

घर बिजली में से कुछ घाप ने वापस कर दी है, वे अधिकतर उन इलाकों में नहीं हैं जहाँ पर बिजली से सिंचाई के दूसरे साधन उपलब्ध हो सकते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में गवर्नमेंट द्वारा इडिया या घाप का जो कार्पोरेशन है, वह राजस्वा: गवर्नमेंट से सम्पर्क कर के उन इलाकों के लिए, जहाँ पर सिंचाई के सरे साधन नहीं हो सकते हैं, एक विश्व योजना बनाय और उन इलाकों में सिंचाई के साथ उपलब्ध करे। इस प्रकार की स्कीम बनाने की दृष्टि से क्या घाप की कार्पोरेशन के पास कोई स्कीम या योजना है?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: These schemes are formulated by the State Electricity Boards and they send them to the REC for assistance and whenever the schemes are sponsored by the State Governments, whether it is Rajasthan or any other Government, an appraisal team goes there and tries to find out whether the schemes are viable and then only they sanction funds. If the State Government comes forward with any new schemes, definitely the REC will come forward to assist them.

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR: The Central Government is a helpless agency which only sanctions the funds. The schemes are formulated by the State Governments. Cannot the Central Government formulate and implement schemes in such areas where it would be more productive if they are sanctioned?

दुसरी बेरा मवाल यह है कि 69.31 करोड रुपया जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को दिया है, तो जेमा कि मैं ने पहले निवेदन किया है राजस्थान में दूसरे साधन नहीं हो सकते हैं सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट और घाप के इस कार्पोरेशन ने जो अन्य स्टेट्स को पैसा दिया है, उन के कम्पेरीजन में राजस्थान को दिये जाने वाले पैसे की क्या परसेन्टेज है? किस परसेन्टेज में वह ट्राता है।

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: So far in the whole country, since the inception of REC, we have sanctioned schemes to the tune of Rs. 846 crores. Out of it, Rs. 69 crores have been sanctioned for the Rajasthan Government. The question of sanctioning more will arise only when the schemes are presented by the State Electricity Boards. Electricity is a concurrent subject and the State Government has to come forward to suggest schemes

which the REC can sanction and give whatever assistance is necessary.

श्री राम चंवर बेरवा : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ग्राम विद्युतीकरण योजना में जो केंद्रीय द्वारा राशि दी जाती है और जो गांवों का चुनाव किया जाता है, उस का मापडंड क्या है? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो राज्य बिजली बोर्ड घापके पास सिफरिशन कर के भेजते हैं, क्या घाप संसद सदस्यों को उस से अवगत कराते हैं? अगर उन को इस से अवगत कराया जाय, तो वे यह बता सकते हैं कि कहां बिजली देना जरूरी है और कहां जरूरी नहीं है।

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: I do not think that is possible.

Guidelines for preparation of Five Year Plans

*44. DR. P. V. PERISAMY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has issued guidelines to State on preparation of the States Five Year Plans; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the same?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The guidelines are designed to help the States in preparing their Draft Plan proposals so as to be in broad conformity with the Draft National Plan. They outline sectoral policies, underline priorities and indicate specific targets of performance for Agriculture, irrigation, Power and also the Revised Minimum Needs Programme.

DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: The answer is not satisfactory. I want to know whether any specific priorities have been mentioned for the States and whether special allocations for such priorities have been made.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have said that 'performance for Agriculture, Irrigation, Power and also the Revised Minimum Needs Programme' are the special priorities.

DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: May I know whether, for accelerating rural deve-

lopment, ancillary industries are proposed to be started in the rural areas—whether public sector enterprises have been given instruction to start them themselves or encourage small industrialists to start such ancillary industries in rural areas and whether funds have been ear-marked for this purpose?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: We have said that rural development programmes have been taken up and...

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking whether public sector enterprises have been instructed.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Public undertakings cannot go to rural areas; that is not possible.

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM ALIAS ALADI ARUNA: As far as the draft of the Sixth Five Year Plan is concerned, there is no indication of allocation of amounts to each State. In these circumstances, under what revenue sources are the States allowed to formulate their Five Year Plans?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: My Hon. friend does not seem to know the process of planning. The States do formulate their plans in consultation with the Planning Commission and the allocation is sorted out. Allocation is not done in blank.

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM ALIAS ALADI ARUNA: If you go through the draft of the other Five Year Plans, there is a clear indication of allocation of amount of each State. But as far as the draft of the sixth Five Year Plan is concerned, there is no such indication. That is why I am asking under what revenue sources the States are going to formulate their Plans. Unless there is an indication of the allocation of an amount, how is it possible?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: It is a rolling Plan.

SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the hon. Prime Minister be pleased to lay on the Table a copy of the guidelines?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I don't think it is necessary.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: May I know from the hon. Prime Minister whether, while he has indicated the broad subjects like Agriculture, Rural Development, etc. in the guidelines, the Planning Commission has taken any action to see that the States are also given guidelines with regard to matters where expenditure has to be incurred on natural calamities and plan finances have to be diverted to non-plan accidental or incidental expenses?

Secondly, if the States do not approve of the guidelines in a particular form, what action, in terms of further discussions, do the Government propose to take in regard to such States?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: In the case of the States not agreeing, there are discussions between the Planning Commission and the States for each year and also for the whole plan. That is what is being done. Then, we will be meeting in the end, when all this will be finalised. And even when national calamities come, they are to be dealt with because we cannot presume natural calamities and provide for them. But they have got to be provided and in the latest Finance Commission they have also altered the old method and they have provided a new method.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I will take up Question No. 45 and Question No. 46, together because both are on the same subject. Question 45—Shri A. Bala Pajanor. Not here. Shri P. Kannan—Not here. Then Question No. 46—Shri S. R. Damani.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Question No. 46.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, you have said that both the questions will be taken together.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, he will answer both.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): I will answer both the questions.

Merits of Jaguar Aircraft Vis-a-Vis Other Aircrafts

***45. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR :
SHRI P. KANNAN :**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the proposed purchase of Jaguars from U.K.;

(b) the number of aircraft proposed to be purchased, the value and the relative merits of the aircraft as compared to similar aircraft available in other countries; and

(c) the specific over-riding considerations for going for Jaguars indicating the advantages of precision and combat value?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The ageing and obsolescent fleet of Hunters and Canberras of the IAF require early replacement by a current aircraft fulfilling the same role.

Three types of aircraft were considered for the purpose, namely, the Anglo-French JAGUAR. The French MIRAGE-F.I and the Swedish VIGGEN.

All the three planes were carefully evaluated, in all aspects by teams of experts and other senior officials belonging to the Air Force, HAL and the Ministries of Finance and Defence. The reports of these teams were carefully considered by the Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs, and the Committee selected the

Jaguar for the following main reasons:—

(1) The Jaguar—like the other two aircrafts—fulfilled the operational and technical requirements of the Air Force;

(2) the Jaguar was considerably more favourable on prices as well as delivery scheduled; and

(3) the Jaguar, with its two-engine characteristic was adjudged by the Air Force experts as offering better survival capability.

In arriving at the decision, the views of the former as well as present Chief of Air Staff were taken into account.

The IAF's requirement is for an aircraft fulfilling the Strike/Ground-attack role at present performed by the Hunters and Canberras. The Jaguar is a specialised aircraft and was developed jointly by the British and the French specifically for such a role.

It has specialised equipment required for such a role, to which Air Force experts attach special importance.

Roughly, three-fourths of our requirement is proposed to be manufactured in India; the remaining will be purchased as Flyaways.

It will not be in the public interest nor in the interest of national security to disclose exact numbers or other actual figures.

Follow up Measures after Jaguar Deal

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***46. SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO :**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a follow-up measure of the Jaguar Deal with the British Aeor-Space Corporation, Government