

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI) :** It is not there in the main question. It is out of context.

**SHRI C. P. THAKUR :** Is the Government thinking to include Bhuiyan of Chota Nagpur in the list of Scheduled Tribes and Machwa, the fishermen in the list of Scheduled Castes as their conditions are also as bad as other Scheduled Castes ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** I do not know how it arises out of the main question. You can ask only about Tanti community.

**SHRI C. P. THAKUR :** There cannot be other supplementaries on this.

**MR. SPEAKER :** There are 500 odd communities. They are asking for it.

**DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI :** We cannot say about all of them.

**SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN :** In 1970 or 1971, the then Law Minister, Mr. Panampally Govinda Menon introduced an amending Bill including so many communities as recommended by the State Governments in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Of course, from Kerala State Kudumi community was also included. But that is not the question. The point is that even though that Bill was introduced it could not be passed. Will the Government now consider reintroducing that Bill and get it passed by the Parliament.

**DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI :** The Government is coming with a comprehensive Bill and at that time we will consider all the aspects. From time to time this question has been raised and it is only the Parliament that is competent to add or delete any name of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. So we are intending to bring a very comprehensive Bill in this regard.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** Since the Government proposes to bring a legislation for amendment of this list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, may I know from the hon Minister which are the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, communities the Government propose to include in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** I do not think it arises out of the main question. It is irrelevant.

**DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI :** It is not possible to indicate it now.

**MR. SPEAKER :** The question is only regarding Tanti community. There is no more scope for questions. You can put a separate question if you want to ask other things.

#### Feasibility studies on Computerisation in Various Departments

**\*349. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) the money spent for conducting feasibility studies on computerisation in various departments and the subsequent legal, operational and administrative implications ;

(b) the names of the agencies which were entrusted with such studies and the names of department for which such study was conducted ; and

(c) the names of the department in respect of which reports have since been submitted by such agencies ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) :** (a) to (c) A Statement is given below.

#### Statement

(a) Government of India has spent about Rs. 14 lakhs, for conducting feasibility studies on computerisation of various Departments for 19 major studies conducted by outside agencies. In addition, feasibility studies on computerisation of various Departments have been carried out by National Informatics Centre (NIC), Department of Electronics, which have been set up by the Government of India as a nodal organisation for assisting the various departments with their computerisation requirements. NIC carries out such feasibility studies free of cost. So far an estimated 120 man-months of effort has been made by NIC for preparing feasibility studies. Wherever legal, operational and administrative implications are involved, they are looked into by the concerned Departments or by NIC on a case to case basis.

(b) and (c) Details are given in the enclosed *Annexure*.

## ANNEXURE

Table—1

## Feasibility Studies on Computerisation of Various Departments Undertaken by Outside Agencies

Sl. No.	Name of the Govt Orgn.	Name of Agency to whom the contract was given	Title of Report	Date of contract given	Cost of the study	When submitted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	CBEC	CMC Limited	Computerisation of Import Cargo Operations	1984	Rs. 1.2 lakhs	1985
2.	CBEC	M/s WIPRO Information Technology	Computerisation of Import Cargo Operations	1985	Free	1985
3.	CBEC	M/s ORG System	Computerisation of Import Cargo Operations	1985	Free	1985
4.	CBEC	M/s PCS	Computerisation of Import Cargo Operations	1985	Free	1985
5.	CBEC	M/s ORG System	Central Excise Duty Assessment Operation and Revenue Accounting.	1985	Free	1986
6.	CBEC	M/s WIPRO Information Technology	Central Excise Duty Assessment Operation and Revenue Accounting.	1986	Free	Not Submitted
7.	CBEDT	CMC Limited	Computerisation in Income Tax Department	1982	Rs. 1 lakh	1983

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	DGTD	IIM, Calcutta	DGTD Information System	1970	Rs. 10 lakhs	1975
9	P & T	M/s. A. F. Ferguson & Co.	Computerisation in P & T	1976	Rs. 0.99 lakhs	1976
10.	Department of Post	Karnataka State Computer Centre	Postal Life Insurance	—		
11.	-do-	ECIL	Money order Inventory			
12.	PM's Office	TCS	Document Inventory & retrieval system	1985	No Charge	1985
13.	PM's Office	TCS	File tracking and retention system	1985	No Charge	1985
14.	CCI & E	Computech International	Computerisation in CCI& E	1985	Rs. 1 lakh	1986
15.	External Affairs	TCS Tata Burroughs	Computerisation in the Ministry	1985	No payment made yet	1985
16.	External Affairs	CMC Limited	Computerisation in Indian Embassy in Washington	1984	-do-	1985
17.	Economic Affairs	CMC	Preliminary feasibility study	1985	-do-	1985
18.	Deptt. of Personnel	CMC	Personnel Information System	1985	-do-	1985
19.	Northern Railway	CMC	Passenger Reservation	1984	No charge as part of the project	1985

**Table—2**  
**List of Feasibility Studies conducted by National Informatics Centre (NIC)**  
**for Government Departments**

Sl. No.	Name of the Govt. Organisation	Title of Report	Year of Submission
1	2	3	
1.	Ministry of Finance	1. Bombay Custom House Computerisation	1983
		2. Custom and Central Excise Information System	1978
		3. Central Excise Revenue	1983
		4. Directorate of Rev. Intelligence Computerisation	1985
		5. National Budget Information System	1985
		6. Accounting System for Controller General of Accounts	1978
		7. Introduction of MICR Technology in Banks for Dept. of Banks	1984
2.	Ministry of Commerce	8. Customs Revenue Accounting	1985
		9. Directorate General, Commercial Intelligence & Statistics for Foreign Trade Data	1981
		10. CCI&E computerisation at Bombay	1983
		11. Office of Textile Commissioner, Bombay	1984
		12. Import Export Data Bank	1982
3.	Ministry of Communications	13. Foreign Post Office, Bombay Computerisation	1984
4.	Delhi Administration	14. DESU inventory management and control	1984
5.	Ministry of External Affairs	15. Passport computerisation	1984
6.	Department of Personnel	16. Computerisation for NAM	1983
		17. Computerisation in DPAR	1985

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7.	Ministry of Agriculture	18. MIS for Deptt. of Fertilizers	1986
8.	DGS&D	19. Vendor performance rating	1984
9.	Food and Civil Supplies	20. MIS for the Deptt. of Food	1986
10.	Ministry of Petroleum	21. Production monitoring of oil refineries for Oil Coordination Committee	1983
11.	Central Electricity Authority	22. Monitoring of the Daily Electricity Generator	1978
12.	Ministry of Water Resources	23. Indira Gandhi Canal Project monitoring	1985
13.	Ministry of Industry	24. Information System for Industrial Licensing	1982
14.	DGTD	25. Information system for monitoring industrial production	1985
15.	Ministry of Urban Development	26. Urban and Regional Information System	1983
16.	Ministry of Transport	27. MIS on National Highways	1983
17.	Ministry of Health	28. 20 Year Road Development Plan	1984
18.	Department of Coal	29. Hospital Management System	1980
19.	Department of Education	30. Coal Production and Distribution Information	1985
20.	Ministry of Law & Justice	31. System Computerisation for Coal India Ltd.	1978
21.	Ministry of I&B	32. Asian Games Computerisation	1981
22.	Survey of India	33. Computerised retrieval system for Constitution of India	1984
23.	Ministry of Agriculture	34. Computerisation for PIB	1986
24.	DSIR	35. Computerisation for Survey of India	1983
		36. 'Project Tiger' computerisation	1983
		37. Computer requirement for National Institute of Oceanography, Goa.	1985

Table—3

The following departments have given NIL report indicating that no feasibility reports have been prepared for them by any outside agency.

1. Registrar General of India
2. Planning Commission
3. Department of Statistics
4. Department of Steel
5. Department of Mines
6. Department of Fertilisers
7. Department of Food and Civil Supplies
8. Department of Scientific & Industrial Research
9. Department of Agricultural Statistics and Information Group
10. DGS&D
11. Ministry of Programme Implementation
12. Ministry of Urban Development
13. Ministry of Irrigation
14. Department of Sports & Youth Affairs
15. Department of Arts
19. Department of Women & Child Welfare
17. Department of Education
18. Department of Culture
19. Ministry of Welfare
20. Bureau of Public Enterprises
21. Department of Legal Affairs
22. Department of Expenditure (CGA)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, computerisations is undoubtedly an extremely important component of Government's current policy. It is also an integral part of modernisation package for 21st Century. But it will have a great impact on job potentialities in our country. In France, England and Germany where computerisation has been done, roughly 40 per cent of the employment potential seems to have been lost directly as a result of computerisation. Studies also revealed in England and France that in one decade, loss of employment of white-collar is about 40 per cent. In the Banking Sector only, England has since lost 3000 jobs,

(Interruptions)

Britain has lost 50,000 jobs in banking sector. Computerisation will only make the office more capital-intensive.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Acharia, you please come to the question.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Acharia, please don't think that I will be as lenient to you as to the lady.

MR. BASUDEB ACHARIA : Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister as to whether this aspect of job-potentialities in our country for computerisation has been studied or not.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, the Government is very well aware of the impact computerisation is going to have in all areas of Government activity and activity in the society. We feel that the computerisation is not going to reduce employment potential but it is going to increase the employment potential.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen what he is telling. You are asking questions before listening.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : In Japan which is a densely populated country, it is not only computers but robots are being used and most sophisticated machines are being used. Yet, the employment potential has not gone down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That is what he is going to do.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, I will substantiate my statement. I will give the figures of one Excise Collectorate in Delhi. The cost which was involved in putting up one computer there is Rs. 3 lakhs but the benefit has accrued to the Department in one month's time is Rs. 7.8 lakhs. Rs. 7.8 lakhs will be available for providing employment to the people. (Interruption)

We will be utilising that amount of money for putting up more industries, for having more employment guarantee scheme more irrigation, for having more fertilizers, for opening more schools and it will provide more employment.

(Interruptions)

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** I do not understand. I hope the people will understand.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Mr. Chatterjee, you please come to me.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** Sir, there is vast unemployment in our country. The Government has imposed ban on recruitment also. May I know from the hon. Minister for installation of computers in about 24 Departments—it has been stated in his reply—what will be the amount of money required for installation of these computers and for import of computers from foreign countries. May I know from the hon. Minister the quantum of money involved for the installation of computers.

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL :** We are not importing all the computers which are being used in the Departments from outside. Computers are being manufactured in our country also and they are being used by the Departments.

Now as far as computerisation in the entire country from the district level to the Central level is concerned, we are going to have one computer each at four places in the country, called the Regional Computer Centres. In these Regional Computer Centres the information will be collected from all parts of the country and that information will be made available to the Planning Department, the Power Department, the Irrigation Department, the Education Department and for all other governmental activities to have better plans to use that information to increase the efficiency and reduce the time. We are going to have computers at the district level also. If we take into consideration all the computers used at the Central Government, State Government and district levels, the cost involved is going to be in the vicinity of Rs. 100 crores. Rs. 62 crores are provided in the Seventh Five-Year Plan and the rest of the money will be made available by the State Governments and other authorities also to have this facility. Please bear in mind that this facility has to be used by us. If we do not use this facility, we are going to lag behind the world; if we do not use this facility, our efficiency may not go up;

if we do not use this facility, we will not be able to compete with the world in industry, in agriculture, in health and hygiene and in many other areas.

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :** I want to know whether Government have any plans to install or provide computers in major Central jails of this country.

**MR. SPEAKER :** What do you mean? To check their escape?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) -** Although we have not got a specific programme to computerise the jails we are examining how we can computerise the crimes that are taking place across the country and try to correlate them and see how we can catch the crooks better.

If I may add a word in answer to the previous supplementary, the question is not just of jobs. With computers actually jobs do not go down; they go up, but they go up at different places; there is a shift of employment; it is not a loss of employment. But here as Government we also have a slightly different responsibility. We are here as guardians looking after the money which belongs to the people of India and we must see that this is not wasted and is invested in the best possible way. What we are seeing happen is that the cost of governance is going up so much that positive programmes for the people are being compromised. Now we have to save as much money as we can and streamline the functioning. Whether it is government, whether it is public sector units, whether they are other units which serve the people in the best possible way so that the people get the best services and the minimum money is spent on such services and the maximum money can be spent on positive projects which actually give development results to the people. It is very easy we could spend Rs. 180 crores in the Seventh Plan and employ every one in the Government; we could give tremendous employment, but it would do no good to the people of India. One small example Shivraj-ji gave about the case of computerisation in one tax department. He was talking about Rs. 7 lakhs. What does it mean? It means that the people who would have been running up and down the tax department for five years have made

their payment—if I remember rightly now because I got the note very long ago—in three months. That means, harassment to thousands of people has been avoided. The Rs. 7 lakhs that he was talking about and which has been saved is not saved in terms of money; it is saved in terms of the interest gained by getting the payment made in three months instead of over five or ten years. This is the people's money which has been saved—which could have been lost. This is the way it actually help the people, it helps development; and it is not a waste of money. The employment potential is changed. Employment for a lot of people doing manual work is changed to service areas and other areas in the production and servicing. We can also go through the other route. We can say we need lots of employment. We can get rid of typewriters today. We will have thousands of scribes who will write everything Government does. We will increase employment. We can get rid of sewing machines, we will have tailors who will only sew by hands. We can do all sorts of things we want. But the point is will that be beneficial to this country or not? Is this country going to move ahead or are we going to move backward? This is the basic question.

We feel the country should move ahead. I believe most of this House feels that the country should move ahead. But if certain people have doubts about that, they are most welcome to put them forward.

(Interruptions)

DR. V. VENKATESH: How about introducing computers in the Parliamentary work?

Quarterly performance report to the Centre  
by States re. Physical progress of Plan  
Programmes

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\*350. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD  
SETHI:

SHRI B.V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States and Union Territories have been asked to send quarterly performance report in terms of concrete physical progress of plan programme;

(b) if so, whether stress has been laid particularly on anti-poverty schemes;

(c) if so, how many States have so far reported their performance to the Centre; and

(d) whether calling for such report will also ensure proper utilisation of plan funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI A. K. PANJA): (a) Planning Commission has issued instructions to all the States and Union Territories to furnish quarterly progress reports regarding expenditure as against approved plan outlays for each head/sub-head of development. As regards monitoring of achievements in physical terms as against the physical targets fixed, necessary instructions to the States and the Union Territories are being issued.

(b) and (c) The major anti-poverty schemes, namely, Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RIEGP) are being monitored intensively by the Department of Rural Development. All these anti-poverty programmes are also being monitored as part of the monitoring of the '20-Point Programme' by the Ministry of Programme Implementation. All the States and the Union Territories have been reporting the progress of implementation of these anti-poverty programmes.

(d) Yes, Sir.

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Sir, the Hon. Minister in his reply mentioned that the State Governments have been reporting to the Centre; but there is no mention about the performance of the States. However, I would like to know as to whether there has been a serious shortfall in the target set in some of the major components of the 20 point programme and also the Poverty Alleviation Programme in 1985-86 financial year. I would also like to know whether it is a fact that some Governments have transferred the funds allocated for the purpose to some other purpose or allowed them to lapse because they are not committed to it. If so, what steps you have taken against