

(g) Government is committed to combat terrorism, extremism and separatism in all its forms and manifestations as no cases, genuine or imaginary can justify terrorism or violence. In order to deal with the menace of extremism and terrorism the Government has taken various measures which *inter-alia*, include augmenting the strength of Central Para-Military Forces; amendment to the CISF Act to enable deployment of CISF in joint venture of private industrial undertakings; establishment of NSG hubs at Chennai, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Mumbai; empowerment of DG, NSG to requisition aircraft for movement of NSG personnel in the event of any emergency; strengthening and re-organizing of Multi-Agency Centre to enable it to function on 24x7 basis for real time collation and sharing of intelligence with other intelligence and security agencies; tighter immigration control; effective border management through round the clock surveillance and patrolling on the borders; establishment of observation posts, border fencing, flood lighting, deployment of modern and hi-tech surveillance equipment; upgradation of intelligence setup; and coastal security. The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been amended and notified in 2008 to strengthen the punitive measures to combat terrorism. The National Investigation Agency has been constituted under the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 to investigate and prosecute offences under the Acts specified in the Schedule. As a part of steps to counter terrorists threats, the National Intelligence Grid (NATGRID) has been created.

The Prevention of Money Laundering Act has been amended in 2009 to *inter-alia*, include certain offences under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, as predicate offence.

Further the Government continues to raise the issues of Cross-Border Terrorism in all its aspects including its financing at various multi-lateral and bilateral fora and also at the multi-level bi-lateral interactions.

#### **Guidelines for telephone tapping**

252. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has framed any guidelines for telephone tapping without infringing on the right to privacy of citizens;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the interceptions, which were purely private in nature, should be kept out of the ambit of tapping?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Section 5(2) of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 lays down the conditions under which the power to intercept message/conversation can be exercised. Rule 419A of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 2007 enumerates procedures and oversight mechanism to implement the provisions of Section 5(2) of the Indian Telegraph

Act, 1885. As such, Rule 419 A of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 2007 was framed so as to ensure the right balance between privacy of citizens and concerns of national security.

(c) Lawful interception is thus undertaken only for grounds stipulated in Section 5(2) of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and after due approval of the competent authority.

#### **Ensuring timely compensation to the victims of bomb blasts**

253. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the families of victims of terrorist bomb blasts in various parts of the country are yet to receive compensation from Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) what concrete measures Government proposes to take to ensure timely payment of compensation to the victims and their kin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. Compensation to the families of the victims of terrorist bomb blast is released by the concerned State Governments where the bomb blasts have taken place in respect of death and injured persons. It is not released by the Central Government. However, the Government of India is implementing a scheme for the sustenance and maintenance of the families of the civilian victims of terrorist, communal and naxal violence titled "Central Assistance to the civilian victims of terrorist/Communal/naxal violence". Under this scheme, an amount of Rs. 3 lakhs is given to the victims/NOK of the victim in the case of death or incapacitation with 50% or more, subject to the condition that no employment has been provided to any of the family members of the victims by the State Government. Under this Scheme the eligible claimants can file their claim in the prescribed proforma within 3 years of relevant incident of terrorist activities through the concerned District Magistrate/State Government. Proposals which are received through District Magistrate/State Government complete with all documents are released assistance under this Scheme.

Four bomb blasts were reported during the year 2011. On the basis of the information received from the concerned State Governments, where the bomb blasts have taken place, the details of compensation paid/assistance released is as under:—

Place and Date of bomb blast	Compensation released by State Government	Central assistance released by the Central Government
1	2	3
Delhi High Court on 25.5.2011	Nil. No casualties.	Nil. No casualties.