

Statewise details are given in statement (See below)

(c) and (d) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed the technology for reclamation of saline land. The essential components of the technology include drainage, leaching, growing of salt-tolerant crops and trees, and maintenance of favourable salt balance in the root zone through scheduling of irrigation and operation of drainage system.

Statement

State-wise details of the estimated area under Saline and Alkali land in the Country
(Area in million ha.)

S. No.	State/UT	Land affected by salinity/alkalinity
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.240
2.	Bihar	0.004
3.	Gujarat	1.214
4.	Haryana	0.526
5.	Karnataka	0.404
6.	Kerala	0.016
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0.242
8.	Maharashtra	0.534
9.	Orissa	0.404
10.	Punjab	0.688
11.	Rajasthan	0.728
12.	Tamil Nadu	0.004
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1.295
14.	West Bengal	0.850
15.	Delhi	0.016
Total:		7.165
		or say 7.20
		million ha.

Deteriorating Standard of Legal Education

2781. SHRI RAMNATH KOVIND:
DR. RANBIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether deteriorating standard of legal education has been reported in some columns of the Press on the 28th November, 1995;

(b) whether these reports indicate that 54 law colleges of the country have been issued show cause notice for withdrawal of their affiliation for non-adherence to the prescribed norms;

(c) if so, the details thereof with names of the 54 colleges;

(d) whether Government propose to take some measures to check such a situation in future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) According to a newsitem in the Delhi edition of Hindustan Times dated 28.11.95 of Bar Council of India (BCI) has issued show-cause notices to 54 Colleges in the country for lack of infrastructural facilities necessary for imparting law courses.

(c) A list of colleges furnished by Ministry of Law, to which show cause notices have been issued, is given in the Statement (See below)

(d) and (e) The Law Ministers in their meeting held in Hyderabad on 25.11.95 adopted a resolution which included the following major recommendations for improving legal education:—

(i) There should be an adequate number of law colleges with proper infrastructure.

(ii) Legal education should be allowed only through whole-time law colleges or university Departments.

(iii) The practice of granting temporary approval to law colleges should be discontinued forthwith.

(iv) Admission into law colleges should be through a common entrance examination at the national/state level.

(v) Professional legal education should be for five years after 10+2 level.

(vi) Practical training should be given

its due place in professional legal education.

(vii) The BCI should play a more effective role in discharging its functions under the provisions of the Advocates Act.

The Law Ministers were of the opinion that the Advocates Act, 1961 and the rules made thereunder be amended immediately for giving effect to the above recommendations.

Statement

Notices sent to the following Law Colleges by the Bar Council of India

Name of the College	Name of the University
1. T.N.B. Law College, Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur
2. Mahadeo Singh Law College, Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur
3. S.K.J. Law College, Muzaffarpur	Bihar
4. Munshi Singh College, Motihari	Bihar
5. Ganga Singh College, Chapra	Bihar
6. C.M. Law College, Darbhanga	L.N. Mithila
7. Videh Law College, Ratni Deorhi, Madhubani	L.N. Mithila
8. Samastipur Law College, Samastipur	L.N. Mithila
9. Ram Kumari Ayodhya Law College, Begusarai	L.N. Mithila
10. R.M.M. Law College, Saharsa	L.N. Mithila
11. College of Commerce, Patna	Magadh
12. Maharaja College, Arrah	Magadh
13. Anugrah Memorial Law College, Gaya	Magadh
14. A.N.S. College, Patna	Magadh
15. S.P. Mandal Law College, Madhipura	B.N. Mandal
16. Surya Dev Law College, Katihar	B.N. Mandal
17. B.M. Thakur Law College, Purnea	B.N. Mandal
18. C.K. Mishra Law College, Araria, Purnea	B.N. Mandal
19. Chhotanagpur Law College, Ranchi	Ranchi
20. Cooperative College, Jamshedpur	Ranchi
21. Dhanbad Law College	Ranchi
22. Imamul Hai Khan Law College	Ranchi
23. Giridh Law College, Giridh	Ranchi
24. Law College Daltonganj	Ranchi
25. Patna Law College, Patna	Patna
26. A.K. Dhan Law College, Gumla	Ranchi
27. Jawahar Lal Nehru Law College, Ranchi	Ranchi
28. B.N. Singh Law College, Daltonganj	Ranchi
29. Rohtas Law College, Sasaram	Magadh
30. Sanjay Gandhi Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Gaya	Magadh

Name of the College	Name of the University
31. Nawada Law College, Nawada	Magadh
32. Sogra Law College, Bihar Shariff	Magadh
33. Karpuri Thakur Mahavidyalaya, Buxer	Magadh
34. Bihar Institute of Law, Patna	Magadh
35. Aurangabad Law College, Aurangabad	Magadh
36. R.P.S. Law College, Naya Tola	Magadh
37. Ram Deo Singh Law College, Munger	Bhagalpur
38. Biswanath Singh Vidhi Samastan, Munger	Bhagalpur
39. Sanjay Gandhi Vidhi Mahavidyalaya, Sitamarhi	Bihar
40. Shatru Mardan Shahi Law College, Bettih	Bihar
41. Rajendra Prasad Law College, Hazari Bagh	Vinobha Bhawe
42. Head of the Deptt. of Law, Patna, Patna University	Patna
43. Lokmanaya Tilak Law College, Hyderabad	Osmania
44. Ganga Ram Gogia Law College, Hyderabad	Osmania
45. Rajiv Gandhi Memorial Law College, Secunderabad	Osmania
46. Vidyapeeth Law College, Hyderabad	Osmania
47. Sardar Patel Law College, Hyderabad	Osmania
48. Tagore College of Law, Sangareddy, A.P.	Osmania
49. New Loyala Law College, Hyderabad	Osmania
50. Shankerji Memorial Law College, Secunderabad	Osmania
51. Y.P.R. Educational Society, Hyderabad	Osmania
52. Narain Reddy Law College, Secunderabad	Osmania
53. Panineeya Law College, Hyderabad	Osmania
54. Srinivasa Educational Academy Tirupathi	S.V. University
55. Central Law College, Salem	Tamil Nadu
56. North Lakhimpur Law College, Lakhimpur Assam	Dibrugarh

अन्य देशों के खान कर्मियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना

2782. श्री अनन्तराय देवशंकर दावे: क्या खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार वियतनाम, भूटान, म्यांमार, इथोपिया, नामीबिया, फिलीपींस, पाकिस्तान और अफगानिस्तान तथा कुछ अन्य देशों के खान कर्मियों को प्रशिक्षण और खनिज पदार्थों के विकास के क्षेत्र में प्रशिक्षण दे रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस संबंध में कब-कब कितनी-कितनी चरचचाई हुई है?

खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री गिरिधर गर्ग): (क) और (ख) जी, हाँ। भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक

सर्वेक्षण द्वारा "एल्केम" देशों के वैज्ञानिकों को उनके अनुरोध पर भूविज्ञान और वेधन के विभिन्न पहलुओं के बारे में प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है। भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण के प्रशिक्षण संस्थान ने वर्ष 1979-80 से 1994-95 के दौरान "एल्केम" तथा अन्य देशों के 71 वैज्ञानिकों को प्रशिक्षण दिया है। 71 प्रशिक्षित वैज्ञानिकों में चीन के 6, वियतनाम के 16, फिलीपींस के 7, अफगानिस्तान के 5, नेपाल के 5, बर्मा के 5, श्रीलंका के 3, भूटान के 10, इथोपिया के 3, मलेशिया का 1, लाओस के 6, ईरान के 2, मंगोलिया का 1, तथा मालावी का 1, वैज्ञानिक शामिल हैं।

(ग) वर्ष 1992-93 से 1993-94 के दौरान अन्य देशों के प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को कोई प्रशिक्षण नहीं दिया गया। वर्ष 1994-95 के दौरान भूटान के दो भूवैज्ञानिकों को भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण के बंगलौर स्थित