

sought through court procedure, one-time settlement etc. The Reserve Bank of India has advised the banks to strengthen their organisational arrangement for early detection of sickness as also to review the adequacy of the information system and the administrative set-up for detecting incipient sickness.

The financial institutions also have comprehensive monitoring system consisting of periodical project implementation/ progress reports, plant visits, feed back from nominee directors of assisted units to closely follow-up the performance of any company. In cases where poor performance is noticed, necessary remedial steps are initiated in consultation with the sick units. While framing rehabilitation package for units found viable, the legitimate dues of labour are kept in view and suitable provisions made for their payment.

The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has been set up under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 to determine preventive and ameliorative steps in respect of sick units. The objective of the Act is inter-alia to secure timely detection of potentially sick industrial units for speedy determination of preventive measures.

Honorarium to officials engaged in defending cases in CAT

18. SHRIMADAN LALKHURANA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer the reply given to Unstarred Question No.5056 on 7th September, 1990 regarding honorarium to officials engaged in defending cases in CAT and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected:

(b) if so, when the same will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in collecting the information?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY): (a) to (c). Information with regard to Question No. 5056 had been collected and laid on the Table of the House on 28th December, 1990 in response to Unstarred Question No. 386, a copy of which is enclosed herewith

Honorarium to Officials engaged in defending cases

386. SHRI HARISH PAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to the reply given on September 7, 1990 to Unstarred Question No.5056 regarding honorarium to officials engaged in defending cases in CAT and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which it will be collected?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY): (a) to (c). Government has not taken any decision not to appoint private lawyers to defend the cases in the courts or tribunals. Since government cases are defended by government counsel, the question of cases being defended by officials or payment of honorarium to them in this regard does not arise.

Gold Mines in Karnataka

19. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARSIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of gold mines in Karnataka and the extent of gold deposits in those mines approximately;

(b) the average daily production of gold in those mines; and

(c) the projection made for gold production in those mines during the Eighth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI ASHOKE KUMAR SEN): (a) There are two gold mines in Karnataka-Kolar Gold

Fields Mines (KGF) of Bharat Gold Mines Limited and Hutti Mines of Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited. Total insitu gold ore reserves at KGF and Hutti Gold Mines are 3.87 million tonnes and 5.5 million tonnes respectively.

(b) The average daily gold production at KGF and Hutti Mines is 1.58 kgs of gold respectively.

(c) The projections for gold production at KGF and Hutti Mines during the Eighth Plan are:

<i>Year</i>	<i>KGF Mines (kgs)</i>	<i>Hutti Mines (kgs)</i>
1	2	3
1990-91	475	900
1991-92	440	1000
1992-93	440	1000
1993-94	440	1000
1994-95	440	1000

[*Translation*]

Lok Adalat Movement

20. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Lok Adalat movement has been able to achieve the objective for which it was started; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by the Government to

make them more effective?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY): (a) and (b). The Lok Adalat Movement, by and large, had been started in the country around the end of 1985. As per information available with the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes, as on 7-2-1991, 4,319 Lok Adalat were held, where over 25.71 lakhs cases have been settled. The Lok Adalats are at present voluntary efforts for resolution of disputes through persuasive and conciliatory method. The above achievements reflect the success of the Lok Adalat Movement.