CONSTITUTION (THIRTY-SECOND
AMENDMENT) BILL

RECOMMENDATION TO RAJYA SABHA TO APPOINT MEMBERS TO JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI DARBARA SINGH (Hoshiarpur): I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint nine members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India in the cancies caused by the retirement of Sarvashri Lai K. Advani, K. Chandrasekharan, Salil Kumaı Ganguli, Bhupesh Gupta, Roshan Lal, Om Mehta, V. B. Raju, Mulka Govinda Reddy and Shrimati Aziza Imam from kajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names or the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committec.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do appoint nine members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India in the vacancies caused by the retirement Sarvashri Lal K. Advani, Salil Kumar Chandrasekharan Ganguli, Bhupesh Gupta, Mehta, V. B. Lal. Om Mulka Govinda Reddy and Shrimati Aziza Imam from Bajya Sabha and do communicate to this House the names of the members so appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

### 12.68 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants

under the control of the Ministry of Defence. The time taken is 3 hours and 40 minutes and the balance is 2 hours and 20 minutes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): When will the Minister reply to the debate?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (Shri K. Raghu Ramaiah): Since there are a number of Members who want to take part in the debate, the Minister will reply a little later. I will consult Members and then say when the Minister would like to reply to the debate.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESH-MUKH (Parabhani)) It is a proud privilege for me to support the Demands of the Ministry of Defence.

Great have been the Defence Ministers of this country, greater have been the Generals and the greatest have been the jawans of th Defence forces throughout the recorded history of this country.

The defence environment of country is naturally dependent so many conditions in world politics over which this House, this country or this region has absolutely no con-Taking the safety of this trol. country into consideration. I have a humble submission to make, namely that the Defence Demands which have been put forward for the consideration of this House are too meagre to warrant attention, too meagre to give an assurance of effective defence against any real threat in future.

The Defence Budget for the last three or four years has been rising in direct proportion to the rise in the dearness allowances of the armed personnel, meaning thereby that there has not been any significant increase either in equipment purchases or aircraft acquisition or in the

acquisition of ships. It is surprising that in the Annual Report of the Defence Ministry under the column "Acquisition of New Ships" it is mentioned that one shore establishment has been started.

So, in the light of naval threat and the setting up of Diego Garcia, the Defence Minister had come forward with a substantial acquisition of naval fleet for this country, this House would have been too glad to welcome such a proposal. Unfortunately, because of the so-called constraint on resources and perhaps because of the self-imposed ego that ours is the thirtysixth country, the lowest in the matter of defence expenditure in proportion to the gross national product because are prisoners of this idea, we do not say that there is a real threat which demands so much more of resources. This country will beg, borrow or steal, but come forward and give the required for the defence resources of the country.

Looking to the fact that the defence of the country is an elementary duty of any Government in power, I think this poor performance of demanding a meagre amount by way of Defence Grants does not speak very well of the dynamism of the new Defence Minister. It would have been better if without reservation they had come to this House and without hiding anything started that the threat to the country's defence has increased and, therefore, proportionately the Demands of the Ministry of Defence have to be increased

We speak of a defence plan. What sort of a plan do we have if we cannot plan against our potential enemies, if we cannot plan against their acquisitions, if we cannot plan against the potential threats to the defence of this country? The Indian Army has the proudest record which any army can have, but it has also the poorest record of being starved

for the last three or four years of amenities, of basic equipment, though we are talking of modernisation, we are not in a position actually to modernise our army. The basic small arm of our army is still the semi-automatic rifle, while most of the armies in the world today have automatic rifles. We had seen at the time of the Chinese aggression the merits of the automatic rifle which our .303 rifle could not match in spite of the valour, in spite of the courage and in spite of the highest moral of the jawans of this country.

If the morale of our jawans is to be boosted by equipment and by modern control, then the Defence Ministry should come out of this vicious circle and go in for a substantial accretion in equipment.

The Indian Air Force, which has also a very proud record of strikes, has still got only 45 squadrons.

45 squadrons for 56 crores of people is too meagre an air force to be proud of. In the light of acquisition of aircraft by Pakistan in the light of gulf countries getting the most ultra-modern and sophisticated aircraft and the most dangerous equipments which are, likely to be passed on to Pakistan, which the Defence Minister so broadly admits, can he say that we have acquired aircraft which matching with the aircraft acquired by Pakistan, whose performance better than that of the thunderbolt or should I say Phantom? We have no aircraft which can be compared with the Phantom, we have no aircraft which can be compared F104, we have no aircraft which can be compared with Mirage and yet we say that our Air Force is modernised and yet we say our Air Force is equipped to meet any threat that would come to this country.

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China has established a series of aerodromes on our northern frontier. From there, it is only one lift and a simple strike on all the important cities of this country; to guard against this do we have any foolproof radar system; do we have any fool-proof aircraft to intercept a possible attack by the Chinese Air Force? We have to say that we do Therefore, I think that not have. the Air Force and Navy are the two neglected wings of our armed forces. About Navy, we still go on with the carrier Vikrant. aircraft Vikrant has got a proud record. Our naval ratings and boys are proud of Vikrant. But when the rest of the world has gone to nuclear powered aircraft carriers accompanied by several nuclear powered submarines and indeed on entire nuclear powered flotilla, our Vikrant will be a sitting duck at any easy target for any meaningful naval attack in times to come. Time and again, it has been argued we have the two fleet on the two shores of India, namely, the castern and the western, and we have got 40 F O.C.-in-C of these two. But have we got comparable ships to command? Merely creating a post F.O.C -in-C without giving a series of ships which such command expects is not strengthening the naval forces.

Sir, our President witnessed a naval show very recently and he was definitely honoured as the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. But was he really honoured by only collection of 56 ships, many of them obsolete, many of them incomparable with the matching threat from the enemy navy? Therefore, I think that we should not remain satisfied merely with the fact that we are constructing modern frigates at the Mazgon Docks. We have the capacity to construct even sub-marines. But by the mere acquisition of submarines of the class which we have, can we remain satisfied?

The frigate which we can manufacture should not lull us into a sort of complancy; therefore I feel that the naval budget has to be meaningfuly increased if it has to cope with the demand of the development in Diego Garcia. The acquisition of arms and equipment by the gulf powers because of the oil crisis have added a new dimension to the threat of this country which I think has not been properly looked into by the so-called Defence experts. All these gulf countries suffer from one menia of being blind on the issue of Islam, and there is a real meaningful possibility of these modern equipment being handed over to our enemy, namely, Pakistan. We have no comparable equipment and we have no comparable arms and ammunitions to match these threats: and to match this threat, we go on assuring this House that it is under continuous assessment and on the basis of assessment, it is being upgraded and modernised. But merely telling us that it is modernised is not to assure that we are strong enough to defend ourselves from any meanginful threat that may arise because of accretion of arms and ammunitions to the gulf countries. There has been a detente in the Vietnam, but still we live in an area in the globe which is still very susceptible to armed conflict and in an area of the globe which is susceptible to armed conflict. We have to have armed forces capable enough, competent enough to assure us that in all eventualities the defence of the country will not be left to the winds.

God forbid if there is a combined attack by Pakistan and China, does our Defence Minister feel himself assured without any ego, without any ado of strength that he is powerful enough, strong enough to take on two simultaneous attacks from Pakistan and China? We are not. (Interruptions).

We have a dynamic Defence Minister. But the dynamism of the Defence Minister cannot only be assess-

ed by enemies who are more prone to regard this as a tall talk. Therefore, I think, if whatever our Defence Minister declares has to be followed up by meaningful steps, then the only way out is to acquire modern ships, modern naval armaments, modern aircraft, and then assure the House and the country at large that we are in a position to defend the borders of our country.

The step taken to establish coast guards is a meaningful step and a good step. But if our coast guards are to guard our coast by row-boats, if our coast guards have to use stones and sticks as the Maratha navy used to do, then I think, in the modern times, our coast guards will not be of any help. They will not be able to guard any portion of the coast. The threat also remains there. If there is no modern equipment given to our coast guards to guard our coast line, the mere establishment of an organisation of coast guards will not help and, to say that our coast line is fully guarded, it is living in a fools' paradise. I do not think it is desirable to live in a fools' paradise in modern days.

Now, even if we are basically to observe minimum norms and see that the Customs authorities succeed in preventing smuggling, what is the situation today? Today, with the star fighters which we have placed at the disposal of the Navy, they have to spot out smugglers' dhow. They can give only a signal to naval authorities, the naval establishment, that a smugglers' dhow is at a distance of 100 miles or at a particular spot. By the time the signal is followed up, the smugglers run away. It is because the star fighters do not have any modern equipment. This sort of reconnaissance is not in a position to assure the House that the shores of the country are safe from enemy attack. Therefore, I suggest that the question of naval reconnaissance should be very closely looked into. Whatever funds are required for improving the naval reconnaissance are the basic necessities in order to ensure the safety of our coast line.

We have about 3000 to 4000 miles of coast line and 7000 to 8000 miles of land border to be defended. Guarding the coast line and our borders without proper equipment and wherewithal, I think, the Defence Minister will be an ill-equipped person to assure the House that he is in a position to safeguard the interests of the country and perform his basic duty, as the Defence Minister to defend the country.

Our jawans have got the proudest record. We have seen how Maratha soldiers with a bare sword in hand have matched the most powerful artillery of the Mughals. It is a fact of history. It is not a fact to be derided at; it is not a fact to be laughed at. But that does not mean even today our proud jawans will be able to with a bare sword match the powerful modern armoury of our enemies. Therefore, we have to put two and two together and, if we do that, then the bravery of our jawans has to be matched with our courage and with our determination to equip them with the necessary wherewithal, with the necessary equipment. Given this equipment, given this wherewithal, given this machinery and arms, we are that our armed forces will prove to the world that they are second to none in the world. But merely saying and declaring at the top of the world that our armed forces are second to none, that our equipment is also second to none, is not going to lead us anywhere. Therefore I wish in the year 1976, we should be in a position to say as to where we exactly stand in the rating of equipment, in the rating of aircraft, in the rating of naval ships which we have and then rely on the valour, the courage, the capability and the competence of our armed forces. The Defence Minister should be bold enough to say that he will come forward before the House even with supplementary grants, if necessary, to see that our

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Navy is modernised in the real meaningful way, that our Navy acquires two distinct flotilla to be commanded by two F.O. C-in-C and that our Air Force from a meagre force of 45 squardons is expanded sufficiently to see that it faces the greatest enemy attack from the air and to see that the country is defended from every direction, land, air and sea.

With these words, I very strongly support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Defence.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think some years ago I had occasion to congratulate the Defence Minister for having begun to be less secretive. The reports, in that particular year, gave more worth-while information and that practice was being continued but, for some reason, it seems to me that we have again begun to be more secretive and to give as little information as possible-not even as much as was given in last year's report. In fact, in regard to the Navy about which the previous speaker spoke so eloquently, they have confined whatever they had to say to two and a half pages and have said precious little. It is astonishing to see that they have said not even as much as was said in the previous year; it is exactly two and a quarter pages. The report for instance observes 'Miscellaneous: Naval the heading: representatives participated in the third session of the third United National Conference on the law of the sea.' Earlier, in regard to training it says that several recommendations made last year as a result of the review of existing training facilities were implemented during the year and provision of training facilities to foreign naval personnel continued during the year. Is that all the information that you have to give on these important points? What about a number of other activities during the year and whatever it projects to do hereafter? This report is really unsatisfectory and I would request the Defence Minister to reconsider this particular matter. There is no reason to be so secretive that we do not have even the information which we can obtain from publications outside. Why should you be so secretive in this matter and, indeed, in regard to a number of other relevant and important matters?

There is no mention in this whole report about the Intelligence organisation or the Intelligence net-work that you might have. Undoubtedly, we don't want to be told anything that is secret, about its working and what exactly the organisation has done, etc. but, surely, there should be some mention regarding the Intelligence organisation-how that organisation is functioning, under and how much you rely upon this Intelligence organisation, how effective you have found it, and so on. And when you say-as the Defence Minister said the other day-that our neighbour Pakistan has strengthened itself in various ways but we are well prepared and we can take them on anywhere, at any time, it is indeed a very reassuring statement, but something should have been there in this report—as to what gives him that superb confidence that makes him assure the country in such categorical terms that we can take on Pakistan anywhere, at any time, etc. Pakistan has admittedly equipped itself well with all manner of equipment; it has made good whatever it may have lost in 1971 and has even increased it considerably. There is a reference here also to the effect that Pakistan is engaged in training of military forces by certain West Asian nations and that that manpower would again become available to Pakistan in the event of any conflict. Our relationship with West Asian nations, I agree, should be improved so that we may not find ourselves completely isolated in so far as that area is concerned. But what we are concerned with here is what the strength of Pakistan is going to be in regard to certain areas -in particular, in respect of Pakistan's Air Force which is going to be exceptionally strong because of these factors. How far has our intelligence contributed to our knowledge in regard to these matters? How far have we equipped ourselves so as to be able to meet them? What have you indicated in terms of concrete facts? Nothing. For instance, our bomber Force is still equipped with very ancient aircraft. Maybe you have your difficulties in obtaining something else, but then this fact of age has to be considered. Even though it may be our policy only to defend ourselves and not to attack, I take it that you are not going to sit and wait until you are hit. Your strategy, your tactics, would be dependent on many considerations, and attack may well be one of the essential lines along which you would have to proceed in order to defend yourself effectively. What is it that gives the Defence Minister so much confidence? He should not keep it all to himself, but should tell us a little more. And I think he can tell quite a lot without endangering the security of the country. This feeling that the security of the country will be endangered if more information is made available to the people of the country is totally misplaced. I think, the time come to give up such excessive secrecy and really take the country more into his confidence.

A reference was made to the relative poverty of the Navy in certain aspects. Why is it that we cannot equip the Navy in a more meaningful way? It is no use saying that, because of Diego Garcia and the rest and the decision of the Super Powers to take greater interest in the Indian Ocean, we must be more watchful, more vigilant, etc. How do you become more vigilant and more watchful in a meaningful way? Quite obviously, you cannot expect to take on the naval forces of the super-powers and other great countries. But in what way do you propose to ensure the security of our shores? Surely, you can tell us that. Why should you keep all your expertise and expert knowledge in regard to the planning of the defence of the country within the Defence Ministry? These are matters in respect of which the country has a right to information and it should be informed. How precisely do you propose to meet the situation in the event of any kind of difficulty or trouble in the Indian Ocean? The role that the Navy has to play might be defined, might be indicated; at least the role could be explained to us, for it is with reference to that role that it has to be equipped.

As I said, in regard to the entire matter, the intelligence organisation and the net-work of the Ministry should be very efficient. It has let us down on previous occasions; at least, it is believed that it has let us down: may be, it may not be so. I will give an instance. Some time back, Neville Maxwell wrote a book on 'India's China War' or some such title, and a great deal of the information that he had given there was drawn from a report prepared in the Defence Ministry, I think, by Maj. Gen. Henderson Brooks. An inquiry was held into this. I do not think that the results of that inquiry were ever made public. Why were they not made public? Why were we not told that this was how the leak occurred? Surely, there is nothing very terrible in it that prevents you from telling us. This secretiveness should not be carried too far. As a matter of fact, it may indicate where your weakness lay. And this is what I am more interested in knowing in knowing both where your weakness lies and what steps you have taken to see that you do not have to face the consequences of a similar weakness hereafter.

I would also like to say that I agree with the previous speaker when he said that the fact that we are spending only three per cent of our Gross National Product on defence may be very satisfactory provided you are also satisfied that your defence preparedness is of an optimum nature. Is that so? If it is not so, then you

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should clearly ask for more money. You are spending today 19 paise out of a rupee of the total expenditure of the country. This is to view our defence burden from another standpoint and not that of the GNP. Quite a part of the amount on defence expenditure is also in effect developmental expenditure and contributes to the development of the country. Take for instance the border roads. The construction of the border roads has led to the opening up of areas which were previously inaccessible and we have been able to provide all those areas with more efficient administration and to undertake their moderanization. Surely, you can claim all the expenditure there as not being on defence, but developmental. This is a matter which they might examine. Again, you are, more or less, permanently stationed m certain areas like Jammu and Kashmir, in Himachal Pradesh, U.P. hills and in north-eastern region Because of that, industries can be developed which, to some extent, could meet your defence requirements. That is a point which you can examine, but it does seem to me that more money should be made available to Defence, if it really needs it for equipping the Air Force and Navy, in particular, in directions in which they are not as well equipped as they ought to be. And we have a feeling that they are not as well equipped as they should be. The aircraft in certain directions are not as efficient as they should be because the potential enemy has better types of aircraft .. .

It should not be forgotten that certain development in the country also increases defence liability. Thus, the Bombay High offshore drilling and the wells that will be operating there will increase your defence liability. They will have to be protected and, therefore, more finance, if needed, for purposes of necessary additional equipment should be asked for unhesitatingly. I would give

some figures of the defence expenditure of other countries in order that it might enable the Defence Minister to be less hesitant in asking for funds. I do not suppose that judging from whatever we know of him, he would hesitate in asking for funds, but there is no harm in my suggesting that he may be less shy of doing so. Pakistan, for instance spends 7.8 per cent of GNP on defence expenditure; Iran spends 9 per cent and Saudi Arabia 15 per cent of GNP.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): How much in absolute terms?

SHRI H M PATEL: That I cannot tell you; it is of GNP; whatever it comes to. In this matter, figures in absolute terms, has no great significance but the question is, how much of the funds and available to you, you are prepared to spend for the security of your country And if the security of the country requires that you should spend a greater percentage of your resources, you should be ready to do so I am saying that if it is necessary, we should be ready to do so and not only say that we are spending only 3 per cent.

As I say, today we have a feeling that in certain respects we are not as well equipped as we should be. I do not specify deliberately, though I could And, if we are not adequately equipped then, I hope the Defence Minister will be frank about it and ask for more funds.

Egypt spends 22.8 per cent. Israel 32 per cent, France 3.4 per cent. Even France spends more. Mind you, France's Gross National product is several times our total gross national product. Netherlands spends 3.4 per cent.....

SHRI S. A SHAMIM (Srinager): In that case, we must spend more, whether we need it or not.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I say that we need it. I say if we need to spend more, then we should not hesitate to spend more money to ensure our security. I have been continuously emphasizing that point

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: We should spend enough on internal security.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I would also like to refer to the question of defence production, I am glad to see it is contributing to a greater extent towards self-reliance. I think this self-reliance should not be overdone. No country in the world is in a position to claim self-reliance in regard to defence armaments and equipment. But, certainly, the ability to produce as many items of defence requirement as possible is a very good thing. And it is a matter considerable satisfaction that whereas I understand, our defence production was worth Rs 42 crores 1965-66, it has risen to Rs. 362 crores this year I think that is a very satisfactory rate of progress, but, it does not necessarily mean that we have reached the optimum level of d∈fenc**e** production. But, since we are proceeding in the right direction, I have no comment to make except to say that I am glad that you have been successful in this direction.

I would not like to take any more time but I must refer to one more point. India has forsworn nuclear arms and in a way it is not possible for it to develop its capacity to fight conventional war with convential equipment so as to provide a deterrent because the two super-powers have in effect decided that a regional balance of power shall be maintained. Therefore, you cannot develop even your capacity for a conventional war in a manner where your capacity to fight acts as a deterrent. This imposes on you the responsibility for ensuring (a) that your own defence, production is greatly increased and (b) through your diplomatic approaches that you are not isolated. And

in both these directions I have noticed that the Government is pursuing a policy which is on the right lines. To what extent they are meeting with success on these fronts I do not know because there again we come up against this vail of secrecy. One is told very little except that Iraq is friendly to India. One does not know what other countries in West Asia would be with us if there is another trouble. Similarly, with South East Asia, what exactly is the kind of relationship we have established? The fact that we are on terms with these countries does not mean anything in so far as Defence is concerned Therefore, I again say that the Defence Minister should be much more frank with this House. After all, only that will be published in the country which you desire to be published and nothing more. Therefore, I do not think that secrecy is going to be gravely in danger. I would urge that the Defence Minister becomes more frank and forthright with us.

I would like to say that one or two measures that they have recently taken in regard to the Defence personnel are certainly very good and I congratulate the Defence Ministry on it.

Finally, I would say a word on this question of Defence Personnel. When they are demobbed, greater care should be taken and much sounder arrangements should be made to see that they are fixed in civilian lines. A great many of them retire at a relatively early age, but they retire at an age when in the ordinary way they are too old for employment in the civilian organisations. Therefore, it becomes necessary to do a certain amount of planning to ensure that they are so trained before they leave the Armed Forces that they can be readily absorbed. This can be done. There are steps being taken already. But I would again say that I am not satisfied that they are either enough or

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they are as comprehensive as they should be.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: The Minister will be called at 5 O' Clock. I have consulted the opposition members. It is on the assumption that the debate will go on till then. But should the debate collapse earlier, the Minister will accordingly be called earlier and the House having worked so hard may not mind respite after that External Affairs will be taken up to-morrow

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE . Either 5 O'Clock or the collapse of the dabate whichever as earlier.

भी मूल चन्द्र डागा (पाली) अन्यन महोदय, हमारे देज की मुरआ को खनरा कम नहीं इसा है यह बान सारी रियोर्ट में दरणाई गर्र है। मैं हुक ब्रोहड़े देता नाइता है। 1979 में पाकिस्तान के पाय 11 डिविजन मेना भी परन्तु ग्राज 13 दिविजन है। इनके छनिरिक्त उसक पाप एक बक्तरबन्द क्रिवेट भी है। 1970 में उसके पास 600 हैं है बीर 1100 तोपें भी परन्तु प्रात्र 1050 हें। और 2000 नोरे हैं। इसके मण्यले पर भारत दो डिनियन सेवा ही और नैगर कर महाहै। इस स्राह्ये का बननाने हा मेरा साम यह है कि हिन्दूस्तान की सुरता के प्रति हमें जागरक रहता चाहिये। 20 अक्तबर 1975 के जिचीन की नरफ से बोर्डर पर भारताने बादी कार्रवाई की गई थी और उन रोज ए पटना उटो थी। जम्म काश्मीर की नियत्रग रेखा पर छट्टपुट घटनाए भटिन होती रहती है। उनका उत्तर भी हवारी नरफ में दिया जाता है, यह री है। मगर मैं यह नहीं समनता है कि सेना को ही देग की स्रा का काम करना है। देशकी मुरक्षा के निर्देश के 58 करोड बादिनयों को, भारी जनना की मापको है गर करना वाहिये। यह भावना उम में न्वेश की जानी काहिये कि वेज हमारा नै सीर

हम देश के निए भर मिटने के लिए तैयार है। विकानत में एक वड़ा सन्तर्धा सार्टिकल निकला था। लैपिटनेट कर्मल दिन ने यह लिखा है। में इसको तीन लाइमें ही उद्गत करना चाहना हु

Defence must not be treated as a mysterious cloister of a few uniformed people who are allowed and paid for to indulge in their esoteric practices, which are beyond the comprehension and interest of the ordinary citizen It should be the immediate and urgent concern of all Indians

It must be understood beyond doubt by everyone that only a powerful country can hope to survive and bloom to its full growth and majesty."

हिन्दुम्मान की 58 करोड अनना में यह आयुनि हो, यह मारी बान ठीक है। 25 अन्य का बजट ग्रापने रहा है, लेकिन देण की गारी जनना में यह भावना होनी चाहिये देण हमारा है हम उप पा मर-भिटने की नैयार हैं।

एणिया में 20 कोड की पापलेणन होने रा भी उन्होंने 800 डिवीजन नैपार कर दिये हैं। ग्राज पाकिस्तान की ताकत वढ़ रही है, जीन हमारे उपर हमला कर रहा है, तिस्वत में नरीबन 3 लाख मैनिक हैं, 1 1 ताख 80 हजार श्रागे बड़े हुं हैं। ग्रापकी स्पीचें व कुरुक्षेत्र, हरियाणा या बन्धोट वगरह में हो लेकिन उममे लोगों का मनेखन कैमे ऊंचा 35 भकता है। यह चन्द ग्राद-भियों का काम नहीं है, मैनिकों का काम नहीं है, श्ररबों पयों का सवाल नहीं है। सवास है कि देश ग्राचे कैमे बढ़ मकता है, मब का मनोबल तैयार होना चाहिये।

स्विटबरलैंड, स्वीटन, स्केंडेबियन कड़ीय वगैरह की साथी जनता सड़ाई के लिये तैपार रहती है।

नैशनल कैंद्रेट कीर क्या है ? यह इसलिये शुरु की गई की कि हिम्बुस्तान में कालेजों में पढ़ने वासे विद्यार्थियों का चरित्र उंचा उठे. स्काशिमान बढ़े भीर उनमें देश के लिये भर-मिटने की भावना पैदा हो । लेकिन यह भी कुछ लोगों के लिये है भीर कुछ लोगों के लिये नहीं है। धाज देश को चीन भौर पाकिस्तान से खनरा है नेकिन फिर भी लोगों को लडाई के मैदान के लिये तैयार नहीं किया जाता। छोटे-छोटे राष्ट्र हम पर हमला करने की तैयार हो जाने है। ब्राज हम लोग केवल कहते हैं कि हम तैयार हैं, यह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन देश में लोगों में यह मनो-भावना कैसे पैदा हो, इस बान का हमें ध्यान रखना चाहिये। हम कैंडेट कोर के लिये कुछ इपया देते है। इस बारे में एक रिपोर्ट कई साल से कोल्ड स्टोरेज में पड़ी हैं, क्या यही उस पर चिन्तन हो रहा है। ग्रगर प्राज यह कंपलसरी हो जाता नो देण के हर जवान में यह भावना मा सनती थी।

द्याज महाराष्ट्र के एक मदस्य वोल रहे थे। महाराष्ट्र के डिफेन्म मिनिस्टर भी हैं, हरियाणा के भी डिफैन्स सिनिस्टर हैं धीर उडीसा के भी, तीनो मिल गये हैं। लेकिन उन्हें मोचना चाहिये कि देश की रक्षा की भावना जनता में कैसे पैदा हो।

श्री एस॰ एन॰ बनजी : राजस्थान का भी एक मंत्री होना चाहिये या पालिया-मैंटरी सेफेटरी होना चाहिये।

श्री सूलकार डागा । राजस्थान के लोग भागामाह होते हैं। राजस्थान की बात करते ही बीरता की बात नन में मा जाती है। मैं बनजों साहब से कहना चाहता ह कि राजस्थान की हल्दीघाटी को याद करिये, उसमे ी मन में शीय जाग जाता है।

आप हिम्बुस्तान में इतना स्पया इस विश्वीत्स वर आर्थ कर रहे हैं, लेकिन यह भी तेश्वनः चाहिये कि इनका सह्ययोग

होता है या नहीं। मैं इसकी एक तस्वीर भापके सामने रखंगा कि डिफैन्स पर वैसे खर्च होता है। कोई भी आदमी इन रिपोर्ट स को देखकर नफरत करेगा । हमें हिफेस के लिये 25 शरब पया देने में कोई एतराज. नही नेकिन लोग कहने हैं कि पाकिस्नान प्रपनी फौज के एक ग्राटमी पर 7.6 डालर खर्च करता है और हिन्दुस्तान 4 हालर खर्च करना है। हमें यह राणि बढानी चाहिये, लेकिन सम्थ ही यह देखना चाहिये कि उसका सद्ययोग हो ।

नैवल डाक्याई का किस्सा 1949 से शुरु हुआ और वह आज तक समान नही हुआ है। इस का मुक्दमा मोलह माल तक चना । कंट्रोलर एंड झाहिटर-जेनेग्ल ने भएनी 1973-74 की रिपेट में कहा है कि दिनम्बर, 1973 तक ग्रारविद्रेशन प्रोसीहिंग्ज पर 19 लाख रूपया झार दिटेटर की फीम पर 1.95 लाख रुपया, ट्रेवलिंग एक्मपेडीचर : 3.59 लाख रुपया भीर बकीलों की फ़ीस पर 11.20 लाख रुपया खर्च किया गया । धीर मिर्फ 15 लाख स्पया हमे मिला।

मरकार डिफ़ेस के लिए चाहे सौर रुपया से ने, लेकिन इस तग्ह की रुपये की बर्बादी को रोकना चाहिये। हिन्दस्तान सव तग्ह की कठिनाइयों को तेलने ने लिए तैयार है। लेकिन इस मिनिरटी के श्रफसरों ने मजाक बना रखा है। जब कभी कोई सबेस्चन पूछते है, तो अवाव दिया जाता है, "नाट इन पब्लिक इन्टेस्ट"। पश्चितक को कान्फ़िडेंस में लेना वाहिए शक्षिर पश्चिक से ही फ्रीजें तैयार होती है।

पब्लिक एकाउट्स कमेटी की 1974 की रिपोट में बताया गया है कि लगभग 32 लाख रूपये वर्ष कर के 2587 बोट्स खरीबी गई, लेकिन उन में से सिर्फ 669 बीहरा मर्विमेवल कन्डीशन में हैं।

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[बी मूलवन्द बागा]

4,300 घपये की एक एसास्ट बोट खरीदी गई। रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है:

"The Committee were informed during evidence that out of 2587 boats purchased, only 669 are now in serviceable condition...."

इन के यहां जांच करने के लिए एक इस्पेक्ट्रेट हैं। जांच करने के बाद पाया गया कि मिर्फ 669 बोट्स काम की थी और बाकी युवलिस पार्ड गई। कमेटी ने कहा है:

"The Committee cannot but deprecate the slackness and unpreparedness of a vital organisation like Defence Department and its Research and Development Organisation".

कमेटी ने इस बात को कनडेश किया है कि लाखों पये खर्च कर के बोट्स खरीदी गई, लेकिन उन के बारे में जिसाब को मेनटेन नहीं किया गया। कमेटी ने कहा है:

"They have not been told as to how many of these unserviceable boats had been actually used and for how long. No log books are being maintained for thege boats although for less costly items like motor cycles, trailers and mules they are maintained".

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order; Every member has a right to speak, but the entire speech should not be of quotations only. This is the third book he has taken up.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): There are a few more books.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: A very relevant point, a very fine point he has made, being a senior Member of Parliament, which has been appreciated by all.

किमेटी ने डिकेंप की फीस्टरियों के प्रुप युटिलाइ केंबर के बारे में कहा है: "The Committee note that the attempts of the Department of Defence Production to utilise the spare capacity of the extrusion press procured at a cost of Rs. 655.97 laking in foreign exchange have not so far been successful. The unutilised capacity is as much as 60 per cent. The Department of Defence Production has been endeavouring to utilise the capacity since 1967 without any success.."

1967 से ले कर झाज 60 परमेंट कैपेसिटी को काम में नहीं लाया गया है। कमेटी ने यह प्रश्न उठाया है कि इस पैंसे के बेस्टेज के लिए कौन जिम्मेटार है। मैं रिपोर्ट के एक इस्ट्रेसिटिंग पोर्शन को झाप के भामने रखना चाहना हुं:

"From the material made available before them, the committee think that the concerned infiners in the DGOF are answerable for the purchase of two machines... costing Re 2.62 lakins for factory B' when the latter had demanded two HMT M3V vertical milling machines. Not only was the purchase effected in haste for which not satisfactory explanation has been advanced but it was thrust upon factory B' who could not put it to any effective use"...

It was rejected.

"The result has been that there was a frantic search for a possible user of an unwanted machine among the various ordnance factories until it found a berth in factory 'B' in 1973, about six years after its purchase.."

लाखों करोडों रुपयों का जो सामान खरीदा जाना है, वह अन-यूटिनाइञ्ड पड़ा रहता है।

ध-यदिलाइण्ड पड़े रहने के बाद उसकी कीई सूब करने पाला नहीं होता है। डितेन्स के पासने में जी धायकी चीजें परचेब की माती हैं, जो टेन्डस इस्साइट किए जाते हैं, जो बापके कमान्ड माफिसर्स काम करते हैं — इसके सम्बन्ध में जो रिपोर्ट स हैं उनको बाप देखें तो बापको मालूम होगा कि जो हमारे देश का तसा है, जो हमारी दौलत है उसका सही तौर से उपयोग नहीं ति है बल्कि पुजूलबर्जी होती है। जो बी बापका बजट है उसको और बड़ाया जाये लेकिन साथ-पाय उसका इस्नेमाल बी मही ढंग से होना चाहिए।

### 13 hrs.

हमारे यहा जो पाकिस्तान के प्रिजनसं ग्राफ बार वे उन पर जो खर्जा किया गया था उसके सम्बन्ध में डिकेन्स मिनिन्टर ने कहा ग्रा कि हम उसकी रिकवरी करेगे लेकिन हमें ग्राज तक नहीं मालूम कि क्या हुआ। इस सम्बन्ध में भेरा वर्त्वचन वा जिसका जवाब डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर ने दिया था:

"The total expenditure incurred on Pakishan's prisoners of war and civilians under custody till 31-1-1974 was Rs, 32.36 crores."

ग्रापने कहा या कि पाकिस्तान के त्रिजनमें ग्राफ बार पर 32 करोड रुपया खर्वा किया गया ग्रीर उसकी ग्राप रिकवरी करेंने लेकिन मुझे ग्राज तक नहीं मालूम कि कैसे रिकवरी हुई, किम तरीके से हुई—मैं जाहूंगा मन्त्री जी इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी हैं।

एक बात मैं और नहना चाहना हूं कि
जितने भी आपके डिफेन्स प्रोडनकन के
कारखाने हैं वह हैदराबाद, बाम्बे, पूना,
गाजियाबाद इत्यादि जगहों पर हैं लेकिन
राजस्थान में आपका कोई भी कारखाना
न में है जहां पर कि इतना बार्डर एरिया
है और काफी बड़ी सेमा ग्खनी पड़नी है।
सावने राजस्थान में एक भी कारखाना क्यो
महीं बनाया? (ज्याधान) में समझता था इस
रुद्ध की बलीस बी जा सकती है कि बार्डर के
नखड़ीक कारखाना नहीं होना चाहिए लेकिन मैं

समझना हूं माजियाबाद बार्डर के ज्यादा नजदीक है जबिक हुमारे राजस्थान में जोधपुर बार्डर से चार सौ मील की दूरी पर है। इसके मुकाबने कई जगह बार्डर में कम दूरी पर डिकेंग्प प्रोडेक्णन के कारखाने लगे हुए हैं फिर राजस्थान का एरिया तो इनना लम्बा चोड़ा है। इसलिए आपको राजस्थान में भी डिकेंग्प के करखाने खोलने चाहिएं।

जहा तह मड़हों का सवाल है, हमते कई बार प्रायंता ही है कि राजम्थान के बार्डर पर मान भी मड़हों की कमी है। मिस्योरिटी के लिए या डिकेम्स का माल पहुंचाने के लिए यहा पर जिननी मड़कों की मानश्यकता है उसके न होने पर माल ढंगे मे कठिनाई होती है। इस बान की सुरक भो कदम उठाना चाहिए।

#### 13.02 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Let us welcome the new Ministers who have taken over responsibility of defending the tegrity and sovereignty of this country. Mr. Bansi Lal has been giving us repeated assurances that he will defend the sovereignty and integrity of this country whoever may be the aggressor. Instead of the detente which we used to hear often and talks of limitation of armaments in the world and talks of Conferences on Security and co-operation, the military super powers are competing with each other in increasing the military expenditure. The world's military expenditure is going up year after year and 60 per cent of the total expenditure of the world is shared by two superpowers-the United States of America and the Soviet Union. Sir, according to the Americans, the Soviet Union is building their military at a steady rate of 2.9 per cent a year. But the US President, Mr. Ford, this year has asked for 7 per cent increase in the US Defence expenditure and for

### [Shri G. Viswanathan]

the next year it will add up to an increase of 22 per cent, as far as weapons are concerned. According to a General of the US the Soviet Union is out-spending the US defence expenditure by more than 25 per cent annually and increasing its Defence Budget by 5 per cent each year. But this is the American version. we hear from the Soviet Union is different, According to the Soviet Union the Defence expenditure has been cut down from 9.9 per cent in 1973 to 91 per cent in 1974. Again it has been cut down to 8.4 per cent in 1975. Thus they claim that Defence Expenditure is being cut down year after year.

D.G. 1978-77 Min.

of Defence

Sir, our Defence Budget no doub has gone up because of the two wars in 1965 and 1971. In 1960-61 it was something about Rs 400.0 crores and now we have reached the staggering figure of Rs. 2544 0 croras In 1971-72 1970-71 the percentage or even in came down from 13 to 12. Now, we have increased by 19 per cent of the total expenditure. We can understand why the Defence budget is going up year after year. Pakistan is spending according to Americans, about 45 per cent of its domestic resources. How can it spend 45 cent of its domestic resources? is because Pakistan is getting ternal assistance, foreign help from the US, China and other interested powers. I remember after the Simla Agreement, our late lamented Rajaji pleaded for a unilateral reduction in expenditure on defence. He said that this would have a greater effect Pakistan as well as the US supplying arms to Pakistan, I do not know how far it is possible to go in for unilateral reduction. The Soviet Union has proposed in the Nations for a cut down of 10 per cent in the total military budgets of the 5 big powers. I do not know what is the reaction of the Government of India and whether we have supported this proposal in the United Nations, According to the Soviet repre-

sentative, it will save two billion if the five big-powers cut down their military budgets by 10 per cent. Not only India should support this proposal but we should also urge upon the United Nations that all the other countries, particularly the developing countries. should also emulate the same and cut down their military expenditure by 10 per cent. The previous speaker, Mr. Daga, was pointing out how money is being spent by our Defence Ministry on the various Services. I would like the Hon'ble Minister go through the budget again and carefully plan the allocation with the meagre rather scarce resources of our country, I think he will understand the need when I say that most of the Defence contractors are making quick money. I do not know how they are doing it. It is for the Defence Minister to go into it.

Sir, like the regional imbalances, there is always imbalance among the three wings of the armed forces. It is always the Navy which remains a neglected child. I do not want to dilate upon it because all the previous speakers have mentioned about it. But I would request the Defence Minister to see that we get at least two modern aircraft carriers. This Vikrant is there for decades. Now it can be left for school children for their excursion.

Pakistan is getting arms from U.S. and China. Mr. Bhutto has signed the agreement at Simla but immediately he left for western countries with a shopping list to get sophisticated arms. And they are willing to supply any number of arms to Pakistan because they want to see that peace is disturbed in this part of Asia. China is always trying to be inimical to us. We believe in peaceful coexistence and in spite of friendly gestures. China refuses to respond to gestures for a peaceful co-existence. Lately, we have been hearing space disturbing reports from Bangala Desh. I do not know whether it is due to the Farakka Barrage difficulty.

I understand, some powers are very conger to sell sophisticated arms to Bengia Desk. I believe the **peo**ple of Bangla Desh and their Goverrment will understand their motives and resist from going in for this string attached supply of arms. For these powers, arms race is there throughout the world because it helps them to build up their industry, to promote their business and to earn foreign exchange. For this, they try to see that somewhere trouble goes on and wars are fought. But at what cost? For them, it is meant to increase their foreign exchange reserves but for developing countries like India, it is at the expense of food, shelter, clothing, medicine, etc. That is why, I suggest that at least the developing countries should put their heads together and see that the defence expenditure is cut down. At the same time, I do not want the Minister to be complacent or less vigilant because of China and Pakistan on our borders.

We are the first country to proclaim Panch Shila and we will believe in Panch Shila and peaceful co-existence which will remain our motto. We will not be aggressors and at the same time, we shall not allow aggression on our soil. And this is the watch-word which we often hear from the Defence Minister. I want him to keep it up with the backing of the armed forces.

One word about rehabilitation of ex-servicemen. Regarding their jobs, some quota has been reserved in the central sector, but in the States, there is no such thing. No credit facility is given to them and they are starving now. We must assure our Jawans that once they are discharged from the armed forces, they will not be thrown on the streets. I request the Defence Minister to take it up with the State Governments. Enough powers should be given to District Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Board so that they can function efficiently with full statistics available · to them.

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Recently, one aircraft was seized at Bombay while delivering smuggled goods. We understand that some of the officers of the armed forces were involved in the smuggling activities. It is a sorry state of affairs. We want the Minister to go into this and conduct an inquiry and take severe action against those officers who are really involved in it.

With these words, I support the Demands,

की किवनाथ सिंह (सूसुन्): उपाध्यक्ष जी, देश की रक्षा का जब प्रश्न हुमारे सामने आता है तो उन कनिनन महीयों की तरफ हमारा क्यान जाता है जिन्हों ने अपने देश की रक्षा के लिये बिना कुफ में वे समझे और मिर्फ देश रक्षा को ही अपना धर्म मानते हुए अपना बलिदान दिया। मैं उन का नम्न् करना ह। साथ ही उन उवानों को नहीं भूल सकते जो आज देश की सीमाओं पर, वाहे बरफ् गिरती हो, अपधी बलती हो, धूप हो या बरसान हो अपनी संगीन लिये हुए देश की रक्षा के लिये अपनी इ्यूरी पर तैनान खड़े हुए हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष भी, हमारे भार्मी का गठन बिटिम काल में हुमा या भीर उस समय जैसी स्थिति थी उस हिसः व से लैंड फोर्में ज को ही प्रभानता दी जाती थी। स्वतंत्रता के बाद भी हमारे यहा उसी माधार पर फौन का गठन हमा।

माणही में पहले हुनारी लैंड फोर्स को हुनारो देश की रक्षा के लिए कथा काम नहीं करना पड़ा परन्तु विटिश एम्प्रायर को रक्षा के लिए दूसरे देशों पर शक्कमण करने के लिए हमारो मेना को ज्ययुक्त किया गया और शहे कहीं भी किसी बाम में उस को लयाया गया हो, स्मारी लैंड फोर्स इनिया में जितनो भी लैंड फोस में है, उन ये मबोतम रही है भीर उस ने नाम कमाया है। मा दी के बाद हमारे खबदानों पर अपने देस की

# विकि विकास विक्रि

रक्षा का चार पड़ा है भीर हम ने यह देखा कि पाकिस्तान के साथ फीर बीन के साथ जी हमारा सम्बद्धा हक्षा या, उस में हमारे देश की मेनाओं ने भपना मनोवस बनाए रका धीर जो कुछ उन्हें करना चाहिए या, यह उन्होंने किया । इतलिए मनी को एक माननी गमदस्य यह कह रहे थे कि हमारे देश की सेनाओं का प्रनोबल अना होना बाहिए, मेरे ब्यान से इमारी सेनाओं का मनीबल जितना अंचा है, दूमरे देशों की सेनाम्रो का उतना इदेशा नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए उन के बारे में यह कहना उचिन नही होगा।

D.G. 1976.77 Min.

of Defence

उपाध्यक्ष महोद्दर, मैं इप प्रकार के क्षेत्र से भाना हं जहा कि मेरे जिले का एक न एक सदस्य फीज में है भीर मनु 1962 में जब **बाइना का ब्राक्र**नण हो रहा **दा भीर बराब**र यह खबरें मा रहीं थी कि हमारे इनने जवान मारे गये हैं भीर चाइनी व की वे हमारो मी ना में इतने भागे तक बढ़ ग्राई है, तो उस वक्त भो हम यह देखने थे कि हमारे यहा के ज कटे जवान धपना मीना नाने बैठे ये भीर यह चाहते थे कि हमे कीज मे भर्ती किया जाए। वे ब गब फीत में मनीं होने के लिए कहते रहते थे ग्रीर जिन लोगो को बुन लिया जाता था, वे वडे खुश होने थे भी गिजिन को सर्वे स्थन में नही चना जाना था, वे वहन निराण होते थै भीर कहते थे कि मेरा सम्बर देश की सेवा करने का नही घाया । इसलिए जहा पर सोगों का मनोवल इतना ऊंता हो, वहा पर यह कहा जाए कि मोबल अना उठाने की भावश्यकता है, यह सही बात नहीं है।

श्रभी श्री एच० एम० पटेल कह रहे थे, मैं उन को इस सदन का बहुत बुजुर्ग सदस्य मानता हुं भौर वे प्रशासन मे भी रहे हैं। उन्होंने चैलेंज निया है कि हमारे रका मन्नी **जीने यह बार दार कहा है कि हम भ्र**पने देश की रक्षा करने में मजबूत हैं, तो वे ऐसा किन माधार पर कहते हैं, यह उन को बनलाया

प्रार्थ । इपाध्यक्ष मुद्दोबस, बिलोन्स की बोडी सी भी जानकारी जनर कीई रक्क्षा है, को बह इस बात को समझ सकता है कि हमारें वियोग्स की बता हैवादी है, उस के बारे में सब फुछ नहीं बताबा का सकता है। वे जानवा चाहते हैं कि कि र तैयारी के बाधार पर हम कहते हैं कि हम मजबूत हैं, यह बताबा जाएं। इस रिपोर्ट के बारे में यह आलीवना की गई है कि बहुत कम मैटीरियल दिया गया है, लेकिन मैं यह निषेषन करना चाहता हं कि जितनी जानकारी दी गई है उतनी भी नहीं की जानी चाहिए बी क्योंकि यह हमारे डिफेन्स का सवाल है। हमारे जवानो में क्या क्या कवियां हैं, वह तो बताई जा सकती हैं लेकिन श्रपने डिफेन्स के लिए हमारी क्या क्या तैयारीयां हैं, कौन से एयरकाफ्ट हम बना रहे हैं, कौन सें टैक बना रहे हैं, कैसी गन्स बना रहे हैं, इन सब का हमारा विक्लेषण यदि दूसरे देशों में जाता है, तो ग्रन्छी बात नहीं होगी। दूसरे देश जो इथियार बना रहे हैं और उन को मीट घाउट करने के लिए हम किस तरह के हथियार बना रहे हैं. इस का भगर प्रसार प्रौर प्रचार कर दें, तो हमारे उन हथियारो की उपयोगिता ही कम हो जाएगी । इनलिए मैं भापसे यह निवेदन करना चाहगा कि इस प्रकार की धालीबना उचित नहीं है।

D.G. 1976-17, Min.

मैं इस रिपोर्ट में खाम तौर में एक बात देख रहा हुं जो कि पहले नहीं होती थी। इस रिषोर्ट में यह दिया हुआ है कि हमारे डिफेन्स की क्या-क्या भावस्थकनाए हैं भीर कहा-कहा से हम को खनरा है, इस बात का बहुन लम्बे रूप में भीर सुन्दर हम से विश्लेषण किया गया है। पाकिस्तान के पास हमियार कहा से धा रहे है भीर कीन पाकिस्तान की कितनी मदद कर रहा है, यह इस में विया गया है भीर इस में दिवासी-गाशिया का भी जिक हैं भीर हमारे देश की मुरका को कहां से खतरा है, इस की बहुत गम्भीर रूप से इस में विया गया है। बस इतना ही हम को चाहिए। इस के झलाबा हमारा डिफेन्स प्रोडेन्शन क्या है और हमने

क्याज्या डिक्मीसीकी डेवलंप कर लीं है, इन सब बातों की बंताने की भागवंगकता नहीं है। इसलिए मैं यह निषेवन करना चाहगा कि इसे प्रकार की बालोबना करना उचित महीं है और इस सदन में हमें बहुन ही संजीवगी चीरं बहुत संभल कर बोलना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, ग्राज सदन में भौर कल भी धालोचना हुई भीर यह कहा गया कि हमारी जो तीन फोर्सेज हैं, लैंड, नैवी भीर एयर फोर्स, उन मे एयर फोर्स और नैवी को प्रधिक सुदुढ करना चाहिए। इस बात की मैं भी मानता हं। हमारा देश इस प्रकार का है कि इस की समुद्री सीमाएँ हैं भौर पहले हम वह मानते ये कि उत्तर मे हिमालय हमारा रक्षक है भीर उधर से कोई दुश्मन नही या सकता और समृद्र हमारे लिए एक भ्रन्छी खाई है भौर उधर से भी दुश्मन नहीं या सकता है लेकिन याज वे दोनो बातें सही नही रही है। इसलिए मैं भी यह चाहणा कि नैवल फोर्स और एयर फोर्स को हमे प्रधिक बढाना चाहिए । पिछला माक्रमण जो पाकिस्तान ने हमारे ऊरर किया या उस में हमारी एयर फोर्स ने बड़ी मुस्तैदी दिखाई भीर प्रच्छी मजबूती के साथ उन के धाक्रमण को विकल कर दिया लेकिन हम ने यह देखा कि जहा तक ऊने एयरकाफ्ट का सम्बन्ध था, वे हमारी सीमाओं मे अन्दर तक चले प्राए हालांकि वे हमारे ऊपर प्राक्रमण नहीं कर पाए । इसलिए मैं यह समझना ह कि राडार सिस्टम को अधिक इम्प्रूव करना चाहिए ताकि हम किसी भी प्रकार के एयर-काफ्ट को पकड़ सके भौर वह हमारी सीमाओ मे आये तक न घस पाए।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे जवानो को, हमारे सिपाहियों को कुछ दिक्कते है। उनको जान-कारी में रक्षा मंत्री जी को कराना चाहुगा। माज सबसे बडी भावश्यकता इस बात की है कि हमारा जवान जी देश का रक्षक है, उसकी यह महसूस होना चाहिए कि वह देश का विकिन्द नावरिक है। बाहे खान-पान में ही, बाहे कपड़े में हो, बाहे उसके पहनने के

तरी हे में हो, किसी भी तरीके से हो, हमारे देशवासी उसका सम्मान करें भ्रीर खुद भी वह महसूस करे कि वह देश का नागरिक है। जो उसके खाने का मेटीरियल सप्लाई होता है, उसमे स्वालिटी नहीं है, जो कपडा पहनने के लिए है उसमे भी वह नहीं है। जब भी हमारे जवानों की आवश्कता पडती है, हमारी प्रान्तीय सरकारे, हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार उनके स्थिए बहुत सी रियायते घोषिन कर देती है। पाकिस्तान के झगड़े मे, चीन के झगडे मे हमारे बहुत से जवान भ्रपग हो गये थे, जिनकी मृत्यू हो गयी थी, उनके ग्राश्रितो को जमीन देने का भाश्वामन दिया गया, कइयों को रिहाइशी मकान देने का ग्राश्वासन दिया गया, उस वक्त जो कचेहरियो में मुकहमे चल रहे थे, उनसे भी छूट दी गई, किन्तु वे भाष्वामन पूरे नहीं हुए भीर जैसे ही खनरा खरम हुआ, हमने उनका ध्यान नही दिया । चाहे वार का समय हो, झयडे का समय हो, शाति का समय हो, हमे उन जवानी को सम्मान देना पडेगा, उनकी रक्षा करनी पडेगी उन्हें उनके घर की चिंता में मुक्त करना पड़ेगा। यह जब तक हम नहीं कर पायेंगे तब तक उनके दिमाग मे एक वजन रहेगा।

माननीय उगाध्यक्ष जी, इसी तरह से रिहेबिलिटेशन का सवाल है। रिपार्ट मे कहा गया है कि जितने भी रिटायर होते है उनमे 80 परसेट को दूमरी नौकरी देनी पड़ती है भीर उसके लिए भापने एजेन्सी कायम कर रखी है। माज भी हम यह देखते है कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर हो या पब्लिक मेक्टर, जितना उनका रिहेबिलिटेशन होना चाहिए था, वह नही हो पाता है। जवान जो है उनमे काम करने की क्षमता है। मभी भारने सर्विस का पीरियड बढाया है। चुकि वे मिलिट्री में रहते है, इमलिए उनका स्वास्थ्य भ्रच्छा है, वे भ्रच्छी सेवा कर सकते है। जो रिटायर हो गये है भाज उनकी हालत बहुत खराब है। घाप उन सब लोगो को जो सेवा करने के लायक हैं, कही न कही एम्प्लायमेंट दिलाएँ । प्राइवेट सेक्टर तो

## [की विश्वमाध विद्व]

इसकी कराई मानता ही नहीं है कि वे इस प्रकार के मोनों भी अपने वहां रखें । केन्द्रीय सरकार हो या राज्य सरकार हों, वे इस प्रकार के सोगों के लिए स्पेशल कोटा रखें, जिससे रिटायरमेंट होने के बाद ऐसे लोगों को एस्प्लायमेंट मिस सके ।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, हालांकि पिछले दिनों में हमारे रक्षा मंत्री जी वे उनकी तन्ख्याह की, उनकी पेंसन बढाने की चोचचा की है लेकिन उनकी हालत क्या है। तन्ख्वाह बढ़ने से पेंशन बढ़ने से उन्हें बोड़ी सी राहत मिली है सेकिन एक बबान को एक बपड़ासी से कम तन्स्वाह निजती है। एक चपड़ासी की पेंशन जवान से प्रधिक है। यह हमारे सोचने का दृष्टिकोण है। माफिस में काम करने वाले क्लर्क बगरह को तो बेइमानी करने का प्रवसर मिलता है मेकिन एक जवान का तत्स्वाह के झलावा कोई दूसरा आधार नहीं है। उसको हम कितनी तन्त्रवाह दे पाते हैं सवाल यह उठता है। सें इस बात को मानता हूं कि इतनी बड़ी संख्या में जवानों को हम ज्यादा तन्क्वाह दें, ज्यादा पेंजन दें तो उससे बजट पर असर पड़ेगा लेकिन फिर भी यह भावश्यक चीज है, हम उनको इस प्रकार की सुविधाएँ दें ताकि वे लोग निश्चित होकर भपने परिवार का पालन कर सकों। घापने उनकी जो तन्हवाहें बढायी हैं। इसका हम स्वागत करते हैं। फिर भी भाप इस दिशा में सिक्य रूप से भागे बढिये जिससे उनको बाप ब्रधिक तन्स्वाह दे सकें, ब्रधिक पेंजन दे सकें, भीर दूसरी सहलियतें दे सकें। इस भोर भापका ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, कल में सी० पी० धाई० धौर सी० पी० एम० के माननीय सदस्यों को बहुत ध्यान से सुन रहा था जो डिफेंस पर बोले। मैं यह मानता हूं कि उनको लेबर ट्रबल क्रियेट करने का अधिकार है भीर वह करते आ रहे हैं लेकिन भगवान के नाम पर डिफेंन्स को छोड़ दीजिए। हमारे बिस मंत्री जी में

सही यहा या कि यह वो श्रीकेश्वयस शीवर-शिप सेवर में है, इसकी हुने देखना पड़ेगा । हमने राजा-महाराजाओं को सत्म किया, जावीरवारी बत्म की, बीबक्रहट बत्म की नेकिन वह योषराहट जमी धुई है । इनको एक ही ज्यान है कि डिफॉन्स में इबल क्रिकेट की जाय (क्यमधान) । उनका एक ही द्विट-कीय है कि वक्स को बोनस मिले, प्रमोशन मिले, ट्रबल कियेट करहे बक्क पार्टिसिपेशन उसमें कराया जाए। मैं धापसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यदि फीज का सिपाही यह सोचे कि यदि तू दस गोली प्रधिक चलायेगा तो तुझ को दो परसेंट बोनम प्रधिक मिलेगा, दस गोली कम चलाबेगा तो तुझको बोनस कम मिलेगातो फीज का काम कैसे चलेगा। वर्कर्स पार्टिसिपेशन की बान भाप यहां कारवानों में न करें। यहां श्राप बात करते हैं तो फौज का सिवाही सोचेंगा कि मुझे भी इस बात का फैसला करना चाहिये प्रफसर के सामने कि इतना ग्रागे बढ़ूं या न बढ़ूं, गांली जो चल रही है उसके जबाब से गाली चलाऊं या न चलाऊं। इस प्रकार का वातावरण ग्राप यहां न फैलाएं।

बिटिशकाल में फीजों का निर्माण कुछ वर्ग विशेष के नाम से , जाति विशेष के नाम से हुआ। था। उन पर कुछ यूनिट्स के नाम रखे गए ने । हो सकता है कि इसके पीछे कुछ ब्रुट्र भी हो। लेकिन झाज तक इस चीज ने प्रच्छा काम किया है। जाट रेजीमेट, राजपूत रेजीमेंट, गोरखा रेजीमेट, माहर रेजीमेंट भादि कुछ नाम इनके रखे गए ये। नामों के पीछे भावना यह नहीं भी कि आपस में हम इनको लड़ाना चाहते हैं या कोई संकीर्गता की भावना थी। इतनी ही भावना भी कि बहादुरी दिखाने का जब धक्सर ग्राए तो वे भागे वहें भीर वहादूरी विकार्षे । राव सहाव कह रहे वे कि कुछ वर्ग हैं फीज में जो बहुत बड़ी तादाद में काम करते हैं उनके नाम भी रखे जाने चाहियें। कुछ मेरे साची हैं की समझते हैं कि इससे संकीर्णता की भाकता पैदा होती.

है, इंटेन्नेजन की खतरा पैदा होता है। मेरा निषेदन है कि हम बनर्जी, मुखर्जी, पटर्जी, श्रीव्ररी, सिंह, गुप्ता सब लिखते हैं और इससे संकीजेंता नहीं साती है भीर भाज भी हर सरकारी विभाग में जहां नाम, बाप का नाम पूछा जाता है वहां जाति भी पूछी जाती है भीर यहां कोई खतरा पैदा नहीं होता है तो कैसे यह माना जा सकता है कि यूनिट्स के नाम भाप इस तरह से रखते हैं तो उससे संकीर्णता पैदा होती है। इसने घण्छा काम किया है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि प्रान्तों भीर एरियाज के नाम भी बाप दें, के यूनिटें भी खडी करें तो ज्यादा सच्छा होगा । जहां तक मार्शल भीर नान मार्शल रेसिस का अगड़ा है, में सबझता हूं कि कोई न मार्शल रेस है भीर न नान-मार्शन । इस में ज्योग्रेफिकल बात भी भाती है। मैं तो हरी सिंह जी की भी मार्कल रेस में मानता हं। जिन की ज्योग्रेफिकल वैकग्राउंड ऐसी है, जो बाडीली तन्युहस्त है, मजबूत, है, बजन उठा सकता है, जब खतरा भाता है उसका बहादुरी से मुकाबला करता है, पीछे मुड़ कर नहीं देखता है, यह नहीं सोचता है कि मुझे क्या बानस मिलेगा, वह मार्शल है। जो खतरे से डर कर भाग जाता है, जो मर मिटने के लिए तैयार नही है वह नान-मार्शल है। इस वास्ते यह डिसर्टिकशन प्राप न करें। जो मार्शल है वह मार्शल रहेगा भीर उसको भाषको मिलिटरी में लेना पडेगा ।

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की भोगेल झा (जयानगर): सुरक्षा के मामले पर आपने जो मुझे मौका दिया है बोलने का इसके जरिए में आपको अन्यवाद देता हूं। नए सुरक्षा मंत्री आए हैं। एक राज्य का मुख्य मंत्री पर छोड़ कर वह केन्द्र में इस भार को सम्भालने के लिए आए हैं। उनके द्वारा इस पद को सम्भालने के बाद किसी को इस बात का शक नहीं रह जाना चाहिये कि देश की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था उनके हाथों सुरक्षित रहेगी और भारत की सुरक्षा की वृष्टि से देश और विदेश में अपने दोस्तों और नुष्टि से देश और विदेश में अपने दोस्तों और नुष्टि से देश और विदेश में अपने दोस्तों और न

ही चुते हैं। वह बुढ़ निरचवी हैं भीर मजबूत कदम उठाने वाले हैं। इस बात का पहले से ही पता है।

इस पुष्ठ भूमि में जो रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने रखी गई है उपनें में विस्तार से नहीं षाऊंगा। बहुत से मिल बोल चुके हैं। लेकिन कुछ ऐसी उलझन भरी बातें हैं जिन से यह खतरा पैदा हो जाता है कि न सिर्फ हमारे देश के लोग बल्कि हमारे जवान भौर हमारे श्रफसर भी इसमें भीर उलमेंगे। यह सभी जानते हैं कि हम शान्तिप्रिय हैं भौर शान्ति चाहते हैं। फिर भी सुरक्षाको तैयारी तो करनी हो पड़ती है घौर करनी चाहिये। उस में हमारा कपूर नहीं है। बार-बार हम पर धाकमण हुए हैं। भभी भी भड़काने वाली कार्रवाहयां हो रही हैं हमारे खिलाफ । वह सर्व विदित है कि विश्व में नि:सस्त्री करग का वह पक्ष राती है भौर भागविक भागुधों पर पूरी तरह रोक लगाने के मामले में भारत सदा बग्नणी रहा है। साब ही दुनिया के सनाजवादी देश, सोवियन संब मादि बहुत पहले से इसक पक्ष गती रहे हैं और लगानार कई बरम में इसका प्रचार करने था रहे हैं। लेकिन हैर्नासको में हए सम्मेनन में विकरता का हो मह देवना पड़ा है। ऐसी स्थिति में प्रतिवेदन पहले हो एष्ठ पर जहा परस्रैक्टिब को बान कही गई है इस तरह से गुरू होता है:

"Both U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. continue to be committed to 'detente' but mutual rivalries and suspicions make neither satisfied with the other's views on the initiatives and measures to be adopted towards achieving the laudable goal of nuclear disarmament on which the very existence of the entire civilisation hinges. The relative stability of the 'detente' which rests on the paramount need to avoid a nuclear war, depends on further measures to promote mutual trust and co-operation between USA and USSR."

## [थी भोगेन्द्र हा]

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इसी तरह से भौर भी बातें कही गई हैं। क्या बाकई में सुरक्षा विभाग यह समझ बैठा है कि दोनों में भ्रापसी टकराव है या ये दो महा शक्तियां झामने सामने खड़ी हैं भीर इसीलिए विश्व मे घशान्ति है ? स्या भाषने देखा नहीं कि धमरीकी सातवा बेड़ा, ब्रमरीकी एंटरप्राइज जब बंगाल की खाडी मे पहुंच गया या उस वक्त क्या सोवियत सघ यह कह देता कि हमारा उसके साथ मुकाबला नही है, जो झाप की मर्जी हो करो, भारत को वह बरबाद करना चाहे तो बरबाद कर दे, बंगला देश की बरबाद करना चाहे ता बरबाद कर दे, हमारी उससे राइवेलरी नही है। हम हिन्द महासागर को शान्ति का क्षेत्र मानते है और हमने बार बार कहा भी है कि वह शान्ति का क्षेत्र होना चाहिये । राष्ट्र संघ ने इस आशय का प्रस्ताव भी पारित किया है। सोवियत सघ ने बार बार कहा है कि यह शान्ति का क्षेत्र रहने दिया जाना चाहिए। धमरीका जो झूठा प्रचार कर रहा है उसका खंडन किया जा चुका है, जिन देशों के बारे मे उसने किया है उन्होंने खडन किया है। वहां न कोई किसी भीर से खतरा है, न होने जा रहा है जो भौर न होगा भौर न ही किसी की नियत है। इस बास्ते वहां हिन्द महासागर में धमरीकी झड्डे की कोई जरूरत नही है। ऐसी स्थिति मे फिर हम क्या कहते हैं कि हिन्द महासगर मे दोनों रैवेलरी का मामला उठेगा या उठता है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हू कि यह बात ऐसी होती है कि हम मलेरिया धौर कुनीन, मर्ज भौर दवा, दोनों को एक समान रखने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं, इस रिपोर्ट के तथ्यों से भी यह बात जाहिर नही है, मगर यह जो मूल्यांकन इस प्रतिबेदन में किया गया है, बहुत ही खतरनाक है, सत्य, नीति भौर हित के भी जिलाफ है।

इस सदन में एक मिल ने सह सवाल सकाया था, इसके पहले के सुरका मंत्री वे जम्होंने कहा वा कि कोवियत हमारा मित्र है, शांतिमानी है,।

हम कहते हैं कि अमेरिका भने ही नहीं मानता डिएगोगासिया का अइंडा बनाता है, सातवां बेड़ा भेजता है, सोवियन ने सह विया है कि बेड़ा न अवि।

सुरका नंत्री ने कहा है कि हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्द महासागर भांति का क्षेत्र रहे। लेकिन बगर बगरीका यहां पर ब्रह्डा बनायेगा, तो उससे सुरक्षा के लिये संसार को भीर दवा व इलाज की जरूरत है। ऐसी स्थिति मे क्या हमारे सुरक्षा मजी कहेंगे कि झंगोला में जब गोरे साम्राज्यबादी कत्लेधाम करा रहे थे, तो उस समय क्यूबा ने या सोवियत संघ ने जो सहायता की थी, उसके पीछे राइवेलरी की भावना थी। मैं नहीं समझना कि यह हमारी नीति है। गुलाम बनाने वाली शक्ति भौर द्याजाद कराने वाली शक्ति, शाति चाहने वाली शक्ति भौर शानि भग करने वाली शक्ति को एक स्नर पर नहीं रखा जा सकना है। इसलिये में समझता हू कि सुरक्षा मत्रालय मे यह जो बात कही गई है, वह तथ्यो के विपरीत है। इस प्रकार तो हमारा श्वस्तित्व, दुष्टि-कोण भौर हमारी समझ ही भ्रमित हो जायेगी ।

इपीलिये में जोर वे रहा हूं कि हमारी सुरक्षा के लिये जैंग आयुशों और जस्वाकों की झावश्यकता है, वैंसे ही आयुश्च चलाने वाले हमारे जवान भीर मफमरों की समझ का भी मामला है। झाज हमें यह समझना चाहिये कि यह झाफत बारबार क्यों झाती है। क्या यह झाफन पाकिस्तान के चलते होती है? क्या पाकिस्तान में यह शक्ति है कि बह हम पर आक्रमण करे और झाने बूने पर करे। पहले उसको झमरीका हिवार बन्द करे के, हिवारों ने लैस कर के झाक्षमण कराता था और झब बीन का माओवादी नेतृत्व भी कराता है। ऐसी पृष्ठ भूमि में हम पर हमला होना है तो क्या हम इस दुष्टि से अपने वेश की सूरका की शक्ति को और मञ्जूत बनायेंगे या यह देखेंगे कि विक्य में हमारो सुरका के खिलाफ खतरे की मंख्या क्या है और हमारी सुरका के सहायक भी कहां-कहां हैं।

बंगला देश में हमारे ज्वानों ने एक विश्वास के साथ काम किया, और वहां मे बेडे को वापिस जाना पड़ा। हम जानते थे कि जो देश अमेरिकी साम्राज्यबाद मे भ्रमित हो गये थे राष्ट्रमंभ में जो इतना विभाल बहमत नमारे जिलाफ हो गया था, उस के बावजूद हमारे देश के लोगो ने, हमारी फीज के जवानों भीर भफ्तरों ने समझा कि हम भिवविद्वीत नहीं हैं, भीर दुनिया की गोषणविद्रीन शक्तियां हमारे माय हैं। जमे कि क्यूबा पर हमला करने की ताकत ग्रमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद की नहीं है, वह ग्राज भी वहा ग्राजादी का प्र**हरी** बनकर बैठा दुश्रा है, । तो इस म्रात्म विश्वास से भी हमें दूश्मन का मुकाबला करने में, प्राजादी की रक्षा करने में, शांति की रक्षा करने में मात्मबल मिलता है। मैं कहना चाहता ें कि हमने साम्प्रशयिता के विरोध मे, ममाज-बाद का लक्ष्य अपनाने की तरफ, जनता की रक्षा के बारे में भी जो कदम उठाये हैं, उस पर बार बार चोट पड़ रही है, भीतर से भी बोट पड़ ग्ही है; बाहर मे भी लगाव **2** 1

बाहर में प्रमरिकी राष्ट्रपित फोर्ड ने खुट कह दिया है कि वह इंतजार कर रहे हैं कि उन के मन के लायक उन के मापदण्ड के अनुसार सही सरकार धारत में कब कायम होबी, ऐसी न्यिति में हमारे लिए भी जकरी है कि हमारी फीज के लोग दिमाबी तौर पर तैयार हों कि जनतंत्र की रका के लिए हमारी रक्षा वाहिनी है ताकि हमारा जनतंत्र बीर भी मजबूत सदृढ़ भीर टिकाऊ हो भीर भीतरी या बाहरी दुश्मनों के चलने उस पर बोट न झाने पाए। साम्प्र-दायिकता-विरोधी भावना भीर समझ भीर

ममाजवाद के लक्ष्यों की समझ उन क मंदर हो उस के लिए उन को प्रशिक्षण देने की जरूरत है। मैं ग्राशा करता था कि रक्षा मत्री इस तरफ ध्वान देंगे ताकि इस दिणा में कदम बढाए जांय जिसे शम के पीछे का दिमाग स्पन्ट रहे कि किन मुख्यों की रक्षा करती है । हमें प्रपनी सरहद की रक्षा करनी है, अपनी स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा करनी है और उस के वीखे जो समझा. जो प्रक्ति, जो भाषन उन के विरोध में है उम के खिलाफ रक्षा करनी है ग्रीर उस से प्रभावित या भ्रमित होने यानी जो समझ हमारे भीतर है उम समझ से भी मुक्त रहना है। हमारो फी जों ने इमका सबूत दिया है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि उस ने मबून नही दिया है। जो नोग चिल्लाते थे कि फौज की बगा-वत हो उन्हें कम से कम ग्रब तो यह ज्ञान हो जाना चाहिए कि वे गलन दनिया में रह रहे थे । हमारी फीजों की दशभक्ति, उन की जनतन्न-भक्ति को उन्होंने गुलन तरीके से ग्रांका था भीर उन्होंने समझाथा कि जैमे अमेरिकी पैसे के टुकड़े पर कई देशों में ऐसा हो गया जिस का सपना भारत में भी वह देख रहे थे वह विफल हो गया भीर हमें विश्वास है कि ग्रागे भी बाहरी साजिमें विकन होती रहेंगी।

एकाध मामले को पटेल साहब ने उठाया हूँ सीकेसी के मामले मे। मैं नही सबता हूं कि शासन का कोई हिस्सा भी ऐसा है जहां कि कुछ न कुछ बानें पोशीदा नहीं रखी जंएगी भीर सुरक्षा की तो रखी े जाएगो लेकिन एकाध बातों के बारे में मैं खुद जानना चाहता हू । हमारे भाठ हवाई भाफिसर भार दिए गए, मुजी-बुरंहमान की हत्या के कुछ घंटे पहले या एक दिन पहले की बात है। उसके बारे में भभी नक भफवाह है कि उन के हेनीकोष्टर के ऊपर हमला हुआ और हमारे वे माफिसर जो भा रहे थे मार दिए गए। यह क्या हुआ, कोई घटना

## [बी घोषेत्र सा]

हुई दुर्बटना हुई या किसी विवेतने सरकार का माक्रमण हुआ या बाद में बंबलादेश में जो हुआ उनसे उन का नंबंद है? क्योंकि बंगासा देल की सरकार एक निश्व सरकार थी। वह नुजरो हुई बातें हैं। नेकिन हम जानना चाहते हैं कि कीन सी मक्ति उनके पीड़े थी जिसमें हमारे 8 मध्सरों सी मानें गई, बहु महीन हुए बीर रान्ने में भहीर हुए जबकि मा रहे थे।

इसी तरह जो पटेल लाहब ने उदाहरण विया है इजीप्ट का, इजरायल का, ईरान का भीर पाकिस्तान का कि कुल भामदनी के मुकाबिले में उन का डिफेंस का खर्चा बढ़ा है, मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि कुल भामदनी के मुकाबले में हमको भ्रपना खर्च बढाने की जरूरत है। सुरक्ता के संबंध में हमने सही नीति भ्रपनायी जिस समय कृष्णामेनन रक्षा मंत्री हए ये। उस समय 6 करोड़ रुपए की रक्षा उत्पादन था। माज हम उससे बहुत धार्ग बढ़े हैं। इसलिए हमारा मृलभूत ध्येय यह होना चाहिए कि हम इस मामले में स्वावलम्बी बर्ने, रक्षा उत्पादन में जितना भागे बढ सके बढ़ें। इसके उत्पादन से हम काफी मार्ग बढ़ रहे हैं, मिजाल्इस के उत्पादन में हम आये बढ़ रहे हैं तो इसे भीर ज्यादा बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। इसमें खर्चा हम ज्यादा करें, पाकिस्तान की नकल हमें नहीं करनी है। क्योंकि द्याज भमेरिका ने एक भी लढाक विमान का कारवाना पाकिस्तान में नहीं बनने दिया, एक भी टैंक बनाने का कारखाना पाकिस्तान में नहीं बनने दिया। एक पूर्ज भी खराब हो ती बाहद से मंगाना पड़ता है। बह नकल हमें नहीं करनी है। किसी की गुलामी हमें नहीं करनी है। धनर कोई देश

हमारा मित्र है तो यह हमें अपने र्देशें पर वड़े होने में सहावता दे, इने एका उत्पादन में सहायता है। वही हमारा सब्बा निज्ञ होना । बुक्त हुनें जहाज मिल जाए उतके लिए अपना चर्चा बढ़ा वें यह सुरक्षा का तरीका नहीं होना। एका उत्पादन में हम बाने बढ़ रहे हैं। बनर नहीं बड़े होते तो अनरीका की पनहब्बी वाजी को बुबाने में हुम कामयाव नहीं हो सकते वे या करांची में पूरी रक्षा बन्दी के बादजूद यह जो हमने कमाल किया वह हम नहीं कर सकते थे। मगर का खतरा बढ़ गया है और जो प्रधान मंत्री ने ग्रमी हाल में विशाखापत्तनम् में कहा था मैं समझता हूं कि उसके लिए रक्षा मंत्री घौर रक्षा विभाग सचेत है। यह नहीं है कि डियागो गाशिया जो शक्ति है उसका मुकाबला हम ग्राने जहाजों के जरिए कर सर्केंगे यह ग्रमम्भव है। मगर पमड्डियां के बारे मे भीर सब मैरीज के बारे हम इतना कर सकते हैं कि हम कम लागत मे हमारा तट सुरक्षित हो इसके लिए हम प्रयत्न करे ग्रीर यह हम कर सकते हैं। कन से कम वार्च में प्रधिक से प्रधिक सुरक्षित हम कैसे हो सकते हैं, यह प्रयास तेज करने की जरूरत है।

एक्स सर्विसमैन का सवाल बार बार उठना है। मेरा भी उसके लिए धायह है। रिटायरमेंट के नाद उनको कुछ जमीब देकर उस समस्या का समाधान मेरी समझ में नहीं होता है। क्यों नहीं धाप ऐसा कोई उपाय निकालते जिससे उनका बकाया हो वह उनको दैने के बाद धाप कुछ ऐसा प्रवन्ध करें ताकि बैक्बर्ड एरिजाज में वे स्माल स्केल धंडस्ट्रीज खड़ी कर सकें और उनके लिए यह यस परलेंट थी थाप दे दीजिए, बाकी 75 परलेंट बैंक का कर्जा होता है, 15 परलेंट बैंक्सदं एरिया में सबसिबी थाप देते हैं इस तरह से देस का श्रीखोनीकरण भी बढ़ना भीर छीटें वड़े करकों में दे लोग खड़े हो जाएंगे। राष्ट्र के उत्पादन में वृद्धि होनी भीर उनके पुनर्वास की समस्या का भी समाधन हो जाएना। धापका कोई खर्चा नहीं बढ़ेना भीर धाप उनको बोड़ी राहन दे देंगे।

कुछ बातों की मोर मैं मीर ब्यान दिलाना चाहुंगे। कुछ बार्ने हमारी भीपनिवेशिक व्यवस्था के चलते हमारे यहां चली था रही हैं जैसे फीब के मामले में श्रंग्रेज शाफियर शाम तौर पर जवानों पर विश्वास नहीं करते थे. क्योंकि वे गरीब तबके से माने वे भीर इमलिए भोमोशन के जरिए होने वाले भफनरों का धनुपात नगण्य था। मैं रका मंत्री जी से निबेदन करूंगा कि क्या वह समय नहीं झा गया है कि जो प्रोमोशन के जरिये धकतर हों उनका धनुपात कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत बढाया जाय । मैं बहुत ज्यादा नहीं कह रहा हूं क्योंकि कुछ भीर सुविधाएं दी गई हैं, कुछ प्रोमोशन सुविधाएं भी दी गई हैं, लेकिन यह भी प्रावश्यक है कि उनका प्रनुपात बढ़ाया जाए। उन में जो ज्यादा तजुर्वेकार होते हैं वह ज्यादा धार्ग बढ़े।

ऐसे ही क्या जाज यह आवश्यक है कि जाम जवानों और फीजी अकपरो के मेस और खेल कूद के साधन सभी जनग रहें? अब जिम तरह की गरक्यरा में हम रह रहे हैं उनमें हम यह नहीं समझते कि इन को जलग रखते की जावश्यकता है। अपनी योग्यता के मुताबिक, जोहदे के मुताबिक बह रहते हैं और उसके मुनाविक सारा काम करों हैं सेकिन एक आत्रव की भावना के लिए की मंत्रे जो ने वह बटवारा किया या उसकी खरन करने की धावश्यकता है। दोनों के बीच एक सहोवर का भाव, मैजी भाव बढ़े सके वह मावश्यक है भीर वह दीवार जो दोनों के बीच मंत्रे जों ने खड़ी की थी उसकी जहां तक हो सके कमजोर किया जाय, खरम किया जाय, उस दिज्ञा में प्रयास करने की धावश्यकता है।

इसी पुष्ठभूमि में मैं एकाच बात भीर कहना चाहता हुं। कुछ हवाई महे बनाए गए थे, जैसे दरमंगा का एयर पोर्ट सिर्फ रक्षा के लिए बनावा गया था। उत्तर का खतरा ग्रभी टला नहीं है। हमें विश्वास है कि माम्रोवादी नेतृत्व चीन में टिक नहीं माज नहीं तो कल, कल नहीं परसों उसे जाना है। माम्रो मर गए तो उनके बाद होगा, जिन्दा रहे तो शायद उन की भी दुर्गीत होगी। मगर फिर भी हमें खतरा है। ऐसी पृष्ठभूमि में जब कि हम सुरक्षा की भ्रपनी तैयारी कर रहे हैं तो जो कुछ हमने एयर पोर्ट बनाए है, जैसे यह एयर पोर्ट 30-30 गावों को उजाड कर बनाया गया है, वह बड़ी सुरक्षित स्थिति मे है, उसपर ध्यान दें भीर उसको रेल से या हाईवे से कनेक्ट करने की कोशिश करें।

इतना ही कह कर मैं इस घाशा से प्रपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूं कि सुरक्षा के संबंध में पूरे प्रयास ग्रीर स्पष्ट नीति के साथ हमारी सरकार कार्य करेगी।

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is heartening to note that India has become self-sufficient in the production of small arms. I was surprised to hear from some friends on this side something about the quality

### . [Sardar Swaran Singh Sekhi]

of our rifles with which I-don't agree. I am surprised because, though they may not have visited the plants, I have visited them myself and I found that our rifles are in no way inferior to the Chinese rifles. The Chinese rifles break down after a thousand or two thousand rounds whereas our Indian made rifles can take even up 10,000 rounds.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are an arms expert!

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: I have seen them myself.

But, regarding the Rifle Fatory at Ishapore, they have very old machinery there, though they are doing a very good job of it. About 60 per cent of the machinery is old. They are working with counter shafts, which is quite old machinery, while in all the other plants in the country there are more up-to-date and self-driven machines. So, I would request the Minister in charge to see that a rehabilitation of this plant is done at the earliest so that modern arms could be made here also.

Regarding the Gun and Shell Factory at Cossipur, they are doing very well. They make things from small springs onwards up to the barrel of a tank. There also, there is need for renovation.

Again, there is a project called the Slip Gauge Sets project which is lying in cold storage with the Ministry at the Centre for the last three years. The cost of the plant was estimated at Rs. 35 lakhs at that time. If that plant had been established, we would have saved a lot of foreign exchange. These slip gauges are still being imported by the country for domestic use. This slip gauges plant has to be set up as early as possible. With the same establishment, they can run it, After four years, I am told, the West Bengal Government has given a notice that they will withdraw the

land which was given adjacent to the Cossipor factory; they want to withdraw this because of financial difficulties. Finance is coming in the way. If you do not want to have it, you should say so. It is very difficult to get these from abroad. This scheme was taken in tand soon after the outbreak of the Second World. War. But till today we have been importing I am told that Ghana placed an order for 100 gauges, but they had to refuse. We can earn a lot of foreign exchange if we go ahead with this project.

Regarding pistol project, I remember, in reply to my question is this House, Mr. Shukla said that they would make pistols in two years. Thiswas in 1971. When the Haksar Committee submitted the project to the Centre, the estimated cost was Rs. 1.2 crores. Today the revised estimate is Rs 2.6 crores. If the Government had given their approval earlier, it would have saved Rs. 1.4 crores on this If at all we want to do anything, we should take up the project and finish it early. We should not prolong it. An imported pistol costs Rs. 10,000. I cannot buy a pistol for Rs. 10,000. I have got a licence with me for the last ten years, but I am not able to buy one because of the high price. The Indian pistol will cost only Rs. 1,200. Either we should go ahead with the project or we should give it up. We do not want this kind of escalation. If we do not need, then why should we have it at all?

Now I come to the point regarding apprentices. I am glad that the hon. Minister has said yesterday that 2,774 apprentices have been taken so far. But considering the total labour strength of the ordnance factories, 2,774 is nothing; it is a very insignificant figure. You give them training for three years in the ordnance factories. It is a specialised job. But after training them for three years, if you do not provide them with jobs,

what will they do? They cannot become taxi-drivers or shopkeepers. If you are giving them training, please give them job after the training is over. Otherwise, do not train them at all. I would suggest that those persons who have been trained should be given jobs in the ordnance factories. This training is not a new thing. No doubt it is in the 20-point programme. But the ordnance factories have been giving training previously also. These young people, who are trained, should be given jobs. Otherwise, they do not know what to do after receiving the training.

Now I come to the point regarding pension. It takes two or three years for a retired person to start getting his pension. When you are retiring a person, you should start giving him the pension within one or two months. within a reasonable period. should not be made to wait for two or three years The delay which is now there should be cut. I am told that Government have agreed to the 16-point rise in the price index. In that case, I do not understand why the pensioners have not been given the due increase. If we agree to something, then we should give that. Otherwise, do not make promises. This does not lead us anywhere.

My last point is regarding modern arms being acquired by our neighbour, Bangladesh. Everybody knows that Bangladesh is trying to get modern arms from USA or somewhere. There is no threat to Bangladesh from India or from Burma, China or Pakistan. Against whom will they use these arms? Have we made any protest in this regard? I would request the Government to be very vigilant about it. With these words, I support the Demands.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will not take much time and will not deal with many matters.

Yesterday, while intervening in the debate, Shri Gadgil said that he

would look into the matter particularly relating to the ceiling on piecework imposed on the defence ployees. Due to this ceiling, the defence employees are already losing from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 per month. This matter should be dealt with immediately. There is another thing. The Defence Ministry always gives to the private parties work for producing some high-priced things, which could be produced in the defence establishments. This is very unfair. If highpriced piece-work is done by the defence employees in the defence establishments, they can have some benefits, but they are not given this work. It looks very odd and it irritates the defence employees. say that they can do this, they have the machinery and everything, but that is not utilised. The Defence Minister must look into this and should do something so that the work which can be done by the employees themselves with the machinery and implements being available in the defence establishments, is done by them. They must be given this work.

problem which There is another was also raised yesterday. In Ishapore establishment, already about 6000 persons have retired. Like this in many establishments many people have retired, but the resultant vacancies have not been filled up. The defence employees have been praised and, there is no doubt that they are up to our expectations and they have done their job, but they should not be further burdened with work, if they have done good work. You have put the ceiling on piece-work and by not filling these vacancies, are taking the same quantity of work from the present employees. This is most unjust and the Defence Minister should look into it. You know, yesterday a reference was made to Mr. Hansda and Mr. Abraham, and some other leaders of defence employees. They are still languishing in jail under MISA or DIR. Their cases should be taken very seriously and if there is no charge of sabotage or anything.

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like that against them, why should they rot in prison? They are leaders well recognised by the Government as well as the employees. Now, the time has come when the cases of all skhe recognised leaders of defence employees detained under whatever law, MISA or DIR, should be reviewed. All the vacancies must be filled up soon and the high-priced jobs should be given to them and the 50 mer cent ceiling should go. All these things require immediate attention of the Minister in charge. I will also draw the attention of the new Minis. ater who has been so much welcomed by everybody to this so that he may look into it and do something to help in these matters.

.With these words, I conclude, Sir.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak):
At the outset I would like to congratulate the new Minister of Defence and the new Minister of Defence Production for their achievements in this very important wing of administration. We know Bansilalji for his sturdy ability and practical vision of life and so I hope his experience and his farsightedness will enable him to do justice to this important wing of the administration.

Defence of a free nation is the resential ingredient for its existence. -So, the most important factor, while discussing the question of our country's defence, is to determine the extent of threat perceived by the country. The nature of threat may be different depending upon the economic, sociological, physical, political or military causes. threat may emanate from within the country or may come from outside. It may also happen that at a given time the threat felt by a country may be due to a combination of these different factors.

Keeping all these aspects in mind, -when we analyse closely the increasmed threat to our security at this particular time, it becomes incumbent on us to plead for increased capacity of defence proparedness to defend our borders against any eventuality that may arise in future.

The immediate neighbour of ours in the west, Pakistan, continues to make concerted and expensive efforts to augment the already considerable strength of its Armed Forces; and the hon. Members who have spoken in this debate have already pointed out to what extent Pakistan has gathered arms and ammunitions from foreign countries such as USA and even some Gulf countries. So, it is needless to describe all the details, as the time at my disposal is limited.

Similarly, in the north, China, apart from helping Pakistan to recoup the losses it has suffered in the 1971 war, has not responded to our initiative and efforts to pursue a policy of peace and friendship with India On the other hand China continue a propaganda campaign against India on imaginary and filmsy grounds and the House knows that the hon Minister of Defence while replying to the question stated how our jawans in the north were killed by the Chinese.

#### 14 hrs.

Similarly in Bangladesh, we alt know that there was brutal assassination of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman and his family with other respected leaders. This is an indication to us that at any time stability in that region may not be there and there is danger to the security and safety of our country. Therefore, the country has to build and sustain the capability to deal with threats that might arise in the foreseeable future. While every Indian is proud of our jawans, their dedication for the cause of the country's independence and integrity and their achievements in the last wars, we cannot but try to remove the shortcomings, if any, in our desence. It is stated, in one of the articles published in the Newspapers—

"the improvement of mobility of Indian Army should be our major concern. The operation of our Army in 1971 on the western front brought out the inability to move ahead into enemy territory even after achieving tactical surprise. The article written by Gen. B. N. Sarkar attributed this failure to 'inadequaciess at higher command levels'. Therefore, adequate attention should be paid to acquire more personnel carriers to enable our infantry units to follow up an armoured thrust into the enemy territory in the time of war. Simulteneously, adequate provision should be made to see that enough facilities are created in the forward areas for the convenient deployment of forces."

It is learnt, Pakistan in the last five years, has not only improved the quality of its air force, but it has phased out its old F-86 fighters and F-104 interceptors and replaced them with dual purpose Mirage and MIG 19 fighter squadrons I would like to impress upon the Government that the Government should develop know-how to produce this Mirage with the assistance of French knowhow so that the sense of pride and security should prevail amongst our jawans and people of the country. Any country striving to establish its place in the region must develop a degree of self-reliance in sophisticated weaponry.

Regarding Navy, many hon. Members have spoken and they have pointed out the inadequacies. So, I would not like to repeat. I would only like to impress that we must try to develop our own, or acquire, maritime reconnaissance aircraft at an early date so that our Navy is well equipped. Last but not the least I would like to mention a few words

about the defence and defence factories especially in my State of Orissa. A few years ago a Naval Training Centre was inaugurated by our beloved Prime Minister. But later on we found that no action was taken to see that the Training Centre is commissioned at the earliest I would like to impress especially upon our hon. Deputy Minister who happens to come from that State to see that this is commissioned.

Similarly, we are told—it is also reported in the papers that a canton-ment is coming up in Orissa State. If it is a fact, I would request the Minister of Defence that he should take measures to commission that cantonment for Orissa because we are not having any cantonment in the State.

My friend from Haryana, Shri Rac Birendra Singh spoke about martial race etc. who should be given preference. I do not agree with him there; as an Indian, the whole country, may be Bengal, Orissa, Maharashtra or any other part of the country, belongs to India and therefore I would request the hon Minister he should see that from all parts of the country, the army officers and jawans are recruited and facilities for their recruitment are created in States so that the States feel about their dedication and their share m the defence for the the defence and integrity of the country as a whole

With these words, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this chance

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagoa) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the increase in the armed strength of Pakistan, the use of oilriches for sophisticated weapons in the Guif, the uncertainty with China and the events in Bangladesh, all together, will again force us to

[Shri Erasmo De Sequeira]

deviate from our resources, from development to defence, more than we can afford at this moment of our history.

And, Sir, within our frontiers, the welcome oil-find at Bombay-High has added to our naval necessities.

When weaponry is changing from shells to missiles, with electronic sophistication every day—and already we are moving into lasers—the decisions that this Government is going to have to make very very soon, are probably much more important, than the decisions that were made around 1962; they are not only important for our defence preparedness, but they will have a considerable and major impact on the economy, and social development of the country.

It is with this end in view that I say that it will be necessary for Government, while making those decisions, to bear in mind above all, that for one rupee for defence, there is one less for development.

I now wish to make some suggestions about what Government should bear in mind, while making those decisions.

The first thing that Government has to realise, and to keep always in view, is the fact that the capital expenditure in defence is not even, but cyclical; because the major weapons systems have to be bought at one time, and they have to be renewed, as weapon technology advances. Therefore, I feel that besides Roll-on planning that Government is presently doing as far as the capital side of the defence expenditure specially is concerned, it will have to nave a perspective plan for a period longer than five years, and it will have to budget, as an entire Government, to give Defence from time to time more money, than it gives it every year, to meet these cycles in capital expenditure.

When buying from outside, I think, Government should learn from the experience of the past, and remember, that in the pinch, it is much better to have brought arms from a commercial source rather than from a super-power, who can twist your arm when you are in trouble.

One thing which, I think, the Government should seriously consider while making these decisions, is whether we can leap-frog technology instead of going from the sophistication we have, to the next stage, whether we can go one or two stages further. It might save us money in the long run.

It will be necessary for Government to ensure that in every decision it makes, it keeps the cost as low as it can, and before thinking of increasing merely in numerical strength, I think, Government should always look first whether it can increase the effectiveness of the existing strength. I will give you an example, to illustrate. Before adding squadrons of tanks to your cavalry, I say, you should increase the effectiveness of the existing squadrons by having an officer in each tank. It has been tried by other countries and, I understand, in many cases, it has worked.

We know that this expenditure is inevitable, but a considerable factor in what impact it has on economic development, will depend upon how much of a peace-time role, and how much of a developmental role, we can find for our armed forces. All the three branches of the Services have regular daily PTI wonder how much of this physical conditioning can be done in developmental work, in the building of roads, or lining of canals. I think this is an area to be examined by the Government.

Considerable numbers of able-bodied yougmen are being de-mobbed I57

from the forces every year. It will be of considerable impetus to economic development, if these men, during the time they spend in active service, can be trained, especially in technical trades. I think there is considerable scope for use of military service as a vocational training institutions. I do not think that Government is doing anywhere near euough in this particular area.

Those who are de-mobbed go back all over the country from wherever they came, and their availability in a crisis, then becomes more difficult. We also know there are areas on our borders which are going to be sensitive for years and years to come, and one project that Government should seriously consider-both as a measure of defence preparedness, as well as a measure of cost reduction-is that these men who are de-mobbed should be settled in these areas, and remain in semi-permanent reserve in units which fall in and The Kibbutz exercise regularly. system of Israel is one that we should closely study, to see how much we can use of it in our own country.

When I talk of non-full time service, I would also like to express on behalf of all parliamentarians the great pride that we all felt this year, in the fact that the territorial Army contingent at the Republic Day Parade was commanded by a Member of Parliament, a good friend of both of us, Shri K. P. Singh Deo. I feel that another area where considerable savings in defence expediture can be obtained, is in the area of defence production. There are many defence production plants in this country which today are producing more civilian material, than defence material. I do not know if there are some which are producing on defence material at all. I think it is time for Government to examine plants, and spin them out of the defence production system into the

Industrial Development Ministry, because then I think it will be possible for this particular organisation to specialise, and improve defence production.

Like most institutions that are run by Government, the defence production establishment grew ad hoc decision by ad hoc decision. The result we all know I think it is time for a comprehensive systems analysis, for a management audit, of the entire defence production establishment, so that we may not merely have expansion and modernisation of equipment but improvement in management, for better performance at a better cost.

In this respect, I would like to mention one detail where I think savings can be obtained. When the defence production establishment is going in for a new item of manufacture, to my mind it should first examine whether it would not be worthwhile to farm it out to an existing civilian establishment, and when this decision is being made, it is not only the cost of the item that should be considered, but also the increased capital requirement that would be needed if this was made in the defence production establishment.

There is need for increased co-ordination among the services I hope that a structure will be developed for this, whether in the form of a Joint Staff or something else-I do not know. But there is one matter which arose recently which was unfortunate, which was the controversy within the services about aerial surveillance. Fortunately, it was sorted out before it got out of hand. I understand that it may raise its ugly head again. I hope that Government will see that it does not. It is not nice to see one service warring with another, and using all kinds of public relations gimmicks.

There is something which has been mentioned by several members, and

## [Shri Erasmo De sequiera]

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that is the gap between officers and men. This is a subject that is going to arise increasingly in future. I do not in any way wish to say anything ill of the relationship that exists between the officers and the men in our forces. I think it is excellent, and a credit to both the officers and the men. But this is a matter which ig going to arise increasingly. Government should have a look at it. I think the area that they must examine in a limit on the perquisites at the top, in favour of benefit to the many.

As I said in the beginning, these are major decisions that have to be taken. I would be far happier if they were taken by a Government within its term, because even in the matter of defence....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your favourite thing.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA:-Government must realise that for the first time since the emergency....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are going out of the way.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA:we are a country divided within ourselves.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Eruakulam Why?

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: If you have not realised it Doctor, I cannot tell you in two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On Defence, you have made your points Now you are stepping from Defence into politics.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: Even from the point of view of national security, to me it is essential, that democracy should be immediately restored.

बी एक रांक जीवाक रेपूर्व (निवासक र): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बीधरी इंशीलाल की को वक्षाई देने के पहले में प्रशान मंत्री को बहाई देता हं कि उन्होंने सही व्यक्ति को सही समय पर सही जगह विकास है---राइट मैंन इन राइट टाइम ऐंट राइट प्लेस । हमारे बंशी लाल जी दी लंडाइयों वे शंरमा हैं--एक तो भाषादी की लड़ाई और दूसरी हरयाना मे गरीबी को हटाने वे लिए एक बड़ी लड़ाई। प्राज हरयाना के हर गांव को रोड, हर कूएं को बिजली, हर चर में धनाज उन्होने दिया है भीर यह न सिर्फ बहा हमा है बल्कि हरयाना भाज पूरे देश को धानज सप्लाई करने की स्थिति में है। इसीलिए मैं समझता हं प्रधान मंत्री ने सोचा कि वह जिस क्षेत्र मे काम कर रहे ये वह बडा छोटा है. इस बारते उन की नेशनल केवेल पर ला कर हिफोम मिनिस्टर बनाया है। मैं मन्नी जी को भी बधाई देता हु इस बास्ते कि उन्होंने चार्ज लेते ही एक वडा काम यह किया कि जवानो का जो ऐक्टिब सर्विस का पीरिग्रह है उस को बढाया है भीर दूसरे उन की तनस्वाहो में रिटायरमेट के बाद 45 से 95 मप्ये तक की बद्धि की है। ये दो चीजे उन्होंने बहत ही धच्छी की है क्यों कि ए हैप्पी सोल्जर इज ऐन एसेट ट्र दि कड़ी । इसलिए मैं उन को एक बार भीर बधाई देता ह।

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धब एक कड़ोवर्सी उठाने की कांशिश की जा रही है हाउस मे, मैं समझता हूं यह कंट्रोक्सी मही होनी चाहिए। ग्रपने प्रपने पोलिटिकल व्याज को जो डिफीस के बजट में ला रहे है यह सही नही है। यह मार्शल रेस भीर नान-मार्शल रेस का सवाल यहां नही है। क्यो कि हर बादमी बाज मिलिटी मे बा सकता है। लेकिन मिलिटी में भाने का मतलब पिकतिक में जाना नहीं है। प्रगर कोई महाशय युद्ध का क्षेत्र क्या होता है यह देखने के पहले 16 हजार फुट की ऊंचाई पर जा कर सिर्फ एकाक मिनट वहा खड़े रह कर वापस झाएं तो पता चलेता कि मिलिटी में जाना क्या होता है

का एक महासन को से जा कर घासाम के स्वादक घीर की जह में एकाच मिनट के लिए जहा कर दिया जाय तो पता चल जायगा या अपने राजस्थान है रेनिस्तान में जाने से पता लगेगा कि मिलिट्री में काम करना क्या होता है? इसिनए जो लोग बहुत जमाने से यह काम करने था रहे हैं उन को उस में ज्यादा जगह देनी चाहिए। यह नेमनल इंटेस्ट में है। यह नहीं कि वह आदमी कोई इसरा काम नहीं कर सकता है। कही घीर क्लक बनना या टाइपिस्ट बनना या ग्रटेडर क्नना बहुत सारे काम हैं ग्रीर बहुन ग्रामान काम हैं। इमिनए युद्ध के क्षेत्र में हम को

कोई रिस्क नहीं लेना चाहिए।

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एक जमाना ऐसा था कि हम लोग सममते में कि हिमालय हमारी दीवार है, से किन अब बह हिमालब हमारे डिफेंग की दीवार नही रहा है। भव हरयाना का भादमी, पंजाब का **बादमी, यू॰ पी॰ का बादमी, राजस्थान का** धादमी वहा धपनी दीवार बन कर खडा हुआ है। तो हम को इप के ऊपर गर्व करना चाहिए । क्यों कि हमारी पुण्य भूमि है। यह नहीं कि एक हिस्सा छोटा दूसरा हिस्सा बड़ा है। बल्कि पूरा हिन्दूस्तान एक है घीर सब हिस्से बराबर हैं। हर ब्रादमी को बराबर मौजू काम दिया जा रहा है। अगर यह कहे कि महाराष्ट्र में इननी शुगर फैंक्ट्रीज क्यो है, बगाल मे क्यो नहीं हैं तो यह कोई उचिन बात नही है। जो भादमी जिस जगह के लिए मीजू हो उस जगह पर वह द्यादमी बैठाया जाना चाहिए और उस को वह काम दिया जाना चाहिए ।

भी सारकांडे राख (घोसी) . यही संग्रेज भी कहा करते थे। यही तकं स्रग्रेज हैरी थे।

भी एक राम गोवाल रेड्डी . पाकिस्तान का सार बार जिक किया जा रहा है । में समझता हूं कि यह उचित नही है । यह इतना 282 I.S.....

छोटा मामला है कि जब दी पाकिस्तान बे तो उस को 14 दिन में हम ने खरम किया। तो अब जो है उस के वास्ते वंशीसाल जी को सात दिन काफी है, वह ठीक हो जायगा । वह पाकिस्तान चाइना से धमेरिका से, गल्फ कट्रीज से भौर पता नहीं कहां कहां से हवियार से रहा है। मैं इसको एक उपमा के जरिए बसमाना चाहता हु, ग्रगर किती भादमी को पानी पीना हो वह कोई बड़ा रख कर उस में ग्रमेरिका का पानी, चाइना का पानी और टर्कों का पानीलालाकर रबेतावह पानी गदा हो जाता है भीर थांडी देर में मूख जाता है। असर किसी को पानी की जरूरत है सिवाई के लिए या पीने के लिए तो जैसे हरवाने मैं वंशी लाल जी ने ऱ्यूबबेल लगाए हैं वैसे ही उस को र्यूबवेल लगाने चाहिए और हिः देन्तान ने अपने ट्यूबवेल लगा लिए हैं। किसी से उधार पानी लाने की जरूरत हम को नही है। तो पाकिस्तान से हम को डरने की जरूरत नहीं है। एक बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी हमारे वशी लाल जी पर है और वह यह है कि 30 हजार मुख्बा मील हमारी जमीन पाकिस्तान कें कब्जे मे है। मैं कई बार--मांगरिंग की बात नही करना चाहता। लेकिन चार बार श्रव तक पाकिस्तान बेवकूफी कर चुका है। मगर पाचवी बार भी वह बेवक फी करे तो काम्मीर का वह हिस्साजो उस दे कब्जे मे है उस को हम वापस ले सके ना वह जायज बात होगी। यह बहुत जरूरी है। भूट्टो साहब एक समय कहते थे कि हम हजार साल तक लडेगे। ग्रव वे ग्रपने जमाने मे एक-आध बार लडाई करने वाले हैं या नही, इस को अच्छाई-बुराई 4े वास्ते उन्ही पर छोड देना चाहिये।

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दूसरी बात यह हैं कि जंग सिफं हथियारों से सड़ी जाती है—यह कहना गलत है। जो जवान हथियार लेकर चलता है, लडना तो उस के ऊपर निभंर करता है। पाकिस्तान क साथ चार लड़ाइया हुई हैं जिन मे साबित हो चुका है कि पाच पाकिस्तानियों की जगह 163

एक हिन्दुन्तानी लड सकता है। मैं चाहूगा— बसीलालजी से कि हमारे सैनिको को जो ट्रेनिय दी जा रही है, उस को और ज्यादा मजबून और सकत कर दे। दूसरे—जैमा धाप कहते हैं—-धार्मी मूब्ज धान इट्स स्टमक— तो हमारे जवानो थे: लिथे खाने-पीने का बहुत अच्छ इंनजाम होना चाहिये। जितना भी धच्छे से धच्छा खाना हम खिला सकते है, बह उन को देना चाहिये। ट्रेनिय थे: साथ साथ उन को बेहतरीन-से-बेहतरीन खाना दिया जाय।

इस के साथ ही रिटायरमेट का सवाल है--जब हमला हो रहा था, तब मैंने कहा था कि ऐमा धादमी है जो देश क लिये जान देता है, भीर दूसरी तरक ऐसे लोग भी हैं जो देशवासियों की जान लेते हैं। इस लिये में समझता ह-दम-बीस परसेट जो हमारी फोर्नेज के स्टियर्ड बादमी है उन को टेनिग के लिये मवरिंग वरना चाहिए, क्योंकि वे असिप्लिन के साथ काम करते हैं । एक निवेदन मझे यह करना है कि हमारे जवानी को बैरेक्स में रहता पड़ा है, वे अपनी फैमिलीज साथ नही रख स्कते हैं---मैं चाहना ह कि उन को फैमिली साथ रखने की भी थें हैं - बत्त सहलियत दी जानी बाहिदे । इसी तरह से जा मिलिटी पर्सनल का एक जगह में दूसरी जगर के लिये तबादला होता है---नो वहा पर उन को जाना पडता है। विन वे भ्रपने बच्चो को साथ नहीं सं जा मक्ते है, क्यांकि एज् जन का कैरिकूलम भें र मीडियम हर स्टेंट में भलग भलग होता है।

भी भगवा झा भागा (भागतपुर) इस ५ लि . सैन्ट्रल स्कूल्ज है।

भी एम राम गीशल रेड्डी बहुत गम है। ए डेमिक ईयर के खत्म होने तक तो उन फैमिली ज को वहा रहना ही पडता है। मैं बाहता हूं कि एके रेनिक ईसर खत्म होने तक उन को कोई दूसरी जगह, बाह बोड़ी इस्की-रियर हो, बेवे, इस से उन को विक्कत मही होगी । हमारे खाफिपर्ज झानस्ट हैं, वे धपनी तनक्वाह पर ही निर्भार रहते है, उन को वो फैमिलीज मैंन्टेन करने मे बडी विक्कत होनी है । हमारे खाफिपर्स को फाडनेन्सल बरीज नहीं होनी बाहिये ।

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ल घत मे एक चीज भीर कहना जाहता ह—पाकिस्तान घीर चायना क्यो हमारे देण पर हमेशा नजर रखने हैं। जब कोई देण कचा होता है, बढा होना है, उस की इज्जत होती है, तो दूसरों की भाखे जलती हैं। हमारे बमीलाल जी खेनी करनेवाले हैं, वे जानने हैं जब खेन हरा-भरा हो जाना है, तो जगली जानवर, हरे—भरे खेन मैं घुसने की कोशिश करते हैं। मैं चाहूगा—वे इस हरे—भरे खेन में जगली जान गरों को घुसने में मजबती व साथ रों ।

मैं उन को एक बार फिर बधार देता हू--हमारे जा दो भी। मिनिस्टर्स हैं--बे भी खेती-बाडी से सबधित है। एक मराठा हैं, हम जानते हैं कि मराठा कभी भी जिन्दा पीछे नरी हटता है। हमारे पटनायक जी खेतीबाडी करो बाले किसान भादमी है, वे एक इब जमीन । लिये भी जान देने । नियं सैयार है। इन तीनो । हाथ में हमारे देश की सुरक्षा बहुत मजबूत है भीर भाने बाले जमाने में भीर ज्यादा मजबूत होगी--- यह कहते हुए, भाष ने जो समय दिया है, उस वे लिये भाष को भी धन्याद देता हू।

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Khed): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. at the very outset, I would like to congratuate the Defence Production Minister, Mr. Vithal Gadgil, for the assurance he has given on the floor of the House yesterday while intervening in the debate that we have achieved self-sufficiency in small arms. Sir, we

have also achieved a reasonable competence in the field of Defence Production. According to Defence Production Minister, we are marching towards self-sufficiency. Our ordnance factories are doing well and he also referred to some of the old factories. They need modernisation and he gave an example of Ordnance factory at Poona. The factory at Poona is one of the largest Ordnance factories in this country. It is hundred years old and that factory needs modernisation and sophistication. Most of the equipments in that factory have become old and obsolete and they need replacement. As far as Ordnance factorie; are concerned, ther, should be participation of workers in their management. It a good sign but some of my friends will not agree with me. I do claim myself to be a trade unionist But what I feel is that in the Ordnance fectories there should not be Trade Union organisations l crause in many factories. I have experience -there are trade unions which helong to those groups whose political affiliations are to the banned organisaction of R.S.S and Jan Sangh. For the time being, we should not have trade unions in these factories. That is my first suggestion

Then in the context of the large scale building of offensive military preparedness and capability by the neighbouring countries across our borders, it is necessary for us to have a planning in this sector. As far as our Air Force and Naval Force are concerned, we must have sophisticated aircrafts as well as other equipments which are used by our military personnel. The Minister has assured us that we are modernising and we are laying stress on sophistication I do hope that under the leadership of this 'Trimurti'-Mr. Bansi Lal, Mr Gadgil and Mr. Patnaik, one is 'Jaat', the other is Maratha and the third is Janaki Bhallab, that means, 'Shri Ram' who is a Kshatriya and who had killed Ravana and Asuras-this counry in the future will be able to face my eventuality which may come

across the border. Yesterday Mr. Indrajit Gupta and today Mr. Destimukh had referred to our Air power and Naval power and they had made very good suggestions. As far as Air Force is concerned, we have got Canberras Gnats and Hunters. Now Canberras and Hunters are out-dated In regard to the manoeuvrability of Gnats, about which we had experiences in 1965 and 1972, I do not know whether we will be able to manage with these equipments against the Mirage which Pakistan is able to get from France and other countries. Perhaps our Defence Minister might tell this House, with the radar system, missile and other facilities that we have got, whether we will be able to face the enemy attack. This Mirage can fly at a very low altitude which could not be detected by radars and it could avoid missile attack. I am not a military expert. I have read these things in some newspapers and books.

Now, we have got dangers from two sides or three sides, from Northern side. North-Eastern side and the Western side. China has equipped Pakistan with sophisticated weapons. For the last six or seven years China has been doing it consistently. Pakistan is also getting or trying to get military hardware and equipments and sophisticated weapons not only but from the USA. from China, France, European countries and Gulf countries also. As far as the military power of China and Pakistan is concerned, we will have to make up our mind and make our army and Defence preparedness much more strong than what they are today. The Defence Ministry in its Report says that there is constraint of resources. When this threat from some countries nearing our border is there, I think, this constraint of resources should be second thought and more given money should be allocated for making purchases, if possible from outside. Though our defence forces are for defence purpose, taking into consideration the threat from Pakistan or China, are we going to have a only

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defensive force? We will also to attack if there is an attack from outside. If there is counter attack from our side then we must equip our jawans and officers with all the latest types of military equipment which they need. We have got our jawan power and our officer power but if they are not given the best equipment, the capability of our jawans and officers will be wasted. That is why, I request the Defence Minister to try his fevel best to seek more funds and to make our army stronger than what it is today.

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Then, I refer to one or two more things. As far as training and recruitment in the Academy is concerned where the officers are given ranks, what happens is that a boy who comes from a rich family from an urban area and whose parents are officers, gets entrance into the Academy but another boy who is very strong and very capable but comes from a poor family and rural area, does not get entrance into the Academy. Some way has to be found for this. There should be some proportion for boys who come from rural areas to get entrance into Academy. Otherwise, there will be disparity between the rich and the poor and this disparity should not be there as far as getting admission in the Academy is concerned.

I just referred to Jats and Marathas. They were fighters. I am reminded of the time when China attacked in 1952 and we were mauled and humiliated. On 26th January, 1963, when we were celebrating the Republic Day, a small programme was arranged in the evening and Lata Mangeshkar was to sign a song there. When she sung a song

ए देरे बतन े लेगों जरा झांख में भर लो पानी।

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had tears in his eyes. What was the meaning of that song? When our jawans were fighting there on the high altitudes of Himalsyas, with blood in their

eyes, what were we doing in homes? We were celebrating Diwali. She reminded:

भाई हम दिवाली मना २५ 🖰 ग्रीर वड़ भपनी जान की बाबी क्ष्मा कर होनी खेल रने हैं, अपने खन को हिमालय की बर्फ रर शिरा रहे हैं। उन ंबारे में हम कुड़ करते बाले हैं कि नहीं।

That reminds me that all these iawang who go back after the battle field or when they retire from service, have no place in society.

recognition. They do not get any They must be given recognition; otherwise we will not be able to attract young boys to the Defence Services. Lastly, about cantonments, A. lot of complaints are heard about cantonments, because of the composition of their management. The chairman of the cantonment board is a Major or a Colonel; and the vicechairman is a civilian. There is a struggle every day in their functioning. There are stresses and strains; and as such the cantonments do not function smoothly or properly. Nearly 35 or 40 years back, thousands of acres of land were taken over for Defence purposes in some areas Out of them, there are large areas of land lying idle and fallow, which the Defence people are not using. We have been representing for the last 5 or 6 years to give this land to the agriculturists on the basis of payment of rentals for a year or for one crop, so that the later might cultivate it and have something to subsist upon. This land is vacant and un-utilized. matter should be looked into. I hope that under the leadership of this 'Trimurti' things will improve, and that we will be in a better position to defend our country. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI jhar): I must congratulate 'Trimurti' of Ministers in the Defence Ministry, as the Members who spoke before me had called them. At the same time, I reiterate what Mr. Rem Gopal Reddy had said. I have

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doubt that these three Ministers will tone up the defence organisation. In the report it is said that there will be no complacency. I am not going to repeat what the other Members had said. I am going to speak only about the infra-structure. In spite of all the sophisticated equipment, we will not be able to fight if we have no infra-structure. I have seen with my own eyes during the Chinese aggression in 1962, all the people of Tezpur had to leave for other places. I had occasion to go there for rehabilitation. I appeal to the Minister to keep those days in mind. Assam is a strategic State as far as defence is concerned. During the days of the Chinese aggression, severa! MPs. went to Bongaigaon. up They could not proceed further due to huge flood. When we came back to Delhi, we reported to the then Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru. He was kind enough to order the construction of the roads and the laying of the broad gauge railway line from Calcutta to Bongaigaon. He had also ordered the construction of a bridge over Brahmaputra and a railway line from Jogighopa to Gauhati via Goalpara. But the bridge over Brahmaputra is still to be constructed at Jogighopa. There are now two high way roads. called the first highway road and the second high way road known as lateral roads. These lateral roads were also constructed in the times of our great departed leader Mr. Nehru, who had given money from his own resources. That road is dilapidated now. Nobody can use these now. Bridges were constructed over the rivers, spending huge sums of money from West Bengal border to Jinadi river touching the First Highway road. Since then, the roads have been neglected. Gravel is not being completed and we cannot go by a car on that road. If China again attacks, you can imagine what will happen to Assam. Assam is in India. China and Pakistan not only the two countries inimical towards us. After the assassination of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, I have my own doubts about Bangladesh as

well. After the installation of the Khondeker regime in Bangla Desh. it appeared, in the papers that they are trying to follow an unfriendly attitude towards us. It has been in the air for some time. People who come from our neighbouring country of Bangladesh say that we should not take their friendship for granted. Therefore, there is danger from that side too. So, Assam which is in India is surrounded by foreign countries, on one side is China and Burma and on another side is the not-so-reliable now Bangla Desh. So, the structure must be there.

I know that Shri Bansi Lal is a man of dynamism. We know how he buit his State. Before that, Haryana was a backward region. Here I would like to say that from very beginning I was against bifurcation of small States. Sir, you know very well that because of bifurcation, the small States have not been able to build up their States, in the north-eastern region. Here is another example. Punjab was divided into two parts. It is only because of Shri Bansi Lal that Haryana has been brought to the level of the most advanced States of India. It is the first State that has the highest per capita income in India. As my hon. friend, Shri Ram Gopal Reddy, has mentioned just now. In Haryana every village is electrified and is connected by pucca cement concrete road. I had occasion to visit State and had seen village village connected by good roads. There is also facility of water supply in every village. I hope he will something in the border areas also in the same way as he has done in his home State.

Then, I will be falling in my duty if I do not mention that in my capacity as the Chairman of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes I had occasion to examine the Secretary of Ministry thrice. The the Defence Defence Ministry were reluctant to accept the principle of reservation for the scheduled Castes and Scheduled

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Tribes in the services on the ground that this may create disunity in the services. I cannot accept that argument. This principle of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a constitutional provision. It is a guarantee incorporated in the Constitution by the Constituent Assembly. So, it cannot be subject to criticism by any department or Ministry. Of course, it is mentioned in the Report of the Ministry that they are looking into the matter. But I want the Defence Minister to accept the policy of reservation in services, as in other departments Ministries.

My, hon. friend Shri Anantrao Patil has lightened my problem by saying that there is discrimination in recruitment to the armed forces. I will describe it in my popular term as "reservation of mentality" Even among the non-Scheduled Caste people, all of them do not get the same treatment, the same facilities and the same opportunities. The son of an officer always becomes an officer and the son of a jawan always becomes a jawan. A jawan has always to do more work than an officer. That is why I say that there should be reservation of posts in both non-commissioned and commissioned ranks. Similarly, there should be reservation in the matter of promotion also.

When all the other Ministries of the Government of India accept the principle of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, I cannot understand why the Defence Ministry alone could not accept it. When I this question with the out-going Secretary, he said that I have to approach the army personnel. As the Chairman of a Committee, how could I approach the army personnel? So. I approached the Defence when he told me that there cannot be

any objection to the acceptance of this principle in defence also. Therefore, I appeal to the three Ministers in the Defence Ministry, particularly the most Dynamic leader, Shri Bansi Lal, to ensure that this principle would not be subjected to any criticism. It will not result in disunity in the armed services. So, the principle of reservation should be accepted. I hope the Minister will reply to this point in his reply.

D.G. 1976-77 Min.

of Defence

RADHAKRISHNAN \*SHRI (Cuddalore): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to express my views on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence under discussion.

The Ministry of Defence has sought the approval of this House for meeting financial requirements through these Demands for Grants. The hon. Members who preceded me raised the question of adequacy of the allocations sought for by the Ministry Defence, especially in the context of growing Defence needs of the country. Looking at the situation prevelent in our country and viewing the grave situation prevailing in the world, I am personally of the view that the Ministry of Defence should be in a position to make appropriations from the Budget as much money as they need, without even coming before this House. The Ministry of Defence is not like other Ministries of the Government of India. The subject of defence is also not like other subjects which are debated and discussed endlessly. The subject of defence can never be an issue for debate and discussion. You are aware, Sir, that debate and discussion imply inordinate delay in arriving at a decision. I need not stress the obvious that defence cannot brook such delays. That is why I say the Ministry of Defence should have blanket powers to appropriate as much money as it needs to protect and preserve the security and freedom of the country.

<sup>\*</sup>The criginal speech was delivered in Tamil.

Sir, the Ministry of Defence cannot embroil itself either in the country's internal democratic disturbances or in the regional political disputes. The Ministry of Defence canno. concern itself with the Emergency situation within the country. The Ministry of Defence cannot afford to get involved in these trivialities. The primary concern of the Ministry of Defence is the security of the nation. The Defence Ministry should be strong enough to defend the country at any time and at any cost. It is not that the Ministry can claim only the money required for defending the country; the Ministry of Defence can as well demand the secrifice of all sorts from the people of the country. In this background only I have stated that the Defence Ministry must be in a position to get as much money as is needed for the defence of the country.

I wonder whether the arms and armaments, fighter planes and ships, tanks and such other weaponary that we have have not become outdated and obsolete by now. This question assume a grave significance in the context of rapid scientific strides in defence armaments and weaponary being made throughout the world. I would like to know whether the Ministry of Defence has examined this aspect of the matter and found out the compatibility of our weaponary in the modern context. Αt the time of Chinese aggression and also the time of Bengla Desh Liberation War, it was being bruited about that the personal valour and tactical sense of our pilots and other military personnel played a decisive role rather than the obsolete weaponary and When our belligerent armaments. neighbours are getting equipped with technically advanced weaponary and armaments, I begin to doubt whether we will be able to confront them with the defence equipment, arms and armaments available with The Ministry of Defence should give a categorical assurance to this House that the defence equipment,

fighter planes and vessels, arms and armaments including tanks etc. are upto the modern technical and scientific standards and that we will be able to give a fitting reply to those who dare to attack us any time in future.

We have been hearing and also reading in the newspapers about the establishment of peace zones in the Indian Ocean area. Now we are hearing about peace zone in the Himalayan region. I would like to know whether the Ministry of Defence has tried to examine the veracity of these news items This become all more important in view of the fact that the Indian Ocean has become a hot-bed of hostility. The Ministry of Defence is in the unenviable situation of trying to help the growth of areas of peace and also trying to contain the areas of hostility.

During the Bangla Desh Liberation War, there was much talk about missiles. But nobody knew whether the missiles were being manufactured within the country or whether they were being imported. Even the Members of Parliament were fed with only tit-bit news. It may not be in public interest to divulge all the information about defence. At the same time I would say that the defence is also not an exclusive preserve of the Govern-The Opposition Parties are equally committed to the security of the nation. If some information given to them, they will not let it out if it concerns the security of the nation. In fact, it will help in greater appreciation of our defence preparedness. I am sure that the hon. Minister of Defence would try to assuage the feelings of all of us in this House by telling something more about our missiles position.

At the time Bangla Desh Liberation War, the Seventh Fleet of the U.S.A. was steaming towards our shores in the Bay of Bengal. The people living in the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu and

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(Shri S. Radhakrishanan)

other eastern States were very much worried about the movement of 7th Fleet in the Bay of Bengal, I would like to know what steps have been taken by the Ministry of Defence to confront such a contingency in future. With these words I conclude my speech.

D.G. 1976.77 Min.

of Defence

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): Sir, this has been a unique debate, for ordinarily a person is used to listen to people wanting to reduce expenditure, whereas during the course of this debate it has decidedly been a consensus of opinion that the resources that the Defence Ministry has asked for should be increased. I think this is uniqueness of this debate.

#### 14.55 hrs.

[Shri G. Viswanathan in the Chair.]

Mr. Chairman, it appears that the Defence Ministry is rather reluctant to ask for more, and in this respect. I seek to draw your attention to the macrocosmic aspect of this problem, which I hope would figure in the consideration of the Ministry when the Ministry takes an overall view of the Defene requirements vis-a-vis the resources that country can spare for it.

As you know, there are always two aspects of a problem, micro and macro. In the case of Defence, in the country today the macro aspect is the aspect of the trend of world epinion. If you look at it now, it appears that a large-scale longdrawn, war is something which the world opinion is not ready to look face to face at or accept as a reality. Also, large-scale deaths carries almost a dreadful consequence to most of the people of the world and, as a result We are witness to a major shift of public from war as a meaningful solution to any problem of the world. Add to this the extremely quick redundancy of modern weapons

we have a situation where developing nations should take a second look at entering this raterace of armsments.

In this context, I wish to raise a point which, of course, I concede, I can only glimpse roughly. I press this point merely to incite thought, I do not claim that I have thought out this point completely to the end. But it appears that it is about time that this country which has an extremely magnificent and relevant national heritage over a long period of time, and I am positive, has a future, as a world power, within the next decade. It is this country which could do well to start thinking on this line. What I am trying to say is that in the modern warfare, mental exercises are constantly being carried out by the army, by the air force, by the naval authorities, to think up new weapons, new strategies We, as a country, do have a certain ultimate weapon in our armoury which new to the world. I am talking about non-violence. Fittingly, the hon Minister should look at me as if I might have gone out of my head.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTA-(Giridih): Why CHARYYIA not speak about cruise missiles?

#### 15 hrs.

RANABAHADUR SINGH: They might become redundant by the time the weapon I am talking about is fully perfected. We got our independence by virtue of weapon. I fondly hope that the Government that was in this country at that time had a fairly close look at the efficacious use of it and, thereby, only in 1962, when we were caught napping as an armed country. it was not only a military set-back but it was also that conventionality had caught up with our thinking at that water-shed time. We, as a nation, relegated this weapon which we had, to be thought about as something for

the future and have been forgetting about it ever since. I think it would be fitting for our people, specially armed for our Government, our forces that just as other countries have task forces to continue to mentally exercise themselves about possibilities of new weapons, it about time that our defence forces, the force that we have to protect our country, should set apart a task force te study the possibility of nonviolence as a defence possibility. Of course, this is something for the future—as Mr. Bhattacharya says, for the future in the long distance, but I don't think it will be that long, and we might be the first people to use this weapon and thereby break the barrier which has been so far breaking the heads of almost all the powers in the world. I would also say that while we can carry out this mental exercise about this futuristic weapon, the day to day problems of the Army would of course need a looking into. In this context, I would come down to earth and say a word about the plight of some of the exarmymen who are receiving pension from the Army, especially those who belong to the erstwhile States of the Indian rulers of this country before they were merged. They now receive the same pension which they would have been entitled to in 1947-48 in spite of the fact that the pensions of the Indian Army have .been upgraded quite a number of times ever since. I have been referying these cases to the Ministry for the last two years. In view of the rampant inflation, the plight of these ex-armymen-who now rightfully call themselves ex-armymen of the Indian Army-needs to be looked into with urgency. I would plead that whatever decision is to be taken must be taken quickly.

I am also aware of a certain hearburning in a section of the Armed Forces, namely the Radar Operators who man the radars of the Air Force stations. I am told that the Radar Operators are such a closed class by themselves that people who have had the misfortune of enrolling themselves in this eategory of service have been there for the last ten to fifteen years without promotions. As a matter of fact, people who started much later than they in the Army are now their superiors and it is rather difficult for them to take orders from people who were their juniors to start with.

To end my speech, I would again draw the attention of the Defence Ministry to a case that I have consistently been bringing up before them and which is causing great hardship in my region. There is an Artillery Firing in the area between the districts of Sidhi and Rewa in Madhya Pradesh. When it started, we all welcomed it with open arms because we felt that for the first time, these military operations in a backward area would by themselves be a short in the arm in the economy there. But, as it turned out, the one road that links Rewa to Sidhi (both district headquarters) happens pass through this Artillery Range and it is our misfortune that when the exercises are carried out, they carried out in such a way that the traffic on this road stops completely and it involves a detour of more than 25 kilometres over a 700 ft. high range of hills to get to Sidhi from Rewa. In the present context of oil shortage and passenger fares this is a great hardship and I would plead with the Ministry that some method should be found whereby this road between Rewa and Sidhi, passing through Gudh would not be closed even when the artillery exercises are carried out In the same context, I would plead that the area that lies immediately south of the road going from Gudh to Seethapur-roughly about 600 yards width of land to the south of this roadmay be left out by the Army because this land is used by the heavily populated area to keep the cattle on while

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[Shri Ranbahadur Singh]

the crops are standing on the field. I support the demands.

भी रामसंद्वाय पाँडेंब (राजनंबमांव):
समापति जी, रण बहाबुर जी बोड़ी देर के
लिए हम को एक एसी कल्पना की दुनिया
में के गए जिसकी कल्पना भाज के वर्तमान
समय में करना बड़ा कठिन होगा। क्या कभी
ऐसा समय भायेगा इस संसार में जब:

धयं निजः परोवेत्ति गणना समुवेत साम् उदारवरिताना तु वसुधेव कुटुम्बकम् ॥

हम सब भाई भाई की तरह रहेंगे, न कही युद्ध होगा, न कही संग्राम होगा, न कही हथियार चलेंगे, न भाषा-धाषी होगी बल्कि एक धमन भीर शांति की दुनिया में हम भातृत्व भीर बंधत्व के परिश्रेष्य में रहेगे-इसमे सन्देह है। यदि सन्देह है तो हमें कल्पना लोक से नीचे घरती पर माना पडेगा । एक मापा-धापी में सरहदे खिचीं, नक्शे बने भीर मानचित्र की रेखाओं से इस देश का बटबारा हुआ। 1947 के पहले हम एक येलेकिन 1947 में हमें धमन, शांति के नाम पर बड़ी भारी कीमत चुकानी पड़ी। मांति के नाम पर भौर भातत्व के नाम पर कि हम भाई भाई रहेंगे, एक रेखा खीच दी गई और पाकिस्तान बन गया । वह कोध, वह भाकोश, वह गुस्सा, वह नफरत होते हुए भी हम सोचते थे कि इनका हक न होते हुए भी शबद हम इसको मान ले तो शांति या जायेगी । शांति के नाम पर हमने उसको माना लेकिन वह धसफल रहा। तीन बार पश्चिम क्षेत्र मे हमे युद्ध के मैदान में जाना पडा । हम नही चाहते वे कि पाकिस्तान से हमारा युद्ध हो क्योंकि युद्ध होने के बाद शिमला समझौते की इबारत में ब्राज भी साफ-साफ लिखा है कि हम कभी युद्ध नहीं करेंगे भीर शांति के मार्ग के माध्यम से हम अपने देश का निर्माण करेंगे । लेकिन द्वांग्य है कि कुछ ऐसे देश है जी नहीं पाइते कि एशिया के काटीनेन्ट में शांति रहे। पता

नहीं धमरीका को इस बात से क्या विकक्ती है कि वह मिसाइत, हवाई बहाब, कुछ प्राने ' यहां से घौर कुछ दूसरे देशों के माध्यम से पाकिस्तान को देता है भीर उक्त ताता भी है। पोबरन की घटना हुई तो मुझे साहब घवड़ा **गर भीर लंहिमाम लाहिमाम करते हुए** ' पहुंचे कि भारत बहुत बड़ी मक्ति बनने जा रहा है, मान हन हो भी भागविक मक्ति के निर्देक्तीकल गो-हाऊ बीजिए। वे न्युक्लियर बेपन के लिए, लोठन बेपन, तरह तरह के हिंबपार भौर गोता बारूद मांगने हर भूमते है। क्या हो प्रकाश होता कि एक बार के शिमला समझौने की तरक भी बाने । सबसे बड़ा सवाप्त तो यह था कि युद्ध से नहीं हम शांति से धवनी तमाम समस्याधीं का समाधान करेंगे। यदि ऐसी स्थिति होनी ता भाज इस श्वन में माननीय सदस्यों ने जो 2500 करोड़ के बजट को कम बनाया है भीर कहा है कि क्यादा होना चाहिए उसको कहने की बावश्यकता नही पडती । मैं इस ब्ररिषमेटिक में नहीं जाना चाहता कि यह 2500 करोड़ 19 प्रतिशत होते हैं लेकिन मुझे यह विश्वास है भीर इस सदन को भी है कि भगर भावश्यकता होगी, हमारी सावरेन्टी, सार्व-भौम सत्ता की मुरक्षा के लिए तो 2500 करोड़ हम और भी दे सकते हैं चाहे हमे भूखे ही रहना पड़े। हमें वह दिन याद है इसी सदन में जब हमारी प्रधान मती ने बंगला देश के सम्बन्ध में निर्णय लिया तो उनकी दुर्गा के प्रवतार से संबोधित किया गया था। जिस इस्लाम के नाम पर इस देश का बटबारा हमा था उस इस्लाम का खुन भी उस देश में हथा जब पाकिस्तान के एक हिस्से ने पाकिस्तान के दूसरे हिस्से पर घोर प्रत्याचार किया । इससे यकीन हो गया कि हुकूमत दूसरी चीज है. और इस्लाम इसरी बीज होती है । उस के बाद तीन लढ़ाइयां हुई, सारा मुल्क एक हो कर खड़ा हमा---शक्ति से, भावना से भीर जितना जिस के पास था सब कुछ देने को तैयार हो नया । हमारी बहनों, माताओं श्रीर लड़कियों ने बढ़ियां उतार कर है दी----इस

सार्वं धीम सक्ता की मुरक्ता है लिये। हने मायद इस कुंति की धावंडयकता नहीं होगी कि झमर कबी फिर देंसा मीका झाया, तो जिन तरह हमारी जवान आगे बढ़ कर लड़ना है, उस को मुढ़ कर पोड़ों नहीं देखना पड़ेगा कि हमारा देण हमारा समर्थन कम कर रहा है। इस देन ने हमेशा उस का समर्थन किया है उस को उत्साहित किया है भीर यही वजह है कि हमारा जवान जब बनवने निनालने का मोका आता है तो दुइनन है छक छड़ा देना है।

हरियाणा में भाने व ले हमारे डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर श्री वसी लाल की एक-दो तकरीरे मैंने सभी हाल वे मुनी । शायद वैसी तक्रीर बे इस सदन में न दे, लेकिन उन्होंने बडी साफ्नोई वे मात्र यहा---ग्रगर पाकिस्तान ने ऐसी जर्रत की कि धौखाधडी में हिन्द्रस्तान पर हमला वियानी उन का जबाब महतोड दिया जायगा । इस बात का हम भी समर्थन करते हैं। हमारी जल सेना, वाय सेना भीर थल सेना तीनो समर्थ हैं। चीन मे लड़ाई के समय हमारा हिमालय घायल हुम्रा । उस पर हमारे एक मिख ने लता मगेएकर वे उस गीत की तरक---भाख मे भरलो पानी---इशारा किया और वहां कि हम उस समय काम्लेमेल्ट मे । मैं भाप से कहगा---भाग पालियामेट की प्रोसीहिंग्ज को देखें उस ममय बडे-बडे नेता यह कहते थे कि यह देश गरीब है, युद्ध म पैमा नहीं भीक सकता है, जवानी की नहीं ओक सकता है, लेकिन उस काम्प्लेन्सी का नतीजा यह हम्रा कि वालीग च मूल, सेलापास मे हम को धोखा खाना पडा। उस घटनाकम ने हमारे लिये ब्लेसिय-इन-डिसगाइज रेहा म काम किया, हम होशियार हो गये । हम ने एक ममय स्वर से स्वर मिला कर कहा था---चीनी-हिन्दी भाई-भाई, मेकिन वह भाई दुण्मन निकला ।

हम ने शिमला में पाकिस्तान के साथ समझौता किया, जिस से एक द्राशा की किरण विकास देती थी, शायद उस से शांति का

भागं प्रशस्त होगा । लेकिन उन को भी भड़-काने वाले बहुत हैं। चर्चिल ने एक बार कहा था-- जडाई सिर्फ बन्द्रक से नही लड़ी जानी धननियों से बहने वाला जो रहत है, उन मे जो मचार होना है, उस से जो मिन प्राप्त होती है, दौषना श्रीर बनवना गैदा होता है. उप में लड़ाई लड़ी जाती है। हरारे जहाती के पाम बह हों ने ना और बपत्र ना है, उन ह ब्यत्वर प्रवन्त्र है पगठन है, देश का सनर्वन उहें प्राप्त है, देश के लिये कुशी हो जाने का माहा उन के घन्दर मौबूद है। इव सन्न श्री वसी लाल जी यहा मीबृद नही हैं---हरिशामा की एक मा है तीन बच्चे मारे गर्ने---एक ने बाद एक--जब नीयरे बब्बे के मरने की खार प्रार्डनी वह री पड़ी। ग्रांग जानने हैं हमारे हरियाणा भीर पजाब को यह फछ हानिन है कि एक घर मे एक झादनी ने हन पकडा हुआ है नो दूसरे ने बन्द्रक पकड़ी हुई है। जब नीसरे बच्चे हे कुरबान होने की खबर ब्राई भीर वह मा रो पढ़ी तो लोगो ने सड़क पर उप मा से पूजा कि तू क्यो रो रही है ? दो बच्बो हे मरने तह तो तूनही रोई क्या बजर है कि तोसरे बब्बे के मरने के बाद तू रो पडी । उन मः ने जशब दिश--- प्रें इस निंद नहीं रो रही है कि मेरे तीना बच्चे मारे गरे, बलित इस लिरे रा रही ह कि मेरी कोब मे चीवा बच्चा बरो न जन्मा नाकि वह भो ग्राने मुल्क के लिये कुवनि हो सकवा । यह भावना है, यह जज्बा है--इस देश की माताया का। तब किर हमे इन में कोई मननद नही कि 19 पैसे खर्ब होते हैं या क्या खर्ब होता है---यह देश मजरून है भीर भागे भी मजरून रहना चाहिंगे, चाहे जो भी खर्न हो।

कल गाडिंगल माहब बतना गहे थे कि हम सैंस्क्र-सैफीसियेंसी की तरफ बढ रहे हैं और मौडंन इक्विपमेंन्टस् की तैयारी कर रहे हैं। इनना ही नहीं मिबिल प्रोडक्शन में जितनी फैंक्ट्रीज हैं,सब फैक्ट्रीज में हमारी जरूरत का 18 परसेंट काम होता है और डिफेन्स प्रोडक्शन की जितनी फैक्ट्रीज हैं, उन में 82

## [बी रावसहाद पांडप]

परेंबेंग्ट तक इन्हों जीन त सास हुन अवने आप कर रहे हैं, माहरवालों पर हव विक्र्य त हिर्मेच्ट नहीं कर रहे हैं। और यही कारण है कि डैक्नीलाओं में हम झावे बढ़े हैं। हमारे वहां साईंटिस्ट्स की कमी नहीं है, खोन करने वालों की कमी नहीं है। तथा आयंग्रद को चूल आयेंगे और पोखरन की उस बटना को जिस ने सिद्धकर् दिया रिडेश्न राजी का जान रिसी एक देस की मोनीपरेली नहीं हैं, हमारे पास भी डैक्नोलाजीकल पसेनेल हैं जो खोन ने सये हैं। साज की दुनिया टेक्नोलाजी की दुनिया है, रितर्च की दुनिया है और हम उस में किसी से पिछे नहीं हैं।

D.G. 1979-77 Min.

of Defence

थीमन, सब बै नेबी की तरक झाप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता ह । हमारी भौवोलिक स्थिति ऐसी है ि तीन तरक समूद्र है भीर बीबी तरक हिमालय हमारी रक्षा करता है। एक तरक देश का मस्तक है भीर दूसरी तरक देश के चरन हैं। हिन्द महासागर का चन हम नाम लेरे हैं तो दुनिया के बड़े बड़े राष्ट्र, भीर उस में सब से ज्यादा बड़ा राष्ट्र कहलाने बाला. सो काल्ड राष्ट्र, धमरीका मे भावाधापी मची है, हाँच नीविंग कर रहे हैं। मैं यह कहना बाहना हं कि लसाका मे एक कानकेंग्स हई थी जिस में इतर देश जो उस सम्मेलन में सम्मिलित हुए ये उन्होने एक म्बर से यह बात कहीं थीं कि हिन्द महासागर में किसी भी बड़े देश को दखल नहीं देना चाहिये। डीमो मार्मिया मे जहा पर सडडा बना रहे हैं, उन का क्या मनसूबा, है, मैंनही समझता। मेंकिन यह समझता ह कि एक बड़े राष्ट्र को एक गुमान हैं ,बिमिमान है जो खामब्बाह तग करने का जो एक इरादा है उस मे बाब नही वाता । से किन उसी धनरीका को इस बात को बाद रक्षना चाहिये कि लगातार 30 वर्ष तक विवतनाम की लड़ाई के बाद मुह की खा कर भाने और वहां से बले गये। भीर वह शीमार्थे को विकर नई थीं, जो दट गई थीं, बहस क्यता जो राख बन नई थी, वह फिर

इक्ट्री हुई, फिर सीवार्त स्म हुसरे के विकीं भीर सीव मिले । यह बड़ी बड़ी ममितवां धनने बाव को मतिवां कहती है, मेकित बनवा की ननोमानना उन्न की जो एक वैसर्विक मिल है, यह एकं धन्मी सक्ति है उन्न में हारा सार्वनीमतता की रना करने की वो मानना है यह एक विभास मानना है, उन मे कुर्वानी की धानना है, जिन में देस सैवार रहता है, भीर हवारा देस भी तैवार है।

1,000 करोड़ का इन्टालकेट इकारे सागर बनाड का वहां है और दुविका की पता चल गमा है। भाज से 50 वर्ष प्रक्रत अंग्रेजों के सनद कच्छ से ले कर इंग्रेजी-शिया तक वर्षे हवा या किन में तेल विश्वे की मम्भावना प्राप्त हुई थी। प्राप्त बीम्बे हुन्ई में तेन मिना, घोर 55 परलेंट हमारे विकेंच का तेन बोर पैट्रोलियम बोडक्ट पर खर्व होता है। ईक्षर करे बितनो सम्बाधना इस ने समझे है उन के प्रतुतार हम की बज़ा तेल मिले। लेकिन बाब हिन्द्र बगुमागर के साब ाथ चिं तेल भिल गया है इपलिले हनारे कार दोहरी निस्तेशरी या गई है कि अब हिन्द सदामागर को रक्षा करे। हो बकता है कि यह तेल का निकासना कु इ देशों के लिये नीर हास करने का कारण बनना हो। लेकिन हर बाहते हैं कि उस की रजा हो ग्रीर इन के किने हुनारों नेती की बढ़ाया जाय । जै रा हमारे राजः साहब कीटा ने कहा बाहि विकेब बद का 9 परसेंट हम बर्ब करते हैं नेबी पर--- 168 करोड़ ०--- अब कि 2.500 को ह का प्रावधान है। हमें नेवो पर ज्यादा खर्ब करना चाहिये । जब चिक हमारा नेल ने बग्नंबन गया है और तेल प्राप्त होते को यूरी मन्त्रावना है जिल के लिये सागर सम्बाट प्रीर बसगाव डाक में छो छो पार्टस बन रहे है. जिन के हारा हन नेस हो फिहानें। इसमित्रे हम चाहते हैं ि वीरने इकिरामीट से उन की सराया जाय. लीवरें व विश्वदहरूप से नेबी की सवाया जाय, पनश्विवयां रखी जायें भीर विकांत जैते

बी बहा ह अक्षय है पार्श के और उन के अर्थुर की ब्यान हैं जन की पूर्त को बाब हाकि हमारी नेवल काकत वहे और हम ची वर्ष से कर सके कि जैरी हनारी बार् सेना मीर यल नेना है ज़री तरीके में इधारी अस सेना भा बन गई है। हमें इम तीनों सेनाओं के हाथ मज्यूत करने हैं थीं। उर का यह मंकल्प है कि वे हवारो शर्व-चौब सला यौर हरादी इप भूमि ही रक्षा वरेंगी और रत्ना वरों श्री वंगी नाल, श्री बाटगिस कीर श्री प्रदायक के नेनत्व में।

यो दीला: बी, शप धनी योडा देर पहले नहीं से । इपलिये में एक बात को बोहरा कर कह देना है। बाप के प्रदेश में एक ऐरी मां थी, जिस के तीन बच्चे रेग इर् धीर है हीतों जवान तारे बये, तो बह रो पड़ी। अब उस में पूजा गया कि तुप क्यों से एडो हो, तो उस ने कदा कि मेरो की व से चैंबा बच्चा पंा मही हम्म, नहीं तो वह भी धात्र के दिन काम प्राला । दिन धरनी की सिट्टी ऐनी बनी हुई है, द्रियाना चीर पजब की, ज्हां में ऐसे नीजवान हमें मिलने है चौर देश की बारों दिशा में में लड़ने के लिए निकलने है, जनी परती से पाज हमें इप रना विभाग का नेतला करने के लिए एक मानसार व्यक्ति मिला है, जिन की नकरीर बाहर होती है ती दृश्म में के दियों में ततल मा मच ाता है और वे यह पोचते लगते हैं कि अगर हम ने हिंग्यार एडाए, तो गंगी काल जी नाल ठो क कर आ वे भाजाएवे। श्री वर्ग लाल जी लवातों के भिवल है, ः बारों के परीत है भीर हुए समझने हैं कि छा के हारों मे भारत भाता का आंचल सरक्षित है भीर हार देश को सरहर्वे भी मरिनत हैं।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): It is not possible for me to go on to the emotional side of such a hard-headed subject like Defence. Therefore, I shall try to confine myself to some of the problems that have been thrown open for debate from mides of this House.

One of the questions initiated by Shri Brij Raj Singh of Kotah—a Member of our Party-was the principal thrust regarding the sophistication of the Indian weapon system. The problem is, with our level of technology, with our level of defence science development, with cur scientists very eminent as they are in various fields and disciplines how much of sophistication we can afford if we go on our own steam. Sophistication v/s Indigenous System to use this term, I think would be wrong But Sophistication v/s problems of rustication of indigenous methodesthe bullock cart technology which we might be imposing, is the problem.

The second one was, which stated by the ex-Chief Minister and predecessor of our worthy Defence Minister Rao Virendra Singh, the ex-Chief Minister of Haryand, that the Defence allocation running into a few thousand crores of rupees-to be precise-Rs. 2,737 crores is a drop in the ocean, and that even if you abandon the entire development of the country in regard to the other fields of industry, agriculture, housing, our 20-point programme concentrate and put half of your expenditure in the Budget for the purpose of Defence, it is justified, because if the country survives, if the country is secure if India survives. the Indians and all of us survive.

So, this is the ageold problem Between guns and butter-whether we would like our young boys and girls in this country to eat two meals a day or you want them to go to bed hungry or you will substitute the bread and butter with guns and bullets. That is the second problem that has come to us.

The third one which has been repeatedly said is this. There has always been a chorus of consent in this behalf and it is this. When it comes to the question of competing priority, in this behalf, I am extremely happy that something which has arrested the attention of this country

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and at least this House in particular is this. Everybody has stated himself vehemently in favour of expanding our naval wing. In the year 1971 when Mr. Jagjivan Ram was the Minister for Defence, when I requested for the extension of the number of naval commands from three to five, one more on the east coast and one on the west coast, he thought at that time that it was too premature. Now, concritising the proposal, comes to the same thing at least in the year 1976-77 even if you have budgeted for it and even if you have budgeted only a paltry sum for the maval wing, a sum of Rs. 160 crores, if it amounts to a reappropriation, kindly start two more naval mands—one on the east coast and the other on the west coast, in order not to appear to be parochial-it might be somewhere near Karwar-North Canara-I leave it to the Defence experts, naval experts, the Defence Minister and the Defence Ministry to choose the site in the west and the east.

The fourth question is the one which hinges very much upon external relations, our alignment among the comity of nations in the would. Where do we stand? far are we going to go in the light of our treaty of peace, friendship and do-operation which we signed on the 9th August, 1971 in the wake of the influx of refugees? How far are we going to go? This is going to be perhaps the most crucial and most vexed question which we may be answering for many more years to come How much is our alignment and on the basis of our alignment, how far have we been able to identify from time to time our enemies. Pakistan (Interruptions). When we are talking of defence, let us not taboo the word realism What for do we want to prepare ourselves with Pakistan arming itself to its teeth with the outlay on defence expenditure and China not showing that amount of reduction in its expenses-I shall

give you the figures for that, with Diego-Garcia here, are we launching upon a programme of arming ourselves, preparing ourselves for any aggressive wars? The emphatic reply is 'no'. No extra territorial wars for India. Are we going to do that? We cannot say that with certaintyin 1971, we did enter into the territories of East Pakistan as they were known then; that was a prophylactic war; a war to stop a war; a war to end a war; it was just a limited action like the prophylactic was somewhere in 1966, I suppose, between Egypt and Israel. The recent war between them was only for a limited purpose You achieve a purpose and then you come back. You do not remain in permanent occupation. Why are we planning for a prophylactic war? And we planning for war of defence? On this basic question will hinge what sort of an army. what sort of a navy and what sort of an air force we want to build up in this country.

Then Sir this will have to link itself with the contours of the international politics., Leaving aside the East-West conflict and the competition of super-powers some of the hard realities that have occurred after the basic change that took place in the power alignment after 1971 are that the oil crisis developed which has put a tremendous capacity for armament in the oil rich nations of the Middle East and Persia and the possibility of making it a pipeline for our neihbour country, namely, Pakistan; nuclear base in Diego Garcia and the sort of freezing of detente The administrative report tells about Helsinki Although it is a great achievement yet the subsequent developments prove that the detente itself is not much of a word which is favoured in the western circles.

Then the most important development which we have mostly missed is the complete volta-face which was done by President Sadat of Egypt when he stated one fine morning to those friends who had stood by him at that time of war with Israel, who had provided Egypt with missiles and planes that he was unilaterally dissolving the Treaty that had subsisted for full one decade. This is one of the volte-face which stands second only to China which turned its back on Russia as soon as the Sino-Soviet conflict started.

Why I am trying to bring this out is that when we talk about our defence preparedness—I have all admiration for the Defence Minister's confidence about our preparedness—we should know where do we stand in comparison with the super-powers in the world

The United States spends approximately 100 billion dollars, that about Rs 90 000 crores USSR spends about 102 billion dollars which comes to virtually Rs 1,00,000 crores China spends 10 to 12 billion dollars whereas our expenditure comes to 2.5 billion dollars I have quoted figures from memory from the Military Balance 1975-76 Thanks to our jawans and the officers and other ranks of the Army Navy and Air Force that we are buying them rather cheap. I would have no quarrel in regard 'o the increase in their emoluments, most particularly the often repeated problem of the pension of the jawans.

Some indicators wi'l show broadly that the total armed forces of the United States are 21 lakh people; Russia it is 36 lakhs; China it is 32 lakhs whereas the total armed forces of India are 9.56 lakhs.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE: Add another 750 Members of Parliament also (Laughter)

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-Kotah (Jhalwar): Do not make it a laughing joke.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I wish we also take a comparison regarding the naval forces, more particularly the area in which we are lagging behind. The navy of the US has piled up 179 major combat surface ships, 75 submarines, out of them 64 nuclear and 11 diesel....

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: So what? SHRI B. V. NAIK: Wait I will come to the conclusion Some fresh thinking is necessary. I would not like to quote Lata Mangeshkar, but I quote from Military Balance.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: What happened in Vietnam? In spite of all their soldiers and sophisticated weapons, the Americans were roundly defeated.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: You are provoking me.

MR CHAIRMAN: Kindly address the Chair.

SHRI B. V NAIK: As regards Russia, they have got a Navy—it is stronger than that of the USA—of 236 major surface combat ships, 265 attack and cruise missile submarines, 75 of them nuclear Who savs that the USA is the biggest military power in the world? It is Russia which is the biggest military power. (Interruptions). I am coming to it With due deference to Lata Mangeshkar once again, I am giving the reason why I am quoting these figures

SHRI R. S PANDEY: I have nothing to do with Lata Mangeshkar

SHRI B V. NAIK: Whenit comes to the Navy of our big neighbour to the north east, they have got 51 submarines one of them nuclear. From whom did they get them? Thirty of these are Soviet submarines. have got 8 submarines I could go on quoting the comparative strength What I am driving at is that, whether it is Diego Garcia or the world balance of power, the USA and USSR will neutralise themselves becausa they are equally strong. Then what is left in the Asian context as a vacuum? That which is left in the

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Asian context is the military superpower of China. Because I looked into the figures for Japan also. Who is there to neutralise China?

Under the circumstances, I am making one simple point. China took these submarines from Russia. China built up an air force of 3,000 planes. We have about 700 odd. China built up its navy. Of course, they do not have a Vikrant like us, they do not have an aircraft carrier. India has got it. I have verified it from my friend, Shri Brij Raj Singh, our authority here. Now if we have to have a sort of arms race-I am not saying we should have any arms race-it would be a hazardous venture. We are a poor country. We cannot afford it.

SHRI ANANTRAO FATIL: Good. you have understood it.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: You will understand it further. If Sadat Egypt could take the help of Russia in arming his army get SAM missiles, get strategic as well as tactical weapons, if China arms itself to the teath by taking Russian help should we be taking up this holierthan-thou attitude of not accepting in sufficient quantities help from the USSR, our northern neighbour?

It has been continuously my effort since 1971 to drive home the point that it is necessary for comparatively less strong countries to take an initiative when it comes to the concept of Asian collective security. It is not an Asian collective security against somebody. It is just for the purpose of bringing about a detente. Detente in Europe was whether the result iŧ was the Warsaw Pact or NATO-detente Europe has been the child of the collective security system. Therefore I have been urging time and again, year after year, in the defence budget debate, that we give a second look at the Asian collective security concept. I tried to get from our adminis-

trative reports, the number of ships we have, the number of aircraft we have, the number of persons we have to go to this international publication somewhere from London other place to know that. What is a very classified? "Survival", "Milltary Balance", give the total armed forces picture and everything. Why should our administrative reports submitted, as our friend said, to this Parliament whose members are not members of the army, why should they not be more graphic so that we appreciate to the extent of our knowledge or half knowledge (An Hen. Agreed, Member:....of lack of it) let us have the humility to confess our ignorance.

D.G. 1978-77 Min.

of Defence

In the very first page there has been mention of the positive development of detente and on that note I want to conclude. There has already been a conflict between the eastern block concept and western block concept. Because, while the President of Finance said that detente would mean cessation of ideological warfare, Brehney has said that does not eliminte the struggle of ideas. The would is in a state of flux and we many suffer over too much from fixed ideas and positions unless we are able to take a fresh look at our defence requirements and come out of the rut. First and formost, in the limited sphere of naval power, we must try to initiate effort to hit a balance at least with the naval might of China either . by begging or by borrowing in defence matters fortunately we cannot steal.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESH-MUKH We can.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: From whom?

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESH-MUKH: From wherever we can.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I should therefore urge upon the dynamic new Defence Minister who has a lot of practical experience and a reputation to live up to this bigger challenge,

that on the same lines as on foreign policy, in respect of defence policy also he sets up a defence policy formulation committee or something like that with our scientists, goldiers, sailors, airmen, our experts, with himself as the head, so that we can do a certain amount of perspective thinking which I think has been the most lacking in respect of defence matters in his country. Thank you very much.

श्री रामाव नार शास्त्रो (पटना) समापनि महोदय, में छावनो बोडों श्रीर छ वरी वोडों \* अन्दर फीजो भर्ता के दफ्तरों के सव अ में एक दो मबाल उठाना चाहुना हूं। हम सभी जानते हैं कि छावनो बोडों को जो व्यवस्था है वह 1924 में जो कैटोनमेंट बोर्ड ऐक्ट बने थे उसी के ब्राधार पर चल रही है। म्बतन्नना प्राप्ति के बाद इनने दिन हो गए, अग्रेज यहामे चले गए लेकिम अन के बनाए हए कानुन ग्राज भो हमारे देश के तनाम छावनो वोडौँ में लाग है भीर उन के सनुपार व्यवस्था और इनजाम उनका चल रहा है। यह बार बार सवाल उठाया गया हमारे देश के ग्रदर, छावनो बोर्ड के लोगों ने ग्रपने सम्मेलन कर के हो यह सवाल उठाया कि जास्ती बोडी काजो कानुभ बना द्या है 1924 का उस का जनवादोकरण होना चाहिए। ग्राज को स्थिति के मृताबिक उन मे परिवर्तन किया जाना चाहित् ताकि छ।वनो बोडौँ के ग्रदर रहते वाले नागरिको को छ।वनी बो को डॉ व्यवस्था और स्चारू रूप से, श्रीर ग्रच्छे तरीके से चलाने में मदद मिल सके। इस नग्ह के मावल भी इस मदन में प्रश्नके रूप में बार बार थेण किए गए। लेकिन दुख की बात है कि मरकार ग्रमी भी उस कानुत में परिवर्तन करने के बारे में कोई भिचार ब्यक्त नहीं कर रही है। सिर्फ यही कह देती है कि यह ममला विचाराधीन है। मैं चाइगा, श्रव व्ह समय पो बहुन हिने भागया था लेकिन भव उम मे देर करना उम के ममोत्रन में या नये भिरे से कानुम बनाने में श्रव और देर करना उचित नहीं

है। क्योंकि छावनी बोर्ड के ग्रंदर रहने वासे हजारों लालों नागरिक महसूभ करते है कि जो देण को अनतांत्रिक प्रणालो है उसमें वे ठीक में फिट-इन नहीं कर रहे हैं, वे ठीक से अपने को ग्रह्म नही पारहे है। इपलिए मैं पहना बान तो यहा उठामा चाहता था कि 1424 का जो कैन्टोनमेट बोर्ड का ऐवट है उसमें म्रामुल परिवर्तन करने की मावण्यकता है। श्राप जानते है कि लोक्सभा ग्रीर विधान सभाये पांच साल के लिए चुनो जातो हैं। प्रश्नी तो हम 6 साल के लिए हो गए, एक माल भापने ग्रीर वढा टिया लेकिन फैन्ट्नमेट बोर्ड, छावनी बोर्ड नीन माल के लिए होते है। इसलिए यह मवाल भे उठ रहा है कि जब श्रसम्बली म्रोर पालमेट पाच माल बैठ सरतो है तो फिर कैन्ट्रनमेट बोर्ड को ग्रवधि भी पांच माल के निए क्यो नहीं को जातो। तो मैं जानना चाहुना हं इस तरह का विल ग्राप कब लाना चाहते है नाकि छावनो योडों मे रहने वालों को मतोप हो भके कि भापने उनकी समस्याग्रो को तरफ ध्यान दिया है। मैं चाहुंगा मंत्री जी जवाब देते समय यह जरूर बतलाबे कि उस ऐवट में मगोधन का विघेयक ग्राप कब प्रस्तन करना **चाह**े है ।

इपी में मंबधित एक बात और भो है। छातनो बोर्ड का मेरा बहुत ज्यादा अनुभव नहीं है जिस्त हमारे यहा दानापुर में एक छोटो भी छातनो है जिसके अनुभव के धाधार पर में वह मकता ह कि ट्रंबम तो आप उनमें अयादा किने हैं, छातनो बोर्ड के नागरिको में लेकित उनके लिए जो मृतिधाये मोहैया करना चाहिए, जो सुविधायें देनों चाि ए वर्माप नहीं देने हैं। कही पानी को ममस्या है, कही धदाों को समस्या है और कहा मच्छरों के उत्पान को समस्यायें हैं इन छाबनों बोर्ड में। इसलिए में यह कहता ह कि जब एक छावनो बोर्ड में ऐसो बात है तो दूनरी जगों पर भी यह समस्यायें होंगी। भाप जानने हैं पिछले अगस्त में जब भयकर बाद भाई हमारे

# [क्षी रामावधार बास्ती]

बिहार में तो शायकी दानापुर को छात्रको पूरों बूब गई पी। हो मनना है इप बाद के पाना में भापके बहुत मारे अस्त्र-शस्त्र बर्बाड हो गए हों। हमें नी पान् न नहीं, श्रगर आपकी मात्रम हो को इन महत को बनाना चाहिए कि आपको कोई क्षति हुई या नहीं ? लेकिन बाद्ध का पानो वहां चन्त्रा गया था जिसमे सहहें कहीं कहीं टूटी गई यीं भीर उनकी मरम्मन नहीं हुई जिससे नागरिकों को नक्ली ह हो गई। इप मदत्र में तद मैं ने यह पर मदान पठाया, प्रश्न किया तो भापको नरक से जवाब प्राया कि तमाम मह हों हो भरम्भन कर दी यई है जोकि एक बिल्कुल मफेर झूठ है। भाप मेरे साथ चलें तो मैं श्रायहो धूमहर दिखना ूं कि एक भो सड़क नही बनाई गई। यदि आराप यह बात नहने कि उम पर हार ध्यान दे रहे हैं तो बात समज मे प्राती नेकिन इस तरह मे जूठो बान कहना, गनन वान कहना धोर सदन को ग्राप्तार में रहना, **भ्र**म में द्रालना यत्र कहाकान्याय है <sup>?</sup> तो इस तरह को वाने हुई है इसलिए मैं प्रापका ध्यान वहां के नागरिकों की समस्याओं की प्रीर दिलाना चाहना हूं नाकि प्रापका हयान उन नागरिको की नमस्यामा की नरक जारे मीर भाप बहा की व्यवस्था मृत्दर तरीके से कर सके मीर वहा के नागरिक भी समझे कि हम भारत सरकार के ग्रन्तर्गत है दो भारत सरकार ह्रमारी ग्रोर ध्यान भी देनी है।

एक मां निरी बान कहकर सनाप्न करूगा बहुत सारी छावनियों मे फौजी भर्ता के बक्तर हैं। हमारे वेण के नीजवान अने दण के लिए अपने भागों की भाइती चढ़ाने के लिए यार है और फोज में मर्जी के लिए वहा पर जावे हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में में भपने यहा दानापुर की बात जानता ह, वहां पर बड़ी बढ़ी रकने चूख में मांगी जातो हैं। अनर कोई घून नहीं वेता है। कहा माता है आपका स्वास्त्य नेन नहीं है, आप में यह कमी है वह कनी बाप इनारे ज्वप्यक्त हाई है और हो म में भना होने के खायक आहीं है। बातें हो एही हैं। बहुन सहदे नैन्ट्रनमेंद्र न के घट ऐपे बाते होता होंगे। लेकिन में फिर कहना चाहता हु---मुझे दात्रापुर कैन्ट्रबमेंट का अनुसर है, वहां खुलेझास ऐमाहो रहा है। फान को वहांपर रिकृ…िय माफ़िसर हैं, वे भो कर रहे हैं मेर जो उन से पहले थे, वे भी करते थे। आदा की सम्पत्ति बटो र कर वे ले गये । मै पूछवा बाह् रा हं--क्या ऐसे प्रधि कारियों की ब्राधिक स्थिति की जांच करवायेंगें ? श्राज त्मारे जवान देश के लिये ग्रापा जान देने करी तैपार्टें, देण को क्रिफाजन के लिये दूश्मन का मुगबला करन के लिये नैयार हैं, घहां द्याप के अधिकारी किनना व अन्य और गलन काम कर रहे हैं। मेरे इत्नाके के लोग मृत से द्याकर कहते हैं कि हम लोग फीज मे भनी होना चाहते हैं, लेकिन बहा तो भारतो होने के लिय पैसे को यैतो स्रोचनी पड़ेगो, विता पैमा खर्ब किये भागी नहीं हो सकेगी। इस को रोकने प्र 'बरन है, वरना जवानो पर इ.ग.कः बहुत बुरा प्रमाव पड़ना है, वे हनीन ग्राहित होने है, वे मोचने है कि इदापन्ले घूप दाो नहीं थी श्राटाचार नही था, श्रीरे-धीरे अंटाबार का बाजार तकु भागरम होता जा रता है। सरकार बाध्यान इप नरफ गध्य जाना चानित्रे नाकि बानायर के भन्दर जो फीजें-भन्ती का दक्षर है, वहा इस नरह को गडबड न हो । ग्राज हम ग्रापानकालान स्थिति से गुनर रहे है, अगर इप काल मे भो यहां विश्व न कायन रही तो किर माधारण स्थिति से क्या होगा । भ्राशतका बीत स्थित तमाम लोगों के लिये सामान का मे है, बाहे वह अधि हारी हु, फंबर प्रविकार हो, साधारण कर्म वारी हुए या कोई भ्रोहो ।

कैन्द्रनमें वोर्ड के जो करैचारी हैं उन की समस्पानों की तरफ को तरफ ग्राग का ध्यान जाका चाहिये। जो धुविधार्ये केंद्रीन्य

सरकार के वर्गकारियों की मिलनी है, वे सभी मुविधार्थे उन को भी मिलनी चाहिये। समी हाल में मध अगष्ट पाय ने फनड एडवाम दिथा, ठीक काम किया, देना चाहिये, लेकिन दानापुर कन्द्रनमेन्ट बोडं के कर्मचारियों को नहीं दिया गया। इतर इत्यवादी में निकला है--करोब एक इन्नायादम दिन हए उन को एडवाम दिया गया है, जब कि बाढ अगस्त में आई थी। इय तरह की बाने हैं जिन की नरफ ग्राप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहना हं। मुझे विश्वास है कि कैन्द्रन्तर बोर्डी म नम्बन्धिन मवानो की तरक प्रायका ध्यान जायगा। यह ठी र है कि देश की रआ की नरफ हमारा सब से ज्यादा श्यान जाता जाहिये, लेकिन इम का ग्रथ यह नही है वि कैन्ट नमेट बोर्डों में रहनेवाली जनता या वहापर ब्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार या कमियों की नरक दराय ध्यान ने स्था। हमारा ध्यान उधर भी जाना चाहिए तभी हम जनना के विश्वापरात्र वन यकेने--यही मने ग्रार मे निवेदन करना या ।

भी वरबारा सिंह (होणियारपुर) के सत्मित साहव, साज हम एक बहुत ही सत्जीदा डिमाण्ड पर डिस्कणन कर रहे हैं। यहां मेरे एक दोस्त ने कहा था—डिफैन्स में मौफैन्स के किये भी कुछ इन्तजाम होता चाहिये। मैं उन को याद कराना चाहना हू— डिफैन्स का मतलब यह है कि सरने आप को इतना मजबून किया जाय कि कोई भी हमना करे तो उन को मुहतोड जबाव दिया जा मके, उस को शिकस्त दी जा सके। इस को डिफैन्स कहते है और इसी लिथे डिफैन्स में वे मारे मुद्दे आते है जिन के वारे में वे जिक्क कर रहे थे।

यहां हमारे एक प्रोफेसर दोम्त ने लाइटली कह दिया कि यहा वैलेस ठीक नहीं रखा है। वैलेंस किस चीज का ठीक नहीं रखा—वह कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां जो खाने का इन्तजाम है उस के लिये और स्पया चाहिये। फीज के लिये उन्होंने नहीं कहा कि ज्यादा रुपया चाहिये, कुछ इस दग से कहा कि यह काफी है। मैं उन से कहना चाहता हं वह भाज की देश की हालत को देखें। एक दोस्त ने अपनी तकरीर मे कहा कि यहा डेमोई दिक सेट-ग्रप फिर मे कायम कर दीजिये। वह दोस्त इम वक्त यहा मौजूद नही हैं---मैं उन से पूछना ह कि इस डैमोक्रेटिक सैट-ग्रन में एवनार्मेलिटी कीन लाया ? ग्राप उस एव-नामंलिटी को लाये हैं. हमने नो नामंलिटी लाने को कोशिश की है भीर हम उस मे काफी कामयाव हुए हैं। मुल्क के भ्रत्दर की जो हालत थी हम ने उस को दुब्स्न किया है। हमारी फीजे धात्र भी वाहर से होने वाले हमले का मुकावला वडी बहाद्री से कर मकती हैं, क्योंकि अन्दर की हालन को हम ने दृश्स्त कर लिया है। अब छोटी छोटी किर केबाराना पार्टिया सब इस बात पर लगी हुई थी कि देश की यनिटी को भीर इटेगरिटी को भग कर दिया जाये । मैं कहता ह कि माज भगर मव मे वडी भ्रव कोई जमान है तो यह फीज है जो देश की हिफाजत ही नहीं करती बल्कि उन मे काई ख्याल नहीं है कि कौन मिख है, कीन मुमलमान है, कीन ईसाई है भीर कोन पारपी है। सब एक जगह पर अने मन्क के लिये जान देने वाले हैं। मैं सरकार की मार्फन उन डिफेम फोर्सेन को वधाई देना चाहता ह जिन्होंने तीन जगो में एक जान हो कर लड़ाई लड़ो भीर पाकिस्तान का मुह तोडा है। क्या यह कम कामयाबी है ?

16 hrs.

हमारे मीजूदा डिकैं म मिनिस्टर काम को फीरी नीर पर करने हैं, जो नहीं हो सकता उन वे लिये फीरन मना करने हैं, और जो काम हो सकता है उन को फीरन करते हैं। इसलिये उन के मातहन रह कर फीज मे जो डिसिप्लिन है उन मे घीर नेजी घायेगी ताकि अधूरे कामो को पूरा किया जाये। उन के साथी भी बहुत समझवार लोग है। मैं मौजूदा डिफैंस मिनिस्टर की बैकग्राउन्ड से घच्छी तरह

## (बी बजारा सिंह)

बाकिफ हूं। इन्हों ने हरियाणा मे इतना काम किया है जितना सायद देश मे किसी घौर सूबे मे नही किया जो इन्हों ने थोडे समय मे हरियाणा मे किया है, इसलिये मुनासिब जगह उन्हों ने घा कर ली है। मैं तारीफ बहुत नहीं करता घौर न उस का घादी हू, लेकिन जो सच्चाई है उस को कहने से गुरेज भी नहीं करता।

यहा कहा गया कि रोटी और बटर का सवाल है, गन्स का नही । मैं कहता ह कि जग मे रोटी जाती है धौर जान भी जाती है, इसलिये सब से घहम बात यह है कि हमारी जितनी भी सरहदें हैं उन को कामयाबी से होल्ड कर सकें ताकि कोई उन पर हमला न कर सके। सारे ससार की ताकतें जो हमारे खिलाफ हैं वह इस बात पर लगी हुई हैं कि पाकिस्तान को हथियार दिये जायें, उस को मजबुत किया जाय । भ्राज चाइना ने बडी तरक्की की है, यहां भी कहा जाता था भीर वहा भी कहा जाता है, लेक्नि माज माप ने वहाकानक्यानहीं देखाकि वहाक्याहो रहा है। जहा लडाई होगी वह मुल्क तबाह हो जायेगा वेशक वह मार्थिक ढाचे मे कितना ही मजबृत क्यों न हो । इसलिये हमे भपने देश को ग्रन्दर से सम्हालना भीर हम ने सम्माला भी है, भीर बाहर फीज सम्भाले हुए **है** ।

पाकिस्तान ने शमिला ऐग्रीमेट पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया । हमारे पांडे जी ने बहुत भ्रच्छी जवान में कहा है कि पाकिस्तान कुछ बाहता हो या न बाहता हो, लेकिन हमारी जो तीसरी ताकत बन रही है उस को तोडने के लिये सुपर पार्व स पाकिस्तान की मार्फ त उस को तमाम तरह के भ्रमलाह दे कर, हम पर हमला करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । बाहे बहु बाइना हो या अमरीका हो,सभी पाकिस्तान को हियार दे रहे हैं । सौफिस्टीवेशन के पीछे भावभी आनदार होना चाहिये, भर्ती, भी शक्की चाहिये । यहां कोई मंग्रहत का सवाल नही है, धर्म और मजहब बालों को मैं एक बात कहता हं कि फीज ही भाप के मन्दिर मस्जिद भीर गुरुद्वारे बचाती है। जब हमला होता है तो न धर्म बनता है और न इनसान बचता है इसलिये मुल्क को बचाने के लिये फीज भ्रय्वल है, भीर इमीलिये सब की माग है कि इस को भौर भ्रधिक दश्या मिलना चाहिये, भीर भिधक सौफिस्टी केंट्रेड हथियार हमारी फीज के पास होने चाहियें,। ऐसी मिसाइत्म होनी चाहिये जिस मे देख सकते हैं कि किस तरफ जा रहा है, जो भागे मिसाइल जा रहा है वहीं खींच रहा है पीछे वाली को ताकि उस को वर्बाद कर दे। ऐसे हथियारों को हम लेना चाहिय, भीर जितनी जल्दी हो हमे लेना चाहिये। इन के पास होगे, यह डिफेन्म मिनिस्टर कभी नहीं बतायेगे ग्रीर .. न हमे पूछना ही चाहिए। हमे तो डिफेन्स के लिए सिर्फ वह बात करनी चाहिए कि मुल्क की प्रीपेयडनेस के लिए कितना हिस्सा श्रदा कर सकते हैं। यहा मजाक मे कह दिया कि 570 मेम्बर का भी शुमार कर लीजिए। ऐसी बाते कहने से कोई फायदा नही है। इस हाउस मे भी सीरियसनैम को तमलीम नहीं करने हैं, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। भ्राज दियागी-गाशिया मे क्या हो रहा है, यह ग्राप सभी जानने हैं। इसकी देखते हए नैवी को मजबूत होना चाहिए। भ्राज दियागो-गींशया में सारी ताकत इकट्टा करके भ्रमेरिका इम बात पर लगा हमा है कि इस मुल्क को भौर एशिया को अपने कड़ने मे किया जाए। श्राज वह वहा परसोफिस्टि**३टेड हथियार** भीर बहुत सारी फौज ला रहा है। क्या यह कोई सीरियस बात नही है? उसकी वहां पर न्यूकलियर पावर मा रही है ग्रीर वहा पर वह सीफिस्टिकेटेड वैपन्स ला रहा है। इसलिए हम अपनी एक्सिस को मजबूत करना चाहते हैं। हम किसी के नीचे नहीं जाना चाहते है सेकिन हम उन सभी की धन्यबाद देते हैं जीकि हमारी मदद कर रहे हैं। हम साथियों को ढूंढते हैं भीर जो हमारी मदद करेगा उसकी सहायता हम करेंगे।

हम देखते हैं कि हमारे मुल्क में भी कुछ ऐसी ताकतें हैं जोकि हमारी ताकत को बर्बाद करने में लगी हैं भौर हिन्दुस्तान में डेमोकेटिक फंक्श निग को बर्बाद करना चाहती हैं। ग्राज भारत मे कुछ ताकतें ऐसे मादिमयों को बूंबती हैं जो इनफार्मेशन दे। ऐसी ताकतो को हमें रोकना है भीर उनसे सचेत रहना है।

हमारे कुछ दोस्तो ने जो सवाल हैं, उन का जवाब तो मिनिस्टर साहब देगें, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस मुल्क में मुख्तलिफ किस्म के लोग रहते हैं परन्तु एक वात हमें सनझ लेनी चाहिए कि जंग के ग्रसरात कम नही होने हैं। हम इस बात के लिए बेडेड हैं कि हम किसी से जंग नहीं करना चाहते हैं लेकिन जंग के लिए हमें तैयार जरूर रहना चाहिए। हिन्दुस्तान पर ग्रगर कोई हमला करेगा, तो उसका मुंह-तोड जवाब दिया जाएगा, **∀यह ह**म कह देना चाहते हैं । हमने तीन तीन जंगें जीती हैं लेकिन उनके इफेक्ट्स हुए हैं। हम पर उन जंगो का इफैक्ट्ट पष्टा ਰੈ, फायदा हमारी मुखालिफ पार्टियों उठाया है। वे लोग धाज हिन्दुस्तान की शक्ति को बर्बाद करना चाहते हैं। बाहर की शक्ति का तो हम मुकाबला करेंगे ही लेकिन ने लोग की हमारे अन्दर की मनित को कम करने की कोणि करने हैं, उस तरफ झ्यान देने की बहुत जरूरत है जिस से ये झन्दर सेवोटेज न कर सकें।

चाइना के बारे में यहां पर बहुत कहा गया। भाज के भखबार में जी खबर छपी है, उस से पता चलता है कि वहां क्या हो रहा है। वहां पर लड़ाई हो रही हैं भीर वहां पर पुलिस की गाड़ियों को बर्बाद किया जा रहा है। वहा पर जवानों के साथ जम कर लड़ाई हो रही है। वे क्या चाहते हैं ? वे फीड़म चाहते है। वे जो वहां पर घुटे हुए थे, उस घुटान से बाहर निकल कर सांस लेना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस डेमोकेटिक सेट-ग्रप में जब हर किसी को भाजादी है, तो वे ताकते जो इस डेमोकेसी को खत्म करने पर तुली हुई हैं, वे उन हमलावरों से भी बदतरीन हैं, जबिक हम पर हमला करना चाहते हैं। उन से भी बदतर ये लोग हैं। ग्रभी प्रोफेसर साहब चले गए हैं। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि ग्राप इस बात का ख्याल मत कीजिए कि रोटी चाहिए हम पेट बाध कर भी अपनी फोर्सेज को तैयार करना चाहते है भीर मजबूत करना चाहते हैं। सोफिस्टिकेटेड हथियार हमे कही से भी मिलें, हम ध्रपने पेट पर पट्टी बाध कर उन को लेना चाहेगें। जहां कही भी कमी है उसको पूरा करना चाहिए। ग्रौर की मुल्क ऐसे हैं जिन्होने पेट पर पट्टी बाध कर लड़ाई लड़ी हैं ग्रीर हम भी वह लडाई लड़ना चाहते हैं। म्राज जो राइटिस्ट्स फोर्सेफ हैं, वे सब की सब लगी हुई है और हम को नीचा दिखाने के लिए कोशिश कर रही है। इसलिए प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने 20 प्राइंट प्रोग्राम चलाया हैं भौर उनको पूरा किया जा रहा है। इसके साथ साथ एकानोमिक फोर्सेज भी बागे आऐं बौर वे चाहती है कि वे प्रोग्नेसिय हो जाएं जिस से राइटिस्ट्स फोर्सेंज दबाई जा सकें। मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि ग्रापकी जो मिलिट्री है, उसको भी इध्युव किया जाए जिससे [भी दणकारा सिंह] बाहर को सक्ति मा कर हम पर हमला न कर सके।

यहां पर यह बात भी कही गई कि डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर ने दो तीन तकरीरें की हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि वे तकरीरें सिर्फ तकरीर करने के लिए ही नहीं हैं। ही मीन्स इट। मल्क इस बात के लिए तैयार जभी है मौर इसकी तैयारी देख भी ली है बाहर के लोगों ने। इनके पास क्या हथियार हैं हम यह उनसे कतन नहीं पूछेगें भीर हम भ्रगर भ्रसरार भी करे तो भ्रसरार का जवाव में होगा। तो जैमा कि हमारे कुछ दोस्तों ने कहा है कि हमें इसके बारे में बताया जाए मैं ममझना हू कि यह बताने की बान नहीं है।

इस े साथ ही साथ एक जो यहा शास्त्री जी ने उठाया, मैं उमके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहना ह ग्रीर बह यह है कि जितनी भी छात्रनिया हैं उनका जो इन्तजाम है, उसमे पहले वे बोट ले कर अपना इलीक्शन कराती **है । इस** में क्या व चाहते हैं के बारे में सुझाव देना चाहिए अशोक उन्होने दिया नही मैं एक द्वर्ज वल्ता चाहता हू कि उनके पास जर्भाने है, तमाम हिन्दुस्तान मे उनके प्लाट खली पड़े हैं जहा मिलिट्टी के नही लगते। है जो आयों नाम्न पर दी हुई हैं भीर जरूरत पडने पर मिलिटी बहां केम्प लगाती है। लेकिन कई ऐसी जमीनें हैं जो न काश्तके लिए दी हुई है ग्रीर न बहां मिलिट्री केम्प लगाती है। उन जमीनो का डिस्पीजल इस ढग से करना चाहिए जिससे कि मिलिट्टी के मफाद को कोई श्राच न भाए भीर वह जमीने भवाम के मफाद के काम था सकें। इसके बारे में जरूर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

में ज्याचा बातें नहीं करना चहता हूं, मैंने एक ही बात पर अपने आप की रका है। हमारे दोस्तों ने कुछ फिनर्स वर्गरह दी कि चीत मे 10-12 मिलियन खर्च किया जाता है, हमारा 62 में से 38 नम्बर है, खर्च करने के बारे मे पाकिस्तान का नम्बर 10 है। यह बात ठीक है कि दस नम्बर पर पाकिस्तान वाले हैं सेकिन इन दस नम्बर बडे बडे शामिल है। हमे ध्रपनी सारी ताकत इस बान के लिए लगानी चाहिए कि हर लिहाज में संग्कार को मजब्त किया जाए, हमारी तीनो फोर्मिज को मजबूत किया जाय, उनकी हर तरीके से सेटिसफेक्शन करने हम भ्रागे वर्डे। डिफेन्म मिनिस्टर ने एलान किया कि उनकी तन्ख्याहे बढा दी गई है। यह एक निहायत ग्रन्छी बात है। उनको सेटिसफेक्शन होनी चाहिए। उनमे जो डिसिप्लिन है, काश कि वह डिमिप्लिन हममे भी था जाए ग्रौर सारे हिन्दुस्तान मे जो राइटिस्ट फोर्मिज मारने के लिए सरकार क माथ मजबूत हो। ग्रन्दर में हम मजबूत हो ग्रीर बाहर से हमारी फीज मजबूत ही। इन मल्फाज के साथ में डिफोन्म मिनिस्टर को मुबारकवाद देता हु और इन डिसाइस को सपोर्ट करता हु।

श्री बीरभद्र सिंह (मडी): लेश्नरमेन साहव, मैं रक्षा मलालय की मागो का समर्थन करने थें लिए खडा हुआ हूं। रक्षा मलालय हमारे देश का एक महत्वपूर्ण मलालय है। सामान्य स्थिति रहते हुए भी इस मलालय का अपना महत्व है। मगर जब देश में ऐसी हालत हो कि पिछके 27-28 सालो में, आजावी के बाद, स्वतन्त होने के बाद, हमें चार पांच विदेशी हमलो का सामना करना पढा हो, श्रीर शाज भी विदेशी हमले की स्थिति निरन्तर बनी हो हो इस इस

मंत्रालय का महस्व धौर भी प्रधिक बढ़ जाता है। इसलिए मुझे खुशी है कि इस कठिन घडी मे, इस मदालय का कार्यभार चौधरी बशी लाल जी के कघो पर है। वे एक कुशल प्रणामक है और उनमें काम करने की क्षमता है। मुझे प्राजा है कि उनकी देख रेख में यह मदालय धौर हमारी मुख्या सेनाए अपने कर्तव्य, अपने फर्ज का भलीभानि निभाने में सफल हो सवेगी।

चेया मेन साहत जो मार्गे प्यारे सामने है. उनमें लगभग 27 सी वराड कपपा खर्ब करने गा प्रस्थाव है मी में मम्झना ह कि इपारे गरीव देण के लिए, जिस्के यहा भागन बड़े संशित है, यह रक्स कम नहीं है। मूदों थाद है कि चीन के हमले में पहले, मन् 1962 में हम अलनी मुरक्षा के ऊपर लगभग माद्रे नाम मो करोड रुएया खर्च करते थे छार चीत के हमले वे बाद ग्रांग पाश्चितान के हमले के बाद जो हमारे ऊपर नई जिम्मे-दारियां ग्राई, उनको देखते हुए यह खर्च साढे तीन सी करोड रुपए म बढ कर 27 मी करोड रुपए हो गया है। हमारे गरीब मल्क के लिए ज्हा पर साधनों को कमी है, यह बड़ी रकम है। हम चाहते थे कि हम घपने मीमित माधन कारखाने खोनने में लगाने, देए वे विकास में लगात. रोजगर दा बरने मे लगाते मनर देश की सरक्षा हमारा पत्ला कर्तव्य है, भीर इसने लिए हमे जो 27 सी करोड रूपया खर्च करना पड रहा है। यह कोई बड़ी बान नही है। और यदि इससे भो ज्यादा धन को सावश्यकता होगी तो मत्रालय को, यह रूदन खुशों सं धन देगा। इसमे कोई दो राय नही हो सकतीं मसर एक प्रश्न जो हमारे सामने है, जैमा कि श्रो इन्द्रजोत गुप्ताने भी कहा था कि सवाल यह नहीं है कि हम कितनो

राणि खर्च करते हैं स्वाल यह है कि क्या उन राशि का सड़ी प्रयोग होता 🕏 या नही। एक एक रुपया जो हम डिफेस में लगा रहे है वह मही लग रहा है यां मह', यह हमे देखना चाहिए। यह प्या फीज को जो इफेक्शिनेस है, जो उसके लडने का क्षामता है, उसकी बढाता है या नहें। पिछली लडाइयो मे हमारी फीन ने जा राम रिया, इसकी जब हम देखने है तो मने तो इस मे कम प्रक वस काई शक नहु रह नाता है कि जो रुपया हम प्रपत्ती फोर पर खर्च वर रहे है उसरा भड़ी उपयोग हो रहा है, बर्गहो हम से लग रहा है श्रीर उपरेठीर ननीते हमारे समते श्रा रहे है। लेकिन एक नार में बहना चाहता हु। हुनारा जा शिकेन एक्सपेडीचर है उसको हम "होला बाऊ बाव" को तरह में ट्रेन वरे। इस दिल खोल कर रुपया डिफोंस के लिए दें वहां हमें यह देखदा जाहिये कि उस न्या ना अपन्यय न हो, फिन्न खर्चान हो। ग्रग वह होती है तो उस चीज को हमे रोक्ता है। आज मो कोई इस बात को लड़" वह सकता है कि फीन मे अपव्यय नहीं है या रिफावन करने को गंजारा तर रें में चहुताह कि जहा यह भदन आपका इतना काया दे रहा है वता ग्राप यह भी देखें कि इस पए का सदी दग मे उपयाग हो।

कल बहस ज्रुक करते हुए मार्किसस्ट पार्टी के थी दणरथ देव ने करा कि हमारे देण की यह नोति होनो चाहिए कि रेग्युलर फीज पर जो यखं है उसको हम कम करे रेग्युलर फीज कम करें और ज्यादा मे ज्यादा तादाद मे देश के नागरिको को सैनिक प्रशिक्षण दे, युवकों, युवित्यो को प्रशिक्षण दे। बजाय रेग्युलर फीज पर डिपॅड करने के हमे अपने देशवासियो पर डिपंड करना चाहिए। किसो हट तक मैं

# [ की बीरमप्र सिंह ]

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उनकी राय से सहमान हूं। लेकिन मैं समझना हूं कि सभी समय नहीं साया है कि हम उस पर समल करे। साज मो हुनारे सामने कई खनरे हैं, जीन का खतरा है, पाकिस्तान का है, पुनिया को कुछ सीर ताकते हैं गिन को तरफ से हमारी साजादा को खतरा पैदा किया जा रहा है मैं तो समझता हु कि इस सकन सहरत इस बात को है कि हमारो जो फीज है उसकी हम भीर भो ज्यादा सज्जून सीर ताकतवर करें, समक्त करे ताकि किसी भी विदेशी साक्रमण का वह का वह ठोक तरह से मुकाबला कर सके।

द्याज साइय भीर टेक्नालाजो का युग है। साइम भीर टैक्नालाओ बड़ो तेजों के साथ धागे बढ रहे है, प्रगति कर रहे है। जिस जोखा को बाज हम लेटेस्ट भानते हैं वह कल को प्रानी भीर भौबसोलीट भीर भाउट इंडट हो जानो है। इन बात को हमे हमेशा ध्यान रखना होगा। उहा दूसरे क्षेत्रों में हमें इस बात का क्याल रखना है वहा की जा कि मामले में तो भीर भो ज्यादा क्याल रखना है। कल भीर भाज कई माननीय सदस्यो ने इस भ्रोर मकेत किया है। उन्होने कहा कि हमारे पास जो हथियार, शस्त्र, टैक, हवाई जनान समुन्द्री जहाज इत्यादि है वे लेटैस्ट होने चाहिए। बिल्कुल आधनिक दोने चाहिये नाकि हमारा मामान पुराना ग्रीर भौक्सोलोट न हो जाए। यन बिल्क्नन सहरे बान है और इनका सापका निजेप ख्याल रखना चाहिए। द्मरी वात यह है कि जो डिफोंन है यह एक रेलेटिव टर्म है। जब हम डिफींम की बात करने हैं तो प्रश्न पैदा होता है कि हम किस में डिफोप कर रहे है। यह कहना कि रूम, अमरीरा या फाम अपनी फीजो पर इतमा खर्च कर रहा है, ज्यादा रेलेवेंट नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि पहले

यह योचें कि किन युक्तों से हमें भवनो डिकेंग करनो है। फिर वे मुल्क को हनारे प्रतिद्वन्तों हैं जनकों ध्याम में रक्ष कर हमी अपनो क्रिफार की क्षमना की बढ़ाना है, उसके लिए हमें तैयारो करनो है। पाकिस्तान और चोन को जब हम बात करते हैं तो उसको बहुत रेलेबेस हमारे सामने मा जातो है। कारण यह है कि यह दो मुल्क है जिन से हमारे देश को खतरा है। इन्होने हम पर हमला किया है भीर भागे भी यह हो सकता है कि वे हम पर हमला करें झलग झलग से चाहे या मिल करके। माफ बात है कि हम जब भी कोई डिकेन स्ट्रेटेजी बनाए अपने लिए और ज्यादा हथियारी और शस्त्रों को बात करे प्रपनी सेनायी के लिए तो इस बात को ध्यान में रखे कि पाकिस्तान भीर भीन के पान किस किस प्रकार के श्रस्त्र शस्त्र हैं भी गिन प्रकार के उनके पास हैं उनसे एक कदम आगे बढ कर हमारे पास अस्त्र शस्त्र होने चाहिए। एसान हो कि उनके पान तो लेटेस्ट किस्म हथियार हो, लेटेस्ट किस्म के जहाज, मिसाइल्ज, ममुद्री जहाज हो भ्रीर हम उस दौड़ में पीछे रह जाय मैं जानता ह कि द्यापरा मत्रालय इस बारे में जागरूक है। फिर भी मैं कहना चाहना हु वि इसको द्याप निरन्तर ध्यान मे रखे। ऐपान हो कि णस्त्रो के मामले मे हम किसी दूसरे मुल्क से पिछड जाए।

मुत्रे खुणो है कि झाखिर हमारा ज्यान
'कारो नीमेना को तरफ गया, जो कि
राना भी चाहिए था। हमारो सेना के
जो तीन भग है, उत्तमे यह एक ऐप।
भंग था जिसको तरफ माज तक जिनम
ध्यान जाना चाहिए था, वह नहीं गया।
यह बताने को झावश्यकता नहीं है कि हमें
भपनो नौ सेना को मजबूत भीर ताकतवर्
बनाने को क्या जरुरत है। समार्
समुद्रो तट बहुन बड़ा है, बिएनो गासिया

की बान यहां कही नई है, वह भी खनरा हरारे सामते है। इनके सनावा ¥स्तररे प्रिंद मरापायर में कई और ताकतें भारता प्रभारत भीर प्रभाव जमाता चाजनी हैं। जरूरन इ.च बॉन को है कि हम **≽भवनो नौ-सेना को मज**रून करें। मुसे खुगो है कि पिअले वर्गे मे नी-मेना को नाकनदर भीर मजान बनाने की कोणिण की गई है। धनों जो बजट हरारे नामने इराया है, उनने भी पन्ले मे ज्यादा पानीजन इनके निए रखा गया है, लेकिन जिनना होना चाहिए था. वह नही है। इय पर 150 करेड कार के लगमा जो टोटन डिकेन स्नैटिंग का 10 परमैट बनना है, खर्व किए जाने का प्रन्ताव है। इनको नरक भो ध्यान देने की धावश्यकना है। बहुत में बाते मेम्बर्ग ने कही है शिवको को मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहना ह मैं यही कहुगा कि इप मीर भी मंत्राला ध्यान धवश्य दे।

मुप्ते इन बान को खुगो है रि हमारी जो ग्राहिनेत्य फैक्टरोज भीर दूपरे जो डिफीना प्रोडक्शन यूनिट्न हैं उनमे प्रकश काम हो रहा है। प्राज काफो सामान उनमें बनाया जा रहा है। इपका नवप बडा श्रेप इनारे भ्रपूर्व रक्षानंत्रो श्रो मञ्जा मेनम को जाना है, जिन्होंने दि ,इन्को बुनियाद रखे। मैं यह लागा ह कि जिस यक्त "न्होंने इसका वनियाद रखी थी, उस वका देश प भीर इन सदन में भें बड़ी नुक्ताचीनी हुई थी च्यीर यह कहरूर कि वा काफी परकूलेटर बन रहे हैं, उनका नाफी मनक उडाया गया था, मगर जो उन्होंने भीर देश की उनके लिए हरा कभो भा उनको नही भुला सकते । उन्होने देश मे मज्रून क्रिफेन्स सिस्टन की बुनियाद रखी है भीर जो धाज बहुत सो बाते हुई हैं धाज जो इसमता पदा हुई है वह उसी पर निर्भर करती हैं। जिसकी नीव चन्होंने उस समय रखी।

कुछ सदस्यों ने यह। पर बार-बिडो ह क बारे में कहा, कल एक माननीय नदस्य कह रहे थे कि 1971 में जो लडाई हुई, उर समाप्त के भी कई केमेज पैंशन के रुके हुए है। अगर वास्तव में ये केसेज रके हुए हैं तो यन समारे लिए बड़े शर्म को बार है। जिन वक्त लड़ाई होती है, ताजी-नाजी बात होती है तो हा पब उनके लिए बडी बडी बाने करते हैं मगर जिस क्का असारों जामा पहनाने की बान घाती है, तो काम जिननी ने नी मे होना चाहिए होना चाहिए वह नही दो पाना है। मैं प्रतिरक्षा मन्नी मे दग्डवास्त करूगा कि वह इस वान की जार करे की "कवा" ऐसे सामने है तो वर् उनको जल्ट से जल्द भिपटाने की कोणिश करे।

अन में मैं एक स्थानीय मान वे बारे में अर्ज करूना। हम काफी अमें से हिंगाचन प्रदेण में एक मैंनिक स्कूल वे वारे में मान करते आए हैं। आप जाने हैं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में काफो वडी माला में लोग फौल में भर्ती होने हैं, वहा काफी एक्स मिलनमैंन भी हैं। वहा पर एक सैनिक स्कून खोलने के लिए पिछले 8-10 सालों में प्रांग की जा रही हैं, वर्ट बार यह मामला इम सदन में भी उठा हैं, लेकिन अभी तक स्कून नहीं खुना है। मैं प्रतिरक्षा मनों में दरस्वासन करून वि वह अध्य इसके बारे में निर्णय नरे और वहां पर एक मैनिक स्कून खोलने का कार्यवाही करे।

इन शब्दो रे साथ मैं इन मंत्रालय की मागो का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTA-CHARYYIA (Giridh): Mr. Chairman Sir, I think, it is my duty to of Defence
[Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyyia]

D.G. 187647 Min.

rise in support of the Demands for Grants in respect of the Defence Ministry. Let the voice, the united voice, go out of this hon, and august House that we are cent per cent behind the efforts of the Defence Ministry for the good work they have done, they are doing and they will continue to do.

We are solidly behind our Defence Minister, Shri Bansi Lal. It is a peculiar phase of world history that talks of balance of terror of second \*trike capability and now the detente are going side by side. Weapon systems are getting obsolete before they actually come into operation and the old truism remains that we are always prepared for the last one, but the realities of the world are hard We have our neighbours toward, North-East-I mean China-and 'cwards West. We have read stories about Iran and Saudi Arabia getting 25 billion dollars worth of military hardware each from all the countries of the world These are the imponderables which should condition our thinking in this matter. Ten per cent of our national budget is not so much because it is not really a choice between guns and butter. History of Germany and Japan if it shows anvthing, shows that if you are militarily prepared if you have the background, the infrastructure, industrial support, the systems you can certainly supplement your economic activities also in 11 e shortest time.

It is not accident that the Jawans mostly recruited from Punjab and Haryana have brought about the green revolution also, because they have that training, the background, the discipline and the dedication which makes things move.

We have also just passed through a phase when the logistics of bicycles carrying military supplies by Vietnam stood up against the highly sophisticated weaponry of United Statea. It is not the weaponry alone but the morale of the pepole and the support of the people behind the army which is the crux of the problem. That side is being taken care of.

Now in this harsh world, we have to follow the old saying: Keep your faith in God, but keep your powder dry. When S'ain was requested by the French Foreign Minister to treat the Catholics more leniently, because it would give nim some leverage with the Pope Stalin's realistic answer was: How many divisions the Pope has? In this realistic world, these divisions are necessary—the Army divisions, Navy and the Air Force.

Being a layman, I am really moving mto an arena where angels would fear to tread, the arena of sophisticated weaponry and the question of strategy and factics. The report makes it very clear that highly sophisticated system of management is there, defence ground system technique, systems techniques development, value engineering, data processing, computerisation, critical path method, PERT technique and electio-optics are there.

The last thing, the electro-optics, is, in my mind ringing a bell. Now, there is a precision, revolution in defence strategy and in the weapons system. This is a major new mange ' in the military technology which is round the corner, It means that long-range weapons can now hit things in a single shot, can but even small things like a tank, a bridge or an aircraft. It started first with antiaircraft missiles that rode on a radar beam or homed in on radar reflection from an aeroplane. Then followed swiftly the navigators lasers and the electro-optics which is another name for television.

Now, the American Cruise missile is linked with navigator or navigational satellite.

I do not want the Defence Minister to reply but I merely express circ anxiety that since we are going in for

phisticated technology we have to go in for these new developments because they represent the wave of the future in the next decade. With this new weapons system they will partially be replacing even nuclear weapons and the importance of the air power will also stage a partial comeback. The new weapons will make tactical objectives for destruction cheaper and will be reviving the air power We know the cost of nuclear technology. We have to balance the cost of nuclear technology against the cost of this new type of precisiontechnological revolution which round the corner abroad I cannot say that we can immediately in one jump go on building Cruise missiles It may be 10 years away, for all I know, but we have to make a start I would like to suggest\_I do not want to know-that MIG 21 should be updated to meet MIG 23 USSR is our friend in military technology and we should take up this issue with them as also SAM-7 missiles.

During the Second World War, Germany, cut off from oil supplies, developed a technique of low temperature carbonisation from coal and it developed numerous inventions in order to fight the war in that grim situation I would not say actually an encirclement, but an envelope is sought to be created with the base at Diego Garcia Knowing, as we do, our neighbour, Pakistan, who should have friendly relations with us after the Simla Agreement, and China, we have to keep our fingers crossed for the next few years and go on continuously updating our technology and our military preparedness so that we are not caught napping. A similar phase intervened in the history of the Soviet Union say during 1945-50 when complete military superiority passed on to USA and USSR actually fought back by mobilisation, by secretiveness and by military counterintelligence and in the course of the next 5.... 7 years almost started reversing the balance. Now, they are in some respects ahead of, if not at par with USA.

We have vast human resources, highly skilled, exceptionally intelligent cadres and, given the oportunity certainly I have no doubt whatsoever that this last quarter of the 20th century will be toe Indian part of the century.

In that, the Defence Ministry has to play an important part to fill up the gap in our industrial technology. I again support the Demands for Grants for Defence

SHR!MATI T. LAKSHMI KANT-HAMMA (Khammam): I welcome certain welfare measures that the Ministry has taken for the disabled persons and the ex-servicemen. agree with what the leader of the Congress party said while visiting the border that we are surrounded by enemics on all sides and there is danger or threat to the country. How can defence be stronger? It can be stronger only when the people of the country give wholehearted support. How are you going to have the wholehearted support of the people of this country? Is it with a situation like the one prevailing at the moment; is it by your false preaching or telling that there is peace everywhere, is it by putting thousands and thousands of people inside the jail that you are going to have the wholehearted support of the people? You say there is discipline all round The so-called discipline which you are boasting of is only peace of the graveyard, peace of the cowards, the peace of the slaves and with that uncasiness in their minds all round and everywhere, I hope the services are not excluded from it. A peaceful internal situation is necessary for the stronger defence of the motherland. We do not know about the penings all round as very little comes in the newspapers. There has been suppression of the freedom of the Press. People are not informed what is going on in the country. But, still recently we got some reports that some very dangerous things have been found in Gujarat. Kerala

of Defence
[Shrimati T. Lakshmi-Kanthamma]

and other places. It is a very serious thing. Everyone of us loves our motherland, Such things cannot and should not take place. I remember a poem where the poet says—

Breathes there the man with soul so deed

who never to himself hath said

"This, is my own native land"

They think that nobody can live for the motherland. It is their own monopoly. Everyone here supported their move at the time of the liberation of Bangla Desh. Even members from the opposition had praised their leader.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are discussing Defence.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKAN-THAMMA: The internal situation has a bearing on it and is related to Defence.

What is Shri Raghu Ramaiah trying to know. I have been given 11 minutes time. I am using that time.

He has got all laurels from all sides. Can't you bear with me for one minute for expressing the truth?

MR CHAIRMAN We are discussing Defence.

SHRIMATI IT. LAKSHMIKANTH-AMMA: Peace in the hearts of the people is very essential for the stronger defence of this country. This is what happened when China attacked us. We stood as one man. Everyone stood as one. So, an improvement in the internal situation is necessary for the stronger defence of the country.

Sir, even Gandhiji had said that the minimum force should be used. There cannot be a greater exhibition of the military strength than what was exhibited in Madras at the time of imposition of President's Rule. Is this the way of which our military is existing? Of course, there are people there are brothers and sisters and mothers and uncles or even some of the people in the military—who are in jail, Is it for suppression of brothers and sisters that you want to use them? You are thereby giving them this unhappy job. It is a wrong way of using the military force.

They are here to protect, certain values of lives that we have chosen. What are the values of live that we have chosen? It was democracy, freedom of the people, and not suppression of the people or making them slaves all-round. So, I suppose, it is wrong to make use of the military force for the suppression of their freedom for which this country stood when it achieved its freedom at the sacrifice of-yes, I agree here-our brave men? Did not the brave men in the army, navy and air force exhibit great valour and courage at the time of many threats and many invasions that took place on us? It was not to promulgate to us one dynasty. that they have done this or that thing That is for the people to tell us, not for you to tell that that you have done this thnig. It is a wrong thing to do. It is our people who stood by the army that has won the war against us. I agree with Shri Bansi Lal when he said that we will face them and suppress them and, if there is an attack on us, we will teach them a lesson. Will you teach them a lesson with the barren hearts and minds of the people or with their love? On the one hand, you suppress them and, on the other hand, you want to get support out of the dry minds and hearts of the people. You realise this. If you do not realise this, then what history will teach us is for it to decide (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon, Member should now conclude.

SHRIMATI T. LAKSHMIKANTHA.

MMA: I request that this kind of cowardly thing will only go against the
very strength of the defence forces.

We need a brave country consisting of brave people and courageous people. -

There is another thing. Of course, tomorrow the External Affairs bate is coming. The strength of the Defence forces is also in way linked with the international situation. Why do you want to abuse the people unnecessarily and try to rub them on the worng side? Yoy are putting our defence forces in a difficult situation which can be avoided and you can make them strong and you can take their help. Instead of taking help from certain countries, why do want to abuse them and make them your enemy? This is a wrong strategy Mr. Bansi Lal all the praise the people have showered on him their praise. Then, let him be more tectical and use his talent or ability to see that the situation improves and develops. I have all praise for his predecessors who have won the love and admiration of many of the people of this country.

भी नरसिष्ठ नारायण पाण्डेय (गोग्य-पुर) · सभापति ज⁴, वास्तव मे मैं इम ग्रान्ट पर हो रही बहय मे शिरकत नहीं करना चाटना था, लेकिन जब श्रोमनी लक्ष्त्रो कान्नाम्मा जी ने यह कहा कि देश के अन्दर कुछ ऐसी बाते हो रही हैं किय की नरफ सदन का ब्यान जाना जरुरो है, तब मैंने भी इस बहुन में बोलने का निष्चय कर लिया। श्रोमन भाप जानने हैं, इस देश में कुछ लोगों ने मिलिट्टे को उक्साने को बात कही, जिन लोगों ने मिलिट्रो का रिवोल्ट करने के लिए कहा; बाज उन्हीं के श्रोमतो लक्ष्मी कान्त्रमा भी कुछ दिनो से प्राकर सन्सग में पड़ गई है। भीग्रुनके सत्सग मे धाक्य के ग्रव इनको इय देश में कुछ नही दिखाई दे रहा है, देश के बाहर सरहदों पर कुछ नहीं दिखाई दे रहा है कि हो नग

रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हु कि सभी भो इस देश में कुछ ऐसी लोग हैं को यहां को परिस्थित को अच्छि तरह से समझने को कोशिम नही करते भीर घन्दर हो भन्दर ऐसर परिस्थितिया नैदा करना चाहते हैं जिससे देश के प्रन्दर जो इसरजेमें के बाद एक अनुशासन की भावना पैटा हुई है जिससे कि देश एक इन्मान को तरह खडा हुआ है और मारो समस्याभी पर एक माल मे काब् पालिया है तथा हर क्षेत्र मे **ःरपा**ल्ल वढा ह, चाहे वह टिफेस प्रीहबशन हो, इष्टम्ट्यल प्रोडक्मन हो या एग्रोकल्चर क्षेत्र हो, हर क्षेत्र मे एत्नदर बढा है, उसमे हकावट पैदा को लाए।

हमारे रक्षा मन्त्रों ने जो धनशन की मागे पेश को है भीर हमारे रक्षा राज्य उत्पादन मत्रो ने रक्षा उत्पादन के विभिन्न पहल्यो की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया 🕈 ग्रीर बनाया है कि रक्षा उत्पादन के कार्यों में हम तेजों से बढ़ रहे है ग्रीर ग्रात्म निर्भर हो रहे है, उससे हमें सतीब होता है, भीर यह सब इम बात का सवत है कि जो देश को सरहदों पर उमकी रक्षा के लिए, देश को सार्वभीम सत्ता की रक्षा ने लिए , उम्हरियन भीर इन्पानियन को बचाने के लिए मैनिक बैंडे हुए हैं अनका हमें हीसला बढाना चाहिए, न कि इस तरह के भाषण ज्यें, जैमा कि माननेपा मदस्या ने दिया, जो उन के दिमाग की इत्तोत्साह करता है। आज जब असरोका डोत्यो गाणिया में अपना खोफनाक महा बना रहा है, वहा पर नानात्रकार से उस को सुम्रक्तित कर हा है, जब सारे साउब ईस्ट एणिया मे घाग लगी हुई है उन स्मार भारत को **अ**पने पैरो पर ही नहीं खंडा होना है बहित नान-ऐलाइन्ड कन्द्री को मजबूत भी करना है भीर देश को मध्यूत करके

[को नर्देश्वर स्टायम पाखेय] विदेशो ताक्षी को साजिकों की बकना-भूर करना है, ऐसे समय में जी बयान झाज विशा जाना है यह कोई राष्ट्रीय

न्त्रात नहीं कही जा सकता है।

of Defence

मैं मानना है कि पाकिस्नान अपने हिंदियारों को कमी को दूर कर रहा है उपने विभिन्न राष्ट्रों से समझौना कर जिया है। कास और दूसरे देशों से 'डिशायल के बावजूर हमारो सरहरो के किंगारे ऐने खनरनाक मोजारों की बनाने को योजनाए चन रहो हैं जिन का श्वरतेमात्र पाकिस्तान हमारे कर सके। ग्रोर साउव ईस्ट एशिया में अस्विरता बतो चौर वेन्ट रहे बैयह नीति अपरीका की रद्रो है।

11992 में जिन्नि दून नैगर नही थे धारे देग को आजदो को मजरूर करने के दिए गरोशे से लड़ रहे थे, ऐने मनप में पुतार्क चाइराने हन पर हमना किया लेकिन मात्र वर्-शित नही है। द्वारा देश वर्गान रक्षा पत्रा के नेत्र में सुरुष्ठ है, श्रोर में कह सहता है कि श्रोपनो इत्दिरा गाबों के नेनुस्य में यह देत किया भा देश के चैलेन्स का **भ•को** तरह मुहाबना कर सहता है? हम उपके लिए घन्डो नरह से नैगर हैं। हमारा रता मनात्र तैरार है। हम **भारती जिल्**टलों को जानने हैं, चाहे अप सेना के लिए हो, वायु सेना के लिए हो, या जन सेना के लिए हो, घाया कियो नरह से कोई कवोडरेगन नही होगा बहा तक सोनाओं को घोर राष्ट्र को इर्द्धा का सदाल है। जिय देग की भिलिट्टो मन्दून नदीं है, जिन का एयर को बं मत्रवृत नहीं है, जिन को समुद्री लाकन बबरुत नहीं है वह देश कमा भी घरने पैरों रर खड़ा नहीं हो सहना है।

वैसा हमारे एक सन्दी ने कहा रका उत्पादन के विकासि में जो कार्य कृष्णा मेनन ने किया या घोर जैसा जवाहर लाल जो ने इस देश को मजबूत बनाया; उसके चलते में कद्वा चाहता हू कि हम हर तरह से मजबूत हैं भीर हम हर खतरे को जानते हैं भीर उससे मुताबिक जो रक्षा मजालय को बदरत पड़ेवी इस सक्त में ले माएगें भीर उसे मन्जूर करावेगें।

इन शब्दों के साथ में रक्षा मंत्रो जो का वडा मुक्तिया भदा करता ह *जिम्होंने बहुन हो जानवृक्ष कर* घीर समझ कर ऐया नोट तैयार किया, जो हुमारे राष्ट्रीय ग्राचरण के श्रनुसार है कि हम घाने डिकेन्स को बहुत सी को जो बाह्य नहीं जाने देना चाहते हैं इयका मनलबयह नहीं है कि हमारे ग्रन्दर कपबोरो है। मैं श्रीमतो लक्ष्मो कान्त्रस्मा से कहता चात्ता ह कि छाज उन के दिल में कोई ऐसी खराब बात है भीर वह देश को कमजोर करने के लिए तमान तरह को झुड़ो बाने इस सदन में करनो हैं, तो वे ऐसान करे। जित सना भो देश पर कोई हमना हमा, नो सारा देश एक हो गया। सर् 1962 मीर नर् 1971 में जब कमो भो हम पर हमदा हमा, दूरा राष्ट्र एक हो गया भाग जनता जाननो है कि किप के नेतृत्व में देश को रक्षा हो सकती है। ब्राज बहु जानकी है कि श्रोमतो इन्दिरा गाम्राका नेतृश्व मोर हवारो कावेस पार्टी को नेनृत्त्र, जिनमे क्रको नरु प्रारंथो, इ.स. देश को रक्ता कर सक्ता है। ग्राज ग्राप दूपरे बाम को बासुरो बनाने लागे।

में श्राता करता हूं भीर मुझे विश्वास है किरक्षा मनाचय का जो बन्ध है, सदम उप की भन्डो तरह से स्वीकार करेगा भीर जो कश-मोशन्स हैं उरही वापस लेगा चौर रक्षा मंत्रालय का भार

आहो। ज्या जुलिसान पंत्रे के जिन्मे दिया अपन है, वे अच्छो नरह से मन्बुती के साथ इन के कार्यको करेंगे।

के कार में में भारको धर्मवाद देश कूंकि भारते मुपे बोलने का समय दिशा है।

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI BANSI LAL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to all the hon. members for unanimously supporting the Demands of the Defence Ministry. We have been able to bring discipline in the country because of the emergency and the twenty-point programme given by our Prime Minister.

#### 16.52 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. SPEAKER, Sir, we are a peace-loving nation We believe in the principle of co-existence and we do not have any territorial ambition. That we have proved just after the 1971 conflict with Pakistan. But external dangers are there, from land, air and sea. We cannot ignore them.

So far as the threat from land is concerned, some hon, members have pointed out that we have danger from the north and west. At the same time, we canot afford to ignore the fact that we have danger from air also. Then coming to the sea, we have danger from the sea also. Pakistan is now having a very strong navy. It is building up. After the 1971 conflict, it has not only made up its losses but is trying to get much more armaments and more sophisticaded weapons aeroplanes, tanks and frigates. She is trying her best to get all these things from wherever she can.

Then almost every hon member of this august House has mentioned about Diego Garcia. Diego Garcia is an island about 1,000 nautical miles south west of Sri Lanka. This is a small island of about 11 sq.

island miles. This Was chased in 1965 by the Britishers from Mauritius for about £ 3 million to develop it as a communications base. Then the U.K. leased it to the U.S.A. in 1966 for 50 years, that too, it was given to understand, for a communications base. In October 1972 another agreement was signed between the United States and the United Kingdom providing the United States with limited naval communication facilities. It did not end there. In February 1976 another supplementary agreement the United States and the United Kingdom was signed whereby Diego Garcia was to be converted into a full fledged naval base and so it is today. The original inhabitants of Diego Garcia were shifted to Mauritius, and now it is being developed into a full filedged military base. Not only a naval base. I would rather like to call it a full-fledged military base The United States of America has already constructed an airfield there having a length of about 8000 feet and now they are increasing it to accommodate more sophisticated and heavy planes and for maritime reconnaissance in the Indian Ocean. As we have always been saying, we want the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace but the presence of big powers is creating problems, and if I may say so, it can really become a dangerous spot, a vulnerable point from the strategic point of view. In spite of our best efforts and our protests, the big powers are not keeping their ships away from the Indian Ocean; many of them are there Keeping in view all these things, I appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Members of this august House in suggesting that we must have a forcefull navy; we must have a navy which can face all these eventualities Hon Members have also pointed out that after our striking oil in Bombay High the responsibility on the navy has become much more.

Keeping in view all these things, hon. Members are right in suggesting to the government that the navy should be allowed more funds and

## [Shri Bensi Lal]

that it should be built up as early as possible. I should like to inform the House that we are aware of all those things. While preparing our defence strategy we are keeping everything in mind. We do not ignore anything; we do not try to be complacent on any side. We are improving our navy; we are acquiring more ships, frigates and other vessels which are required for our defence. Previously we used to spend about 4 per cent of our defence budget on our navy whereas this year we have allotted ten per cent of our defence budget to the navy. Some hon, Members suggested that the defence ministry should not hestitate to come forward with supplementary demands for grants before the House if the necessity arises.

#### 17 hrs.

I agree with the Hon'ble Members that if we require more money to build a good Navy for our nation, we will not hesitate to bring forward Supplementary Demands for this purpose. Sir, we have very long borders. We have about 9000 miles of border as plaints and mountains and more than 3500 miles of coastal border. So, we have to defend our borders. It is very difficult to defend the border in the mountanous areas and at the same time it is very difficult to defend the border on the coastal sides also because of the big powers keeping their ships in the Indian Ocean. From the maritime reconnaisance and from other strategic points of view also, their strength is very significant. Sir, I have given these figures to indicate the magnitude of the problem. Our next door neighbour, Pakistan, Was spending Hs. 444.0 crores on budget before it was bifurcated. Itg budget Rs 4440 crores was when Pakistan included Bangladesh also. And today Pakistan has no enemy. Pakistan has no military commitments on the border and if it has unnecessarily any doubt in its minds, India has proved beyond doubt, under the dynamic leadership of our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, that we have no territorial ambitions.

Sir, at the time of 1971 conflict, we occupied a large area of Pakistan territory and later on that was returned to them. That clearly shows that the policy of our Prime Minister is not to have the territory of any other country. But in spite of these facts. Pakistan at present is spending Rs. 702.0 crores on its defence. It means that its increase is about 58.1 per cent with less than half of its boundary that it had earlier. And this budget they have shown as Defence Budget. Otherwise also on some other heads they are spending a lot on Defence I do not understand what for they are doing it. We have made it clear, time and again, that we will never attack any country We are not aggressors and we -do not have any territorial ambitions. We do not want anybody's territory. Under these circumstances, from whom Pakistan has fears. It gives an idea that Pakistan itself may have evil designs and keeping in view the evil designs of Pakistan, we have also to keep ourselves ready to defend our borders. To avoid a war is to build the nation as strong as possible. If somebody thinks that India is weak, he can attack the country at any time and he can try to have a chance to gain something from her, I want to make it very clear on the floor of this House that we are never complacent. We are always prepared to meet any eventuality. Some of the hon Members have been expressing their doubts about our defence preparedness, I want to assure the hon Members through you, Sir, that they should not have any doubts about our defence preparedness. We want to normalise our relations with Pakistan and for that purpose, the Simla Agreement was signed. The main features of the Simla Agreement were: settlement of disputes by peaceful means, respect for territorial integrity, sovereignty and non-interference in each other's affairs, prevention of hostile propaganda, economic

cooperation, cultural and scientific exchanges. But I am sorry to say that Pakistan is not honouring this Simla Agreement. Pakistan itself has been violating the Simla Agreement. And then the other thing ment.

which concerns us is the lifting of U.S. embargo on sale of arms to Pakistan. Our Prime Minister very rightly said in the Rajya Sabha on 26th February, 1976 that the U.S. decision amounted to re-opening of old wounds and hindering the process of normalisation. Pakistan is getting hardware from China also. China is supplying sophisticated arms to Pakistan. This again is a matter of

serious concern.

Then I come to Bangla Desh. We want to have good neighbourly relations with Bangala Desh. We wish them well. We would like to see a strong and prosperous Bangtla Desh We have no intention of interfering in their internal affairs. Many people have been trying to create misunderstanding between India and Bangala Desh, but we will not allow such things to happen. We are always for the good of Bangla Desh

and we want to see a stable and prosperious Bangala Desh.

Then, about our defence expendi ture. Many of the hon. Members have pointed out that our defence budget is something less than what it should have been. Our only purpose is to maintain the Army, to strengthen the Army by latest sophisticated weapons to defend our borders. That is why, we are keeping Budget at a reasonable figure. want to develop our country; we want to construct canals; we want to generate power; we want to industrialise our nation; we want to increase the agricultural production and we want to develop our country in other spheres. The primary object of our Budget is to ensure that our borders are not violated. Our defence expenditure as a percentage of the gross national product is amongst the lowest in the world. The statement below illustrates the comparative position as in 1974. This information I have got from the Military Balance' published by the Institute of Strategic Studies, London. It savs

Name	of	the	country

Defence expenditure as percentage of Gross National Product

Israel .			32 per cent
Egypt			22.8 per cent
USSR .			10 6 per cent
Iran .			9 per gent
Pakistan			7.6 per cent
USA .			6 per cent
United Kingdom			5.2 per cent
India			2 8 per cent

So, we are one of the lowest in the world. As I have pointed out earlier, we are spending less on defence just because we want to develop our country. But at the same time, I 232 LS-8.

want to assure the House that we will not do anything at the cost of the sovereignty of the nation. In regard to Navy, as I have stated earlier, Pakistan is trying to build up a

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strong Navy. And we have problems like the Diego Garcia, the presence of big Powers in the Indian Ocean and the off-shore installations in the Bombay High, The Andaman and Nicobar Islands as also the Lakshadweep islands are now exposed to maritime reconnaissance by the American Navy and Naval Air Force. Our Navy is now being strengthened by the construction of more class frigates, modernization of old ships, acquisition of new ships, and the construction of new and the expansion of existing shippards. We are also trying to get new frigates and reconnaissance, anti-submaritime marines etc. There is a threat from the air also. As many hon. Members have pointed out. Pakistan is getting the latest types of aircraft from USA. China and some European countries. We cannot afford to ignore it. We are also taking necessary steps to strengthen our Air Force. But it does not mean that we have a weak Air Force to-day. I want to tell the hon. Members, through you Sir, that we have a good Air Force even today to meet any attack from the air from any part of the world. Special attention is being given to modernize and introduce more sophisticated equipment in the Army, as I have already stated. We are self-sufficient in small arms, as my colleagues, Mr. Gadgil had told the House yesterday. And at the same time in regard to the medium and heavy weapons also. we have our own production lines. We are not very much dependent on other countries. We are doing a lot, but as an hon. Member had rightly pointed out to-day that in today's world no country can be 100 per cent self-sufficient in armaments or in sophisticated hardware. even the biggest country can claim to be so. But so far as we are concerned, we have succeeded a lot in having our indigenous small, medium and heavy armaments. We are nearly self-sufficient in this respect.

As my hon. Colleague Mr. Gadgil, told the Bouse yesterday, our defence

public sector undertakings, particularly Hindustan Aeronautics, Bharat Electronics Limited and Mazagon Docks Limited have made sizable contributions to the defence effort, particularly with regard to the various types of aircraft, helicopters, sophisticated electronic items, communication equipments, radar and naval vessels. The volume of production of departmental unde-takings, ordnance factories and public sector undertakings has increased.

Issues made by departmental factories in 1973-74 was worth Rs. 182 crores whereas in 1975-76 it is estimated to be Rs. 223 crores. Production in public sector undertakings in 1973-74 was Rs. 252 crores and it is expected to reach Rs. 350 crores in 1975-76.

My colleague, Shri Gadgil, and some hon. Members of the House have paid tributes to the workers in the ordnance factories and defence production organisations. I would like to associate myself with it by saying that the workers of our factories have increased the production in our factories and that they are working with dedication. I am happy that they are good workers who are working day and night and coming up to our expectations.

A question was raised by some hon. Members about the Differe Research and Development Organisation. This organisation came into existence in 1958. Since then this organisation has helped us to attain self-sufficiency. They have designed many things and succeeded in their work. Approximately, more than 400 items of defence use have been developed and have gone into production, resulting in a saving of many crores of rupces in foreign exchange.

Many hon, Members referred to the improvements in service conditions and the colour service and reserve period. Almost every hon, Member has appreciated it. I am grateful to them. I appreciate their appreciation of

this work. Yesterday my hon. friend Shri Indrait Gupta, was enquiring as to whom he should congratulate for this work. The reply is very simple. It is our dynamic Prime Minister who has to be congratulated for this work, because she has done it; nobody else She is the only person who has done it

Coming to the new rates of pension, previously a sepoy used to get a minimum pensionary emoluments of Rs 70 and a maximum pensionary emoluents of Rs 102 Now a scroy getting a minimum of Rs 91 and maximum of Rs. 140 30. Previously. Naik used to get a minimum of Re 70 and maximum of Rs 111. Now he gets a minimum of Rs 101 and a maximum of Rs. 155 25 A Havildar used to get a minimum of Rs 73 and a maximum of Rs. 121. Now he gets a minimum of Rs 113 and a maximum of Rs 182 86. A Naib Subedar used to get a minimum of Rs 90 and a maximum of Rs 161 30 Now he gets a minimum of Rs. 146.05 and a maximum of Rs 256 45 Previously a Subedar was getting a minimum of Rs 110 and a maximum of Rs 225 70 but now he is getting Rs 18630 minimum and Rs 354 20 maximum A Subedar-Major was previously getting Rs 142.90 minimum and R, 275.70 maximum, and now he is getting 226 55 minimum and Rs 420 90 maximum. This is for the lower ranks Now for the permanent commissioned officers.

A second Lieutenant/Lieutenant previously used to get a pensionary emoluments of Rs. 337.80 per month, and now he is getting Rs. 402 50 A Captain previously used to get Rs 458 55 and now he is getting Rs 650 month. A Major was getting previously Rs. 579.30 and now Rs 750 00 A Lt. Colonel used to get Rs 697 formerly and now he gets Rs 850 A full Colonel formerly got Rs. 748 while now he is getting Rs 975. A Brigadier's former pensionary emoluments was Ra. 806 and the present one is Rs 1,075. A Maj. General previously got Rs. 348 and now Rs 1.125 A Lt

General formerly got Rs. 929 and is now getting Rs. 1,175. The Chiefs of Staff gets Rs. 1,275.

Again, I would like to tell the hon. Members that the whole credit for the increase in the pensions of the army personnel goes to our dynamic Prime Minister. It is the Prime Minister who took the initiative and raised the amounts of pension.

There was a lot of discussion about recruitment to the army. In the army there is no reservation for any classes. In 1950 Government took a decision the names of the new that infantry regiments will not be particular community after particular region or a particu-So, this practice was done away with in 1950. But the names of some of the traditional forces were retained because of historical reasons such as the Sikh regiment, Dogra regiment Mahar regiment etc. In the army we have, mainly in the infantry, regiments of one class, a fixed and mixed class and all class. In one class regiments we have a particular caste or community and in the fixed and mixed class we have particular communities in certain percentages, per cent of one and 50 per cent of another, sometimes more, sometimes less, but whatever was fixed previously In the all class regiment, stands there is no restriction on anybody. Every recruitable person can be recruited The previous traditional and historical regiments which are continuing and retaining their old names constitute 38 per cent of our Army and mainly in the infantry

Now the all classes units are 62 per cent. If any vacancy occurs in one class or the fixed or mixed class, them that vacancy will be filled up by that particular class or the mixed class

About the recruitment of the Scheduled Castes in the Army, as I have said, there is no reservation for any particular community, but the instructions are that, all things being equal, preference will be given to SC&ST

## [Shri Bansi Lal]

people in the recruitment. During the last few years, recruitment of the SC &ST people has gone up by more than 12 per cent. Now, they are coming up and the percentage is increasing. Even in one class and the fixed and the mixed classes, certain regiments like the Mahar Regiment and the Sikh Light Infantry are exclusively reserved for SC&ST people. As far SC&ST people are concerned, some relaxation in physical standard is also given to them and the officers are recruited through the Union Public Service Commission

Previously, some States agitated about this recruitment and had said that this recruitment should be done from all parts of the country and people from every State and every corner of the country should get a chance to devote their life for protecting the borders of the country. Due thought was given to it and after giving due thought, it was decided that the recruitable male population should be considered the main criterion, and on this criterion the recruitment should be done from different States according to their population.

I want to assure the House that so far as the recruitment in the Forces is concerned nobody should have any sort of reservation in his mind that one class can fight and another class cannot fight. Every Indian is a good fighter and he can fight. During the last war, I had seen myself that people from Kerala, Assam, Tamulnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, were fighting on the western front; they were fighting in the J & K sector. If we think that only people from Punjab or Jammu & Kashmir or Himachal Pradesh or Haryana or Rajasthan or Western U.P. can fight that is a wrong notion. I do not agree with that. Shri Rao Birender Singh is sitting here and I think he has not closed his ears; he was listening to it.

Now, there is a question of the rehabilitation of the ex-servicemen.

This is a serious exoblem. About 50,660 people are released every year from the Armed Forces. In the case of O. Re. their age group is 32-35 years. In the case of Commissioned Officers, it is 40-50 years. About 30-40,000 people require re-employment, although they have been given a good pension. But they cannot meet the expenses of their houses with the pension itself; they cannot be settled on the land also because we have not got much land. They should be given employment in the public undertakings and in the private undertakings. Then we are trying to get them recruited in the border security force and in the Central Reserve Police force. In some States, they are employed as drivers in the Transport Department, as forest guards, as home-guards and in police. They prove to be very good Government servants because they disciplined people. They do not go on strike.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh): Have all the States reserved a certain percentage of jobs for ex-servicemen in accordance with your policy? Which States have done it and which States have not done it?

SHRI BANSI LAL: Previously, it was done. But now in the officers class, there is no reservation. So far as Class III and Class IV posts are concerned, 10 per cent and 20 per cent respectively are reserved for ex-servicemen. But it is not only by the reservation. The State Governments can do a lot in this respect. I will take up this matter with all the Chief Ministers to get some employment for ex-servicemen.

Let me narrate to you my own experience. Before coming here, I was a successor to Shri Birender Singh Rao, as he was saying yesterday, and for more than 7-1/2 years, I was the Chief Minister of Haryana. There, the people went on strike. Sometimes, Electricity Board people went on

strike; sometimes, teachers went on strike; sometimes, drivers of the roadways went on strike. What I did was that I raised a battalion of the H.A.P., the Haryana Additional Armed Police. In that, I got recruited engineers, exservicemen and, particularly, ex-servicemen as drivers. I gave them training for plying buses. After that battalion was raised, I raised another half a battalion of the same type. After that, nobody threatened to go on strike. The other Chief Ministers can also follow suit.

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH (Kotah): Other Chief Ministers are not like you.

SHRI BANSI LAL: Efforts should be made to sponser retired officers in the private and public sector. We have started pre-released and post-released training schemes for the people.

Then, some State Governments have reserved some route permits of buses for the ex-servicemen. We will try to persuade the other State Governments also to do the same.

SHRI G, VISWANATHAN: All the ex-servicemen routes have been nationalised in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI BANSI LAL: They can be employed even in the nationalised roadways. What I am stating about Haryana is that they are employed in the nationalised roadways. In Haryana, it is cent per cent nationalisation. There are no private bus operators.

By and large, I am satisfied with the performance of the State Governments for giving employment to exservicemen by different States. Let me quote some figures. In Andhra Pradesh, the percentage of total vacancies reserved for ex-servicemen was 2.31 per cent. The percentage of total vacancies filled by the ex-servicemen in Andhra was 2.62. In Assam the reservation was only 0.53 per cent whereas they recruited 1.41 per cent. In Bihar the reservation was 1.25 per cent and they recruited 2.04 per cent. In Gujarat, the reservation was only 0.74 per cent and they recruited 1.76

per cent. In Haryana the reservation was 8.59 per cent and they recruited 9.91 per cent. In Himachal Pradesh the reservation was 2.09 per cent and the recruitment made was 4.50 per cent. In Jammu & Kashmir, the reservation was only 0.50 per cent and the recruitment was to the tune of 5 12 per cent In Karnataka the reservation was 2.31 per cent and the recruitment was 3.16 per cent. Kerala the recruitment fixed was 1.31 per cent and the recruitment made was 0.53 per cent only. In Madhya Pradesh the reservation was 0.71 per cent whereas the actual recruitment was 1 13 per cent In Maharashtra the recruitment fixed was 0.90 per cent and they recruited 3 58 per cent. In Manipur the reservation was 1 15 per cent whereas they recruited 1 29 per cent. In Punjab the recruitment fixed was 3.68 per cent and they re cruited 4.62 per cent. In Meghalaya the reservation fixed was 2.89 per cent and they actual recruited 5.58 per cent. In Orissa the quota fixed was 3 01 per cent whereas they recruited only 0.57 per cent. By and large, they have been doing well. Still I want that they should do more, because, the number of released servicemen is so much . ...

An HON, MEMBER: What about U P.?

SHRI BANSI LAL: U.P. has done well. In U.P. the reservation was 0.39 per cent and they recruited 2.04 per cent. It was a good performance. Rajasthan also has done well; the reservation was 0.51 per cent and they recruited 2.04 per cent. They have also done well.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: What is the number released every

SHRI BANSI LAL: About 50,000 persons I have said this a number of times, I think, Mr. Indrajit Gupta is right in saying that Shri Birender Singh Rao is not listening.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): I did not say that. SHRI BANSI LAL: The ex-servicemen who are facing the real difficulty are the ordinary people; the technical hands have no difficulty at all. What I have suggested is induction of ex-servicemen in para-military and police forces, reservation in private sector enterprises, carry-forward of unfilled vacancies, relaxation in the age of entry, relaxation in educational qualifications, equation of technical qualifications, lifting of ban on filling up of Class III and Class IV posts in the States.

Now I come to rehabilitation of warwidows and their families. The Central Government has done whatever is possible for them, but the main duty is that of the State Governments, and the State Governments are doing well for the war-widows. Yesterday, my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, pointed out that the pension of war-widows was not sanctioned since 1971

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA I did not say that.

SHRI BANSI LAL: Yesterday evening I checked it from the office, and I was informed that not a single warwidow remains without pension; everybody has been sanctioned pension If the hon. Member has any particular case in his mind, he can tell me and I will take action immediately

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I did not say that they have not been sanctioned pension; what I said was that they have not received the payment.

SHRI BANSI LAL: Then, I will request you to give me the particulars about those particular cases and I will see that payment is made to them.

Some of the hon. Members—two or three, not many—were critical of army's role in emergency. I think, they said it only from the political point of view or from the political angle of their party. I want to inform this august House that the military was not used anywhere in the country to maintain law and order, nor was it ever used to break the strikes. However, the military was used to help the State Governments in natural calamities, like earthquakes in Himachal Pradesh and flood relief operations in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan U P., West Bengal, Orissa, Gujarat and more particularly in Bihar. Though they have not mentioned, it was there in Haryana also when I was there as Chief Minister,

Shri Ramavtar Shastri mentioned about the amendment in the Cantonment Act. It is under the active consideration of the Government and we are looking into it.

Some hon. Members gave certain suggestions for National Cadet Corps. I want to tell the hon. Members that about the NCC, Mahajani Committee's recommendations are being implemented as approved by the Government. It was pointed out by one hon Member that in NDA, the boys are mostly taken from the affluent society. It is not correct. 80 per cent of the boys in Sainik Schools are from families with less than Rs 500 income per month

Shri Indrajit Gupta wanted to know vesterday that whatever we are spending, whether we are spending properly or not. I want to assure the hon Member that whatever money is given to us is spent very properly. He also pointed out that the exercises in the army are skeltal type. The hon, Members seems to be mis-informed. The exercises are arranged properly and according to the satisfaction of the respective chiefs and our army, as the world knows, is very well trained and in exercises and training we will not lack in anything.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Do not reaction any economy there,

SHRI BANSI LAL: No, no, we will never do that. He also pointed out that there are too many frequent transfers in the services. I would like to inform the hon. Member that there are not too many transfers and frequent transfers. But transfers are there because in the Defence Forces there are certain rules. Sometimes one person has to be transferred to the forward areas, sometimes he has to be taken to a family station sometimes he is going for training, sometimes he is going for some other course or sometimes he goes for some other thing. That way we are doing but extra-ordinary and very frequent transfers are not there

Shri Mallikarjun yesterday touched four points. All the four points are very relevant points. He said, we believe in live and let live. That is a very correct approach. He mentioned about Diego Garcia also. He also wan'ed that we should have an improved radar system. We are having that and whatever 15 required we are doing that.

I am very happy that Rao Birender Singh yesterday said that his supports the 20-point programme. I welcome his assurance At the same time, he said that the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen should be the 21st I appreciate his feelings and we are doing our best to rehabilitate the ex-servicemen. At the same time. he said that there should be no politics in the Armed Forces and that it should be a united force. This is very good idea. This is a very good thing. But, at the same time, I want to point out that our Army has no political ambitions. There is no politics in our Army and our Army united and it is one and it is a powerful Army. But the only unfortunate thing is that my brother, Rao Birender Singh brought some mosquitoes of politics into the Army. I do know where he got it. He was there in the Army and then entered politics .

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That was because you did not rehabilitate him.

SHRI BANSI LAL: He said that the standard of the Army should not be lowered. It will never be lowered and it will never be allowed to be lowered.

Rao Birender Singh also wanted a special cell to be created to look after the welfare of the families of the Jawans and the Jawans themselves. Already our Director General, Resettlement in the Centre and the State Soldier Boards and the District Soldier Boards are looking after ex-servicemen and their families

Shri Hari Singh said that there should be a recruiting office in Bulandshahr. I will get it examined. I appreciate his views that every class of people should be recruited into the Armed Forces.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGII RAO: Was Mr Hari Singh ever rejected?

SHRI BANSI LAL: Then, Shri Daga said that the morale of the people as a whole should be high. I want to tell the hon. Member that during the 1971 conflict with Pakistan, every Indian stood behind the Armed forces People in the Punjab, Jammu Kashmir, Rajasthan and Gujarat, on all these borders, cooked meal in their houses and took it right to the front. I remember it well that one fine night I was given a ring by Field Marshal Maneckshaw. He wanted 600 trucks by the morning. I gave him 1,300 before the sunrise So, the morale of the people m the country is very There is no question of its being low.

In conclusion, I would also like to take the opportunity here of expressing our deep sense of gratitude to the Soviet Union and our other friends who have been very appreciative of our special problems and difficulties. Needless to say, the Indo-Soviet Treaty constitutes one of the major safeguards of a lasting peace on this sub-continent

No.of

### [Shri Bansi Lal]

I would also like to express my sense of appreciation to the three Service Chiefs who are all men of dedication and ability and under whose leadership services can be expected to give of their very best. Our defence preparedness and the morale of the nation has increased considerably as a result of the emergency.

Our Prime Minister has to be congratulated on the bold decision taken by her. She has galvanised the nation which was never so united or so disciplined before. The Army under her inspiring leadership will keep constant vigil on our border The frontiers will be defended We are proud of the Defence forces and hon Members may rest assure that we are fully prepared to meet any eventuality

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: May I as an old Parliamentarian congratulate the Defence Minister on his wonderful maiden speech.

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take the cut metions first. Since the reply has been re-assuring, I hope the hon. Members will not like me to put them separately. I shall put all of them together.

# All the cut motions were put and negatives.

#### MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

'That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1977, m respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands No 20 to 25 relating to the Ministry of Defence."

The motion was adopted.

Amount of Demand for

Grant voted by the Heuse

[The Demands for Grants, 1978-77 in respect of the Ministry of Defence, which were voted by the Lok Sabha, are shown below-Ed.]

Amount of Demand for

Grant on account voted by

D:	- Name of Demand and	the House on 23	3-3-1976	•	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Ra.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Ra.
30,	Ministry of Defence	27,79,000	4,77,61,000	1,38,97,00	23,88,05,000
21.	Defence Services.	274,95,96,000		1374,79,78,000	••
22.	Defence Services- Navy .	28,03,71,000		140,28,53,000	
23.	Defence Services-	85,28,41,000		436,42,04,000	••
24.	Defence Services- Pensions	19,09,37,000		95,46,87,000	
25.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	••	43,20,43,000		216,02,17,000

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday 7, April, 1876, Chaitra 18, 1898 (Saka).