

Vol. 255
No. 8



Wednesday,
8th December, 2021
17 Agrahayana, 1943 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT (FLOOR VERSION)

(PART-II)

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RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 8th December, 2021/17 Agrahayana, 1943 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

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 Memoranda and Delay Statements:-

- (1) G.S.R 15 (E), dated the 8th January, 2021, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (First Amendment) Rules, 2021.
- (2) G.S.R. 21 (E), dated the 14th January, 2021, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Second Amendment) Rules, 2021.
- (3) G.S.R. 25 (E), dated the 15th January, 2021, publishing the Inter-Country Transport Vehicles Rules, 2021.
- (4) G.S.R. 148 (E), dated the 3rd March, 2021, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Third Amendment) Rules, 2021.
- (5) G.S.R. 156 (E), dated the 8th March, 2021, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2021.
- (6) G.S.R. 166 (E), dated the 11th March, 2021, publishing the All India Tourist Vehicles (Authorisation or Permit) Rules, 2021.
- (7) G.S.R. 173 (E), dated the 12th March, 2021, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2021.
- (8) G.S.R. 240 (E), dated the 31st March, 2021, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 2021.
- (9) G.S.R. 277 (E), dated the 16th April, 2021, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 2021.
- (10) G.S.R. 336 (E), dated the 19th May, 2021, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 2021.
- (11) G.S.R. 342 (E), dated the 25th May, 2021, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 2021.
- (12) G.S.R.343 (E), dated the 25th May, 2021, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 2021.
- (13) G.S.R. 393 (E), dated the 8th June, 2021, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Twelfth Amendment) Rules, 2021.
- (14) G.S.R. 394(E), dated the 8th June, 2021, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 2021.
- (15) G.S.R. 410 (E), dated the 15th June, 2021, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Thirteenth Amendment) Rules, 2021.
- (16) G.S.R. 435 (E), dated the 24th June, 2021, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Fourteenth Amendment) Rules, 2021.
- (17) G.S.R. 492, dated the 16th July, 2021, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Fifteenth Amendment) Rules, 2021.

- (18) G.S.R. 579 (E), dated the 23rd September, 2020, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 2020.
- (19) G.S.R. 584 (E), dated the 25th September, 2020, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 2020.
- (20) G.S.R. 585 (E), dated the 25th September, 2020, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 2020.
- (21) G.S.R. 594 (E), dated the 29th September, 2020, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Twelfth Amendment) Rules, 2020.
- (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.
- (25) G.S.R. 673 (E), dated the 27th October, 2020, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Sixteenth Amendment) Rules, 2020.
- (26) G.S.R. 682 (E), dated the 29th October, 2020, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Seventeenth Amendment) Rules, 2020.
- (27) G.S.R. 690 (E), dated the 6th November, 2020, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Eighteenth 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 24rd 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 उपर्युक्त अधिनियम में यथाविनिर्दिष्ट कतिपय प्रविष्टियों का प्रतिस्थापन करने के लिए अनुसूची I 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 हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ।

[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 हूँ :-

- I. (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.

(3) S.O. 4198 (E), dated the 11th October, 2021, amending Notification No. S.O. 1318 (E), dated the 11th June, 2012, 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—

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Samagra Shiksha, Mizoram, 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-5219/17/21]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Samagra Shiksha, Kerala, 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-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—

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Samagra Shiksha, Maharashtra, 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-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]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Gujarat Council of School Education, Samagra Shiksha, Gujarat, 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-5222/17/21]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the Samagra Shiksha, West Bengal, 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-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 भौमिक): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी 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.
- (xviii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Imphal Guardian Society, Imphal West District, Manipur, for the year 2014-15, 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.
- (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]
- (xxi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the S.K.R. Pupils Welfare Society, Prakasam, Andhra Pradesh, 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. See No. LT-5297/17/21]

- (xxii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the S.K.R. Pupils Welfare Society, Prakasam, 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 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]
- (xxx) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sadhana Society for the Mentally Handicapped, Hyderabad, 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 Trust.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at(a)above.
- (xxxi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sadhana Society for the Mentally Handicapped, Hyderabad, Telangana for the year 2014-15, 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.
- (xxxii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sadhana Society for the Mentally Handicapped, Hyderabad, Telangana 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(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]

- (xxxv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Handicapped Development Council, Agra, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(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]

- (xxxviii) (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]

- (xxxix) (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 IITs 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:-

- (1) S.O. 4604(E), dated the 6th November, 2021, publishing the B.Tech Programme Ordinances of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Agartala.
- (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(IIT), Kalyani, West Bengal, for the year 2017-18.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology(IIT), 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]

(ii)(a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Information Technology(IIT), Kalyani, West Bengal, for the year 2018-19.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology(IIT), 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(IIT), 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]

(vii)(a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Guwahati, Assam, for the year 2020-21.

(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]
- (iii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management(IIM), Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir 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-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 (IEST), Shibpur, 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 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:—

(a) Annual Report of the Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi, for the year 2019-20.

(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)'.

REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

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)....

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

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

उपभोक्ता 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 'बीपीएल सर्वेक्षण (वर्तमान में सामाजिक-आर्थिक और जातिगत जनगणना (एसईसीसी), 2011)' विषय पर विभाग संबंधित ग्रामीण विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के सोलहवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ।

Status of Implementation of recommendations contained in the Three Hundred and Twenty-Ninth Report of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Education, Women, Children, Youth and Sports

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. सुभाष सरकार): महोदय, मैं उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग, शिक्षा मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2021-22) पर समिति के तीन सौ चौबीसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट समुक्तियों/सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई 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)*..

सुश्री सुष्मिता देव (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, 12 माननीय सदस्य बाहर बैठे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति : 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 जाइए 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 खरगे : 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)*.. You can't go on asking for the same everyday. ...*(Interruptions)*... Everyday, you cannot have this. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*.. This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*.. You are compounding the offence. ...*(Interruptions)*.. You are compounding the offence. ...*(Interruptions)*.. What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*.. तो क्या हुआ?...*(व्यवधान)*...आप लोग दस दिन से सदन को चलने नहीं दे रहे हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...आप लोग दस दिन से सदन को चलने नहीं दे रहे हैं, बाकी लोगों को बोलने का मौका नहीं दे रहे हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*... This is not the way. You cannot force...*(Interruptions)*.. You cannot force me. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Now, Zero Hour; Shri K.G. Kenye, Nagaland. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Shri K.G. Kenye, Nagaland. ...*(Interruptions)*.. This will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no question; you cannot force me. ...*(Interruptions)*.. You cannot force me also. ...*(Interruptions)*.. No banners, no slogans, nothing shall go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*..

Killing of civilians in Nagaland

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)*..

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 संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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)*... 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. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not deprive others from their opportunity to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are defending the undefendable. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not understanding this. ...*(Interruptions)*... यह नहीं चलेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

Holding of NEET PG counseling without delay

DR. WANWEIROY KHARLUKHI (Meghalaya): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are going through shortage of medical doctors. ...*(Interruptions)*... In almost every respect, physically, mentally, and emotionally ...*(Interruptions)*... More than a thousand of these personnel have lost their lives. ...*(Interruptions)*... 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. ...*(Interruptions)*... As on today, these warriors are doing more than eighty hours of duty, per week. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are working at ...*(Interruptions)*... for more than six months. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, simply because of the delay in N.E.E.T PG counseling ...*(Interruptions)*... When the nation was struggling with COVID-19 ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, I would like to request the Government to go ahead with the N.E.E.T. PG counseling without further delay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति : जवान ऐसा कभी नहीं करेगा और किसान भी नहीं करेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. WANWEIROY KHARLUKHI: Sir, we are facing a pandemic. ...*(Interruptions)*... We cannot afford the shortage of anything, especially in manpower to handle any situation that may arise. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Thank you, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ram Nath Thakur. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Omicron COVID-19 variant

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): सभापति 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 तंगी हुई, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : 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 सचेतता लाने की जरूरत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमें लोगों में से भय को मिटाना है। ...**(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 चन्द 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)...

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

श्री सुशील कुमार मोदी (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के अंदर एमपीज़ का जो कोटा है, मैं उसको समाप्त करने की माँग करता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

सभापति 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)...

श्री सुशील कुमार मोदी : उनकी अनुशंसा पर 10 बच्चों का नामांकन केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में किया जाता है। ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री सुशील कुमार मोदी: इस प्रकार, जो 7,800 seats हैं, उन पर एमपीज़ की recommendation से नामांकन दिया जाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसमें किसी प्रकार के रिज़र्वेशन का प्रावधान नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री सुशील कुमार मोदी : इस तरह, हम 4,000 से ज्यादा एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी के बच्चों को नामांकन से वंचित करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं माननीय मंत्री, धर्मेंद्र प्रधान जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगा, जिन्होंने अपना कोटा समाप्त करने का निर्णय लिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Sir, it goes against the spirit of democracy, transparency and meritocracy.**(Interruptions)**... . अगर सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में, IITs में, IIMs में एमपीज़ को अधिकार नहीं है, तो क्या कारण है कि उन्हें केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में यह अधिकार दिया गया है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनका नवोदय विद्यालय में भी कोई अधिकार नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, एक-एक एमपी के पास हज़ार-हज़ार, दो-दो हज़ार लोग recommendation के लिए आते हैं, जबकि वे केवल 10 लोगों को ही खुश कर पाते हैं, जिसके कारण एमपीज़ के प्रति लोगों की नाराज़गी बढ़ती जा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सभापति महोदय, इसमें transparency होनी चाहिए।

सर, मैं यह माँग करता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों में नामांकन के लिए एमपीज़ का जो 10 सीट्स का कोटा है, उसको तत्काल समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए और ये सीट्स open merit पर छोड़ देनी चाहिए, ताकि जो गरीब और सामान्य बच्चे हैं, वे इसका लाभ उठा सकें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह एमपीज़ के चुनाव हारने का भी एक बहुत बड़ा कारण बन रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने बड़ी संख्या में एमपीज़ से बातचीत की और अधिकांश एमपीज़ चाहते हैं कि यह कोटा समाप्त कर दिया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सभापति महोदय, वर्ष 1998 में दिल्ली हाई कोर्ट ने इस कोटे को समाप्त कर दिया था, लेकिन वर्ष 2000 में वह फिर से प्रारम्भ हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वर्ष 2010 में जब श्री कपिल सिब्बल जी केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री थे, तब उन्होंने इसको समाप्त कर दिया था, लेकिन वह फिर प्रारम्भ हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, हर केन्द्रीय विद्यालय के चेयरमैन का भी दो सीट्स का कोटा है, उसी प्रकार मंत्री का कोटा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं, मैं सदन के माध्यम से आग्रह करूँगा कि केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन में जो 7,880 सीटें एमपी के कोटे में हैं, उनको तत्काल समाप्त किया जाए।

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): 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.

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 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 defensible 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

श्री उपसभापति : क्वेश्चन नंबर 106. डा. अनिल अग्रवाल। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please go back to your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**... अन्य कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह क्वेश्चन ऑवर है। मैं आग्रह करूंगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... Allow the Question Hour to continue. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please go back to your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**... केवल क्वेश्चन ऑवर ही रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगा।

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.

डा. अनिल अग्रवाल: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आतंकवाद के वित्त पोषण संबंधित मामलों में एन.आई.ए. की जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं...**(व्यवधान)**... एवं इसके अंतर्गत कितने लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है?

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : उपसभापति महोदय, मोदी सरकार आतंकवाद के खिलाफ अपनी ज़ीरो टॉलरेंस नीति के प्रति संकल्पित और प्रतिबद्ध है।...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय सदस्य का जो प्रश्न था, एन.आई.ए. द्वारा त्वरित और अहम जांच के कारण जो परिणाम आए हैं, मैं उनका उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा।...**(व्यवधान)**... उग्रवाद एवं उसके समर्थकों की चल-अचल संपत्ति जैसे कि ज़मीन, मकान, वाहन, बैंक-खाते इत्यादि जब्त किए गए हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... आतंकियों द्वारा वित्त पोषण के

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 धन के दुरुपयोग पर रोक लगी है।...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री नित्यानन्द राय: मादक पदार्थ और आतंकवाद के मध्य पनपते गठजोड़ पर कार्रवाई की गई है। उपसभापति महोदय, हवाला सहित विभिन्न चैनलों के माध्यम से धन जुटाने वाले अलगाववादी, over ground workers और आतंकवादी संगठनों को धन प्रवाह अवरुद्ध होने के कारण कश्मीर में सुरक्षा बलों पर पथराव और सरकारी संपत्तियों को नुकसान पहुंचाने के मामले में भारी कमी आई है। LWE terror-funding के माध्यमों का पता लगाकर संगठित हथियारों की तस्करी की आपूर्ति पर रोक लगी है ...*(व्यवधान)*... और उन्हें भारी मात्रा में ज़ब्त किया गया है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... हम सब चेयरमैन साहब की बात मानें।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नित्यानन्द राय: आतंकियों एवं आतंकवादी संगठनों के धन प्रवाह को अवरुद्ध करने के फलस्वरूप आतंकवादी घटनाओं में बहुत कमी आई है।...*(व्यवधान)*... उपसभापति महोदय, जहां तक उन्होंने मुकदमे और गिरफ्तारी की बात की है, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि अब तक आतंक के वित्त पोषण संबंधित 103 मामलों की जांच हो चुकी है, 868 दोषियों के विरुद्ध चार्जशीट दाखिल हो चुकी है, 795 दोषी गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं और 97 दोषियों के विरुद्ध आरोप सिद्ध हुए हैं। इस प्रकार से एन.आई.ए. की उपलब्धि को देखा जाए, तो अब तक एन.आई.ए. द्वारा जांचे गए कुल मामलों में दोष सिद्धि की दर 92.59 है, जो कि दुनिया की सर्वश्रेष्ठ दरों में से एक है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: डा. अनिल अग्रवाल, आप दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी पूछिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसके अलावा कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है।...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरा आप लोगों से आग्रह है कि सदन चलने दीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. अनिल अग्रवाल : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार को और माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद प्रेषित करना चाहता हूं कि आपके इस अथक प्रयास से देश में आतंकवाद में कमी आई है...*(व्यवधान)*... और एन.आई.ए. ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार एन.आई.ए. को और अधिक पावर देने पर विचार कर रही है?

श्री नित्यानन्द राय: उपसभापति महोदय, पूर्व में भी एन.आई.ए. को जिस प्रकार से पावर दी जा रही है...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति : प्रश्न और उत्तर के अलावा कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है।...(व्यवधान)... सिर्फ क्वेश्चन और उत्तर ही रिकॉर्ड में जा रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नित्यानन्द 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 विस्फोटक पदार्थ अधिनियम, परमाणु ऊर्जा अधिनियम, विधिविरुद्ध क्रिया-कलाप निवारण अधिनियम, अपहरण विरोधी अधिनियम, नागरिक उड्डयन की सुरक्षा के खिलाफ गैरकानूनी कृत्यों का दमन अधिनियम, सार्क कन्वेंशन (आतंकवाद का दमन) अधिनियम, सामुद्रिक नौवहन की सुरक्षा के विरुद्ध गैर कानूनी कृत्यों का दमन और महाद्वीपीय शेल्फ अधिनियम।

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

श्री नित्यानन्द राय: सामूहिक विनाश के हथियार और उनकी वितरण प्रणाली (निषेध) गैर-कानूनी गतिविधियों का अधिनियम, भारतीय दंड संहिता के तहत अपराध - इन सबकी मैं पूरी चर्चा नहीं करूंगा, 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 तस्करी, साइबर अपराध जैसे मामले और विस्फोटक 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 प्रतिबद्धता है कि वह आतंकवाद या देश के विरुद्ध किसी भी प्रकार की कार्यवाही की मंशा से किए जाने वाले...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप लोग आपस में बात न करें।...(व्यवधान)... केवल माननीय मंत्री की बात ही रिकॉर्ड में जा रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री नित्यानन्द 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।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय राम नाथ ठाकुर जी। ...(व्यवधान)...प्लीज़, सीट पर बैठकर आपस में बात न करें।...(व्यवधान)... माननीय मंत्री जी, प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया आपस में बैठकर बात न करें, हाउस को चलने दें।...(व्यवधान)... माननीय राम नाथ ठाकुर जी, आप अपना प्रश्न करें।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रश्न है कि राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है, कितने छापे मारे गए, इसके बारे में इन्होंने कुछ नहीं बताया है।

श्री नित्यानन्द राय: महोदय, जो क्वेश्चन पहले किया गया था, चूंकि सप्लिमेंटरी उससे संबंधित था, लेकिन वह मूल प्रश्न से अलग था, फिर भी चूंकि 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 मनी लॉन्डरिंग से संबंधित जो मामले हैं, उनकी जांच एनआईए नहीं करती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन आतंकवाद से संबंधित जो वित्त पोषण 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 हूं 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)**...

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, I know that a lot of measures have been taken to counter terrorism in Kashmir and other places. But, what are the major cases being investigated by the NIA now? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़, आपस में बात न करें।

श्री नित्यानन्द राय: महोदय, कश्मीर के मामलों में एनआईए ने आतंकवाद को पोषित करने वाले सभी मामलों को, चाहे वे वित्त पोषण की इकाई से संबंधित हों, चाहे सीमा पार से आतंकवाद को बढ़ावा देने वाली घटनाएं हों या फिर वैसी घटनाएं जिनकी प्रकृति गंभीर रूप से दिखाई देती हो अथवा जो एनआईए के 2008 की अधिसूचना के हिसाब से, अधिनियम के हिसाब से, उनके अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं, कश्मीर में अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र का प्रयोग करते हुए, ऐसे सारे मामले एनआईए ने लिए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मेरा आग्रह है कि आप भी अपनी सीट पर जाएं और सवाल पूछें।

श्री नित्यानन्द राय: जहां तक व्यक्तिगत मामलों की बात है, चूंकि एनआईए से संबंधित जितने मामले आते हैं, वे बहुत संवेदनशील होते हैं और इस संवेदनशीलता का ख्याल हम सभी को रखना चाहिए।

ले. जनरल (डा.) डी.पी. वत्स (रिटा.): उपसभापति महोदय, आपकी मार्फत मैं गृह मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि embezzlement भी आतंकवाद से कम नहीं है और खासकर सेन्ट्रल फंड्स, जो वेलफेयर फंड्स स्टेट्स को दिए जाते हैं, डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स को दिए जाते हैं... उसमें केन्द्रीय इन्वेस्टिगेशन एजेंसी जैसे सीबीआई द्वारा दखल क्यों नहीं दिया जाता तथा उनसे इन्वेस्टिगेशन्स क्यों permitted नहीं हैं? आप ऐसा कब करेंगे कि जो सेंटर के फंड्स हैं, उनमें सीबीआई को पूरी liberty हो तथा वे स्टेट्स में भी इसको इन्वेस्टिगेट करें और केस बनाएं?

श्री नित्यानन्द राय: उपसभापति महोदय, यह मूल प्रश्न से बिल्कुल अलग प्रश्न है। जो प्रश्न पूछा गया था वह एनआईए के संबंध में है। माननीय सदस्य सीबीआई के दखल की बात कर रहे हैं, जो कि प्रश्न से बिल्कुल अलग है।

श्री उपसभापति: प्रश्न संख्या 107. माननीय शमशेर सिंह ढुलो, not present ...(व्यवधान)..

*107. [*The Questioner was absent*]

Global Hunger Index Ranking for 2021

*107. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(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 Yojana (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

(In Lakh Tonnes)

Year	Allocation & Offtake	Under NFSA			
		TPDS		NFSA (Tide Over)	
		Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
2017-18	Allocation	293.29	231.68	20.79	7.10
	Offtake	293.61	218.60	22.02	6.26
2018-19	Allocation	292.65	232.49	20.79	7.03
	Offtake	283.77	212.47	21.15	6.61
2019-20	Allocation	290.23	231.24	20.77	7.00
	Offtake	285.42	215.60	20.78	6.67
2020-21	Allocation	288.72	232.54	19.45	7.44
	Offtake	279.00	212.95	19.35	6.73
2021-22 (upto October, 2021)	Allocation	162.34	134.34	10.96	4.43
	Offtake	146.68	119.49	10.79	3.88

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

(In Lakh Tonnes)

Year	Allocation & Offtake	PMGKAY	
		Rice	Wheat
2020-21	Allocation	214.08	106.97
	Offtake	195.99	103.10
2021-22 (upto October, 2021)	Allocation	149.43	128.86
	Offtake	113.79	100.17

Annexure-II**Details of number of beneficiaries covered under NFSA**

(In Lakh)

Beneficiaries as on	No. of families/ persons identified under NFSA			
	Antyodaya Anna Yojana		Priority Households	Total persons
	No. of families	No. of persons	No. of persons	
January, 2018	236.01	939.94	7132.11	8072.05
January, 2019	236.01	903.39	7049.68	7953.07
January, 2020	238.38	909.83	7055.56	7965.92
January, 2021	237.39	901.21	7035.76	7936.97
November, 2021	238.05	900.47	7052.40	7952.88

Annexure-III**(₹ in Crore)**

Name of Scheme/ Project	Food Subsidy to FCI under NFSA			Food Subsidy to DCP States under NFSA			Central assistance to State/ UTs under NFSA for intra-state movement & FPS dealers margin		
	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE
2017-18	107138.60	101981.69	61981.69	38000.00	38000.00	38000.00	4500.00	4500.00	4499.82
2018-19	138123.00	140098.00	70098.00	31000.00	31000.00	31029.49	4000.00	3883.94	3883.94
2019-20	151000.00	75000.00	75000.00	33000.00	33508.35	33508.35	4102.21	1678.78	1678.78
2020-21	77982.54	344077.00	462789.00	37337.14	78337.77	78337.77	3982.54	8000.00	6482.54
2021-22	202616.00	202829.00\$	134000.00*	40000.00	80169.67\$	30040.74*	4000.00	6000.00\$	2674.05*

* Actual Expenditure (AE) upto 30.11.2021

\$ Proposed RE 2021-22

BE: Budget Estimates

RE: Revised Estimates

AE: Actual Expenditure

श्री उपसभापति: श्री प्रसन्न आचार्य जी..(व्यवधान).. प्लीज़, आप लोग वैल में न आएं, placards न दिखाएं। मैं आपसे आग्रह कर रहा हूँ कि कृपया आप लोग अपनी सीट्स पर जाएं।...(व्यवधान)...

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. उसमें हम तीन चीज़ें कवर करते हैं - 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. वह best score है और जो 100 स्कोर है, वह सबसे worst score है। एजेंसी ने जो हमें Global Hunger Index दिया है, scientific purpose के लिए उसका कुछ ऐसा part है जिस पर telephonic opinion लीया है, जो scientific नहीं है, जिसकी वजह से उसमें undernourished population in India की फिगर उन लोगों ने ज्यादा high बतायी, उसकी वजह से हमारा Global Hunger Index में नम्बर कम दिखाया गया है।

दूसरा, जो wasting and stunting में reference year है, वह भी अलग बताया है और mortality rate में भी कम बताया है। वैसे भी hunger में main part तो undernourished population का ही होता है। हम इसको सबसे compare करते हैं, तो recently National Family Health Survey-5 में हमारा सब पैरामीटर आ गया है। उसकी वजह से Global Hunger Index में हमारा स्कोर काफी ऊपर आ गया है। हमारा child mortality rate कम हो गया है, nutrition में भी इम्प्रूवमेंट हुआ है। इसके लिए हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने 'पोषण अभियान' भी चलाया। हम 'पोषण अभियान' में सभी आंगनवाड़ी वर्कर्स की सर्विस ले रहे हैं। इससे काफी इम्प्रूवमेंट हुई है। जब हमारा scientific data आएगा, तब हमारा नम्बर काफी आगे आएगा।

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 BIRENDRA 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

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.

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह : मान्यवर, मंत्री जी ने देश में हुए अपराधों का पिछले दो साल का आंकड़ा दिया है और यह राज्यवार आंकड़ा है। मान्यवर, मैं आपकी अनुज्ञा से मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कृपया वह बताएं कि पांच प्रदेशों में कितने अपराध हुए और कितने मामलों में सजा दिलाई गई?

श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ूबिन इरानी : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से आदरणीय संसद सदस्य को अवगत कराना चाहती हूँ कि एनसीआरबी की बेबसाइट पर, जैसा कि इस जवाब में प्रेषित है, सारा डेटा

स्टेटवाइज़ उपलब्ध कराया जा चुका है। मैं आशान्वित हूँ कि प्रदेश सरकारें इस विषय को गम्भीरता से लेकर, अपने यहां के गृह विभाग के माध्यम से, क्योंकि लॉ एंड ऑर्डर एक स्टेट विषय है, महिला सुरक्षा और संरक्षण पर गम्भीरता से प्रयासरत हैं।

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह : मान्यवर, अगर सभी चीजें और डेटा बाहर से ही देख लिया जाए तो फिर सदन में प्रश्न पूछने का क्या मतलब है? मान्यवर, मैं आपकी अनुज्ञा से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने केसेज़ दायर किए गए और POCSO कोर्ट में कितने केसेज़ अभी तक लम्बित हैं, जिन पर कार्रवाई होनी है?

श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ूबिन इरानी : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से संसद सदस्य जी से बड़ी विनम्रता से कहना चाहूंगी कि जिन प्रश्नों को वे आज यहां सदन में पूछ रहे हैं, उन प्रश्नों की गरिमा और मंत्रालय मुझ से सम्बन्धित नहीं है। फिर भी मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि POCSO एक्ट के अंतर्गत महिला उत्पीड़न के केसेज़ में जल्द-से-जल्द राहत मिले, इसके लिए 'निर्भया' 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 जब हमने इन 1,023 कोर्ट्स के लिए प्रावधान किया और व्यवस्था की, तब डेढ़ लाख केसेज़ पेंडिंग थे। उनमें से वर्तमान जानकारी के अनुसार लगभग 55,000 केसेज़ में समाधान हो चुका है। इनमें POCSO में कितने केसेज़ हैं, यह विषय न्याय मंत्रालय का है। अगर माननीय सदस्य न्याय मंत्रालय से यह प्रश्न करेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से उन्हें जवाब मिलेगा। अगर आप मुझे आदेशित करेंगे तो मैं न्याय मंत्रालय तक माननीय सदस्य की चिंता 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 पटल पर रख दिया गया 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:

Rs. in Lakh			
S.No	Year	Allocation	Expenditure
1	2018-19	1134.37	985.69
2	2019-20	734.12	496.82
3	2020-21	1293.33	962.77
	Total	3161.82	2445.28*
*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?

श्री बी.एल. वर्मा : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, वह Multi-State Cooperative Societies के जो बैंक होते हैं, उनसे संबंधित है। अगर ये बैंक संबंधित नियमों के तहत काम नहीं करते हैं, तो हम उन पर परिसमापन की कार्यवाही करते हैं और इसके लिए हमने परिसमापक नियुक्त किए हुए हैं।

श्री जयप्रकाश निषाद : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपकी आज्ञा से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में जितनी सहकारी समितियां हैं, उनसे संबंधित जो Multi-State Cooperative Societies हैं, क्या आप उनके लिए कोई ऐसा ठोस कदम उठाने का काम करेंगे, ताकि उपेक्षित समितियों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ मिल पाए?

श्री बी.एल. वर्मा : हमारे यहां दो प्रकार की सहकारी समितियां होती हैं। यह प्रश्न Multi-State Cooperative Societies के संबंध में है, जो केन्द्र सरकार के अधीन आती हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने जो चिंता व्यक्त की है, मैं कह सकता हूँ कि उनकी चिंता राज्यों से संबंधित है और राज्यों से समन्वय स्थापित करके उन सहकारी समितियों को हम कैसे सशक्त कर सकते हैं, इसे हम देखते रहते हैं, चाहे वे PACS हों। PACS के माध्यम से हम नीचे तक सेवा करने का काम करते हैं। हमारे यहां 63,000 PACS हैं। उनके infrastructure को कैसे और अधिक मज़बूत करें, कैसे उनमें बढ़ोतरी करें और कैसे उनके शिक्षण-प्रशिक्षण को तेज़ी के साथ आगे ले जाएं, इस पर हम लगातार काम कर रहे हैं। इसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार के हमारे जो माननीय अधिकारी हैं, वे भी और हम भी राज्यों से सम्पर्क में रहते हैं। सहकारिता के मामले में, 'सहकार से समृद्धि' हमारा vision है। हम सहकारिता आन्दोलन को ज़मीनी स्तर तक मज़बूत करना चाहते हैं और उसमें आपके सुझाव के अनुसार हम पूरा काम कर रहे हैं।

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:

Year	Amount (Rs. in Lakh)
2018-19	20052.4468
2019-20	22400.9500
2020-21	22924.5575

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 हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने केन्द्रीय 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.

श्री महेश पोद्दार: महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में एक समयबद्ध तरीके से पूरे देश के हर घर तक बिजली और पानी पहुंचा दिया गया है या पहुंचाया जा रहा है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इसी तर्ज पर इस देश के हर स्कूल में भवन, डेस्क, बैंच, बिजली और सबसे महत्वपूर्ण किताबें भी समयबद्ध तरीके से पहुंचाना सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा?

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.

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहती हूं कि स्वच्छ विद्यालय अभियान इनिशिएटिव में आपने बहुत अच्छे तरीके से डिटेल्स दिये हैं। क्या आप राज्य के अनुसार बता सकते हैं कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में विद्यालयों में आपने कितने बाथरूम बनवाए हैं?

श्री उपसभापति: आपका क्वेश्चन स्टेट से संबंधित है।

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:-

Population Category	Sanctioned Habitations (Nos.)	Connected Habitations (Nos.)	Balance Habitations (Nos.)
250+	1,57,376	1,55,471	1,905
100-249	6,260	5,810	450
Total:	1,63,636	1,61,281	2,355

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

S. No.	Name of States/UTs	Total Sanctioned Habitations			Total Connected Habitations			Balance Habitations to be Connected		
		Eligible 250+	Eligible 100-249	Total	Eligible 250+	Eligible 100-249	Total	Eligible 250+	Eligible 100-249	Total
1	Andaman And Nicobar	7	0	7	6	0	6	1	0	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	1,234	202	1,436	1,221	174	1,395	13	28	41
3	Arunachal Pradesh	641	0	641	540	0	540	101	0	101
4	Assam	13,747	0	13,747	13,679	0	13,679	68	0	68
5	Bihar	30,077	1,429	31,506	29,454	1,372	30,826	623	57	680
6	Chhattisgarh	9,736	1,188	10,924	9,518	936	10,454	218	252	470
7	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Goa	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
9	Gujarat	3,048	0	3,048	3,048	0	3,048	0	0	0
10	Haryana	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
11	Himachal Pradesh	2,564	0	2,564	2,451	0	2,451	113	0	113
12	Jammu & Kashmir	2,144	0	2,144	2,026	0	2,026	118	0	118

13	Jharkhand	9,538	1,401	10,939	9,537	1,411	10,948	1	0	0
14	Karnataka	296	0	296	296	0	296	0	0	0
15	Kerala	404	0	404	402	0	402	2	0	2
16	Madhya Pradesh	17,529	12	17,541	17,500	5	17,505	29	7	36
17	Maharashtra	1,347	74	1,421	1,338	65	1,403	9	9	18
18	Manipur	652	0	652	597	0	597	55	0	55
19	Meghalaya	602	0	602	413	0	413	189	0	189
20	Mizoram	232	0	232	224	0	224	8	0	8
21	Nagaland	109	0	109	95	0	95	14	0	14
22	Odisha	15,328	1,695	17,023	15,247	1,596	16,843	81	99	180
23	Punjab	389	0	389	389	0	389	0	0	0
24	Rajasthan	15,976	0	15,976	15,981	0	15,981	2	0	0
25	Sikkim	350	0	350	340	0	340	10	0	10
26	Tamilnadu	1,985	0	1,985	1,985	0	1,985	0	0	0
27	Tripura	2,008	0	2,008	1,955	0	1,955	53	0	53
28	Uttar Pradesh	11,749	0	11,749	11,748	0	11,748	1	0	1
29	Uttarakhand	1,867	0	1,867	1,729	0	1,729	138	0	138
30	West Bengal	13,156	150	13,306	13,091	144	13,235	65	6	71
31	Telangana	595	109	704	595	107	702	0	2	2
32	Ladakh	65	0	65	64	0	64	1	0	1
Total		1,57,376	6,260	1,63,636	1,55,471	5,810	1,61,281	1,905	450	2,355

Annexure- II

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

S. No.	Name of district	Total Sanctioned Habitations			Total Connected Habitations			Balance Habitations to be Connected		
		Eligible 250+	Eligible 100-249	Total	Eligible 250+	Eligible 100-249	Total	Eligible 250+	Eligible 100-249	Total
1	Araria	920	0	920	918	0	918	2	0	2
2	Arwal	223	7	230	219	7	226	4	0	4
3	Aurangabad	1,441	326	1,767	1,428	325	1,753	13	1	14
4	Banka	722	0	722	721	0	721	1	0	1
5	Begusarai	515	0	515	508	0	508	7	0	7
6	Bhagalpur	719	0	719	709	0	709	10	0	10
7	Bhojpur	543	0	543	520	0	520	23	0	23
8	Buxar	411	0	411	406	0	406	5	0	5
9	Chapra(Saran)	1,074	0	1,074	1,055	0	1,055	19	0	19
10	Darbhanga	912	0	912	900	0	900	12	0	12
11	East Champaran	1,429	0	1,429	1,407	0	1,407	22	0	22
12	Gaya	1,986	362	2,348	1,964	340	2,304	22	22	44
13	Gopalganj	436	0	436	436	0	436	0	0	0
14	Jahanabad	356	58	414	354	55	409	2	3	5
15	Jamui	946	575	1,521	924	559	1,483	22	16	38
16	Kaimur (Bhabhua)	872	36	908	841	24	865	31	12	43

17	Katihar	629	0	629	602	0	602	27	0	27
18	Khagaria	373	0	373	324	0	324	49	0	49
19	Kishanganj	440	0	440	431	0	431	9	0	9
20	Lakhisarai	239	0	239	207	0	207	32	0	32
21	Madhepura	491	0	491	482	0	482	9	0	9
22	Madhubani	1,217	0	1,217	1,168	0	1,168	49	0	49
23	Munger	385	26	411	377	26	403	8	0	8
24	Muzaffarpur	1,058	0	1,058	1,051	0	1,051	7	0	7
25	Nalanda	538	0	538	526	0	526	12	0	12
26	Nawada	1,104	14	1,118	1,075	12	1,087	29	2	31
27	Patna	899	0	899	885	0	885	14	0	14
28	Purnia	1,013	0	1,013	1,004	0	1,004	9	0	9
29	Rohtas	973	1	974	956	1	957	17	0	17
30	Saharsa	449	0	449	410	0	410	39	0	39
31	Samastipur	1,413	0	1,413	1,395	0	1,395	18	0	18
32	Sheikhpura	131	0	131	117	0	117	14	0	14
33	Sheohar	159	0	159	148	0	148	11	0	11
34	Sitamarhi	969	14	983	940	13	953	29	1	30
35	Siwan	807	0	807	807	0	807	0	0	0
36	Supaul	452	0	452	446	0	446	6	0	6
37	Vaishali	942	0	942	924	0	924	18	0	18
38	West Champaran	1,891	10	1,901	1,869	10	1,879	22	0	22
Total		30,077	1,429	31,506	29,454	1,372	30,826	623	57	680

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि 'प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना-III' का शुभारंभ वर्ष 2019 में बसावटों को अन्य के साथ-साथ ग्रामीण कृषि बाजारों, उच्च माध्यमिक स्कूलों और अस्पतालों से जोड़ने वाली 1,25,000 किलोमीटर थ्रू-रूटों और मेजर लिंक्स के लिए किया गया था। उसमें बिहार में कितने किलोमीटर सड़कें बनीं और कितने किलोमीटर बाकी हैं, यह बताने का कष्ट करें।

साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज जब मैं संसद में 'प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना' के विषय पर उत्तर देने लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ, तो आज मैं श्रद्धेय श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी का स्मरण करती हूँ, क्योंकि 25 दिसम्बर को उनकी जयंती भी है और आज जो उपराष्ट्रपति हैं और इस सभा 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 बारहमासी सड़कें हैं और अभी 3rd phase में हमने जो लिया है, उसमें विद्यालय हैं, अस्पताल हैं और जो सार्वजनिक जगहें हैं, उनको लेकर स्वीकृति दी है। माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अभी 1st और 2nd phase का काम ही पूरा नहीं हुआ है, जिसके समय को हमने 2022 तक बढ़ा दिया है और जो वामपंथी एरियाज़ 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 अगले 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?

साध्वी 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 सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आबादी के हिसाब से सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उसमें जो पात्र हैं, उसमें मात्र एक गाँव आता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रश्न विस्तार के बारे में है। यूपीए 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 सम्बन्ध में आश्वासन दिया था। मेरा सवाल खास तौर से 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 पटरियाँ 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 18,937 किलोमीटर और बिहार में 6,162.5 किलोमीटर सड़कें ली हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी फिलहाल 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 बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत्र हैं, जहाँ अस्पताल और स्कूल हैं, वहाँ तक सड़क से जोड़ने की अभी कितनी योजनाएँ हैं, कितनी क्रियान्वित होनी हैं और भविष्य की कितनी योजनाओं की प्लानिंग हो रही है? उसी में मैं 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 केन्द्र के बीच में आ जाती है, वहाँ water logging की समस्या के कारण सड़क बनना दुर्लभ 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 परिस्थिति को लेते हुए इस विषय को उठाया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन के सामने यह बात रखना चाहूँगा कि PMGSY-3 के अन्तर्गत हम upgradation का काम कर रहे हैं। जो सड़कें माननीय वाजपेयी जी के समय से शुरू हुईं, वे connectivity के लिए थीं। Connectivity के बाद, अब यह जो 3rd phase है, इसमें हम upgradation 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 हैं 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, जहाँ के जनजातीय भाई-बहन जो लगातार प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना के अंतर्गत सड़कें बन रही हैं, उनके लिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देते रहे हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : सोलंकी जी, आप कृपया सवाल पूछिए।

डा. सुमेर सिंह सोलंकी: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा सवाल यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश में अभी भी ऐसे राजस्व और वन ग्राम हैं, जो अभी तक बारहमासी सड़कों से नहीं जुड़े हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे राजस्व और वन ग्राम बारहमासी सड़कों से कब तक जुड़ जायेंगे?

श्री गिरिराज सिंह : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य की भावना की प्रशंसा करता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस संबंध में चिन्ता व्यक्त की है। देश के अंदर मध्य प्रदेश को 1,00,025 में से 12,362.5 किलोमीटर सड़कें दी गई हैं तथा बिहार और कई राज्य उन बची हुई सड़कों को अपनी स्कीम से जोड़कर कर रहे हैं। भारत सरकार फेज़-श्री में अपग्रेडेशन का कार्य फेज़-श्री में कर रही है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question No.114 by Dr. Faujia Khan. Absent.

*114. [*The Questioner was absent.*]

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.

Statement

(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 (PWDs), 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

The State/UT wise details of projects under CRIF Scheme where works were found to be unsatisfactory along-with action taken

Length in km, Cost Rs. in crore					
Sl. No.	State/UT	Details of Projects under CRIF Scheme, where works were found to be unsatisfactory			Action taken
		No.	Length	Cost	
1	Bihar	1	19	56.01	An amount equal to the amount of sanction (Rs 56.01 crore) has been withheld due to poor quality of road works.
2	Madhya Pradesh	1	30.09	43.91	Minor cracks, filling of the longitudinal joints, weeds on shoulders etc. were observed during inspection. Same has been rectified by the contractor.

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 (PWDs), 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. PWDs, 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

										Rs. in crore
Sl. No.	State/UT	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		Unspent balance as on 01.04.2021
		Accrual	Release*	Accrual	Release*	Accrual	Release*	Accrual	Release#	
1	Andhra Pradesh	330.27	326.88	349.64	350.08	325.54	322.00	334.79	285.02	339.97
2	Arunachal Pradesh	127.91	108.39	133.20	126.61	125.48	42.03	128.33	70.22	213.28
3	Assam	140.97	255.92	149.03	149.03	140.74	220.81	143.73	77.51	26.34
4	Bihar	197.71	101.49	210.35	223.16	195.30	425.93	201.06	201.06	245.90
5	Chhattisgarh	243.02	214.02	254.60	371.61	237.50	234.92	245.62	185.18	372.15
6	Goa	15.40	17.47	15.67	7.29	14.43	0.00	13.41	0.00	33.91
7	Gujarat	429.28	531.19	451.33	718.87	424.68	430.74	433.85	433.85	506.97
8	Haryana	185.06	80.93	185.10	200.77	167.73	78.54	176.97	163.71	278.02
9	Himachal Pradesh	98.98	92.56	103.27	87.12	97.27	95.95	99.69	99.69	139.59
10	Jharkhand	160.40	63.33	171.07	137.67	160.88	78.77	164.25	40.79	583.83
11	Karnataka	450.54	508.39	476.84	382.57	439.77	434.99	442.90	442.90	4.78
12	Kerala	136.74	122.85	140.54	0.00	132.26	273.99	126.71	126.71	1.44
13	Madhya Pradesh	551.98	625.70	579.67	693.25	541.01	535.13	555.95	379.43	66.72

Rs. in crore										
Sl. No.	State/UT	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		Unspent balance as on 01.04.2021
		Accrual	Release*	Accrual	Release*	Accrual	Release*	Accrual	Release#	
14	Maharashtra	688.47	780.42	728.84	629.83	683.27	675.84	683.47	0.00	7.43
15	Manipur	36.14	12.95	38.00	12.64	35.85	13.22	36.58	13.43	172.41
16	Meghalaya	41.04	28.53	43.34	29.10	40.81	76.93	40.61	40.61	75.26
17	Mizoram	33.06	23.40	34.55	34.55	32.56	32.28	33.12	11.02	78.52
18	Nagaland	26.70	54.70	27.87	9.29	26.44	37.41	27.00	9.00	7.61
19	Odisha	293.08	111.93	308.94	286.96	289.54	534.19	298.53	296.01	244.96
20	Punjab	158.35	170.11	159.60	259.37	148.77	141.18	149.33	149.33	43.94
21	Rajasthan	644.38	591.86	669.01	415.17	622.71	141.81	627.58	0.00	807.78
22	Sikkim	12.21	16.76	12.89	4.29	12.09	3.98	12.05	0.00	33.98
23	Tamil Nadu	367.76	416.88	379.65	262.37	352.04	503.17	350.15	350.15	3.83
24	Telangana	263.99	279.08	276.37	234.06	256.08	253.29	261.88	261.88	2.79
25	Tripura	18.44	3.44	19.13	22.03	17.89	48.84	18.48	7.12	15.44
26	Uttar Pradesh	578.63	655.91	624.31	541.09	582.69	576.36	616.29	616.29	6.33
27	Uttarakhand	99.05	85.80	103.98	42.58	97.23	61.34	98.80	0.00	274.74
28	West Bengal	212.57	138.33	224.70	451.67	209.20	136.11	213.87	213.87	73.09
29	A & N Islands	20.01	20.52	20.22	6.74	15.12	15.12	15.12	10.08	77.31
30	Chandigarh	5.62	0.00	5.65	0.00	6.16	0.00	4.76	0.00	56.52

Rs. in crore										
Sl. No.	State/UT	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		Unspent balance as on 01.04.2021
		Accrual	Release*	Accrual	Release*	Accrual	Release*	Accrual	Release#	
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.52	0.00	4.57	4.57	5.61	5.61	4.80	2.59	57.98
32	Daman & Diu	2.77	0.00	2.80	0.00					
33	Delhi	62.49	0.00	59.99	0.00	34.15	0.00	27.20	0.00	379.83
34	Jammu & Kashmir	348.87	344.75	137.85	152.96	94.51	79.40	94.51	56.71	641.82
35	Ladakh	-	-	103.82	17.36	246.22	96.95	246.22	0.00	
36	Puducherry	12.51	0.00	12.01	4.00	8.47	8.47	7.39	5.18	29.75

*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

Amount in Rs. crore									
Sl. No.	State / UT	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
		Alloc.	Expd.*	Alloc.	Expd.*	Alloc.	Expd.*	Alloc.	Expd.#
1	Arunachal Pradesh	15.00	15.00	40.00	26.49	33.50	33.44	15.00	13.96
2	Assam	25.00	21.38	52.00	39.97	43.00	34.81	21.39	20.92
3	Goa	30.00	25.77	20.00	16.11	10.50	6.39	3.00	0.00
4	Gujarat	7.00	4.24	2.00	0.04	7.59	7.59	8.17	7.36
5	Haryana	15.00	13.90	30.00	19.66	11.73	2.40	4.92	0.00
6	Himachal Pradesh	12.50	8.20	12.00	8.35	6.98	6.48	2.00	0.73
7	Karnataka	5.00	2.56	2.00	0.00	2.37	2.37	0.68	0.00
8	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.30	6.62	4.80	3.97
9	Maharashtra	4.00	0.78	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Manipur	25.00	27.91	25.00	22.50	40.00	39.99	26.66	25.02
11	Meghalaya	15.00	14.15	22.00	20.44	20.00	19.50	5.71	4.10
12	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	5.01	2.86	1.29
13	Nagaland	55.00	55.46	130.00	147.80	72.00	71.59	83.83	65.99
14	Odisha	10.00	14.72	55.00	37.87	46.00	44.63	78.64	25.05
15	Punjab	15.00	10.24	3.50	1.80	1.20	1.22	0.34	0.00
16	Rajasthan	15.00	9.96	5.00	1.86	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.59

17	Sikkim	6.00	12.63	11.50	9.40	1.78	1.78	5.71	5.64
18	Tamil Nadu	75.00	66.27	13.00	11.21	34.00	28.34	9.71	9.66
19	Telangana	12.00	9.98	10.00	5.95	2.31	2.30	0.66	0.00
20	Uttar Pradesh	90.00	93.78	26.00	25.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	West Bengal	3.50	3.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Jammu & Kashmir	65.00	64.56	5.00	4.62	0.74	0.68	1.50	0.24

*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 हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के क्षेत्रफल और जनसंख्या को देखते हुए सीआरएफ उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास में खर्च होना चाहिए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में सीआरएफ का कितने प्रतिशत 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 कि हम लोग कैसे जीडीपी का 6 परसेंट एजुकेशन पर खर्च करेंगे। इसके लिए मैं उनको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ। In his reply, he has also referred to the National Education Policy. Sir, National Education Policy, definitely, is one of the finest examples of public policy. NEP 2020 में Gross Enrolment Ratio का जिक्र है कि Gross Enrolment Ratio will be doubled to 50 per cent by 2050. Now, it is only 26.3 per cent. सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसको 2035 तक डबल करने का क्या रोडमैप है?

श्री धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : उपसभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य का बहुत आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। सदन को इस प्रकार के विषय पर चर्चा करनी चाहिए। उन्होंने कोठारी कमीशन से अभी तक का उल्लेख किया है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में 2020 में जो 'राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति' बनी, उन्होंने वहाँ तक का उल्लेख किया। मैं आपके 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 जिम्मेवारी 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 उद्देश्य 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 लाये हैं। हमारे देश की अर्थनीति धीरे-धीरे formal होती जा रही है, धीरे-धीरे स्ट्रक्चर्स बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। जैसे-जैसे सरकारों की आमदनी बढ़ती है, चाहे वह भारत सरकार हो या राज्य सरकार हो, खर्च भी बढ़ता है। मैंने आपको पिछले चार-पाँच साल का ब्यौरा दिया। हमने जिस प्रकार की पॉलिसी बनाई है, उसमें आने 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 ज्यादातर नौजवान उच्च शिक्षा में आएँगे, रोजगार अभिमुखी होंगे। ये सारी योजनाएँ 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 धर्मेन्द्र प्रधान : उपसभापति महोदय, Aspirational Districts हमारी प्राथमिकता में हैं, इसलिए पिछले चार-पाँच सालों में हमारी RUSA जैसी स्कीम की priority देश के पिछड़े इलाके हैं। अभी चंद दिनों में हम RUSA 3.0 भी लेकर आएँगे। हम उसमें इस बात को priority दे रहे हैं कि पिछड़े जिले, डार्क इलाके, विशेषकर Aspirational Districts को कैसे महत्व देंगे। माननीय सदस्य ने एक अच्छी दिशा, एक अच्छे विषय को सदन के सामने रखा है। अभी भी सीएसआर का जो mandate है, उसमें एजुकेशन है, लेकिन हमें एक माहौल और एक consensus बनाना चाहिए कि सीएसआर का पैसा सबसे ज्यादा एजुकेशन पर खर्च हो, रिसर्च पर खर्च हो, इसी से हमारा फ्यूचर जुड़ा हुआ है। कई कंपनीज़ ने इसे अपनी priority भी बनाया है। आज के दिन कई सारे private endowment, विशेषकर हमारे देश के नई पीढ़ी के जो संपन्न लोग हैं, वे अपने private endowment से शिक्षा के ऊपर बहुत सारा निवेश कर रहे हैं। यह एक अच्छा स्वभाव समाज के अंदर देखने को मिल रहा है और निश्चित रूप से, इस प्रकार की चर्चा होनी चाहिए। सीएसआर की जिम्मेदारी जिन कंपनीज़ के पास है, उन्हें मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से भी निवेदन करूँगा, उनसे आह्वान करूँगा कि वे शिक्षा पर खर्चा तो कर ही रहे हैं, लेकिन वे इसमें और खर्चा करें। सरकार भी इसके प्रति ध्यान देगी।

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 लैब के लिए जिज्ञासा होती है, तो क्या उनके माध्यम से

बच्चों के लिए लैब्स 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 धर्मेन्द्र 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 वर्चुअल लैब्स की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं। कम खर्च में, वैज्ञानिक तरीके से सभी विद्यालयों में डिजिटल प्लेफॉर्म के माध्यम से वर्चुअल लैब्स, O Labs करके एक बहुत अच्छा प्रयास किया जा रहा है। यह हमारी परम आदरणीय माता Amritanandamayi जी की संस्था 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 वर्चुअल लैब्स बनाना इस सरकार का प्राथमिक विषय है। हमने 'समग्र शिक्षा अभियान' के अंतर्गत इसके लिए खूब व्यवस्था की है और इस पर ज़ोर भी दिया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 116. Questioner not present.

*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: -

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

Annexure

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

S.No.	State/UT Name	No. of Cases Registered			
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (up to 31.10.2021)
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	1414	1866	2101	1532
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	79	48	59	27
3.	ASSAM	312	340	256	330
4.	BIHAR	4158	3218	3880	3379
5.	CHHATTISGARH	621	546	539	493

6.	GOA	54	55	42	61
7.	GUJARAT	1898	1295	1203	1068
8.	HARYANA	3165	2743	2177	2146
9.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	203	235	163	166
10.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	217	160	282	249
11.	JHARKHAND	1767	1352	1535	1239
12.	KARNATAKA	1384	741	931	981
13.	KERALA	874	640	722	899
14.	MADHYA PRADESH	2831	2706	2906	2548
15.	MAHARASHTRA	2366	1877	2034	1936
16.	MANIPUR	44	22	45	32
17.	MEGHALAYA	25	23	34	38
18.	MIZORAM	14	9	16	19
19.	NAGALAND	17	12	12	8
20.	ODISHA	4983	4150	2868	1750
21.	PUNJAB	1626	1017	870	895
22.	RAJASTHAN	3208	2427	2198	2590
23.	SIKKIM	18	6	10	10
24.	TAMIL NADU	3194	6535	4504	1879
25.	TELANGANA	1219	1495	2120	1750
26.	TRIPURA	67	49	39	31
27.	UTTARAKHAND	1443	1196	1115	985
28.	UTTAR PRADESH	41947	32693	30164	24242
29.	WEST BENGAL	2202	1939	2323	3903
30.	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	43	28	12	12
31.	CHANDIGARH	147	86	110	165
32.	DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI	20	8	13	11
33.	DAMAN & DIU	22	12	6	17
34.	DELHI	6562	5842	6067	4972
35.	LADAKH	1	3	1	8
36.	LAKSHADWEEP	5	8	3	13
37.	PUDUCHERRY	118	91	112	63
38.	ALL OVER INDIA	1045	1040	3277	3475
39.	FOREIGN COUNTRIES	271	115	219	248
	TOTAL	89584	76628	74968	64170

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 आँकड़े 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>]

The House then adjourned at one of the clock.

*The House reassembled at two of the clock,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.*

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 की बात 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, 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.

* Discussed together.

Further discussion continued from 07.12.2021.

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*)...

श्री उपसभापति : इसके अलावा कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। जो माननीय सदस्य बैल में खड़े हैं, उनसे मेरा आग्रह है कि वे अपनी सीट्स पर जाएं। आप लोग आपस में बात न करें। प्लीज़, आपस में बात न करें।

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. ...*(Interruptions)*..

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. ...*(Interruptions)*.. 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.

श्री उपसभापति: वेल में खड़े माननीय सदस्यों से मेरा आग्रह है कि वे placards न दिखाएं। ...*(Interruptions)*.. please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*..

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. ...*(Interruptions)*.. 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 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)**..

मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि आप सब अपनी सीट्स पर जाकर बैठें। माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने सुबह बहुत स्पष्ट कहा है कि लीडर ऑफ दि अपोज़िशन, लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस और बाकी लीडर्स मिलकर इसके बारे में बात करें। मेरा आग्रह है कि आप लोग अपनी सीट्स पर जाएं।...**(व्यवधान)**...डा. अमर पटनायक जी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...श्री अयोध्या रामी रेड्डी आला जी, आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...केवल आपकी बात ही रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी, कोई अन्य बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...प्लीज़, 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: प्लीज़, आप सीट्स पर बैठकर बात न करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...वैल में खड़े होकर बात करना, इस तरह के placards दिखाना राज्य सभा के रूल्स और प्रोसीज़र के अनुकूल नहीं है।...**(व्यवधान)**...So, please go back to your seats.**(Interruptions)**... . Please.**(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)**... .

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 pre-condition 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)... . प्लैकार्ड लेकर स्लोगन बोलना और वैल में खड़ा होना राज्य सभा के

रूल्स और प्रोसीज़र के अनुकूल नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...फिर भी मेरा माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह है कि वे कृपया अपनी सीटों पर जाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... डा. एम. थंबीदुरई जी, केवल आपकी बात ही रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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.*(Interruptions)*... .

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?*(Interruptions)*... . 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.*(Interruptions)*... .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the other speakers speak. Don't deprive them of their rights.*(Interruptions)*... . Please, let the other Members speak. दस दिनों से हम इस पर डिबेट नहीं कर पाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...Let him speak, please.*(Interruptions)*... .

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.*(Interruptions)*... . 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.*(Interruptions)*... 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.*(Interruptions)*... . 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)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्य की बात के अलावा कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है।
...(व्यवधान)...

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)... माननीय कनकमेदला रवींद्र कुमार जी, केवल आपकी बात ही रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगी, कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी।

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.

....(*Interruptions*)... . 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.(*Interruptions*)... . 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.(*Interruptions*)... . 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.(*Interruptions*)... .

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.(*Interruptions*)... . Certainly, the instant legislation is a bold step in an attempt to recognise and adopt the changing social milieu.(*Interruptions*)... . 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.(*Interruptions*)... .

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."(*Interruptions*)... . 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.(*Interruptions*)... . Such a provision in the Bill is an affront to our federal society.(*Interruptions*)... . I urge the hon. Minister to look into the aspect and make State Boards autonomous.(*Interruptions*)... .

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

The Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2020 deals with the recognised Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill, 2021.(*Interruptions*)... . This Bill totally prohibits commercial surrogacy and endorses only altruistic surrogacy.(*Interruptions*)... . The Bill also has taken care of the aspect of age when the infertility couple could opt for Assisted Reproductive Technology.(*Interruptions*)... . It protects the surrogate mother from exploitation.

....(Interruptions)... . Five-year duration after the marriage has been prescribed when one has to opt for surrogacy.(Interruptions)... . This is not correct particularly in those cases where some congenital defects or serious medical disorders are present.(Interruptions)... . The WHO's criteria for infertility is one year of unprotected intercourse only and it says that infertility treatment could be started right away.(Interruptions)... . Why could the same not be applied to the surrogacy programme?(Interruptions)... . The five-year wait clause has no meaning in some cases.(Interruptions)... . 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."(Interruptions)....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats. ... (Interruptions)... This is completely undemocratic. ... (Interruptions)... . आप दूसरों को बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)... यह आपका कैसा democratic विरोध है? ... (व्यवधान)...

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

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 करे। ...(*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.(Interruptions)... . In other words, women must undergo all the trials and tribulations of highly invasive medical procedure purely out of love and compassion.(Interruptions)...

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

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.(Interruptions)...

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

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.(Interruptions)... This is highly discriminatory.(Interruptions)...

Sir, years of experience shows that blanket bans do not curb but actually increase the exploitation of marginalized persons by creating underground markets.(Interruptions)... 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. ... (Interruptions)...

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

Sir, the Opposition has boycotted the House.(Interruptions)... I am with

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 SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): Please go back to your seat.*(Interruptions)*... . It is an important Bill.*(Interruptions)*... हम लोग बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

महोदय, ये दोनों ही बिल महिलाओं की दृष्टि से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। ये बिल महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य से जुड़े हुए हैं, महिलाओं के अधिकार से जुड़े हुए हैं और भविष्य के भारत से भी जुड़े हुए हैं। ऐसे समय में, जब ये बिल प्रस्तुत हो रहे हैं, इन बिलों पर चर्चा हो रही है, अगर विपक्ष भी सकारात्मक रुख के साथ सदन में मौजूद होता, इन बिलों पर चर्चा में भाग लेता, अपने विचार प्रकट करता, तो शायद उसके माध्यम से इस देश की ज्यादा बेहतर सेवा हो सकती थी। महिलाओं की दृष्टि से भी यह उनका सकारात्मक योगदान होता, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से आज विपक्ष नदारद है, जो विपक्ष की महिला विरोधी सोच को प्रदर्शित करता है। देश की आधी आबादी महिलाओं की है, उन महिलाओं के प्रति विपक्ष का क्या दृष्टिकोण है, महिलाओं के भविष्य और महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य के संदर्भ में विपक्ष क्या राय रखता है, यह उनके आचरण के द्वारा स्पष्ट होता है। महोदय, यह जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है, इस विधेयक में महिलाओं की दृष्टि से जितने भी आवश्यक प्रावधान हैं, वे सारे के सारे प्रावधान इसमें किये गये हैं। यह अपने आप में एक सम्पूर्ण विधेयक है और हर पहलू पर बड़ी बारीकी से विचार करके उन पहलुओं का इसमें समावेश किया गया है। इस विधेयक के अंतर्गत जो सहायता प्राप्त एआरटी बिल है और सरोगेसी बिल के संदर्भ में जो एक राष्ट्रीय बोर्ड की कल्पना की गई है, उस राष्ट्रीय बोर्ड के क्या कर्तव्य होंगे, उस राष्ट्रीय बोर्ड की क्या शक्तियां होंगी, वह राष्ट्रीय बोर्ड किस तरीके से गठित होगा, राष्ट्रीय बोर्ड के मेम्बर बनने वाले जो सदस्य हैं, उनकी अर्हताएं क्या होंगी, निरर्हताएं क्या होंगी, इसका उल्लेख किया गया है। इसमें केवल राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर ही नहीं, बल्कि राज्य स्तर पर भी बोर्ड की कल्पना की गई है और इन सारी बातों का राज्य स्तरीय बोर्ड में भी समावेश किया गया है। ये बोर्ड सरकारों को सलाह देंगे और सम-सामयिक परिस्थितियों पर इस विषय से संबंधित मार्गदर्शन देंगे। समय-समय पर उनकी सलाह और मार्गदर्शन के आधार पर सरकारें नये कानून भी बना सकती हैं, नये नियम भी बना सकती हैं, जिससे कि इस क्षेत्र को नियंत्रित करने के लिए पर्याप्त अवसर रहेंगे।

महोदय, इस विधेयक 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 भ्रूण का विकास होता है, जहां डिम्ब रखे जाते हैं अथवा शुक्राणु रखे जाते हैं, उन पर भी नियंत्रण हो सकेगा, उनको भी एक रेगुलेशन में बांधा जा सकता है। जब उनकी सारी गतिविधियों पर नज़र रहेगी तो

भविष्य में जनसांख्यिकीय दृष्टि से देश के सामने कोई समस्या खड़ी न हो, उस पर भी प्रभावी रूप से नियंत्रण रखा जा सकेगा।

महोदय, इस विधेयक में जो सबसे बड़ी बात है, जिसका मैं विशेष रूप से पक्षधर हूँ और जिसके लिए मैं विशेष रूप से इस विधेयक पर चर्चा में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ, वह यह है कि इस विधेयक में प्रावधान किया गया है कि जब एआरटी की सहायता से बालक उत्पन्न होगा तो 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 लिंगानुपात है, वह गड़बड़ा गया है। इसलिए इस विधेयक में लिंगानुपात बरकरार रहे, लिंग परीक्षण न हो, इसके प्रावधान किये गये हैं, जिसके कारण भविष्य में जो बालिका शिशु है, उसके साथ कोई अन्याय नहीं हो सकेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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 संरक्षण मिलेगा, इसीलिए मैं इस बिल के पक्ष में खड़ा हूँ। इस विधेयक में एआरटी की सुविधा देने का प्रावधान किया गया है, सरोगेसी की सुविधा दी गई है, लेकिन यह व्यापार न बन जाए और समाज का जो नैतिक पक्ष है, वह नैतिक पक्ष बना रहे। महोदय, भारत नैतिकता प्रधान देश है, भारत कोई यूरोप 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 साथ-ही-साथ समाज के जो नैतिक मूल्य हैं, उन नैतिक मूल्यों की रक्षा भी हो सके। इसके लिए यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि जो एआरटी की सुविधा है, वह कोई महिला एक बार ही ले सकती है। अगर वह बांझ महिला है और उसे संतान की इच्छा है तो संतान 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 धन अर्जित नहीं कर सकती। इसी तरीके से जो सरोगेसी 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 रक्षा हो रही है, नैतिकता की रक्षा हो रही है, इस कारण से भी मैं इस बिल के पक्ष में खड़ा हूँ और इसके समर्थन में बोल रहा हूँ।

हमारे भारत की सबसे बड़ी ताकत परिवार है। परिवार स्त्री और पुरुष के युग्म से बनता है। जब वे संयुक्त रूप से इकट्ठे रहते हैं, तब परिवार की संरचना होती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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 विधेयक में यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि हम किस तरीके 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 विधेयक 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 तरीके से समाज के अन्दर पलता है, उसे पाला-पोसा जाता है, वह बड़ा होता है, उसी तरीके 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 अजय प्रताप सिंह: कहीं यह बालकों का व्यापार भी न बन जाये, क्योंकि यह विज्ञान का युग है और विज्ञान अनेक क्षेत्रों में बराबर दस्तक दे रहा है, दखल दे रहा है। इसके कारण जहाँ एक तरफ मानव जाति लाभान्वित हो रही है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ मानव जाति के समक्ष कई तरह के संकट भी खड़े हो रहे हैं। बीच में ऐसा भी चलन चल पड़ा था कि दम्पति अपनी इच्छा के अनुसार बच्चा चाहते थे कि उसकी आँखें कैसी हों, उसकी नाक कैसी हो, उसका बौद्धिक विकास कैसा हो, उसका शारीरिक गठन कैसा हो, हम उसमें कौन से ऐसे आनुवांशिक गुण डालें और उस तरीके का एक सुपर ह्यूमन जैसा बच्चा उनके पास इस तकनीक के माध्यम से आये। इस तरीके से जब हम प्रकृति से खिलवाड़ करने लगते हैं, प्रकृति से छेड़छाड़ करने लगते हैं, तो भविष्य में उसके बड़े भीषण दुष्परिणाम हो सकते हैं। इसकी भी रोकथाम करने की व्यवस्था इस विधेयक में की गयी है। इसलिए इन सारे बिन्दुओं पर विचार करते 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 रेगुलेशन का बिल लाया गया है, मैं उसके समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्रीमती सीमा द्विवेदी : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोदी जी के प्रति बहुत आभारी हूँ 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 उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी जो बिल लाये हैं, मैं उनके समर्थन में कुछ कहना चाहती हूँ। ...*(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 द्विवेदी : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, समय-समय पर अनैतिक व्यवहार और सरोगेट माँओं के शोषण, सरोगेसी के माध्यम से जन्म लेने वाली संतानों के परित्याग और ...(व्यवधान)... इस तरह की भी घटनाएं प्रकाश में आई हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR): It is an important Bill.(Interruptions)... . We are discussing an important Bill.(Interruptions).... .

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

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर): पूरा देश देख रहा है कि आप इस important Bill को इंटरप्ट कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती सीमा द्विवेदी : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सरोगेसी के विनियमन के लिए कोई कानून न होने के कारण सरोगेसी पद्धति का सरोगेसी क्लिनिकों ने दुरुपयोग किया है जिससे व्यापारिक सरोगेसी और सरोगेसी के क्षेत्र में अनैतिक व्यापार की घटनाओं में बेरोक-टोक बढ़त हुई है। ...(व्यवधान)... महोदय, हमारा शास्त्र भी कहता है कि हमें पितृ ऋण से उन्मत्त होने के लिए संतान की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। हमारी वंश परंपरा चलती रहे, इसके लिए भी हमें 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 अच्छाइयों को लेकर आया है। समाज में उन महिलाओं को बड़े भाव से देखा जाता है, समाज उनकी बहुत उपेक्षा करता है। जो महिला माँ नहीं बन सकती, जो बांझपन की शिकार होती हैं, ऐसी महिलाओं के साथ भी समाज में बहुत दुर्व्यवहार किया जाता है, उनका उचित सम्मान नहीं किया जाता है। यह जो सरोगेसी रेगुलेशन बिल आया है, यह कमर्शियल सरोगेसी को प्रतिषेध करता है और निःस्वार्थ सरोगेसी को अनुमति देता है। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जो चाहते हैं कि वे इसको एक business बना लें और इस माध्यम से बच्चे पैदा करके पैसा कमायें, लेकिन सरकार की जो मंशा है, वह यह है कि परोपकार की भावना से सरोगेसी के द्वारा बच्चे को पैदा किया जाए। सरोगेसी के लिए उनको अनुमति है जो भारतीय नागरिक हैं, जो बच्चा न पैदा कर सकती हों, जिनको गंभीर दिक्कतें हों, बीमारियों के कारण जिनका गर्भाशय निकाल दिया गया हो अथवा fibroid होने के नाते वे बच्चा पैदा न कर सकती हों, जिनकी शादी हुए 5 वर्ष हो चुके हों और जिनमें महिला की उम्र 23 से 50 वर्ष के बीच हो और पुरुष की उम्र 26 से 55 वर्ष की उम्र हो, ऐसी माँ सरोगेट माँ का बच्चा ले सकती है। जो सरोगेट माँ बन सकती है, उसके लिए भी बहुत तगड़ा नियम-कानून है। ऐसा नहीं है कि 9 महीने उसने अपने पेट में उस बच्चे को रखा और जब बच्चे को देने की बारी आई तो वह कह दे कि मैं बच्चा नहीं दूंगी, मुझे उसका मोह हो गया है, इसलिए मैं इसको नहीं दूंगी, और बाद में बच्चा देने के बाद वह objection कर दे कि इसकी संपत्ति पर मेरा अधिकार है, इस प्रकार की दिक्कतें न आयें, इन सबको ध्यान में रखकर हमारा यह कानून बनाया गया है और इस कानून में सख्त-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 रिश्तेदार होना चाहिए। उस बच्चे का कोई परित्याग 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 दम्पति कम-से-कम 5 वर्ष से कानूनी रूप से विवाहित होने चाहिए, सरोगेसी या सरोगेसी की प्रक्रियाओं को करने के लिए उनको भारतीय नागरिक होना चाहिए, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्थाएं इसमें की गयी हैं।

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

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

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

श्रीमती सीमा द्विवेदी : सरोगेसी के माध्यम से पैदा हुई संतान को वे अधिकार और विशेषाधिकार 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। ...(व्यवधान)...

3.00 P.M.

राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर सरोगेसी बोर्ड के गठन का जो प्रावधान है, वह अधिनियम के अधीन उसे प्रदान की गई शक्तियों का प्रयोग करेगा और कृत्यों का निष्पादन करेगा। राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र स्तर पर सरोगेसी बोर्डों के गठन का प्रस्ताव है, जो संबंधित राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के समान कृत्यों का निष्पादन करेंगे। राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र स्तर पर एक या अधिक समुचित प्राधिकरणों की स्थापना करने के जो प्रावधान हैं, वे अधिनियम के उपबंधों को कार्यान्वित करने हेतु कार्यकारी निकाय के रूप में काम करेंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

महोदय, मैं इस बिल की प्रशंसा इसलिए करना चाहती हूँ क्योंकि इस बिल के आ जाने से महिलाओं की बहुत सारी समस्याओं का निदान हो सकता है। ऐसी महिला, जो इस काम को

करती है, जो सरोगेट मदर बनना चाहती है, ऐसी बहनों को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगी कि सरकार इससे संबंधित कानून के लिए जो यह बिल लेकर आई है, जिस पर आज यहाँ पर बहस हो रही है, इसके बन जाने से समाज के वे लोग, जो इसको व्यवसाय के रूप में कर रहे हैं, जो अनधिकृत रूप से अपने क्लीनिक खोल करके ऐसा काम कर रहे हैं और उनका शोषण कर रहे हैं, वे ऐसा नहीं कर पाएँगे।...**(व्यवधान)**...यह बिल हिन्दुस्तान की उन महिलाओं के लिए वरदान बन कर आया है, जो कभी माँ नहीं बन सकतीं, जिनका यह सपना पूरा नहीं हो सकता था। इस बिल के माध्यम से ऐसी महिलाओं का भी सपना पूरा हो सकता है। यह बिल उनके सपनों को भी चकनाचूर करेगा, जो इसके माध्यम से अनधिकृत रूप से पैसा कमाते हैं, व्यापार करते हैं। ऐसे लोगों को भी सरकार चिन्हित करेगी और उन्हें सज़ा देगी। इस बिल में इसके लिए जो 10 लाख रुपए तक का जुर्माना और दस वर्ष तक की सज़ा का प्रावधान है, इस संबंध में मेरी आपसे यह अपील है कि इसके लिए इससे भी कड़ी सज़ा का प्रावधान होना चाहिए ताकि जो इसका दुरुपयोग करें, उन पर कठोर-से-कठोर दंडात्मक कार्रवाई हो।...**(व्यवधान)**...

मान्यवर, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ और इसके लिए माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देती हूँ, सरकार को धन्यवाद देती हूँ और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के प्रति आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ कि उन्होंने महिलाओं के उत्थान के लिए जो तरह-तरह के नियम और कायदे-कानून लाने का काम किया है, उनसे हिन्दुस्तान की सभी महिलाओं का मार्गदर्शन हुआ है, सभी महिलाओं का सम्मान बढ़ा है। अंत में, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी वाणी को विराम देती हूँ।...**(व्यवधान)**...

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): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं शुरुआत में ही आदरणीय मंत्री जी का इसलिए अभिनंदन करना चाहूँगा कि हम सबकी जो एक माँग थी कि ART Bill और Surrogacy Bill, दोनों एक साथ लाए जाएँ, इस माँग को इन्होंने पूरा किया है। यह बहुत जरूरी था क्योंकि अगर ये दोनों बिल्स साथ-साथ आएँ, तो इनका implementation आसान होगा। यह काम बहुत अच्छा हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...मैं शुरु 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 ट्रीटमेंट 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।...**(व्यवधान)**...

सर, भारतवर्ष में जो ऐसे couples हैं, जिनको बच्चा नहीं होता है, उन्हें इसका बहुत दुख तो रहता ही है, लेकिन इसके साथ ही समाज के लोग उनको एक कमी की दृष्टि से देखते हैं, खास करके महिलाओं की तरफ और उन्हें इसके लिए मानसिक पीड़ा भी रहती है। उनकी यह परेशानी कम हो, इसके लिए यह ART की सुविधा बहुत important है।...**(व्यवधान)**...यह ART

भारत में सभी जगह चल रही है, लेकिन इसके लिए कोई regulation नहीं था, इसलिए इस बिल के माध्यम से उसको regulate किया जा रहा है। जरूरत और मानसिकता से जुड़े होने के कारण, भारत में infertility एक बहुत बड़ा business बन गया है। यह बिज़नेस बढ़ रहा है। इसके साथ ही इसकी कुछ परेशानियाँ भी हैं, जैसे कि इसमें safety का अभाव 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 अच्छी तरह 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, मैं 'sex determination' नहीं बोलूँगा, 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 नीली आँख वाला बच्चा चाहिए, blue-eyed boy या girl चाहिए, 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 प्रावधान इस बिल में किए गए हैं, इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत बधाई दूँगा। ...(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 (IUI) है, जो infertility के treatment का part है, अर्थात् जब गर्भाशय में sperms जाने में परेशानी 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 परेशानी यह होगी कि gynaecologists के जितने भी clinics हैं, वे सभी ART के तहत register करने पड़ेंगे और फिलहाल हमारे यहाँ इतनी बड़ी प्रणाली न होने की वजह से यह simple procedure, जो clinic में होता है, ओपीडी में ही किया जाता है, इसमें बहुत ज्यादा technology का भी use नहीं है, इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि इसका उपयोग एआरटी बिल के बाहर रहना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...यह हम अपने rules-regulations के जरिए कर सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...ऐसे ही इसमें एक clause है, जिसके अनुसार हम ovary से सात follicles, या हम इसे अंडा बोल सकते हैं, से 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 पड़ें, 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)...अगर ये तैयार हो गए और हम इनमें 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 वैसे ही रहे, लेकिन सात के ऊपर जितने भी follicles हैं या अंडे हैं, उन्हें बाहर निकालकर freeze करने के लिए बैंक में भेजा जाए, ताकि महिला को Hyper stimulation of ovaries की बीमारी न हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसमें तीसरी बात यह है कि जब हम एआरटी में embryo या गर्भ तैयार करते हैं, तब कभी-कभी वे एक के बजाय दो, तीन या चार तैयार हो जाते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यदि हम इन्हें कम न करें, तो जैसे आप पेपर में पढ़ते हैं कि एक महिला ने सात बच्चों को जन्म दिया, लेकिन वे बच्चे बहुत ही weak होते हैं, इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि हम इसमें fetal reduction का मामला भी include करें। इसमें दो से ज्यादा जितने भी गर्भ या embryo हैं, उन्हें निकाला जाता है, ताकि एक ही बार में तीन, चार या पाँच बच्चे न हों। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 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 करते वक्त कई 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 सर्टिफिकेट माँगें, यहाँ कितने लोगों के पास सर्टिफिकेट अवेलेबल है? पेशेंट के पास मैरिज सर्टिफिकेट नहीं रहता है, फिर भी उसके ऊपर विश्वास करके ही लिखा जाता है और उसमें clerical mistakes भी होती हैं। मैंने कई बार यह देखा है कि कोर्ट का जो जजमेंट होता है, उसमें भी काफी सारी clerical mistakes रहती हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 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 बाकी कठोर पनिशमेंट्स की जरूरत नहीं है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है। Minor clerical mistakes के लिए unnecessarily किसी को डराने की जरूरत नहीं है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये सारी बातें मैंने एआरटी बिल के लिए बताई हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसमें जो भी बाकी चीज़ें हैं, वे सभी अच्छे तरीके से कवर की गई हैं। यहाँ बैठे सभी लोग यह बिल पास करने के लिए 'हाँ' बोलेंगे, ऐसा मुझे विश्वास है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

इसी तरीके से, जो दूसरा बिल है, वह सरोगेसी बिल है। सरोगेसी बिल पर कई लोगों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किए, लेकिन तीन या चार ऑनरेबल एमपीज़ ने कई बार यह बताया कि इस बिल में केवल close relative ही surrogate mother हो सकती है, साथ में उन्होंने बाकी अन्य बातें भी बताईं। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो नया अमेंडमेंट आया है, वह सरोगेसी बिल-2020 है। बहुत सारे Members of Parliament एवं बाहर भी लोगों को सरोगेसी बिल-2019 दिया गया है, जिसमें वे अमेंडमेंट्स नहीं हैं, जो सेलेक्ट कमिटी ने बताया थे और उसी पुराने 2019 के बिल के बारे में चर्चा हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरा मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन है कि हम इतना अच्छा बिल करैक्ट करके लाए हैं और वह मिनिस्ट्री की वेबसाइट पर भी नहीं है, इसलिए लोगों तक सही बिल पहुँचे, सही कानून पहुँचे, इसके लिए मिनिस्ट्री की वेबसाइट पर भी वर्ष 2020 का बिल रहना जरूरी है, ताकि जो कन्फ्यूज़न यहाँ Members of Parliament को हुआ है, वह किसी और को न हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

दूसरी बात यह है कि मैं इस बिल के लिए अभिनन्दन करना चाहूँगा, क्योंकि पूरे मंथन के बाद यह अमृत निकला है। इस बिल के बारे में पहले Standing Committee ने बताया था, फिर बिल बनाया गया। इसके बाद, यह बिल लोक सभा से पास हुआ और फिर राज्य सभा में आया।

उसके बाद, यह बिल राज्य सभा से सेलेक्ट कमिटी में गया। ...(व्यवधान)...मुझे यह बताते हुए खुशी है और मेरा यह सौभाग्य भी है कि मैं उस सेलेक्ट कमिटी में था। सेलेक्ट कमिटी के जितने भी सुझाव थे, वे पूरी तरह से अपनाए गए हैं, जिसके लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद दूँगा। ...(व्यवधान)... इसमें सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि commercial surrogacy को गैर-कानूनी बताया गया है और उस पर रोक लगाई गई है। इसी प्रकार, पहले जो शोषण होता था, महिलाएँ पैसों के लालच में एक-दो बार नहीं, बल्कि तीन-चार बार surrogate mother बनना चाहती थीं, तो उसे भी बन्द किया गया है। अब महिला अपने पूरे जीवन-काल में केवल एक बार ही surrogate mother बन सकती है।

पहले यह कहा गया था कि surrogacy के लिए केवल close relative ही चाहिए, तो अब इसमें ऐसा अमेंडमेंट हो गया है कि इसमें close relative की जरूरत नहीं है, बल्कि अब कोई भी महिला surrogate mother बन सकती है - यह प्रावधान भी इसमें किया गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... इस बिल में altruistic या दूसरे के हित के लिए, परोपकार के उद्देश्य से surrogacy की इजाजत दी गई है। यहाँ पर जितने भी rules and regulations हैं अथवा registration करना है, तो उसके लिए पहले यह प्रावधान था कि कोई भी medical practitioner बोर्ड मेम्बर बन सकता था, लेकिन अब उसमें दो Obstetrician and Gynecologist भी रखे गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...यानी, proper representation of Obstetrician and Gynecologist is also there. यह एक बहुत ही अच्छी बात हुई है। उसके लिए National Board है, State Board भी है। इसमें एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है कि यह सभी भारतीयों के लिए है। उसी तरह से एनआरआई या persons of Indian origin या overseas citizens of India, इन सबको भी सरोगेसी का लाभ मिल सकता है। ...(व्यवधान)...यह इसलिए भी बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है कि ये लोग भारत से जुड़े रहें, इसके लिए यह एक बहुत अच्छा प्रावधान है, ताकि बाहर गए हुए लोग भी भारत से हमेशा जुड़े रहें। ...(व्यवधान)...इसमें जो अमेंडमेंट्स हैं, उनमें एक बहुत अच्छा अमेंडमेंट यह है कि जो महिला सरोगेट मदर है, उसका insurance coverage पहले कम था, अब उसका insurance coverage 36 months करने का प्रावधान किया गया है, जिसके ज़रिए यदि गर्भधारणा के दरमियान या गर्भधारण की वजह से बाद में उसको कोई बीमारी होती है, तो उसे पूरी तरह से इस insurance coverage में cover किया है, ताकि उस महिला का शोषण न हो और उसकी सेहत की पूरी देखभाल हो। ...(व्यवधान)...महोदय, मैंने पहले ही बताया है कि close relatives का column अभी हटाया गया है। अभी बात हुई कि इसमें एलजीबीटी या single male, अकेला पुरुष, surrogacy द्वारा child adopt नहीं कर सकता है। मेरे ख्याल से भारतीय संस्कृति में विवाह के बाद ही परिवार की संकल्पना है, इसलिए जो married women हैं, लेकिन उनका divorce हो गया है या विधवा महिला है, वे भी इस बिल का लाभ ले सकती हैं। लेकिन अकेला पुरुष या एलजीबीटी लोग इसका लाभ नहीं ले सकते हैं, क्योंकि भारतीय संस्कृति में 'विवाह के बाद ही परिवार' इस संकल्पना को आगे बढ़ाते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि सभी इस बात को समझ लें कि हम ऑस्ट्रेलिया या अन्य पाश्चात्य देशों से अधिक भारत का विचार कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

महोदय, मैं आखिर में यह कहना चाहूँगा कि बहुत से लोग माँ-बाप बनने का सुख चाहते हैं, इसका अनुभव काफी लोगों को है कि माता-पिता बनना बहुत सुखदायी है। मेरा यह कहना है, it is said that child gives birth to mother. कोई भी महिला माँ कहलवाने के लिए बहुत आतुर

रहती है, उसके कान तरसते हैं। इस बिल के ज़रिये 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 हूँ और इन दोनों बिलों का समर्थन करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं देश के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई और धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ 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 ज़रूरी बिल है। जो माँ-बाप बच्चे से वंचित रह जाते हैं, यह उनके लिए बहुत ज़रूरी बिल है। माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी द्वारा लाए गए इन दोनों बिलों का मैं समर्थन करती हूँ, साथ-ही मैं यह व्यवहार में देखना चाहती हूँ 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 हूँ कि जो बहन माँ नहीं बन पाती है, उसको कितना दुख और कष्ट सहना पड़ता है, चाहे परिवार में हो, पड़ोस में हो, गाँव में हो, मुहल्ले 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 बांझ कह दिया जाता है। ऐसी बहन चौराहे में खड़ी रह जाती है, न वह इधर की रहती है, न उधर की रहती है। उस बहन को इस बिल से सम्मान मिलेगा, उसको हर तरह से सम्मान 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 नियमन के लिए अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति की जायेगी। यह कानून कमर्शियल सरोगेसी के लिए उन लोगों पर खरीद-बिक्री पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाता है, जो लोग मानव भ्रूण की खरीद-बिक्री और व्यापार करते हैं। कई जगह आपने देखा होगा, सुना होगा कि कुछ बहनों को मजबूर किया जाता है या पैसे के अभाव में उनका गलत इस्तेमाल भी किया जाता है-उस पर भी यह बिल प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का काम करेगा।

सरोगेसी सेवा देने वाले जो सरोगेसी क्लीनिक्स हैं, उनके लिए रजिस्ट्रेशन अनिवार्य किया गया है। वह इसलिए भी है क्योंकि गांवों या कस्बों में पैसे की खातिर 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 प्रतिबन्ध भी लगेगा और ऐसी महिलाएं, जो ऐसे क्लीनिकों में जाकर ट्रीटमेंट लेने से बीमारियों का शिकार हो जाती हैं, उससे भी वे बच सकेंगी। इसी के साथ ऐसे व्यक्तियों को कम-से-कम 10 साल की सज़ा और 10 लाख रुपये जुर्माने का प्रावधान भी किया गया है। मंत्री जी, यह महिलाओं के लिए बहुत राहत पहुंचाने वाला बिल है। जो मां-बाप इस उम्मीद में जीते हैं कि हम सरोगेसी से बच्चों को प्राप्त कर सकते हैं और अपना घर भी रौशन कर सकते हैं, उनकी जिंदगी में कहीं-न-कहीं जो अंधेरा रहता है, उसे अब वे दूर कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि अपनी जिंदगी को रौशन करने के लिए रोशनी की एक किरण की उम्मीद में वे भटकते रहते हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी, कानून के बगैर सरोगेसी एक अनियमित कमर्शियल पैसा कमाने का साधन तो है ही, लेकिन आपने यह भी जाना होगा कि कई महिलाओं को जबर्दस्ती इसके लिए आगे किया जाता है, इसलिए इसमें

कानून बनाना भी बहुत जरूरी था। आयोग की सिफारिश पर यह प्रस्ताव लाया गया है, जो सरोगेट मां और बच्चे के अधिकारों को सुरक्षा प्रदान करता है। इसी के साथ यह बात भी ध्यान देने की 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 मुंह बन्द करने का काम करेगा।

महोदय, मैं एक बार फिर निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि जो राज्य बोर्ड या केन्द्रीय बोर्ड बने, उस बोर्ड के समक्ष दम्पति की जांच होने के बाद ही, यदि उनके अन्दर प्रजनन की उपयुक्तता नहीं है, तभी उनको इसकी अनुमति मिलनी चाहिए। आज छोटे-छोटे गांवों में भी जगह-जगह पर इस तरह के क्लीनिक्स खुल गये हैं, 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 ग्रस्त हो जाती हैं, इसलिए ऐसे क्लीनिकों का भी हमें ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा। माता बनने वाली बहनें अनेक बीमारियों से ग्रसित हो जाती हैं। हमें उनके स्वास्थ्य पर भी ध्यान देना पड़ेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरोगेसी बिल के मुताबिक कोई भी महिला अपनी इच्छा से सरोगेट मां बन सकेगी और निःसंतान जोड़े के अलावा 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 करवा दी जाती है। वह यह बोलती है कि मुझे शादी नहीं करनी है या किसी दूसरी जगह घर नहीं बसाना है, तो उसको कह दिया जाता है कि यदि बच्चा नहीं है, तो अकेले कैसे रहोगी! आज यह बिल ऐसी बहनों 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 घर नहीं बसाना चाहती है, तो वह भी अपनी मर्जी से सरोगेसी के माध्यम से अपना बच्चा पैदा कर सकेगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष 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 सिर्फ भारतीय जोड़ा ही देश में सरोगेसी के जरिए संतान प्राप्त कर सकेगा। इसके लिए किसी भी जोड़े में शामिल दोनों सदस्यों का भारतीय होना जरूरी है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष 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 या 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 चोरी-छिपे इस तरह का प्रचार-प्रसार करते थे कि हमारे यहां सरोगेसी करवाने पर आप लोगों को सुविधा मिलेगी, उसकी वजह से दंपति कहीं-न-कहीं ठगी का शिकार हो जाते थे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, नए विधेयक के मुताबिक विदेश में रहने वाले भारतीय मूल के विवाहित जोड़े और अकेली भारतीय महिला कुछ शर्तों के अधीन सरोगेसी का फायदा उठा सकेगी। जैसा कि पहले भी देखा जाता है कि विदेश से जो दंपति आते हैं, वे यहां सरोगेसी के हिसाब 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 वे उस बच्चे को छोड़कर चले जाते हैं - इस बिल के माध्यम से इन सब पर भी रोक लगेगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, दूसरी बात यह है कि जो बहन अपनी कोख को बेचना नहीं चाहती है, उसको भी हर तरह से आज्ञा दी मिलेगी। इस पर चौकसी रखने की भी जरूरत है। अगर परंपरागत तरीके से, सही तरीके से देखें, तो बीमारियों का इलाज बहुत महंगा होता है, क्योंकि सरोगेसी का इलाज सस्ता 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 वहन 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 सकेगा। मैं यह सोचती हूँ कि आज महिलाओं के सम्मान के लिए, उनके सुख के लिए, उनके जीवन के लिए, समाज में उनको उचित स्थान दिलाने के लिए हमारी सरकार यह बिल लेकर आई है, मैं इसका बहुत-बहुत समर्थन करती हूँ, तहे-दिल से समर्थन करती हूँ।

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

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

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्री जी को हृदय से बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने ऐसे सामयिक विधेयकों को आज सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया है। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि इस पर बहुत गंभीर चर्चा हो रही है और माननीय सदस्यों ने इन पर बड़े महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव दिए हैं। निश्चित रूप से इस बिल की तैयारी में जिस तरीके से इसमें विस्तार से चर्चा हुई है, सेलेक्ट कमेटी में और जहां कहीं भी जो संदेह थे, उनका निवारण करने का काम किया गया है।

मान्यवर, 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 सकें सबसे पहले 2005 में इसके ऊपर विचार 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 गंभीरता से समीक्षा की और अपने सुझाव दिए कि यह एआरटी बिल लाया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि सरोगेसी क्लिनिक कोई सेवा नहीं होती। आम तौर पर एआरटी क्लिनिक के तहत सरोगेसी का विकल्प दिया जाता है। समिति का निष्कर्ष था कि यह समय की मांग है कि एआरटी क्लिनिक को लेकर कानून बनाया जाना चाहिए। इसलिए एआरटी क्लिनिक के संबंध में कानून बनाने का काम नितांत आवश्यक था और यह समय की आवश्यकता थी।

मान्यवर, पिछले कुछ वर्षों 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 ढंग से तमाम विदेशी दम्पति यहां पर आकर किराए की कोख लेकर, बच्चा लेकर चले जाते थे। इसमें तमाम ऐसी विसंगतियां पैदा होती थीं, जिससे देश का नाम भी दुनिया में खराब होता था और जिसको लेकर सारे देश में चिंता होना स्वाभाविक था। इसके चलते बहुत से ऐसे लोग थे, जो अनैतिक ढंग से बच्चा पैदा होने के बाद बच्चा लेने से इनकार कर देते थे। अगर बच्चा विकलांग है, तो वे उसको लेने से इनकार कर देते थे और कई बार ऐसी माताएं जो किराए की कोख में बच्चे को जब चाहती थीं, अबॉर्शन करने का भी निर्णय ले लेती थीं। इन विसंगतियों को दूर करने के लिए इस कानून की आवश्यकता बहुत जरूरी थी और आज मंत्री जी इस पर विस्तार से चर्चा करने के बाद ये दोनों, सरोगेसी और एआरटी कानून लेकर लाए हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि आज समय की आवश्यकता है कि इनको regularize करना बहुत जरूरी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस विधेयक में व्यवस्था की गई है कि राष्ट्रीय और राज्य स्तर पर सरोगेसी बोर्डों का गठन किया जाएगा। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर जो सरोगेसी बोर्ड होगा, वह स्टेट सरोगेसी बोर्ड को समय-समय पर राय और सलाह वगैरह देगा कि कैसे उनको नियंत्रित किया जाए। स्टेट सरोगेसी बोर्ड इन पर पूरा कंट्रोल करेगा और इसके लिए अलग से प्राधिकरण का गठन करेगा। जो सरोगेसी क्लिनिक्स पर नियंत्रण करने का काम करेगा और समय-समय पर इसके नियमन करने का भी काम करेगा, जिससे कोई irregularity न हो सके।

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 होने चाहिए।

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

मान्यवर, यह विधेयक उपबंध करता 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 निष्पादन 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 ट्रिब्युनलों की स्थापना करने का काम होगा, जिससे कि हम तमाम सरोगेसी क्लीनिक्स पर अंकुश लगा सकें, नियंत्रण कर सकें।

मान्यवर, इन क्लीनिकों को समुचित प्राधिकरण द्वारा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इनको बाकायदा लाइसेंस लेना होगा और समय-समय पर इनकी जाँच होगी, जिससे कि 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 हिन्दुस्तान बदनाम हो रहा था, अब इस विधेयक 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 हों, 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 चीजों की व्यवस्था इस विधेयक में की गई है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह विधेयक अपने आप में सम्पूर्ण है।

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

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

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री; तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (डा. मनसुख मांडविया): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरोगेसी बिल राज्य सभा में लॉग 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 सम्माननीय सदस्यों ने अपनी बात रखी है, उनमें श्रीमती ममता मोहंता जी, श्री के.सी. रामामूर्ति जी, श्री अध्योध्या रामी रेड्डी आला जी, श्री के. सोमप्रसाद जी, डा. एम. थंबीदुरई जी, श्री रवींद्र कुमार कनकमेदला जी, ले. जनरल (डा.) डी.पी. वत्स (रिटा.) जी, डा. अमर पटनायक जी, श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह जी, श्री जी.के. वासन जी, श्रीमती सीमा द्विवेदी जी, डा. विकास महात्मे जी, श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम जी और डा. अशोक बाजपेयी जी शामिल हैं।

...(व्यवधान)...सभी सम्माननीय सदस्यों ने ART और सरोगेसी बिल पर विस्तार से अपना पक्ष रखा और अपनी बात भी रखी है।

(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि आज तक यहां 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 कनुप्रिया 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 इसको रेग्युलेट करना बहुत आवश्यक था। दुनिया भर से लोग इंडिया में आए, हमारी महिला की कोख किराए पर लें और बच्चा पैदा करके, abandon करके चले जाएं, माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं इसके बारे में बताना चाहूंगा कि इंडिया में अब ऐसे दिन नहीं बचे हैं। अब समय बदल गया है और बदलते हुए समय के साथ हमारी बहन-बेटियों का सम्मान करना हमारी जिम्मेदारी है। हम इस बिल के माध्यम से ऐसी महिला, जिसको कुदरती तौर पर मातृत्व प्राप्त नहीं हो सकता है, उसका सम्मान करना चाहते हैं। हम ऐसी महिला का सम्मान करने के लिए ये बिल लाए हैं। ये बिल ऐसी महिला, जो बालक चाहती है, परिवार बनाना चाहती है...(व्यवधान)..

श्री उपसभापति : 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 उद्देश्य यह भी था।

उपसभापति जी, सालों से देश में क्या हो रहा था? देश में ऐसी कई घटनाएं घटीं, जिनकी वजह से हमें 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 मृत्यु 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 मृत्यु हो जाए, तो उसका प्रोटेक्शन करना आवश्यक है, उसको रेग्युलेट करना आवश्यक है। उसकी जिदगी खत्म न हो जाए, इसकी चिंता करना भी आवश्यक होता है, इसलिए इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखते हुए यह बिल लाया गया है।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, कई बार ऐसी घटना घटित होती है कि जो अविवाहित महिला है, वह छोटी age में अपने ovum को भी कमर्शियली यूज कर लेती है, उसको बेचती है और अपनी आर्थिक रिक्वायरमेंट पूरी करने की कोशिश करती है। ऐसी घटना भी घटित हुई थी और यह नहीं होना चाहिए, अतः इसको भी रेग्युलेट करने की आवश्यकता है।

माननीय उपसभापति 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 की age पूरी हो जाती

है। वह ethically भी ठीक नहीं लगता है और शारीरिक दृष्टि से medical science भी ऐसा कहता है कि इतनी age में गर्भ धारण नहीं करना चाहिए, अतः इसको कैसे regulate करें? उपसभापति जी, जो unethical practice होती है, उसको भी regulate करने की आवश्यकता है। कई बार ऐसा भी होता था कि आईवीएफ सैंटर्स तो थे, लेकिन regulation नहीं था। Surrogacy तो होती थी, लेकिन रेग्युलेशन 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 निकली 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 व्हाइट होना चाहिए, इसके लिए उसमें कभी gametes की mixing भी हो जाती है, जो कि अच्छा नहीं है। वह स्थिति एक सभ्य 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 माँ बनना चाहती है, परिवार बनाना चाहती है, उसकी मदद अवश्य 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 surrogacy करती थी, it is not good. एक महिला अपनी luxurious life के लिए surrogate करे, यह 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 कमी है, ऐसी ही महिला surrogates का use करके मातृत्व धारण करे, 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 लाए गए हैं।

उपसभापति जी, जब राज्य सभा में पहले surrogacy Bill आया... में भूपेन्द्र यादव जी का अभिनंदन करना चाहूंगा जब इस सम्बन्ध में सलेक्ट कमेटी बनी, तब वे उस समिति के चेयरमैन थे। उनकी अध्यक्षता में बहुत विस्तार से इस पर चर्चा हुई...(व्यवधान)...सरोगेसी 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 वहाँ पारित हो गया। बाद में लोक सभा का कार्यकाल समाप्त हो गया। तत्पश्चात् फिर से वह बिल लोक सभा में लाया गया और वहाँ पारित हुआ। उसके बाद यह बिल राज्य सभा में आया।...(व्यवधान)...राज्य सभा की सलेक्ट कमेटी ने उस पर बहुत गहन चर्चा की थी और कई महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव दिए थे। कई सुझाव हमने मान भी लिए और कई सुझाव ऐसे हैं...(व्यवधान)...जिन्हें हम रूल्स में भी ला सकते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

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

डा. मनसुख मांडविया : उस वक्त सलेक्ट कमेटी ने अपने सुझाव दिए थे और कहा था कि यदि आप केवल सरोगेसी बिल लाएंगे और एआरटी बिल नहीं लाएंगे तो सरोगेसी बिल का कोई महत्व नहीं होगा...(व्यवधान)...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 सभा में उन्हें रखा रहने दिया गया।...(व्यवधान)...लोक सभा में एआरटी बिल पास होने के बाद ही राज्य सभा उसे पारित करे,- सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने ऐसी रिपोर्ट दी थी। उसका संज्ञान लेकर हम एआरटी बिल लोक सभा में लेकर आए।...(व्यवधान)...वहां भी वह स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में गया और स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने भी करीब 64 सुझाव दिए। इन सभी सुझावों पर भी हमने डिसकस किया और ज्यादातर सुझाव मान लिए। इसके अलावा यहां की सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने इस बिल पर जो सुझाव दिए थे, उन पर हमने विस्तार से विचार-विमर्श किया और माना।...(व्यवधान)...सरोगेसी का लाभ और एआरटी का लाभ कौन-कौन ले पाएगा, यहां पर इस बारे में कहा गया। जो सिंगल महिला है और मातृत्व धारण करना चाहती है, उसका लाभ ले सकती है या नहीं ले सकती है, इस पर भी यहां कहा गया।...(व्यवधान)...मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि सिंगल महिला को एआरटी का लाभ मिल ही सकता है इसलिए उसे एआरटी का लाभ लेकर सरोगेसी की आवश्यकता वैसे भी नहीं रहेगी। वह अपने परिवार को बचा सकती है।...(व्यवधान)...एआरटी बिल में और सरोगेसी बिल में 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 अविवाहित स्त्री या अविवाहित महिला एआरटी का लाभ ले सकती है। इसके अलावा विधवा भी एआरटी का लाभ ले सकती है और सरोगेसी का भी लाभ ले सकती है।...(व्यवधान)...यदि कोई विधवा हो गई, किसी कारण से उसका पति नहीं रहा, ऐसी स्थिति में उसे अपनी फैमिली बनानी है तो विधवा स्वयं सक्षम है, वह स्वयं मातृत्व धारण कर सकती है।...(व्यवधान)...लेकिन यदि वह विधवा है और मातृत्व धारण करे, परंतु ऐसी स्थिति में नहीं है और फैमिली बनाना चाहती है तो सरोगेट का उपयोग कर सकती है।...(व्यवधान)...कई बार ऐसी घटना भी घटित होती है कि किसी का divorce हो गया हो और महिला अकेली हो गई, लेकिन वह फैमिली बनाना चाहती है, वह इसके लिए उपयुक्त है एवम् स्वयं मातृत्व धारण करना चाहती है, तो वह एआरटी का 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, क्योंकि वह बच्चा पैदा करने की स्थिति में नहीं है, ऐसी स्थिति में वह सरोगेट का भी उपयोग कर सके, इसमें ऐसा प्रावधान किया गया है।

इसके अलावा जो ओसीआई और एनआरआई हैं, वे भारत में आते थे और सरोगेट का उपयोग करके बच्चा पैदा करते थे।...(व्यवधान)...इस तरह वे उनका कर्मीशियल यूज करते थे और महिलाओं का शोषण करते थे। वे कई बार abandon करके भी चले जाते थे, लेकिन अब ऐसा नहीं हो सकेगा। जो भी couple विदेश 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 वहां की नागरिकता नहीं मिलेगी, फिर उसका उन्हें क्या फायदा होगा? हमने उसमें यह भी प्रावधान रखा है, और इस दृष्टिकोण को बहुत गम्भीरता से भी देखा है, समझा 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 मिनिमम एज 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 सक्षम है तो स्वयं बच्चा पैदा करे, उसे सरोगेट का उपयोग करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

...(व्यवधान)...इसलिए वह पहले प्रयास करे, उसके बाद ही सरोगेसी का रास्ता 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 फैमिली में कोई माता-पिता नहीं बन सकते हैं, मदर-फादर नहीं हो सकते हैं, बच्चा पैदा नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो वे अपने भाई का, रिश्तेदार का बेटा या बेटी गोद ले लेते हैं। यह भी एक ऑप्शन है और उसे बिल में लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, लेकिन वह ऑप्शन हम स्वीकार भी कर सकते हैं और उसका उपयोग भी कर सकते हैं। दूसरा, माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, surrogate mother कौन बन सकती है? Surrogate mother बनने के लिए हमने तय किया है कि यह महिला परिचित ही होनी चाहिए, विवाहित ही होनी चाहिए। इसका commercialization न हो जाए। यहाँ कई सम्माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि देश में इसका बड़ा कारोबार हो गया है, industry खड़ी हो गई है, तो माननीय उपसभापति 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; वह 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 को लाया गया है, इसलिए इसमें यह प्रावधान 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 है, 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 डिप्टी चेयरमैन 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 प्रावधान नहीं है। इसलिए वे ऐसे ही चलते रहते हैं। यह इतनी बड़ी industry न बन जाए, यह 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

में उसका insurance होना बहुत आवश्यक है। वैसे आज के दिन तो कुछ है ही नहीं। इसलिए इसे regulation के माध्यम से लाया गया है कि ART में जो महिला भाग लेगी, जिसका ovum लेना है, ऐसी महिला का 12 महीने तक का insurance किया जाएगा और जो surrogate mother के रूप में काम करेगी, ऐसी महिला का 36 महीने का insurance लेना compulsory है, जिससे भविष्य में यदि उसकी health पर कोई negative effect हुआ, तो insurance के माध्यम से उसको compensation मिल सके। किसी ने surrogacy का लाभ ले लिया और चला गया, बाद में महिला का जो होना है, हो, अब देश में यह नहीं चलेगा, इसलिए इसमें यह प्रावधान भी किया गया है।

दूसरा, इसका commercialization न हो जाए; जो महिला है, उसका शोषण न हो; कोई sex selection न करे; कोई gametes की mixing न कर ले; जो नियम बनाया गया है, कोई उसको न तोड़े, यह करना भी बहुत आवश्यक है। सब ethical practice से ही हो, इसलिए इस बिल में सज़ा का प्रावधान किया गया है, जेल का प्रावधान किया गया है। इसमें हम गलत काम करने वाले लोगों को क्या-क्या सज़ा देंगे, इसकी व्यवस्था रखी है। हम first time 5 से 10 लाख तक का जुर्माना करेंगे, कोई ethical practice का violation कर रहा हो, कोई unethical practice करने वाला व्यक्ति हो, चाहे वह hospital हो या laboratory हो, कोई भी हो, उसको 5 से 10 लाख का जुर्माना किया जाएगा। उसके बाद, जिन लोगों को इसकी habit हो गई और जान-बूझ कर second time या बार-बार उन्होंने इस काम को किया, तो उनको 10 से 20 लाख तक का जुर्माना और 8 साल तक की सज़ा भी दी जाएगी। Unethical practice करके किसी के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ करना बिल्कुल उचित नहीं है, इसलिए उसके लिए सज़ा का प्रावधान किया गया है। इसी तरह surrogacy में भी अगर कोई rules and regulations का violation करेगा, तो उसके लिए भी 10 साल तक की सज़ा का प्रावधान किया गया है।

माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, इन दोनों बिल्स को लाने से पहले, राज्य सभा में Surrogacy Bill पर दो दिन तक पहले भी discussion हुआ था। उस वक्त कई सुझाव भी आए थे और Select Committee ने उनका संज्ञान भी लिया था। कई स्टेट्स में जाकर, बहुत सारे लोगों से उन्होंने प्रत्यक्ष मुलाकात भी की, जहां surrogates रहती हैं, जिन IVF Clinics में यह काम होता है, ऐसे सब लोगों से उन्होंने मुलाकात की। इसके अतिरिक्त ART के process को अच्छी तरह से समझा और उनके experts के साथ भी बातचीत की, हॉस्पिटल्स के डॉक्टर्स से मुलाकात की, Laboratories में जाकर मुलाकात की, इस काम से जुड़े हुए डॉक्टर्स के साथ consultation किया, इसके expert लोगों से बातचीत की, उसके बाद ही Select Committee ने अपनी रिपोर्ट रखी। पार्लियामेंट के फ्लोर पर, लोक सभा और राज्य सभा में बहुत विस्तार से इस पर discussion हो चुका है और सुझाव भी आ चुके हैं, उसके बाद ये बिल्स लाए गए हैं। मैं सदन से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि unanimously इन दोनों बिल्स को पास किया जाए, धन्यवाद।

MR. 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, वेल 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)...

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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.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 15, there are three Amendments; Amendments (Nos.4 to 6) by Shri John Brittas; he is not present.

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 Establishment of
called the National Assisted Reproductive National Assisted

Technology and Surrogacy Registry for the purposes of registration of surrogacy clinics under this Act.

Reproductive Technology and Surrogacy Registry.

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."

Application of provisions of Assisted Reproductive Technology Act with respect to National Registry.

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."

Constitution of National Assisted Reproductive Technology and Surrogacy Board

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.

RULING BY THE CHAIR

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 श्रद्धालुओं एवं पर्यटकों को भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है।

अतः श्रीमान्, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ कि जनभावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए माता सीता जी की जन्मस्थली, सीतामढ़ी और भगवान श्रीराम जी की जन्मभूमि, अयोध्या को जोड़ने के लिए एक विशेष ट्रेन, सीतामढ़ी से अयोध्या वाया रक्सौल, नरकटियागंज और बगहा होते हुए चलाने की व्यवस्था करने की कृपा करें।

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

सीबीएसई पाठ्यक्रम से पढ़ने वाले छात्र-छात्राओं के लिए बहुत उपयोगी सिद्ध हो रही हैं, वहीं प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में भी इन पुस्तकों को श्रेष्ठ गुणवत्ता का माना जाता है। प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की तैयारी करने वाले छात्र बड़ी संख्या में इन पुस्तकों का उपयोग करके परीक्षाओं में सफलता प्राप्त करते हैं, परंतु यह देखा जाता है कि बड़ी संख्या में मौजूद निजी स्कूल इन उच्च गुणवत्ता की पुस्तकों को अपने विद्यालय में पाठ्यक्रम में लगाने को हतोत्साहित करते हैं तथा निजी प्रकाशकों द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तकों को खरीदने के लिए छात्र-छात्राओं के माता-पिताओं को बाध्य करते हैं। बाजार में उपलब्ध निजी प्रकाशकों द्वारा प्रकाशित ये पुस्तकें एनसीईआरटी द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तकों से मूल्य में लगभग दस गुना अधिक होती हैं। इस प्रकार सामान्य आय वर्ग के माता-पिता पर खर्च का बहुत अधिक भार पड़ जाता है। मेरा माननीय महोदय के माध्यम से भारत सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह सीबीएसई माध्यम के सभी विद्यालयों में एनसीईआरटी द्वारा प्रकाशित कम मूल्य की पुस्तकों को पाठ्यक्रम में लगाने के कड़े निर्देश जारी करे।

SHRI SUJEET 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.

PUBLISHED UNDER RULE 260 OF RULES OF PROCEDURE AND CONDUCT OF
BUSINESS IN THE COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA)