

agencies is ensuring financial viability. As the news agencies are in the private sector, it is essentially for them to manage their affairs in such a way that they become self-reliant and financially viable. However, consequent to the restoration of status-

quo-ante w.e.f. 14th April 1978, the language news agencies namely, Hindustan Samachar and Samachar Bharati, have been given the following grants-in-aid on account of Differential of Salary and allowances etc., etc., and Development at Loan:—

(i) Grants-in-aid

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

Name of the agencies	Differential of Salary & allowances etc.	Rehabilitation grant	Grant for development of news service	Total
Hindustan Samachar	26.89	4.50	3.50	34.89
Samachar Bharati	15.41	5.25	3.46	22.12
	42.30	7.75	6.96	57.01

II. Developmental Loan (for the purpose of acquiring teleprinters)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Hindustan Samachar	8.50
Samachar Bharati	8.50
	17.00

Malpractices in Dhanbad Coal Mines

379. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the Statesman of June 6, 1981 regarding the malpractices in marketing system of Coal India Limited and its subsidiary Bharat Coking Coal;

(b) details of the malpractices mentioned and their modus operandi as reported; and

(c) steps taken in this regard and their result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The alleged main malpractices in Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., and the modus operandi of the persons doing such malpractices as reported in the Statesman dated 6th June 1981 are briefly as follows:

(i) cornering of all the coal released for free sale by 3 coal kings in Dhanbad through their agents;

(ii) selling of delivery orders in the black market although the Bihar Government laws prohibit transfer of delivery orders;

(iii) lifting of coal from mines with forged document;

(iv) stealing of coal from the mines. Miners and Contractors eng-

aged by Bharat Coking Coal Limited to transport coal from pitheads to railway sidings are reported to be indulging in this activity.

(c) Following measures have been taken to prevent malpractices:—

(i) Vigilance organisation in the company is being streamlined and strengthened with a view to making them more effective instruments for fighting corruption.

(ii) Vigilance teams of Officers from the Marketing and Vigilance Department of Coal India Limited have been set up, who would be constantly on the move and would make surprise checks at collieries where sales of coal is taking place.

(iii) Government have formulated a policy for the rotational transfer of officers and staff posted in the sensitive positions at fixed intervals.

(iv) To prevent loss of coal by theft, security arrangements have been tightened. Fences are being put around the areas where coal is stocked.

(v) Cases of lifting of coal/coke against forged documents, which have been detected are being investigated further by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Legal Help to the Poor

380. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-YEE: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for "Legal Help to the Poor" during 1980-81 and details as to how, where and at what levels the money was spent; and

(b) amount stipulated for 1981-82, how much of it has already been disbursed and details of guidelines for its spending"

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P SHIV SHANKAR): (a) The budgetary provision for legal aid to

the poor during 1980-81 was Rs. 25 lakhs. The details of expenditure are as under:

(i) Salaries	Rs. 7,767.30
(ii) Travellxpenses	Rs. 7,986.00
(iii) Expenses relating to the setting up of the office of Committee for Implementing Legal aid Schemes	Rs. 1,10,977.31
(iv) Grants-in-aid	Rs. 50,000.00

(b) The budgetary provision for 1981-82 is Rs. 50 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 1,02,518.87 has been spent as on 31st July, 1981.

The guidelines for expending the money allocated for legal aid to the poor and allied schemes are, in short that of promoting legal awareness amongst the people; carrying legal services to their doorsteps; promoting community mobilisation and rights enforcement and public interest litigation; enabling the poor to organise themselves in order to suggest their rights by the legal process; mobilizing the legal profession in the service of the weaker sections of the community; carrying out research in areas of law affecting the poor; providing the necessary legal aid orientation to the administrative services and the judiciary carrying out socio-legal surveys for evaluating the implementation of socio-economic legislation; keeping watch over and acting as protector of the interests of the poor and contributing to the development of poverty jurisprudence; grants -in-aid to institutions or organisations involved in the field of legal services to the poor on the merits of the case of the institution till the detailed norms and procedure for such grants in aid are finalised.

Vacancies of Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court

381. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) number of vacancies of Judges in each High Court and the Supreme