

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 67**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 7TH DECEMBER, 2022/ AGRAHAYANA 16, 1944
(SAKA)**

ORGANIZATIONS BANNED IN THE COUNTRY

67. SHRI KARTIKEYA SHARMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of banned organizations, which involves terrorism of any type in the country since the last three years, State-wise;**
- (b) whether any State is turning into hotspot of terrorist activities;**
- (c) if so, the details thereof;**
- (d) whether those organizations are getting support from religious groups;**
- (e) if so, the details thereof and action taken to isolate such groups; and**
- (f) the steps taken to curb the funding for terrorist activities in the country?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI NITYANAND RAI)**

(a) to (e) : Two organisations have been declared as ‘Terrorist Organisation’ under the provisions of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 since 2019:

Tahreek-ul-Mujahideen (TuM) and all its manifestations, Jamat-ul-Mujahideen Bangladesh or Jamat-ul-Mujahideen India or Jamat-ul-Mujahideen Hindustan and all its manifestations.

Besides, seven organisations based in hinterland and Jammu-Kashmir viz.- Student Islamic Movement of India (SIMI), Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), Islamic Research Foundation (IRF), Jamaat-e-Islami (JeI), Jammu and Kashmir, Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (Y), Sikh for Justice and the Popular Front of India have also been proscribed as Unlawful Associations for involvement in various unlawful / terror related activities.

The problem of terrorism in India is largely sponsored from across the border. The Global Terrorist groups and some foreign agencies inimical to India have been making efforts to radicalise people using religion and allure people towards terrorism through use of social media platforms, internet etc.

The Government has zero tolerance policy to tackle terrorism. Close and effective coordination mechanism exist between intelligence and security agencies at the Centre and State level. The Multi Agency Centre (MAC) has been strengthened and re-organised to enable it to function on 24X7 basis for real time collection and sharing of intelligence amongst intelligence agencies and States. States have raised special forces to deal with terror incidents and Central Armed Police Forces and National Security Guards have also been stationed at different locations of the country to assist the States in dealing with such incidents.

The agencies keep continuous watch on all such elements including those in vulnerable areas and organisations involved in radicalisation of a particular section of society, whose activities have bearing on law and order situation and internal security of the country.

(f) : In order to curb the menace of terror funding, the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 has been strengthened, inter-alia, by criminalizing the production or smuggling or circulation of Fake Indian Currency Notes as a terrorist act and enlarging the definition of proceeds of terrorism to include any property intended to be used for terrorism. Besides, a Countering Financing of Terrorism Cell (CFT Cell) has been constituted in the Ministry of Home Affairs for coordination on combating of terror funding. A Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell has also been constituted in the National Investigation Agency to conduct focused investigation into terror funding and fake currency cases.

Recently, India has organised 3rd 'No Money For Terror' Ministerial Conference in New Delhi in order to bring international community on a common platform and consensus building for countering the Terrorism Financing.
