

U.S. Air to Air Missiles to Pakistan

5765. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI BRAJ MOHAN
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SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :

SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN :

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MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :

Will be Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether on 20 March, 1985 the U.S. Defence Department has agreed to sell Pakistan 500 Air to Air fighter borne missiles;

(b) if so, whether 15 Radar System to Pakistan has also been supplied;

(c) whether the reasons for supply of arms to Pakistan given by the United State Government there is increased threat from the Soviet presence in Afghanistan;

(d) if so, whether India has strongly protested over this huge arms supply to Pakistan; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the United State Government; and

(f) the steps being taken by India in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :

(a) On March 28, 1985, the US Administration formally notified the US Congress of its intention to sell 500 Air to Air Missiles to Pakistan.

(b) and (c). Government has seen reports to this effect.

(d) to (f). Government is concerned at the large-scale acquisition of sophisticated arms by Pakistan from the United States. The matter has been taken up at different levels and on several occasions with the Governments of both Pakistan and the United States. Government is continuing

to monitor with utmost vigil all developments having a bearing on the country's security.

"Food for Work" and "Antyodaya" Schemes5766. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether an evaluation committee of the Planning Commission had in its evaluation observed that the schemes like "Food for Work" and "Antyodaya" had helped 'the poorest among the poor';

(b) if so, whether Government propose to revive and strengthen these schemes; and

(c) if so, what quantity of foodgrains will be made available for "Food for Work" programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). The Programmes Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission evaluated the Food for Work Programme in 1979. According to its report, the Programme did have a favourable impact on the life of the village of community in terms of employment and income. The report also brought out some major weaknesses and shortcomings. Keeping these in view, a new Programme, the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) was launched in the Sixth Plan on a much larger scale. There is provision under this programme to distribute a part of the wages as food grain. The Antyodaya programme was not a central programme and was implemented as a State scheme only in the States of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Rajasthan, Orissa, and Uttar Pradesh. An evaluation of this programme was carried out in 1979-81. The findings varied from State to State. Meanwhile, the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) with the aim of providing productive assets in the Sixth Plan to 15 million households from among the poorest of the poor to help them cross the poverty line, was launched throughout the Country in 1980-81.

(c) Does not arise.