

attempts; OBC category 35 years; Specially Challenged category 10 years extra, above 37, which is 47 years. So, obviously, when you have the entry happening at such a point, the superannuation also happens earlier. Certainly this requires consideration. In fact, I shared with this House that in 2015 we had set up Baswan Committee to look into this. It has furnished its recommendations even on these issues and how to make up this deficit. This deficit is partly because of this age criteria. This deficit is also partly because of the statistics of the mismatch between the aptitudes, the optional subject being the one and the subject of preference being the other. Thirdly also, it is the Cadre Review from the States, because we have a pattern of induction from the State Provisional Services into the IAS or the Indian Services which did not exist in the British empire. Now, the Cadre Review delays from the State Governments also actually make us difficult to fill the posts and that of quota of the States into the IAS in time. But having said that, I think, this is an opportunity also to add that during the last two or three years, a number of steps have been taken to improve upon the capacity. For example, for the first time, we have introduced a programme under the guidance of the hon. Prime Minister, a three month mentorship-cum-internship period. Any new graduate or new civil servant, after coming out of the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, before he goes to his cadre of allocation in the State, is to spend three months in the Central Government. So, that gives an opportunity of a different kind of an exposure.

Moreover, I am also dealing with the Ministry of North East, the North Eastern Council has taken upon itself the task of coaching North-Eastern students in an institute called the famous Moreh Institute in the North-East; and with the Prime Minister's Excellence Awards, the spectrum has been enlarged. Earlier on, we were awarding only the civil servants, now this also has a co-relation with the increasing deficit. Now we are actually giving the awards on the basis of the flagship programmes of the Government.

**श्री अमर शंकर साबले :** सभापति महोदय, समय देने के लिए धन्यवाद। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 'One Nation, One Civil Service Policy' के तहत, सिविल सेवा परीक्षा में Judiciary को शामिल करने की क्या केन्द्र सरकार की कोई योजना है?

**डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह:** महोदय, वैसे तो माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न का मूल प्रश्न से कोई संबंध नहीं है, फिर भी जैसा मैंने कहा कि इसमें judiciary के शामिल होने या न होने से किसी की eligibility पर उसका कोई अंतर नहीं पड़ता।

\* 199. [The Questions was absent.]

#### **Finalisation of Complaint Redressal Mechanism**

\*199.SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of complaints from public against TV channels and radio stations regarding alleged objectionable contents are increasing and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has finalized the complaint redressal mechanism, as advised by the Supreme Court and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the period of limitation, within which a complaint could be filed, has also been defined in details; and

(d) whether the media representatives and experts on social issues would be included in the redressal committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) No such trend has been noticed.

(b) to (d) In a judgment delivered on 12.01.2017, with regard to WP No. 1024 of 2013 in the case of Common Cause *Vs.* UOI & Ors. the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has advised the Government to formalize the complaint redressal mechanism. Government is in the process of formalizing the complaint redressal mechanism which includes the period of limitation within which a complaint can be filed and the concerned statutory authority which shall adjudicate upon the same including the appellate and other redressal mechanisms, leading to a final conclusive determination by suitably amending the Cable Television Networks Rules, 1994 under the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questioner is absent; let the answer be given. Are there any supplementaries?

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, more than 30 anti-India Television channels are telecasting from the Kashmir Valley which is on the Indo-Pak border; and more than 40 anti-India Television channels are operating from Jaisalmer border. These anti-India Television channels are broadcasting objectionable content and creating security problems to the Government of India. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India is contemplating to take any action to prevent these television channels from telecasting objectionable content to the Indian side. Thank you very much.

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: Sir, the Cable Television Network Act, 1995 authorises the district authorities as well as the State authorities who are actually able to monitor the local cable television there to take action. For that matter, we have also been sending advisories and letters to the various State authorities to create these district bodies which are led by the District Magistrate and the S.P. They are the ones who are able to monitor it, see it; and we have also encouraged them to have a meeting, at least, once in a month. However, if the hon. Member feels that in any particular city, any particular channel is showing anti-India content, he can write to us, and we would be happy to take it up and write to the district authorities. I am certain that the number that he has given, for that matter, any foreign channel that is being run in any of the district; the district authorities will take action immediately on it.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Sir, I am very surprised that the hon. Minister has replied that generally there is no trend in the general public to complain against TV content. Sir, I want to point out that, in the name of advertisement, as also in the name of entertainment, semipornographic content is being put on the air by television channels. My hon. colleague, Shri Naresh Agrawal, had also raised this issue the other day.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: I am coming to my question, Sir. Let me mention an advertisement, as an example. There is an advertisement of a product named 'Manforce'; it is an advertisement on birth control. But the content is completely pornographic. And they mention in the advertisement, "If you want to see more, go to Youtube." -

I want to say that these types of advertisements are not being regulated. I also want to say that atrocities and crimes against women are on the increase also as a result of such content being aired by television channels. I would like to ask the hon. Minister what steps he is taking to regulate such things.

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: Sir, in our country, overall, there are about 900 television channels, 400 News channels and 500 non-News channels. They are full of advertisements and programmes, all the 24 hours. It is only practical that there is no pre-censorship done with all these programmes. But if there is a complaint on it, action would be taken. Now, it is always better to have a self-regulatory mechanism. I am happy to inform the Member here that there is a body called the Advertising Standards Council of India, which was formed in 1985. It is a body that comprises advertisers and

broadcasters, coming together to form this self-regulatory body. In the last two years, they have received 3,842 complaints, of which 2,596 complaints have been upheld, and a lot of action has been taken.

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, इस प्रश्न में जिस प्रकार की हमें उम्मीद थी, उसी प्रकार का उत्तर मिला है। प्रश्न इस बात का है कि आज टीवी चैनल्स पर फेक न्यूज़ के माध्यम से ब्रेकिंग न्यूज़ बना दी जाती है और उसके बाद उन फेक न्यूज़ के प्रमाणित होने के बावजूद उन पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हो पाती है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने उत्तर दिया है कि गाइडलाइंस तय की जा रही हैं। मुझे नहीं लगता कि आप 2019 के पहले गाइडलाइंस तय कर पाएँगे, क्योंकि यदि आपने कठोर और कठिन गाइडलाइंस तय कर दीं, तो टीवी चैनल्स के फेक न्यूज़ का जो एक राजनैतिक रूप से उपयोग किया जा रहा है, वह अपने आप रुक जाएगा। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि फेक न्यूज़ चलाने वाले टीवी चैनल्स पर आप क्या कार्रवाई करेंगे?

**कर्नल राज्यवर्धन सिंह राठौर:** सर, जिस तरह से advertisement के ऊपर एक self-regulatory body है, उसी तरह से खबरों के लिए भी एक self-regulatory body है, that is, News Broadcasters Association. It is headed by a retired Judge of the Supreme Court and it has eminent members in it.

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:** आप बता दीजिए कि कार्रवाई क्या करेंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** पहले आप जवाब सुन लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**कर्नल राज्यवर्धन सिंह राठौर:** मैं आपको जवाब दे रहा हूँ। सर, आपने जो कहा कि अभी तक कोई redressal mechanism नहीं है, वह गलत है, क्योंकि redressal mechanism है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इसमें कहा है, 'Existing grievance redressal mechanism needs adequate publication.' We are publicizing it, but mark the words, it says, "The existing grievance redressal". That means, there is a system that is already existing. There is a mechanism that is existing. We have publicized it as well, Sir. We have created advertisements and published them in all major English and Hindi newspapers in 2017. Also, we have incorporated the FM channels in it, although this is not a part of his question. There are many complaints that have come as regards to News channels. When any citizen of the country has any issues with the News broadcast, he is welcome to write to the NBSA, and they would act on it. In case a complaint is made to the Ministry, we can also take *suo motu* action on it.

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह:** सर, फेक न्यूज़ के आधार पर क्या कार्रवाई हुई, यह तो बताया नहीं। फेक न्यूज़ तो हुई है, यह स्वीकार किया गया है। कम से कम बता तो दें कि अभी तक आपने फेक न्यूज़ के आधार पर क्या कार्रवाही की?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you wish to add anything to it?

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No argument, please. He is answering the question.  
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: No, Sir. Is he aware that fake news is being broadcasted on TV channels?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is answering the question.

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE: Sir, any news that is in violation of the Cable Television Network Act, we will act on it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Q. No. 200.

#### **Budgetary allocation for Scheduled Castes**

\*200. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of budgetary allocations made for Scheduled Castes since 2014, year-wise;

(b) the details of allocations and expenditures on all the schemes operational for their welfare since then, year-wise and scheme-wise;

(c) whether Government takes into account the proportion of Scheduled Castes in the population of the country while allocating resources for their welfare and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there have been delays in disbursing funds for welfare schemes like scholarship for Scheduled Caste students and if so, the details thereof, year-wise and scheme-wise and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### ***Statement***

(a) and (b) Details of Ministry-wise and scheme wise-budgetary allocations/and expenditure made for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes since the year 2014-15 are given in the Annexure-I (*See below*). These are based on the statement 21 of the budget documents for years 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. For year 2017-18, the details are extracted from