- (b) The percentage of crimes committed by children in the age group of 16-18 years has also increased to the total crimes committed by children across all ages. This percentage has increased from 48.7% in 2002 to 66.3% in 2013.
- (c) The Ministry has recently introduced the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014, in the Lok Sabha in which offences have been clearly defined and classified as petty, serious and heinous. Special provisions have been made in the Bill to tackle child offenders committing heinous offences in the age group of 16-18 years. It is expected that enactment of this Bill will act as a deterrent for child offenders committing heinous offences such as rape and murder.
- (d) The Juvenile Justice (Care and protection of Children) Bill, 2014 also provides for several reformative measures for children in conflict with law such as education, vocational training, de-addiction (if required), counselling, behaviour modification therapy, etc.

## Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for empowerment of adolescent girls

- 620. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:
- (a) the present status of implementation of the Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG);
- (b) the number of districts in which RGSEAG have been implemented so far, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government for implementation of RGSEAG in all the districts of the country?
- THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) The Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) *Sabla*, a Centrally-sponsored scheme was introduced in the year 2010-11 on a pilot basis. At present it is being implemented in 205 districts across all the States/UTs.
- (b) State-wise number of districts in which RGSEAG has been implemented so far, is given in Statement (*See* below).
- (c) Budgetary allocation for the scheme for the Twelfth Plan Period is ₹ 3650 crore, as such the scheme can be implemented in the existing 205 districts of the country only.

Statement State-wise number of districts covered under RGSEAG Sabla

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Districts
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4
4.	Assam	8
5.	Bihar	12
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	10
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
9.	Daman and Diu	2
10.	Delhi	3
11.	Goa	2
12.	Gujarat	9
13.	Haryana	6
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5
16.	Jharkhand	7
17.	Karnataka	9
18.	Kerala	4
19.	Lakshadweep	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	15
21.	Maharashtra	11
22.	Manipur	3
23.	Meghalaya	3
24.	Mizoram	3
25.	Nagaland	3

205

Total

[RAJYA SABHA]

## REGARDING INVOKING RULES IN CASE OF DISTURBANCES CREATED DURING DEBATES

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tell me when you do not raise a point of order.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मेरा यह अनुरोध है, हम आपसे यह पूछना चाहते हैं कि अव्यवस्थित सदन में की गई कार्यवाही वैधानिक है या नहीं? लीगल है या नहीं? मैंने यह प्रश्न इसलिए उठाया... मेरा प्रश्न है कि अव्यवस्थित, डि स्टर्ब्ड हाउस में जो कार्यवाही हो रही है, वह लीगल है या इल्लीगल है? श्रीमन्, आज में राज्य सभा का बुलेटिन पढ़ रहा था, उसमें दिया गया है कि कल 12 बजे कांग्रेस के कुछ सदस्य वैल में आ गए, आपने उनको नेम किया और बुलेटिन में दिया कि इनके कारण हाउस इतने बजे से लेकर इतने बजे तक र्डिस्टब किया गया। इसका मतलब आपने माना कि हाउस डि स्टर्ब्ड है, कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकती। आज 12 बजे फिर जब सदन की कार्यवाही शुरू हुई, वैसे तो नियमावली में कहीं कोई नियम नहीं दिया है, लेकिन रूल्स 255 और 256, 255 - Withdrawal of Member, and 256 - Suspension of Member.

श्रीमन, ये अधिकार इसलिए दिए गए कि अगर हाउस डि स्टर्ब्ड है तो चेयर का यह कर्तव्य है कि हाउस को "इन ऑर्डर" लाएं और "इन ऑर्डर" लाने में अगर वे फेल होते हैं, तो उनको रूल 255 और 256 की यह पावर दी गई. यह समझकर कि हाउस डिस्टर्ब्ड नहीं होगा और ऑर्डर वाले हाउस में कार्यवाही होगी। आज 12 बजे हाउस डि स्टर्ब्ड था। जबरदस्ती आधे घंटे तक