

(a) whether India has urged the Interpol to expedite action on the long pending cases against those who operated against the country from abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that there are 679 Interpol Notices of various kinds concerning India that are pending and out of these, 577 are Red Notices; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) National Central Bureau (NCB) of India [which is a part of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)] has sent a message to Interpol Secretariat General on 23.05.2012 requesting Interpol to persuade NCBs of the concerned foreign States for tracing the 31 Red Notice subjects who are likely to visit those countries and are wanted in Bombay Bomb Blast Cases of 1993.

(c) and (d) The number of notices keeps varying. As on 22.02.2013, there are 689 Notices of which 581 are Red Notices, 49 Blue Notices, 05 Green Notices and 54 Yellow Notices. In 2012, 25 Red Notice subjects have been arrested.

Cases registered under Section 406, IPC

1035. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases, registered under Section 406, IPC, pending with Delhi Police as on date;

(b) the status of the FIR No. 131 dated 10th September, 2010 registered at Barakhamba Road P.S., New Delhi and the reason for not filing charge-sheet till date; and

(c) the time by when the charge-sheet will be filed and the action being contemplated against officers responsible for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As on 21.02.2013, 173 cases registered under section 406 IPC are pending investigation with Delhi Police.

(b) and (c) The investigation of the case has been finalized and charge sheet has been put in the Court on 23.02.2013.

Updating anti-terror legal framework

1036. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) in view of major terrorist attacks, first in the Parliament House about a decade ago, followed by 26/11 Mumbai attacks on major hotels, whether our anti-terror legal framework has been updated by adopting a holistic approach to make production, circulation or smuggling of fake currency as a heinous terrorist act;

(b) if so, whether our existing anti-terror law, Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act's provisions are adequately deterrent; and

(c) whether the properties of accused charged with circulating counterfeit currency or similar crimes are proposed to be attached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The legal regime has been further strengthened by way of recent amendments in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 wherein the damage to the monetary stability of India by way of production or smuggling or circulation of High Quality counterfeit Indian paper currency, coin or any other material has been declared as a 'terrorist act'.

The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has adequate provisions to deal with all the aspects of terrorism including combating financing of terrorism. The Act has been amended in 2004, 2008 and 2012 to make the provisions regarding terrorist activities and financing of terrorism more stringent.

(c) The amended Section 33(3) of the Act permits the court to pass an order, directing the attachment/forfeiture, as the case may be, of property of the accused, in a case involving detection of high quality counterfeit currency, equivalent to the face value of the total seizure in the case. Besides this, Section 51 A of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 also provides a mechanism for freezing of accounts of persons engaged in or suspected to be engaged in terrorism.