

“perhaps drag racket in the country. So the workers have decided and are demanding that this industry should be nationalised in the interests of the workers as well as of the country.”

14.05 hrs.

RE. POSSIBLE CLOSURE OF FLOUR MILLS

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : I would only like to bring to the notice of the Government and the House the serious situation of the flour mills in the country. It is reported that these flour mills, which were using about 3.5 tons of wheat a year are now getting only 25% of their requirements and they are, therefore, about to close down. They serve a very useful purpose in giving the best, clean atta and other wheat products to the people. It is also well known that about 3% to 4% of wheat gets destroyed in the ordinary 'chakki' and they cannot give it in such a clean manner also. So, both from the point of view of hygiene of the people and saving, the flour mills should be properly utilised in the interests of the country. I would request the Government to make a note of this and see that the flour mills of the country and their capacity are fully utilised in the national interest.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Madhu Dandavate

श्री हुकुमचन्द कडवाई (मुरना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने कौनसा आपराध किया है?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can take some other opportunity.

श्री हुकुमचन्द कडवाई : आप ने अन्य सदस्यों को मौका दिया है। आप मुझे भी मौका दियिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : My problem is that if I allow you, I will have to allow Mr. Banerjee, he will insist on it.

14.05 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1975-76—

Ministry of Defence—Contd.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,

8-9 L.S.S. (N.D.)./75

the other day I was saying that there are four important aspects of Defence that need our consideration and I was dealing with the long-term Defence aspect Sir, in the 1972 aggression by China, it was established very clearly that unless we are able to plan our defence with a long-range perspective, peaceful approach towards planning is always going to undermine the objective and purpose of our defence

(Interruptions)

The 1962 aggression, in a way, was a blessing in disguise because it established, for the first time, the imperative need for a long-term planning, and as a result of that, the first Plan that was made was from 1964 to 1969 and then came to the Plan 1969 to 1974. It was again intercepted by the happenings of 1971.

Even after accepting this concept of long-term defence planning, it has been the constant complaint of all those connected with defence planning that adequate resources have not been made available for defence planning. Planning is related with development and development is connected with research. I placed before the House last time as to what was the percentage of GNP that was made available for defence research in this country and as a result of which our progress in the field of defence research has miserably failed.

There is another aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the House, and that is, the misuse of the army in the country. For the defence of the country, it is necessary that the link between the people and the army must be retained. The defence of the country is to be conducted on two planes : one is on the plane of the army and the second is on the plane of the people. There are a number of defence activities which are to be undertaken by people's participation and, therefore, a liaison between the army and the people is highly essential. If efforts are made by the Government to misuse the army for quelling the agitations in the country, for destroying the workers' agitations, for destroying the agitations launched by the kisans, in that case a feeling of ill-will towards the army will develop in the minds of the people and this will be extremely harmful to the long-term defence planning and perspective.