

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :

**This Writ Petition is being filed in Public Interest, to
(Constitutional Provisions)**

1. This writ petition is being filed in public interest, to urge protection of citizen's – right to equality (ART.14) and right to life (ART.21) !! The present petition seeking writ(s) / direction(s) from this Hon'ble Court is directed against the absence of any credible and self sustainable, inputs (in population control) policies of Central Government, which can ensure population control to be a way of life for the resource constrained and dignity devoid Indian Citizens.
2. The petitioner is a public spirited citizen and seeks remedy from the temple of justice, whenever he finds that the fundamental rights of a large segment of society are being denied. Following are the humble petitions of the petitioner on which the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has issued judgments –

- a) Petition to verify the postal address of applicants for pre paid mobile connections - since they are most pro actively serving as a facilitator, for those criminally inclined including terrorist. The petition was admitted in - September,10 and a judgment delivered on (27/04/12) instructing the formation of a committee which will include the chairperson of D.O.T. and (02) individuals each from D.O.T. and T.R.A.I. which will finalize verification norms keeping the security angle to be primary, including the proposal to deliver S.I.M. cards by post. Case no. 285 of 2010, in the court of chief justice of India. Petitioner – Mr. Avishek Goenka.
- b) Petition to ban black films in glasses of vehicles - since they too serve as a catalyst for criminal activities including terrorism. The petition was admitted in - July,11 and judgment delivered on (27/04/12) with instructions to ban black films on glasses of vehicles, however glasses adhering to the visibility norms defined in motor vehicles act. can be manufactured by the manufacturer but no external film can be pasted on the glass.

Case no. 265 of 2011, in the court of chief justice of India. Petitioner – Mr. Avishek Goenka.

c) Notice has been issued on (12/12/2012) to the Ministry of Health & Aioms. In the petition to ensure availability of – medicines, surgical inputs, implants, orthotic & prosthetic devices at (56%) discount on Mrp. – as because of the prevailing poverty in the nation & availability of a time tested model with Aioms. New Delhi.

Case no. 459 of 2012, in the court of Justice Mr. G. S. Singhvi & Justice Mr. S. J. Mukhopadhaya. Petitioner – Mr. Avishek Goenka.

3. That the respondents are Union of India, through – Secretary - Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Nirman Bhawan, C-Wing, New Delhi-110001). Secretary – Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi – 110001). Secretary – Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (Transport Bhawan, Sansad Marg, New Delhi – 110001). Secretary – Ministry of Human Resource Development (Shastri Bhawan,

C-Wing, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road, New Delhi – 110001).

4. That the petitioner has not filed any other similar writ petition either before this Hon'ble Court or before any other High Court in India.
5. The need of the petition arises out of the glaring instances of population growth, poverty and deprivation prevailing across the nation, which the successive governments have been unable to contain and is reflected through multiple instances which are incorporated in the petition.
6. Following is the World Bank Data on the Crude Birth Rate i.e. the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear.

Country name	2011
India	22
Lao PDR	22
Saudi Arabia	22
Syrian Arab Republic	22
Dominican Republic	21
Fiji	21
Israel	21
South Africa	21
Turkmenistan	21
Uzbekistan	21
Algeria	20
Bangladesh	20
Bhutan	20

Cape Verde	20
Ecuador	20
El Salvador	20
Malaysia	20
Panama	20
Peru	20
Venezuela, RB	20
Azerbaijan	19
Bahrain	19
Brunei Darussalam	19
Colombia	19
Grenada	19
Mexico	19
Morocco	19
Tunisia	19
Guam	18
Guyana	18
Indonesia	18
Kosovo	18
Kuwait	18
Oman	18
Sri Lanka	18
Suriname	18
Turkey	18
Argentina	17
French Polynesia	17
Iran, Islamic Rep.	17
Maldives	17
Myanmar	17
New Caledonia	17
Seychelles	17
St. Martin (French part)	17
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	17
Costa Rica	16
Ireland	16
Vietnam	16
Armenia	15
Bahamas, The	15
Brazil	15
Jamaica	15
Lebanon	15

Trinidad and Tobago	15
Chile	14
Greenland	14
Hong Kong SAR, China	14
Iceland	14
Korea, Dem. Rep.	14
New Zealand	14
Uruguay	14
Albania	13
Australia	13
France	13
Russian Federation	13
St. Lucia	13
United Arab Emirates	13
United Kingdom	13
United States	13
Belarus	12
Belgium	12
Bermuda	12
China	12
Cyprus	12
Faeroe Islands	12
Mauritius	12
Moldova	12
Montenegro	12
Norway	12
Qatar	12
Sweden	12
Thailand	12
Virgin Islands (U.S.)	12
Aruba	11
Barbados	11
Canada	11
Denmark	11
Estonia	11
Finland	11
Liechtenstein	11
Lithuania	11
Luxembourg	11
Macedonia, FYR	11

Netherlands	11
Puerto Rico	11
Slovak Republic	11
Slovenia	11
Ukraine	11
Bulgaria	10
Cuba	10
Czech Republic	10
Korea, Rep.	10
Macao SAR, China	10
Malta	10
Poland	10
San Marino	10
Singapore	10
Spain	10
Switzerland	10
Austria	9
Croatia	9
Greece	9
Hungary	9
Italy	9
Latvia	9
Portugal	9
Romania	9
Serbia	9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8
Germany	8
Japan	8

The above article reflects that how a nation which is under resourced but still poised to become the most populated nation in a decade, lags behind other nations, into controlling the growth in population.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link –

<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.CBR>

[T.IN](#)

7. Following is the Global TFR. data and following is derived from the same - This entry gives a figure for the average number of children that would be born per woman if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to a given fertility rate at each age. The total fertility rate (TFR) is a more direct measure of the level of fertility than the crude birth rate, since it refers to births per woman. This indicator shows the potential for population change in the country. A rate of two children per woman is considered the replacement rate for a population, resulting in relative stability in terms of total numbers. Rates above two children indicate populations growing in size and whose median age is declining. Higher rates may also indicate difficulties for families, in some situations, to feed and educate their children and for women to enter the labor force. Rates below two children indicate populations decreasing in size and growing older. Global fertility rates are in general decline and this trend is most

pronounced in industrialized countries, especially Western Europe, where populations are projected to decline dramatically over the next 50 years.

COUNTRY	TFR.
India	2.58
Fiji	2.58
Bangladesh	2.55
Botswana	2.46
Guam	2.45
Cape Verde	2.44
Panama	2.43
Nepal	2.41
Namibia	2.41
Dominican Republic	2.41
Kazakhstan	2.41
Faroe Islands	2.4
Venezuela	2.4
United Arab Emirates	2.38
Ecuador	2.38
Cook Islands	2.35
Argentina	2.29
Peru	2.29
South Africa	2.28
Mexico	2.27
Guyana	2.27
Saudi Arabia	2.26
Indonesia	2.23
Burma	2.23
Mongolia	2.19
Morocco	2.19
Sri Lanka	2.17

Grenada	2.15
Turkmenistan	2.14
Turkey	2.13
Bhutan	2.13
Colombia	2.12
Jamaica	2.12
Libya	2.12
Greenland	2.11
Sint Maarten	2.1
Northern Mariana Islands	2.09
Curacao	2.09
France	2.08
Suriname	2.08
Nicaragua	2.08
New Zealand	2.07
Paraguay	2.06
United States	2.06
Dominica	2.06
Antigua and Barbuda	2.05
El Salvador	2.04
New Caledonia	2.04
Tunisia	2.02
Korea, North	2.01
Ireland	2.01
French Polynesia	2
Bahamas, The	1.98
Bermuda	1.97
Isle of Man	1.96
Gibraltar	1.94

Qatar	1.93
Azerbaijan	1.92
Costa Rica	1.92
United Kingdom	1.91
Seychelles	1.9
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1.89
Vietnam	1.89
Iceland	1.89
Iran	1.87
Chile	1.87
Cayman Islands	1.87
Uruguay	1.87
Uzbekistan	1.86
Bahrain	1.86
Brunei	1.85
Aruba	1.84
Brazil	1.82
Saint Lucia	1.8
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1.79
Wallis and Futuna	1.79
Maldives	1.79
Mauritius	1.78
Netherlands	1.78
Virgin Islands	1.78
Norway	1.77
Luxembourg	1.77
Australia	1.77
Lebanon	1.76
Anguilla	1.75
Denmark	1.74
Finland	1.73

Palau	1.72
Trinidad and Tobago	1.72
Turks and Caicos Islands	1.7
Liechtenstein	1.69
Barbados	1.68
Sweden	1.67
Thailand	1.66
Jersey	1.66
Belgium	1.65
Puerto Rico	1.64
Russia	1.61
Canada	1.59
Macedonia	1.59
Saint Helena	1.57
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	1.55
Moldova	1.55
China	1.55
Guernsey	1.54
Malta	1.53
Switzerland	1.53
Portugal	1.51
Monaco	1.51
Albania	1.48
San Marino	1.48
Spain	1.48
Georgia	1.46
Belarus	1.45
Cuba	1.45
Estonia	1.44
Croatia	1.44
Bulgaria	1.43
Austria	1.41
Hungary	1.41
Germany	1.41
Italy	1.4
Serbia	1.4

Japan	1.39
Greece	1.39
Slovakia	1.38
Armenia	1.38
Andorra	1.36
Latvia	1.33
Slovenia	1.31
Poland	1.31
Romania	1.3
Ukraine	1.29
Lithuania	1.27
Montserrat	1.27
Czech Republic	1.27
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.24
Korea, South	1.23
British Virgin Islands	1.22
Taiwan	1.1
Hong Kong	1.09
Macau	0.92
Singapore	0.78

The above article reflects that how a nation which is under resourced but still poised to become the most populated nation in a decade, lags behind other nations, into controlling the growth in population.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link –

<http://www.indexmundi.com/g/r.aspx?v=31>

8. Following is the data for percentage growth in population. The average annual percent change in the population, resulting from a surplus (or deficit)

of births over deaths and the balance of migrants entering and leaving a country. The rate may be positive or negative. The growth rate is a factor in determining how great a burden would be imposed on a country by the changing needs of its people for infrastructure (e.g., schools, hospitals, housing, roads), resources (e.g., food, water, electricity), and jobs.

COUNTRY	PERCENTAGE
India	1.31
Dominican Republic	1.31
Costa Rica	1.29
Antigua and Barbuda	1.28
Guam	1.28
Paraguay	1.26
Iran	1.25
Kazakhstan	1.24
Kiribati	1.23
Suriname	1.22
American Samoa	1.21
Turkey	1.2
Swaziland	1.2
Bhutan	1.18
Algeria	1.17
Turkmenistan	1.14
Christmas Island	1.14
Luxembourg	1.14

Colombia	1.13
Australia	1.13
Ireland	1.11
Brazil	1.1
Mexico	1.09
Burma	1.07
Nicaragua	1.07
Vietnam	1.05
Morocco	1.05
Indonesia	1.04
French Polynesia	1.02
Azerbaijan	1.02
Peru	1.02
Argentina	1
San Marino	0.98
Tunisia	0.96
Uzbekistan	0.94
Seychelles	0.92
Sri Lanka	0.91
Bahamas, The	0.9
United States	0.9
Haiti	0.89
Kyrgyzstan	0.89
Chile	0.88
Isle of Man	0.88
Macau	0.87
New Zealand	0.86
Jersey	0.83
Namibia	0.82
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.81
Liechtenstein	0.8
Canada	0.78

Fiji	0.77
Tuvalu	0.73
Jamaica	0.71
Mauritius	0.71
Iceland	0.67
Spain	0.65
Nauru	0.61
Samoa	0.6
Bermuda	0.57
United Kingdom	0.55
Thailand	0.54
Grenada	0.54
Korea, North	0.54
France	0.5
Montserrat	0.48
China	0.48
Netherlands	0.45
Faroe Islands	0.45
Hong Kong	0.42
Guernsey	0.41
Italy	0.38
Saint Lucia	0.38
Palau	0.36
Malta	0.36
Wallis and Futuna	0.36
Barbados	0.35
Saint Helena	0.35
Lesotho	0.33
Norway	0.33
El Salvador	0.3
Albania	0.28
Andorra	0.27
Gibraltar	0.27
Uruguay	0.24
Denmark	0.24
Macedonia	0.24

Puerto Rico	0.24
Dominica	0.22
Korea, South	0.2
Switzerland	0.2
Tonga	0.19
Portugal	0.18
Taiwan	0.17
Sweden	0.17
Armenia	0.11
Slovakia	0.1
Finland	0.07
Belgium	0.06
Greece	0.06
Greenland	0.04
Austria	0.03
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)	0.01
Norfolk Island	0.01
Holy See (Vatican City)	0
Pitcairn Islands	0
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0
Tokelau	-0.01
Svalbard	-0.03
Niue	-0.03
Monaco	-0.07
Poland	-0.08
Japan	-0.08
Trinidad and Tobago	-0.09
Virgin Islands	-0.09

Croatia	-0.09
Cuba	-0.12
Maldives	-0.13
Czech Republic	-0.13
Hungary	-0.18
Slovenia	-0.19
Germany	-0.2
Romania	-0.26
Lithuania	-0.28
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-0.31
Georgia	-0.33
Guyana	-0.33
Micronesia, Federated States of	-0.34
Belarus	-0.36
Lebanon	-0.38
South Africa	-0.41
Serbia	-0.46
Russia	-0.48
Latvia	-0.6
Ukraine	-0.63
Montenegro	-0.63
Estonia	-0.65
Bulgaria	-0.8
Syria	-0.8
Jordan	-0.97
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	-0.98
Moldova	-1.01
Northern Mariana Islands	-2.45
Cook Islands	-3.14

The above article reflects that how a nation which is under resourced but still poised to become the most populated nation in a decade, lags behind other nations, into controlling the growth in population.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link –

<http://www.indexmundi.com/g/r.aspx?t=0&v=24&l=en>

9. Following is the data for number of people staying per square kilometer.

COUNTRY	DENSITY
India	366.59
Israel	365.47
Haiti	353.21
Saint Barthelemy	349.14
Philippines	345.92
Belgium	341.93
Japan	337.03
Comoros	329.88
Sri Lanka	327.41
Grenada	316.89
Guam	293.96
El Salvador	289.47
Vietnam	276.32

American Samoa	276.12
Puerto Rico	267.65
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	266.16
Saint Lucia	263.28
Jamaica	262.87
United Kingdom	258.8
Trinidad and Tobago	239.15
Pakistan	239.03
Liechtenstein	229.46
Germany	227.73
Dominican Republic	207.29
British Virgin Islands	206.28
Korea, North	203.99
Italy	203.3
Nepal	203.09
Antigua and Barbuda	201.13
Cayman Islands	199.09
Seychelles	197.85
Luxembourg	196.86
Saint Kitts and Nevis	194.35
Switzerland	192.01
Sao Tome and Principe	190.02
Nigeria	184.16
Andorra	181.8

Anguilla	169.48
Kosovo	168.69
Qatar	168.44
Gambia, The	162.94
Micronesia, Federated States of	151.69
Isle of Man	149.34
Kuwait	148.52
Tonga	142.1
China	139.97
Uganda	139.57
Malawi	137.77
Thailand	130.75
Indonesia	130.55
Cape Verde	129.82
Guatemala	129.48
Czech Republic	129.04
Denmark	128.64
Kiribati	125.77
Poland	122.86
Togo	122.59
Syria	121.67
Portugal	117.08
Tokelau	114
Slovakia	111.82
Northern Mariana Islands	110.77
Azerbaijan	109.63
Wallis and Futuna	108.82
Moldova	108.03
Hungary	107.05
Albania	104.45
Ghana	103.35
France	101.94
Turkey	101.78
Cuba	99.9
Armenia	99.87

Slovenia	98.49
Austria	98
Dominica	97.37
Serbia	93.92
Spain	93.09
Romania	91.65
Costa Rica	90.73
Malaysia	88.47
Benin	85.23
Egypt	83.57
Cambodia	82.6
Ethiopia	82.58
Greece	81.6
Macedonia	80.99
Burma	80.68
Swaziland	79.87
Croatia	79.16
East Timor	76.89
Sierra Leone	76.47
Bosnia and Herzegovina	75.77
Ukraine	74.32
Kenya	74.11
Honduras	74.02
Jordan	72.85
Morocco	72.35
Iraq	71.02
Brunei	70.91
Samoa	68.64
Cote d'Ivoire	68.08
Ireland	67.2
Senegal	65.93
French Polynesia	65.88
Tunisia	65.6
Georgia	65.58
Lesotho	63.6

United Arab Emirates	63.57
Bulgaria	63.47
Uzbekistan	63.46
Burkina Faso	63
Norfolk Island	60.61
Mexico	58.53
Virgin Islands	55.12
Tajikistan	54.29
Lithuania	53.99
Ecuador	53.69
Eritrea	51.76
Montserrat	50.63
Tanzania	49.52
Turks and Caicos Islands	48.88
Fiji	48.71
Iran	47.85
Montenegro	47.6
Yemen	46.92
Afghanistan	46.64
Panama	46.54
Belarus	46.45
Palau	45.82
Cook Islands	45.67
Guinea-Bissau	45.08
Guinea	44.27
Nicaragua	43.93
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	42.57
Cameroon	42.34
South Africa	40.04

Colombia	39.72
Madagascar	37.48
Faroe Islands	35.52
Liberia	34.91
Latvia	33.93
Djibouti	33.38
Zimbabwe	32.3
United States	31.94
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	31.39
Venezuela	30.75
Mozambique	29.42
Estonia	28.18
Laos	27.81
Kyrgyzstan	27.49
Saint Helena	25.09
Equatorial Guinea	24.46
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	24.1
Brazil	23.41
Peru	22.99
Bahamas, The	22.78
Chile	22.57
Vanuatu	21.02
Solomon Islands	20.23
Sweden	20.22
Uruguay	18.82
Bhutan	18.67
Sudan	18.38
Zambia	18.36

South Sudan	16.49
New Zealand	16.17
Paraguay	16.08
Somalia	15.82
Algeria	15.69
Finland	15.56
Argentina	15.17
Norway	14.54
Angola	14.48
Belize	14.27
New Caledonia	14.01
Papua New Guinea	13.63
Niger	12.9
Congo, Republic of the	12.77
Mali	12.49
Saudi Arabia	12.34
Christmas Island	11.08
Turkmenistan	10.36
Oman	9.98
Bolivia	9.37
Chad	8.55
Russia	8.34
Central African Republic	8.12
Kazakhstan	6.43
Gabon	6.01
Niue	4.88
Botswana	3.61
Guyana	3.45
Canada	3.44
Suriname	3.42
Mauritania	3.26
Libya	3.19

Iceland	3.04
Australia	2.84
Namibia	2.63
Mongolia	2.03
Western Sahara	1.97
Pitcairn Islands	1.02
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)	0.26
Svalbard	0.03
Greenland	0.03
Coral Sea Islands	0
Antarctica	0
Wake Island	0

The above article reflects that how a nation which is under resourced but still poised to become the most populated nation in a decade, lags behind other nations, into controlling the growth in population and hence with higher density levels more pressure will be there on the resources, resulting in lower allocation per citizen.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link –

<http://www.indexmundi.com/g/r.aspx?t=0&v=21000&l=en>

10. 06/03/2010 An article published in, Times of India reflecting that – as per Justice VVS. Rao of Andhra Pradesh High Court there are (31.28) million cases pending in courts of India. India has (10.5) judges against per (10) lac Indians. He referred to a Supreme Court Suggestion of (50) judges per (10) lac Indians.

The above article reflects the miserable condition of the Indian Courts with reference to pending cases and the helpless condition of the litigants.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link -

http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2010-03-06/india/28143242_1_high-court-judges-literacy-rate-backlog

11. 27/05/2010 An article published in, Times of India - as per National Sample Survey Office - India has (49) thousands slums of which more than (12) thousands are located along nullahs and

drains. The article also communicates that (57%) of slums, came up on public land. Further (10%) of notified and (20%) of non-notified slums, do not have any toilet facilities also (10%) of notified and (23%) of non-notified slums, do not have any drainage facilities and further (32%) of slums suffered water login both inside as well as outside the slums.

The above article reflects, the dismal living conditions of a sizeable population of the nation.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link -

http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2010-05-27/india/28282440_1_urban-slums-approach-road-waterlogging

12. 23/06/2010 An article published in, Times of India – as per UN. Millennium Development Goal Report (2010) the percentage of undernourished people in (2005-2007) swelled to levels seen in (1990).

The above article reflects, that over the years, as a nation we have not been able to overcome the problem of undernourishment.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link - http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2010-06-23/india/28299697_1_hunger-levels-undernourished-food-prices

13. 01/07/2010 Letter by the petitioner, to Ms. K. Sujata Rao, the secretary – Ministry of Health & Family Welfare vide (EW324692627IN) regarding the issues and grounds enumerated in this petition. However no reply has been received till date.

A copy of the letter has been annexed as **ANNEXURE A/1. PAGES (86 TO 92). (01/07/2010)**

14. 05/07/2010 An article published in, Times of India - as per Harvard School Of Public Health - India has just (01) operation theatre per (01) lac people. Further the surgical facilities available, do not have basic equipment such as oxygen monitors necessary for safe surgery. The study also reveals that out of estimated (23.4) crores surgeries that take place, around the world every year – the

wealthiest third of global population account for (75%) whereas poorest just (4%). The article further communicated that Eastern Europe has (25.1) operation theatres for per one lac of population.

The above article reflects, the alarming shortage of operation theaters in the country and above that the remarkable absence of infrastructure in the operation theaters. It also reflects that poverty prevents patients from seeking operation.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link - http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2010-07-04/india/28300327_1_ots-operation-theatre-preventable-surgical-injuries

15. 13/07/2010 & 17/07/2010 Articles published in, Times of India - as per International Multi dimensional Poverty Index - (64.5) crores / (55%) of India's population is poor. The data was derived after considering ten indicators i.e. - years of schooling and child enrollment (education); child mortality and nutrition (health); and electricity, flooring, drinking water, sanitation, cooking fuel and assets (standard of living). Each education and

health indicator has a 1/6 weight, each standard of living indicator a 1/18 weight.

The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) developed with help from the UNDP, supplants the Human Poverty Index, which found place in Annual Human Development Reports since 1997. The MPI assesses a range of critical factors or deprivations at the household level: from education to health outcomes to assets and services, taken together, these factors provide a fuller portrait of acute poverty than simple income measures, OPHI, and UNDP, said.

The measure reveals the nature and extent of poverty at different levels: from household up to regional, national and international level. This new multidimensional approach to assessing poverty has been adapted for national use in Mexico, and is now being considered by Chile and Colombia. The MPI is like a high resolution lens which reveals a vivid spectrum of challenges facing the poorest households, said Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative director Dr. Sabina Alkire, who created the MPI, with Prof James Foster of George Washington university and Maria

Emma Santos of OPHI. The UNDP. human development report office is also joining forces with OPHI. to promote international discussions on the practical applicability of this approach.

The above article reflects, the new global yardstick for determining the percentage of poor in a nation and that how the number of poor have swelled in the nation as per the new statistics derived from the new formula (which is more practical and technical).

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned links -

<http://lite.epaper.timesofindia.com/getpage.aspx?articles=yes&pageid=7&max=true&articleid=ar00704§id=2&edid=&edlabel=toikm&mydatehid=13-07-2010&pubname=times+of+india+-+kolkata+-+times+nation&title=new+poverty+yardstick+asses+edu+%26+health&edname=&publabel=toi>

http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2010-07-15/india/28281806_1_child-mortality-nutrition-human-development-initiative

16. 14/07/2010 An article published in, Guardian - as per UNDP. - (08) Indian states account for more poor people than (26) poorest African nations taken together.

The above article reflects, how widespread is the problem of poverty in India.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link -

<http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2010/jul/14/poverty-india-africa-oxford>

17. 16/07/2010 An article published in, Times of India - as per Economist Intelligence Unit - care of people approaching death is worst in India. Experts on end-of-life care identified access to drugs, especially the availability of opioids to manage pain, and availability of carers as the most important practical issues. They also pointed out that state funded end-of-life care tended to prioritize conventional treatment over palliative care. Even well funded health systems relied mostly on charities and philanthropic bodies to offer care to patients, noted the experts.

The above article reflects, that how the non-availability of medicines (which results from high prices) have resulted in the suffering of old citizens of the nation.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link –

http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2010-07-16/india/28299433_1_countries-rich-nations-end-of-life

18. 06/09/2010 An article published in, Times of India - as per Planning Commission - (09) crores and (36) lacs people reside in slums in India. This is an increase of (23%) over (2001).

The above article reflects, the dismal living conditions of a sizeable population of the nation.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link –

http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2010-09-04/india/28264174_1_slum-population-rajiv-awas-yojana-slum-census

19. 10/09/2010 An article published in, Times of India reflecting that – in the World Economic

Forum's Annual Global Competitiveness Report (GCR) (2010-2011), India shows up poorly in institutions, ranking - (71) in diversion of public funds; (88) in the public's trust of politicians; (83) in irregular payments and bribes; (72) in favoritism in decisions of government officials; (57) in wastefulness of government spending; (95) in burden of government regulation; (127) in business costs of terrorism; (67) in business costs of crime and violence; (73) in organized crime; (68) in reliability of public services; (70) in ethical behavior of firms and (76) in efficacy of corporate boards.

The above article reveals the dismal ranking of India, on vital parameters which define the administrative health of the nation.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link -

<http://lite.epaper.timesofindia.com/getpage.aspx?articles=yes&pageid=3&max=true&articleid=Ar00306§id=1&edid=&edlabel=TOIKM&mydateHid=10-09-2010&pubname=Times+of+India+-+Kolkata+-+Front+Page&title=Competitive+edge+eroding%3F+India+slips+in+rankings&edname=&publabel=TOI>

20. 18/09/2010 An article published in, Times of India - as per UNICEF. - India holds the record of being home to the highest number of children who die before their (5)th birthday. India recorded (17.26) lac deaths of children below (05) years of age, hence the mortality rate (deaths per thousand births) being (66) in (2009).

The above article reflects, the pitiable condition of health care for children in India.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link -

http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2010-09-18/india/28230967_1_child-mortality-mortality-rate-global-under-five

21. 12/10/2010 An article published in, Times of India - as per FPRI. Global Hunger Index - India ranks (67) out of (84) developing nations, in having the number of hungry people among it's citizens. As per International Food Policy Research Institute - even Sudan, North Korea and Pakistan, rank higher than India. Although the proportion of under nourished in India is decreasing but other developing countries are doing better work than

India in tackling hunger. The result is derived after equally weighing (03) indicators – the proportion of undernourished in the population, the prevalence of those underweight in children under five years and the under five mortality rate. The report also reveals that India has higher hunger levels, than what is expected by it's per capita income.

The above article reflects, the number of citizens going hungry in the nation and the poor performance of India (by Global Standards) into removing the problem of undernourishment.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link -

<http://lite.epaper.timesofindia.com/getpage.aspx?articles=yes&pageid=13&max=true&articleid=ar01300§id=6&edid=&edlabel=toikm&mydatehid=12-10-2010&pubname=times+of+india+-+kolkata+-+times+nation&title=india+slips+further+in+%e2%80%9910+hunger+rankings&edname=&publabel=toi>

22. 12/10/2010 An article published in, Times of India - as per FAO. - India has (23) crores undernourished people, which is (27%) of the

world's undernourished population and as per UNICEF. - (43%) of India's children are under weight, which is (42%) of the world's under weight children. The article also reflects - that a significant proportion of the population does not take even (1890) kilo calories per consumer unit per day although (2400) kilo calories is the minimum requirement for defining poverty line, in rural areas and (2100) kilo calories, for urban areas.

The above article reflects, the depth of non-availability of proper food both in terms of quantity and quality to sizeable population of the nation.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link -

<http://www.peerpower.com/et/2544/a-wholesome-recipe>

23. 16/10/2010 An article published in, Times of India reflecting that - As per Living Planet Report, from WWF., Zoological Society of London & Global Footprint Network, which was published in Daily Mail London, if consumption patterns do not

change, humans will need (2.75) Earths to survive by (2030).

The above article reflects the remarkable pressure on resources which are available globally due to the consumption pattern of human beings.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link –

http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2010-10-16/science/28267031_1_earths-living-planet-report-ecological-footprint

24. 18/10/2010 An article published in, Times of India reflecting that – as per observation of a Supreme Court Bench of Justices GS. Singhvi and AK. Ganguly, the criminal justice system had either crumbled or was crumbling as because cases were pending for more than (20) years. Taking Uttar Pradesh as a test case, solicitor general Gopal Subramaniam reeled out rather sad statistics reflecting poorly on the Allahabad HC, which is administratively in charge of the subordinate judiciary. Subramaniam said (10541) criminal trials were stayed by the HC. of these, (9%) were pending for more than (20) years and

(21%) for over a decade. This means, stay of trial in (30%) of heinous offences continued for more than (10) years.

The above article reflects the own observations of the Hon'ble Supreme Courts with reference to the pendency in the courts.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link –
http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2010-08-18/india/28311772_1_speedy-trial-allahabad-hc-trial-courts

25. 05/11/2010 An article published in, Times of India - as per Human Development Report - based on (Health Care + Education + Income) in a country, India ranks (119) among (169) countries. The article reflects that despite impressive economic growth – rising inequality in life expectancy, education and income, has pulled down India's ranking. It is noteworthy that the index reflects the status of health care, education and income in a country.

The above article reflects, that economic prosperity of the nation has not proportionately contributed to social upliftment of the nation.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link -

<http://lite.epaper.timesofindia.com/getpage.aspx?articles=yes&pageid=11&max=true&articleid=Ar01100§id=5&edid=&edlabel=TOIKM&mydateHid=05-11-2010&pubname=Times+of+India+-+Kolkata+-+Times+Nation&title=India+still+lags+in+education%2C+health&edname=&publabel=TOI>

26. 05/11/2010 An article published in, Times of India – reflecting that as per UNDP.’s Human Development Report, despite India being world’s top ten performer in income growth, in last (40) years, India has lagged behind nations in social growth.

The above article reflects, that economic prosperity of the nation has not proportionately contributed to social upliftment of the nation.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link -

<http://lite.epaper.timesofindia.com/getpage.aspx?>

articles=yes&pageid=11&max=true&articleid=ar01100§id=5&edid=&edlabel=toikm&mydatehid=05-11-2010&pubname=times+of+india+-+kolkata+-+times+nation&title=india+still+lags+in+education%2c+health&edname=&publabel=toi

27. 06/12/2010 An article published in, Times of India – reflecting the mismanagement in midday meal in schools. The undermentioned Table reflects that due to rising food prices & limited budgets, quality of food being served to children was deteriorating.

Lunch Brake						
How the World's Largest School Lunch Scheme is Faring On The Ground						
	W B	M P	Jharkhan d	Biha r	Assa m	Oriss a
Coverage*	78	97	67	71	100	100
Offtake of foodgrain	77	83	65	39	72	85

Budget utilization	69	69	32	100	107	96
Drinking water in school	83	64	92	67	69	90
Kitchen shed in school	86	61	61	58	58	63
Cooking utensils available	93	63	92	93	82	94
Plates for eating	34	53	76	60	35	6
Regularity of distribution	70	55	68	55	55	71
Fair food quality	68	65	63	82	64	61
*figures are in % Source : SC Commissioners' 9 th Report & State Studies						

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link –

<http://epaper.timesofindia.com/Default/Scripting/ArticleWin.asp?From=Archive&Source=Page&Skin=TOINEW&BaseHref=CAP/2010/12/06&PageLabel=8&EntityId=Ar00800&ViewMode=HTML&GZ=T>

28. 07/12/2010 An article published in, Times of India – reflecting that how grain allotted for the poor were not reaching them. The undermentioned Table reveals that, the allocated quantity of subsidized was not reaching the poor & of whatever which reached, a major portion was being sold at high prices.

WHAT YOU SEE ISN'T WHAT YOU GET				How the ration system works on the ground		
	W. Beng al	MP	Jharkha nd	Bih ar	Assa m	Oris sa

Offtake	94.8	97.4	79.1	66.2	94.2	98.3
Getting less	NA	75	56	100	100	38
Payming more	46	58	59	100	100	42
Discrepancy in records	60	27	87	100	84	0
Interruption in supply	73	23	23	75	100	25

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link –

http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2010-12-07/india/28220637_1_ration-cards-west-bengal-antyodaya

29. 15/12/2010 Reply from National Building Organization against an RTI. query, on slums in India. The reply revealed the following -

a) About (49) thousand slums were estimated to be existence in urban India in (2008-2009), (24%) of them were located along nallahs & drains.

b) About (10%) notified & (23%) non-notified slums did not have any drainage facility.

c) About (48%) of the slums were usually affected by water logging during monsoon.

30. 15/12/2010 Reply from JNNURM Directorate against an RTI. query, on slum population in India. As per the reply the slum population in (2001) was estimated at (6) crores & (18) lacs.

31. 16/12/2010 Reply from Prasar Bharati against an RTI. query, on reach of Television Channels.

COMPARATIVE TRP OF DD & PRIVATE CHANNELS

(Period:05-12-10 to 11-12-2010)

Market : All India (Urban)

1 [ALL 4+ YRS]

Rank	Channel Market :	000s	TVR
		214840	

		29408	
1	Star Plus	2155	1.00
2	DD (NATIONAL)	1935	0.90
3	Colors	1452	0.68
4	Zee TV	1148	0.53
5	Sony TV	1099	0.51
6	MAX	631	0.29
7	Star Gold	602	0.28
8	Imagine TV	459	0.21
9	Star One	211	0.10
10	Sahara One	154	0.70

Source : TAM Media

WEEKLY VIEWERSHIP OF DD & PRIVATE CHANNELS

DART (17.10.2010 TO 23.10.2010)

Market : All India (Rural)

All 4+ Years

RANK	Programmes	Reach.(Sample 8816)	TRP %
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1	DD National	3119	35.38
3	Star Plus	1072	12.16
4	Zee TV	1052	11.93
5	Sony	948	10.75
6	Colors	870	9.87
8	Imagine TV	576	6.53
9	Zee Cinema	563	6.39
10	Star Utsav	527	5.98
11	Star Gold	475	5.39
12	Star One	419	4.75
13	Set Max	364	4.13
14	Sahara One	334	3.79
15	Sub TV	332	3.77

WEEKLY AVERAGE TRP OF DOORDARSHAN

CHANNELS

DURING (05-12-2010 TO 11-12-2010)

Market : All India (Urban)

Rank	Channel	1 [ALL 4+ YRS]
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		000s	TVR	Share
	Market :	214840		
		29408		
1	DD1	1935	0.90	6.19
2	DD News	113	0.05	0.36
3	DD Sports	7	0.00	0.02
4	Loksabha TV	5	0.00	0.02
5	DD Bharati	3	0.00	0.01
6	DD India	2	0.00	0.01
7	DD Urdu	2	0.00	0.01
8	DD Gyan Darshan	1	0.00	0.00
9	DD Rajyasabha	1	0.00	0.00

Source : TAM Media

The above data reveals that, no single Television Channel ensures a reach of more than (40%) of total Television Viewers !!

In countries like Brazil, the portrayal of small, happy families in soap novellas resulted in fewer

babies. Not so in India, soaps have been high on melodrama & low on message.

32. 26/12/2010 An article published in, Times of India reflecting that – As per World Bank's (2008) International Poverty Figures – the number of poor i.e. those earning less than (1.25) dollars per day, rose from (435.5) million in (1990) to (455.8) million in (2005). In terms of percentage it amounts to (33%) of World's poor in (2005) against (24%) in (1990).

The above article reflects on the growing number of poor in the nation & the inability of the administrative machinery, to contain such harmful growth.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link -

http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2010-12-26/india/28239798_1_capita-income-middle-income-status-poverty-figures

33. 27/12/2010 An article published in, Times of India reflecting that – As per report by, Water & Sanitation Program, a Global Partnership

Administered by World Bank – poor sanitation cost India (54) billion dollars or (6.4%) of Nation's GDP. in (2006). The report also says that (575) million people defecate in open in rural areas, whereas in urban areas (54) million do the same in open. The report further reveals that (60%) of waste water is discharged untreated. The urban poorest bear the maximum per capita impact of poor sanitation i.e. (1699) rupees against the national average of (961). The above article reflects the dismal hygiene conditions prevailing in the nation & it's adverse affect on the economic health & goodwill of the nation. Further such poor hygiene levels are a curse to the well being of the citizens of the nation. The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link -

<http://lite.epaper.timesofindia.com/getpage.aspx?articles=yes&pageid=14&max=true&articleid=Ar01400§id=4edid=&edlabel=TOIKM&mydateHid=27-12-2010&pubname=Times+of+India+-+Kolkata+-+Times+Nation&title=%2454bn+cost+of+poor+sanitation&edname=&publabel=TOI>

34. 06/01/2011 Reply from Planning Commission (Rural Development Division) against an RTI. query, on percentage of urban poor & housing shortage in India.

The following were revealed in the reply –

a) As reported by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, as per the National Sample Survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO – 61st Round) for the year (2004-05), based on the Uniform Recall Period (URP) method, the estimated number of urban poor is (80.8) million which is (25.7%) of the urban population of the country.

b) As conveyed by the Ministry of Rural Development, the Rural Housing shortage in rural areas according to the Registrar General of India as per Census (2001), was (148.33) lakhs against the total number of (138) million rural households in the country. Thus, the housing shortage was (10.72%) of the total rural households. The housing shortage is determined by taking into account the households without a house & those living in non-serviceable temporary houses. The Census of India (2001) defines 'Houseless

Households' as households who do not live in buildings or Census houses but live in the open on roadside, pavements, in Hume pipes, under fly-overs & staircase, or in the open places of worship, mandaps, railway platforms, etc. are treated as houseless households.

c) The Census of India (2001), estimates (447585) houseless households through out the country.

35. 07/01/2011 As per reply against an RTI. query by the petitioner, from Dr. Dhani Ram APIO. Bureau of Police Research and Development New Delhi, reflecting the actual no. of police personnel against the sanctioned no. per lac of population in Indian States as on (01/01/2009) and also showing the comparison of police availability per lac of population for the years (2001 & 2002) between different countries of the Globe – It is clearly visible that our nation lags far behind among many nations of the Globe in terms of ensuring higher number of police personnel against every lac of population. Due to this insufficient no. the police is in all probabilities unable to provide the required security cover which

ought to be extended to the citizens of the nation for ensuring proper and adequate safety and peace. Coupled with the comparative shortage of police personnel when matched with most other nations of the Globe, what has further aggravated the situation is that – even there is a remarkable difference between the actual and the sanctioned number of police personnel in the nation. Additionally it is not a hidden fact that our police force is ill equipped and compares poorly with the developed nations – (both in terms of technology & weaponry) who are benchmarks in terms of internal security. This double punch of lack of adequate manpower coupled with lack of latest technology – presents a strong case for effective deterrents. Against a sanctioned strength of (173.5) police personnel for every (01) lac of citizens, the actual strength is only (131.4). Whereas there are (03) cops to protect each V.I.P. there is only (01) policeman for (761) citizens. Italy has (559), Mexico has (491.8), Japan has (303), Germany (298) & Nepal in (2002) had (192.7) – police personnel for every (01) lac of population.

The above reply reveals the very low level of police protection available to the citizens of India in comparison to most of the other nations of the globe. From the inputs of some media articles it is further derived that, although the level of security extended to the V.I.P.S. was at its best, the same was remarkably lacking for ordinary citizens.

36. 17/01/2011 An article published in, times of India - as per Medical General "The Lancet" - (30%) Rural India and (20%) Urban India did not go for any treatment because of financial inability and (47%) of Rural India along with (31%) of Urban India financed hospital admission through loans and sale of assets. The article also communicates that, private expenditure on health in India is closed to (78%) and (74%) of expenditure was incurred for outpatient treatment and only (26%) for in patient department. Further purchasing drugs accounted for (72%) of total private out of pocket expenditure.

The above article reflects, the inability of a sizeable population to avail medical treatment out of own finances and also the very high contribution, of

outpatient department towards the cost of medical treatment as well as, expenditure on drugs, being the major factor of total medical cost.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link -

<http://lite.epaper.timesofindia.com/getpage.aspx?pageid=13&pagesize=&edid=&edlabel=toikm&mydatehid=17-01-2011&pubname=times+of+india+-+kolkata+-+intersections&edname=&publabel=toi>

37. 23/01/2011 An article published in, Times of India - as per AC. Nielsen - only (12%) of India's (35+) crores menstruating women use sanitary napkins and other (88%) who cannot afford the cost of the same use – unsanitized cloth, ashes and husk sand. The article also communicated that (100%) women in Singapore & Japan used sanitary napkins. The above reflects the dismal state of female hygiene in India.

The above article reflects, the very dismal level of hygiene among menstruating women in India and also reflects the global benchmarks.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link –

http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2011-01-23/india/28363510_1_women-resort-napkins-menstruating

38. 04/02/2011 An article published in, Times of India - as per the latest data of the 'Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries and Risk Factors' Study, published in British Medical Journal "The Lancet" - whereas average blood pressure declined globally, it increased among both men and women in India. The article reflects that (13.9) crores Indians suffering from high blood pressure account for (14%) of global burden of uncontrolled hypertension. In last (03) decades, the number of Indians suffering from high blood pressure, has increased from (21 to 26) percent.

The above article reflects, the high incidents of blood pressure prevalent among Indians and the fact that high blood pressure contributes to multiple other diseases, is a open secret.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link -
<http://lite.epaper.timesofindia.com/getpage.aspx?articles=yes&pageid=1&max=true&articleid=ar001>

[02§id=0&edid=&edlabel=toikm&mydatehid=04-02-2011&pubname=times+of+india+-+kolkata+-+front+page&title=world%e2%80%99s+bp+dips%2c+india%e2%80%99s+shoots+up&edname=&publabel=toi](http://www.timesofindia.com/02-2011§id=0&edid=&edlabel=toikm&mydatehid=04-02-2011&pubname=times+of+india+-+kolkata+-+front+page&title=world%e2%80%99s+bp+dips%2c+india%e2%80%99s+shoots+up&edname=&publabel=toi)

39. 07/03/2011 An article published in, Times of India - as per Medical Council of India - India has (01) doctor for every (1700) citizens, whereas Germany has (01) doctor for every (296) citizens. The report also reveals that, India is short of (06) lakh doctors, (10) lakh nurses and (02) lakh dental surgeons. Ironically, Indian doctors who have migrated to developed countries form nearly (5%) of their medical workforce.

The above article reflects, the shortage of medical personnel in India.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link –

http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2011-03-07/india/28665485_1_medical-colleges-doctor-teachers

40. 05/05/2011 An article published in, Times of India - as per UNO. - India's population will stand at (170+) crores in (2060) and by (2030) will have the highest population share among nations of the globe.

The above article reflects, the uncontrolled growth in population of India and given the existing constrain on resources, the problem is going to aggravate in future, with further rise in population.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link –

http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2011-05-05/india/29512357_1_population-projections-billionth-person-peak

41. 25/05/2011 An article published in, Economic Times reflecting that – as per Global Peace Index (GPI) (2011) - which ranks countries according to how peaceful they are. India now ranks (135) out of (153) countries. We are now amongst the (20) least peaceful nations in the world, along with countries such as Pakistan and Afghanistan.

The above article very clearly reflects the inability of the administrative machinery, to ensure a safe living environment to the citizens of the nation & also India's dismal international ranking. "India's score remains the same on most parameters used to measure peacefulness. Homicide & crime rates in India, too, are a lot lower than many other countries. The fall in rankings is due to an increasing perception of criminality in society," says Steve Killelea, founder of the Global Peace Index. The GPI, now in its fifth edition, has been developed by Killelea's Institute for Economics & Peace along with the Economist Intelligence Unit, the research wing of the Economist magazine.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link –
http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2011-05-25/news/29581919_1_global-peace-index-economics-and-peace-countries

42. 11/06/2011 An article published in, Times of India - as per National Sample Survey Organization - over (03) crores Indian cannot find work despite being in labor force and another (2.5) crores Indian

citizens are officially under employed as per most conservative estimates. The above no.s are reflective when, work participation rate is (50%) for males and (70%) for females.

The above article reflects, the problem of unemployment and the resultant miseries.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link -

<http://lite.epaper.timesofindia.com/mobile.aspx?article=yes&pageid=4&edlabel=toim&mydateid=11-06-2011&pubname&edname&articleid=ar00401&format&publabel=toi>

43. 21/09/2011 An article published in, Times of India reflecting that – as per Planning Commission communication to the Honourable Supreme Court any one spending more than (965) per month or (32) per day in urban India and (781) or (26) per day in villages cannot be termed poor.

The article reflects that how irrational can government agencies be while framing policies.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link -

<http://lite.epaper.timesofindia.com/mobile.aspx?article=yes&pageid=3§id=edid=&edlabel=TOIKM&mydateHid=21-09-2011&pubname=Times%20of%20India%20-%20Kolkata%20-%20Front%20Page&edname=&articleid=Ar00302&publabel=TOI>

44. 28/10/2011 An article published in, Times of India reflecting that – As per National Crime Records Bureau, (21) people killed themselves every day for reasons such as bankruptcy, unemployment, poverty & dowry disputes.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link -

<http://lite.epaper.timesofindia.com/mobile.aspx?article=yes&pageid=13§id=edid=&edlabel=TOIKM&mydateHid=28-10-2011&pubname=&edname=&articleid=Ar01300&publabel=TOI>

A copy of NCRB. Report – specifying that (19.6%) of all suicides in the country are due to illness. Undermentioned is the link and the table, which lists the specific types of illness as well.

The undermentioned article reflects, that how the problem of illness, is leading the citizens to give up their own lives.

The undermentioned article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link -

<http://ncrb.nic.in/cd-ads2011/table-2.4.pdf>

Sl no.	Causes of suicides	% share
	Illness	19.6
1	Aids/std	0.3
2	Cancer	0.5
3	Paralysis	0.4
4	Insanity/mental illness	6.5
5	Other prolonged illness	11.9

45. 02/11/2011 An article published in, Times of India - as per (WHO.) (3.2%) Indians will fall below the poverty line, because of high medical bills. As per Planning Commission (3.9) crores, Indians are push to poverty because of ill health. Further

(70%) of Indians spent their entire income on health care & purchasing drugs. The article also specifies that there is a reduction in the quantum of funds being spent on purchasing drugs, out of the total health budget of Indian states. For example whereas the spending of Maharashtra in (2010) on drugs was (5.2%) of its health budget but in (2000) was (11.3%) and similar trends have been witnessed for Rajasthan, Haryana, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh. Even for the state of Kerala which had spent (12.5%) the same was significantly less than its spend of (17%) in (2001). The above reduced spending by the states is contrary to the planning commission's recommendation to ensure free availability of essential medicines, by increasing public spending on drug procurement.

The above article reflects, that how a sizeable population of India is being pushed to poverty because of high cost of health care and how the expenditure of states on drugs as a percentage of health care spending, is getting reduced across states in India.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link -

<http://lite.epaper.timesofindia.com/mobile.aspx?article=yes&pageid=11§id=edid=&edlabel=toikm&mydatehid=02-11-2011&pubname=times%20of%20india%20-%20kolkata&edname=&articleid=ar01100&publabel=toi>

46. 02/12/2011 An article published in, Economic Times reflecting that - as per Transparency International Corruption Index - India dropped to (95)th position !! it reflects that how, in a reaffirmation of the general perception, India has dropped (11) places to be ranked (95)th in the Transparency International Corruption Index. Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index scores (183) countries & territories from zero (highly corrupt) to (10) (very clean) based on data from (17) surveys that look at factors such as enforcement of anti-corruption laws, access to information & conflicts of interest. That India has sunk in the global corruption index has not come as any surprise to the political

observers & social activists, given the environment that has been created across the country because of the surfacing of high-profile cases of financial irregularities in the past one year.

The above article reflects that how wide spread is the problem of corruption for India.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link -

http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2011-12-02/news/30467987_1_corrupt-country-australia-shares-cases

47. 12/01/2012 An article published in, Times of India reflecting that – referred to the observations of a Supreme Court Bench consisting of Justices AK. Ganguly and TS. Thakur that the people’s faith in judiciary was dwindling at an alarming rate, posing a grave threat to constitutional and democratic governance of the country. The article further reflected that, if the apex court highlighted the non-filling of nearly (300) posts of High Court Judges to reflect the deficiency in itself as HC judges are selected and recommended for appointment by a collegium headed by the Chief

Justice of India, it was highly critical of the government, too, for talking tall about fighting the pendency of (2.77) crore cases in trial courts but doing nothing on the ground. Turning its attention to the government, the bench said UPA-2 had with much fanfare announced the Vision Document promising to appoint (5000) ad hoc judges to wipe out a pendency of (2.77) crore cases in the trial courts. “Three years have gone by Expect for the announcement, nothing has been done. The scheme is also wholly unworkable” it said.

The article reflects the own observations of the Hon’ble Supreme Courts on the adverse impact of vacancy and pendency in Indian Courts.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link –

<http://lite.epaper.timesofindia.com/getpage.aspx?articles=yes&pageid=13&max=true&articleid=Ar01301§id=7edid=&edlabel=TOIKM&mydateHid=12-01-2012&pubname=Times+of+India+-+Kolkata+-+Times+Nation&title=SC+criticizes+self+and+govt+over+vacancy+%26+pendency&edname=&publabel=TOI>

48. 15/01/2012 An article published in, Times of India - as per National Family & Health Survey - (23%) of married men + (52%) of married women + (72%) infants in India are anemic – hence leading to slow starvation. The number of hungry people in India is a quarter of the estimated (20) million global population. The article also communicated, that depriving the fetus, of essential nutrients – leads to the child suffer from - susceptibility to diseases and physical retardation, as also to mental faculties getting compromised. So, continuing to allow people to go hungry and malnourished, is not just more misery for them: it is the fate of future generations of Indians in balance.

The above article reflects, the state of starvation prevalent among a sizeable population of the nation and that how the health of future generations, is being spoiled, because of current problem of starvation.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link -

<http://lite.epaper.timesofindia.com/mobile.aspx?article=yes&pageid=11&edlabel=toikm&mydatehid=15-1-2012&pubname=times%20of%20india%20-%20kolkata%20-%20front%20page&edname=&articleid=ar01101&publabel=toi>

49. 15/01/2012 An article published in, Times of India reflecting that – In the Program For International Student Assessment, it was reflected that an average (15) year old Indian is (200) points behind the Global Topper.

The above article reflects that how contrary to the popular belief the Indian students are failing to matchup with their global peers.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link -

<http://lite.epaper.timesofindia.com/mobile.aspx?article=yes&pageid=11&edlabel=TOIKM&mydateHid=15-1-2012&pubname=Times%20of%20India%20-%20Kolkata%20-%20Front%20Page&edname=&articleid=Ar01102&publabel=TOI>

50. 15/01/2012 An article published in, Times of India reflecting that – As per International Food Policy Research Institute, (21%) of the nation's population is undernourished, (44%) of under (05) years aged children under weight & (07%) die before they reach (05) years of age.

The above article reflects the poor state of health of a sizeable number of citizens.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link -

<http://lite.epaper.timesofindia.com/getpage.aspx?articles=yes&pageid=1&max=true&articleid=Ar00104§id=0&edid=&edlabel=TOIBG&mydateHid=15-01-2012&pubname=Times+of+India+-+Bangalore+-+Front+Page&title=Super+power%3F+230m+Indian+s+go+hungry+daily&edname=&publabel=TOI>

51. 19/03/2012 Interview of Mr. R. Gopalan (Economic Affairs Secretary) specifying on the need to reduce fiscal deficit and cap subsidy. The article communicated that – R. Gopalan, Economic Affairs Secretary, one of the key officials who was involved

in the budget making exercise says that the budget has delivered on emphasis for growth, fiscal consolidation and tackle inflation. A commitment to reduce fiscal deficit to 5.1%, cap subsidy at 2% of GDP. and to tax GDP. in grace to around 12.5% by 2015 has been all well thought out and planned and is certainly achievable.

He is of the view that there is a certain significant percentage of people who don't deserve to get are getting the subsidy on the pds system. The removal of these kinds of undeserving people from the subsidy fold, the fm will ensure that it reaches the right people.

The above article reflects, the compulsion of the government to reduce fiscal deficit and hence the need to cap on subsidies and therefore the need to develop a self sustainable model, to make discounted and cheap medicines and surgical, available to the citizens.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link -

http://www.moneycontrol.com/news/economy/fiscal-deficit-51-feasible-number-says-gopalan_682536.html

52. 31/03/2012 An article published in, Times of India reflecting that – As per Sample Registration System Data, (15.41) lac children of age under (05) years died in (2010).

The above article reveals the lack of adequate health infrastructure in the nation.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link -

http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-03-31/india/31266238_1_mortality-rate-female-children-death-rate

53. 01/05/2012 An article published in, Times of India - as per Gallup's Financial Wellbeing Index (31%) of Indians rated their present and future lives as suffering compared to (24%) in (2011).

The above article reflects, the growing level of frustration among Indians, due to financial and other miseries.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link -

<http://lite.epaper.timesofindia.com/getpage.aspx?articles=yes&pageid=1&max=true&articleid=ar00106§id=0&edid=&edlabel=toim&mydatehid=01-05-2012&pubname=times+of+india+-+mumbai+-+front+page&title=one+in+3+indians+is+%e2%80%98suffering+%e2%80%99%2c+says+study&edname=&publabel=toi>

54. 17/05/2012 An article published in, Times of India reflecting that – As per (WHO.) (24%) men and (22.6%) women in India aged (25) and above suffer from high blood pressure. Over (01) in (10) men and women aged (25) and above, have high blood sugar (which leads to cardiovascular disease, blindness & kidney failure). Moreover only (23%) men aged (15 to 49) used condoms during high risk sex in (2005 to 2010) and only (36%) men and (20%) women aged (15 to 24) have comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV.

The above article reveals as to how the prevalence of lifestyle diseases is eating into the health & wellbeing of Indian citizens.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link -

<http://lite.epaper.timesofindia.com/mobile.aspx?article=yes&pageid=9§id=edid=&edlabel=TOIKM&mydateHid=17-05-2012&pubname=&edname=&articleid=Ar00900&publabel=TOI>

55. 17/05/2012 An article published in, Times of India - as per World Health Organization (WHO.) India ranks (03rd) in the list of the countries with highest out of pocket expenditure on health in the South East Asia Region. As per WHO. statistics (2012) almost (60%) of total health expenditure in India was paid by common man, from his own pocket in (2009).

The above article reflects, the high dependence of Indians on personal resources, to meet their health care costs.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link -

<http://lite.epaper.timesofindia.com/mobile.aspx?article=yes&pageid=9&edlabel=toikm&mydatehid=17-05-2012&pubname=&edname=&articleid=ar00904&format=&publabel=toi>

56. 19/05/2012 An article published in, Times of India reflecting that – As per Finance Ministry Data, that per capita debt rose by (23%) to touch (32812) rupees in (2012), which is half of the per capita income of (60972) rupees.

The above article reflects, the adverse state of economic health of the nation.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link -

<http://lite.epaper.timesofindia.com/getpage.aspx?articles=yes&pageid=3&max=true&articleid=Ar00307§id=1&edid=&edlabel=TOIM&mydateHid=19-05-2012&pubname=Times+of+India+-+Mumbai+-+Front+Page&title=Per+capita+debt+surges+23%25+to+33%2C000+in+2011-12&edname=&publabel=TOI>

57. 03/06/2012 An article published in, Times of India reflecting that –As per UN. (77%) of Indian population survives on less than (20) rupees a day. The report also speaks of India’s rank in Human Development Index being (134) out of (187) countries & (129) out of (147) countries in Gender Inequality Index. Further India ranks (125) out of (132) in Yale University’s – Environment Performance Index.

The above article reveals the pitiable condition of the nation on vital parameters of wellbeing.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link -

http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-06-03/special-report/32005456_1_human-rights-india-ranks-gender-inequality-index

58. 08/06/2012 An article published in, Times of India reflecting that – As per Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme, a citizen over (60) years of age & below the poverty line is entitled to (6.66) rupees as daily pension. The number of elderly below poverty line is (04) crores.

The above article reflects the lack of understanding of ground realities by the administrative machinery, while framing policies.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link -

http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-06-08/india/32123331_1_cruel-joke-age-pension-scheme-rural-development-minister

59. 05/07/2012 An article published in, Telegraph reflecting that – As per UN. (56000) maternal deaths were reported in (2010), which is (06) every hour or (01) every (10) minutes.

The above article reflects the poor health infrastructure across the nation, which lacks resources, to ensure the wellbeing of delivering mothers.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link -

http://www.telegraphindia.com/1120705/jsp/nation/story_15693325.jsp

60. 06/07/2012 An article published in, Time of India – that as per study, conducted by

International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI.) and Institute of Zoology (U.K.) India has topped a list of countries worst affected by diseases originating from animals (Zoonotic).

The article reflects that with (75%) of recently identified emerging infectious diseases affecting human beings, being that of animal origin and (27%) of live-stock in developing countries, showing signs of current or past infections, the threat hence prevails largely.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link –

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/India-worst-hit-by-ailments-originating-from-animals/articleshow/14698505.cms>

61. 18/07/2012 An article published in, Times of India reflecting that – as per Chandigarh – based Labor Bureau under the Union Ministry of Labor and Employment released the ‘Employment and Unemployment Survey 2012’ last week. The pan-India survey had a representative sample of (1.2) lac households. According to the survey, India’s official unemployment rate is (3.8%) , with urban

unemployment at (5.1%) and rural at (3.5%) . Unemployment is higher among women than among men; (6.7%) for women as against (2.8%) for men. The report further reflects that, unemployment among illiterate is (1.2%) whereas it is (9.4%) for graduates & (10%) for post-graduates. The above article is reflective of high rate of unemployment in the country and hence it's adverse impact on the well being of the citizens.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link –

http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-07-18/india/32730302_1_unemployment-rate-unemployment-survey-higher-unemployment

62. 02/08/2012 An article published in, Times of India reflecting that – as per National Sample Survey Organization, (10%) of rural India spends only (16.78) per day. The monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE.) is considered a tool to measure inequality in the society and prevalence of poverty in the country. The survey also reveals that whereas the expenditure of poorest (10%) has gone up by (11.5%) that of richest (10%) has gone up by

(38%). The survey covers the money spent by household in a month on the entire gamut of life – from food, education, medicines to durable goods and entertainment.

The above article reflects that how a sizeable population of the country lives well below the defined poverty line. Further the sharp divide in the growth of spending power of the poor and the rich is well reflected.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link –
http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-08-02/india/33000189_1_mpce-urban-population-rural-population

63. 08/08/2012 An article published in, Times of India reflecting that – as per World Bank Data for (2010) public expenditure on health was only (29.2%) of total health spend against Global Average of (62.8%). As a percentage of GDP, whereas the Global Average is (10.4%) India's share is (4.1%).

The article reflects that even the world's most backward sub-saharan Africa has higher level of

public spending in health as compared to India. The article also reflects that – spending on rituals like death rites and marriages results in indebtedness of households.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link –
http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-08-08/india/33099676_1_public-expenditure-health-expenditure-world-bank-data

64. 25/08/2012 An article published in, Times of India reflecting that – as per Union Health Ministry infertility is on the rise among Indian men. Adverse working conditions, pollution, increase in temperature, are contributive of the problem.

The article reflects the dismal working conditions for workers and the adverse affect on their fertility.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link –
http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-08-25/india/33384486_1_sperm-quality-sperm-count-male-infertility

65. 25/08/2012 An article published in, Times of India reflecting that – as per RBI. net household

financial savings in India declined sharply to (7.8%) of GDP. which is lowest since (1990). Net financial savings include cash investments, deposits with banks and non-bank companies, investments in stocks, mutual funds, debentures, small savings, life insurance, provident and pension funds. RBI. attributed the decline in net financial savings to persistently high inflation. Factors of slower urban job creation and income growth also contributed to decline in savings.

The article reflects that the savings of Indian citizens is at the lowest in last (20) years and hence the miseries of Indian citizens is well reflected.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link –

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/business/india-business/Household-savings-lowest-in-22-years/articleshow/15650813.cms>

66. 12/09/2012 An article published in, Times of India reflecting that – one out of four patients admitted in intensive care units, contracted sepsis. Sepsis can lead to multi organ failure and is a leading cause of death. The study was carried out

by – Indian Intensive Care Case Mix And Practice Patterns. It was further revealed that the cause of sepsis is poor hygiene and antibiotic abuse. The mortality of patients with sepsis is (42.2%) against (17.8%) of those who do not have it.

The article reflects the unhygienic conditions of operation theaters in India.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link –
http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-09-12/india/33788306_1_sepsis-patients-icu-patients-hand-hygiene

67. 21/09/2012 An article published in, Times of India reflecting that - India is in the bottom of World's maiden nutrition barometer along with countries like Angola, Camernon, Congo and Yemen. The barometer – was announced by Save The Children. Under nutrition is the cause of (33%) child deaths Worldwide.

The article reflects the low level of nutrition among children in India.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link –

http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-09-21/india/34001522_1_child-mortality-nutrition-india-ranks

68. 26/09/2012 An article published in, Telegraph reflecting that – at least (53) lakh families in Bengal have to walk half a kilometer or more for drinking water, according to provisional census data. The figure, which translates into (27%) of the households surveyed in the state, is far higher than the national average of (18%).

The article reflects the lack of the most basic ingredient of human survival, for residents in West Bengal and the situation is not much better across the length and width of the nation.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link –

<http://in.news.yahoo.com/bengals-long-walk-water-221420342.html>

69. 05/10/2012 An article published in, Times of India reflecting that – as per an RTI. reply (43.22) lac cases were pending before the High Courts of the country as on December'2011. The law

ministry said the total approved strength of (21) High Courts and the Supreme Court was (895). There were (262) vacancies, led by Allahabad HC at (74) followed by (27) in the Punjab and Haryana HC and (18) in the Bombay HC. The SC has four vacancies for judges against an approved strength of (31) positions as on July (2012).

The article reflects the alarming pendency of cases in the High Courts of the country.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link –
http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-10-05/india/34278926_1_high-courts-crore-cases-supreme-court

70. 12/10/2012 An article published in, Times of India reflecting that – India ranks (65) among (79) countries on the Global Hunger Index, a new report by the International Food Policy Research Institute, Welthungerhilfe and Concern Worldwide. The GHI is composed using three equally weighted indices: the proportion of people undernourished, child mortality, and the proportion of underweight children. India's GHI score of (22.9) (where

anything over 10 is “very serious”) is back to its (1996) levels.

The article reflects the remarkably high malnourishment which is contrary to what the economic indicators merit. The index is derived by equally weighing the following – a) Proportion of undernourished people. b) Child mortality. c) Proportion of underweight children. The current score of India (22.9) is similar to (1996).

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link –

<http://mobilepaper.timesofindia.com/mobile.aspx?article=yes&pageid=13§id=edid=&edlabel=TOIKM&mydateHid=12-10-2012&pubname=Times+of+India+-+Kolkata&edname=&articleid=Ar01300&publabel=TOI>

71. 16/10/2012 An article published in, Times of India reflecting that India loses (69000) crores due to (38) crores Indians catching small infections, resulting in loss of (162) crores work days. The quantum of loss is double than the Indian Health

Budget of (34488) crores in (2012). The study was conducted by London School of Economics.

The article reflects that how phenomenal is the loss to the Indian Economy due to prevalence of small infections.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link –

<http://mobilepaper.timesofindia.com/mobile.aspx?article=yes&pageid=3§id=edid=&edlabel=TOIKM&mydateHid=16-10-2012&pubname=Times+of+India+-+Kolkata&edname=&articleid=Ar00305&publabel=TOI>

72. 18/10/2012 An article published in, Times of India reflecting that whereas Mumbai ranked (52) among (95) cities in the globe and Delhi ranked (58). The report titled – State of World’s Cities was released by UN. Habitat, ranks cities on parameters of – productivity, infrastructure, environmental sustainability and equity.

The article reflects that despite vast economic progress both the financial and political capitals of India are not globally benchmarked.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link –
http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2012-10-18/news/34555423_1_environment-index-world-s-cities-world-class-cities

73. 14/11/2012 An article published in, Economic Times reflecting that – As per Centre for Science & Environment, the pollution level after reducing between (1998) to (2006) steadily rose after that in almost all metro & small cities of the country. Further India ranks (125) out of (132) in Yale University's – Environment Performance Index.

The article reveals the very helpless condition of the nation, with regards to pollution control. If pollution levels remain unchecked, the entire wellbeing of the nation is risked.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link –
http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2012-11-14/news/35110729_1_emission-norms-diesel-cars-air-pollution

74. 28/11/2012 An article published in, rediff.com reflecting that as per “Rule of Law Index” 2012 by World Justice Project, India has been assigned (78th) position among (97) countries for its poor administration, further hindered by corruption and large scale abuse of power by police. Order and security – including crime, civil conflict and political violence – is a serious concern (ranked second lowest in the world), the report observed.

The article reveals the failure of administration in the nation & a lawless democracy ought not be better than a law abiding dictatorship.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link –

<http://www.rediff.com/news/slide-show/slide-show-1-rule-of-law-index-india-ranks-poor-78th-in-97-nations/20121128.htm#3>

75. 08/02/2013 An article published in, Times of India reflecting that – as per Institute of Applied Manpower Research although the country has grown as an economy, but employment in total & in non agricultural sectors has not been growing.

The article reveals that – (15) million workers shifted out of agriculture into the manufacturing & services sector during (2005) to (2010). However they ended up being casual labor in construction industry – with little or no social security.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link –

http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2013-02-08/india/36992167_1_inclusive-growth-jobless-growth-services-sector

76. The single most common indicator, used to quantify the standard of living in a country is the per capita PPP. Adjusted GDP. According to IMF. figures for 2010, the per capita PPP. Adjusted GDP. for India is US\$ 3,290.55. Comparable figures for other countries for Japan – US\$ 33,828.10, China – US\$ 7517.71 and USA. – US\$ 47,131.95.

The above article reflects, the very low ranking of India on above parameters and hence significantly low resources available for citizen welfare.

The above article can be downloaded by visiting the following undermentioned link –

<http://www.cci.in/pdf/india-investment-guide.pdf>

77. That the media plays a vital role in reporting all information concerning the various national parameters. Media has expressed its opinion umpteen numbers of times through it's crime reports. The petitioner has also extended information of great credence and significance from (2) media agencies. By virtue of the aforementioned it is humbly prayed before this Hon'ble Court that if needed, the following media agencies namely – Times of India Group & Ananda Bazar Patrika Group, be issued instructions, to extend to the Hon'ble Court, any additional information they happen to possess, on the subject matter being petitioned. Media plays a vital role in exposing perils of the nation owing to its operations and has evidences in form of text, audios and videos. Furthermore, the media inputs in this petition can serve as indispensable evidence and it is pertinent to mention that media reports and inputs have been sought as evidence only and not as views. That in a recent case of PIL on Rajarhat land allotment case in Kolkata, Hon'ble Chief Justice

J.N. Patel, CJ. and Hon'ble Justice B. Bhattacharya had instructed the petitioners to make newspapers party to the case owing to the fact that newspaper articles served as evidence in the case.

PRAYERS

In the above facts and circumstances it is most humbly prayed that your lordships would most graciously be pleased to pass the following orders :

1. Issue appropriate writ(s) / direction(s) from this Hon'ble Court, to the respondents to, design and deploy effective game changing tools of voluntary compliance to contain population growth and compulsorily request all ministries, to incorporate space for family planning message in all their print advertisements. Also cost of spreading awareness, should be considered as – Corporate Social Responsibility.
2. Issue appropriate writ(s) / direction(s) from this Hon'ble Court, to the respondents to, effectively send the message of population control through both government and privately owned print and

tele – media and compulsorily study the result delivering model of Brazil.

3. Issue appropriate writ(s) / direction(s) from this Hon'ble Court, to the respondents to, incorporate such study material at school level, which will effectively educate our present and future generations on the benefits of family planning.
4. Issue appropriate writ(s) / direction(s) from this Hon'ble Court, to the respondents to, register such commercial and private four and three wheel vehicles which prominently display the message of family planning behind the body of the vehicle.
5. Issue appropriate writ(s)/directions(s) to the respondents to, constitute a joint expert committee which shall be specified, by the Hon'ble Court on the points that require examination, including the best global practices and it's recommendations, will be binding on all the respondents.
6. Issue appropriate writ(s) / direction(s) from this Hon'ble Court, to the joint expert committee to, within (90) days make it's recommendations known to the ministry of – Family Welfare.
7. Issue appropriate writ(s)/directions(s) to the ministry of - Family Welfare to, implement the

recommendations as instructions within (90) days of receiving the same and report of compliance be submitted to the registry of this Hon'ble Court.

8. Act suo moto and pass such other and further orders as may be deemed just and proper by this Hon'ble Court in the facts and circumstances of this case.

9. Pass such other and further orders as may be deemed just and proper by this Hon'ble Court in the facts and circumstances of this case.

And for this Act. of kindness, the applicant as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Drawn & Filed By

Mr. Avishek Goenka

(Petitioner)

Filed on dated this day of _____, JUNE, 2013.