

for the care, protection, education and training of the neglected juveniles, under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986. The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi is also running three Village Cottage Homes for the care and protection of destitute children whose parents are unable to maintain them.

4. Three Sanskar Ashrams for children of the Denotified Tribes, four Homes for the care, protection and education of healthy children of leprosy affected persons are also being run. In addition to this, five Homes are also being run by the Voluntary Organisations with Government aid for the welfare of destitute children.

5. In all the Homes run by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, children are being provided with food, lodging, education, health care and vocational skills wherever required.

6. About 10,000 children are being benefited every year under these schemes

#### Development of Tribals in MADA area of Rajasthan

@\*137. SHRI RAJENDRA PRASAD MODY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government for the development of the Tribals in MADA area of Rajasthan during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) what are the details of the implementation of various schemes for the upliftment of tribals; and

(c) what is the total allocation proposed for the Eighth Plan and the top priorities accorded to the sectors for the development of the Tribals of MADA?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) The State Government is implementing various schemes for the development of tribals in MADA areas of Rajasthan during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Individual beneficiary programmes have been taken up

@Previously Starred Question 57 transferred from 6-12-93.

along with community programmes like irrigation facilities, education and training programmes etc. Medical camps are being organised to provide better health facilities for the tribals in the MADA areas. Rural link roads and rural housing are also being taken up.

(b) During the First Year of the Eighth Plan (1992-93) Rs. 450.41 lakhs has been spent on various development schemes, including Rs. 118.17 lakhs for providing better irrigation facilities, Rs. 45.05 lakhs on mini I.T. Is to provide technical skill Rs. 18.01 lakhs on organising medical camps, Rs. 9.10 lakhs on rural housing Rs. 10.41 lakhs for construction of rural link roads and culverts etc.

(c) The total allocation proposed during the Eighth Plan is Rs. 35.22 crores.

Education, minor irrigation and training programmes have been given top priority for the development of tribals by making allocation of Rs. 1209.80, Rs. 965.20, and Rs. 428.50 lakhs respectively.

#### दिल्ली में अन्तराष्ट्रीय हिन्दी विश्व-विद्यालय का स्थापित किया जाना

\*138. श्री चिमनभाई हरिभाई शुक्ल : क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार दिल्ली में अन्तर-राष्ट्रीय हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का विचार रखती है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके कब तक अस्तित्व में आने की संभावना है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने हिन्दी विश्व-विद्यालय के लिए मंजूरी सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में दे दी थी ;

(घ) इसके कार्य क्या होंगे और इसके अंतर्गत कितने संस्थान होंगे ।

(ङ) सरकार ने सातवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रस्तावित अन्तरराष्ट्रीय हिन्दी

विश्वविद्यालय के लिए कितनी धनराशि उपलब्ध करवायी थी और क्या गत वर्ष गठित पांच सदस्यीय समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन सिंह) : (क) और (ख) प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) से (च) विश्वविद्यालय के कार्य तब परिभाषित किए जायेंगे जब उसे स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया जाएगा। अंतरराष्ट्रीय हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के लिए मंत्रालय की सातवीं योजना में कोई परिव्यय नहीं रखा गया था। सरकार द्वारा स्थापित एक विशेषज्ञ समिति ने ऐसे एक विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के लिए 1-5-93 की अपनी रिपोर्ट में सिफारिश की है। रिपोर्ट सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

#### Drought in Bihar

\*139. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several parts of Bihar have been continuously in the grip of drought for the last many years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many Central teams have so far visited the drought hit areas of the State to assess the effect of drought there, in since the drought began in the State and when the last Central Team visited the drought hit areas of the State;

(d) what are the details of the findings and recommendations of the latest Central team; and

(e) what is the quantum of Central assistance so far given to Bihar for the drought reliefs and whether Government considers its sufficient?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): (a) to (e) Due to aberrant behaviour of the South-West monsoon, parts of Bihar often suffer from drought conditions of varying degrees. 54 blocks in six Districts of the State have been identified as drought-prone under the Drought Prone Area Programme. In recent years, the State experienced 6 major droughts in 1966-67, 1972-73, 1977-78, 1979-80, 1982-83 and 1992-93.

The system of deputing a team of officers from Central Government for assessing the damage as well as the requirements of relief and rehabilitation in the wake of natural calamities started from 1961-62. On the basis of records available, Central Teams have visited Bihar in 1974-75, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1992-93, in the wake of drought.

The main recommendations of the Central Team which visited Bihar in October, 1992, were the following:—

(i) Advance release of funds from Calamity Relief Fund.

(ii) Provision of additional funds from various Central/Centrally-sponsored schemes like Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, Agricultural Development Schemes, etc., subject to utilisation of available funds.

(iii) Enhanced allocation of food-grains specifically for the drought affected areas.

Under the existing scheme of financing relief expenditure introduced with effect from 1-4-1990 on the basis of the recommendations of the IX Finance Commission, the State Government is required to undertake relief measures in the wake of natural calamities using the corpus of the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) allotted to the State. On the basis of the recommendations of the Central