

[Dr. V. Maitreyan]

the scheme of Modernisation of State Police Force in the country, for the five year period from 2012-2013 to 2016-2017. This is woefully inadequate for the needs of all the Police Forces in the entire country. Tamil Nadu Government had already projected that Tamil Nadu itself would require around ₹10,000 crores in the next few years for Modernisation of the Police Force. In this situation, it is disappointing to note that the scheme for Modernization of the Police Force has been delinked from Central Assistance in the Union Budget 2015-16. This decision is not in line with the importance the Centre attaches to Security related issues. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has sought substantial Central funding to support the State's effort to create a world class, modern and efficient Police Force. As Tamil Nadu Government has to spend a phenomenal amount regularly for relief and rehabilitation works related to vagaries of nature like rains, floods, cyclones as also drought, the need for sufficient central funds for Modernization of Police Force is inevitable. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to reinstate the Modernization of the Police Force scheme as a fully Centrally-sponsored Scheme and release funds under the scheme to Tamil Nadu at the earliest.

**Demand for adequate funding of specific projects of Tamil Nadu
from the funds allocated to NITI Ayog**

SHRI T. RATHI NAVEL (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Fourteenth Finance Commission has recommended a substantial enhancement in the share of the States in the divisible pool of Central taxes from 32% to 42%. Though this increase in tax devolution from the Centre to the States is a welcome measure, unfortunately, Tamil Nadu has been singled out for the sharpest reduction in its share in the divisible pool of taxes.

As against 4.969% share in the divisible pool of Central taxes recommended by the 13th Finance Commission, Tamil Nadu's share has come down to 4.023% in the Fourteenth Finance Commission's recommendations. The unbalanced formula adopted by the Fourteenth Finance Commission has affected Tamil Nadu most adversely. The reduction in the *inter se* share of Tamil Nadu of 19.14 per cent represents the biggest loss in share amongst all States. Tamil Nadu has been doubly penalized for its prudent fiscal management as it has not received revenue deficit grants. The loss to Tamil Nadu due to the reduction in its share in the divisible pool and the discontinuance of special purpose and State-specific grants is estimated at ₹ 6,000 crores per annum. The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, has impressed upon the Centre on several occasions that in Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the States' share should be limited to a maximum of 25 per cent of the scheme-cost in order to ensure that the States' own expenditure priorities are not distorted.

As Tamil Nadu has a ready shelf of large projects including the Comprehensive Special Package for Diversification of Fisheries, Desalination Projects and Viability Gap Funding for the Chennai Monorail Project, as also several other projects under the

Tamil Nadu Vision 2023, I appeal to the Government to issue necessary directions to Niti Aayog to consider funding such special projects of Tamil Nadu from out of their special allocation.

**Demand to bring a legislation to acquire property of criminals involved
in anti-national activities by the State**

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (Punjab): The recent auction of property belonging to a criminal who is living in some other country and perpetrating war on our nation through funding terror acts in the country besides getting involved in other nefarious activities which are harming the country has raised a vital concern. In the past, these properties could not be auctioned due to the threat received and even now not many would like to risk their lives. As a welfare State, it is imperative for India to formulate a law whereby these kinds of properties can become the State property which can be used as offices/cooperative or Governmental shops/schools, etc. After all, the money received from the auction also goes to the Government treasury.

Therefore, I request the Government to bring a legislation as soon as possible so that procedure of the auction may be done away with so that no one has to risk his life by participating in the auction. However, the property should become the State property and can be used for public good.

Urgent need to curb juvenile delinquency by lowering the legal age of adulthood

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, we are witnessing an unprecedented surge in criminal offences especially rape and sexual advances against women and girls involving juveniles across all strata of society. Blaring media exposures of such cases have made the juvenile generation aware that they enjoy immunity from severe punishment under the criminal laws that are handed down to adult offenders.

The ever-changing social equations, life style and inter-personal relationships among sexes have accentuated the process of a juvenile attaining adulthood much earlier than the age prescribed in the law. The proliferation of communication channels like mobile internet and social media have together brought forth severe damage and deterioration to ancient values and ethical social conduct.

The infamous 16 December, 2012 (Nirbhaya) rape incident in Delhi had shaken the conscience of the nation and prompted the authorities to revisit the juvenile justice dispensation system. The hon. Supreme Court has also observed that the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 needs to be reviewed in this backdrop, to act as a deterrent to juveniles beyond the age of 16 engaging in criminal acts and also instill in them a sense of restraint and socially acceptable conduct in intersexual relationships. The now familiar rantings of the child rights activists against this sensible move should not be taken seriously as they are still left with many other issues in their agenda for self-survival.