर्ति जी, श्री अध्योपाया रामी रेठी आला जी, श्री के.सोमप्रसाद जी, डा. एम. थंबीदुरई जी, श्री रवींद्र कुमार कनकमेद्वला जी, ले. जनरल (डा.) डी.पी. वल्स (रिटा.) जी, डा. अमर पत्नायक जी, श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह जी, श्री जी.के. वासन जी, श्रीमती सीमा द्विदेवी जी, डा. विकास महाले जी, श्रीमती कान्ता कर्म जी और डा. अशोक बाजपेयी जी शामिल हैं।
माननीय उपसमापति महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहूगा कि आज तक यहाँ दुनिया से दम्पति आते थे। हमारे देश में सरोगेसी और ART कई सालों से चल रहा है। शायद 1978 में इंडिया में आईवीएफ तकनीक से सबसे पहले बालक का जन्म हुआ था और उस बालक का नाम कन्नूप्रिया था। इस बालक का जन्म 3 अक्टूबर, 1978 को हुआ था। देश में तब से आईवीएफ तकनीक का प्रयोग हो रहा है, सरोगेसी हो रही है इसलिए इसके रेग्युलेट करना बहुत आवश्यक था। दुनिया भर से लोग इंडिया में आएं, हमारी महिला को कोई किराए पर लें और बचा पेड़ा करके, abandon करके चले जाएं, माननीय उपसमापति जी, मैं इसके बारे में बताना चाहूगा कि इंडिया में अब ऐसे दिन नहीं बचे हैं। अब समय बदल गया है और बदलते हुए समय के साथ हमारी बहन-बेटियों का समान करना हमारी जिम्मेदारी है। हम इस बिल के माध्यम से ऐसी महिला, जिसको कुदरती तौर पर मातृत्व प्राप्त नहीं हो सकता है, उसका समान करना चाहते हैं। हम ऐसी महिला का समान करने के लिए ये बिल लाए हैं। ये बिल ऐसी महिला, जो बालक बचाती है, परिवार बनाना चाहती है...(व्यवधान)।

श्री उपसमापति : मंत्री जी के जवाब के अलावा और कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है।

डा. मनसुख मांडविया : वह परिवार बनाने के अपने अधिकार से वंचित न रहे, इसका एक उदेश्य यह था।

उपसमापति जी, सालों से देश में क्या हो रहा था? देश में ऐसी कई घटनाएं घटीं, जिनकी वजह से हम इसको तुरंत ही रेग्युलेट करने की आवश्यकता महसूस हुई। 2014 में एक बार ऐसा हुआ था कि 26 साल की एक महिला को egg retrieval के दरमियान कुछ दिक्कत हुई और उसकी मृत्यू हो गई। जब एआरटी प्रक्रिया होती है, तो egg को ovary stimulate करनी होती है और stimulated ovary से egg निकाला जाता है। यह एक technical प्रक्रिया है। यदि ऐसी स्थिति में किसी महिला की मृत्यू हो जाए, तो उसका प्रोटेक्शन करना आवश्यक है, उसको रेग्युलेट करना आवश्यक है। उसकी जिंदगी खत्म न हो जाए, इसकी पिंडा करना भी आवश्यक होता है, इसलिए इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए यह बिल लाया गया है।

माननीय उपसमापति जी, कई बार ऐसी घटना घटित होती है कि जो अविष्कृत महिला है, वह छोटी age में अपने ovum को भी कमशियल यूज कर लेती है, उसको बेचती है और अपनी आर्थिक रिक्वियार्मेंट पूरी करने की कोशिश करती है। ऐसी घटना भी घटित हुई थी और यह नहीं नियंत्रित किया जा सका।

माननीय उपसमापति जी, आंध्र प्रदेश में एक घटना घटी थी कि 74 वर्ष की एक महिला ने दो twins को जन्म दिया था। 74 वर्ष के बाद twins को जन्म देना, उनको पालना, संभालना बहुत मुश्किल होता है। क्योंकि जब तक वह बच्चा बड़ा होता है, तब तक उस माँ के age पूरी हो जाती
चाहिए, पिरवार िटित भी थी। आप गहन luxurious life अटकाने महसूस है।

बाद जी, वह उसके ऐसी करना ही था। सरोगेसी दोनों की केवल मȁ चचार्थ हुए एक ऐसी बालक गया। तत्पचा... जाए गया, यह होती थी, लेकिन रेगुलेशन प्रावधान नहीं होने से कई बार sex selection भी हो जाता था और multiple embryo transplant भी हो जाता था। एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात, जो यहाँ निकलती है, वह यह है कि उसमें gametes की mixing - यदि कोई यह चाहे कि मुझे इस टाइप का बालक चाहिए, जिसकी eyes ऐसी होनी चाहिए, जिसका कलर बहुत बाहर होना चाहिए, इसके लिए उसमें कभी gametes की mixing भी हो जाती है, जो कि अच्छा नहीं है। वह स्थिति एक समय समाज के लिए सही नहीं है, इसलिए उसको regulate करने की आवश्यकता महसूस होती थी। इन सारी चीजों को देखते हुए एआरटी बिल में इसका प्रावधान किया गया है कि इसको कैसे रेग्युलेट किया जाए, उसको कैसे कंट्रोल करके जो महिला मौं बनना चाहती है, परिवार बनाना चाहती है, उसकी यौगिक अवधारणा करें। उसकी मदद करनी है, इस दृष्टि से यह एक progressive Bill भी है और कुल मिलाकर हमारे देश की भावना और महिलाओं के शोषण को अटकाने का बिल भी है। अभी तक इस टाइप का एक पीरियड ऐसा भी गया है, जिसमें महिला अपनी luxurious life के लिए surrogate करती थी, it is not good. एक महिला अपनी luxurious life के लिए surrogate करें, वह ठीक नहीं है, अतः उसको भी रोकने की आवश्यकता थी। जिसको बच्चे की आवश्यकता है, जो बच्चा पैदा नहीं कर सकती है, जिसमें कोई clinical कभी है, ऐसी ही महिला surrogates का use करके मातृत्व धारण करें, उसे इसका अधिकार मिले, वह स्वाभाविक तौर पर माँ बन सके और अपने परिवार को भी बचा सके, इन सारे विषयों को देखते हुए ये दोनों बिल लाय गए हैं।

उपसभापति जी, जब राज्य सभा में पहले surrogacy Bill आया... मैं भूपेंद्र यादव जी का अभिंदन करना चाहूगा जब इस समबंध में सलेक्ट कमेटी बनी, तब वे उस समिति के चेयरमैन थे। उनकी अध्यक्षता में बहुत विस्तार से इस पर चर्चा हुई।(यथायथ)...रसोगेसी बिल की शुरुआत 2016 में हुई थी। उस समय, 2016 में गुप ऑफ मिनिस्टर्स बना और इस पर विस्तार से बातचीत हुई। उसके बाद वह लोक सभा में आया और वहां पारित हो गया। बाद में लोक सभा का कार्यकाल समाप्त हो गया। तत्पश्चात् फिर से वह बिल लोक सभा में लाया गया और वहां पारित हुआ। उसके बाद यह बिल राज्य सभा में आया।(यथायथ)...राज्य सभा की सलेक्ट कमेटी ने उस पर बहुत गहन चर्चा की थी और कई महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव दिये थे। यह सुझाव हमने मान भी लिया और कई सुझाव ऐसे हैं।(यथायथ)...जिन्हें हम रुल्स में भी ला सकते हैं।(यथायथ)...

श्री उपसभापति : मंत्री जी के अलावा कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रही है।

भ. मनसुख मांडविया : उस वक़्त सलेक्ट कमेटी ने अपने सुझाव दिये थे और कहा था कि यदि आप केवल सरोगेसी बिल लाएंगे और एआरटी बिल नहीं लाएंगे तो सरोगेसी बिल का कोई महत्व नहीं होगा。(यथायथ)...इसलिए यह तय किया गया कि सरोगेसी बिल के साथ एआरटी बिल भी
लाना चाहिए, इसलिए जब सरोगेसी बिल और एआरटी बिल दोनों संयुक्त रूप से आए, तब राज्य समा में उन्हें रखा रखने दिया गया।(व्यवधान)...लोक समा में एआरटी बिल पास होने के बाद ही राज्य समा उसे पारित करे,- सलेक्ट कमेटी ने ऐसी रिपोर्ट दी थी। उसका संज्ञा लेकर हम एआरटी बिल लोक समा में लेकर आए।(व्यवधान)...वहां भी वह स्ट्रॉंडिंग कमेटी में गया और स्ट्रॉंडिंग कमेटी ने भी करीब 64 सुझाव दिये। इन सभी सुझावों पर भी हमने डिसक्स किया और ज्यादातर सुझाव मान लिये। इसके अलावा यहां की सलेक्ट कमेटी ने इस बिल पर जो सुझाव दिये थे, उन पर हमने विस्तार से विचार-विमर्श किया और मातृत्व धारण करने की अहम सहजता ही उसका लाभ ले सकते हैं या नहीं ले सकते हैं, इस पर भी यहां कहा गया।(व्यवधान)...मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि सिग्नल महिला को एआरटी का लाभ मिल ही सकता है इसलिए उसे एआरटी का लाभ लेकर सरोगेसी की आवश्यकता वैसे भी नहीं रहेगी। वह अपने परीक्षारूप बचा सकती है।(व्यवधान)...एआरटी बिल में और सरोगेसी बिल में कौन कौन लाभ ले सकता है या व्यवस्था का कौन लाभ ले सकता है? जो भारत की विवाहित महिला है, पति-पत्नी हैं, वे उसका लाभ ले सकते हैं, लेकिन विवाहित वर्तमान या विवाहित महिला एआरटी का लाभ ले सकती है। इसके अलावा विवाहित भी एआरटी का लाभ ले सकते हैं और मातृत्व धारण करने की अहम सहजता ही उसका लाभ ले सकते हैं।(व्यवधान)...यदि कोई विवाह हो गई, किसी कारण से उसका पति नहीं रहा, ऐसी स्थिति में उसे अपनी मैमिली बनानी है तो विवाह स्वयं स्थिति है, वह स्वयं मातृत्व धारण कर सकती है।(व्यवधान)...लेकिन यदि वह विवाह है और मातृत्व धारण कर परंतु ऐसी स्थिति में नहीं है और मैमिली बनाना बाहर है तो सरोगेसी का उपयोग कर सकती है।(व्यवधान)...कई बार ऐसे घटना भी घटनी होती है कि किसी का divorce हो गया हो और महिला अकेली हो गई, लेकिन वह फॉमिली बनाना बाहर है, यह इसके लिए उपयुक्त है एवं स्वयं मातृत्व धारण करने की अहम सहजता ही उसका लाभ ले सकती है।(व्यवधान)...ऐसी स्थिति में- जिसमें उसका divorce हो गया, वह अकेली हो गई, लेकिन मातृत्व धारण करने की स्थिति में नहीं है, तब वह क्या करे, व्यक्ति जिस बच्चा पैदा करने की स्थिति में नहीं है, ऐसी स्थिति में उस सरोगेसी की भी उपयोग कर सके, इसके ऐसा प्रामाण्य किया गया है।

इसके अलावा जो ओसीआई और एनआरआई हैं, वे भारत में आते थे और सरोगेसी का उपयोग करते थे।(व्यवधान)...इस तरह वे उनका काम शैक्षित यूज करते थे और महिलाओं का शोषण करते थे। यदि बार abandon करके भी वे वापस जाते थे, लेकिन अब ऐसा नहीं हो सकेगा। जो भी couple विवेश से भारत में सरोगेसी के लिए आए, कोई महिला अपनी तरफ से सरोगेसी के लिए तैयार हो, तो उसके लिए वहां एक कानून है।(व्यवधान)...जो बच्चा यहां पैदा होगा, उसे यहां की नागरिकता मिल सकती है, लेकिन उसे यहां की नागरिकता नहीं मिलेगी, फिर उसका इन्हें क्या फायदा होगा? हमने उसके यहां भी प्रावधान रखा है, और इस प्रकार का बहुत गम्भीरता से भी देखा है, समझ है।(व्यवधान)...विवाहित महिला भी जब एआरटी का लाभ लेती है, तो हमने यह प्रावधान रखा है कि वह दो-तीन साल प्रयास करे, अगर बच्चा पैदा कर सकती है तो करे। इसके लिए हमने उसकी मिमिम एक 21 साल से 50 साल रखी है। अगर वह सरोगेसी के लिए प्रयास करती है तो हमने उसकी उम्र 23 साल से 50 साल रखी है। अगर कोई महिला स्थिति है तो स्वयं बच्चा पैदा करे, उसे सरोगेसी का उपयोग करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।
...(व्यवधान)...इसलिए वह पहले प्रयास करे, उसके बाद ही सरोगेट की रात्रि अपनाए। दूसरी बात यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में गोद लेने का भी tradition है। यह भी एक counseling का विषय है और हमारा यही सही tradition है।...(व्यवधान)...यह परम्परा हमारे देश में काफी समय से चली आ रही है कि किसी फामली में कोई माता-पिता नहीं बन सकते हैं, मदर-फादर नहीं हो सकते हैं, व्हिदा पैदा नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो वे अपने भाई का, रिस्टेडर का बेटा या बेटी गोद ले लेते हैं। यह भी एक ओपिशन है और उसे बिल में लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, लेकिन वह आवश्यक हम व्हीकार भी कर सकते हैं और उसका उपयोग भी कर सकते हैं। दूसरा, माननीय उपसर्गभांत महोदय, surrogate mother कीन बन सकती है? Surrogate mother बनने के लिए हमने तय किया है कि यह महिला परिवर्तित ही होनी चाहिए, विवाहित ही होनी चाहिए। इसका commercialization न हो जाए। यहाँ कई समान्यनीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि देश में इसका बड़ा कारोबार हो गया है, industry खड़ी हो गई है, तो माननीय उपसर्गभांत महोदय, यह industry नहीं है और न ही इसको कभी industry बनाना चाहिए, न ही यह देश की income का साधन होना चाहिए, यह मातृत्व धारण करने का विषय है। जिस दम्पति की संतान नहीं है, वे संतान पैदा करना चाहते हैं; यह महिला मातृत्व धारण करना चाहती है, family बनाना चाहती है, उसके लिए surrogacy है, उसके लिए ART है। यह commercial बन जाए, देश में industry के तौर पर develop हो जाए, ऐसा कभी नहीं हो, इस भावना के साथ इस विषय का लाया गया है, इसलिए इसमें यह व्याख्या किया गया है। इसका commercialization न हो जाए, इसलिए एक महिला एक बार ही surrogate mother बन सकती है, वह बार-बार surrogate mother नहीं बन सकती है। उसका एक child हो, वह minimum तीन साल का हो गया हो, क्योंकि एक बार जब उसकी बालक पैदा करने की क्षमता हो, तो यह पता चल जाता है कि वह healthy है और बालक पैदा कर सकती है, तभी वह surrogate mother के रूप में आए, जिससे उसका शोषण होने की संभावना न रहे। जब वह इस स्थिति में आती है, तो उसका commercialization न हो जाए, यह भी आवश्यक है।

फिर gamete donor की age क्या होनी चाहिए, यह भी तय किया गया है। जब हम gametes देते हैं, तो उसकी एक age सुनिश्चित हो, जिससे gametes का misuse न हो और उसका commercialization न हो।

माननीय हिटी के वर्तमान साहब, हम यह जो registration करते हैं, ART के अंतर्गत कोई clinic है, तो आज इसकी कोई व्यवस्था ही नहीं है। कोई IVF clinic है, तो इस clinic का कोई registration नहीं है, इस clinic के पास कोई record नहीं है। Embryo बनाने के लिए clinic का उपयोग होता है, laboratory का उपयोग होता है। Laboratory में कितने embryos बने, इसका कोई registration नहीं है। Embryo किसका है, किसको देना है, इसका कोई व्याख्या नहीं है।

इसलिए वे ऐसे ही चलते रहते हैं। यह इतनी बड़ी industry न बन जाए, वह सचमुच में मातृत्व धारण करने का एक विषय रहे, इसलिए इसको regulate करना आवश्यक था। इन सारी चीजों को हमने अच्छी तरह से देखा है।

इसके साथ ही जो donor है, ART में जो महिला है या जो surrogate mother के रूप में काम करेगी, उसकी health की चिंता करना बहुत आवश्यक है। जैसे मैंने example दिया कि एक 23 साल की महिला, जब उसका ovum लेने के लिए उसकी ovary को stimulate किया गया, उस वक्त उसकी मृत्यु हो गई या उसकी health पर कोई negative effect हो गया, तो ऐसी स्थिति
M. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall first put the Motion regarding consideration of the Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill, 2021, to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill for the regulation and supervision of the assisted reproductive technology clinics and the assisted reproductive technology banks, prevention of misuse, safe and ethical practice of assisted reproductive technology services for
addressing the issues of reproductive health where assisted reproductive technology is required for becoming a parent or for freezing gametes, embryos, embryonic tissues for further use due to infertility, disease or social or medical concerns and for regulation and supervision of research and development and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration”.

_The motion was adopted._

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

In Clause 2, there are five Amendments; Amendments (Nos.1 to 3) by Shri John Brittas and Amendments (Nos.17 to 18) by Dr. V. Sivadasan. Both Shri John Brittas and Dr. V. Sivadasan are not present.

_Clause 2 was added to the Bill._

_Clauses 3 to 7 were added to the Bill._

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 8, there is one Amendment (No.12) by Shri K.C. Venugopal; he is not present.

_Clause 8 was added to the Bill._

_Clause 9 was added to the Bill._

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 10, there is one Amendment (No.13) by Shri K.C. Venugopal; he is not present.

_Clause 10 was added to the Bill._

_....(Interruptions)...._

_श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, वैल में खड़े होकर 'No' कहने का अधिकार नहीं है। अगर कोई माननीय सदस्य 'No' कहना चाहते हैं, तो they should go back to their seats. ....(Interruptions)...._

_Clause 11 was added to the Bill._
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 12, there are two Amendments; Amendment (No.14) by Shri K.C. Venugopal and Amendment (No.19) by Dr. V. Sivadasan. Both Shri K.C. Venugopal and Dr. V. Sivadasan are not present.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 13, there is one Amendment (No.20) by Dr. V. Sivadasan; he is not present.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.
Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.
Clauses 16 to 18 were added to the Bill.

4.00 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 19, there is one Amendment; Amendment (No.15) by Shri K.C. Venugopal; not present.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.
Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 21, there are two Amendments; Amendments (Nos.7 and 8) by Shri John Brittas; not present.

Clause 21 was added to the Bill.
Clause 22 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 23, there is one Amendment (No.16) by Shri K.C. Venugopal; not present.

Clause 23 was added to the Bill.
Clause 24 was added to the Bill.
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 25, there is one Amendment (No.9) by Shri John Brittas; not present.

*Clause 25 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 26 to 38 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 39, there is one Amendment (No.10) by Shri John Brittas; not present.

*Clause 39 was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 40 to 45 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 46, there is one Amendment (No.11) by Shri John Brittas; not present.

*Clause 46 was added to the Bill.*

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya to move that the Bill be passed.

DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2020. The question is:

"That the Bill to constitute National Surrogacy Board, State Surrogacy Boards and appointment of appropriate authorities for regulation of the practice and process of surrogacy and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there are nine Amendments; Amendments (Nos.1 to 4) by Shri John Brittas and Amendments (Nos.14 to 18) by Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya. Shri John Brittas is not present. Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya.

**Clause 2 - Definitions**

DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA: Sir, I move:

14. That at page 2, after line 7, the following be inserted, namely:-(ca) "Assisted Reproductive Technology Act" means the Assisted Reproductive Technology Act, 2021;"

15. That at page 2, line 8, for the words "National Surrogacy Board," the words "National Assisted Reproductive Technology and Surrogacy Board" be substituted.

16. That at page 3, lines 6 and 7, for the words "the National Surrogacy Board or a State Surrogacy Board", the words "the National Assisted Reproductive Technology and Surrogacy Board or a State Assisted Reproductive Technology and Surrogacy Board" be substituted.

17. That at page 3, line 21, for the words "the State Surrogacy Board", the words "the State Assisted Reproductive Technology and Surrogacy Board" be substituted.

18. That at page 3, after line 41, the following be inserted namely:-(2) Words and expressions used herein and not defined in this Act but defined in the Assisted Reproductive Technology Act shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 3, there is one Amendment (No. 3) by Dr. V. Sivadasan; not present.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 4, there are two Amendments. Amendment (No. 5) by Shri John Brittas; not present, and, Amendment (No.32) by Dr. V. Sivadasan; not present.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.
Clauses 5 to 8 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 9, there is one Amendment (No. 19) by the hon. Minister.

Clause 9 -- Number of Oocytes of Embryos to be implanted

DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA: Sir, I move:

19. That at page 7, line 10, for the words "implanted in the surrogate mother", the words "implanted in the uterus of the surrogate mother" be substituted.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 9, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 10, there is one Amendment (No. 6) by Dr. John Brittas; not present.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.
Clauses 11 to 14 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We now take up insertion of new Clauses 14A and 14B. There is one Amendment (No. 20) of insertion of new Clauses 14A and 14B by the hon. Minister.

Insertion of new Clauses 14A and 14B

DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA: Sir, I move:

20. That at page 8, after line 19, the following new Clauses be inserted, namely:

"14A. There shall be established a Registry to be called the National Assisted Reproductive Establishment of..."
Technology and Surrogacy Registry for the purposes of registration of surrogacy clinics under this Act.

14B. The National Assisted Reproductive Technology and Surrogacy Registry referred to in section 14A and to be established under section 9 of the Assisted Reproductive Technology Act shall be the National Registry for the purposes of this Act and the functions to be discharged by the said Registry under the Assisted Reproductive Technology Act, shall, mutatis mutandis, apply."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

New Clauses 14A and 14B were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 15, there are four Amendments; Amendments (Nos. 7 to 9) by Shri John Brittas; not present, and, Amendment (No. 21) by the hon. Minister.

Clause 15 - Constitution of National Surrogacy Board

DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA: Sir, I move:

21. That at page 8, for lines 21 to 24, the following be substituted, namely: -

"NATIONAL ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY AND SURROGACY BOARD AND STATE ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGY AND SURROGACY BOARDS

15. (1) The Central Government shall, by notification, constitute a Board to be known as the National Assisted Reproductive Technology and Surrogacy Board to exercise the power and perform the functions conferred on the Board under this Act."
The question was put and the motion was adopted.
Clause 15, as amended, was added to the Bill.
Clauses 16 to 22 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 23, there is one Amendment (No. 22) by the hon. Minister.

Clause 23 - Functions of Board

DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA: Sir, I move:

22. That at page 11, line 3, for the words, "State Surrogacy Boards", the words, "State Assisted Reproductive Technology and Surrogacy Board" be substituted.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.
Clause 23, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 24, there is one Amendment (No. 23) by the hon. Minister.

Clause 24 - Constitution of State Surrogacy Board

DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA: Sir, I move:

23. That at page 11, for line 6, the following be substituted, namely:

"known as the State Assisted Reproductive Technology and Surrogacy Board or the Union Territory Assisted Reproductive Technology and Surrogacy Board, as the case may be."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.
Clause 24, as amended, was added to the Bill.
Clauses 25 to 32 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 33, there are two Amendments; Amendments (Nos. 24 and 25) by Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya.
Clause 33 - Appointment of Appropriate Authority

DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA: Sir, I move:

24. That at page 13, for line 28, the following be substituted namely:

"each of the Union territories for the purposes of this Act and the Assisted Reproductive Technology Act."

25. That at page 13, for line 31, the following be substituted, namely:

"the whole or any part of the State for the purpose of this Act and the Assisted Reproductive Technology Act."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.
Clause 33, as amended, was added to the Bill.
Clause 34 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 35, there is one Amendment (No. 26) by Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya.

Clause 35 - Powers of Appropriate Authorities

DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA: Sir, I move:

26. That at page 14, lines 32 and 33, for the words "the National Surrogacy Boards", the words "the National Assisted Reproductive Technology and Surrogacy Boards." be substituted.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.
Clause 35, as amended, was added to the Bill.
Clauses 36 to 47 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 48, there are four Amendments; Amendments (Nos. 27 to 30) by Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya.
Clause 48 - Power to make Rules

DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA: Sir, I move:

27. That at page 13, line 5, after the words "sub-section (1)", the words "of section 2" be inserted.

28. That at page 17, line 8, for the words "the manner", the words "the period and manner" be substituted.

29. That at page 17, line 19, for the words "implanted in the surrogate mother", the words "implanted in the uterus of the surrogate mother" be substituted.

30. That at page 17, lines 39 and 40, for the words "the State and Union territory Boards", the words "the State Assisted Reproductive technology and Surrogacy Board and Union territory Assisted Reproductive Technology and Surrogacy Board" be substituted.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 48, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 49 to 51 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 52, there is one Amendment (No. 10) by Shri John Brittas; not present.

Clause 52 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 1, there is one Amendment (No. 13) by Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya.

Clause 1 - Short Title and Commencement

DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA: Sir, I move:

13. That at page 1, line 4, for the figure "2020" the figure "2021" be substituted.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the Enacting Formula, there is one Amendment (No. 12) by Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya.

**Enacting Formula**

DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA: Sir, I move:

12. That at page 1, line 1, for the figure "Seventy-first" the word "Seventy-Second" be substituted.

_The question was put and the motion was adopted._

_The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill._

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the Long Title, there is one Amendment (No. 11) by Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya.

**Long Title**

DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA: Sir, I move:

11. That at page 1, for the words "National Surrogacy Board, State Surrogacy Boards", the words "National Assisted reproductive Technology and Surrogacy Board, State Assisted Reproductive Technology and Surrogacy Boards" be substituted.

_The question was put and the motion was adopted._

_The Long Title, as amended, was added to the Bill._

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

_The question was put and the motion was adopted._
MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

(I) The Dam Safety Bill, 2021

(II) The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2021

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following messages received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

(I)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Dam Safety Bill, 2019, at its sitting held on the 2nd December, 2021, were taken into consideration and agreed to by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th December, 2021:-

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Seventieth" the word 'Seventy-second" be substituted.

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 4, for the figure "2019", the figure "2021" be substituted.

(II)

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2021, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 8th December, 2021.

"2. The speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

Sir, I lay a copy of the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2021 on the Table.
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, on 2nd December, 2021, Shri Anand Sharma, Deputy Leader of Indian National Congress in Rajya Sabha, raised a point of order referring to Article 85 of the Constitution. He inter alia stated that the previous (254th) Session which was adjourned sine die on the 11th August, 2021 was prorogued by the hon. President on the 31st August, 2021. Further, the current Session was summoned by the hon. President, with first sitting on 29th November, 2021. He sought clarification whether the prorogation of the previous Session was in order and if so, whether the current (255th) Session of Rajya Sabha is a separate Session or a continuation of the previous (254th) Session. As we all are aware, the term "Session" is not defined in either the Constitution or in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States (Rajya Sabha). However, in parliamentary parlance, a Session of the Rajya Sabha commences on the date and time mentioned in the Summoning Order of the hon. President and ends with the day on which he prorogues the House. Therefore, there is no question of any doubt on the point raised by Shri Anand Sharma whether this Session is a separate one or a continuation of the previous Session of Rajya Sabha. I may also add that the Chair is not mandated to decide whether the prorogation of a Session by the hon. President is in order or not. All I can say is that due procedure was followed in obtaining prorogation orders of the hon. President.

Be that as it may, as per Article 83 of the Constitution regarding the duration of the Houses of Parliament, the Rajya Sabha is not subject to dissolution unlike the Lok Sabha which may be dissolved or which may continue for five years from the date appointed, whichever is earlier.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to start special train between Sitamarhi and Ayodhya via Raxaul, Narkatiaganj and Bagaha

श्री सतीश चंद्र दुबे (बिहार): महोदय, हिन्दू तीर्थ स्थल, सीतामढ़ी बिहार के प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थलों में से एक है और मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम भगवान श्रीराम जी की जन्मस्थली, अयोध्या धर्म स्थल एवं पर्यटन स्थल के रूप में सम्पूर्ण विश्व में प्रसिद्ध हैं। इसके बावजूद इन दोनों तीर्थ एवं पर्यटन स्थलों को जोड़ने के लिए अभी तक किसी प्रकार की ट्रेन की व्यवस्था नहीं हुई है, जिसके कारण अन्य लोगों एवं पर्यटकों को भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है।
Demand to grant Scheduled Tribe status to Badaga Community of Nilgiris District in Tamil Nadu

SHRI G.K. VASAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to raise a matter under Special Mentions regarding grant of Scheduled Tribe status to the Badaga community.

The Badagas, an indigenous community of the Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu, have been demanding for the past 70 years that they be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes of both the Central Government and the State Government. The Badaga community has evolved as a community with rich cultural traditions over a long period of time. Till the 1931 Census, the Badagas were classified as 'important primitive tribes'. However, in 1950, the community was deleted from the Scheduled Tribes list for reasons unknown.

Paying heed to the legitimate demand of this community, the Government of Tamil Nadu had sent two recommendations to the Central Government in the past for reinstating the status of the Badaga community as a Scheduled Tribe but the said status has not been granted so far.

From the election manifestoes of various political parties during the recently concluded Assembly elections in the State, it is seen that all the major political parties in the State and also the national parties are interested in restoring the Scheduled Tribe status to this community.

Sir, through you, I urge the hon. Minister of Tribal Affairs to look into the demand of the Badaga community for grant of Scheduled Tribe status and take appropriate action. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Fauzia Khan; not present. ...(Interruptions)...
Then, Shri Vijay Pal Singh Tomar. ....(Interruptions)...

Demand for mandatory use of NCERT books in CBSE affiliated private schools

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, हमारे देश में प्राइमरी तथा माध्यमिक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में एनसीईआरटी द्वारा बहुत उत्तम गुणवत्ता की पुस्तकें तैयार कराई गई हैं। जहाँ ये पुस्तकें
SHRI SUJEEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Vijay Pal Singh Tomar.

Request to reconsider the decision regarding the closing down of terrestrial services of Doordarshan Kendras and AIR Stations including that of Sambalpur in Odisha

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, AIR and Doordarshan are two organizations entrusted with the responsibility of National Public Service Broadcaster. Their role has been explicitly laid down in section 12 of Prasar Bharati Act, 1990. AIR and Doordarshan stations are installed across the country to ensure information, education and civilised entertainment to reach to each and every citizen of the country. AIR and Doordarshan stations are also a source of employment for the eligible citizens of its proximity. The Sambalpur Doordarshan Kendra in Odisha was also set up with this motto and inaugurated in 1977 by the then Information and Broadcasting Minister, Shri L.K. Advani, and it has been successfully catering to the needs of the people living in the entire western part of Odisha. It was never established with sole motive of making profit; rather it has been playing the role of a National Broadcaster serving the public in terms of health, education, art, culture and literature, etc., particularly of Western Odisha. But Prasar Bharati has decided to close down Terrestrial Services of all Doordarshan Kendras and AIR stations including that of Sambalpur. Employees of all such units and distinguished citizens of concerned areas have requested the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting for his kind intervention in the matter.

I would urge upon the Union Government to prevail upon Prasar Bharati to reconsider its decision and allow Terrestrial Broadcasting of Doordarshan and AIR in
the interest of promotion and protection of art, culture, music, song and tradition of local communities in their respective areas. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Prasanna Acharya.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Prasanna Acharya.

Demand to incorporate financial literacy as an integral part of school curriculum

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR (Jharkhand): Sir, the technological advances that the world is progressing with are outpacing our education system and it is high time that we catch up to it. There have been many new technologies that are shaping our financial understanding and, therefore, it is important that we make the young generation equipped with that knowledge. The National Education Policy does emphasize a holistic approach to learning but we need to make sure our children are made aware of topics like cybercrime, new technologies like blockchain, crypto, managing finances at an early stage. I would urge the Government to kindly intervene and make necessary amendments to incorporate financial literacy as an integral part of school curriculum. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Mahesh Poddar.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah, not present. The House stands adjourned to meet at 1100 hours on Thursday, the 9th December, 2021.

The House then adjourned at twenty-seven minutes past four of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 9th December, 2021.