[Translation]

Transfer Of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

*113. SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA :
SHRI V.K. KHANDELWAL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to transfer the Centrally sponsored schemes along with funds to the States ;

(b) if so, whether the transfer of funds would be done on the bais of Gadgil formula to the States ;

(c) whether the big States like Madhya Pradesh which are far behind in development as compared to the other States would get the proper share of Central assistance on the basis of Gadgil Formula in transfer of funds ; and

(d) whether for transfer of Central assistance the Government would include the population load, the population living below poverty line, the population of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, the number of landless labourers the level of employment, women illiteracy and child death rate in the existing Gadgil Formula so that the backward States can come at par with the developed States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK) : (a) and (b) An exercise was done in the Planning Commission on the question of transfer of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) to the States including alternative modalities of allocations. A note on the subject was sent to concerned Central Ministries/Departments and all States/UTs for their comments. Based on the replies received, a revised note on the subject is being processed for the consideration of the National Development Council (NDC).

(c) and (d) Normal Central Assistance to State Plans including Madhya Pradesh is currently allocated on the basis of the revised Gadgil Formula, approved by the National Development Council in 1991, which *inter-alia* takes into account population and backwardness measured in terms of per capita income.

Launching of Satellites

*114. SHRI VIJAY GOEL:
SHRI S.S. OWAISI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Satellites launched by India so far;

(b) the details of cost and achivements by each of these Satellites;

(c) whether the Government propose to launch more Satellites in future for research ;

(d) if so, the details of progress made in this regard ;

(e) whether any foreign assistance, has been taken/ sought for these Satellites ;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Union Government have received requests from some other countries to launch their Satellites by Indian Scientist after successful launching of Satellites by India recently from its own land; and

(h) if so, the decision taken by the Union Government or the policy of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE): (a) The number of Indian Satellites launched so far is 28.

(b) Details of cost and achievements of these Satellites are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to launch about 12 Satellites during the remaining Ninth Five Year Plan period. Detailed definition, design, development and fabrication of these Satellites are in various stages of progress.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) and (h) Yes, Sir. Based on request to received from various International customers, M/s Antrix Corporation, the commercial wing of Department of Space, has signed Agreements with three foreign Agencies to launch micro Satellites weighing upto 100 kg. as piggy-back payloads along with the primary Satellites (IRS Satellites) to be flown in Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle-Continuation (PSLV-C) Missions.

Statement

Details of cost and achievement of Satellite launched by India

Sl.No.	Satellite	Cost (in Crores)	Launch Date	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Aryabhata	5.09	19.04.1975	Successful. First Indian satellite. Provided technological experience in building & operating a satellite system. Launched by Russian launch vehicle Intercosmos. Free launch.

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Bhaskara -I		07.06.1979	Successful. First experimental remote sensing satellite. Carried TV. and microwave cameras. Launched by Russian launch vehicle Intercosmos. Free launch.
3.	Bhaskara -II		20.11.1981	Successful. Second experimental remote sensing satellite similar to Bhaskara-I. Provided experience in building and operating a remote sensing satellite system on an end-to-end bais. Launched by Russian launch vehicle Intercosmos. Free launch.
	Cost of Bhaskara -I and Bhaskara-II is Rs. 7.95 crores.			
4.	Ariane Passenger Payload Experiment (APPLE)	17.97	19.06.1981	Successful. First experimental communication satellite. Provided experience in building and operating a three-axis stabilised communication satellite. Launched by the European Ariane launch vehicle. Free launch.
5.	Rohini Technology Payload (RTP)		10.08.1979	Unsuccessful. Intended for measuring inflight performance of frist experimental flight of SLV-3, the first Indian launch vehicle. Could not be placed in orbit due to launch vehicle failure. Indigenous developmental launch.
6.	Rohini (RS- I)		18.07.1980	Successful. Used for measuring in flight performance of second experimental launch of SLV-3. Indigenous developmental launch.
7.	Rohini (RS-D I)		31.05.1981	Successful. Used for conducting some remote sensing technology studies using a landmark sensor payload. Launched by the first developmental launch of SLV-3. Indigenous developmental launch.
8.	Rohini (RS- D2)		17.04.1983	Successful. Identical to RS-D1. Launched by the second developmental launch of SLV-3. Indigenous developmental launch.
	Total Cost of Rohini series is Rs. 2.62 crores			
9.	Stretched Rohini Satellite Series (SROSS-I)		24.03.1987	Unsuccessful. Carried payload for launch vehicle performance monitoring and for Gamma Ray astronomy. Could not be placed in orbit due to failure of frist developmental flight of Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV). Indigenous developmental launch.
10.	Stretched Rohini Satellite Series (SROSS-2)		13.07.1988	Unsuccessful. Carried a remote sensing payload of German space agency in addition to Gamma Ray astronomy payload. Could not be placed in orbit due to failure of the second developmental flight of ASLV. Indigenous developmental launch.
11.	Stretched Rohini Satellite Series (SROSS-C)		20.05.1992	Successful. Launched by third developmental flight of ASLV. Carried Gamma Ray astronomy payload. Indigenous developmental launch.
12.	Stretched Rohini Satellite Series (SROSS-C2)		04.05.1994	Successful. Launched by fourth developmental flight of ASLV. Identical to SROSS-C. Still in service. Indigenous developmental launch.
	Total cost of SROSS series is Rs. 13.26 crores			

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Indian National Satellite (INSAT-IA)		10.04.1982	First operational multi-purpose communication and meteorology satellite procured from USA. Worked only for six months. Launched by US Delta launch vehicle.
14.	Indian National Satellite (INSAT-IB)		30.08.1983	Successful. Identical to INSAT-IA. Served for more than the design life of seven years. Launched by US Space Shuttle.
15.	Indian National Satellite (INSAT-IC)		21.07.1988	Same as INSAT-IA. Served for only one and a half years. Launched by European Ariane launch vehicle.
16.	Indian National Satellite (INSAT-ID)		12.06.1990	Successful. Identical to INSAT-IA. Launched by US Delta launch vehicle. Still in service.
	Total cost of INSAT-I series including launch is Rs. 468.57 crores			
7.	Indian National Satellite (INSAT-2A)		10.07.1992	Successful. First satellite in the second generation Indian built INSAT-2 series. Has enhanced service capability compared to INSAT-I series. Launched by European Ariane launch vehicle. Still in service.
8.	Indian National Satellite (INSAT-2B)		23.07.1993	Successful. Second satellite in INSAT-2 series. Identical to INSAT-2A. Launched by European Ariane launch vehicle. Still in service.
	Total cost of INSAT-2A & INSAT-2B including launch is Rs. 527.94 crores.			
9.	Indian National Satellite (INSAT-2C)		01.12.1995	Successful. Has additional capabilities such as mobile satellite service, business communication and television outreach beyond Indian boundaries. Launched by European launch vehicle. Still in service.
).	Indian National Satellite (INSAT-2D)		04.06.1997	Identical to INSAT-2C. Launched by European launch vehicle. Became inoperable on October 4, 1997 following a power bus anomaly.
	Total cost of INSAT-2C, INSAT-2D and INSAT-2E (to be launched) including launch is Rs. 1265.80 crores.			
I.	INSAT-2DT	US$ 40 million		In-orbit satellite acquired from ARABSAT to partially augment INSAT capacity depleted by loss of INSAT-2D.
).	Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-IA)		17.03.1988	Successful. First operational remote sensing satellite. Launched by a Russian Launch Vehicle, Vostok.
).	Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-IE)		29.08.1991	Successful. Same as IRS-IA. Launched by a Russian Launch vehicle, Vostok. Still in service.
	Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-IE)		20.09.1993	Unsuccessful. Carried remote sensing payloads. Could not be placed in orbit due to failure of first developmental launch of PSLV.
	Total cost of IRS-IA, IRS-IB and IRS-IE is Rs. 105.29 crores			

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-P2)	17.90	15.10.1994	Successful. Carried remote sensing payload. Launched by second developmental flight of PSLV.
26.	Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-IC)		28.12.1995	Successful. Carries advanced remote sensing cameras. Launched by Russian Molniya launch vehicle. Still in service.
27.	Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-ID)		29.09.1997	Successful. Identical to IRS-1C. Launched by India's PSLV. Still in service.
	Total cost of IRS-IC including launch and IRS-ID is Rs. 246.50 crores			
28.	Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS-P3)	28.75	21.03.1996	Successful. Carries remote sensing payload and an X-ray astronomy payload. Launched by third developmental flight of PSLV. Still in service.

[English]

Support Price for Soyabean

*115. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices takes into consideration the proposed minimum support price suggested by the State Governments while fixing the support price;

(b) whether minimum support price for soyabean (black and yellow) and gram is likely to be fixed in the coming years in accordance with the proposed minimum support price of the State Governments; and

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to revise the support price of soyabean and gram to provide remunerative price to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) to (c) While recommending the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for major agricultural commodities including Soyabean (yellow and black) and Gram, the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) takes into account a number of factors like cost of cultivation, demand and supply, input and output prices, the terms of trade for agriculture, inter-crop parity in prices, international prices, etc. The information elicited through a detailed questionnaire from the State Governments and other interest groups on various issues relating to the above aspects are also taken into consideration.

The Government fixes the minimum support prices each season for major agricultural commodities including Soyabean (black and yellow) and Gram on the basis of the report of the CACP and the views of State Governments and Central Ministries as well as other relevant factors. The minimum support prices fixed by the Government cover not only the cost of production but also provide a reasonable margin of profit.

The minimum support price fixed by the Government for Soyabean (black and yellow) and Gram for the current agriculture year (1997-98) are as follows :

Commodity	MSP		Increase in 1997-98 over 1996-97	
	1996-97	1997-98	Absolute	Percentage
Soyabean				
Black	620	670	50	8.1
Yellow	700	750	50	7.1
Gram	740	815	75	10.1

The system in vogue for fixing the MSPs would be continued in coming years also.

Review of Administrative Laws

*116. DR. BIZAY SONKAR SHASTRI :
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government has constituted a Commission to review Article 309 of the Constitution and also all administrative laws enacted thereunder;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Commission; and

(c) by when the Commission is likely to submit its report to the Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (BANKING, REVENUE AND INSURANCE) (SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN) : (a) to (c) While Government have not constituted any Commission to review Article 309 of the Constitution, a Commission has been set up on May 8, 1998 on review of administrative laws. A copy