

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Since yesterday, the hon. Minister did not think it necessary to look into this matter?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** These are individual questions. Even so, he has offered to look into it.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** Has he really finished?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I will put the cut motions moved by Shri Saroj Mukherjee, Shri H. N. Mukerjee and Shri Mavalankar to the vote of the House.

*All the cut motions were put and negatived.*

**SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** I want to press my cut motion No. 29.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Mr. Mavalankar, you are comparatively new to the House. Unless you mention the particular cut motion you want to be put to the House separately, you cannot challenge a division on all the cut motions.

**SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** No, Sir, I have already mentioned it.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** That stage is over. I have declared the cut motions as lost. You should have been more alert.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** He means to say that you may do it next year.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Order, order.

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 that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of the head of demand entered in the second column thereof against Demand No 28 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs".

*The motion was adopted.*

[The motion for Demand for Grant, which was adopted by the Lok Sabha, is reproduced below.—Ed.]

#### DEMAND NO. 28—MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,57,77,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Ministry of External Affairs'."

#### MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 19 to 24 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which seven hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. They will be treated as moved.

#### DEMAND NO. 19—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,06,73,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 20,01,94,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

#### DEMAND NO. 20—DEFENCE SERVICES—ARMY

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,57,64,17,000 on Revenue

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Defence Services—Army'."

**DEMAND NO. 21—DEFENCE SERVICES—NAVY**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,84,17,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Defence Services—Navy'."

**DEMAND NO. 22—DEFENCE SERVICES—AIR FORCE**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,71,67,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Defence Services—Air Force'."

**DEMAND NO. 23—DEFENCE SERVICES—PENSIONS, ETC.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,33,33,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Defence Services—Pensions, etc.'"

**DEMAND NO. 24—DEFENCE CAPITAL—OUTLAY**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,63,38,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to appoint more officers by promotion than direct recruitment. (1)]

"That the demand under the head, Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide common mess for officers and jawans. (2)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for becoming fully self-reliant in the matter of arms and ammunitions. (3)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to end dependence on Britain and U.S.A. in the matter of arms and ammunitions. (4)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the pay of military officers and jawans. (5)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve the service conditions of military officers and jawans. (6)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to adopt democratic system instead of the old British system in the matter of mutual relations among officers and jawans. (7)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to modernise arms and ammunitions. (8)]

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to reduce the Defence expenditure in spite of reduction of tension in the sub-continent (29)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to attain self-sufficiency in the matter of Defence items. (30)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more job opportunities in Defence Services for members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. (31)].

"That the demand under the head Defence Services—Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant 'A' class ration to Jawans on duty at Borders in difficult terrain, high altitude and extremely cold weather. (32)].

"That the demand under the head Defence Services—Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce compensation scheme for trainee pilots who meet with fatal accidents during training. (33)]

"That the demand under the head Defence Services—Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to safeguard some employees of Carter Pooler and Co. Private Ltd., Calcutta so that they can join their duties with safety and security of life. (34)]

"That the demand under the head Defence Services—Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the Industrial Tribunal award in respect of some employees of Mazagon Dock Ltd. (35)]

"That the demand under the head Defence Services—Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish "Piece work system" in ordnance factories. (36)]

"That the demand under the head Defence Services—Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant 8.33 per cent bonus to Defence employees. (37)]

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Inadequate recruitment of the officers in the Armed Forces, especially for the technical divisions. (39)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Poor scales of pay and pension to the rank and file Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen. (40)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to set up Ordnance factories in backward States like Kerala. (41)]

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy of termination of service of the personnel without assigning any reason. (42)]

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR  
(Ahmedabad): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to radically reorient the entire Defence Organisation which will meet the needs of the modern and democratic Republic of India. (43)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to formulate a clear cut policy regarding the production of Atom Bombs. (44)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to speedily and effectively modernise the Indian Armed Forces, particularly in terms of defence equipment, tools, arms and ammunitions. (45)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for strengthening the National Cadet Corps in the entire country. (46)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for increasing the health and hospital facilities and amenities for the Defence personnel. (47)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give immediate and better assistance to the families of the Jawans and Officers who are killed while fighting and performing their duties. (48)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for adequate housing facilities for Defence workers. (49)]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The demands and the cut motions are before the House.

\*DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Demands of the Ministry of Defence. During the last ten years the defence expenditure has recorded a five-time increase but in the annual report it has been stated that at the global level there has apparently been a lessening of tension. It further says, "and yet there has been no move in the direction of reducing defence expenditure etc." The Government have expressed regrets that the defence expenditure in other countries of the world has not been reduced but I feel that such an expression of regrets is not quite justified nor does it behave well of us because we have not been able to reduce the defence expenditure ourselves. Sir, as a result of this continuous increase in the defence expenditure we find that during the last 10 years the economic development of the country has received a set back and the plan targets have not been fully achieved. We also feel, Sir, that in the prevailing circumstances there is no likelihood of any aggression on India by any foreign power and because of the adverse impact that increased defence expenditure creates on the economy we

\*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

find no justifiable reason for the increased expenditure and hence I oppose it. The report suggests that a great measure of self-sufficiency and self-reliance has been achieved in the matters of defence production. I will read out a paragraph from the report which will go to show that even though we proclaim to have gained self-sufficiency but in fact we have not achieved it fully and we have to continue to depend on imports. I quote:

"The indigenous content in the Vijayant tank is now of the order of 70 per cent and is expected to reach 85 per cent by the end of 1973-74. The indigenous content of the Shaktiman truck increased from 78 per cent in 1969-70 to 79.15 per cent in 1971-72; the indigenous content of Nissan Patrol from 33.40 to 35.41 per cent."

The report reads further to say, "in the course of next three years all the three vehicles are expected to be entirely indigenous except for the items which are not economically feasible to manufacture within the country."

Thus it is very clear, even according to Government's own report that we have to depend on foreign imports for the production of defence vehicles.

The report further says that steps have been taken to avoid duplication of production of defence requirements. Had it been really so, we would have been glad but in the name of avoiding duplication of production the Government have created an avenue for buying goods from the private industries in country which are dominated by the monopoly houses.

From the report we find that Government proposes to set up a Special Steel Project to provide special steel for defence requirement at a cost of Rs. 48.01 crores by the Ministry of Defence. We all know Sir, that the country is faced with an acute shortage of special steel and as a result of this many factories have been closed down owing to its shortage. The Government have a plan for augmenting production of special steel in the

Durgapur Steel/Project and a new plan at Salem but far from fulfilling these projects, we find that the Ministry of Defence will now set up a separate special steel project for its own requirement. We cannot find any logic in it.

The report makes another interesting revelation which only proves how this Government is in league with the monopoly houses of this country and how behind the screen of "avoiding duplication" they are in fact trying to uphold the cause of the monopoly house in this country and I quote from page 47 of the report:

"As a step towards growing self-reliance, a decision has been taken to set up a joint venture with M/s. India Piston to manufacture very sophisticated piston assembly required for the Vijayanta tank. Licence to set up this venture in the name of M/s. Bharat Pistons has been obtained. An annual foreign exchange saving of Rs. 30 lakhs is anticipated when the factory goes into production."

What do we find in this scheme. A joint venture will be set up. A private sector company—the Bharat Pistons will work in collaboration with the Indian Pistons for the defence and this will result in a small saving of Rs. 30 lakhs of rupees and the Government in foreign exchange a year. Sir, it is too well known a fact that the Bharat Pistons is being controlled by one of the owners of the 75 monopoly houses and because some such persons are there the Government have chosen to form the joint sector with such a firm. Sir, I tried to find out the top brass of the Indian piston but I could not get their names but it is very clear, that in the name of defence requirements and avoidance of duplication Government is trying to promote the interest of the private sector and they are hand in gloves with them.

We also find, Sir, that while the production in the ordnance factories

[Dr. Saradish Roy]

have increased 4 to 5 times the strength of workers working in these factories, has not been increased adequately. This is not all but to make things worse, the Government are retrenching many workers and many have been retrenched for political considerations. We know Sir, that 32 ordnance factory workers have been retrenched for political reasons. The dissatisfaction among the workers have further been aggravated owing to the 'piece work system'. The power shortage almost become a permanent feature and 'piece work' workers become the worst sufferers when there is a power cut. I will therefore urge upon this Government that they must look into this aspect of the workers grievances and try to remove them. The Government should also ensure that the benefits of the Pay Commission Report should be given to them and they should also be given bonus.

Sir, in the year 1971 a Defence Metallurgical Research Cell which was located in Ichapur was removed by the Government to Hyderabad despite protests against this move. This cell was doing a very useful work at Ichapur. There are 4 ordnance factories and 3 steel projects around Calcutta and the cell could have been of great help to all these projects but for no apparent justification the Government chose to shift it to Hyderabad and according to our information it is not being properly utilised there and I would draw the Government's attention in this regard.

A few days, ago, there was a discussion about the unrest among the workers of the Mazagon Dock Workers. They had gone to a tribunal and even though the tribunal has given its decision, the Government has, so far, not honoured the decision of the tribunal and instead they have gone to the court. This clearly exposes that the Government do not want to put into practice what they proudly profess. While this Government has committed itself to the cause of 'Garibi Hatao', we find that they are reluctant to honour the legitimate

demands of the labourers and the working class as is quite evident from the instant case.

Sir, the Central Government have taken over the management of the Caterpooler Private Ltd., but 14 employees of this firm cannot join their duty as a security of their life is not secured. Many representations have been made but nothing has been done so far. I would, therefore, avail of this opportunity to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to this fact and urge that these employees should be allowed to resume their work and security of their life should be assured.

From the report we find, Sir, that we are now exporting arms produced in our country. We feel that it goes against our heritage. On the one hand we proclaim ourselves to be a peace loving non-aligned country and on the other hand by exporting arms to foreign countries we are trying to follow the footsteps of the capitalists belligerent nations. Earnings from arms export runs counter to our policy of non-alignment.

Sir, the report also reveals that is a shortage of technical personnel and as such many of the defence wings had to put up with shortage in staff. This is really an astounding revelation because we find that lakhs of technically qualified young persons are moving from pillar to post for jobs of any description. This only proves Sir, that the recruitment of such technical personnel is not being done properly and political reasons may be one of the contributing factors for this lopsided policy of recruitment. We know it Sir, that Government concentrate on a few regions of this country for recruitment of army personnel but instead of this if the resources available in the different regions of the country are tapped properly then there is no reason why the Ministry should suffer from the shortage of technical personnel. We also find from the report Sir, that against the demand of 2250 nurses the Defence Ministry

could get only 1627 nurses and it is as paradoxical as the above illustration because it is a common knowledge that a large number of trained nurses are there who are yet to be employed gainfully.

I would now like to say a few words about the policy of discrimination that is being pursued by this Government in regard to the issue of ration to the jawans and to the officers. The jawans are posted in the hilly borders of our country and are given a C class ration. They are asked to go to the rugged and cold heights of the mountains to keep a constant vigil on border with only seven days ration as contrasting to this we find that the officers of the army who keeps miles away from the borders and are lodged in comparative comfortable houses are issued A class rations. This discrimination is sagging the enthusiasm of our brave jawans who are suffering from a constant feeling of discrimination and I would therefore suggest that immediate steps should be taken to bring an end to this act of discrimination.

In reply to questions in this House, the Hon. Minister has stated that trainee pilots will not be entitled to any compensation for any fatal accident that may take place during the period of their training and only some *ad hoc* payment will be made to them and their families. But ironically enough Sir, we have found that all the trainee pilots who died in accidents during the period of their training have not been paid even this *ad hoc* amount. I know that payments have been made only in such cases in respect of which there were Parliament questions while others languished. I therefore suggest that the Ministry must as a matter of policy pay compensation immediately to the next of the kin or the family members of the trainee pilot who died in accident for it is not possible for every such family to have an access to the Members of Parliament and merely on this account they should not suffer. I hope the hon. Minister will look into the whole

procedure and streamline it in such a way that payment of compensation is made free from leverage and it is made automatic in all cases.

Sir, now I will show how the jawans are utilised by this Government for serving their party interests. The Hindusthan Standard, this is not our party paper but a paper which greatly supports the Government's policies, in its editions dated the 15-12-1972 published a photograph on the front page which was titled as below:

"Army jawans busy constructing a Bailey bridge over the Kestopore canal connecting Nazrul Islam avenue and Salt Lake for forthcoming congress session at Salt Lake."

Thus the jawans were made to work for the Congress Session and not one but 4 bridges were built by them. A question was also raised in this House—Unstarred Question No. 1419. In reply to the question the Government had accepted that 4 bridges were constructed. Why it was done? The answer says, "the assistance was provided in pursuance of the policy to provide—whether it is feasible or necessary—to aid civil authorities." Please note the words to aid civil authorities. Who will pay the money? The answer says, the payment will be made by the civil authorities. It must be noted here Sir, that at that time the Congress party was holding its annual session at the Salt Lake and to facilitate the arrival of the delegates to this session, this Government had pressed the army into action to set up, not one but 4 bridges. The report abounds in references to the different places where the army was utilised for non-military purposes but strangely enough the Report has chosen not to make any mention about the construction of 4 bridges by the army for the Congress session at Salt Lake, Calcutta. And even the money for the construction of these bridges has not been paid either by the local authorities or by AICC.

[Dr. Saradish Roy]

Sir, recently the Indian army has been sent to Sikkim. India's relations with Sikkim revolve round three subjects—Defence, External Affairs, and Communications. But now we find that the Indian army has been sent to Sikkim to run the internal administration of that country. It may be argued that the Chogyal or the Political parties of Sikkim had invited the Indian army to go there. May be it is so. The people were agitating for their democratic rights. Their slogan was "we do not want Chogyal. We do not want Chogyal's son". But the movement has been turned for. A little while ago the hon. Minister for External Affairs said in this very House in his reply to the debate on foreign affairs that the army will do the reconciliation work. Therefore, it means that Chogyal will remain and his anti people rule will also remain. Thus we find that in Sikkim the Indian army has been utilised to suppress the aspirations of the people for a democratic rule and the army has gone to suppress the popular movement of the masses. We have no better expectations from this Government because in our own country we have seen how this Government have utilised the army for suppressing the people's movement and they cannot be expected to do better outside the country.

Sir, I will conclude my speech by showing how erring airforce officers are allowed to go free on the 29th of March, 1973 an unstarred question No. 5259 was put to the Minister about the unauthorised imports by Indian Air Force officers in Indian Air Force planes. In part (a) of the question it was asked, "whether he will lay on the Table of the House a list of smuggled goods seized and handed over to the customs authorities", in reply Minister stated, "The goods seized and handed over to the Customs authorities were TV sets, Tape Recorders, Transistors, Mixies, Electric Fans, Electric Ovens, Electric Hair Dryers, Liquor bottles, Sarees, Umbrellas, Perfume/Cosmetics, Glass-ware, Tapes/

Suit/Shirt/Trousers pieces, Watches/Time pieces, Dry fruit etc. part (c) of the question enquired, "the designation of Indian Air Force personnel involved in it and the nature of disciplinary action taken against each of the personnel involved in the incidents". In reply the Minister has stated, "Two Group Captains have been awarded "Displeasure" of the Chief of the Air Staff. One Wing Commander has been removed from the Command of the Squadron, one Squadron Leader has been awarded "Displeasure" of the CAS.... Three flight Lieutenants have been awarded Severe Displeasure of the CAS...."

Thus the airforce officers were caught red handed while smuggling goods into India and the punishments given to them were only "Displeasure" and "Severe Displeasure".

Therefore, Sir, I oppose the demands because the increased defence expenditure is retarding the economic progress of our country and the Government is encouraging the private monopoly houses to feather their own nests through their supplies to Defence units and this they are doing under Government's willing patronage.

श्री चन्डूलाल चड्ढाकर (दुर्ग) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे यह जान कर बड़ी खुशी हुई कि गत वर्ष और इस वर्ष की जो वार्षिक रिपोर्टें हैं उन में कुछ अधिक जानकारी हमारे रक्षा उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में दी हुई है। लेकिन जहां तक वायु सेना का सम्बन्ध है, हवाई जहाजों के बारे में इतनी कम जानकारी है कि हम पता नहीं चलता है कि हम किस तरह के नये किस्म के विमान बना रहे हैं और उस के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति कर रहे हैं।

श्री एम. राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : पता लगना भी नहीं चाहिए।

श्री चन्डूलाल चड्ढाकर : विदेशियों को यह पता है, केवल यहां के लोगों को नहीं है। कम्पनी पता है बाहर के लोगों को। गत वर्ष रक्षा बजट की मांगों का उत्तर



देते हुए रक्षा मन्त्री श्री जगजीवन राम ने कहा था कि जहाँ तक फौजी हथियारों का प्रश्न है, पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में भारत की स्थिति पाकिस्तान की तुलना में थोड़ी ही अच्छी थी। उन्होंने यह बात भी कही थी कि विदेशी सहायता के कारण कुछ किसम के हथियारों में पाकिस्तान की स्थिति हम से अच्छी थी।

आज जो कुछ रक्षा उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में हो रहा है उस के बारे में मैं कुछ प्रकाश डालना चाहता हूँ। फौजी हथियारों और सामग्रियों के बारे में हमारी नीति यह है कि हम अधिक से अधिक स्वावलम्बी हों, लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि बीस पच्चीस वर्षों की प्रगति के बाद भी इस दिशा में हमारी प्रगति बहुत धीमी है। हम से बाद में युगोस्लाविया और पोलैंड ने रक्षा उत्पादन का काम प्रारम्भ किया, लेकिन इन देशों में कई किस्मों के फौजी हथियारों का उत्पादन बहुत अधिक होता है और उनकी प्रगति उन की आवश्यकता के अनुसार काफी हुई है, यहाँ तक कि हम भी उन देशों से आज कल कुछ सामान खरीदने लगे हैं। जहाँ तक चीन की रक्षा सामग्रियों के उत्पादन का सम्बन्ध है, मैं अधिक तुलना नहीं करना चाहता क्योंकि आज फौजी उत्पादन में वह निश्चित रूप से बहुत आगे बढ़ा है। वस्तुतः वह इस मामले में पूर्णतया स्वावलम्बी हो गया है जब भारत में हमारा रक्षा उत्पादन काफी पिछड़ा हुआ है। जितना काम हमारे यहाँ हुआ है उस को मैं कम करके आंकना नहीं चाहता, इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि हमारे यहाँ काफी अधिक उत्पादन हुआ है, लेकिन फिर भी हम अभी दूसरे देशों से आयात करने पर निर्भर करते हैं। हम फौजी हथियारों के उत्पादन में इतने पिछड़े हुए क्यों हैं इस पर हमारे रक्षा मंत्रालय और केन्द्रीय मंत्री मंडल को गहराई से विचार करना चाहिए। जो और देश हैं, जैसे चीन, पोलैंड, युगोस्लाविया जापान आदि, ये

जब कभी विभिन्न किस्मों के फौजी हथियार और मशीनरी किसी दूसरे देश से खरीदते हैं तो केवल दो/चार की संख्या में ही खरीदते हैं। बाद में उन के पुर्जों को खोलकर, उन का बारीकी से अध्ययन करके, उसी प्रकार के हथियार पुर्जे अपने देश में बनाना प्रारम्भ कर देते हैं और अपनी आवश्यकतानुसार उन में सुधार भी करते हैं। उन/में इतने सुधार कर देते हैं कि वह बिलकुल प्राधुनिक बन जाता है।

इस में शक नहीं है कि हमारे देश में कुछ किस्म के हथियार बनने लगे हैं, जिन के सम्बन्ध में पिछले वर्ष रक्षा मंत्री श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल उत्पादन और रक्षा मंत्री श्री जगजीवन राम दोनों ने अपने भाषण में कहा था, फिर भी कितने किस्म के हथियार चाहिए उन में से कुछ के बारे में हमको विदेशों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। इतने वर्षों के बाद भी हमें उसे उन को बाहर से लेना पड़ता है। इस पर हमको गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए और उस तरह के हथियार हम को अपने देश में ही बनाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए।

अब आप फौजी विमान बनाने की बात को लीजिये। इसकी प्रगति असल में जो हमारी जहाज बनाने वाली कम्पनियाँ हैं उन की डिजाइन कर्पोरेशन पर निर्भर करती है। डिजाइन कर्पोरेशन की बात जब हम देखते हैं तो मालूम होता है कि अभी हम उतना विकास नहीं कर पाये हैं जितना करना चाहिए था। ✓

हमें इस बात की जांच करनी चाहिए कि हम डिजाइन कर्पोरेशन में क्यों पिछड़े रह गए हैं। इस क्षेत्र में प्रगति करने के लिए तीन चार बातों का बड़ा महत्व है। उदाहरण के लिए हमारा देश मेटालर्जी के विषय में अधिक विकास नहीं कर पाया है। रक्षा सामग्री बनाने के लिए जिन तैयार-ब मिस्तबट घातुओं की आवश्यकता होती है, वे अभी तक हमारे

[श्री चन्द्र लाल चन्द्राकर]

यहां तैयार नहीं होती हैं और उन को बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है। जहां तक इलेक्ट्रानिक्स का सम्बन्ध है भारत इलेक्ट्रानिक्स ज़रूर कुछ काम कर रहा है, लेकिन इलेक्ट्रानिक्स के क्षेत्र में जितना बिकास होना चाहिए था, वह अभी तक नहीं हो पाया है। यही स्थिति कैमिकल्स की है। जब तक हम कैमिकल्स के विषय में पर्याप्त बिकास नहीं करते, तब तक हम डिजाइन कैपेबिलिटी में प्रागे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं।

एयरोनाटिक्स के क्षेत्र में हमारा कुछ बिकास हुआ है, लेकिन उसकी गति धीमी है। मैं नहीं जानता कि हम विमान बनाने में कब तक स्वावलम्बी हो सकेंगे यह ठीक है कि दुनिया के कई ऐसे बड़े बड़े देश हैं, जिन में एटोने वगैरहा भी हैं, वे भी कई बार सफल नहीं होते हैं। लेकिन वे अनुसंधान कार्य में लगे रहते हैं। बाद में सफलता मिलती है। हमारे देश में भी ऐसी दिक्कत घा सकती है।

हम को अपने प्रोडक्शन कैपेबिलिटी-उत्पादन क्षमता-की भी गम्भीरता से जाच करनी चाहिए। इस विषय में एक मुख्य सवाल यह है कि हम जो उत्पादन करते हैं, उस का ब्यय कितना है। चूंकि रक्षा सामग्री का निर्माण सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में होता है, इस लिए हम निजी क्षेत्र में होने वाले ब्यय से उस की तुलना नहीं कर सकते हैं। लेकिन दूसरे देशों की तुलना में हमारी रक्षा सामग्री का उत्पादन ब्यय अधिक है। रक्षा मंत्रालय को इस बात की जांच करनी चाहिए कि हमारा उत्पादन-ब्यय इतना अधिक क्यों है।

हम देखते हैं कि हमारी पर-यूनिट कास्ट बहुत अधिक है और इस लिए हम अधिक उत्पादन नहीं कर सकते हैं। जब तक हम प्रति इकाई के उत्पादन ब्यय को कम नहीं करेंगे, तब तक हम उत्पादन नहीं कर सकेंगे, और जब तक हम अधिक उत्पादन नहीं कर सकेंगे तब तक रक्षा सामग्री के लिए हम को दूसरे देशों पर निर्भर करना पड़ेगा। कई ऐसे देश हैं, जिन

के पास केवल डेढ़ लाख फीज है, लेकिन उनके पास 1700 या 1800 टैंक हैं। हमारी इतनी बड़ी फीज है, लेकिन उस के मुकाबले हमारे आर्ममेंट्स और एक्विपमेंट बहुत कम हैं। जब तक हमारी प्रोडक्शन कास्ट कम नहीं होगी, तब तक हम अपने उत्पादन में बृद्धि नहीं कर सकेंगे।

अगर हमारे देश में रक्षा सामग्री का उत्पादन उचित मात्रा में किया जाय, तो देश के कई लाख युवक इंजीनियर्स को काम पर लगाया जा सकता है। अगर रक्षा सामग्री का उत्पादन बढ़ता है, तो देश की आर्थिक स्थिति में काफी सुधार होगा। इस के प्रतिरिषत हमारे कई मित्र देश हम से फीजी हथियार प्राप्त करने की उम्मीद करते हैं। लेकिन हम उन्हें हथियार तभी दे सकेंगे, जब कि हमारे हथियारों की कीमत सरती हो, उन की क्वालिटी अच्छी हो और हमारे यहां उन का उत्पादन पर्याप्त मात्रा में हो। चूंकि हमारे देश में फीजी हथियारों का उत्पादन कम है, इस लिए हम अपने मित्र देशों को हथियार सप्लाई करने में असमर्थ हैं।

कुछ देशों का क्याल है कि चूंकि हम किसी देश पर आक्रमण नहीं करना चाहते हैं, इस लिए हम को केवल अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुरूप ही रक्षा सामग्री का उत्पादन करना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं कि यह दृष्टिकोण पुराना हो चुका है। हमारे मित्र देश और पड़ोसी देश भारत से हथियार प्राप्त करने की उम्मीद करते हैं, लेकिन अपने यहां पर्याप्त मात्रा में उत्पादन न होने के कारण हम उन्हें हथियार नहीं दे सकते हैं।

एक आत्मनिर्भर सार्वभ्य : हम एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं।

श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर : अगर बारह, तेरह लाख रुपये का सामान एक्सपोर्ट कर दिया या किसी को बीस बंदूके दे दी, तो उससे क्या होता है।

रखा मन्त्रालय ने यह ठीक निर्णय किया है कि अपनी सैन्य शक्ति को नहीं बढ़ा कर फायर पावर को ज्यादा बढ़ाया जाये मैं समझता हूँ कि एक्विपमेंट और हथियारों के प्राधुनिक विकास को देखते हुए सही यह निश्चय किया गया है और यह बहुत आवश्यक है।

हमारे देश का समुद्र तट बहुत लम्बा है, जिस की रक्षा करने के लिए हमें बहुत अच्छे समुद्री जहाजों और फीगट्स आदि की आवश्यकता होती है। मन्त्रालय की रिपोर्ट में इस बात की चर्चा की गई है कि हमारे देश में कई किस्म के समुद्री जहाजों के निर्माण की तैयारी हो रही है। मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ। आज हमें सर्वोशिश्य और मिज्रइल बोट्स की बहुत आवश्यकता है। हमें अपने सबमैरिन फ्लोट को भी अधिक शक्तिशाली बनाना चाहिए। निस्सन्देह रक्षा मन्त्रालय इस तरफ ध्यान दे रहा होगा। लेकिन नेवी के लिए जो बजट रखा गया है, यद्यपि वह पहले की अपेक्षा अधिक है, मगर मैं यह नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि वह प्रयाप्त है। मैं समझता हूँ कि नेवी और एयर फोर्स के लिए जो पैसा दिया गया है, उससे कुछ अधिक पैसा देने की आवश्यकता है। इस का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि रियल सेना के पैसों को काट कर नेवी और एयर फोर्स के लिए दिया जाय। लेकिन हमें इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि हमारे देश के पास क्या स्थिति है और पाकिस्तान की तैयारियाँ किस तरह से चल रही हैं।

पाकिस्तान ने 1970 में श्री कई देशों से हथियार लेकर तैयारी की थी। आज वह चीन से, कई पश्चिमी देशों से और ईरान के जरिये अमरीका से उम्मेद है कि अधिक कई किस्म के विमान और अन्य युद्ध सामग्री प्राप्त कर रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में हमारी वायु सेना को अधिक शक्तिशाली बनाना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। आज हमें लांग-रेंज मिस्सिल प्लेनज की जरूरत है, जो रिफ्लेक्स के विपरीत बहुत दूर तक उड़ सके। हमें डीप पैनीट्रेशन

के लिए भी अधिक संख्या में विमान प्राप्त करने चाहिए, क्योंकि आज यह नजर आ रहा है कि पाकिस्तान से कभी भी फिर लड़ाई हो सकती है। इस लिए हमें धन की परवाह न करके अभी से अपनी वायु सेना को अधिक शक्तिशाली बनाने की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

कुछ समय पहले हमारे देश में डीप पैनीट्रेशन हवाई जहाज बनाने की बात चल रही थी। अब उसको कुछ और समय के लिए स्थगित कर दिया गया है। मैं जानता हूँ कि विमान बनाने के सम्बन्ध में बहुत किस्म की रिसर्च होती है, कई किस्म के ट्राइलज होते हैं और उस के लिए करोड़ों रुपये का मेटिरियल खरीदना पड़ता है। लेकिन इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि हमारा दुश्मन पाकिस्तान कभी भी फिर हमें पर हमला कर सकता है, हमें ऐसे विमान बनाने में अधिक समय नहीं लगाना चाहिए और यह कोशिश करना चाहिए कि हम जल्दी से जल्दी उन का निर्माण करें।

अभी हर साल हमारी सेना से लगभग 60 हजार लोग निकलते हैं जो कि 30-32 साल की उम्र के बाद वहाँ से रिट्रेंच हो जाते हैं। उनको नौकरी देने के संबंध में अभी तक सरकार ने कुछ व्यवस्था तो की है लेकिन बहुत कम है। इस दिशा में कोई योजना-बद्ध काम नहीं हो रहा है कि उन को कहीं पर नौकरी मिल सके या हमारे जितने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कारखाने हैं वहाँ पर पांच परसेंट दस परसेंट उनको जगह हम दें सके, ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। इसी तरह से सरकार की जो नई नौकरियाँ होती हैं उनमें भी एक या चार परसेंट नौकरी देनी की व्यवस्था उन के लिए नहीं की गई है। अच्छा हो कि सेना से निकलते हुए जो डिस्प्लिन्ड सोल्जर्स हैं उनको सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कारखानों में या सरकारी नौकरियों में लें तो उससे

[श्री बन्धुलाल खन्नाकर]

केवल उनका उत्साह बढ़ेगा बल्कि प्रभुशासन भी हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारियों में प्रच्छा रहेगा।

पिछले साल की रिपोर्ट और इस साल की रिपोर्ट में भी यह बताया गया है कि मध्यम स्तर के अधिकारियों की हमारे यहां फौज में कमी है। इसी तरह से एलेक्ट्रिकल और मैकेनिकल इंजीनियर्स की बहुत कमी है। इस संबंध में माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस कमी की पूर्ति के लिए क्या क्या विशेष प्रयत्न किए गए हैं, क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं उसके ऊपर प्रकाश डालने की कृपा करेंगे।

17.00 hrs.

**SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR** (Quilon): After the December war of 1971 this country has become quite conscious of its armed forces. We do not grudge in fact, no section of this House would grudge giving a sum of Rs. 1404.82 crores for revenue expenditure and another Rs. 196.36 crores for capital expenditure. In fact, there is only a very nominal increase in the allotment for this year, compared to the revised estimates of the last year. We would not grudge another couple of hundred crores if that could possibly be utilised.

Unfortunately, the Ministry when they speak of the Armed Forces, they only think of the brass hats with stars and stripes embossed on their liveries and swords, the highly paid officers who get all facilities and very fat salaries, perquisites and allowances. They sit somewhere comfortably sheltered behind the army and send the jawans to the front.... (Interruptions) I am talking of the senior officers. I do not say that they are not necessary. But, after all, what do you give to the poor jawans? What do you give to the Field Marshals? The Commander who was about to retire was given an extension of service and made a Field Mar-

shal. What has he brought to this country? He says, 'Had I not been the commander in the Army, India would have been defeated. I was invited to Pakistan but I did not go. Had I gone, this country would have been defeated.' Such useless commanders should have been kicked out long ago. Is it honourable for a Commander, a very senior officer of the rank of Field Marshal, to put this country to ridicule? But this has happened and what action have you taken? That man should have been kicked out.... (Interruptions) He made that statement, you know. It is very disgraceful also. This man had perhaps been put in that position because of the fact that a previous Defence Minister who is known to us all, was inimical towards him. That enmity gave him the occasion to come to the top and from that time onwards, because the Minister happened to be a Malayalee, he started harassing all Malayalees in the ranks and officers. I do warn the Minister to go into the question as to how far this parochialism reigns supreme in the various services. I wrote a letter and I talked to you in the Central Hall also, about an ordinary personnel who has been sent out of the Air-Force. I am just reading that letter which was sent by the brother of that man who is in the Hindustan Insecticides, Udyogmandal and I am the President of the Union of that unit. He wrote to me and a copy was sent to you.

"Shri Jagajeevan Ramji, Defence Minister:

Discharged vide:- A. F. Rules 1969, Chapter III, Rule 15, clause-(k). 'Service no longer required'.

I am the brother of Muraleedharan N. I visited O.C. on 11th January, 1973 and requested for a clarification. But no such clarification came from him. The candidate has just to leave the Air

Force on the due date as per the order for 'reason unknown'. His superiors stated that the candidate is a good student airman and they have nothing to say against him.

I understand, there is no reason whatsoever for the sudden discharge of my brother. His character is good, he had no political activities, he has not been arrested or jailed so far and I learn that the verifications given by the Police Establishments are not against him. Against all these if the Air Force records show a bad report on him I am prepared if an opportunity is given to challenge the authenticity of such reports and prove that it is not correct. But with the necessary powers and channels that your big office has got to check up, it may be verified and let us be told the reasons for my brother's discharge. I feel I can provide necessary satisfactory answers if the matter is enquired into. This I request you humbly so that a life is not spoiled or destroyed most probably as a result of incorrect information that you have received against my brother."

In the higher echelons of these services you find this sort of discrimination. He used to promote whomsoever he wanted and demote whomsoever he wanted.

**THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** He has nothing to do with the Air Force.

**SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:** The whole approach in the Armed Forces is parochial. I come from a State from whom jawans have come who have fought very bravely. You see how the paper tigers in the middle-east have been suffering and how Pakistani warlords have been suffering at the hands of our intelligent young men. These young men must be given all encouragement. What do you give them? What is the remuneration of these young people? The

poor jawan gets monthly salary of Rs. 47. If he comes under Combat Entry, he gets Combat Entry salary of Rs. 50. His annual increment is Rs. 1. This is shown in your publication: Armed Forces Personnel and Civilians in Defence Establishment. This is applicable to all officers of ranks including non-commissioned officers. The rank appointment pay ranges from Rs. 5 for Lance Naik upto Rs. 30 for a battalion havildar Major. It is an insult to the men who by their perseverance by their courage and discipline, serve the country. They are used as fodder and they face the first on slaught of the enemy. He has to go and retire after 10 years. After 10 years service he gets a pension of Rs. 40 or Rs. 45. How can he live in this amount? What happens to those who are dependent upon him? You say: We are drawing the attention of the State Government. Is this the way of treating your own employees? Why should you be dependent upon the State Governments at all because the district level officers do not want to go into this question? My friend was wrong when he said there is no reservation. There is reservation in the public sector and government departments but who is to see that reservation is complied with? So, this reservation is only on paper. Neither the Centre nor the State Governments take care of these people. Their attitude is to let them go to dogs. This is not a decent attitude which is taken towards these people who have come forward to sacrifice for the country. There must be officers both at the district and State level to look after them. Sir, hundreds of such semi-demented fellows come to me from various parts of the country soliciting for a letter to the Prime Minister or President. The poor souls think that a letter from an ordinary M.P. to the President or the Prime Minister will wipe out all the red tape and alter the service rules. So, instead of depending on the State governments and district boards the

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

Ministry must have their own establishment to follow up the resettlement and Re-employment schemes.

My friend referred to 60,000 people who are retired every year. Out of these at least 45,000 require help for resettlement and re-employment. Let there be an officer in each State to whom they might go to seek help. There is nobody to whom they can approach. If they go to Commander-in-Chief's house they will be arrested or kicked out.

Then there is another class of people—3,500 people—who are sent out every year as incapacitate. What is their lot? They do not get any pension until and unless it is proved this incapacity became as a result of enemy action or unavoidable accident in the course of duty. I have seen several incidents which broke my heart when a board of doctors is sitting over such a case and saying this is a natural happening and, as such, nothing can be given. There are hundreds of such cases. Why not give minimum pension in such cases?

This is a human question and must be tackled. You must also see to it that the cream of the youth in this country is recruited without any prejudice. I think it is only because of the prejudices or reservations of certain areas otherwise in this country if you want me to produce a thousand graduate engineers I can give you all only from my own State of Kerala. There are quotas for each State and they cannot go beyond that quota.

Then you employ temporary commissioned officers. That is a misnomer. Why you recruit temporary officers when you can have permanent officers. You are spoiling not only their life but you are denying the chance to others. We must consider this is the most important national work they are doing and for that you must recruit most proper people.

I would only submit that you must somehow implement the recommen-

dations of the Pay Panel in toto but you must take into consideration that the Jawans are given more than what you give to the officers and more consideration should be given for the pension to those who have incapacitated either due to action on duty or in the course of one's duty and also to those who retire after completing their normal tenure of 10 years. We must give him a sufficient amount which would at least enable him to make both ends meet when he lives alone as a single individual.

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH (Jhalawar): I rise to support the Demands relating to the Ministry of Defence. Defence policy encompasses practically all activities of a modern State. In its widest application it means having a strong economic base, a cohesive social structure, clan or nationalism of the strongest type, inter-relations with foreign countries, foreign policy and finally the defence apparatus.

Since a war is a continuation of State policy by other means, diplomacy assumes a very crucial role and it has to plug the loopholes of the security screen where sometimes some limitations occur. Modern Armed Forces are increasingly getting highly complicated and need sophisticated organisation and are also very costly, even for the affluent nation's, what to talk of India. These constraints in making an efficient and powerful force are inherent, apparent and many. We spend about Rs. 3.5 per cent of our gross national product on our defence. But we must also remember, when we compare this figure with that spent by others, when people talk that it is too low, that we have to spend much more just to keep ourselves together. The call for a bigger army or navy or the role of India, I believe, has to be viewed with this in the perspective. But when people talk about big projects, we have to consider that not only the financial implications are there, but we have to gather scien-

tific and managerial skills that we can command and this is a bottle-neck for us.

17.18 hrs.

[SHRI S. A. KADER in the Chair]

In anything concerning defence, time-factor is very important, and solutions to our security and military problems need to be worked out within the limitations of this framework, I mean, with reference to the nuclear response.

We all know that we have lagged behind in this particular field. But now the time-factor comes in with all its importance, for we have a chance to leap frog and come abreast with the world in regard to the multifarious uses of the laser. Time is always of importance in a country's defence and in acquiring a weapon system.

India's defence role must cater to what it means, that is, to safeguard India against territorial aggression and protect its integrity.

When Our Prime Minister said 'India has no ambitions to become a dominant power', it automatically put at rest the fears of smaller peripheral nations who otherwise would be tempted to become pawns in the power-game of the super-powers to our detriment.

The general euphoria after 1971 and our victory over Pakistan should not lull us into a false sense of security. For, today, I feel that Pakistan is much stronger militarily, and it does not have the encumbrance of Bangla Desh on its hand. There is also its close relationship with the Middle East Islamic countries coupled with the recent development in Iran of its rearming itself with some 2 billion dollars worth of modern military equipment.

For this, India must not lower her guard, for we must counteract the efforts of Pakistan in securing military aid from these different aid-giving countries. We must also see that Iran's growing ambition reflecting the past glories of Darius's empire is kept in our mind. We must realise that the breathing space afforded must be effectively used to consolidate our defence preparedness on a sound footing, wherever shortfalls have been highlighted.

I will come to the Air Force. The Subramaniam Committee on Aeronautics which was formed sometime back had made certain recommendations. On page 37 of the Defence report, it has been said that we have an acute need for an advanced strike aircraft. Our own development of the HF-24, despite its excellent record, does not quite meet this role. We all know that even for sophisticated countries like Sweden, America, Russia or any other western country, the development of a new weapons system and bringing it into Operational service takes anything upto ten years and several crores of rupees. It seems that thinking has not crystallised in the Ministry of Defence as to what we have to do to meet this vital gap. Are we to acquire a plane or are we to make it ourselves or what? On this, I say that a speedier decision is needed.

There are countries which produce 'planes which may meet this requirement, chief among them being Russia, France and the USA. The USA can be ruled out because of obvious factors. But our growing cordial relationship with Russia has so far not yielded any response as far as MIG-23 for an advanced strike aircraft goes. May be there is some thinking towards the Mirage fighter, but I will request Government to apply its mind to this very important problem. Indigenous development can be accelerated and perfected if we decide to choose an aircraft from one of these

[Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah]

types and produce it under licence but it must be soon.

I may at this juncture also say that during the present Air Chief Marshal, O. P. Mehra's stewardship of HAL, he reduced the man hours required to produce an aircraft in HAL. The general toning up given there is to be welcomed. But the dependence on ancillaries and components, specially special types of alloys that go to make an aircraft, needs to be overcome. In this respect, I welcome the announcement of the setting up of a special alloy factory at Kanpur to produce the super alloys that are vitally needed to produce aircraft. Together with this we need more radar, communications equipment, radar jammers, short take off landing aircraft, more helicopters, computers, missiles of various types and anti-aircraft defence units.

To come to the Navy, I shall say that if you look at the map of the Indian Ocean, you will find that India projects into it somewhat like an aircraft carrier does into the sea. So it is obvious that the naval role of India has got to grow and play a more important part in the economy and defence of our country. Therefore, an objective cost-effective study of various weapons systems available to us has got to be made. We have to modernise our aircraft carrier; we have to see whether the present aircraft carried on it, the Sea Hawk, cannot be improved upon or replaced.

Modern naval needs are more and more under the water today. We have to get better sonar equipment and the anti-submarine warfare weapons that are most important today. The most single glaring need which I feel the Navy has is the lack of a maritime anti-submarine aircraft. We are flogging the old Super Constellation for this work and they do not carry the punch to destroy the submarine. They can only report it back to the headquarters. What we need is an

aircraft which which will not only be able to search for submarines but will also deliver the punch.

India has a very long coastline going up to 3,500 miles. We must learn a lesson from what China is doing. They have what is called a "mosquito fleet," small, modern, fast vessels carrying missiles, etc. which can deal effectively and singe the beard of the enemy in his own home port, like we did in the last operations.

It is good to note that we are developing the basis at the Andamans and Nicobar and at Okha and Goa. These are old recommendations but recently put to use. In view of this, there is the need that the growth of the merchant navy must be co-ordinated with the needs of the navy in times of war. I may also say that the progress in the Mazagon docks is not entirely to my personal satisfaction. They are entirely there to make the frigate programme and other vessels of war, and they should not get into the more lucrative civil jobs. The navy has a role also of keeping the growing ambitions of Iran in Check in the Indian Ocean.

Lastly I will come to the army. Our army has a glorious past and has proved to the world that India can do what it means to do. There have been various shortcomings which have been noted. I may recount briefly some of them. Our mountain divisions need greater fire power and more mobility by acquiring aircraft and helicopters. We need armoured personnel carriers and more anti-tank weapons. We need more anti-aircraft guns to defend our naked industrial complexes and vital installations. There is a need for more bridging equipment and rivercraft. We need more transportation, whether it be three-tonne trucks or the bigger ones or the jeeps. We need more training and perhaps equipment for counter-insurgency work. We need more radar, more electronics equipment, better signals and wireless equipment



monitoring equipment. There is, I feel, a shortage in the production of proximity fuses of all types. Modern weaponry, as I mentioned, is very complex. It needs a very high skill of administration and efficiency in moving supplies and stockpiling them at the forward bases. Building up of a good logistical infra-structure needs greater co-ordination within the services and other services that they have to rely upon.

The scale of pay has been revised, but I would still say that a lot needs to be done to attract the cream of Indian people to join the armed forces. Keeping in view what has been said by the Field-Marshal when he retired, a reorganisation in artillery, armoured corps and infantry is to be seriously studied. We need better field guns; multi-barrelled guns like the Russians use are desirable. Greater concept of fire power base has to be utilised in our defence forces, especially in the army.

The Vijayanta tank also, I presume, needs to be put to greater use, and we have to see how the tank is to be utilised effectively in the deserts of Rajasthan, keeping in view the roughness of the terrain. The Bharat Dynamics, Ltd., at Hyderabad is producing anti-tank missiles. Some of them have been used rather sparingly in the last conflict. I want to know whether we are developing the second generation missile of this type, because from the information I have, may be range of the present missiles is not quite enough. In the procurement and acquiring of new weapons, care should be taken that we acquire the best available under the circumstances.

In that, no political or ideological question need be mixed up. I should like to say that the views of the EME, which is the maintenance arm of these weapons, must be co-ordinated with the needs of the fighting arm. They must acquire weapons in full harmony.

It is gratifying to note that our allotment on the research and development organisation has increased five fold since 1962; we are now spending more than Rs. 30 crores. I hope this will continue. Much of today's defence production is based on the sound foundation laid down by the Defence Minister Mr. Menon and I am glad to note that our ordinance factories are making goods worth about Rs. 300 crores today. I should like to say, at the same time, that the ordinance factories were reorganised and perhaps decentralised also. I should like to know whether it has helped in speedier decisions or in implementing decisions more efficiently. There is need for incentives to be given for inventions.

The Defence Ministry must have a contingency plan for all occasions. I am particularly referring to this keeping in mind what happened in March, 1971. Now-a-days quick responses and reflexes are always needed in any Defence set up. In this respect the National Defence College grinds out a lot of important and interesting papers which we do not hear about, but I hope the Ministry of Defence does not put those interesting papers in some pigeon hole to gather dust.

Lastly I should say that the Government should reconsider and revise the rank structure, especially in the army. I mention this because many armies half the size of our country have more than one full General, but we have only one full General. Our Army Commanders of the rank of Lt. General command far bigger areas and far more men than many full Generals including those of World War II. I must also say that there have been some complaints regarding promotions of higher officers especially relating to 1971-72 period. I shall not go into details, but I hope that if these cases are genuine, they would be reviewed by the new set up.

Coming to my home State of Rajasthan, I wish to state that more guard had to be kept on the long desert borders which we share with

[Shri Brij Raj Singh Kota]

Pakistan. I will also request the Minister to pay special attention to the bereaved families. I know that even today they have not got any relief. Assistance is badly needed. If cases are put before the Ministry they should be speedily and favourably disposed.

In conclusion, I should like to say that there is an increasing awareness and participation of the people in defence matters and national security. Zeal has been generated. Government is also coming forward with more information in its Reports. Every year I find there is a slight improvement in disregarding the tendency to conceal under the shroud of secrecy. I compliment the Minister of Defence for this welcome development and I hope that the points that I have made in the brief time at my disposal today will be considered.

**SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK** (Rohtak): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the demands relating to the Ministry of Defence are of utmost importance inasmuch as these are very closely connected with the security and preservation of independence of our country.

Before dealing with the real problems, I would like to appeal to the Defence Minister at the very outset about the Pay Commission's Report in regard to military personnel. For the first time, in the history of this country, the grades of the military personnel are being revised after 1948. Look at the hard conditions under which they work. The Defence Minister has experience of seeing the conditions under which our jawans work in the forward areas as also in war while defending our borders in Kashmir. Compare their work with their counterparts in the civil service. They are working under very difficult conditions. I would appeal that their service conditions should be liberalised and they should be given the maximum benefit. I think that the hon. Minister for Defence will get the recommendations of the Pay Commis-

sion about pay and service conditions analysed critically before taking any decision on them. On the one hand there are profiteers, black-marketeers etc. who suck the blood of their poor customers and on the other hand, there are corrupt officials who suck the blood of these poor people when they seek justice from them. Look at the jawans and the officers in the army who are working under very hard conditions giving their blood for the service of the country. These things are to be compared.

Our country had won a magnificent victory during 1971 war for which our three Wings of the armed forces should be highly congratulated upon. I would like to appeal to the Defence Minister that there should be no complacency on our part. Pakistan is trying to get arms from China & USA. This is a force to reckon with. History points out that the defeat and humiliation with which Pakistan has met is bound to make Pakistan react. It is trying to secure arms and replenish itself with the U.S. and Chinese arms. It is getting modern aeroplanes from France—they are getting 17 modern aeroplanes from them. With the Chinese and U.S. military hard-wares. Pakistan war machine as a force to reckon with. Therefore, we should not be complacent about that. Pakistan has not left the warlike posture. It has raised four infantry divisions. Pakistan has not terminated the state of war declared in December, 1971. It had in particular strengthened its air force. All our hopes of the success of Simla agreement have been belied. This is not my assessment alone. Please see the bottom of page 6 of this report of the Defence Ministry. That speaks volumes about that. Not only this. No less a military expert than the Field Marshal Manekshaw himself, on military strategy, had expressed that Pakistan might strike against us in two to three years' time. Therefore, we have to guard ourselves against this contingency. The Government of India may make any concessions. You may vac-

ate the occupied areas. You may release the prisoners-of-war. You may forego your claims for war compensation. But nothing is going to better Pakistan in its unholy designs against India. History must repeat itself. Pakistan is following the footsteps of Mohammed Ghori who made 13 attempts against Prithvi Raj Chauhan. Pakistan has attacked us three times without any provocation. It is again preparing itself to launch another attack on us. In these circumstances, I would appeal to the Defence Minister not to be complacent.

We note some increase in defence allocation as against last year. But I would like to know whether the figure which has swollen up to Rs. 1600 crores is a real one or it is due to price hike. The wars against Pakistan in 1965 and 1971 have shown us the good use that that country puts its tank force. I would like to remind the House of our reverses in the Chhamb area in 1965 and again in 1971. In order to combat this menace, we should have ample anti-tank weaponry and ground to ground anti-tank missile battalions.

The House is well aware of my party's policy in regard to production of nuclear weapons. I dare say that the country by and large wishes it. The possession and production of nuclear weapons like Hydrogen bomb and atom bomb will give the country as a whole and our armed forces an added confidence in ourselves. When we are in possession of the natural resources and the technical knowhow, why should the Government feel shy to go nuclear. The policy of indecision and hesitancy in regard to the production of nuclear weapons must be given up the earliest opportunity.

I would like to touch about the tail and teeth ratio in the army. The Defence Ministry provides us with some figures. I think these are quite imaginary. May I ask, how is this ratio calculated? The minimum the gap between the teeth and the tail the maximum is the fighting efficiency of

our jaws. The frills must kept to the barest minimum. The organisation supporting forces like the ASC, Ordnance and the like must be so streamlined as to ensure the maximum fighting efficiency of the jaws. The administrative tail should, therefore, be the shortest possible so that the bite of the teeth is deep and quick. These things have to be kept in mind. There are so many wings and branches of the army like BSF, Territorial Army, NCC, Reserve, Auxiliary Force, etc. Why should we divide our attention between so many things? Why should we not have only one army? Now a jawan from the army goes to the BSF, when he retires from the army as reservist after 17 years of service. The plight of the people in the Territorial Army is miserable; their condition is pathetic. In spite of their repeated representations to the Rashtrapathi, the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister, the legitimate demands have not been conceded. It is one of their legitimate demands that they should be treated as ex-military men so that after their three months' training they can be employed in any defence installation or companies in the public or private sector or in Government service. Now nobody is going to employ them when they have three months of training in a year. They are poor but brave people. They displayed valour and heroism on the front in the 1971 war. Many of them received gallantry awards. Mere lip sympathy would not do for them. So, I would say that all these branches should be abolished. The NCC is not going to serve any purpose. In the BSF you recruit only retired people. In the Territorial army you train them only for three months. So, why not keep all of them in the regular Army?

I would like to say a few words in regard to the navy. I think the House would agree that our young navy gave a very good account of itself during the 1971 war. Still, it is very inadequate for its assigned task. Safeguarding a coast of 3,400 miles is a very formidable task for

[Shri Mukhtiar Singh Malik]

the navy. We must, therefore, expand our navy. Government must have a five-year naval expansion programme or plan and modernise the Navy. I would suggest that old and aging ships must be discarded. We should acquire one more aircraft carrier like the one 'Vikrant' which we already possess. India's role in the region of the Indian Ocean will largely depend on the size and might of our naval arm.

Shri Braj Raj Singh referred to the rank structure. Now we have a retired Field Marshal. There is a Convention in all the countries who have a Field Marshall that the Service Chief must be senior in rank to the man who has retired. While we have got a retired Field Marshal the present incumbent as the Chief of Army Staff has got only the rank of full General. I have every appreciation for the work done by Field Marshal Manekshaw. But the present Chief of Army Staff should not be junior to a retired officer. Therefore, we should upgrade the post of the present incumbent to that of a Field Marshal. At the same time, the post of the G.O.C.-in-C should be upgraded to the rank of a full General. It is rather anomalous to have a Corps Commander and the G.O.C.-in-C have the same rank, namely that of Lt. General. I think the G.O.C.-in-C should be of the rank of General and the Chief of Army staff should be of the rank of Field Marshal.

Now, I would like to mention about the promotions made in the Indian Air Force. In the days of Mr. Krishna Menon and even Pandit Nehru, when promotions were made out of turn, there was a great furore on the floor of Parliament. But now, how could Air Chief Marshal O. P. Mehra be allowed to sit over the head of his two seniors, Air Marshal Engineer and Air Marshal Shivdev Singh? They were senior in rank. They were superseded. When Mr O. P. Mehra was made Air Chief Marshal, they were in service. They did not like to serve

under him. Mr. Shivdev Singh was a senior officer and he retired the very day. Mr. O. P. Mehra was made Air Chief Marshal. He did not want to serve under him for a day. So, he went on leave and retired. Similar was the case with Air Marshal Engineer.

Why are these things done? I learn that the Defence Ministry had made a recommendation in favour of the senior officers for appointment to this post. But the recommendation was modified in the Prime Minister's secretariat.

Then, I would like to mention what is the condition of the Survey of India. The most important job of the Survey of India was the preparation of maps for Armed Forces. Therefore, it was manned by Military personnel and was headed by a Brigadier. The Government has been playing a joke by placing it under various Ministries, including the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Army authorities have now written to the Committee of Secretaries that their requirements are not being fulfilled in the present set-up. The postings to the Department are not being done on grounds of merit. There was even a security hazard. Essential maps required by the armed forces have not been provided, thus affecting operational efficiency. What is the Government doing about it?

The appointment of the Surveyor General of India has not been made for a very long time past, I think, for the last few years. It has not got clearance....

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: That is not under the Defence Ministry.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: It should be under the Defence Ministry. It is directly connected with the preparation of maps for the armed forces. It is very essential and necessary in the event of war. But it is not getting clearance from the Prime

Minister's secretariat. I think, that is not sanctioned\*\*

**SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM:** There is no basis.

**SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:** Now, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You have exceeded your time.

आप को पार्टी के लिये 16 मिनट रखे गये हैं, लेकिन आप ने पांच छः मिनट ज्यादा ले लिये हैं। अब आप मेहरबानी कर के एक मिनट में खत्म करें।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** सभापति महोदय, घक्सर ऐसा होता है कि घाखिर में डीबेट का टाइम बढ़ा दिया जाता है और जो सदस्य पहले बोलते हैं, उन को बढ़े हुए टाइम में से अपना हिस्सा नहीं मिलता है। हो सकता है कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के लिए टाइम बाद में बढ़ा दिया जाये। इसलिए माननीय सदस्य को दो तीन मिनट और दे दीजिए।

**सभापति महोदय :** वह एक मिनट में खत्म कर दें।

**SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:** I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister for Defence Production to some of the most important items which are neither locally produced nor easily available from outside in the event of a war. For instance, smoke ammunition for various weapons. In spite of our best efforts, in the 1971 war, it was nowhere available; we had to go in search of it all the world over and we did not get it. So, it is very essential for our defence preparedness that we produce it in the country without further loss of time. Also, take for instance the ammunition for 100 mm. and 130 mm. field artillery guns. These guns are imported from Russia, but even the

ammunition has to be imported from Russia, and in the event of a war, it becomes a problem for us to get it. So is the case with ammunition for tank guns, Russian tanks, particularly in the case of T.54 and T.55. Then there are the L.60 guns used for air defence which are manually operated. There are also the L.70 guns which are radar operated. There are reports right from 1965 that these are all ineffective and need to be replaced, but the Government has not taken any steps in this direction.

Radar of L.70 is not a low level radar whereas most of the air raids are made at low level. The radar produced by the HAL proved a failure in 1971. What has the Government done to replace the radar?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The hon. Member mentioned something about the Prime Minister's office. He also mentioned the name of a Member of the Rajya Sabha, which is not proper. I shall check up the record, and if it is there it will be expunged.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** \*\* is in the other House.

**SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA:** That stands on a different footing. So far as Prime Minister's office is concerned, there can be no objection to this having been mentioned.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** If it is this, there will be no difficulty. I shall have to check up the record. If the name of the Member of the Rajya Sabha is there, it will be expunged.

**SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM:** I have already said that has no basis.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Phulpur):** Mr. Chairman, first I must thank you for having tried to protect me from the aggression of time that was taking place. I am happy, you have succeeded. I will

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri Vishwanath Partap Singh]

now try to do what best I can in the few minutes that I have....

AN HON. MEMBER: You can continue tomorrow also.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Well, I have been rewarded for my patience.

For the first time, in the Annual Report of the Defence Ministry, an integrated approach to Defence Policy has been made in the chapter on Defence Management. It is for the first time that the concept of national security has been spelt out, the need to assess threat in the international context has been recognised, ad hoc planning in defence has been rejected and the complementary nature of defence and development expenditure has been acknowledged.

18.00 hrs.

I hail this as a crystallisation of a thought process which was necessitated by repeated aggression on our borders. Ever since Independence there had been many a security crisis, but never has been our leadership so

clear in the definition and projection of national security objectives as in the crisis of 1971. In this crisis not only went the products of our ordnance factories, but also went a full ten months of diplomatic effort, a proper balancing of global powers, and the snows of the Himalayas too. Contingencies were thought of and alternatives were worked out. And it was this appreciation of national security in its widest sense that even *Enterprise* could not put us off keel. Had there been any woolliness in our thinking, the mere appearance of such a gigantic force would have elicited panicky responses—the very objective for which the *Enterprise* was sent. Now, in this wider concept of national security, threat assessment cannot be confined to merely keeping an inventory of likely adversaries' stockpiles....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can continue tomorrow.

18.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 25, 1973/Vaisakha 5, 1895 (Saka).*