

COMMITTEE

41

ON

**GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES
(2020-2021)**

(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)

FORTY-FIRST REPORT

**REVIEW OF PENDING ASSURANCES OF
THE 13TH LOK SABHA**

Presented to Lok Sabha on... 23/03./, 2021

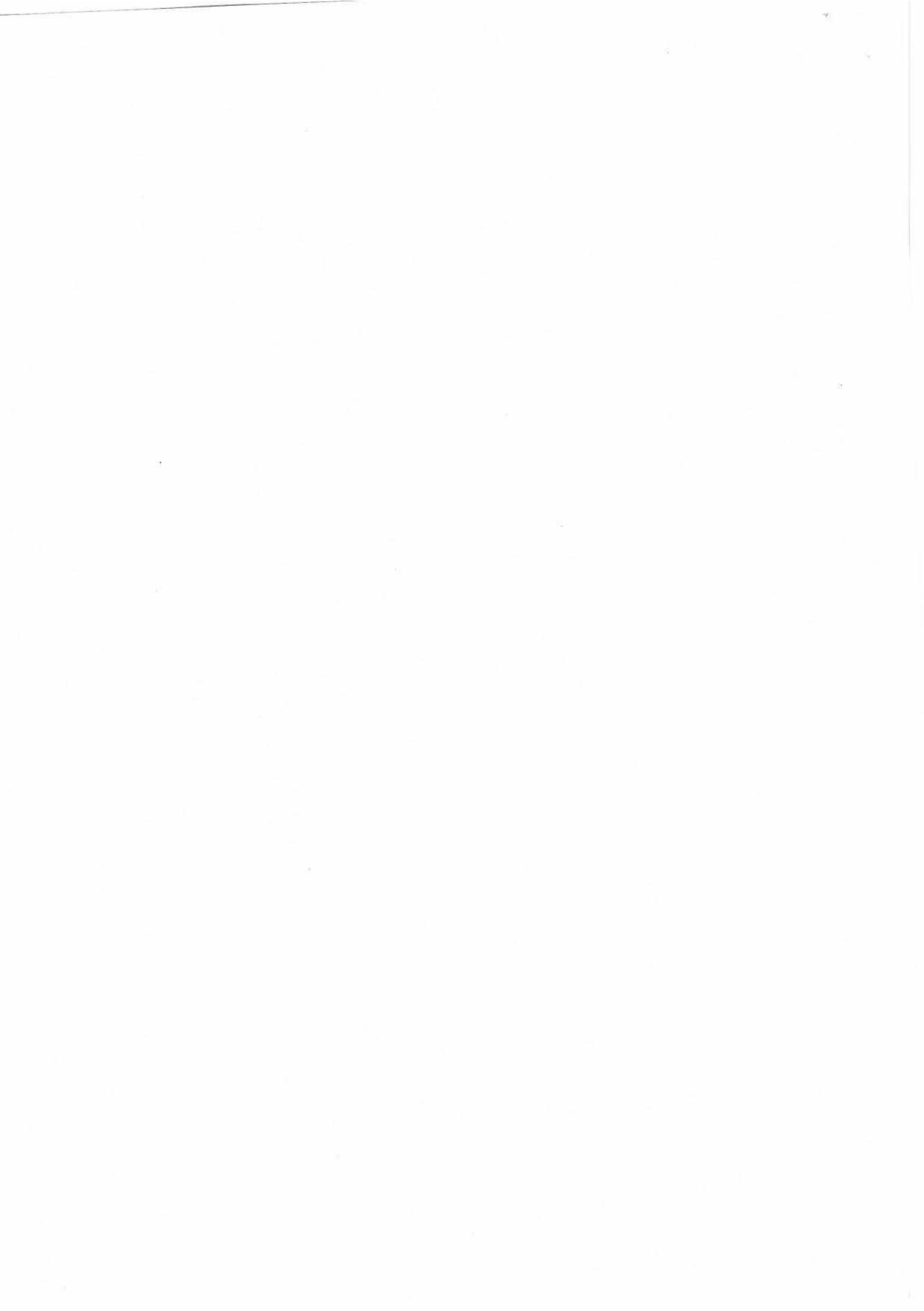


सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

March, 2021/

Chaitra 1943 (Saka)



CONTENTS

	Page
Composition of the Committee on Government Assurances (2020-2021)	(ii)
Introduction	(iii)
Report	1-3
Appendix-I Memorandum No.158 regarding Review of Pending Assurances of the 13th Lok Sabha considered by the Committee at their sitting held on 22 July, 2020	4-6
Appendices-II to X	

Assurances considered by the Committee

II. * SQ No. 161 dated 08.03.2001 regarding 'Reforms in Judicial System'	7-12
III. USQ No. 4656 dated 23.04.2002 regarding 'Amount Spent on Welfare of Scheduled Tribes'	13-14
IV. USQ No. 549 dated 17.07.2002 regarding 'UPSC'	15
V. @ USQ No. 679 dated 18.07.2002 regarding 'Unified Command of Armed Forces'	16
VI. USQ No. 3500 dated 12.12.2002 regarding 'Implementation of Jafa Committee Report'	17
VII. USQ No. 1284 dated 26.02.2003 regarding 'Non-Payment of Wage/Salary'	18
VIII. Minutes of the Sitting of the Committee on Government Assurances held on 22 July, 2020	19-22
IX. Minutes of the Sitting of the Committee on Government Assurances held on 19 January, 2021	23-24
X. Composition of the Committee on Government Assurances (2019-2020)	25

* Implementation Report laid on 20/09/2020.

@ Implementation Report laid on 16/09/2020.

**COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE
ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES*
(2020 - 2021)**

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL

Chairperson

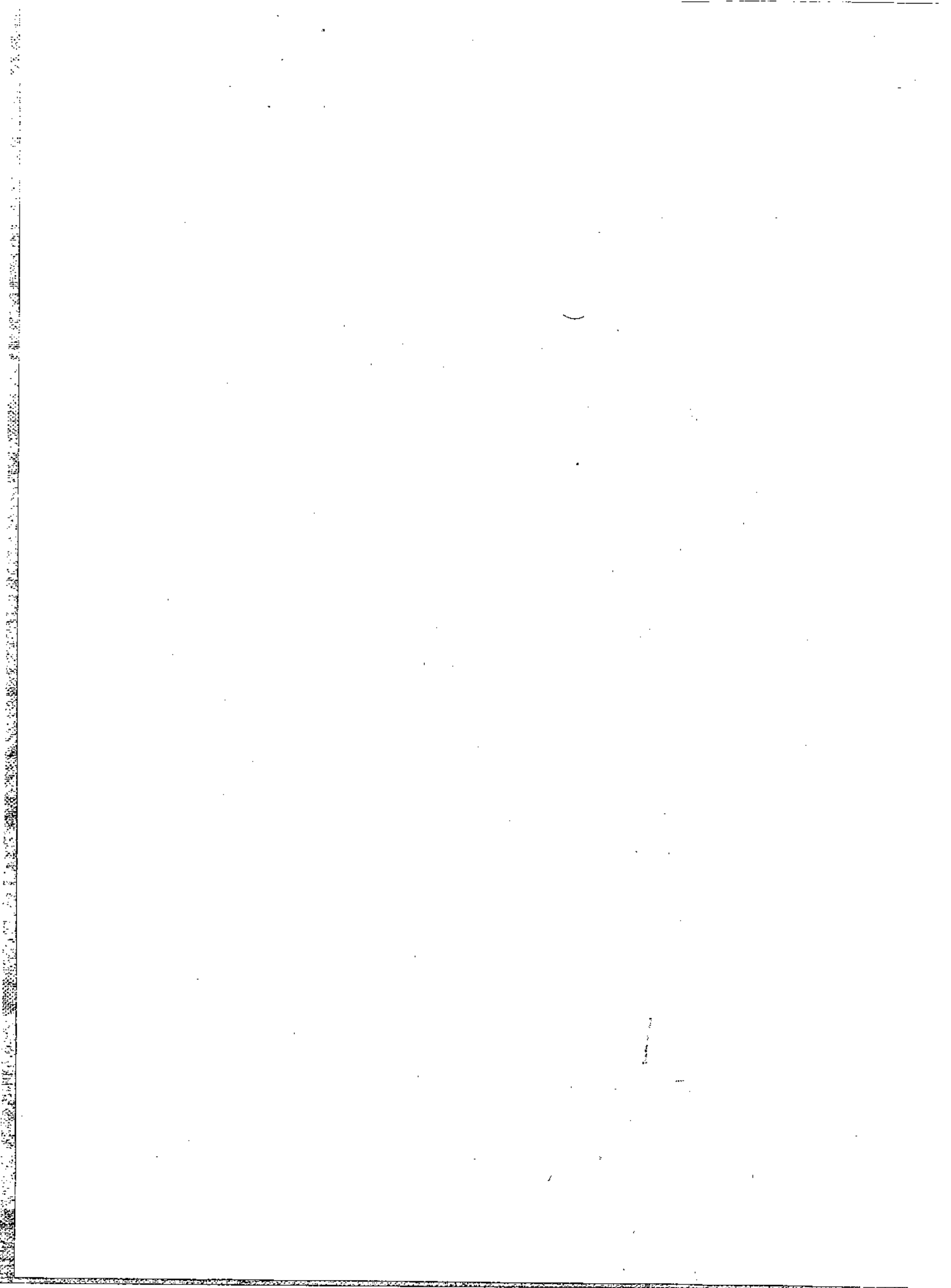
MEMBERS

2. Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay
3. Shri Nihal Chand Chauhan
4. Shri Gaurav Gogoi
5. Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel
6. Shri Ramesh Chander Kaushik
7. Shri Kaushalendra Kumar
8. Shri Ashok Mahadeorao Nete
9. Shri Santosh Pandey
10. Shri Pashupati Kumar Paras
11. Shri M.K. Raghavan
12. Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu
13. Dr. Bharatiben Dhirubhai Shyal
14. Shri Indra Hang Subba
15. Smt. Supriya Sule

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Pawan Kumar - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Lovekesh Kumar Sharma - Director
3. Shri S. L. Singh - Deputy Secretary

* The Committee has been constituted w.e.f. 09 October, 2020 *vide* Para No. 1773 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 16 October, 2020



INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Committee on Government Assurances (2020-2021), having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Forty-First Report (17th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

2. The Committee on Government Assurances (2019-2020) at their sitting held on 22 July, 2020 *inter-alia* considered Memorandum No. 158 regarding review of Pending Assurances of the 13th Lok Sabha.
3. At their sitting held on 19 January, 2021, the Committee on Government Assurances (2020-2021) considered and adopted this Report.
4. The Minutes of the aforesaid sittings of the Committee form part of the Report.

NEW DELHI;

12 March, 2021

21 Phalguna, 1942 (Saka)

**RAJENDRA AGRAWAL,
CHAIRPERSON,
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES**

REPORT

While replying to Questions in the House or during discussions on Bills, Resolutions, Motions, etc., Ministers sometimes give Assurances, undertakings or promises either to consider a matter, take action or furnish information to the House at some later date. An Assurance is required to be implemented by the Ministry concerned within a period of three months. In case, the Ministry finds it difficult to implement the Assurance on one ground or the other, it is required to request the Committee on Government Assurances to drop the Assurance and such requests are considered by the Committee on merits and decisions taken to drop an Assurance or otherwise.

2. During the 13th Lok Sabha, as many as 6547 Assurances were given on the floor of the House. Out of these, 6541 Assurances had been implemented by the Ministries/Departments concerned or had since been dropped on justifiable grounds by the Committee at their sittings thus leaving a total six pending Assurances of the 13th Lok Sabha.

3. At their sitting held on 22 July, 2020, the Committee considered the Memorandum No.158 regarding Review of Pending Assurances of the 13th Lok Sabha (Appendix-I). These six pending Assurances pertained to the Ministries of Law and Justice (Department of Justice); Tribal Affairs; Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training); Defence (Department of Defence - two Assurances); and Ports, Shipping and Waterways. The text of the Questions and the Assurances given therein are reproduced as Appendices-II to VII.

4. The Committee observed that these six pending Assurances of the 13th Lok Sabha were pending for more than 17 to 19 years. The Committee discussed in details their relevance and importance due to efflux of time and the overall changes brought by it. The Committee further noted that the Advance Implementation Report in respect of the Assurance mentioned at Sl.No.4 of Annexure-I of Appendix-I had also been received from the Ministry of Defence (Department of Defence) but the same had not been laid on the Table of the House by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. Thus, in effect, a total of five Assurances of the 13th Lok Sabha were pending.

5. After examining all these aspects, the Committee decided to drop all the five pending Assurances as per the details given in Annexure-I of Appendix-VIII and directed the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs to take necessary steps for laying of the Implementation Report in respect of the remaining Assurance as per details given in Annexure-II of Appendix-VIII.

6. Subsequently, the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs laid the said Implementation Report in respect of the Assurance given in reply to USQ No.679 dated 18 July, 2002 regarding Unified Command of Armed Forces on the Table of the House on 16 September, 2020 *vide* Statement No.37/1. Thus, all the Assurances given by the Ministries/Departments during the 13th Lok Sabha have since been duly disposed of and as such, no Assurance pertaining to the 13th Lok Sabha is pending as on date.

7. The Minutes of the sitting of the Committee dated 22 July, 2020, whereunder the Memorandum No.158 regarding review of Pending Assurances of the 13th Lok Sabha was considered, are given in Appendix-VIII.

NEW DELHI;

12 March, 2021

21 Phalguna, 1942 (Saka)

**RAJENDRA AGRAWAL,
CHAIRPERSON,
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES**



Appendix - I

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH

MEMORANDUM NO. 158

Subject: Review of Pending Assurances of the 13th Lok Sabha.

.....

The Committee on Government Assurances, Lok Sabha has an onerous task to scrutinise the Assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Minister on the floor of the House in replies to Lok Sabha Questions including Supplementaries thereto, discussions on the Bills, Motions, etc. and report to the House, the extent to which such Assurances have been implemented and where implemented, whether such implementation has taken place within the minimum time necessary for the purpose. An Assurance given on the floor of the House is a solemn commitment and ordinarily it is required to be fulfilled by the Ministry concerned within a period of three months from the date of answer. However, where any Ministry/Department is unable to fulfill the Assurance within the prescribed period of three months, it is required to request the Committee for grant of extension of time.

2. Often requests are also received from the Ministries/Departments for dropping of pending Assurances. Such requests are placed before the Committee in the form of Memoranda for their consideration. The Committee consider each request and decide on merit whether to drop the Assurance or not. In cases where the Committee require factual clarification, they may call the representatives of the Ministry/Department concerned for oral evidence. The decisions of the Committee on such requests for dropping, etc., are presented to the House in the form of a Report. Copies of Reports are made available to the Ministries/Departments concerned and the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs for appropriate action at their end.

3. The work of the Committee is of a continuous nature and the work of the Committee left unfinished at the end of a term is taken up by the succeeding Committee at the stage where it was left. Thus, the pending Assurances do not lapse on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. The new Committee after their constitution may

consider the pending Assurances and drop only those Assurances which have lost their public importance and utility due to the passage of time. The remaining Assurances may be pursued by the Committee for implementation.

4. At the time of the constitution of the Committee on Government Assurances (2019-2020), 13 Assurances given by various Ministries during the 13th Lok Sabha (November, 1999 to February, 2004) were pending. As on date, 06 such Assurances are still pending for implementation (**Annexure-I**). It may be seen from the Annexure-I that the first and the last pending Assurances of the 13th Lok Sabha were given in the years 2001 and the 2003 respectively. Taking into account the difficulties in the implementation of some of these Assurances, the Ministries concerned had requested the previous Committees for dropping of the Assurances. These requests were considered by the previous Committees from time to time and the same were not acceded to. One of the Assurances was Partly-Implemented by the Ministry concerned. Advance Implementation Report in respect of one Assurance (Sl.No. 4) has also been received but the same has yet to be laid on the Table of the House by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

5. The inordinate delay of more than 17 to 19 years in implementation of these 06 pending Assurances of the 13th Lok Sabha not only indicates genuine difficulties in their implementation but also puts a question mark on their relevance and importance due to efflux of time and the overall changes brought in by it.

6. In view of the position explained above, it may be in the fitness of things for the Committee to review the 06 pending Assurances of the 13th Lok Sabha with the purpose of dropping them from the list of pending Assurances.

The Committee may consider.

NEW DELHI:

DATED: 16.07.2020

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES BRANCH**

DETAILS OF PENDING ASSURANCES OF THE 13th LOK SABHA

Sl. No.	SQ/USQ No. Dated	Ministry	Subject	Remarks
1.*	SQ 161 08-03-2001	Law and Justice (Department of Justice)	Reforms in Judicial System	Not dropped at the Sitting held on 29.10.2009
2.	USQ 4656 23-04-2002	Tribal Affairs	Amount Spent on Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	Partly Implemented on 27.11.2002
3.	USQ 549 17-07-2002	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	UPSC	-
4.Ⓐ	USQ 679 18-07-2002	Defence (Department of Defence)	Unified Command of Armed Forces	Not dropped at the Sitting held on 14/1/2013. Advance Implementation Report received.
5.	USQ 3500 12-12-2002	Defence (Department of Defence)	Implementation of Jafa Committee Report	-
6.	USQ 1284 26-02-2003	Shipping	Non-Payment of Wage/Salary	(i) Not dropped at Sitting held on 18.4.2016. (ii) Not dropped at the Sitting held on 4/12/2019.

6

* Implementation Report laid on 20/09/2020.

Ⓐ Implementation Report laid on 16/09/2020.



LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, March 8, 2001, Phalgun 17, 1922 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Reforms in Judicial System

*161. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether cases for 20 years or more are pending in various courts due to the present judicial system;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government are facing impediments to bring about reforms in the present system; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY) : (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) 80 cases were pending for more than 20 years in the Supreme Court of India as on 5.7.2000.

The information regarding number of cases pending for more than 20 years in respect of High Courts and Subordinate Courts is not available in Department of Justice. The information is being collected from the High Courts.

However, cases pending for more than 10 years in various High Courts as on 31.12.1999 are 5,00,855. The cases pending for more than 10 years in the Subordinate Courts of the Country, State-wise, are at Annexure enclosed.

Pendency of cases in different courts arises from various complex factors. These, *inter-alia*, include non-filling up of vacancies of judges, inadequate judge strength, increased institution of cases on account of awareness of the rights on the part of the

citizens, enactment of numerous laws, radical change in the pattern of litigation, frequent adjournment of cases, lawyers' strike etc.

The Government and the judiciary are concerned about the pendency of cases.

Judicial reform is a continuous process. Government has taken steps for amending various procedural laws from time to time to simplify procedures to speed up disposal of cases on the basis of the advice and recommendations of expert bodies, like the Law Commission, Malimath Committee etc.

Other measures, *inter alia*, include increase in the number of posts of Judges/Judicial Officers, establishment of Special Courts/Tribunals, appointment of Special Judicial/Metropolitan Magistrates, computerisation of court and adoption of alternative modes of dispute resolution, such as, arbitration and conciliation. Lok Adalats have been given a statutory base as supplementary forum for resolution of disputes.

Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 502.90 crore for creation of 1734 Fast Track Courts for expeditious disposal of long pending cases and cases involving undertrials on priority. These courts will start functioning with effect from April, 2001.

A pilot project for the computerisation and networking of all courts in the four metropolitan cities of Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata & Chennai is being taken up in the year 2001-02 to serve as a model for other courts in the country. Computerisation and networking of courts will augment the capacities of courts in the country and speed up disposal of cases.

Besides, the Supreme Court has taken a number of initiatives for expeditious disposal of cases such as more practical categorisation and grouping of cases, to take up for hearing all the cases listed for the particular day as far as possible, non-accumulation of defective matters, reservation of more and sufficient time slot for old pending cases in chronological order and streamlining of administration and manpower of the registry through computer network. The High Courts have also taken similar steps to reduce backlog of cases.

Annexure

Number of cases pending for more than 10 years in subordinate courts (State-wise)

S.No.	Name of the States/UTs	Over ten years old	As on
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7177	6/2000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	6/1999

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	32	12/1999
4.	Bihar	59449	6/2000
5.	Goa	2857	12/2000
6.	Gujarat	97822	6/2000
7.	Haryana	1880	12/1998
8.	Himachal Pradesh	351	6/2000
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3827	12/1998
10.	Karnataka	28132	6/2000
11.	Kerala	2825	6/2000
12.	Madhya Pradesh	66219	6/2000
13.	Maharashtra	217257	6/2000
14.	Manipur	431	12/1999
15.	Meghalaya	1658	12/1999
16.	Mizoram	2	6/2000
17.	Nagaland	Not Available	
18.	Orissa	10187	6/2000
19.	Punjab	4142	12/1998
20.	Rajasthan	49468	6/2000
21.	Sikkim	0	12/1999
22.	Tamil Nadu	5182	12/1999
23.	Tripura	335	6/2000
24.	Uttar Pradesh	158532	12/1999
25.	West Bengal	95555	12/1998
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	3	6/1999
27.	Chandigarh	79	12/1998
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7	6/2000
29.	Daman & Diu	16	6/2000
30.	Delhi	15571	12/2000
31.	Lakshadweep	4	6/2000
32.	Pondicherry	345	6/2000
Grand Total		829344	

[Translation]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the main objective of my question is to bring about reforms in the functioning of the Judiciary, to give decisions in respect of the pending cases within a specific period and to penalise the culprits as soon

as possible but now the position is that there is none to plead the case of the poor people who commit petty crimes. The number of such cases pending in the Courts run not in lakhs but in crores. For success of the Democracy, Judiciary should be made independent, which should give decisions expeditiously. I had asked from the honourable Minister about the number of cases pending in the Courts for more than twenty years. But I have not been given any reply in this regard. The minister told me that the information is being collected from the High Courts.

MR. SPEAKER : You are asking about the pending cases?

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, at present the number of pending cases has been reported to be 29,344. As I have already said that the poor people are suffering from it. A number of reasons have been given in this regard which *inter alia* include shortage of Judges and Magistrates and several other reasons have been cited.

MR. SPEAKER : Chaudhary ji, you have not asked a supplementary so far.

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply says that appointment of judges would be made expeditiously where judges are short in number. I would like to ask whether the Government have appointed the Judges and what measures Government propose to take to dispose of the pending cases expeditiously.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, The question has got two parts. The first part relates to the appointments. The recommendations for appointment of Judges with in the Judiciary are sent by the Judiciary itself. The sooner the recommendations are received, the earlier the appointments are made. So far as the Government are concerned, there is no delay on their part. The Government have thought of several other measures in this regard. A Bill has been introduced in the Parliament to bring amendments in the legal process in respect of the standing Acts for early appointments of Judges in order to avoid delay in disposal of the cases.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the Criminal procedure code is concerned, a committee has been constituted for disposal of the criminal cases which is looking into it. Apart from it, the Government have taken several other steps and one of the main step is that from first of April of the current year, five courts would be set up in each district of the country which will be called fast track courts and these courts would dispose of the old cases on Priority basis.

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY : Mr. Speaker, Sir I have already said that the poor people are the sufferers because influential people commit big

crimes and they manage their release very soon. Lok Adalats are organised in each district in each block once in a year or bi-yearly. They are organised just for show and formality sake. If these Adalats are organised in each district and in each block sincerely and from time to time say once in a month and if they are given full teeth, then I can understand that disposal of those minor pending cases could be easily possible wherein mostly poor people are involved, which do not get merely a months punishment but are being punished for the last twenty years. I would like to know whether the Government would provide full powers to the Lok Adalats and organise them in each district and in each block not just for show but sincerely and in an appropriate manner so that the cases are disposed of expeditiously.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with reference to part of the question, I would like to know whether the Government have got any machinery which may keep a check on the corrupt practices in the Judiciary. If so, what is that machinery and what are the number of cases involving corrupt practices in the judiciary received during the last two years after that machinery came into force whether it is a fact that the Judiciary has failed to curb the crimes. What is the reactions of the Government thereto. This much I would like to know.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as Lok Adalats are concerned, National legal services Authority Act was implemented in the year 1994 and thereafter Lok Adalats were constituted in every district of the country. These Lok Adalats dispose of several cases on the basis of mutual agreements. State Legal Services Authority has come into being during the last few years and based on that Lok Adalats have been constituted in several parts of the country. But since Lok Adalats give their decisions on the basis of mutual agreements only, as such Lok Adalats cannot prove to be a success in the event of their decisions not being accepted by either of the Parties. Therefore, a question arose before the Government which they are considering also that in some of the institutions especially where any citizen has filed a suit against the Government or Government department, Lok Adalats should be operational within such departments permanently so that people may take advantage thereof before going for filing the suit and they could also get a right to decide — this subject is under consideration of the Government. So far as the question of corrupt practices in judiciary is concerned, whenever any complaint to this effect is received, to deal with that there is an in-house mechanism within the Judiciary, but if any complaint in this regard is received in the High court, then there is a constitutional mechanism which can be used by the Parliament.

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the enormity of the problem relating of the judicial delays is stupendous. We were told the other day by the hon. Minister that the number of cases pending in the country is over 20 million and the number of additional judges required is more than five thousand. All that we get to know from the Minister's answer today is that more posts of judges have been created. He says whenever he receives recommendations from the courts there is no time taken by the Government in filling those vacancies. Would he share with the House as to the number of cases regarding which recommendations have been received by the Government but still appointments have not been made?

Secondly, we get to know that the Government has decided to set up fast track courts. We would welcome that. But what is the procedure being followed? Would the Minister not want every court to be a fast track court, or is he just borrowing that vocabulary from the whizkids of the Government? Tomorrow if we are faced with a situation in which instead of fast-track courts we only have FTCs, nobody would understand why that means. We would want every court to be fast track and working according to the procedure established. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what information he has to share with the House... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : You know Hindi very well, please speak in Hindi.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : He speaks good English than I... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mulayam Singh ji, facility of translation is there.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : Sir, I want that you should speak in an Indian language and not in any foreign language.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL : Sir, Having paid due regard to his sentiments, I would like to ask from the honourable Minister that what is this fast track Court. Whether it is something away from the provisions which exist in our laws at present. Whether it is some different mode away from the procedure laid down under the laws and what is going to happen now.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : Mr. Speaker, Sir the honourable member has asked two questions. So far as the question of appointments of judges concerned, the strengths of judges in Supreme Court is 26 out of which two posts are lying vacant. The Government have not received any recommendations

In this respect so far, 186 posts were lying vacant in the High Courts till 1 February. A few appointments have been made during the last few days and 180 posts are still lying vacant out of which recommendations for only 59 posts have been received. The Government have not received any recommendations from the High Courts in relation to two third i.e. more than 120 vacant posts. In relation to the aforesaid 59 posts, the process of consultation is ongoing and most of these appointments would be made very soon. So far as the subordinate courts are concerned, appointments therein are made by the State Governments on the recommendations of the High Court. The total posts in the subordinate Courts are about 12105 of which 10706 posts are filled up and 1400 posts are lying vacant date.

Another question asked by the honourable member is in regard the fast track courts. When this subject had come up before Finance Commission that there is delay in disposal of cases in Judiciary, then having accepted the suggestion the Finance Commission had given a decision under which a sum of Rs. 502 crore was sanctioned for expeditious disposal of old and cases pending for more than five years. Five such courts would be set up in each district of the country from first April and they will follow the same Acts and procedure as followed by other General Courts but...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHANKER SINH VAGHELA : Please do it from 2nd April and not from first April...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : Every new financial year starts from first April only.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV : Please announce it on 31st March itself. People are made fools on first April.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : We could commence them from the midnight of 31st March. The procedure would be the same as is for other courts. The Government has written to the high courts and the State Governments as to which case should be referred to them. These could be those pending for long and those pending in more than two three states. The Judges of these courts should be appointed in consultation with the high court in the manner that they could dispose these cases speedily. The delay is caused by adjournments and dates being given after the period of six month. These are new courts, therefore, these courts should work on day to day basis. The Government has made the suggestion that these fast track courts should endeavour to dispose the cases of 14 session courts per month or other 20-25 criminal cases per month. The hon. Member was saying that some criminal cases are pending for long. In fact, among the two third cases pending in the subordinate courts, majority of cases are criminal cases.

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am happy to learn that special courts would start functioning in all the districts from 1st April. Through you, I would like to bring into the kind notice of the hon. Minister that the number of cases pertaining to insurance claims and other civil cases have increased sharply after the earthquake in Gujarat and all these cases are required to be disposed speedily. The Chief Minister of Gujarat had declared that prompt action would be taken to dispose the cases filed against the contractors of buildings, damaged in the earthquake, by the Government and the owner of the houses. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would accord immediate approval to the constitution of the special courts proposed to be set up by the Gujarat Government for disposal of such cases.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are two parts of the question put up by the hon. Member. As regards the second part, there is no need for seeking centre's approval for setting up special courts. The State Government can set up special courts on its own. The second part of the question relates to the destruction of the buildings especially the court building in the State. I have ascertained information in this regard. These court buildings have collapsed in Kutch. New buildings are being constructed there so that these courts could start functioning early. I had visited one of such buildings there. The building of other institution has been provided to the court so as to enable it to start its functioning early.

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA : What are you doing to ensure quick disposal of insurance claims and other civil cases there...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the high court and the State Government want to set up special courts then they have the power to do so. The Union Government does not have any objection to it.

(English)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : Sir, I am not putting a Question in Malayalam. ...*(Interruptions)* I am accepting his advice but I am putting a Question in English for the convenience of others. If Hindi is frequently used, we will be put to difficulty. He does not understand that...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Let him ask in whatever language he likes.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN : For speedy disposal of cases, we will have to elicit the cooperation of the legal fraternity. I mean, the Bar Council of India. Did the Central Government have any consultation with the Bar Council of India in this matter? It is not clear from the answer.

The second aspect is, we have passed the Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill but that has not been implemented because of the stiff opposition from the legal community. Strikes and many agitations were called. So, the Government has been forced not to implement the Procedure. Procedural law is very important in the matter of disposal of cases. So, I would like to know at what stage the Civil Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill is pending, whether the Government had discussions with the legal community and whether any decision has been taken in this matter.

Another aspect is with regard to the Criminal Procedure Code.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Radhakrishnan, you can ask only one Supplementary. You are mentioning two-three items. How can you get the answer from the hon. Minister?

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: I am asking only about the procedural law.

In the matter of Criminal Procedure Code also, we have got amendments to be made. At what stage is it pending?

Without procedural amendments we would not be able to solve the issue. For that, we require the active cooperation of the Bar Council. So, will the hon. Minister be pleased to answer my Question regarding the procedural law as well as the consultation with the legal community?

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Speaker, I am also supporting this. This is more important than putting up fast track courts. Without amending the procedure, it is very difficult to solve all these problems.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Yerrannaidu, this is Question Hour. This is not a debate. How can you support, join or associate with other hon. Members?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am also in agreement with what Shri Yerrannaidu says. It is not a question of either one or the other...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, you have to first answer Shri Radhakrishnan and then respond to Shri Yerrannaidu!

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: He likes to answer the TDP first because it is on TDP's support that he stands there...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not spoil the atmosphere.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The amendments to the Civil Procedure Code have already been approved by Parliament. But before they could be notified there was a stiff agitation by the Bar, pursuant to which the

then hon. Minister had made a statement that he was withholding the date of notification and consultations would be held with the Bar Council of India and other agencies of the Bar.

Thereafter, I had a series of meetings with the Bar Council of India and all its office bearers. They had appointed a group. They had also submitted some detailed suggestions to the proposed amendments as also to the original Civil Procedure Code. After having a series of discussions with the Bar Council of India and the Law Commission of India on a number of days, we have now come out with the Amendment Bill of the year 2000, the one which was in the last Session introduced in the Rajya Sabha. It is before the Standing Committee of the Ministry. The Standing Committee of the Ministry is considering it.

As far as the second Bill is concerned, the amendments to the procedural law as far as Criminal Procedure Code is concerned have already been referred by the Ministry of Home Affairs, which administers that law, to an Expert Committee headed by Justice Malimath. This Committee is going around the country, holding public hearings and inviting suggestions. I hope, in the course of this year, they will also make recommendations on amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, you are not allowing your backbenchers!

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: In our Party, there is no backbencher. We are all frontbenchers...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister through you to the number of litigations pending. Is it not a fact that a number of litigations are pending precisely due to frequent adjournments of the final hearings of the litigations and for not having enough courts, enough Benches and for not filling up the vacancies of the Judges?

In that regard, will the hon. Minister consider having a mechanism where there would be not less than two and not more than four adjournments in all stages of final hearing of criminal cases as also civil litigation? Such a mechanism should be evolved. I have seen this when I joined the court first. It is the adjournment-manipulated mechanism between the parties that delays the procedure. I do not blame the judges also because they are helpless. Unless vacancies of judges are filled up, this matter cannot be settled.

Here, I am talking of my State. The hon. Minister is aware that there is a decision of the Full Bench of the Kolkata High Court and the Government of West Bengal to open a High Court's Circuit Bench in Jalpaiguri in the North Bengal Region. The Minister replied a few days ago and the Government of West Bengal cleared it and the High Court also cleared it.

Yet the Jalpaiguri Circuit Bench is not taking off. It is adding fuel to the recent movement of the North Bengal Region. Therefore, on these two counts, I want a categorical answer from the hon. Minister as to the reaction of his Ministry.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : As far as the first question regarding adjournments in cases in concerned, after consultations with the Law Commission and the Bar Council and after a wider consultation with other sections including various sections of this august House, we have already introduced - as far as civil law is concerned - an amendment Bill in Parliament, which addresses the question that Shri Dasmunsi has raised. In fact, a timeframe has now been given to every stage of the case. There is a timeframe prescribed for the quantum of arguments where the Judge is given some restrictions; there is a timeframe for delivery of judgement; and there is a timeframe for recording of evidence. Recording of evidence has also been made a delegable function so as to expedite it. As I said earlier, what is to be done in the context of criminal law will also be considered once we receive the report of the Expert Committee that we have appointed.

As far as the question of an additional Bench of the Kolkata High Court in North Bengal is concerned, there is already a recommendation of the State Government in the High Court which has been received. The matter is receiving a very urgent attention of the Government.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : How long will it receive the attention of the Government? The agitation is going on for three years. It has been decisively decided. Shri Ram Jethmalani tried to spoil it. I am grateful to the hon. Minister, he did not do so. But why is he taking time to announce it? The agitation is on. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are a lawyer, you must protect us.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Speaker, is there any mechanism to avoid the forcible adjournments of this House by the hon. Members? Sometimes, the hon. Members forcibly try to adjourn this House also. Are you evolving any mechanism to avoid the adjournment of this House forcibly, which is being done sometimes?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : I will accept Shri Dasmunsi's suggestion, that is, not more than two adjournments should be allowed in every Session!

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI : In that case, you have to change the Rule Book!

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI : I appreciate the stand taken by the hon. Minister of Law and Justice that there has to be speedy implementation of those reforms. Speedy dispensation of justice is very important because justice delayed is justice denied. We do not know how many of the litigant public in these cases are still alive and how many of those

cases have become obsolete where the public do not even need a judgement. So, will the hon. Minister review those five lakh cases where judgements are still to be given? This is the first part of my question.

The second part of my question is this. In the High Court of Andhra Pradesh, there are 32 posts of judges, but there are only 20 judges who are functioning. Will the Minister take a positive view to fill up those vacancies, instead of leaving it to the respective High Court to do it?

MR. SPEAKER : It was already replied to by the Minister.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : As far as the first question is concerned, I would take the opportunity to say this. As I indicated earlier, there are series of steps that are required to be taken over the next few years. The appointment of judges is one such step. When the Government receives recommendations from the High Courts, there is no delay as far as the Government is concerned. As I indicated, from the figures it is clear that except one-third of the files that are under process, the other two-thirds are such, where we have not received the recommendations. We are seeking to amend the procedural laws; we are now seeking to amend even certain substantial laws where a large number of cases are pending so as to compress the time taken by each case.

We are now supporting the States in computerising the courts, even at the level of subordinate court level, so that there could be expedition. I have, in fact, some very disturbing facts. I tried to collect as to which are the oldest cases pending in the country. We have cases pending in some parts of the country which are as old as forty years. In Madhya Pradesh High Court there is a case which is 48 years old; in Patna High Court, the oldest case is 47 years old; in Kolkata Calcutta High Court, the oldest case is 43 years old; and in Rajasthan it is 42 years old. These are the four cases which are pending for more than forty years. Therefore once a sense of expedition is created in the judiciary itself, and once the fast track courts are created at the subordinate court level, these are the first cases to be sent there.

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. +4656
TO BE ANSWERED ON 23.4.2002

AMOUNT SPENT ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

4656 SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

- (a) the funds spent on the welfare schemes for the people belonging to Scheduled Tribes during the Ninth Five Year Plan, Year-wise, scheme-wise and State-wise;
- (b) whether there is a proposal for allocating more funds for these schemes during the Tenth Five Year Plan;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, Scheme-wise and State-wise; and
- (d) the funds out of it likely to be spent on the welfare of the people belonging to Scheduled Tribes, particularly in Gujarat, State-wise?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS

(SHRI JUAL ORAM)

- (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.
- (b) and (d) The scheme-wise allocation of funds for the year 2002-2003 of Ministry of Tribal Affairs is at Annexure. Funds are released to the State Governments on the basis of proposals received.

STATEMENT REFERRED IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION
NO.4656 FOR ANSWER ON 23.4.2002 REGARDING AMOUNT SPENT ON
WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

Scheme wise allocation of Funds For. 2002-2003

(Rs. in crores)

S.N	Name of the Scheme/Item	Approved outlay for 2002-03
1.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan	500.00
2.	Article 275(1)	300.00
3.	Post-Matric Scholarship	66.00
4.	Girls Hostel for STs	13.00
5.	Boys Hostel for STs	11.00
6.	Supporting project of All-India or Inter-State nature	0.50
7.	Price Support to TRIFED	6.00
8.	Research & Training	4.00
9.	Educational Complex	8.00
10.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	12.00
	NGO	
	State Govt	
11.	Grant-in-aid to S.T.D.C.Cs	14.00
12.	Assistance to Vol. Orgns.	30.00
13.	Grain Banks scheme	20.00
14.	Dev. Of Primitive Tribal Group	20.00
15.	Coaching and Allied	1.50
16.	Book Bank	1.50
17.	Upgradation of Merit	0.99
18.	National Instt. of Tribal Affairs	3.50
19.	Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas	14.00
20.	Lumpsum provision for N.East	29.00
21.	Information & Mass Media	1.50
22.	Special Incentive to NGOs	0.50
23.	Exchange of visits by Tribal Communities/delegates	0.50
	State Tribal Dev. Fin. Dev. Corp.	2.00
	Investment in TRIFED	0.01
	National ST Finance & Dev. Corporation	30.00
	Organisation of Tribal Festival	0.50
	TOTAL	1090.00

- Note:** 1. State-wise allocation is made only in respect of schemes mentioned at S.No.1 and 2. State-wise allocation in respect of these two schemes for the year 2002-03 is yet to be finalised
2. State-wise allocation is not made in respect of other schemes wherein Fund is released on the basis of proposals received.

Appendix - IV

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO: 549

ANSWERED ON: 17.07.2002

UPSC

SUDARSANA E.M. NATCHIAPPAN

(a) whether the Eight Member Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Prof. Y.K. Alagh has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has accepted the recommendations of the Committee; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

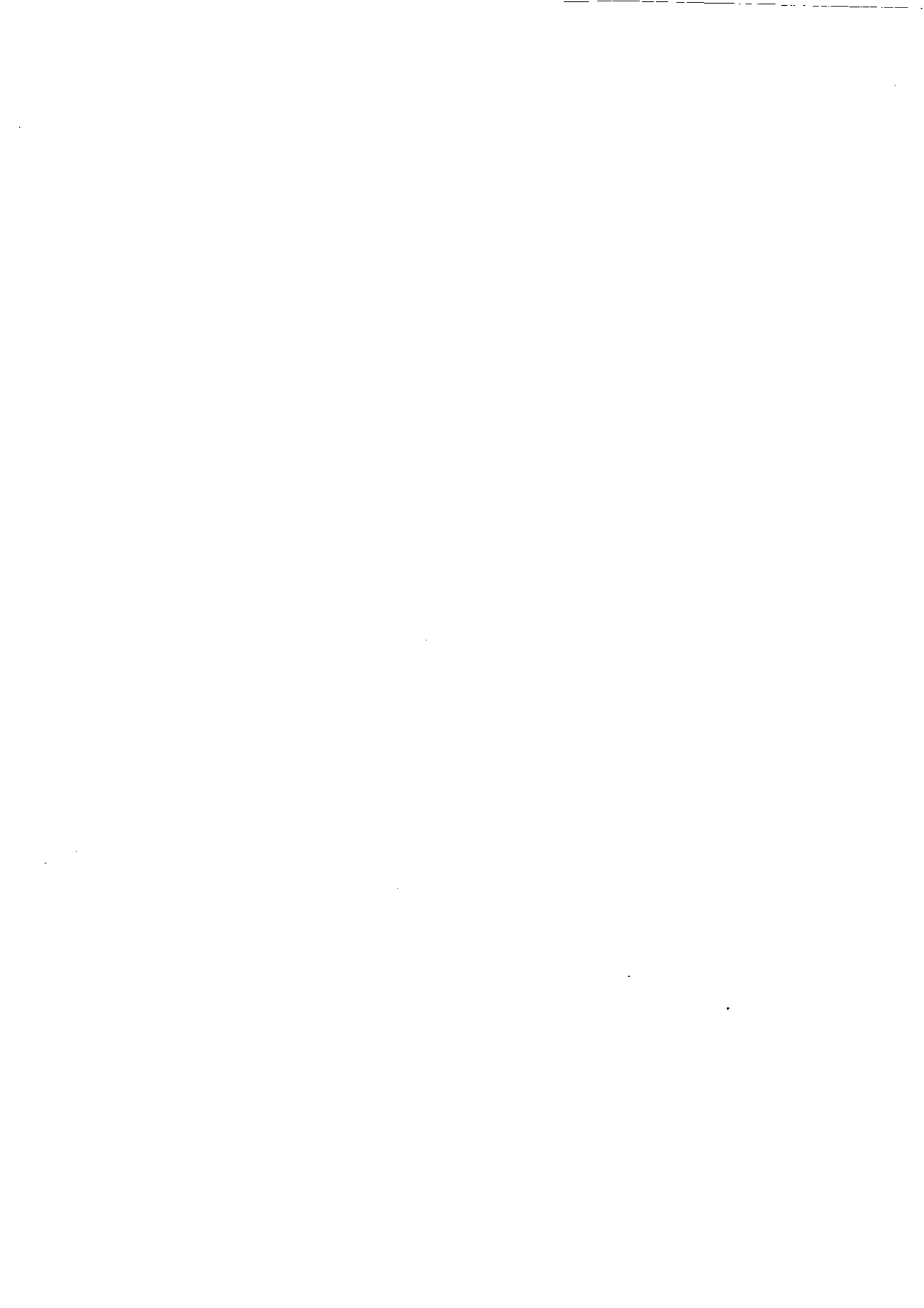
Will the Minister of PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS be pleased to state:-

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND SPACE. (SMT. VASUNDHARA RAJE)

(a): Yes sir.

(b), (c) & (d): The salient recommendations of the Committee pertain to the areas of eligibility parameters of candidates appearing for Civil Services Examination; schemes of Preliminary and Main Examinations, Personality Testing, allocation of Services and post-induction issues of training and management of services. The recommendations of the Committee received by the Government are under examination.



Appendix-IV

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 679

ANSWERED ON 18.07.2002

UNIFIED COMMAND OF ARMED FORCES

679. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether the three wings of the Armed Forces have been unified recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Unified Force would have the necessary administrative and financial powers which were hitherto not available to them;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (f) whether the Government have taken any decision regarding the appointment of Chief of Defence Staff; and
- (g) if so, the time by when it is likely to be appointed?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES)

(a) to (e): Neither have the three wings of the Armed Forces viz. the Army, the Navy and the Air Force been unified nor is there any such proposal under consideration of the Government at present. However, based on the recommendation of the Group of Ministers constituted to reform the National Security System in its entirety, joint structures such as 'Headquarters, Integrated Defence Staff' and Joint 'Andaman & Nicobar Command' have been established with a view to ensure the most optimal utilization of the available resources. Further, higher Administrative and Financial powers have also been delegated to the three Services to ensure expeditious decision making. These newly established structures have also been vested with the higher authority at par with their counterparts in the three Services.

(f) & (g): The Group of Ministers had amongst others recommended creation of the post of Chief of Defence Staff. Pending wider consultations with the political parties, a final decision in this regard has not been taken as yet.

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3500

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 12TH DECEMBER, 2002

Implementation of Jafa Committee Report

3500. SHRI N.R.K. REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE रक्षा मंत्री
be pleased to state:

- (a) the action taken by the Government to implement the Jafa Committee Report; and
- (b) the time by which the recommendations of said committee are likely to be implemented?

A N S W E R

MINISTER OF DEFENCE

रक्षा मंत्री

(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES)

(श्री जॉर्ज फर्नांडिस)

(a) & (b): The recommendations of the Jafa Committee are expected to have far-reaching implications for the work of the Military Engineering Service and Directorate General of Quality Assurance, their systems and procedures and the mix of civilian and defence personnel. Given the wide ramifications of these recommendations, a final view thereon would be possible only after an in-depth examination.

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1284
TO BE ANSWERED ON 26TH FEBRUARY 2003
NON-PAYMENT OF WAGE/SALARY

1284. SHRI MAHBOOB ZAHEDI:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING be pleased to state:

पोत परिवहन मंत्री

- (a) whether the workers and employees of Kolkata Dock Labour Board have not been paid their salaries/wages for the last three months;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the statutory deductions from their wages/salaries are not being properly credited;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether pension is not being paid to retired workmen; and
- (f) if so, the remedial step being taken by the Government in this regard?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING
(SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI)

- (a)&(b) Due to acute financial crisis, the Kolkata Dock Labour Board has not been able to pay salary and wages to its employees and workers by due date. There has been a time lag of 2 to 3 months in making payments.
- (c) No Sir.
- (d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.
- (e) Due to acute financial crisis, there has been time lag of 2 to 3 months in payment of pension to retired workmen.
- (f) The Kolkata Dock Labour Board, which is a statutory and autonomous body consisting of representatives of Government, employers of Dock Workers and Dock Workers, has taken several steps for reduction in wasteful expenditure and intensification of activities for increasing its income. The proposals of the Board seeking financial assistance for implementing a special Voluntary Retirement Scheme and for payment of outstanding dues of pensioners are under consideration of the Government.

MINUTES

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES
(2019-2020)
(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)
NINTH SITTING
(22.07.2020)

The Committee sat from 1100 hours to 1215 hours in Committee Room "C", Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Rajendra Agrawal - **Chairperson**

MEMBERS

- 2. Shri Nihal Chand Chauhan
- 3. Shri Ramesh Chander Kaushik
- 4. Shri Ashok Mahadeorao Nete
- 5. Shri Santosh Pandey
- 6. Shri Pashupati Kumar Paras

SECRETARIAT

- 1. Shri Pawan Kumar - Joint Secretary
- 2. Shri Lovekesh Kumar Sharma - Director
- 3. Shri S.L. Singh - Deputy Secretary

WITNESSES

XXXXX

XXXXX

XXXXX

XXXXX

At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and apprised them that the sitting has been convened to (i) review the Standard List of Forms constituting Assurances; (ii) review the pending Assurances of the 13th Lok Sabha; (iii) consider 25 Memoranda containing requests received from various Ministries/Departments for dropping or otherwise of 40 pending Assurances; and (iv) for taking oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change regarding pending Assurances.

2. XXXXX

XXXXX

XXXXX

XXXXX

3. Thereafter, the Committee took up for review the six pending Assurances of the 13th Lok Sabha which were given more than 17 to 19 years ago. The Committee discussed their relevance and importance due to efflux of time and the overall changes brought by it. After examining all these aspects, the Committee decided to drop five out of the six pending Assurances as per the details given in **Annexure-I** and to cause laying of Implementation Report in respect the remaining Assurance as per details given in **Annexure-II**.

4. XXXXX

XXXXX

XXXXX

XXXXX

5. XXXXX

XXXXX

XXXXX

XXXXX

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 6. | XXXXX | XXXXX | XXXXX | XXXXX |
| 7. | XXXXX | XXXXX | XXXXX | XXXXX |
| 8. | XXXXX | XXXXX | XXXXX | XXXXX |
| 9. | XXXXX | XXXXX | XXXXX | XXXXX |
| 10. | XXXXX | XXXXX | XXXXX | XXXXX |
| 11. | XXXXX | XXXXX | XXXXX | XXXXX |

The Committee then adjourned.

Statement showing pending Assurances of the 13th Lok Sabha dropped by the Committee on Government Assurances (2019-2020) at their sitting held on 22.07.2020.

Sl. No.	Question/Discussion References	Ministry/Deptt.	Brief Subject
1 *	SQ No. 161 dated 08.03.2001	Law and Justice (Department of Justice)	Reforms in Judicial System
2	USQ No. 4656 dated 23.04.2002	Tribal Affairs	Amount Spent on Welfare of Scheduled Tribes
3	USQ No. 549 dated 17.07.2002	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	UPSC
4	USQ No. 3500 dated 12.12.2002	Defence (Department of Defence)	Implementation of Jafa Committee Report
5	USQ No. 1284 dated 26.02.2003	Shipping	Non-Payment of Wage/Salary

* Implementation Report laid on 20/09/2020.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES (2019-2020)

Statement Showing pending Assurances of the 13th Lok Sabha not dropped by the Committee on Government Assurances (2019-2020) at their sitting held on 22.07.2020

S.No.	SQ/USQ No. and date	Ministry/ Department	Subject	Remarks
1 (a)	USQ No. 679 dated 18.07.2002	Defence (Department of Defence)	Unified Command of Armed Forces	Implementation Report submitted to Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

(a) Implementation Report said on 16/09/2020.

MINUTES

**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES
(2020-2021)
(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)
THIRD SITTING
(19.01.2021)**

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 1630 hours in Committee Room 'D', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Rajendra Agrawal - **Chairperson**

MEMBERS

2. Shri Nihal Chand Chauhan
3. Shri Ramesh Chander Kaushik
4. Shri Kaushalendra Kumar
5. Shri Santosh Pandey
6. Shri Pashupati Kumar Paras
7. Shri M.K. Raghavan

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Pawan Kumar - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Lovekesh Kumar Sharma - Director
3. Shri S.L. Singh - Deputy Secretary

XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX

At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and apprised them regarding the day's agenda.

2. Thereafter, the Committee considered and adopted the following Eight (08) Draft Reports without any amendments and authorized the Chairperson to present the same:

- (i) Draft Thirty-fifth Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Requests for Dropping of Assurances (Acceded to)';
- (ii) Draft Thirty-sixth Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Requests for Dropping of Assurances (Not Acceded to)';
- (iii) Draft Thirty-seventh Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Review of Pending Assurances Pertaining to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (Department of Health and Family Welfare)';

- (iv) Draft Thirty-eighth Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Review of Pending Assurances Pertaining to the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources)';
- (v) Draft Thirty-ninth Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Requests for Dropping of Assurances (Acceded to)';
- (vi) Draft Fortieth Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Requests for Dropping of Assurances (Not Acceded to)';
- (vii) Draft Forty-first Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Review of Pending Assurances of 13th Lok Sabha; and
- (viii) Draft Forty-second Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Review of Pending Assurances of 14th Lok Sabha'.

XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX
 XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX

The Committee then adjourned.

**COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE
ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES*
(2019 - 2020)**

Appendix -X

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL

- Chairperson

MEMBERS

2. Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay
3. Shri Nihal Chand Chauhan
4. Shri Gaurav Gogoi
5. Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel
6. Shri Ramesh Chander Kaushik
7. Shri Kaushalendra Kumar
8. Shri Ashok Mahadeorao Nete
9. Shri Santosh Pandey
10. Shri Pashupati Kumar Paras
11. Shri Parbatbhai Savabhai Patel
12. Shri M.K. Raghavan
13. Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu
14. Dr. Bharatiben Dhirubhai Shyal
15. Smt. Supriya Sule

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Shri Pawan Kumar | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Lovekesh Kumar Sharma- | | Director |
| 3. | Shri S. L. Singh | - | Deputy Secretary |

* The Committee was constituted w.e.f. 09 October, 2019 *vide* Para No. 609 of Lok Sabha Bulletin Part-II dated 09 October, 2019.

