

Central Government in the year 2005 for preparing a detailed blueprint for revamping the public administrative system. The Commission was mandated to suggest measures to achieve a proactive, responsive, accountable, sustainable and efficient administration for the country at all levels of the Government, among others. The Commission submitted fifteen reports to the Central Government on various aspects of governance. The Central Government has, so far, considered thirteen reports of the Commission. Out of 1005 recommendations, which have been accepted, 555 recommendations have been implemented and 450 recommendations are under implementation.

Further, in order to improve the functioning of the Government services with a view to avail proper benefit for development of the country to all sections of the society, the Central Government has introduced major reforms in the sectors like taxation (e-filing of income tax return/SARAL forms), health (National Rural Health Mission), education, banking (net banking), railways (e-ticketing/ Tatkal ticket), computerization of land records, postal (Project Arrow), passport (passport-seva), employees provident fund, service delivery (Sevottam : a quality framework for excellence in service delivery/Centralized Public Grievances Redressal and Monitoring System : a web based grievance redressal portal).

The following two Bills have been introduced in the Lok Sabha by the Central Government:

- (i) "The Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of their Grievances Bill, 2011".
- (ii) "The Electronics Delivery of Services Bill 2011".

Thirteen States have also enacted public service guarantee Acts for rendering select services in a time bound manner and related grievance redressal.

Appointment of safai karamcharis

†702. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of safai karamcharis appointed by different departments of the Central Government during the last three years;

(b) the number of the seats reserved for the posts of safai karamcharis under each categories i.e. General, Other Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, which were filled during the last three years; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether any reserved post of safai karamcharis under any category could not be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) As per information received from various Ministries/Departments, approximate number of Safai Karamcharies appointed in the Central Government during the year 2008 was 10,342 whereas for the year 2009 and 2010 it was 1,541 and 2,899, respectively.

(b) to (c) Reservation is provided to Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) and Other Backward Class (OBC) candidates as per policy of Government. The posts of Safai Karmacharies are filled up by normally attracting candidates from the local areas, and for such cases the State/UT-wise percentage of reservation for the respective category has been fixed based on percentage of these castes in the population of that State/UT (2001 Census) subject to ceiling of 50%. The State/UT wise representation is given in the Statement (*See below*). The representation of SCs, STs, OBCs etc. in Safai Karamcharies during the last three years is as under:

As on	SCs	STs	OBCs	UR	Total
1.1.2009	37,742	6,462	11,924	40,847	96,975
1.1.2010	34,982	4,241	7,700	23,173	70,096
1.1.2011	31,425	5,142	9,605	35,484	81,656

Information about number of reserved vacancies in the posts of Safai Karmachari and their filling up is not centrally maintained.

Statement

The State-wise representation of SC's, ST's and OBC's in the State/UT

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Percentage of Reservation		
		SCs	STs	OBCs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	7	27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	45	0

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	7	12	27
4.	Bihar	16	1	27
5.	Chhattisgarh	12	32	6
6.	Goa	2	12	18
7.	Gujarat	7	15	27
8.	Haryana	19	0	27
9.	Himachal Pradesh	25	4	20
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	11	27
11.	Jharkhand	12	26	12
12.	Karnataka	16	7	27
13.	Kerala	10	1	27
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15	20	15
15.	Maharashtra	10	9	27
16.	Manipur	3	34	13
17.	Meghalaya	1	44	5
18.	Mizoram	0	45	5
19.	Nagaland	0	45	0
20.	Orissa	16	22	12
21.	Punjab	29	0	21
22.	Rajasthan	17	13	20
23.	Sikkim	5	21	24
24.	Tamil Nadu	19	1	27
25.	Tripura	17	31	2

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Uttarakhand	18	3	13
27.	Uttar Pradesh	21	1	27
28.	West Bengal	23	5	22
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	8	27
30.	Chandigarh	18	0	27
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	43	5
32.	Daman and Diu	3	9	27
33.	Delhi	15	7.5	27
34.	Lakshadweep	0	45	0
35.	Pondicherry	16	0	27

Corruption cases referred to CVC

†703. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of corruption referred to Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) during the last two years and the current year;

(b) the number of cases in which reports have been submitted;

(c) the number of cases sent back due to lack of requisite evidence;

(d) the number of cases in which the persons have been found guilty along with the number of cases in which the recommendation of giving punishment to the guilty persons has been made; and

(e) the details of cases in which no action has been taken so far, along with detailed reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) As per extant practice CVC is consulted at two stages, viz., for the first stage advice as to

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