

disease, blood pressure and cancer and also pollutes environment.

I, therefore, demand that the Government should impose ban on cigarette, Bidi, tobacco, Pan Masala, Zarda, Ganja, Charas etc. The ban may be gradual starting from a week to a month and then a total ban.

[English]

(viii) Demand to take up immediately repairs of the railway bridge on Kamla Balan river at Jhanjharpur in Bihar

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : 1987 floods were the worst in the living memory for the people of Mithila region of north Bihar. Population in and around Jhanjharpur were worst affected by the fury of Kamla Balan which originates in Nepal and runs through a major portion of Mithila.

Kamla Balan had badly affected the railway bridge near Jhanjharpur. Although rail lines were promptly restored on the intervention of the Prime Minister and the Railway Minister, the railway bridge over Kamla Balan at Jhanjharpur remains depleted even today. Twelve out of sixteen spans of the above railway bridge are lying silted up since the last flood and have not been cleaned as yet. The choked vent is bound to create further devastation in and around Jhanjharpur during the coming rainy season. In this connection, it is necessary to point out that rains usually start in Nepal in the latter half of May.

It is, therefore, earnestly requested that the bridge on Kamla Balan at Jhanjharpur be repaired immediately. Besides, in order to avoid the recurrence of last year's devastation, it is suggested that the widening of the above railway bridge be taken up in right earnest. That apart, Jhanjharpur railway platform and the rail lines there have to be raised by at least seven to eight feet higher.

The Railway Ministry is requested to take up the above work without any further loss of time.

12.29 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1988-89—
Contd.

Ministry of Defence—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Defence. Shri Sparrow...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : (Bolpur) : Has item No. 8 on the agenda been taken up ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes.

SARI R.S. SPARROW (Jullundur) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the defence of Mother India is an intimate concern of all the hon. Members of this august House irrespective of party affiliations. And to see, in this manner, practically the House deserted by a majority of Members shows what interest we have for the defence of Mother India.

In that context, to start with, adequate defence preparedness acts as a solid root and that offers stability to any country. This is the importance of this particular subject as also the defence measures and armed forces of our Mother country.

Keeping this all important notions in view, I would like to lay before you Sir, my today's presentation, in a dispassionate manner, as steadily and cogently as possible. Before I start laying bare the main facts and factors that are cogently relevant to today's debate, I might mention, that fiscally, the proportionate allocation of funds under different heads, as is laid down in the Defence Budget Demands, is very well conceived. And I feel privileged to support the same.

However, Sir, in my view, to fully meet the sudden, over-riding and big time defence requirements apropos of the explosively charged geo-political and geo-strategical situation that obtains globally today, one has to think very carefully whether more funds for defence preparedness would be necessary as time comes by. This is a notable question. This has to be kept in

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view here. It does not finish here. There is some big problem attached to it. The modern day sophisticated weaponry is revolutionising with a galloping speed and not to match up with our defence potential and the cumulative requirements of our Armed Forces accordingly, would simply not suit India's stature especially where the guarding of its National Security is concerned. So, this is the base on which we have to formulate our future thinking and planning in so far as the defence of India is concerned. So, the military planning and preparation should, therefore, have to be based on the good old dictum, *i.e.* 'A stitch in time saves nine'. It is not good running around in circles at a time when something falls on your head. It is a question of meticulous planning, stage-wise planning, taking all aspects into consideration.

Incidentally, Sir, our Armed Forces, if built strongly, will also act as a deterrent against any possible aggression which collusively or singly may be inflicted by any potential enemy against Mother India. That is the requirement which has to be kept in view the whole time. The holding of a high worth power base, by India, in South Asia will further help in keeping the balance of world powers at peace-ensuring level. At that level, it does help. It is a big time consideration which geo-politically, geo-strategically, internationally, one has to keep in view because you can serve with Indian brains, I rate them as being top in the world. If we do not perceive the situations correctly, tell me, who is going to suffer? Any of our next door neighbour? Any of those flaunting big people with money around them? No. It is India. Now our aim has been set. It know that the whole House will agree that our aims are Self-reliance, non-alignment. We have to be promoters of peace, amity and good will amongst the commity of world nations. We are the supporters of nuclear freeze. On all these accounts, I heartily congratulate our Prime Minister and the Government of India for following this line and thought in its proper form. And that will successfully run to the advantage of India in the larger sense of the word. I have no doubt about it that all parties also will

subscribe to this idea except there may be a few quislings who may wish to do something funny with our stability, with our homogeneity and our coming up high type of stature. Always there are black sheep here and there. Nevertheless, for all this setting that we have before us, we have to watch our front against the aggression—seeking countries who want to down India. So these exigencies shall have to be kept in view. Incidentally if I may point out what possibilities are there for aggression against India, let us have a look at it.

One of our neighbours time and again, as an example, has been dragging us into wars. These are historical things. Take for example the Jammu and Kashmir operation in 1947-49; the RANN of Kutchh aggression of 1951 at such places as Kanjar Kot, Khawda, Pachham, Gadra and so on and so forth. We all know that, and with Pakistan bases established at Nagar Parker and beyond, and in this way putting us in a quandary.

In 1965 a war was again inflicted on us and would you recall, Sir that at that time there was a stage when even the BBC, London started announcing that Delhi itself was in the process of being encircled and it could possibly collapse. But it did not happen that way. In fact, militarily the tables were turned against Pakistan itself in those 17 days' of battle. I had a major share in it at that time. Over 300 Pakistani villages right up to the base of Sialkot were taken over by the Indian troops at the time of ceasefire. Such was the situation which our neighbour did create at one time previously. Not only that, Sir, the beauty of it is the time had not forget the past. In 1971 once again Yahya Khan and some other persons once again did it and you will recall those days when Mr. Bhutto used to pronounce that "we will keep fighting for 1000 years and down India and put it in its place" and so on and so forth. It all came to your notice also that how in an aggressive and abressive way they attacked. The beauty of it is, Sir, that from India's side after the enemy had been defeated, every single bit of the territory, every inch of it was handed back. This is the first example of magnanimity in the history of warfare; first time in the history

a country whose thousands of troops were captured with General Niazi and 95000 troops living at our mercy for one year. We were spending at least Rs. 5 to 10 per head every day on them. It means about a lakh of rupees a day and if you multiply it one year then the exact figure will be known. One knows what we were doing. The beauty of it was that not a single penny was demanded in the way of retribution or reparation. India did that first time in the history of world. We still remember the Berlin Wall episode where the people are still paying through their noses. People are paying back in one form or the other but not in the case of India. Whether it is Bangladesh or Pakistan, they may take everything back but not India. The beauty of it is that we did not retain anything with us. That showed as to where our destiny or the future lies; as to where we stand. No war indemnity was charged from Pakistan.

We have to be very proud about what we and our armed forces can do. What is the situation now? I think must summarise for your kind information. Some powers are adroitly preparing and showing consistent and aggressive process of posture. They want us to be engaged in, shall I say, some kind of a conventional warfare like that of Iran-Iraq. They want to bring about such a situation so that our inner power, the homogenous power of India from Kanya Kumari to the Great Himalaya is somehow disrupted and there is destabilisation in the country. Otherwise, why should there be a 3 billion dollar aid from the USA to Pakistan? For what purpose? Why Pakistan is updating arms with China's help? All these things that arise here are frantically happening everywhere around us. Also, why is Pakistan deploying more troops in Pakistani occupied India's territories? Why is a secret Pakistan-Turkish nuclear axis is being built up? Why does a New York paper say that Pak can make the nuclear bomb? All these things are there and we too have seen them. We know it because nothing is secret these days, as to where they (Pakistan) stand on this matter. Worst of all, I must say, is the psyche and the attitude of the Pakistani adventurist regime which is rather disturbing. Allow me to quote just these few lines from Prof. Arun Pratap Singh and Prof. Kailash Pati Singh :

"Pakistan is always trying for military superiority *vis-a-vis* India. Even after its dismemberment and severe defeat caused by India in 1971, she still hopes for superiority over India so that India can be dictated to on Pakistani terms through nuclear blackmail. 'Some methodology has to be worked out to put India in a quandary' is their primary objective behind the programme. It is a sheer lie on the part of Pakistan to assure the world that her programme is a peaceful one."

There is much more in their writing which was very cogently put. So, this is what is happening from the side of one of our neighbours.

Then military also, I must bring out the picture as to where my dear friendly neighbour stands. Before I touch upon the big time danger of catastrophic war, I just want to send a friendly word from the side of India to Pakistan. Our Government is also trying to do its best diplomatically. My word of friendship to Pakistan is this. If we two nations work together, our people can form the strongest super power bloc of South Asian Sub-continent. It can help the world to move on to the way of peace. Our economy, our technological knowhow and our progress rests in the hands of the finest and hard working manpower and they can prove instrumental in bringing about peace, amity and goodwill all around the globe. This is what we both can achieve if we work together. So Sir, through you, I offer this to Mr. Zia-ul-Haq and I ask him to observe and analyse this. It will help him and it will help everybody. Old days are gone and the concept of capturing this country or that country, howsoever tough you may think you are, is no more valid.

Now a word about yet another neighbour of ours. I cannot help it, because you have to be geo-militarily alert. We do not know when a wrong switch be put on. We have to decide about it and of course, diplomatically we do our best. But the same analogy should apply to our neighbour China. What business has she to construct the Karakoram Road for Pakistan inclusive of an 'A' class string of Air Fields where even jet planes can land and take off? It

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may be at Skardu or at three or four other strategic places also. They did it. They have the manpower. They have the backing of technology also. This is to hang Democles sword on the head of India. Coming from China, it is not fair; it is not correct. Our give and take policies should have been different. No only that. Why are modern weapons supplied to Pakistan? It is all given in various newspapers and books. There is nothing to hide about it. Why is sophisticated training being given to Pakistan at Kahuta and also at so many other spots which I know myself. It starts even from Malakand Chitral, Dargai and so on and so forth. They are being trained in a proper manner, Small units and the top grade strategic type of personnel are being trained there. Why? Not only that. They (China) have captured our large territory. And you must kindly watch this. It starts from Wakhan/Badakshan area on to Daulet Begoldy-Aksai Chin, running right upto Walong, 25,000 kms. area. Lo and behold, this done just with the force of power. I can see that. Is that fair? No, it is not fair. We used to discuss things across the table sometime, but everytime, slyly and cleverly, you (China) used that to your advantage. Not only that. Even you have pushed your China into Arunachal Pradesh, only a few days ago. Why all this? For what purpose? May I know whether this has been done to put us in an unstable position? This is something which we have to very carefully watch. I have no doubt that our High Command are looking deep into this thing. The whole nation is interested in it.

One word I must say in relation to the big time possibility of trouble—catastrophe. It could be dangerous enough if one local war erupts. You see Iran and Iraq war. I have tried to explain that because whenever a war occurs, it would lead to all types of ramifications. They (Iran-Iraq) are facing some sort of difficult situation. Even shall I say—a chemical warfare came into play. In one Kurd village even cyanide. Mustard and some other gases were thrown. Many hapless civilian people were killed. The nuclear war if brass-Buttened may also add to the destruction of various countries.

Now, coming to the big time war—which could be a possibility—it may damage the whole (Indian sub-Continent) region because of the involvement of super powers. Everybody have signed certain agreements—nuclear proliferation treaties, and so on and so forth. I accept it. It is very good. It is being done. This is People's finest and hardworking qualities as is seen here. But one has to watch whether they are going to be like this in future also. The nature of man does not give you all this. It does not work that way at all. What can happen suddenly because of this nuclear type of warfare? I went and saw Hiroshima when it was destroyed I also saw Nagasaki. Five lakh people perished there with one single bomb. Today the hydrogen bomb is thousand times stronger than that one bomb and fifty thousand warheads of this type (bomb) are floating around the world Stock pile. Now, if you press a single button wrongly, what will happen? So we have also to think in those terms and for that I would be suggesting certain things to you for your kind consideration, later on. In fact, I might straightway say that we have to have our plans. Even, we have to have our plans for the peace loving civilians, what you can call the offsetting type of plans in a manner that they get a chance of looking after themselves living peacefully and keep on doing their little work. So, certain anti-nuclear measures will have to be taken for the public, for the armed forces, for working out different types of passive acts which we have at that time to keep on making use of. So, all these things will have to be taken care of by us through the process of planning.

Anyway, the best course open for us to follow, taking all these things into account, is to watch our own front, prepare our armed forces and our mass population of 800 million people adequately. In that, we have to defend India against any combination, whatever it may be: our first line forces, our second-line reserve defence, our NCC trainees, our Guides and besides them, para-military forces and what not—all have to be toned up in a proper, planned manner. Over and above that, passive atomic defence measures have also to be adopted. We have to be ready for them. Not that at that time you start scurrying

around. It is not to be accepted that way. Protective anti-radiation measures, both for the soldiers as also for civilians, phased-out plans for all of them—and that will give you self-reliance. Diplomatically, of course whatever is best shall have to be tried, and we have to see that such a thing does not happen, I accept. I concede that.

I have a few words to say about what we are doing. In that context, I shall have to give you our own achievements; shall I say, in brief? On that, if I may say so, I will speak about major achievements. I have myself lately visited various outfit where you produce your weapons, munitions of all kinds, and equipment output. It may be at Avadi, HAL, BEL, Ichhapur, Kirkae, Jabalpur, Banaras, so on and so forth. I have been to these places, even to Aravan-kadu. I must say that I felt really exhilarated after noticing as to what is being done, the speed and alacrity with which the modern-most weaponry is being produced for our armed forces. That is something very encouraging.

The R and D, coupled with the user-specialists of the armed forces, are doing a good job of work where high quality, indigenous production is concerned. Modernization of the armed forces is being worked out and augmented with means and material of warfare, to be second to none; and whatever lacunae or weak points crop up, are being put right at the speediest. It is not that there are no weaknesses. Yes; there some loopholes, and they are to be plugged soon enough. That is also being done, and one felt quite encouraged in that you will notice that for the infantry side of it, we have BMP-2 infantry combatant vehicle straddled on a T-72 tank. Something new, very new indeed. Then, of course, it is a modernized way of having to move out artillery, the queen of the battle, and with safety ensured. Artillery, as you know, 155 mm Howitzer, surface-to-surface and other missiles, communication, low-level doppler radar providing communication system to all services. It is a new thing.

I will take only another 2, 3 or 4 minutes. Kindly allow me, Mr. Deputy Speaker, because it is of some advantage. I am sorry I am taking the time of the House. But it is of some value.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Today, we are finishing the discussion. The Minister will reply on Monday; because two more departments' Demands are there.

SHRI R.S. SPARROW : My humble recommendation is that for this subject, five more days are required.

Kindly allow me to say a few more words. Low Level Doppler Radar providing sophisticated command, control, communication and intelligence system to all the services. This is not easy, if I may quote something from out of the old couplet, one of the couplets.

“Aina-e-Sikander,
Jame Mein Aast Bingar,
Ta Barto Arza Darad
Ahwale Mulke Dara”

meaning Alexander got full information of the enemy where it was as quickly as the other could not. It was a question of know-how, intelligence set up and so on and so forth; and he managed to defeat that great Emperor Darius without any difficulty:

“Aina-e-Sikander,
Jame Mein Aast Bingar,
Ta Barto Arza Darad
Ahwale Mulke Dara”

It is information, collection, collation and distribution of correct information timely, not otherwise, you win battle; and incidentally, very humbly, believe me, I have a record, a world record of having fought the maximum number of battles in different ranks and one each one of them; and the secret of it I may reveal today to you, is the same. Keep your plan in hand. Don't divulge and know about the enemy and then surprise the enemy and he does not know what the hell to do. I remember twice the forces of the enemy destroyed—1 to 2—with their superior weapons—1 to 2 because of this dictum put into play; and sometimes they were even with their *lotts* in their hands and they were surrounded and the battle was won. So, this is something which you are giving us and our State Minister is personally interested in

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this one and giving us. I commend them. I say, it is laudable. Yes, I say, dedication to duty. And on the Air side also, Navy side also, INS Vikrant and recent additions of nuclear propelled submarines which is going to be the queen of our fighting around this 15,00 kms. of our naval border which never used to be the case before. It was only North West frontier; now it is naval border. Around you are really to be the top-most country in the world to watch what is happening around in the South Pacific and Indian Ocean far behind you; and it is a good step forward. Same is the Air Combat Fleet augmented with MIG 27 and MIG 29. It is noble of Russia to come to the assistance of India in this dignified manner based on give and take, friendly give and take. Along this we have with first rate surface to air guided weapon system for Armour, Tanks etc. Well, I am very glad to say that because I had a hand in that, in the setting up of Avadi Factory when I was the Director, Armed Crops myself; and having had a hand in it, I feel proud that we are improving things every day. You are even seeing the display during the last Parade, Independence Day Parade of our very fine type of a tank that is what you call Arjuna, second to none in the world; it may be M50 of America; it may be Paton class such and such; it may be any other for that matter Arjun is second to none; and the credit goes to our production people. Well done; that is very nicely done; and besides that, of course, surface to air missile—Trishul; then service-to service missile—Prithvi; and so the progress that is being—made with all my little reservations, slip or mistake—yes, we have to watch it carefully. We have to plug the hole where it is necessary to do so with our own alacrity and the right type of people positioned at the right place so that they produce goods to India's advantage.

Now, finally, I have a word in relation to the ex-servicemen. Allow me to say a few words about ex-servicement Ex-
13.00 hrs.

Servicemen, in my view, the Armed Forces

Ex-Servicemen, form one of the best sections of the society in India today, humbly. I say, humbly. Why? They are well disciplined. They are beautifully trained, actively fit and principally secular minded, besides being lovers of Mother India. No one loves more Bharat Mata than the ex-Servicemen and the servicemen of the Armed forces. Because they stake their lives for Mother India. What other proof does one want? No other proof is needed. And secular minded to the utmost! What should we do? We should look after their interests.

Now I have a few points to be noted down. Their pension benefits should be such that they are justifiably satisfied. No good going round this way or that way. Money has to come, Ho Gaya Jee Ho Gaya. No. The new category only takes that. This category takes that. My God !In some cases anyone who was released, say before 1965 will get less and the one who comes after, will get more.

As one old Subedar Major he told me this. He saw all the battles fought up to today; all the wars he was there present fighting. And the new man who may come and hold the same rank may not even go to one battle. And yet, he will get one and a half, times more pension than the first one. It is not correct. So, I simply put down that the pension benefits should be such that they are justifiably satisfying and are reasonable. If it stands to reason no manoeuvring. No question of taking the case to the High Court, and the Supreme Court and then sanction later on. That is not fair. We have to be fair with everybody. In that if there comes a case of the benefit of doubt, I recommend to the august House that the same should go in favour of the ex-servicemen. If there be the question of any benefit of doubt then it should be in that line.

Further to this, every single ex-servicemen must be re-employed in public or private sector and or in para-military forces because the majority of them retire so young and they are a first class stock. Why should not we make use of them?

At one time I had to urge upon an industrial centre that "Why do you not

take ex-servicemen?" and they promised to me, saying. "General Sahib, from this month we will start taking ten per cent of our employees from ex-servicemen in various fields. It may be labour, it may be an electrician, or it may be something else for that." I thanked them because till today, for 15 years in the past they have kept their word. Once in six months, totally in all their factories small, big, mini, medium, whatever it is, they are employing them. For public sector and Private sector, Central Government can make some kind of an understanding with the States of India or the States that there should be one yardstick, for all of us. Because from Kerala right up to Himalayas, it may be Kumaoni, Garhwali, it may be Sikh Sardar, it may be anybody else, to us it does not mean any differentiation. We are Indians first and Indians last. Financially let us exist that way. For that matter it is all up to you now to very kindly work on that. These Armed Forces, personnel who lose their limbs must be adequately compensated and also re-employed on any job that they can take on with any of their living limbs, something one can always do. Do not miss anyone of them. Do not let them rot at all. It should be our principal duty to thank them for their sacrificial services. Those servicemen, who get killed, or die there, their widows or their dependants must be given suitable employment through the intervention of the Central Government besides their pensionary benefits. This is another point.

A large number of senior officers, ex-officers, Generals, Brigadiers, Colonels and their equivalent rank officers of all Armed Forces should be absorbed to hold high posts and appointments at the top level in Central Government, or the States, with the coordinated initiative of the Central Government. They will accept it. I am certain, because anything that is reasonable, everybody wants to accept it.

Then, Sir, a specific percentage of such Ex-Armed Forces Officers should be nominated as Members of Parliament and Legislatures, Legislative Councils, etc. They will do well. This is to coordinate with the States also. I am quite certain that no State will run away from that. If

you would give me an opportunity, I will come and make an appeal at the Coordinating Conference. So, this is something which we have to do. They do the best for you. Sir, you have sent Ex-servicemen to Glaciers—it may be Siachen Glacier belt; it may be Indian Peace Keeping Force in Sri Lanka; they do not spare themselves.

I would say one word about Indian Peace Keeping Force in Sri Lanka. You did very well for having made use of them. I will tell you why? I look at it militarily and strategically; by doing so, you did not leave any vacuum there, otherwise some other force would have filled that vacuum and your neighbour waters, your inland seas, what not and what not, would have wrongly targeted and wrongly sabotaged at any time since then. You must play fair with our sister Sri Lanka. We do not want to demand anything from them. We want to help them as our sister nation. They are part and parcel of your thinking; old traditions are the same; old culture is the same. Why should not you help them? When Armed forces are needed, you have sent them. I will give you full credit and applaud. For strategic and humanitarian reasons, you have done well and should keep it up till the accord that had been signed between you both works smoothly and everybody feels satisfied.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, let me at the outset, pay our contribute to the Jawans and Officers who have laid their lives in IPKF operations and also in Siachen Glacier and other places.

Sir, contrary to our expectations, the National Security Environment has become more sensitive today than it was during the last year or the previous year. It is contrary to expectations, because we expected that after the signing of the INF Treaty and also after the allowed statement of Mr. Gorbachev, that they would be withdrawing the forces unilaterally from Afghanistan, every one of us expected the de-escalation of tensions, but on the other hand, very unfortunately that is not the result. The confrontation at the Siachin Glacier recently has clearly indicated that Pakistan is not

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reconciled to India's occupation of Siachin. It is undoubtedly getting sophisticated weapons from America and also from China, almost free of cost. Pakistan is strategic allies of both America and China. Therefore, it pays Pakistan to be anti-Indian and to prevent India from becoming a super power in the South East Asia. Apart from that, China and Pakistan have got a common objective so far as India is concerned. Both of them have got territorial ambitions on India. This Afghanistan agreement at Geneva very strangely has added to our problems. Military experts are saying that Pakistan will be able to deploy two or three more divisions from that border to Indian border because the confrontation in Afghanistan no longer exists. That is the scenario with regard to Pakistan.

With regard to China last year the position was very hot. In fact, the hon. Minister for Defence, Mr. K.C. Pant, had just made a visit. Chinese had occupied Sumdorong valley in Arunachal Pradesh. Subsequently, there were some attempts made by the Indian Army to re-take the occupied territory. But unfortunately, there was no such military action. In fact, one of the cut motions relates to that—failure of the Government in redeeming our occupied territories from Chinese. Subsequently, Chinese have further strengthened their position. They have built up a pipeline which is capable of giving Lhasa 1400 tonnes of oil. They have increased their divisions. Previously there were seven divisions and now there are 15 divisions. They have built up the infrastructure. New helipads have come up. The infrastructure is capable of taking 20 divisions. We must not forget the fact that China's policy on occupying the Indian territory is a very deep laid policy. The Chinese dragon swallows a big chunk and then keeps quiet for a long time. We must not forget that China has not recognised Macmahon Line. On the other hand, it has claimed the area upto the foothills of the Brahmaputra valley. They have squarely stated that they are not recognising even the accession of Arunachal Pradesh to India. We cannot take it light-heartedly because their policy

is to wait for hundred years, yet to recover back all the territories that belonged to them even during the Minh dynasty. Therefore, Chinese dragon is the real threat. Very quietly they have been strengthening their position in Lhasa and Tibet. Therefore, the threat from China in the north is very real though apparently we are again designed into this because there are talks and there are trade exchanges. It has been their policy. They have said that they will wait for years and they will recover back their entire territory. So keeping that in view it is absolutely essential that we have to strengthen our mountain divisions in the Himachal border.

About Indian Ocean, the warships of super powers have been there in the Gulf. The Gulf has enhanced the tension even in the Indian Ocean. So the position today is that in spite of the fact that there was an understanding between two super powers and followed by INF treaty and also going to be followed by another similar treaty of removing the long range missiles, in Moscow recently, unfortunately, it is not helping India to improve its security environment. So, this is the scenario and though apparently the world super powers are coming to an agreement with regard to the nuclear weapons, the build up in other areas has not stopped. The programme of America for militarising the outer space is going ahead. The shift has now shifted to a new technology altogether that of militarising the outer space. The laser beams, the particle beams and the kinetic energy, of which we in India, or at least our Research and Development or our experts do not have any grasp, have now become the new technological weapons for military purposes. It is an accepted fact that fifty billion dollars are being spent by the super powers and the industrialised nations for defence research alone, and at least 50 per cent of the best brains are engaged in this defence research. Therefore, the problem of Indian security and the Indian defence is really a very complicated and complex problem. But nonetheless, we cannot be out of the race. In spite of this, our defence budget as well as our defence plans and all those things have to be updated and brought into modernity with regard to the changing scenario of the military science and the

military art. Unfortunately, we do not seem to have been anywhere near these.

One question which we have been debating for the last three or four years is whether India must acquire nuclear capability. We have been debating on this issue. Most of our military experts have opted out for our acquiring nuclear capability, except our policy that we must not go in for nuclear weapons because we are the protagonists of disarmament and we are the protagonists of nuclear non-proliferation. Except for that principle; there is no other option left to India except to acquire nuclear capability. The experts have given three reasons as to why we must go in for nuclear capability. and I fully agree with them. First, it is cost-efficient—we can cut upon conventional weapons; secondly, it is a deterrent; and thirdly, the very fact that we have got nuclear weapons will create an atmosphere of security, build up high morale and, at the same time, we will be in a position to have a foreign policy which will be respected. Our now promoting or propagating or advocating nuclear-free world has no meaning. If we have got the capability also and if we still say that we are for nuclear-free world, it will have greater respectability. In fact, Russia is a nuclear power, China is a nuclear power, but both of them have subscribed to the U.S. General Resolution that nuclear weapons must be banned. Therefore, looked at from every point of view, especially from the point of view of the cost-benefit ratio, we do not have any option except to acquire nuclear capability. We do not have any options excepting acquire nuclear capability. It is well known that China is a nuclear power. Pakistan has already become a nuclear power or at least as one of the experts has stated, it is only two screw-drives away from having nuclear weapons. Therefore, when Pakistan and China have nuclear powers, what is the option left for India? There is no other option left for India. So, my submission is that our defence requirements, our defence planning has to take a decision immediately or at least now and not go on sitting on the fence thinking that options are still open, the options are still open. There will not be option any longer if we do not take a decision right now. As a matter of fact, the

previous speaker, General Sparrow said "stitch in time saves time" and postponing this will not be to national interest.

Sir, next is our defence investments and expenses have been totally unproductive. In fact, I will be able to give statistics and figures. We have not entered the world's arms market. India has to enter the world's arms market if it has to retain itself as one of the military powers. This is again a policy matter.

Now, Sir, we have got 35 Ordnance Factories. They have been established since a long time and we have got 8 public sector undertakings under Defence Ministry, with huge investments. But what is the return we are having from these 35 Ordnance factories and 8 public sector undertakings which have been involving a lot of investment? We have been saying that we are supplying Ordnance materials. That is also estimated and it is given here that about Rs. 1066 crores worth of ordnance materials have been subscribed to the military. This year, of course, from the Defence Supplies Department, the accounting system has been shifted to Army. But the Defence Supply Department shows that is taking only 3.3% of it. In fact, that only shows that at least Rs. 450 crores are being invested to produce additionally, for our army.

Now, so far as the expert is concerned I have gone through the entire report carefully. It only shows that the Ordnance factories have been able to export Rs. 6.25 crores worth of materials and HAL has exported Rs. 1.25 crores worth of material. The total material exported or the total foreign exchange earned by these Ordnance Factories and the public sector undertakings of Defence is a pittance of Rs. 7.50 crores. The loss in Garden Reach itself is more than 11 crores compared. Now, compare it with Pakistan and China. So far as China is concerned China, entered the world arms market just four years ago. It started with a very little and today its income is of the order of 2 billion. Now with this amount, it is able to update its military machinery, and go ahead with other military projects. Even North Korea and South Korea, Brazil, and Egypt

[Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy]

have entered the world market. So far as the Pakistan is concerned, no doubt it is not selling arms, it is not earning any foreign exchange by selling arms, by exporting arms.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Reddy, you may please wind up.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Sir, I have more points to highlight during this debate.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mehboobnagar) : Since there are not many speakers, you may allow him to speak, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are many speakers. So, you take two or three minutes more.

(Interruptions)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : So far as Pakistan is concerned, no doubt it is not exporting the arms, but it is exporting armed personnel. It has got about 50,000 personnel engaged in Gulf countries, 10,000 are said to have returned from Saudi Arabia. Whether they are exporting arms—China has been exporting arms and earning, Pakistan is exporting armed personnel and is earning. Where are we compared to these two countries who are our neighbours? The foreign exchange earned by Pakistan by exporting these armed personnel or trained personnel to Saudi Arabia and other countries is much more damaging to India because they may be readily available and they have got the expertise and everything. In fact, last month about 10,000 people returned from Saudi Arabia and it was reported in the press that this is going to be an additional thing. So, the performance and investments on the ordnance factories and the public sector undertakings has not been paying dividends and it is time again for India to take a policy decision. The R and D, the public sector and the ordnance factories have to be attuned for the purpose of exporting. As a matter of fact, one of the critics has written that military imports have to be supported and equated by civilian exports. What we earn by exporting on the civilian side has to be spent for the

purpose of military import, weaponry updating and all those things and every year we have been going for shopping abroad, to world markets and other places. Even for Bofors guns we alone are paying Rs. 1400 crores. So, on this important aspect it is necessary to take a policy decision on the acquisition of nuclear capability and also about our right to or option to enter the world's arms market. These are two compulsions and India, if it wants to stay on, has to adhere to these principles.

In regard to the funds that have been allocated, of course there has been an increase of funds in Research and Development. Unfortunately, the Research and Development Wing has picked up only very recently and it is able to produce some results—the Prithvi, Nag, the Akash and Trishul and other things, and even with regard to radar and electronic and other technological sectors, the R and D has been able to pick up. But it is necessary for me to point out that there has been a very harsh criticism of the performance of the R and D. One of the critics has gone to the extent of saying that R and D is a sacred cow. Let me narrate it by quoting :

“The second holy cow is the defence R and D. Now everybody talks of spending more and more on R and D in the name of self-reliance, and of the wonderful things it is doing for defence. The allocation has risen from a mere Rs. 40 crore ten years back to over Rs. 650 crore and will be raised further. Despite tall claims, the money sunk in most of the DRDO's 45 odd laboratories is a dead waste. Some items developed by it are obsolete by the time they go into production. Its ‘contemporary’ achievement is finding vegetables and broilers that survive at high attitudes! Major programmes like the LCA and the MBI Arjun are a disaster. The LCA prototype will have an imported engine, imported avionics, and an airframe designed by foreign consultants. The GTX engine for it has been over 15 years in the developing. The MBT for the eighties is already for the nineties, and they cannot develop a diesel engine to power it. To be worth its salt, the

R and D should be able to catch up with technological advances in the west—involving quantum jumps—and then stay abreast. That will need truly massive outlays and a different breed of scientist. We do not have either. At the risk of being dubbed anti-national, one would say that all the R and D we need at present is in house R and D for defence production factories, for help in indigenising components and for improvement and upgradation of existing equipment. To build competence, they can take up not more than one project at a time, and avail of all the foreign help they want.

Though this may be a severe criticism, but one thing has to be noted. The R and D together with our Supply Departments were established fairly long ago, they have not been in a position to cope up or compete with even an Asiatic nation like China or South Korea or North Korea. So, something has to be done for us by the R and D personnel. So, I congratulate the R and D personnel for successfully bringing the Prithvi project. Yet, there is a lot to be done and they have got a long way to go because military science and technological advancement in foreign countries is changing quickly.

The, Sir, I have to say that the investments made by us in the various Defence deals and Defence projects very rarely are examined or scrutinised critically because the criticism of a Defence deal is likely to be dubbed as an anti-national attitude. This is being taken advantage of by many crooks for self-aggrandisement and self-enrichment. I do not want to go into details of all those things, but I will quote the Comptroller and Auditor General on this aspect in a very small para. This is about Store losses, i.e. para 8 of this Report given on 8th May 1987. It only reflects a tip of the iceberg :

“Mention was made in paragraph 9 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1984-85, Union Government (Defence Services) of stores losses of Rs. 1110.01 lakhs written off during that year. Total stores losses written off during the year 1985-86, amounted to Rs. 1656.77 lakhs. Of these, losses written off due to theft, fraud or gross neglect amounted to Rs. 1019.24 lakhs.”

Stores losses written off on account of theft, gross negligence and fraud are Rs. 10 crores. This is on a 5 per cent test check. As I said, it is only the tip of an iceberg and because most of these investments in various different projects do not get a thorough scrutiny, it has been quite possible for unscrupulous fellows to cheat and the cheating takes place usually in the military stores. We have ourselves visited the Collectorate of Procurement at Bombay. It is a vast sprawling organisation and lakhs of items are there. Though, of course, there is an attempt made to computerise all these things, and bringing the material management upto date, yet the losses are enormous. You have to read the items on which the Comptroller and Auditor General has reported. The various items shown, for instance, acceptance of defect stores involving losses, avoidable expenditure in the purchase of stores, all these things are very sad stories. You have got a Financial Adviser and internal auditing and accounting wing. But still what is the action taken against these persons? Have you prosecuted any one of these people who are responsible for the fraud, losses and all these things? No action has been taken. So to say, everybody thinks, he can help himself with the military stores. This type of looting has to be stopped.

I am concluding. Today what has been published in *the Hindu* is really disturbing. The National ethos and consensus that were existing with reference to Defence matters and Defence deals have received a rude shock. Defence deals must be above suspicion; Caesar's wife must be above suspicion. It is not enough for the Government to say, prove the case beyond reasonable doubt. It is the other way. Wherever doubt is raised, with regard to genuineness and virtuosity of Defence deal, the burden of proving that it is *bona-fide* and genuine, is on the Government. If you do not do it, if you simply ignore and if you simply dub it as Opposition propaganda, you will be imperilling the security of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Ajay Mushran. Please be brief.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you for warning me to be brief.

[Shri Ajay Mushran]

I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence. The Government definitely deserves congratulation on the savings done in the last year Budget, whereas from the allocation of Rs. 12,512 crores, the revised estimate was reduced to Rs 12,000 crores. Of course, the allocations have been increasing year to year. Compared to 1984-85, the allocations for the following year were doubled and for 1988-89, the allocations were even more than doubled. Now, the revised estimate for 1987-88 has been achieved in spite of certain factors like inflation which is 9.8%, substantial increases in the pay and allowances and the subsequent burden on the budget, and the additional expenditure due to the IPKF operations. Obviously, what savings done in 1987-88 must have been done in the areas of capital expenditure, particularly those which are non-manpower and which do not adversely affect our training. I hope the aspect of denial of adverse effect on training will be maintained this year, because in terms of money, Rs. 13,000 crores may sound an increase by nearly Rs. 500 crores but you will have to pay for the additional purchases which you may be doing in view of the Defence scenario in the country and around the country.

We are all aware that not only our enemy now has been identified as Pakistan but it is probably one of our most eminent opponents and probably the most irritating one. It is because not only it will be in case the balloon goes up, we will have to face it, but even before that, by their clandestine operations through the borders, they are already affecting our Defence potential. The sealing of the border, the handing over of some strip of Punjab border to army, is probably under consideration. I do not know. This has been doubled as political or law and order problem but I consider today Punjab as a military problem, for the mere fact that it has not only the trained terrorists but also teachers for terrorists, arms and ammunition for terrorists and money for terrorists is being slipped through. Even trained army personnel are being smuggled into India for the purpose of intelligence. That possibility

cannot be ruled out. I request through you the hon. Minister of Defence to look into this aspect and not leave the Punjab problem only to the Ministry of Home Affairs or to the Ministry of External Affairs. The military aspect of the situation should also be seen in this light.

Government has taken one of the most historical decisions by sending IPKF in Sri Lanka, militarily speaking, and the performance of the IPKF personnel in Sri Lanka will be not only written in gold but in spite of the fact that they were denied the use of their major fire power, they have performed better than any other force in the world. There is no parallel and I am sure there will be no parallel to our army in the world. All credit should go to the Government for the decision and all credit should go to the troops for their performance. The situation is under control. I wish and hope that our men will return home soon but, at the sametime, the rehabilitation of those people who have lost their limbs and those widows who lost their husbands in war in operations in Sri Lanka will be given some benefits other than the benefits which are already accruing to such casualties by the Ministry of Defence and other Ministries.

So far as Siachin is concerned, we are not only having bush fires every day with Pakistan but we are even fighting the climate and weather which is as inclement as our imagination cannot think of. Due to lack of communication and due to restricted supply channels, the casualty rates have been high. The Pakistani superiority, technically speaking, so far as operation on ground is concerned, is to be considered. All these factors have put a very heavy load on the morale of our fighting troops but as the hon. Minister of Defence has seen himself and as we read in the newspapers every day, every single attack by Pakistani troops is repulsed with heavy casualties to the enemy. This is a very clear example and illustration of the highest morale which is being maintained by Indian troops at Siachin. No troops have ever operated at that height with so many difficulties for so long.

Since you asked me to be very brief, I hope you will not give me more than half-

an-hour.' I only wish to dwell on a couple of points which were made by Shri Amal Datta yesterday. He made a point about the style and procurement of armaments in the last three or four years. I am sure he is aware of the fact that we had been quite complacent with our Defence preparedness and technologically speaking, the weapons which we provide for the fighting troops were outdated and it was realised that if we do not go in immediately for purchases and if we do not provide to our troops the most modern and technical arms superior to the enemies, the problem will be immense and may be uncontrollable. That is why, in the last three or four years, the purchases have been heavy. It is not this style of the purchases which has changed in the last three or four years but it is the style of spread of rumours which has changed probably in the last three or four years. Previously the technical competence of a weapon was left to the user or the researcher or the Ministry but today I am very surprised to hear that even people who do not know from which side of the gun it is fired talk about the technical superiority of the guns. These rumours and scandalous propaganda about the technical incompetence and fighting incompetence of the weapon, performance capability of the weapon is very dangerous for the national security and morale of the troops. I would request our friends on the other side that they must desist from such remarks and such statements which give a very wrong impression. (Interruptions)

Sir, I am not yielding. There have been certain elections in States where it has been propagated that the Bofors guns which were bought have been like toy guns, they are made of plastic, they do not fire, they back-fire but when they inflict casualties on the Pakistani troops in Siachin then no performance comments are made by some of my friends. This is the point that I am trying to make. Please for God sake desist from making statements which create unnecessary doubts.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is relative merits of a gun with reference to the cost. One does not condemn any gun completely.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : The factor

of cost has not invariably been brought. It is only technical incompetence which is being talked when you talk of the sale and purchase of military hardware. I personally feel that it is not in the national interest.

The second point which he has made is very valid. He has said that we are having a large standing Army and since the electronics advancement has brought more power in the hands of one soldier than it had to be distributed in five soldiers in the days gone by there is need for conscription or there is need for having people doing other business but being trained for fighting. I fully subscribe to and support this idea. Actually there was an idea mooted from the Territorial Army side, Home Guards side or NCC side that there should be some military compulsory training to be imparted to people before they are given 12th class certificate or their degrees.

Sir, Mr. Ayyapu Reddy made a point. I do not know if I understood him clearly when he said that our scientists do not understand the highest and the latest technological advancements. I hope I heard it wrong but if he has said and I have heard it right then, I think, nothing can be far from truth. The finest scientists are the Indians. There is the finest performance of scientists in India whether it is on the Defence or Civil side. Internationally speaking the performance of the Indian scientists has been the highest.

Regarding his point about as to why India is not joining the world arms market I would like to say that it is against our policy of non-alignment; co-existence and peace. Moreover we are not a military power. We do not enter the military powers who are in the world arms market because this is a very double edged weapon. I hope and I am sure that the Government is not thinking in these terms because entering world arms market would result in our meagre productive capabilities to be used for earning some money at the cost of national preparedness. As it is today the factories or the public sector undertakings of the Ministry of Defence are not able to produce what the Indian troops want. Regarding nuclear capability many times Government have made it clear—even the Prime Minister has given a statement in

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this House — that in case Pakistan becomes nuclear India will have to revise its policy. Is it very necessary for the Government, according Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy ? (*Interruptions*)

I wish to make just 3-4 points on the Annual Report. On page 11, there is a para on military Farms and it has been said here that "Military Farms are going in for afforestation.. Military Farms are primarily responsible for supply of milk." I don't think their primary job is going in for afforestation. The country is producing today about 12 crore kilograms of milk. Defence requirement is 3 lakh kg of milk. In previous days, the Military Farms used to give milk to the civilians also. They used to produce enough milk for the Services. But today, I do not know why we are taking milk through National Dairy Development Board. And this contains Irish butter which is radio-active. It has been proved. Other countries, which got that butter, have rejected it. I do not know whether it is given to the civilians because it is within the permissible limits of the radio-activity. But for God's sake, don't accept it for Army, Navy and Air Force. I would like the hon. Minister to go into this matter. We should stop taking any milk or milk powder from the local milk schemes under the National Dairy Development Board.

Now I come to the Ordnance Factories. It has been mentioned on page 33, sub-para 16.2 :

Shri B.K. Ghai, Member, Ordnance Factory Board has been awarded the Shantanu Sahaney Memorial Shield and prize in recognition of his outstanding contribution in the field of production.

I think nothing can be far from truth. Even the hon. Minister of State has seen the performance of this officer. I am naming because he is named in the performance report and you give him an award. He is person who does not accept, does not recognise the participation of labour union, the workers union, in the performance of the factory which he was commanding. The Minister had seen what a useless purchase

was done in his days. The stores are lying purchased for 25 years. They have not been used. Shri Sukh Ram has seen it. I had shown it to him when he went to see the factory. Instead of taking any action against Shri Ghai, you give him the award. This is your sense of increasing productivity. I am surprised at this para. I will urge the hon. Minister to kindly go into this. Even some of the officers in the Ministry are aware of his doings. I don't want to extend my time.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Whom are you referring to ?

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : They know it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Let us also know.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : They know. Then, this gentleman is changed. The new General Manager comes. There is no labour problem. There is no opposition and he has always blamed labour organisation. The trouble in the factories is, they don't recognise the unions in the proper way. The unions have not been allowed to identify their sufferings. When it comes to taking work, in times of emergency, these very labourers had produced things round-the-clock for weeks. But when it comes associating the labourers and unions in the day-to-day management and their pay and allowances and working conditions are involved, no action is taken. Only a line is written here that residential accommodation is being made for them. I don't think there is one per cent residential accommodation for the workers. I personally hope that, in future, people who really deserve the award do get and people who don't deserve the award, will not get the award, if not the punishment.

We are talking of the industrial relations. This is on page 38 :

"Industrial relations in the Defence PSUs generally remained cordial during 1986-87".

I would like to know from the hon. Minister in his reply. Can he name two public sector undertakings under his Ministry where the relations have been cordial during

1986-87 and 1987-88 ? Not a single factory is having cordial relations and not a single public sector undertaking is having cordial relations because the unions are treated as a compulsory evil. I personally feel this element of allergy towards unions must be stopped. I do not blame the Ministry. I do not blame the Government. It is the officers who are heading these institutions. After all, it is written in the Confidential Report of Mr. Ghai that his performance was magnificent and his public relations with labourers was very good and that is why you gave him an award.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : That is not in his name.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : The name is here. I would have never named him OK. I don't name him. The officers get promotion on the CR in which it is mandatory to write for the superior that his relations with the labourers and the workers was good. If that be good, it should be reflected in the performance and the working atmosphere of that public sector undertaking. There should be no strikes and the production should be up to the level. There should be no demand for over-time. But if you are giving over-time, for God's sake, if you are giving it to five lakhs workers, give it to 10000 workers also in the factories and depots. After all, factories and depots are located side by side. You said that you are giving over-time to factories. 10,000 people are there in depots also. They are also working. They have also got their unions. Associate unions. Kindly give directions to your commanding officers of these factories and workshops and depots that they must have proper recognition given to the unions and they must respect unions. They should work hand in hand and not against each other.

Now, I come to the DRDO. It is a great credit to the Government and I congratulate the Government. For the first time, they have allotted more than 5 per cent to the DRDO and I am sure that DRDO will understand that their responsibility has increased with the increase in the allotment. In 1987-88, the R and D

allocation comes to Rs. 536 crores and in 1988-89, it is Rs. 670 crores. About Rs. 124 crores increase is there, inspite of the fact that we are tightening our belts because of various resources constraints and because of the drought and all that in the country. Mr. Ayyapu Reddy gave a very black picture of the DRDO. I cannot assure you that it is white however. It is definitely great. There has not been a single project in which there has not been delay, any complaint. There is no single project in which they have not overshed the money allotted for the project. On the contrary, the overruns in cost have been fantastic. I would request you that even the reports given by various PACs, may be this year, last year, every time it is brought out that the performance must be improved. Here they have mentioned that 'A significant number of INDRA-I and INDRA-II is being produced by BEL'. I am quoting from page 63. I will be very happy if this is a fact that INDRA-II is being produced. 'Being produced' is imperfect future tense, But if it is being produced today, I will give unconditional congratulations to the DRDO but you may check this point whether it is being produced or not.

They are talking of the human resources development. In page 67, para 13.0, it is given as 'Twenty-seven DRDO scientists availed study leave for further study/academic research. Sixty-eight scientists from different Laboratories/Establishments were deputed for M. Tech. course. One hundred and eighty six scientists and engineers were sent abroad for technical discussions and trading. Now, is this trading and discussions or is this a holiday trip ? Every project is getting delayed. Every project costs us more. Whether the people sent out on study leave come out with substantial knowledge ? Their tenure of tour is not more than a week or ten days. I do not know what knowledge they bring in.

14.00 hrs.

Sir, I now, come to the ex-servicemen. I will take about 5 minutes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :
Speak about yourself.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : I am not speaking about myself. When I am talking

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about the ex-servicemen I exclude officers. I am talking of the JCOs and NCOs.

The high level Committee's recommendations, I would like to say that out of 68 recommendations, 49 were accepted. I would like to draw your attention towards the performance of the Ministry. It is not criticism. I am just trying to bring it to your notice. It was a high powered committee. One of the recommendations was that a Parliamentary Committee out of us will be made to go into the welfare of the ex-servicemen. In this Committee's report it is mentioned that out of 68 recommendations, 49 have been accepted. I would like to give the break-down of these 49 recommendations which have been accepted by the Committee. It says, implemented-10, not implemented-15, implemented partially-16 and being implemented-8. This is the break-down of those recommendations which have been accepted. All I want to say, Sir, is that please withdraw all your concessions and all your recommendations. You just give us an extract in your reply. The recommendation No. 15.37 talks about same rank and same pension. I will give you a very interesting example.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not want. You please wind up.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : I am giving the facts, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not saying that you are not giving the facts. I accept that you are giving the facts and I have no doubts about it.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Sir, do not you have any sympathy for the ex-servicemen ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have enough sympathy.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : I wish, Sir, your son enters the Army and after his retirement he will curse you if you will not look to their cause.

Sir, today a sweeper who retires from the Army gets the same pension as a Subedar Major who has retired about 15 years ago, *i.e.* Rs. 375. All I am trying

to say is, what you are doing according to the new pay-scales of the Subedar major, please gave the same thing to the Subedar major who has retired some 15 years ago.

There are some self-employment schemes which the Government has started. They are very good schemes. Government deserves full congratulations for that. U.P. and Bihar has already started these schemes. The other States will be starting them soon. I would like to say that the benefits which should be given, they should be adopted with one window concept.

In the end I would like to say about the pension. The case is pending in the Supreme Court. Sir, the K.P. Singh Deo high powered Committee has recommended that we should have 38 to 50 per cent of the last pay drawn. In America the ex-servicemen get to 50 to 75 per cent and while the civilian gets only 33 to 75 per cent, of the last pay drawn. In Nigeria they get 80 per cent. In Australia, Japan, West Germany and Yugoslavia, they get 70 to 85 per cent of the last pay drawn. All I am trying to say is that please do not divide the ex-servicemen for the purpose of pension into 4 categories. They have been categorised in the four categories. This strikes at the basic root of the structure on which this edifice of disciplined force is built.

In the end I will only request you that the same rank and same pension principle should be adopted, and taken over. They can be given to jawans, JCOs. The officers can be given later on. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, the eloquence of the speakers who preceded me puts me at a bit of handicap because I know that we are hard-pressed for time. I also have many many things to say, but I know, I will not be able to say all of them

There is no doubt in anybody's mind that the security environment of our country has deteriorated considerably and that naturally calls for some urgent measures to be taken in the interest of our security and defence. I would just like to briefly touch on some aspects of this deteriorating security environment, though the full im-

plications of these aspects, I think, require to be studied carefully by the Government and at some stage, if not in this debate, the House should be told as to what countervailing measures are sought to be taken.

14.06 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

I have already referred to this in the debate on the Ministry of External Affairs' grants. But it is vitally concerned with defence also. I am talking about the fact that we are allowing the penetration of our defence system by the USA for the first time in the name of cooperation in defence matters. You may or may not have read a book which has been recently published, the author being none other than the former president of the USA, Richard Nixon. The title of the book is 'Victory without Arms' and in that book, he has referred to the fact that during the 1971 war, India was trying to gobble up Pakistan! The expression used is 'gobble up'. When the Americans realised that if they did not act, then Pakistan might be gobbled, up, Mr. Nixon writes, "We pulled in the reins. We reined India". What it means exactly, I do not know but the mentality and the outlook of the Americans is very clear from this. And these are the people whom in the name of cooperation in defence matters, we are allowing to give us certain equipment and certain technology which will necessarily entail their being able to get vital information on many aspects of our defence system. I consider this to be a very serious security hazard and I would like to warn the Government once again that they should not make this kind of a deviation from our time-tested defence policy, a deviation which was never countenanced by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru or Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in the past. This is a new thing, a departure and that is why I am emphasising it. It was never done before.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT) : What ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What ?
What I have been saying for the last five minutes. I am talking about opening our defence system to penetration by American

technical people. It was never done in the past for very good reasons which I do not want to elaborate again.

Since last year we find and in my opinion quite correctly, that a great deal of emphasis is being placed on developing what we should call a 'Blue Water Navy', while some countries and powers which are not too friendly to us would like us to be restricted to what is called a 'Brown Water Navy'. It is quite obvious that we are going in for a Blue Water Navy because we have already got two aircraft carriers, we are now talking of bulding or acquiring a third aircraft carrier, we have got the submarines which are being talked about in this House so often and we have acquired a nuclear-powered sub-marine for traning purposes. We have also acquired TU-142 anti-submarine heavy aircraft from the USSR. All these things point to the fact that we are intending to go in for a Blue Water Navy. And that may be quite correct, though it does, to my mind, also reflect the perception of the Government that perhaps all our visions and hopes of having a zone of peace, a demilitarised India Ocean have, more or less, been given up because of the attitude of the Americans and the British who are refusing to have a discussion or a conference on this question; although it was prescribed by the United Nations itself. They have been cuttling it consistently. Therefore, perhaps the Government feels that now with all other Navies and Naval bases and so on proliferating in the Indian Ocean, we should also not be left lagging behind. So we are going in for this Blue Water Navy, at considerable expense. No doubt about it. But I would like to point out that all these efforts by us may be very largely, substantially negated by the fact that at the same time—I am sure hon. Minister has got this report—the Australians and the Americans in collusion with each other are setting up a secret intelligence base in Australia capable of monitoring military communications over the Indian Ocean. This has appeared in *Jane's Weekly* which is world wide considered to be a most authoritative journal on defence matters. It had appeared recently, that this new Australian Defence Intelligence Station, which will be located at a place called

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Gereldton in West Australia would be a part of the reciprocal exchange with the United States. They would share the military data that they get, with the United States. They will all be monitored by a very sophisticated and latest technology communication system operating over the Indian Ocean from which they would be able to collect all the information—no doubt for passing it on to their own friends and allies also. So what kind of measures can we take to counteract this I do not know. We should be told something about it. Otherwise this huge expenditure which we are incurring on developing our Blue Water Navy may be frustrated to a large extent by this type of operation which is being carried out by countries which are technologically far in advance of us. The USA is involved also. The same USA to whom we are going now for getting equipment and technology for our own defence, I think this is a policy which is self-contradictory in terms. We cannot behave like this. The same USA which we know is behind Pakistan, which is building up Pakistan by giving them so many weapons, the same USA is to be brought into our defence system and structure is the contradictory policy which I am not able to understand. Moreover it is fraught with the most serious implications for our future security.

Then, Sir, there is the question of the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan. I do not know what will be its implications. It may of course release a substantial number of Pakistani troops from that border on to our border. For that reason, I don't suggest that the Soviet Union should not withdraw. They must withdraw. But the point is we should also calculate whether it will release a considerable number of Pakistani troops to be mobilised on the Indo-Pak border in addition to the 10,000 Pakistani troops who had been all this time in Saudi Arabia. You know a contingent of 10,000 Pakistani troops were sent to Saudi Arabia at the request of that Government and they have also been now sent back. So on land also, we should carefully calculate the balance of forces. As far as land forces are concerned which we have to take into reckoning in case of any serious

critical situation which may develop on our borders with Pakistan.

Yesterday, though I myself was not present in the House, the Defence Minister made a statement, I have seen the statement on the Submarine deal. Now I am not going into any other aspect of it at the moment. But there have been widespread reports and allegations that designs of the same model of submarine for which we have contracted have been passed on by this company—this German company HDW—to the racist regime in South Africa. I want to know whether in the course of the Inquiry which was carried out this aspect of it was inquired into and, if so, whether the Government has been able to or not been able to find out the truth in this matter because this has been widely commented upon in the Press? Obviously it could not have been done with our approval. This company could not have consulted us before passing on these designs to the South-African regime because we would certainly never have agreed to it. What is the truth, I would like to know.

Then there is a reference, also, that the Defence Secretary had been entrusted, in a committee, to enquire into the wider question of various modalities and methods by which the commission agents who are employed for foreign contracts operate, the devious methods by which they operate. What has happened to that enquiry? Is any report, likely to be submitted, or to be made available to anybody, because it is very important not for the past alone it is very essential for future purchases of equipment also?

As a lay man, I should say that I take with a pinch of salt Mr. Win Chadha's statement which has been widely reported, that he got Rs. 2 lakhs per month only for the purpose of things like booking hotel accommodation, engaging taxis and so on, for his employers. I find it a bit difficult to swallow. Obviously, Mr. Win Chadha with his long stay in India and his record here, must have got any number of contacts in important circles. One imagines that he must have been functioning as a contact man of Bofors also, in addition to being merely a person who was required for booking hotel accommodation, and being

paid Rs. 2 lakhs per month for that. That is why I am saying that the enquiry into the modalities of how these commission agents function, is very important for the future also. We will no doubt be entering into contracts again and, therefore, we should have a thorough knowledge and understanding of how these people operate.

Then there is the question of nuclear armed vessels coming to Indian ports. It has not been made clear in this House yet, beyond any shadow of doubt, whether in respect of these vessels which have been coming, naval vessels of other Powers we satisfy ourselves or verify whether actually they are armed with nuclear weapons or not, or they have the capability of carrying nuclear weapons. We do not know. We were told here one day in this House by the Minister of External Affairs that as soon as we come to know that particular vessels are coming, there is some printed proforma which is sent to the respective embassies; and they are supposed to fill it up and return it to us, saying yes or no. To the question whether it carries nuclear weapons, or not, they can write 'No', Finished. Have we any further means of verifying? I do not know. I find it difficult to believe it. The French aircraft carrier "Clemenceau" was in the Bombay harbour not so long ago, and the French sailors from that ship were reaming all over Bombay city. I find it difficult to believe that in the modern age, an aircraft carrier like "Clemenceau" is either not carrying any nuclear weapons, or has no nuclear weapons capability. The point is that nowadays, especially in our region, the Indian Ocean area, most countries are very vigilant to see that this type of vessels are not allowed to come into their ports and harbours. Have we any water-tight method of verifying whether these ships are of that nature, or not; or, do we simply depend on this proforma which is filled in by some embassy and sent to us? This is a serious matter. It is a matter on which a small country like New Zealand broke with the United States by telling them that they refuse to allow such type of vessels to come to the ports of New Zealand. They went to that extent. They were formerly a member of the ANZUS Pact, but they broke out of that

in the interest of safeguarding their own security.

Now about the IPKF—I do not want to say very much. I do not want to raise political questions now, because they can be discussed later on. I am sure that our jawans and men in the IPKF have been asked to perform under very difficult circumstances, limitations and restraints, as they had to do during the Operation Bluestar also. Certainly, I would be the last man to decry their performance in any way. But they were let down. I repeat that they were let down in the opening stages, by the poor intelligence information and data which were made available to them. They did not know what type of equipment and training LTTE had; they did not know what type of training they had in this type of warfare; they did not know the extent of sympathy and support which the local Tamil population has for them, for LTTE. Later on, our people may have been in a better position to adapt themselves to these circumstances but I am quite sure that in the beginning they were taken by surprise, and there were considerable casualties and losses for the IPKF, because of the failure of this military intelligence to do its job properly; or may be there was complacency; I do not know.

So, I would say that we all hope very much; of course, I hope anyway, that sooner or later, and sooner rather than later, some agreement is about to come about again in Sri Lanka, some negotiations leading to a settlement, so that the fighting may stop, and the way may be paved, the road may be prepared for an eventual withdrawal of the IPKF. Nobody relishes the prospect of our Army staying in another foreign country for too long a period of time. It is a counter-productive thing, as many other countries round about us are seeing, to their cost. No foreign army is ever welcome in another country for too long, and certainly the sooner we can get out after a reasonable settlement is reached, the better it will be for our men.

Another thing I would like to touch upon briefly is the attitude of the officers in our Army—I hope I am not treading on dangerous grounds—the attitude of the

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officers, or the relationship of the officers with the jawans, with the other ranks. This is an area which is vital for the morale and the fighting efficiency of any Army.

There is a journal, supposed to be a prestigious journal, called the Indian Defence Review. It is available here in the Library. It was brought into the Library on my recommendation. It is published only twice a year. It is prestigious to this extent that it carries long articles; detailed articles by the Chief of the Army Staff also. Very interesting Mr. Tiwari, I would recommend to you to read it. In that journal *viz.* Indian Defence Review, there is an article by some high-ranking Indian Army officer, may be retired, who has written on this subject of the behaviour and attitude of officers—not all officers, naturally; there are always exceptions—many officers of the Indian Army today towards the men serving under them. I do not want to go into the details of this, because it is not a very savoury subject.

There was a time when the Indian Army could really be proud of the fact that the relations between the officers and the men, particularly in the field, particularly during times of action, was something which was really something to be proud about. Everybody knows that unless the men feel that the officers are really caring for them, and are prepared even to sacrifice themselves for the safety and welfare of their men, the morale of that Army can never be very high. There was a time like that. I do not even hesitate to say that in the days of the British—may be I am speaking heresy here, the British trained our Army originally in the days of their regime, the Army which we inherited and Pakistan also inherited from the British—this was a positive factor, the relationship between the officers and the men, particularly in the field of battle.

In that article which I am referring to, there is a story told about Gen. Ridgeway of the United States Army during the Korean War, when a Private, an equivalent of our jawan, a Private of the American Army which was marching through torrential rain, slush and all that and carrying a

big pack on his back, the laces of his boots came undone; he could not put down his kit-bag and bend down and tie the laces of his boots. He said: "I say, is there any guy who will do up my laces?" And according to this article, Gen. Ridgeway who was the Commander of that U.S. Force in Korea, came forward and he himself knelt down and tied the laces of that Private, who never knew that it was the General who was doing it. I do not know whether this story is true or not. Whatever it is, the fact of the matter is that this article has some very critical things to say about the way in which nowadays many officers in the Indian Army look upon their jawans as some kind of menial servants who are serving under them.

So, I hope this matter will be looked into carefully. If it is an exaggerated report, I will be very happy. But we should be very careful about it because on this depends to a large extent the morale of the Army specially on the battle field.

Finally, I am fully in agreement of course with what Gen. Sparrow has said and what my friend Shri Ajay Mushran has also said about the ex-servicemen and all that. We go on talking about them every time but the grievances of the ex-servicemen are legion. There is no time for me to go into detail, but it must be looked into again in depth.

Then what about disabled war veterans? I am horrified to read a report. People in the Army have been disabled in action, lost legs or arms or both legs or lost their eyes or something like that. Are they being looked after properly? There are reports appearing that upto 1971 there were a number of schemes for the welfare of these physically disabled veterans; they may be veterans in name; actually, they may be very young people. All those schemes have been withdrawn after the 1971 war like free education for their children, interest free loan for housing and so on and so forth, reserved quote for jobs and so on. It is a serious matter and it should be looked into.

A pension of Rs. 260 per month—I do not know any human being can subsist on this money—was being paid in the case of

Lance Naik Chhatar Singh of Bulandshehar district who lost both his limbs, eyes and an arm in the war. He was given a pension of Rs. 260 per month. How he is expected to survive, nobody knows ?

The artificial limb centre, you know, is located in a good place like Patna. But there is only one centre for the whole country; and the crippled jawans from all over the country are supposed to go to Poona to get artificial limbs from there. So, I hope the Ministry will take into this question of increasing the number of artificial limb centres. Ideally there should be one centre under each of the command; but if that is not possible straightway, at least the number of centres should be increased.

There are cases where wife and children of war disabled man after his death have to run from pillar to post and are not being able to get pension which was due to them. These things all require to be looked into because there are separate categories. The people who have sacrificed for the country during war and have become disabled, permanently disabled for life still at a young age, they should be specially looked after and not to do that is something which certainly goes against our whole concept of treating these people.

Finally, I would say one thing only that in this Report for the first time on pages 27,29 and so on, there are references to the extent of off loading of production from our defence factories and ordnance factories to the private sector, the civilian sector. I am quite aware of the fact that there may be items required in small numbers and it is not possible to set up a new factory in the public sector just to make those few items. I understand that in no country in the world everything is manufactured in the defence factory. I also understand that if such things are given to the civilian sector to manufacture which are not lethal, not anything connected with lethal equipment or crucial equipment--may be you can say clothing or something like that or boots or shoes or something like that—need not be made in the public sector, I agree. But this is not what this Report says. This is why I am worried because there is much talk afloat in the air

about privatisation, about the need to privatise; and here I find that there are references now being made to the fact, the decision to liberalise sanction of development advance to manufacturers undertaking development of complex systems and sub-systems for defence where dedicated capacity has to be set up for them. And then again it says about 50 per cent of the systems and sub-systems required, for the manufacture of T 72 tank and BMP projects have been earmarked for development and production by the civilian industry. Then a list of some of those items is given here. The total value in 1986-87 of the orders of supply from the private sector has gone up to Rs. 277.41 crores. So, I would say, that at a time when in many of our own factories, Defence factories, there is idle capacity, workers are sitting idle, machines are lying idle, in some cases workers are being declared surplus to requirement, at such a time from those places if production is off-loaded on the civilian sector, private sector, it is not a desirable way of getting things done. And, I can tell you, that the civilian workers in the Defence industry, Mr. Patil, you know them, they are very much perturbed and disturbed. They are planning to come to Delhi the All India Defence Employees Federation, early next month to make representations about this particular problem.

Today we have paid tributes rightly to the workers for the work that they have done, in all these factories. But the privatisation which has increased now in the name of privatisation the private sector industrialist should not be given too large a share of these and certainly these items which are critical items should in no case be off-loaded and handed over to the private sector and certainly not at the expense of our worker's jobs. So, I hope that the Government will look into these matters and take proper steps to regulate the whole thing, in such a way that the private sector is not allowed to penetrate unduly into this very vital sector on which our country's security depends.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Shivraj V. Patil.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUC-

TION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : Mr. Chairman, at the outset....
(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Mr. Chairman, I would only have one submission. This convention of Ministers of State intervening in one day and the Cabinet Ministers replying on the other day, should be put an end to. This is a designed, because what we contribute is really pushed out. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : It can be discussed only in the Business Advisory Committee. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : This is not what can be discussed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not a matter for the House to decide. The leaders can discuss it. (Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The scintillating comments of leaders like Guptaji will be pushed out and marginalised, and what the Minister says will take precedence. (Interruptions) The House is meant for the members not for the Government alone.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Mr. Patil, I hope you do not mind. I have to go somewhere on some urgent work.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Mr. Chairman, I would like to thank the Members who have shown great interest in the debate relating to the Defence Ministry. When Ministers speak they speak as representatives of the people as well as the Government. There is an opportunity available to the Ministers to explain the policy of the Government on certain of the important issues which are raised by the hon. Members over here.

I must say, that the debate has been very interesting and the points which have been made by the hon. Members have been of a very high order. We have noted the points. We will examine them very carefully and whenever it is possible for us to take action on them we will try to take action on them.

Some members have praised, some members have criticised, some members have given us advice and we want to make use of all the things that have been said over here.

Today, I would not like to respond to all the points that have been made by the members or all the points which are likely to be made by the members after I speak. I will try to confine only to the points which relate to the Defence production and supply. As to the security environment and many other important issues that have been raised by the Members, I am sure, the Defence Minister in his reply, will explain the position of the Government, when he speaks here.

Sir, this is an opportunity available to the Government to explain as to how the Defence Production units have done; to explain as to how we want to increase the efficiency and productivity in the Defence production unit; and as to how we would like to tackle some of the problems which have arisen or which are likely to arise. It is also an opportunity to explain and to dispel the misunderstanding which at times appear to have developed on certain of the points.

Naturally, while speaking on all these points, it will not be possible for me to go into great details and explain the totality of the policy of the Government on all these points.

Per force, I have to be very succinct and very brief. If there are any points which are not fully explained and if the hon. Member wants that there should be more discussion and exchange of views, then we, from the Defence Ministry, would be very happy to discuss these issues even outside this house at any convenient time to the Member at any place.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : What is the forum ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Any place. We can meet in the Defence Ministry; we can meet here, outside the House; any place convenient to you and convenient to us or you can write and we can reply.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : That is too generous offer to be real.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : You try whether we respond to this properly or not.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY (Adilabad) : Generous and real.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : First of all, I would like to speak about the ordnance factories. We all know, there are 34 Ordnance factories and four are being established. The workforce in Ordnance factories in 1985-86 was 1,87,000 and in 1987-88, it continues to be 1,86,000. The value of production in all the Ordnance factories in 1985-86 was Rs. 1,356 crores and in 1987-88, it has gone upto Rs. 1,800 crores. The investment in Ordnance factories in 1985-86 was Rs. 573 crores and in 1987-88, it has gone up to Rs. 598 crores. This does not include the new factories which we are establishing. All these details are given in the Annual Report also and a reference can certainly be made by the Members to these facts, figures and statistics. But I have referred to these facts and figures, because they will come handy to support some of the points which I am trying to put before the hon. Members in this House.

Sir, the production has gone up; the work force is not reduced; and the investment also has not been very high in the existing factories. How could this be achieved? This could be achieved by increasing the efficiency and productivity. We have very old factories. Kashipur factory was established in 1801. This is one of the oldest factories. And we have two or three factories also which are more than 100 years old. So the 34 factories which we have with us are using different kinds of technologies. Some of them are very old; some of them are not very old and some of them are new. Our intention is to see that the old factories are among the few best factories in the country. We want modernisation of administration. We want to use the new technologies. We want to generate new ethos in the new factories that we have established and make them capable of producing the items, the equipment, the things that they are producing

there which are acceptable to our defence forces. Qualitywise, they are so good that they can either be bought in the country or from outside, not from the defence factories but from others also. As far as not so old factories are concerned, we have taken steps to see that the administration is modernised, the technology is modernised and it has been possible for us to increase the efficiency and productivity in those factories also. But in the old factories also, the problem is there. A few of the old factories which are using very old technology and which are producing things which can be produced by other factories in the country, the problem is there. Now, should we continue producing buckles, belts, boots, laces and things like that by using the old technology? Or if there is a technology available in the country, if there are factories in the country which can produce these things in a more cost effective manner, should we take these things from them or not? The policy adopted by the Government of India in this respect is that we would like to make use of the capacity, the capability that is available in the civil sector. We are defining civil sector as a sector which consists of the public sector undertakings which are not with the Defence Ministry but which are run by other Ministries, public sector undertakings which are run by the State Governments, the joint sector factories, the cooperative sector and also the private sector. So we would like to make use of the capability, the capacity that is developed in all these sectors to meet our demand. Here it is decided that if there is a question of establishing a new capability, new capacity in a factory or that of making procurement from the civil sector we would not like to invest in the areas which do not require sophisticated technology but we would like to invest in the areas which require defence technology and which can give us the strength in areas which are not likely to be entered by the civil sector or any other sector. But in those areas we would like to offload to the civil sector and we are getting the things from them. This is the policy. This point I will touch upon a little later in some more details. I have mentioned these things because it would be easy for me to explain certain things while

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explaining the policy about modernisation of the ordnance factories which we have with us.

Ordnance factories have been producing tanks, combat vehicles, vehicles, guns, arms, ammunition, explosives, electronics goods, uniforms and things like that. I am very happy to inform this august House that on 23rd of August 1987 the infantry combat vehicle which we call *Sharath* i.e. BMP II was handed over to the Chief of the Army Staff by our hon. Defence Minister. This combat vehicle is going to be with us and we are very happy that it is being produced in Medak. On 11th January, 1988, T-72 tank, named Ajay, was also handed over by our Defence Minister to the Chief of the Army Staff. Now, these are two very important achievements. With your permission, I would like to show to the Members the photographs of T-72 tanks and B.M.P II that this is the photograph of the T-72 tank and this is the photograph of BMP II. These two equipments are going to help us in modernising our army. We have tried to modernise our army by giving them the modern tank, modern armour, modern gun and so many such other things.

One of the things which I would like to mention is the supply of the propellant by the ordnance factories to the DRDO, which was used in making Prithvi missile. It is a very important item about which we can be legitimately proud of.

Then, one of the things which was developed by ordnance factories, of which a mention can be made, is the production of the colour and the smoke cell and artillery ammunition for the silica gun.

Very briefly I have outlined the performance of the ordnance factories and shown as to how we want to modernise them and increase their efficiency and what we have achieved in the last year.

Well, I would not like to deal with our existing ordnance factories any more, but I would like to mention here that we are establishing other ordnance factories. New ordnance factories are also coming up. One ordnance factory is coming up at

Medak, another at Avadi, the third one at Bolangir, and the fourth one is likely to come up at a place which will be selected by us to produce 155 mm gun. The investment in these ordnance factories is going to be quite huge. The investment in Medak, Avadi, Bolangir and the place where this 155 mm gun is to be produced is going to be in the vicinity of Rs. seven thousand crores. This is a very huge amount. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : In how many years ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Well, we have already spent some money on Medak, Avadi and Bolangir. Bolangir is in the process of development. At Medak and Avadi, lot of work has been done. From Medak, this BMP-II has rolled out and from Avadi also the T-72 tank has rolled out. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : For the past, present and future together you are giving the figure.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : No, these are the new factories which are coming up. Now, why I am telling you this is because in your speech yesterday, you made a good point. You said : "You are not spending enough and you are not establishing new factories, and if you are not establishing new factories, willy-nilly you will be required to off load these things to the private sector and that will affect your principle itself." Now, by giving these facts and figures, I am trying to say that while we are off loading in the low technology area, in the high technology area we are investing a lot. By investing a lot in the high technology area and making use of the capacity which is available in the private sector in other areas in which these people are not likely to enter, we are trying to create employment potential everywhere—in the private sector, in the cooperative sector, in the public sector and in the Defence public sector also. If we follow a policy of this kind, we are generating employment. We are not giving up our principle but we are making use of our national resources in the best possible manner.

So, to this approach, there cannot be any objection Shri Indrajit Gupta also

made a reference to this. Well, he would come to know what I have said on this point. But on this point, people have raised their doubts and they have been saying that privatisation is taking place, privatisation is being done by the Government. But I would state that not a single factory has been transferred by the Government from the public sector in Defence Ministry to the private sector. We are retaining all those factories with us. But even after spending Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 crores for building the Medak and Aviad factories, if we require to take the assistance from the private sector, their expertise and things like that, should we do it or not? Sir, yesterday, Mr. Amal Dutta said that Rs. 13,000 crores were not enough for the defence Members. Though it looks big amount, it is not sufficient. That is the point you made yesterday. Now, if this is the position, certainly we would like to make use national capacity, national capability which is available. This is the principle. We are not reducing the importance of the public sector. But we are making use of the national sector. We are making use of our capability everywhere available in the country. That is the point I am trying to make.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Why don't you prepare a list which can be reserved for civil sector ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : We have exactly done that. It is not possible for me to read it out. That is exactly what we have done. I have said that for BMP and T-72 tanks, we have defined the codes, we have defined the items, we have defined the component systems and sub-systems which we would like to produce in the factory and we have defined other things also which we would take from the market, from the private sector or the public sector or the joint sector or from the cooperative sector or from the outside factory and those things are explained to the industry and they are asked to quote and competitively their quotation is judged and then orders are given.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is not made clear to the Parliament. You have told the industry. But you have not told the Parliament.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : We have mentioned it in the report itself. If you read the report. . .

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Your national sector is different from Mr. Vasant Sathe's national sector.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Now, I will not consume the time of the House on this point. But I will show it to you later on.

SHRI C MADHAV REDDI : Why don't you set up ancillaries for all these items just as you have done in the case of Praga Tools ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : We should like to establish ancillaries also. But if we are required to invest in establishing ancillary units and if we don't have the money, what do we do ?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : For ancillaries, you don't need to have money.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : We are helping in establishing the ancillaries also. Now, if you read the information under Supply Wing, you will be able to know.

I come to the public sector undertakings. Sir, we have about 8 public sector undertakings and 29 units are run by the public sector undertakings. Comparatively, the defence production units under the public sector undertakings are very modern and they have adopted modern methods of administration and the work ethos and everything there is a little different. They use the modern technology also and everything they do there is a little different. Broadly speaking, I can classify the Factories. Such factories which mainly meet the demands of the army have produced so many other things which are used by Navy and Airforce, which are used by DRDO and which are used by other departments also. But mainly what is produced in the Ordnance Factories is supplied to the Army. What is produced under the public sector undertakings is a little different. In public sector undertakings, in HAL, we produce aircrafts, helicopters and things like that. Now, in Ship-Yards, public sector undertakings, they have been manufacturing submarines, ships,

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frigates and things like that. We have BEL which is developing electronic goods, electronic items, but BEL is a public sector undertaking which is not only meeting the demands of the Defence Forces, but it is meeting the demands which are projected by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, Communications Ministry, Space Department and other Departments also. So, the area of activity of BEL is a little wider, the area of activity is not limited to the requirements of the Defence Forces. Why I am classifying this is, while trying to understand whether they have done well or they have not done well, it would be necessary for us to understand whether at a given time they were having enough of the orders with them or not, and if they are dedicated units, if they have to meet the demands of the Defence Forces, if the money is not available, if the demand is not there, if the orders are not given, the question is that of seeing whether they have used all that capacity which is available with them. If they are not dedicated, if they are not restricting to their activities to meeting the demands of the Defence Forces but they are catering to the demands of the other Departments also, the situation becomes a little different.

Sir, Midhani is one of the most important public sector undertakings. Of course, Midhani is not making profit. But the activity which is going on in Midhani is very important. In the present day world, the most sophisticated technology lies in producing the material, electronic goods, genetics, space activity and things like that. Midhani is one of the public sector undertakings which is making super alloys, alloys which are used by the Space Department, alloys which are used by the Defence Department, alloys which are used by other Departments also.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You know that the main weakness of our Defence industries is the materials. We have not been able to produce the right kind of materials for the sophisticated requirements. So, what are you going to do about it ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I will speak on that a little later. Sir, the value

of production in our public sector undertaking in 1985-86 was Rs. 1,810.41 crores. The value of production in 1987-88 is Rs. 1,991.44 crores. All these public sector undertakings are not making losses, some of them are earning profits also.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : The Garden Reach is making losses.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I am coming to that. I am coming to one after the other.

Sir, the profit made by the public sector undertakings in 1985-86 was to the tune of Rs. 74.56 crores. In 1987-88 the profit made by them is Rs. 79 crores. Now the work force has remained the same in all these public sector undertakings in the last three years.

Mr. Ayyapu Reddy wanted to know that Garden Reach is not making profit. The HAL has made profit, BEL has done well and BEML has done well.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : The Bharat Earth Movers is practically attending to non-Defence items. Its turn out is Rs. 424 crores...

15.00 hrs.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I am analysing and coming to that. Having understood your point, I am putting forth the background under which you will be able to understand. The HAL has done well, BEML has done well and DEL has done well. If you analyse, BEL and BEML are meeting the demands which are projected to them by other Departments, by the people outside the Defence activities, and they are exporting to other countries also. BEML is one of the organisations which was given the President's award for exporting some of the items to other countries—Bulgaria and some other countries also. But MDL, Garden Reach and Goa Shipyard have not been able to earn profits. What is the difficulty ? As far as MDL are concerned, they are carrying on two kinds of activities—ship building activities and offshore activities. In ship building activities, they are doing very well but in offshore activities, there was a time, when they were earning some profit but now they are not earning profit. Why this has

happend. This has happened mainly not because, some defects have developed in the organisation. But one of the most important reasons why they are not able to earn profit is. the fluctuation in the price of the oil in international market and the prices of the rigs and other platforms in international market have come down.

GRSE is building ships, marking engines and road rollers also. In engines and road rollers areas, the Company is not earning any profit. In ship building also, they have built ships and the ships were not taken by the customers. They were lying with them. So, on that also it could not make the profit.

Goa Ship Yard also is not in a good position. But the activities of these ship yards depend on the orders given to them. If they get enough of orders, they are in a position to make use of the manpower and the machines which are available with them and they are in a position to earn some profit.

Now the ordnance factories are not earning profit. At the cost price, they are selling the items which they are producing for the Army. But the public sector undertakings are expected to earn profit. They are expected to run on commercial basis. But even when we say that they are expected to use the commercial principles for running the public sector undertakings there have been times when we ourselves have asked them not to attach too much of importance to the fact of earning profit alone. If they are created and if they are existing to meet the demands of our Defence forces, we would like them to produce things and give those things to our Defence forces so that they are well equipped and in the process, even if they do not make profit, we do not mind it. But the requirement of our Defence forces has to be met. So, they have to work under these two principles. On the one hand, they are expected to earn profit. On the other hand, they are expected to meet the demands of the Defence forces also. I for one would like to attach more importance to meeting the demand of our Defence forces because that is the primary purpose for which they have come into existence and we would like them to continue in existence.

There was a question of diversification. .

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You are putting it on reverse. When they have bonded buyers, they will never incur losses.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : No, it is not like that. Today it is haggling. Defence forces also enter into contract.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Defence forces have no option but to buy from them.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I was trying to explain this aspect. You were talking to Mr. Amal Datta.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I want to know, what is your diversification.

We are not afraid of the present situation. We will certainly come out of it. At times, we discuss whether we should allow these public sector undertakings to diversify. BEL is one of the public sector undertakings which has diversified. It has produced the transmitters, it has produced the communication equipment; it has produced the moveable studios to be used by the TV people and all those things. They have been producing so many components which are used by the electronic industry in the country and they have been earning profit.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : What is your pricing system ? How do you work out profit and loss when whatever produced is taken by the department ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I explained. Probably you have not understood. I said, at the cost prices items are given to the Army by the ordnance.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Not cost plus ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Ordnance factory position is little different. But as far as the public sector undertakings are concerned, they are run on the principles on which other public sector undertakings are expected to carry on the business. They are expected to use the commercial trading principles. They are expected to earn profit. So, when there is a contract between the user and the public sector undertakings, well, they quote a certain price, and the

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Defence forces also say "No. This price is not acceptable to us. You should try to reduce that price." This higgling and haggling goes on on the contract and on the basis of the contract which is entered into between the public sector undertakings and Defence forces, this is done. While fixing the price of a particular item or equipment or a particular thing which is purchased by the public sector undertakings, sometimes it is more than the international price and sometimes it is far less than international price. When the decision has to be taken, they understand each other. The Defence forces understand the difficulties of the public sector undertakings and the public sector undertakings also understand the difficulties of the Ministry of Defence as well as the Defence forces and so the prices of certain other things which are produced and given to the Defence forces is certainly much less than the prices of the same things purchased from the Western market.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Profit or loss is national.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : In certain respects, it is not notional. That is exactly the point I was trying to explain to you. Profit and loss in public sector undertakings which are controlled by the Defence forces, is something which is governed by the requirement of the Defence forces on the one hand as well as their efficiently using the capability which is developed over there as well as the present mechanism also. These are the factors which go to contribute. We are just asking the public sector undertakings controlled by the Department of Defence production and Supplies, to make profit where they can. They can say on certain items "You give us the prices, At which you will be able to purchase things from the Western markets and we they would certainly be able to show the profits." But we would not like them to do that. The money is not available and if the money is not available, then production has to be prolonged and delayed. That principle is not accepted. The profit and loss which is made by the public sector undertakings controlled by the Defence forces has to

be seen in a different light, in a different context. You cannot apply the same principle which you will be applying to other public sector units.

I would not take very long time. I would just say that HAL was able to produce Jaguar aircraft.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Are you going to say something about diversification and other things ? You are diverted by diversification.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sometimes the question is whether we would allow the public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Defence to diversify into the areas which are not relevant to the Defence forces. If we diversify in that fashion, would we have enough of money to create the capacities required for this kind of diversification or, should we should ask them to confine their activities to meeting the demands of the Defence forces and if that is the position and if enough of the orders are not coming from the Defence forces, enough of money is not given by Parliament to the Ministry of Defence and for Defence forces, what happens ? That is the dilemma. That is the question which has to be answered. To some extent, there is no cut and dry rule or principle adopted which can be applied to this. We shall have to judge the activity of each of the public sector undertaking in a different fashion. For instance, HAL. If HAL is there, we would rather HAL to confine the activity of producing the aircraft, helicopters and things like that. If aircraft and helicopters are required by the civil sector also, we would like to give the same to them. As far as Mazagon Docks is concerned, ship-building, submarine building and frigates and things like that can be produced. But we would not like Mazagon Docks to carry on producing small things which may or may not ultimately prove to be profitable to Mazagon Docks. For instance, BEL is there. Now, the electronic industry is developing and BEL has been one of the pioneering Public Sector Undertakings in the electronic area. BEL is having the manpower, the human resources for producing so many things. So, if it is necessary to allow BEL to expand into other areas, we would like to do it. But this has to be examined in a

very careful manner and decisions have to be taken carefully with respect to the different aspects.

Sir, only one thing I would like to say about aircraft. Jaguar aircraft was produced by HAL from the raw-materials, stage and it was handed-over to the users. Then, the production of bi-metallic sector required for MIG-21 BIS Aircraft by the Foundry and Forge Division of HAL was also done. Koraput Division productionised air-cooled turbine blades. This is one of the high-technology areas and in that, Koraput Division has been successful in doing that.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Are you thinking of retro-fitting of MIG-21 Aircraft ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I will come to it later on. I will just read out the highlights and then leave it there.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Where is the other Minister of State for Defence, Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He is in Madras reading *The Hindu* (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs tell where the other Minister of State for Defence is ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : I don't keep a track. Mr. Shivraj Patil will keep a track of him. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : He will also come here. He will also. . .

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : There should be coordination. They should know what one is speaking. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The Mazagon Docks has handed-over this Godavari Class of frigates—INS Gomti—on 16th of this month and the commissioning ceremony took place in Bombay. This has been handed-over by Mazagon Docks to the Navy also.

I would not like to read out all those things, I will just like to ask the hon.

Members to read the Annual Report and things have been mentioned in that Annual Report. It will not be necessary for me to read out the achievements as such which are mentioned in the Annual Report. But there are certain points which have been raised. I think there are certain interesting points which have been raised. On privatisation, to a great extent, I have replied and I am going to make the position of Government of India very clear on this point—crystal clear on this point—that Government of India will continue giving importance to the Public sector Undertakings as it did in the past.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What is the policy of the Government ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : We are not handing-over any of our Public Sector Undertakings to the Private Sector. But, at the same time, we would like to make use of the Private Sector, the Cooperative Sector, the Joint Sector and other Public Sector Undertakings also. If we are off-loading certain things to the Private Sector, it should not be treated as privatisation as such. Now, that is not reducing the employment potential. In fact, by allowing the Private Sector to produce certain things and saving the money on that and by investing it in other areas, we are doing that.

As to the R and D and other things, I am not going to speak. But one of the points which was made by Shri Ayyapu Reddy was about the export of the equipments, arms and ammunition produced in the Ordnance Factories. We have the opportunity of hearing Shri Ayyapu Reddy who was pleading that the Ordnance Factories and the Department of Defence Production and Supplies should export. We have heard Shri Ajay Mushran speaking here. He said that this does not fit in with the ethos that have been followed in India, we would not like to export. So, these are the two contradictory points and a decision has to be taken by the Government of India as to what kind of policy should be followed in this respect. At present we are trying to produce enough of what is required by our defence forces. We have exported also. But what we have exported is non-lethal equipments and non-lethal items. We have not generally exported lethal items as such,

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The question has to be examined very carefully. There are so many other aspects which have to be understood. I had the opportunity of working in the Commerce Ministry and I know as to how the export is done and as to how the imports are controlled and things like that. Now, if you consider the export of military items, one thing which will be required is the credit. Are we in a position to provide credit to those people who want to import the military items from us? Another thing is, there has to be an organisation for this purpose. We cannot ask the Army or the Navy or the Air Force or the managers of the ordnance factories to carry on the exports. There has to be an organisation. . .

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Hinduja will help us. If you want, I can approach them on your behalf. There should be no problem.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We have Win Chadha's expertise . . .
(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : So, this aspect has to be carefully looked into, and after formulating a policy on this, we would be in a position. . .

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It would be Win Chadha-Hinduja export organisation.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I do not think it is necessary for me to go into details any more on this point.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : They can use them for export rather than for import.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We can fix the amount of commission; we can put a ceiling on that.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I would like to say that we are proud of our defence forces; and whenever there is a debate, the Defence Minister and all Members do pay tributes to their valour and sense of sacrifice. Mr. Ayyappu Reddy started by paying tributes to our defence forces in

Siachen, in Sri Lanka and in other places, and I would also like to join in saluting them. But at the same time I would like to say that those who are working in the defence production units are also doing equally important job. What is required to protect the sovereignty and the integrity of the nation, what is required to protect the honour of the nation, is the morale of our defence forces as well as the equipments, and the morale comes from their training and the ethos which is inculcated. The equipments have to come from the ordnance factories, from public sector undertakings and from other sources also. To that extent. . . .

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Morale comes from morality to.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Upto this time what the Government of India is doing is modernising our defence forces, giving them hope, confidence and strength. But what you, friends from the other side, are doing is, criticising all the time and trying to destroy the confidence and the morale of our defence forces, not only the morale of our defence forces but the morale in the country also, because you think that you would be able to grow bigger by making others small. That should not be the principle which you have to follow. If you want to grow bigger, grow bigger yourselves, but not by making the others small or by attacking others. You do not talk about Plan, you do not also talk about principles, you do not also talk about policies; you only talk about small things, you talk about scandals. . . .

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Morality is a small thing for the Minister.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Well, Sir, I would not like to end my speech on such a note. I would like to repeat. Well, Mr. Jaipal Reddy and our senior friends sitting over their intermittently pass on some remarks which are different. But generally, the standard of the debate. . . (Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We have great respect for the (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We have nothing against Mr. Shivraj Patil or

against armed forces. We are against those who are mis-utilising the defence.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We are sorry for the company he is keeping.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I would like to say that the standard of the debate has been very good and we are thankful to them. At the same time, we would like to appreciate what is being done in our Defence Production Units—ordnance factories as well as public sector undertakings. We would like to congratulate the workers, officers in the factories as well as in the Department for all the good work they have done and appreciate the patience with which Mr. Jaipal Reddy and other friends heard me.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal) : I wonder if it is possible to finish within five or seven minutes.

I am glad to have this opportunity of being called upon to participate in the debate on grants for the Ministry of Defence.

However, before I proceed to offer my views and express my observations, may I, at the outset, extend my heartiest compliments to our gallant armed forces for its continued exemplary performance in all the fields of its assigned role, be it in its difficult and delicate task as Peace-Keeping Force in Sri Lanka or in war-like combat in the hostile and inhospitable Siachen Glacier or in keeping watchful vigil in the mountaneous and jungle terrain on our far-flung Western and Eastern borders.

The whole House and indeed the entire nation is justly proud of our men and officers in uniform. An epitome of national integration, our defence forces continue to be an abiding source of patriotic inspiration to our people. In all fairness, therefore, the country as a whole must acknowledge with gratitude the dedicated services of our Defence personnel and grant them willingly and gracefully what is their due in terms of pay and perks and also by granting them their rightful placement in official hierarchy *vis-a-vis* their civilian counterparts. It is preposterous to imagine that a servicing Brigadier with 30 to 32 years of service be-

ing placed junior to a Deputy Commissioner or a young IAS officer of just 8 to 9 years of service as is happening in some of the States. I will like to request the Ministries of Home and Defence to go into the whole gamut of the warrant of precedence and recast it, keeping in view the legitimate and just sensitivities of Defence Headquarters in the matter who if I am dot wrong to say have been rather sore about it. While pay and perks are an important considerations for attracting the right type of material for any profession, the prestige and the status that go with it are to my mind even more motivating to compete for it.

Over a period of time there has been a certain erosion in the elitism, the honour and dignity that once used to be associated with the profession of Arms. We must strive to restore that, so as to regenerate the interest of our elite, I mean the young men of all round quality in the profession.

I believe, according to an opinion survey conducted by a professional agency some-time ago, career in the Defence forces was indicated by college going students as the 13th choice out of 15 offered *vis-a-vis* other professions. In this context, I would also like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister for Defence to the rather lukewarm response of qualified engineers to a career in the Technical Arms in the Defence Force. If I am not wrong, the technical courses at the All India Military Academy, Dehradun have lately been helplessly underscribed. The Hon. Minister for Defence should instruct the Ministry of Defence to ponder over the reasons for it.

Proliferation of higher ranks which the two cadre reviews have brought about in the Defence Forces, nor for that matter, improved pay and perks in the wake of the 4th Pay Commission have helped improve matters.

15.27 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

As a matter of fact, many people feel that in a command oriented organisation like our Defence Forces, creation of disproportionate number of higher ranks will ultimately turn out to be rather counter-

[Shri Chiranji Lal Sharma]

productive. Let there be therefore no more cadre-review. If possible we should progressively revert to the pre-cadre rank structure hierarchy. What is needed is the respect and genuine concern at all levels for our men and officers. And for this the initiative should come from the Government itself.

As a first step, the warrant of precedence should be revised to grant to our Defence officers their rightful gradation as per their rank and status.

The Government of India has taken a realistic and long term strategic view of our national interests while formulating the policy on Sri Lanka. The whole nation by and large has endorsed the Indo-Sri Lanka Accord. I wish our Defence Forces a speedy and smooth success in their ongoing mission in Sri Lanka.

By virtue of our size and geographical location at the head of the Indian Ocean, we as a nation cannot abdicate our manifest role as the leading-most power of the region. By this, I certainly do not wish to suggest, not even by implication, that we adopt a big brother attitude towards our neighbours or look like hegemonistic in our overall attitude or in any way appear to be chauvinistic because that will run counter to the basic tenets of our policy of peaceful co-existence which is the sheet anchor of our foreign policy.

But all the same we cannot shy away from our resultant responsibility as the pre-eminent nation of South Asia. And it is in this context that the role of our Defence Forces assume paramount importance. India must possess a first rate strike force, a fighting machine equipped with the modern weapon-system manned by fully trained matured men of high morale. It is then and then alone that we will be able to safeguard our maritime interests.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Hon. Member may continue his speech on Monday.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Fifty First Report

[English]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : (Hanamkonda) Sir, on behalf of Shri Ram Awadh Prasad I beg to move the following :

“That this House do agree with the Fifty-first Report of the Committee on private Members’ Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 20th April, 1988.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do agree with the Fifty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members’ Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 20th April, 1988.”

The motion was adopted

15.31 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE
(AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now there are Bills for introduction. Shri Sharad Dighe ..

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.”

The motion was adopted

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Sir, I introduce the Bill.