

- Level 2: Physically abusive behaviour (pushing, kicking, hitting, grabbing or inappropriate touching or sexual harassment etc.)
- Level 3: Life-threatening behaviour (damage to aircraft operating systems, physical violence such as choking, eye gouging, murderous assault, attempted or actual breach of the flight crew compartment etc.)

Whenever an airline receives a complaint of an unruly behaviour from the pilot-in-command, the incident may be referred by the airlines to an "Internal Committee". The "Internal Committee" shall decide the matter within a period of 30 days along with category level of the unruly passenger as indicated above. The airlines maintain a database of all unruly passengers (after decision by the Internal Committee) and inform the same to DGCA/ other airlines. This forms a No-Fly List which is maintained by DGCA. Further, the CAR also has provisions for appeal against the decision of the Airline.

As per information given by airlines to DGCA, Jet airways in 2017 had put one passenger on No Fly List for a period of 5 years and Indigo airline has put one passenger on No Fly List in 2020 for a period of 3 months as per the orders of their internal committees respectively.

#### **Manual scavenging under Swachh Bharat Mission**

\*189. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Swachh Bharat Mission has addressed the issue of toilet technology or manual scavenging, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether in the last three years a large number of toilets with septic tanks have been built;

(c) if so, whether the situation of manual scavengers worsened with more septic tanks to clean, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the proliferation of septic tanks will work against the law preventing people from being employed in manual scavenging, which is illegal?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWARCHAND GEHLOT): (a) Swachh Bharat Mission is implemented by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in urban areas and the Department of Drinking

Water and Sanitation in rural areas since 02.10.2014. The objective is to achieve 100% open defecation free and to eradicate manual scavenging. This is under taken through construction of sanitary toilets in open defecation areas and conversion of hitherto insanitary toilets in Urban Areas. In rural areas the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation promotes twin- leach pit toilets that do not require disposal of human faces. Such sanitary toilets do not require manual scavenging and hence the problem is addressed.

(b) to (d) As informed by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs 61.3 lakh Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) have been constructed out of the total target of 59 lakh IHHL till January, 2020. Also 5.82 lakh Community/Public Toilets seats have been constructed. Similarly, as per Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation 5.41 crore IHH toilets have been constructed in the Rural Areas of the country during the last 2 years and current year, out of which 32.72 lakh (i.e. 6%) are septic tanks toilets. As evident, the numbers of septic tanks are a small percentage and have in no way led to an increase in manual scavenging.

Manual Scavenging Act, 2013, strictly prohibits manual scavenging and limits hazardous cleaning to an exceptional circumstance with protective gears only, under Section 7 and 9 of the Act. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has also brought a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for "Cleaning of Sewers and Septic Tanks", 2018 to reduce the occupational hazards of the workforce involved in cleaning of sewers and septic tanks thereby reducing any accident or loss of life to the extent possible. MoHUA had also published an Advisory on Emergency Response Sanitation Unit (ERSU) 2019. The advisory deals with the Technical and managerial Interventions for Ensuring Safety during Sewer and Septic Tank Cleaning.

#### **Non-registration of birth of children**

\*190. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to recently released data in National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4), three out of five children under the age of five had their births registered and possessed birth certificates in 2017-18 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether according to United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) 2019 report, India is among the five countries with others being Ethiopia, Nigeria, Congo and Pakistan, that are home to half of the world's 166 million children whose births have not been registered; and