

respect of Prasar Bharati employees are under inter-ministerial consultation. Prasar Bharati recruitment can commence after these are approved. The vacancies falling under promotional quota are filled up by holding DPCs periodically which is continuous process.

(c) and (d) The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990 has no specific provision for registration of union or association with the Prasar Bharati. The recognition of unions or associations of Government servants under deemed deputation to the Prasar Bharati are governed by the provisions of Central Civil Services (Recognition of Service Association) Rules, 1993. As on date, there is no recognized union or association of such employees in Prasar Bharati under the said rules

Statement

*Details of group-wise vacancies in the main Secretariat
of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and Prasar Bharti
(DG: AIR and DG: DDn)*

Group	Vacancies in the Main Secretariat of the Ministry	Vacancies in AIR	Vacancies in DD
A	4	1279	568
B	12	1323	809
C	14	3903	2937
D	-	1964	1439
TOTAL	30	8469	5753

Right to justice

1320. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is working to enact a law to make the right to justice a fundamental right for Indian citizens;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) by when this would be enforced; and

(e) the manner in which Government would make the legal aid programme more effective and efficient so that all sections of society could have better access to justice?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) The Preamble to the Constitution of India provided justice-social, economic and political to Indian citizens regardless of their affiliation to caste, creed, religion or sex. The Supreme Court has also held that Social Justice his situation, no fresh law is required to make Right to Justice a fundamental right for citizens.

(e) The Government has taken various steps with the objective of improving justice delivery. This included the following:-

- (i) The Thirteenth Finance Commission has, *inter-alia*, recommended a substantial grant of Rs. 200 crore for utilization in the five years from 2010-2015 by State Legal Services Authorities to provide legal aid to the marginalized groups and to empower them so that they can access justice.
- (ii) The National Legal Services Authority has been setting up legal aid clinics in villages or for a cluster of villagers manned by trained Para-Legal Volunteers (PLVs). These legal aid clinics are required to be set up under the provisions of the National Legal Services Authority (Legal Aid Clinics) Regulations, 2011.
- (iii) Under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, the National Legal Services Authority has framed National Legal Services Authority (Free and Competent Legal Services) Regulation, 2010 to extend assistance of lawyers to those from the marginalized groups of the society. As per these regulations, panel of lawyers is maintained in all the Courts. Besides, retainer lawyers are selected out of the Panel Lawyers who are paid a monthly honorarium in addition to the fees for the cases handled by them. The number of retainer lawyers appointed are 20 in the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee, 15 in High Court Legal Services Committee, 10 in the District Legal Services Authority and 5 in the Taluk Legal Services Committee.

Complaints on paid news

1321. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the cases of paid news substantially increase during the elections in the country;
- (b) if so, the number of complaints regarding paid news received by the Election Commission of India and the Ministry during the recent Assembly elections of five States, State-wise; and
- (c) what action the Election Commission of India and Government have taken on these complaints?