

1992-93) in 8 major cities have indicated that a large number of street children suffer destitution, neglect, abuse and exploitation due to the circumstances beyond their control. The surveys have also shown that, due to a variety of reasons, basic urban services do not reach them in an effective and integrated manner.

Under the scheme of the Welfare of Street Children, grant-in-aid is given to voluntary organisations to provide integrated community based non-institutional basic services for the care, protection and development of street children. The focus under the Scheme is on reduction of exploitation and abuse and withdrawal of children engaged in hazardous work. Priority is given to girls, children without family ties and those amongst them who are victims of abuse and exploitation. For younger children, priority interventions focus on reinstating them in their families and facilitating their participation in the formal primary education. For older children, efforts are directed at enhancing their education and providing vocational training for equipping them with productive skills for adult life.

The scheme has been started in the year 1993-94 with a view to supporting and strengthening organisation engaged in the Welfare and Development of street children to enable them to reach out in larger number in the cities of India and providing linkages with existing programmes, schemes and infrastructural services of the Central/State Government and Municipal Corporations.

Under the scheme, each voluntary organisation is expected to implement one project for 300 children. 90 per cent of the cost of the project is provided by the Government of India and the remaining 10% by the NGOs concerned. Each project is supported by a core staff with professional qualifications and facilities for maintenance, rehabilitation, training and learning material.

All the State Capitals and cities with a population of more than one million (Total 37 cities) are covered under the Scheme and the implementation of the projects is closely monitored by a City-Level-Task Force Committee comprising officials from the welfare, municipal and police administration and representative of each NGO implementing the Scheme.

कोयले की प्रति टन आधार पर रायल्टी दरों में परिवर्तन किया जाना

3385. श्री गोविन्दराम धिरी: क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश तथा कोयले की आपूर्ति करने वाले अन्य राज्यों ने कोयले की प्रति टन पर आधारित रायल्टी-दरों में परिवर्तन करने की जोरदार मांग की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

कोयला मंत्रालय की राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कान्ति सिंह): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि रायल्टी दरों को संशोधित किया जाए तथा उन्हें कोयले के समय-समय पर निर्धारित किए गए विभिन्न प्रेडों की मूल कीमतों से संयोजित किया जाए। बिहार सरकार भी कोयले की कीमतों को यथा मूल्य आधार पर निर्धारण किए जाने हेतु अनुरोध करती रही है।

(ग) कोयले पर रायल्टी की दरें पिछली बार 11.10.94 को संशोधित की गई थीं। खान तथा खनिज (विनियमन एवं विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 9(3) के परन्तुक की शर्तों के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय सरकार किसी भी 3 वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान कोयले की रायल्टी की दरों में एक बार से अधिक वृद्धि किए जाने के लिए प्राधिकृत नहीं है। अतः अगला संशोधन दिनांक 10.10.97 के बाद ही देय है। इस संबंध में उठाए गए मुद्दों पर उपयुक्त समय पर समीक्षा की जाएगी।