

such as terrorist acts, violent attack, robbery, dacoity, rioting, shoot-out or arson by any person in or on any train carrying passengers, or in a waiting hall, cloak room or reservation or booking office or on any platform or in any place within the precincts of a railway station or the accidental falling of any passengers from a train carrying passengers.

However, no claim for loss of property is entertained on behalf of the claimants.

The same scale of compensation is available under this scheme as is provided in the Railway Accident (Compensation) Rules, 1990. Under these rules the compensation in case of death or permanent disability is Rs.2 lakhs, and in case of injuries the minimum compensation is Rs. 16,000. and the maximum is Rs.1,80,000/-

No compensation will, however, be payable in cases of suicide or attempted suicide, self-inflicted injury, his own criminal act, or any act committed in a state of intoxication or insanity or natural death or disease or medical or surgical treatment unless such treatment becomes necessary due to injury caused by the said 'untoward incident'.

The application for compensation is adjudicated by Railway Claims Tribunal. Nineteen Benches of this Tribunal have been set up in different parts of the country. The decrees of the Railway Claims Tribunals are satisfied by the Zonal Railways after following the normal procedure.

For the purpose of re-imbursement of these claims, M/s United India Insurance Co. and Indian Railways have entered into an agreement which stipulates reimbursement of claims by the company within 15 days.

Wide publicity has been given to make the rail users aware of this scheme. The railways have received 365 claims as on 30.6.1996 under this scheme which includes claims for loss of life and injury on account of robberies & dacoities also.

Out of 365 claims under section 124-A of the Railways Act, 1989, 76 claims amounting to Rs. 89,47,369 have been paid. The rest of the claims will be paid soon after the claims are decreed by the Railway Claims Tribunal.

It may thus be seen that this scheme is already working satisfactorily on the Railways.

Area Intensive Programme for Educationally Backward Minorities

1955. SHRI K. RAHMAN KAHN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many primary schools have been started in Karnataka under the scheme of Area Intensive Programme for Educationally Backward Minorities;

(b) which are the places where primary schools have been started and name of NGOs who are running the schools;

(c) whether both capital and recurring grants have been released to them; and

(d) if the schools have not started so far, the reasons for not starting the schools even after one year of their sanction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MUHI RAM SAIKIA):

(a) 88 Primary Schools.

(b) District	No. of Institutions
Bidar	19 Primary schools
Bijapur	40 Primary schools
Gulbarga	29 Primary schools

Total: 88 Primary schools

All are Govt. schools, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.