

they publish advertisements regardless of the content, provided the advertisement does not violate norms of libel or obscenity.

It is not the first time that such false reports have appeared in the Foreign Press. The Government keeps a constant watch on such propaganda aimed against India so that it can be rebutted swiftly and effectively by the dissemination of correct and factual information. This is done in a variety of ways, through interaction with governments at different levels, the media and other opinion-makers including Members of National Assemblies and Parliaments, academics, etc. Contradictions and press releases in the foreign media are also being issued regularly. Details of the Pakistan supported terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir are also being widely and regularly dissaminated.

Attack by Militant/Terrorists on Security Forces in Jammu and Kashmir

1094. SHRI JAGMOHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many times, during the period from January 1, 1992 to January 31, 1993, the security forces in Jammu and Kashmir were attacked by the militants/terrorists;

(b) how many casualties were suffered by the security forces in these attacks and how many attackers were killed or injured in these attacks;

(c) what are the reasons of high rate of casualty among the security forces; and

(d) what remedial measures are being taken to keep the casualties to the minimum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) (a) and (b) According to available information there were 3647 attacks by the militants on the Security Forces from 1.1.1992 to 31.1.1993 in which 185 personnel of the Security Forces were killed During the

same period 805 militants/attackers were killed and 93 injured.

(c) and (d) Mainly casualties among Security Forces occur, because many of the attacks are made by the militants in congested localities, from high buildings or by men disguised as women, which restricts the capacity of the Security Forces to retaliate on account of possible danger of loss to civilian life and property. The militants are also equipped with sophisticated long range weapons and often lob grenades at the pickets and disappear. Efforts have been made to strengthen the intelligence machinery and streamline operations so that anti-terrorist operations can be carried out on the basis of definite information to achieve greater success and the casualties of Security Forces and innocent civilians can be minimised.

Identity cards to those residing in Infiltration affected and Border Areas

1095. SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issues identity cards to those residing in the infiltration affected and border areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government also propose to bring forward legislation in this regard; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) (a) to (b) A Pilot Scheme for issue of identity card is under implementation in select border areas in the States of Rajasthan and Gujarat. The objectives of the Pilot Scheme are to register bonafide residents, to collect reliable information regarding the status of the residents and to check the movement of the visitors staying for over 30 days in the areas covered under the Scheme. Central assistance on the pattern of 90% grant and 10% loan is

provided to the States. Funds have been provided to the States of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Assam, Mizoram, Tripura and West Bengal for issuing of identity cards. So far, 2.83 lakhs identity cards in Rajasthan and 68,000 identity cards in Gujarat have been issued.

The Scheme of Identity Cards is to be implemented in infiltration prone border areas of the country in phases. The Conference of Chief Ministers from North Eastern States, West Bengal and Bihar (UT of Delhi was also represented) convened on 28th September, 1992 passed a resolution welcoming the proposal for central legislation regarding introduction of the Scheme of Identity Cards and recognised the urgency of creating public awareness about the serious socio-cultural, political, economic and security implications of illegal migration of foreigners into India. The Government of India are of the opinion that a Central Legislation would help in proper and effective implementation of the scheme of identity cards.

Fund Distribution by North Eastern Council

1096. SHRI SUDHIR RANJAN MAJUMDAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) What are the criteria for distribution of funds by the North Eastern Council among seven members of the Council in North East;

(b) whether the density of population of a particular State is taken into considerations for distribution of funds by it;

(c) whether the Tribal and Scheduled Castes and other backward population, community-wise is taken into consideration for fund allocation;

(d) whether the comparative backwardness of tribal people in a

particular State is taken into consideration for the funds;

(e) whether isolation of a State due to communication bottleneck is taken into consideration;

(f) whether the geographical location of a State surrounded by foreign countries in all sides is taken into consideration;

(g) whether does Tripura stand if those factors are taken into consideration;

(h) whether Tripura is getting the due share in comparison to other States; and

(i) what is the State-wise allotment of funds for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED) (a) to (i) North Eastern Council (NEC) does not distribute funds to the member States of the Council. The projects of the NEC are regional and catalytic in nature and of inter-state importance. The funds are allocated to the agencies project-wise for implementation of the projects. They are implemented by the Central agencies and the State Governments or their agencies.

The funds provided to the States for such implementation in the past three years are as follows:—

(Rs. In Lakhs)

States	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Arunachal Pradesh	591.83	929.00	1007.00
Assam	1777.56	1256.50	1631.00
Manipur	800.33	622.75	962.00
Meghalaya	1264.95	950.00	976.00
Mizoram	863.60	600.00	871.99
Nagaland	950.27	773.50	871.00
Tripura	1044.19	974.00	690.50