

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: During the early hours of 21 April, it was observed that the pressure had fallen very low. Immediate steps were taken to locate the actual spot where the incident had taken place. It was found that a quarter inch whole had been drilled in the pipeline. On the spot were found some chisels, and hammers and obviously somebody had done it.

SHRI INDRAJI GUPTA: what is the thickness of the pipeline?

श्री मधु लिमये : वह हिस्सा जमीन के नीचे था या ऊपर था ;

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: It is generally below the ground. According to information available to me, the spot is 17 km from Asansol in the direction of Calcutta. The loss of crude oil is estimated between 11 and 15 kilolitres, not 500 kl. The cost if it would be between Rs. 7000 and Rs. 10,000. We do not know whether any tankers were used but it is unlikely that any tanker was used for this purpose. Anyhow we have lodged a report with the police immediately and the police are taking necessary steps. They have already posted police pickets on the spot and they are patrolling the line to ensure that there is no recurrence of this trouble.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह नहीं बताया है कि वह हिस्सा जमीन में ऊपर था या नीचे था ।

श्री शाहनवाज खान : इस बात पर उन-फैमेशन में पान नहीं है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Later on you should come with some more information on this.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय सारे तथ्य इकट्ठे करके बाद में वक्तव्य दे दें ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have already ask-

ed has that when more detailed information is available he should come.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: What more information, Sir? I said that the pipe was underground.

MR. SPEAKER: Members are exercised about this. When the result of the enquiry comes before you you can give more information at a later stage. When an enquiry is made new facts may come to your notice; you may share them with the House.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Certainly, Sir. But for the information of the hon. Members I should like to say that the pipe was underground; it was dug up. The thickness of the pipe is quarter inch.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The diameter of the hole is also quarter inch?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Yes. 13.39 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1974-75—
Contd.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 18 to 23 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which 5 hours have been allotted.

DEMAND No. 18—Ministry of Defence

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,24,39,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 20,94,35,000 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, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND No. 18—Defence Services—
Army

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.

*Moved with the recommendations of

the President.

10,32,02,18,000 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, 1975, in respect of 'Defence Services—Army'."

DEMAND No. 20—Defence Services Navy

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 91 17,01,000 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, 1975, in respect of 'Defence Services—navy'."

DEMAND No 21—Defence Services—Air Force

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 319,08,31,000 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, 1975, in respect of 'Defence Services—Air Force'."

DEMAND No. 22—Defence Services—Pensions

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,75,83,000 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, 1975, in respect of 'Defence Services—Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 23—Capital Outlay on Defence Services.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,97,89,41,000 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, 1975, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Defence Services'."

Hon. Members present in the House who desire to move their cut motions may please do so.

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

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

[Failure to increase the proportion of promoted officers equal to those of the directly recruited officers in the Indian Armed Forces. (1)]

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

[Failure to democratise the structure, functioning and internal living of Armed Forces by creating more fraternal conditions between the officers and jawans. (2)]

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

[Need for immediately increasing the salary and dearness allowance of the Armed Forces particularly of jawans to totally neutralise the rise in cost of living. (3)]

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

[Need for having common mess playgrounds and cultural activities for jawans and officers to create more affinity (4)]

SHRI R. R. SHARMA (Banda): I beg to move:

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

[Failure to arm the defence forces with nuclear weapons. (5)]

[Shri R. R. Sharma]

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

[Need to increase the salary of armed forces personnel particularly of jawans due to high price rise. (6)]

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

[Inadequate diet allowance for boys of the Sainik School, Kunjpura, Karnal resulting in starvation and poor health of boys (9)]

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

[Need to revise pay scales of teachers of Sainik Schools (10)]

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

[All round deterioration in the working of Sainik Schools. (11)]

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

[Need to tone up the efficiency of Sainik Schools. (12)]

MR. SPEAKER. The cut motions are also before the House. Shri Samar Mukherjee.

SHRI SHMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): There is no Minister.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): I am here; the hon. Minister will be coming in a few minutes. (Interruptions)

13 40 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) Regarding the procedure, I want to seek a clarification. We have

given notices regarding the atrocities committed....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. We do not go back to that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to raise a procedural point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should have raised it before

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am not raising the issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I can permit if it relates to this item but not to any other item.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am not raising that issue at all

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If it is relating to this item, I am prepared to listen

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Why do you put down those who respect the rules?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If it is a procedural point relating to this particular item, I am prepared to listen to you. But, when you want to raise something else, a matter which is already over, it become irregular.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): I just wanted to find out from you, whether you had any information from the Minister of Defence that he was unable to be present to begin with. This kind of thing has been going on from month to month in this particular Parliament, over and over again. The Chair should do something to put this down and ensure that the Minister is here. They are in a position to anticipate, if the programme is delayed, and they should be here

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think Members have already expressed their unhappiness in very clear and very strong terms. There is no necessity for me to add anything more.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I want to raise a point of procedure to be followed about....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: About which item?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let me make it clear that I am not taking advantage of this change of authority

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may take advantage. I am never afraid of any Member trying to take advantage of me, because I can take care of myself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to mention one point. You can pass it on to the persons concerned. We have submitted a number of notices. We have given a number of notices. Some of the notices relate to the atrocities committed on weaker sections. For those of us who want to observe the rules of the game, there is no other way. We just keep quiet. We gave ten or fifteen notices. Please let us know, what happens about these notices and at what stage can we get up and seek clarifications. When will you permit us to raise this issue?

श्री मधु लिम्बे (बांका) : मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो शुक्रवार को हाउस का प्रथम सप्ताह का बिजनेस रपरमीया जी रखते थे उस समय हम लोगों को कुछ न कुछ बातें उठाने का मौका मिल जाता था। अब इस अधिकार को भी छीन लिया गया है तो अब यह जो मस्यौदा उठाना चाहते हैं उसके लिए क्या रास्ता है, क्या चारा है? आप मानते हैं कि यह महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। तो इसके लिए कौनसा प्रोसीजर होगा ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May I say, in the first place, your raising this point itself is highly irregular because we have already started one business and you raise something else in between. Anyway, I have allowed you because I do not want you to have a feeling that I am trying to suppress you. I am not here to suppress

anybody. With regard to the selection of these notices, in the first place, I would like to say that when the Speaker is here, he makes the selection, and therefore, he is the best person to answer and not I, at the moment. Secondly, the Speaker is not bound to give any reason because after all, it is his decision. It is a subjective decision. I can only say that any human being faced with a large number of notices has to exercise his judgment. If a case has figured in the House more than once, naturally that does not have priority in relation to a new matter which is more urgent, which is more important. It is a question of subjective decision. You may question that. But somebody has to take the decision at one time, and that authority has been given to the Speaker. That is all I can say.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I was seeking a clarification about the stage at which we can raise the issue by seeking permission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the first place, I would say that it is irregular to raise that issue on the floor of the House here. At no stage can you raise it here. You can meet the Speaker in his chamber and you can raise it there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to know when I can raise it here, not in the chamber.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I personally feel, and I have said it many times, that our rules in many respects have become out-dated and out-moded. They were made at a time when our democracy was elitist. Then the cream of the country was sitting here, a very few people and the rest of the country had mortgaged their conscience, their understanding too, to these people in whom they had faith. But now democracy in the country is much more real. It has gone to the grass roots. This House does not reflect the cream of the nation, but a cross section of the nation, from the most intellectual people on earth to the most illiterate and ignorant. This

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

House is a reflection of the nation. It is a barometer of the nation. Whatever happens in any part of the country finds its immediate reflection in this House. This is a living and throbbing House, which is a true reflection of this country.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: But the barometer does not allow the mercury to rise!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I told you that the rules are out-moded. If you are not satisfied with the decision of the Chair, it is not right for you to cross-examine the Chair here in this House itself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I was seeking a clarification; not cross-examining.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given the clarification to you.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this defence budget shows a further increase over the provision for last year. The tendency during all these 27 years has been that year after year the defence budget is increasing. That means that more and more of burden is being imposed on the people. Particularly when there is no immediate threat of invasion, when there is no immediate threat to the security and integrity of the country, this increase in the defence budget indicates the outlook of the Government.

This year the defence budget is placed at Rs. 1,915 crores. Last year the budget allocation was Rs. 1,600, crores which was revised to Rs. 1,753 crores. In 1972-73 the budget allocation was Rs. 1,408 crores which was revised to Rs. 1,652 crores. So, this year also the defence budget will not remain limited to Rs. 1,915 crores; it will increase still further. This shows the outlook of the Government. The expenditure in 1972 was because of some exceptional circumstances, because there was war with Pakistan. At the time of

the 1972 budget it was stated by the Government.

"It is our earnest hope and endeavour that out of the anguish and agony of the recent past will emerge a new spirit of peace and harmony in this great sub-continent so that all its 700 million inhabitants can devote their energies against their common enemies of hunger, want, disease and exploitation of man by man."

Now, this is completely forgotten. This whole background in which this budget was placed in 1972 is not the same today. In the Report presented this year it is admitted that the situation has improved. The very first sentence of this Report says:

"The year 1973 saw further consolidation in the process of détente between the USSR and USA."

It is also admitted in the Report on Page 3:

"During 1973, there was a general reduction of tension along the Indo-Pakistan border and except for stray incidents of firing and crossing of the line of control by the Pakistani troops or by civilians, there was no major incident or clash between the troops, and the situation remained quiet."

There has been further improvement in the situation after both the Simla and Delhi Agreements and, after the recent agreement, both the Foreign Ministers and other Government spokesmen have come out openly with a statement that this is an agreement on the decision of which the prisoners-of-war transfer has taken place after the recognition of Bangladesh by Pakistan. Actually this agreement has created a basis for longstanding normalisation of the situation and peace in the sub-continent.

So, the situation is such where no such huge expenditure for defence

is necessary. On the other hand, our economic situation has further worsened. The galloping price rise, the mounting unemployment and the failure in industrial production demand more and more concentrated attention and more and more investment to help the economy. Even in this background, the defence expenditure has been increased.

Some attempt has been made in this Report to give justification to a further increase in defence expenditure. It is stated on p. 10:

"In the interest of realistic planning it is not correct to adopt the dichotomous view which envisaged defence and development as mutually antagonistic."

In conditions of today, both environmental conditions and conditions inside the country, the situation demands full concentration in fighting poverty, unemployment and the galloping price rise. Here, the Government's entire outlook remains the same as it was in 1971. There has been no basic change.

What is the implication by allotting more money for defence? That means for any extra expenses for defence, the people are to bear the heavy burden of taxation. It implies further inflation; it implies further deficit financing. Its further implication is rise in prices. Instead of price rise being checked, it gets further intensified. The people's discontent is bound to arise against it. The logic is that the entire defence machinery and apparatus will be used to suppress the discontent of the common man. More and more, you will have to approach American imperialism for more aid and loan. That means further dependence on imperialist aid. It means, gradually, your subservience to the imperialist pressure. Your internal policies and external policies also will be influenced by that. This is the position now. That is why, Mr. Chavan has gone

to attend the International Monetary Fund meetings to beg more aid from the imperialists. Now you are hobnobbing with American imperialism to get more aid.

In the Report there have been some arguments to justify the expenses; they have explained that, in order to determine the Defence needs and requirements, we will have to judge the strategic environment, and in the case of assessment of strategic environment, arguments have been advanced that the measures to counter the frontiers are not limited to north only; they are to be taken on the southern frontiers also, and in that connection the Report has mentioned the new naval base, Diego Garcia. My question is whether taking steps to counter the American new naval base in Diego Garcia by strengthening our defence measures is the proper way or not. Another argument that has been given is that America is giving arms to Iran, Pakistan and some other Middle East countries. Another argument that has been given is that China is advancing in its armed strength, it is expanding its arms production, they have tested even thermonuclear weapons whose power and capacity is bigger than ever before. Our point is that because the international situation is now more and more towards détente and the conditions in the sub-continent are more helpful for normalisation of relations, including relations with China, and also considering the fact that our entire internal economy is facing a terrible collapse, this extra allotment for Defence is just a contradiction to or not in conformity with the policy declared by the Government. By taking counter measures you cannot prevent American imperialism because in Diego Garcia they are developing not only a naval base but also an air base and giant B-52 bombers will be stationed there. That is why they are expanding their runway and are taking other measures. The Seventh

[Shri Samar Mukharjee]

Fleet and the Kitty Hawk with nuclear warheads are being mobilised there. You cannot counter that with defence measures. In that case, you will have to take the stand of joining the nuclear club. This Diego Garcia base has been opposed by all the littoral States. All the non-aligned countries have opposed it. The U.N. also have passed Resolutions against this declaring the Indian Ocean to be a zone of peace. Your main task should be not to prepare for further defence measures to counter Diego Garcia or to counter China but to put a tremendous pressure against American imperialism which is the real enemy of the whole people, including the people of India and of the entire sub-continent, so that they are forced to withdraw. Opposition to the formation of this naval base has been found even inside America. It has appeared in the press that even the British Government, after the new elections, have started rethinking whether they will grant this to America or not.

14 hrs.

All the littoral States have opposed it. In to-day's paper I saw that even the ruling Party of Pakistan has opposed this naval base at Diego Garcia. China and all other countries who are interested in maintaining the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace are also equally opposed to it. So, your main policy should be to mobilise this world opinion and force America to withdraw from Diego Garcia. Instead of that you are placing arguments that because America is developing a base, that is why our defence expenditure should be increased. It is a strange argument. You are driving the country further towards chaos and crisis. No defence measures can be strengthened if the economy collapses and if the Government takes the path of placing more and more burdens on the common masses to defend this system of exploitation and to defend

the monopolists and vested interests. The more the aid you are getting from the American imperialists and the more the money Americans invest in India, the greater will be the interference by American imperialist in India. That is why more and more the Indian Government is defending the vested interests. So we are totally opposed to this policy.

I want to mention about some of the demands of the employees. There is a great discontent among the employees, particularly, of Defence Production units and since the publication of the Third Pay Commission's award, they have demanded that the discrimination against them should be removed and they demand need-based minimum and also parity with the public sector which is a common demand along with the Railway workers, and I am not mentioning that, but there are some specific demands. One is job evaluation and for that the demand is that the Government should set up an expert committee. Though in principle the Government has accepted it, the committee has not yet been set up. The technical people in Defence Production want that in that committee their representative should also find a place.

The ex-Servicemen have demanded that on 18th of December after Dacca fell the Prime Minister made a statement on the floor of the House that for ex-Servicemen a Bill will be introduced in the House so that they can get proper jobs after retirement. But that Bill has not yet come. That has not been introduced.

There is a report that the Government is thinking of placing orders for vehicles—Mr. Shukla, you must listen to this that instead of the usual order of 500 vehicles per month, the order placed on the Jabalpur vehicle factory is only for

200 vehicles. The employees fear that the order is being passed on to private Companies, particularly, Telco and if this is the situation, then you are only helping the private monopolists who garner huge profits and the defence employees will be declared surplus and retrenched. It will affect not only the Jabalpur Vehicles Factory but also other factories because parts also are manufactured in various other defence production units, so they will also be affected

There is one serious grievance of the officers' organization of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd Nasik Division. A copy of the memorandum is with me. They have demanded a high-power inquiry committee. The officers with a monthly salary of Rs. 400 get a fixed DA of Rs. 190 and they have demanded a variable DA. But the local authorities have agreed to increase the DA by Rs 10 only. The officers have refused to accept that and in protest one day they boycotted the pay. That is the content of their complaint....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may take it up directly with the Minister.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The local management retaliated. The next day, when they went to take their salaries they found that their salaries were being refused to them till the 10th of December, and the local shop-keepers were asked not to give anything on credit to them. They protested; what they got was only rude behaviour from the local administration.

There are other sections of the employees..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This could have been raised in the form of Question or under Rule 377. There are details relating to particular establishments. Please concentrate on the main issues.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE I am concentrating on the main issues.

In the Report it is stated that the Defence Forces are being used to suppress the strikes and struggles of the working class. And, in the last struggle, the Territorial Army was used against the loco running-staff. And it is stated in the Report that this is one of the achievements of the Defence Forces. Now in the present strike the Territorial Army is being called, the Army is being called out to be ready to be employed to suppress the railwaymen's strike. If this is the sort of the new role which the Defence Forces are called upon to play, that is to suppress the people's movements, the relations between the people and the Defence Forces are bound to be seriously affected and this is really objectionable, I should say.

In the end I would suggest that the pay scales of the lower grades of all personnel of the Defence Forces should be increased.

The Government's policy in regard to strengthening our Defence Forces by neglecting the economic conditions of the people must be changed.

DR. H. P. SHARMA (Alwar), Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 1974-75 which have been presented to the House

My predecessor put forth the position that Defence outlays have been increasing year by year.

But, I would like to put the record straight by saying that even when we compare the Budget Estimates of 1974-75 with the revised Budget Estimates of 1973-74, the estimates for this year exceed those of the last year by only Rs. 162 crores.

And of this amount of Rs. 162 crores a major amount Rs. 135 crores, to be more exact, will be going towards the implementation of the Third Pay Commission's

[Dr. H. P. Sharma]
recommendations towards the Services.

So, if we take out this amount of Rs. 135 crores, that leaves us Rs. 27 crores only, which is the net increase over the past year's revised Budget Estimate.

Now, if we take the increase in the price-index, the real position would be that the actual Budget, Defence outlay, for the year 1974-75, would be less than that provided for in the last year. It is because the price-index has risen by such a substantial margin that even Rs. 27 crores cannot really cope with it.

So, these are some of the financial constraints under which we have got to examine the present Demands of the Ministry of Defence.

It has turned out, Sir, that Planning for Defence is really an exercise for 'Planning at Marginal Levels' if I may say so. I am not talking about the present Defence outlay specially but generally speaking the pay and allowance usually take up about 40 per cent of all the allocations. Rations, petroleum, oil, lubricants, other miscellaneous items, together with transportation charges account for another 17 per cent.

Added to it is another 20 per cent for the stores expenditure. Why I am bringing out these figures is that this 75 per cent of the expenditure under defence is directly tied down, in proportion to the number of people employed in the Defence Services, is an inelastic demand and it cannot be reduced. That is the point I wish to bring to your notice.

Out of the remaining 25 per cent, there are other projects which continue from year to year. They take a substantial amount. So, what it really leaves for any fresh plans and projects is a very small percentage of it. Among these defence constraints I would like to bring out first, is the requisite formulation of a realistic

defence policy. We should have a correct and precise assessment of the threat that face this country not only in to-days context but in the years to come also. That means we should have a concurrent assessment of formulations not only for the present but for at least the next seven to ten years.

If we proceed on these assumptions, one thing is clear. My predecessor just now went on to say that our defence does not need an outlay of this magnitude. If there is a threat of war then the only way to avert it is this. Deterrence is the best policy is the best insurance-against any military attack. Aggression takes place when a nation is vulnerable and the aggressor thinks that it is in its benefit to start a war.

Coming right down to what can then really be the possible threat to this country, it is this. I do not say that these impending threats are going to materialise immediately. We have to count upon one thing, that if we feel that the threats materialise, we must try to think about our defence strategy, about the simultaneous and conventional threats from Pakistan and China I am taking out the nuclear part of it—I am just confining myself to the conventional threats from these two sources.

We have entered with the Soviet Union into a Treaty of peace and friendship which has come in good stead. That still is an insurance for any such collusion. But, still, it would be prudent for us that if we are faced with a conventional war of this magnitude, then we must have the preparedness to face such a situation on our own. China has to-day about 100,000 men in Tibet. As against that, we have a force of about ten mountain Divisions.

Sir, China has about 100,000 people there as against ten divisions that we have. And a very knowledgeable expert says that these ten Divisions should be enough to provide an adequate shield to cope with if such an

eventuality should arise. That expert goes on to say that if the Chinese force is increased to 1,50,000 we should, with adequate preparedness, still, be able to cope with it. That leaves 15 Divisions out of 25 for facing Pakistan. I do not wish to introduce in this debate any idea that we are going to have any hostile activity or resumption of hostile activities with Pakistan but, still, facts are facts. Especially, in Defence debate, we must have to think of all possible threats that can materialise.

Then, we are left with about 15 Divisions Pakistan is having a force of the same magnitude facing us. That really does not give us a very special safety margin. What do we do? It means that we must increase the number of Divisions which, certainly, are not sufficient. So, what we can do is this, that we should improve on the teeth and tail ratio which is 68:32 at present and we should provide more mobility, more fire-power and more augmentation of the water-crossing capability. These factors can help our 15 divisions to acquire added capability. Really, if a war should again materialise, which we do not hope, and which we do not wish would materialise, in the desert warfare, we must have a good striking force of armour and we should have a corresponding air force shield over us. I have just mentioned these things, but I would also like to mention that in any confrontation with Pakistan, should such a situation arise, we should not only have good armour but medium tanks with water-crossing capabilities, self-propelled guns, fast-moving mechanised infantry etc to undertake that task.

If we look up at the figures given in the Demands and the allocations under the various heads, it gives some kind of an indication about the Ministry's thinking, about what it thinks about the challenges that the country can be called upon to face. We can very well understand the Ministry's reluctance or even its difficulties in giving us more details of how the

amounts or the allocations are going to be spent exactly, but then this should provide no cover for woolly thinking in the Ministry's echelons. It would be only right to expect that even if the Ministry cannot share more with knowledge this House, they should at least be clear in their minds about the kind of challenges that this country can be called upon to meet and the plans, including the long-term and short-term ones, to meet the threat assessments that they may project.

I would like to think that the challenges facing the country shall not be met by *ad hoc* solutions or near-approximations. The Ministry must do exercises in thinking out and working out not only the immediate requirements but also the challenges that might come in the coming years. The Ministry's report gives us an idea about its planning for defence. It says

The plan defines the objectives to be achieved, lays down the priorities and the methods for their achievement, provides a time-frame within which these objectives can be achieved and estimates the resources to achieve these time-bound objectives."

I think this is a good definition as good as any that can be found for a process of planning for defence. If we analyse this part, it falls into three parts. It means that the defence objectives have to be identified clearly, it again means that the nature, magnitude and configuration of threat has been visualised correctly by the Ministry, and secondly that the plan has spelt out exactly—and that includes contingency planning also—what it proposes to do to meet those threats, of course, within the ambit of the resources available to us. As regards identification of defence objectives, I shall come to it as we go a little further.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will not have much time to come to it.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: I shall try to hurry up.

There are some other developments which have really complicated the situation here. There has been a sizable induction of naval forces, outside naval units, in the Indian Ocean; noticeably those of the United States. Especially the United States has declared about its intention to put up a modern naval base at Diego Garcia, and this has really complicated the situation, and this has been done in the face of the UN General Assembly resolutions, repeated resolutions, and in the face of almost the combined voice of all the liberal States

There are some other retrograde steps complicating the Indian security considerations. China is still somehow not reconciled to the new situation. Even at the tripartite ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He had referred to China and Pakistan before,

DR. H. P. SHARMA: I am saying something else now. The tripartite agreement was welcomed all over the world, but it was only China which somehow had not come out with....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They have welcomed it now.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): They have welcomed it.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: The Chinese News Agency has again charged us with still detaining the Pakistani prisoners of war forgetting that the agreement was precisely for settling that matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This should be discussed during the debate on the External Affairs Ministry's Demands. What defence implications are there?

DR. H. P. SHARMA: This is the threat which I have mentioned for what it is worth nothing.

Talking about Pakistan, we will be making a serious mistake if we do not see the improvement that the Pakistani forces have made since 1971. They have changed their system of command. They have constructed a series of airfields near the Rajasthan border. One constraining factor with them, the presence of Bengalis in their units, is no longer there. These are some of the factors which the Defence Ministry must take into account while evaluating or assessing the threat from that side.

About the Rajasthan part of the frontier, I would like to make one submission. The border between India and Pakistan on the Rajasthan side is undemarcated. It consists of desert area. There is a marked difference between the two sides of the border. On the Pakistan side, they have been able to use the canal-waters. They have built cantonments. They have undertaken a series of lateral road works. But on our side, there is an entirely different picture. Should not this country or Government look at it from the national point of view? Why should one think that it is the Rajasthan State's responsibility? This is a responsibility directly pertaining to the country's security problem. When Government spend money in Ladakh and NEFA, why should we put this to the State's account here in Rajasthan? Why should this not be looked at in the national perspective?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: With that issue of a local note, you must close.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: Another retrograde factor has been the supply of modern sophisticated arms to our neighbour...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your reference to the tripartite agreement did the trick. Please conclude unless you want to take all the time of your

party. That is between you and Shri Raghu Ramaiah.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU
RAMAIAH):** How much time does
he want?

DR. H. P. SHARMA: Another ten
minutes.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: That
is all right.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is your
party's time.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: The problem
to which I was going to draw your
attention is the supply of modern
sophisticated arms to small neighbours
in the West Asian region. I will
mention Abu Dhabi, for example.
What exactly is its population? It is
less than a hundred thousand.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Less than
ten thousand if my information is
correct. They may have as many
Mirages.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: They have 32.
The training of the forces is done by
the Pakistani forces. This kind of
incursion of modern sophisticated
arms, where obviously there is no
need for them, is a thing we must
guard against.

Then there is the question of Iran.
We are building some healthy bridges
with Iran. There is the projected
visit of the Prime Minister coming
up. We do hope that the arms that
have been supplied to Iran, which are
very substantial, will not be misused.

Thinking strategically, we must still
take into account the at least 4 billion
dollars worth of arms have been
negotiated for or are being bought by
Iran.

As for the threat from Pakistan, I
would like to quote one statement of
Mr. Bhutto. Speaking before the
People's Party, he said:

"Some people say that Pakistan
is weak. But Pakistan will prosper.
If I am alive, we will take revenge".

How much of this is rhetoric, how
much of it is a hangover from his
commitment that he would wage a
thousand-year war against this
country? One can understand some
of the compulsions that he has
to use this kind of language
before his countrymen. But the
threats cannot be disregarded.
They must be taken into considera-
tion because he has repeated himself
along these lines over and over again.
Speaking a couple of months before
he said that the 'present regime of
Pakistan is spending much more on
military preparations for defence than
either Ayub Khan or Yahya Khan's
Government in the past.' Giving
reasons for increase in expenditure he
went on to say. "India had not recon-
ciled itself to the creation of Pakistan
and secondly no other nation in the
world has lost so much of territory."
The motive that he attributes to this
country does not hold water with any
person with a realistic assessment of
the situation. It is not in the interest
of this nation to work for dismember-
ment of Pakistan or damage Pakistan
in any sense. But we have been hear-
ing bellicose voices from other sources
also, like that of Pakistan Defence
Secretary that they were starting
people's militia and things like that.
Still I should like to think that these
statements were made more for inter-
nal consumption in a situation where
the civilian Government does not find
itself on very sure grounds.

We must also remember that there
had been significant additions to its
military strength. They have had TU-
16 bombers and surface missiles from
China, their tank strength has in-
creased. They have now four more
divisions than they had at the time
of Bangla Desh struggle: two divi-
sions which were there and addition
of two further divisions. These are
very substantial additions to the
strength of Pakistan. But there was

[Dr. H. P. Sharma]

one welcome development. Whatever it may mean yesterday's newspapers carried a UNI despatch from Islamabad which went on to say that the U.S. military base on Diego Garcia island was a threat to the countries of the Indian Ocean area. That is certainly an advance in Pakistan's position. If this is an indication of that Government's policy and of what they are going to do in the future, this healthy development must be welcomed.

Coming to the requirements of our three Forces I should like to say that we should increase the mobility and fire power of the ground and airborne troops of our Army. When we fought in Bangla Desh our strategy was to stage a lightning campaign in Bangladesh and fight a defensive war on the western front. With that chapter closed changes in our strategy must be reflected in our perspective planning. One requirement of our Army has been discussed in this House again and again and that is the need of armoured personnel carrier. The United States have given to Pakistan on whatever terms it may be about 300 APC. We do not know how much we have; but we are interested in being assured that the Government is aware of this and that they shall make adequate provisions for it. I should like that our Defence Production department which has been working so well should show to the country that they could come out with a suitable APC model.

About the Air Force I want to say that we have really no bombers, the type which can tackle the Phantoms and Mirages, that kind of fighter-bombers. Our gnat is doing well and in the coming years we would continue to depend on it for close ground support. We are fabricating Mig 21 and 21 M also, which will provide us with our Interceptor-force. There is one limitation about Mig 21. It is really an interceptor rather than a fighter-bomber. We really do not

have the type of aircraft we would need by way of a Deep Penetration Strike air craft—the DPSA that we should have. Mig 21 is a good plane but it is only an interceptor plane. Its combat radius during war time is supposed to be 100 miles. That certainly cannot do the job that a real DPSA would be doing. Sir, there are so many aircrafts like Mirage, Jaguar etc. which can do the job for us. Perhaps, here the Soviet Union can do something. That would also help us in having aircrafts from the same country. Last month, our Air Chief Marshal Shri O P Mehra said that there are no plans for acquiring deep strike aircrafts. That means, as of today, we do not have something which we really need very basically. I do not have to say what Pakistan has, Mirages etc. Their radius of combat is much more.

Then, I would like to mention about the requirements of our Navy. In regard to Navy, it was only after the 1971 War that we realised how much importance it has or what kind of valuable shield it has been providing to us. But the truth of the matter is, we really do not have a Navy to measure up to the tasks or responsibilities which we are entrusting to it. It is precisely for this reason, the Ministry should be very clear about the small allocation that they have, how they are going to divide the allocation, that is, within the limited allocation, how they are going to divide it. It is of great importance. There is the question of providing replacements to obsolete sky hawks of Vikrant. We have been debating this over and over again, and yet, there is no clear answer yet. Perhaps Harriers can replace this. I do not know what are the constraints, whether they are available, whether they are too expensive and we cannot afford it. But, somehow, Vikrant with the present sky hawks will certainly not be able to do justice or undertake the responsibilities which you want to entrust to it.

Then, another arm in which we are lacking, about which we must take immediate decision is in regard to naval reconnaissance planes. Unless you exactly know, what is that confronts us in the ocean what kind of threat is facing you, unless you have reconnaissance planes, there is absolutely no way to know what kind of shield or what kind of defence postures we can take. All we have to-day is, we are employing obsolete constellations and even they are unarmed. What does it amount to? Unarmed slow constellations go out and they cannot strike. Even if there is a submarine or any hostile naval unit in the neighbouring waters, they cannot do anything about it. All they can do is to report back to the naval base and wait for something to be done. This, certainly, is not the best practice of waging a modern war.

These are some of the requirements. Since you have asked me to conclude, I would like to mention just one other thing namely, defence production. The Department of Defence Production has been doing an excellent job and it has given us confidence with increasing self-reliance. It has started new ways of thinking and has achieved self-reliance to a great extent. But, there are other things in regard to which perhaps the Ministry or the Department of Defence Production could do more. We have been talking about working out a strike tank for the 1980s. We are told that our Avadi factory is only working at 50 per cent of its capacity. Our need for armed personnel carriers, our need for tanks, is still there. I do not know what are the constraints, why Avadi factory should be working at 50-60 per cent of its capacity. It is time, we look into it. There are two or three things which I mentioned, tanks for the 1980s or advance strike aircrafts. These are the things on which R&D can do something. Some solution has to be found.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir the first

point that I would like to make is, the presentation of these Demands by the Ministry of Defence should have been accompanied, in their report or in any other appropriate form, by some comprehensive statement on what are the objectives now of our defence policy. Simply to say that our job is to defend our borders against possible threats from the North and the West is a formula which we go on repeating year after year. But, as other friends have pointed out already, the situation today has changed considerably. The situation, defence-wise is not what it was in 1948 or 1965 or 1971. Surely, there has been some change, which anybody can understand, especially after the Bangladesh war.

Although the Report speaks about the benefits or the fruits of *detente* not reaching our country, or our continent, to the extent to which it has influenced Europe, I would say that this is an incorrect way of looking at the whole thing. The whole point is that certainly the currents of *detente* have reached our sub-continent. This is for the first time since independence that some positive steps have been taken to normalise the situation on the sub-continent and the recent tripartite agreement between India, Bangladesh and Pakistan is a welcome step in that direction, which everybody has welcomed.

It is precisely at this moment, when the possibility of *detente* has begun to develop, it is not just an accident that the issue of Diego Garcia has come about. So, we must have a comprehensive outlook on this problem. An imperialist power which has been routed from Vietnam, which suffered a reverse in Bangladesh when it tried to intervene with its Seventh Fleet, it has come up with its attempt to have a base at Diego Garcia at this moment when, for the first time, the possibility of a normalisation of relationship and a durable peace on the sub-continent has begun to appear. I have no time; otherwise, I could quote from a long time the various spokes-

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men of the American administration, and the American armed forces, giving evidence before their Congressional Committees, who have said clearly what is the purpose of Diego Garcia I will just quote two or three examples. One is US Navy's top Admiral, Emo Zumwalt, who told the Congress on 20th March, that

'the main reason he wanted to convert the British a toll of Diego Garcia into a US Indian Ocean military base was to provide the ability to influence events in that area' and 'the capability to deploy our military power in the region is an essential element of such influence'."

He said it clearly. Then I come to the testimony of the State Department's Director of Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Seymour Weiss. On the 6th March he said before the Subcommittee of the House of Representatives:

"In our judgement, a US presence in the Indian Ocean should contribute to a deterrence against the likelihood that force or a threat of force might be employed by others."

I might mention that earlier he has admitted that the USA would have gone ahead even if there were no Soviet presence in the Indian Ocean without any qualification whatsoever. He said that such a military presence provided the diplomatic lever. He added:

"A military presence can support effective diplomacy without its ever having to be used. We are confident that a continued presence of a US force in the Indian Ocean will have a salutary effect by underscoring our strategic mobility and thus by being in an effective position to give strength to our diplomatic efforts to further our national interests."

I can quote the statements of many other responsible American spokesmen

So, while we are concerned with the west and the north traditionally, it is not an accident that this development has appeared in the south. Of course, we should not conjure up the vision of a big US military threat to our country. But what was our experience with the Seventh Fleet? What was our bitter experience during the war in Bangladesh? We know that in addition to this stationary base at Diego Garcia, they made it quite clear that a task force of the American Navy will continue to sail about in the Indian Ocean. The *Kitty Hawk* attracted a lot of attention. It has been withdrawn, no doubt, but it would be replaced by some other vessels.

Therefore what I say is that there is no apparent appreciation by the Defence Ministry, in the documents provided to us, in the papers supplied to us, of the new strategic environment in which our defence policy has to be worked out. I must say that it is a very anomalous thing to find that just at the moment when the Americans are setting up this Diego Garcia base, we are relying on them and on their equipment to set up a sophisticated radar and communication system on our northern borders. That has been extolled a lot in this Report, what is called, technically the Air Defence Ground Environment System on our northern and western borders.

This equipment, I know, was promised long ago. In between, it did not come because the Americans put an embargo on it. Now, the embargo has been lifted and we have taken advantage of that. We are supposed to be using that to equip our borders. Does it not seem a bit strange to you? I do not know whether any other non-aligned country would take a risk of this kind. I would tell the Defence Minister that he must assure this House, in view of the developments

that are taking place in the Indian Ocean and all around that, first of all, this equipment which is being supplied to us from Americans must be thoroughly tested by our own people, they must make sure that it is perfectly reliable and will prove reliable in a time of emergency and he must also assure the House that its operation, its manning, its maintenance, everything, must be hundred per cent Indian and that no kind of American experts or American advisers or other people will be associated with it.

Who can trust their bones? On the one hand, they are boasting the fact that they want Diego Garcia base to be there in order to influence the littoral countries of which India is the largest and at the same time, we are depending on their radar equipment to be set up along our borders. Of course, intelligence reports will be made available to them. It is obvious.

The second point that I wish to make is this. I have raised this point on previous occasions also. I am getting more and more disturbed by the effect that will be there on the Army morale—I am not talking about civilian morale at the moment; that is also thereby increasing the deployment of the armed forces for purposes other than the defence of the country. I am referring particularly to the fact that they have been used not merely as they used to be for many years in cases of acute communal disturbances, but now even in order to maintain peace and order when there are what are called civilian agitations or disturbances over high prices, food and so on. I know that the Minister will say, when the civil authorities or the police cannot handle the situation and the State Government asks for the help of the Army, we have to send them. But he is a member of a composite Government and that Government must see to it, by its other policies that such situations do not go on increasing all the time when, ultimately, the Army is made to feel that

without their intervention this Government, their State Governments, their police, their administration, cannot control the situation and that only the Army is capable of doing it.

This is a very dangerous line of development and thought if it is allowed to develop in this country. But it is going on. We have the experience of Gujarat recently before us. To me this is the most disquieting thing. The people who had been fighting the police and who were being shot down by the police welcomed the Army there with garlands of flowers, and photographs were published in the Gujarat newspapers of Army officers standing loaded with garlands from their ears downwards, surrounded by the local population. This is not the job of the Army. I think the hon. Minister will kindly think over and ponder over the consequences of such developments if they are allowed to go on increasing.

I do not want to spell out more. But my old friend, the one and only Field Marshal we have got about whom I made certain remarks last year for which there was quite a furore created, this time also delivered himself of a speech at the Rotary Club in Bombay, particularly after these Gujarat events—it was reported in the press—in which he said clearly that the political leadership of this country cannot do the job and that a more efficient and technically qualified leadership is required. So, they may come and even Babuji may not find himself there if he allows these things to go on developing.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): It can never happen in this country.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There are many things happening today in this country which I never thought would happen in this country. If he is interested, if he is a student of political history, he should study the facts that

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in Chile, where the Army was historically and traditionally considered to be non-political, above politics, a situation developed where a part of the Army-top crossed over to the other side and he knows what happened there. Anyway, I am all for the development of a really patriotic, democratic, national-minded army here. And I consider it quite disgraceful that so many years after Independence—I would request you to look into this—the Regiments of the Indian Army are still allowed to go on celebrating and extolling the battle honours which they won prior to independence. They can celebrate the anniversaries of their Regiments; that is all right. But here in the official *Sainik Samachar*, issue after issue—I have got one here—you will find pages devoted to the celebration and extolling of battle honours pre-1947 when we were a colonial army, the British Indian Army, which was employed by the British imperialists; our men used to be sent out by the British to fight their battles. Here in the latest issue, they have mentioned about Gorkha Rifles. They must be an excellent Regiment; they must be excellent troops, no doubt. But here the battle honours in a box are given, pre-1947, beginning from 'Ali Masjid, Kabul 1879, Kandhar 1880' and so on. The script reads:

"While north India was seething with discontent against the British rule, a number of new army units were raised among which was the Extra Gorkha Regiment."

Then they say:

"The young regiment was blooded soon after and went into action against Bahadur Shah in February 1858."

Are we going to go on feeding our army with this kind of stuff? Enough battle honours have been won by our men after 1947. We are proud of those. Let those battle honours be

kept preserved and honoured, but not the rotten British colonial base, the expeditionary forces which are sent out against tribesmen on the frontier to China and Iraq. Those are being extolled and celebrated every year. This practice should be stopped. What kind of patriotic, national ideology can develop in our army if this kind of rotten British tradition is carried on?

I would also plead for further measures for democratisation of the structure of the army. There should be more opportunities for promotion from the ranks and serious efforts to make the relations between the officers and the men closer to each other.

My next point is about economies. Nobody wants to suggest economies which would effect the defence capability of our forces, but subject to that, I will say that this burden of nearly Rs. 2,000 crores, which is a crushing burden for our country in its present state of economic crisis, can surely be lightened to some extent if avoidable waste and unnecessary expenditure are cut down. I say that this Ministry has not come forward with any statement regarding this question. Last year all the Ministries of the Government of India were directed to effect the maximum amount of economy possible and to report on that. And the other day the statement was laid on the Table giving the replies of all the Ministries with the sole exception of the Ministry of Defence. What we have read recently in the latest Public Accounts Committee's report or in the Defence audit reports which come out from time to time does not convince us that there are no avoidable losses and no amounts mis-spent. We cannot afford this kind of thing. Every penny which is voted by Parliament for defence purposes must be accounted for properly, must be spent to the maximum benefit and advantage of the country. A lot of scandals have been unearthed by the PAC's report—I have no time to go into those things—on things like purchase of stores and buildings I know.

for example in the city of Calcutta, where the Directorate-General of Ordnance Factories is situated, the DGOF who have got their offices located in various rented buildings are paying a rent of Rs. 60,000 per month which has now been raised to Rs. 84,000 per month—as rental—whereas a plot of land has been allotted some time ago for building their own office building on it for all where all the DGOF people can come and work together, that building was not put up, we are told because of lack of funds and every month Rs. 84,000 is being paid by way of rental for these buildings in Calcutta.

Then use of cars and vehicles and so on. I want to know why the Ministers of this Ministry are the only people who travel about in their own separate special planes. Every other Minister, very senior and respectable Ministers, do use the normal services of the Indian Airlines, except the Prime Minister for security reasons. That is a different matter. But, why should the Defence Minister or the Minister of Defence Production go about in special planes? I want to know that. Do they not consume aviation fuel? Is there no operational cost of these planes? Why cannot they like other Ministers use the Indian Airlines services? I cannot understand these things. Therefore, I am just indicating some directions in which economy can, must and should be practised. Otherwise, this budget....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may be throwing a spanner.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not know that I am throwing a spanner. At least out of these Rs. 2,000 crores, even if Rs. 50 crores is saved, even if Rs. 100 crores is saved out of it, it is something for the country.

About research and development, there are many things I wanted to ask. There is no time. I would like to know from the Minister of Defence Production what is the stage now of this long prolonged but fruitless at-

tempts so far that we have made to upgrade this HF 24 to supersonic capability. Are we experimenting still with this Orpheus engine trying to change the engine. What are we trying to do? Mr. Sharma is correct when he said that we need to look ahead. We need a new sophisticated version of a strike aircraft. It can be done if this HF 24 can be made supersonic as it was meant to be originally, if we had not been let down by the British collaborators. What is the position regarding that? I would like to know.

Also I would like to know about the Garden Reach workshops. Briefly the report says that they are doing very well, they are diversifying their production, they have expanded, the production has gone up and the sales have gone up. Yet, in 1972-73 they made a loss of Rs. 106 lakhs. I want to know what is the reason for this. What steps are being taken to see that the Garden Reach workshops which is an excellent workshop does not make losses of this magnitude?

Lastly, I am surprised that nowhere in this report is there a single line mentioned even of what we are being told about everyday that there is some modification being made in the new recruitment policy for the Army. The Minister knows very well. He has already had representations made to him by various people, but I thought some explanation of it would be given here, but nothing is mentioned even. And I would say that we have to strike a sort of a balance, a compromise. I have no doubt that the traditional recruiting areas of the Army viz., Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Western UP, Himachal and so on naturally will continue to be very important recruiting bases. We do not deny that, but, nevertheless, the recruiting base of the Army has got to be broadened and if that is the object of this policy, we want to know more about it. There is no such thing nowadays in the modern warfare—I hope nobody will take offence to what I say—as what

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were called traditional martial races or martial community....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think that has been exploded.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Which does not mean much now because the modern warfare is a technological warfare and cavalry does not ride on horses now, it rides on tanks. We do not have physical hand-to-hand combat now and in the modern warfare very often you do not even see the enemy whom you are fighting. Therefore, we feel that the base should be broadened with some suitable modifications. But, there should not be misgivings created in the minds of the people of Punjab or Haryana that something so drastic is going to take place that those families that were always in the Army will suddenly find themselves totally out of it.

I would just end by reminding the House that during the 1971 war, just two days after the cease-fire, some of us got an opportunity to visit Shakargarh sector which was occupied by our Army. At that time we had gone up to the Basantar river where the last battle was fought before the cease-fire, there the most advanced forward unit was holding the bank of the Basantar river. There, we found to our surprise—at least to my surprise, the Madras Regiment—Tamil troops—were lying in trenches and fox-holes night after night being strafed from the air; for some reason or other, our planes did not turn up in that sector and these people were lying down in the ground—they were all Madras troops. That is the experience of that war.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A tribal from the home State of the Minister himself got the highest decoration in the last war.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: People from Bengal, from Madras and from everywhere have got them.

Something has been decided here and that is being misinterpreted outside and a lot of disaffection has been created that the normal recruiting policy is being changed or it will adversely affect the people of those areas from which they were traditionally recruited.

I would like him to throw some light on it. Otherwise, I do not want that this policy becomes a political issue in this country which will cause a lot of agitation, trouble and so on which might further cause a damage being done to the National Integration. From that point of view, it is deplorable that no attempt has been made to explain the new recruitment policy in the Report.

That is all I would like to say because you have repeatedly rung the bell.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have a request from the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. The Congress Members should not take more than ten to fifteen minutes. I hope they will keep that in mind and cooperate.

Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah.

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH (Jhalawar): Sir, I shall try to abide by what you said.

14.57 hrs

[SHRI VASANT SATHE in the Chair]

Sir National Security is above party politics. It concerns every patriotic Indian who values India's security and sovereignty and who wishes to see that this country progresses and furthers its own interests. This debate especially is a very healthy debate. Those who invoke the blanket consideration of saying that it is not in public interest to disclose this thing or that thing, I think probably are not aware of what is available in this world to the public or what is not available by seeking shelter behind this. They are not doing justice to this healthy

debate, and are giving answers convenient to the bureaucracy?

Much had been said about the Indian-Ocean area, especially, the base of Diego Garcia. I shall not say anything in that matter. But, I shall like to point out that the U.S., Soviet *detente* is a fact which goes much deeper than most people do realise. So far, to my knowledge, there has been no adverse comment from the U.S.S.R. So, the sooner our policy-makers realise this the better it will be. We seem still to believe that there is a Bi-Polar World which to-day, does not exist. The international situation being as it is to-day is sometimes quite alien and perplexing to our policy makers.

15 hrs.

Arabs and Israel have come to realise it to their cost in West Asia and so has Europe. So, I shall say how that in this South Asian region also that is realisation comes slowly. The region of greater strategic importance for this country is the Persian Gulf Area. As has been mentioned several Sheikdoms are being armed. The neighbouring country to the West is also being armed becoming a sort of an arsenal set up by certain Western countries and financed by oil dollars. There are other countries in the Persian Gulf region particularly Iran with whom we have the most fraternal ties dating back to ancient times but they have also armed to a very considerable extent. Time does not allow me to quote what they have got. But what is bothering those of us who are interested in this country's security is against whom and which unknown enemy are these arms going to be used? If utterances of certain leaders of certain States who met in Lahore recently are any guiding factors then I shall only say that this Ministry must take serious note of it. I am not naming anybody. I presume they know whom I refer to India is placed in this sub-continent by virtue of its own size and its own peculiar position in international relationships in a very

strategic position. With the scarce resources available to us we have to see in a most searching and scrutinising manner where our threats lie. We should try to identify them and make our estimates as to what they can be singly, jointly or in concert. After this searching enquiry we have to see what are the weapons systems that are best suited and needed for our long-term range. Will they fit into our economic base? Can we afford them? They should be of the nature that our expanding defence production base can take them on.

I shall now come to the front that has always been warm and, that is, the western front. The northern front is relatively cool both by virtue of its terrain and as far as its present political situation goes. It will remain cool also for quite some time. But on this western front, as has been mentioned earlier, we have a more or less an approximate parity with the troops that face us across the border. We have our commitments in the north and I do not think the Ministry or its various service Chiefs can afford to denude the northern front and so there is a bit of anxiety in the minds of those who value this country's security as to what should be our stance here.

I will say, Sir, that if past experience tell us anything we have to be more alert on the aspect of crisis management. I shall try to explain what I mean by this. In 1962 the Chinese crossed the Thar ridge on 8th September and their massive attack came on 20th October. So, this country had six weeks' advance notice in which to prepare but we were not prepared. We could not gear up and we know the outcome of that war. In 1965 the Pakistan attack in Kutch came in the latter part of April. Their attack across the international boundaries at Chhumb was on 1st September. Our response time was nearly four months and we all know that we just barely frustrated their designs and held them but we did not achieve any decisive victory on the field.

[Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah]

In 1971 we did very well although I may say we had a very long time to respond to. Our commanders, as the previous Defence report has stated were fully attuned to the will of the nation's political leadership, and we had a great success. Our Chiefs of Staff Committee acted most well and it was a lesson that was well learnt. But what I want to point out is that in future, whatever operations may come are going to be a sort of "soft-fuse bomb" nature and it is not going to give this country much time to react. Therefore, keeping in view the past acts of the aggressor in the West, of surprise attack, of quick movement and holding action, we have to guard against this, and our response has to be very fast, flexible and powerful. To achieve that, I hope we have developed an adequate strike force which can do all this, combined with mobility, air support and greater fire-power than what we presently have. This is the only rationale for a war of short duration.

What is worrying us, as I previously said about the arming of the Persian Gulf States is that though they cannot, will not go; and we have not ever directly gone into any conflict in this sub-continent, yet by their giving help in things like troop-carrying aircraft or helicopters or by their air forces being used to guard certain cities and bases in Pakistan, they may thereby release the Pakistan Air Force to gain local superiority or tactical superiority over the battle-fields, and that is where the crunch lies, and that is where we have to be more vigilant in this aspect and better prepared. So, not complacent, and we hope that I trust the hon. Minister of Defence these things are being actively guarded against.

As I mentioned earlier, the fear also lingers that Pakistan is now becoming a sort of mercenary base and their pilots are being used to fly Mirages in the Gulf Sheikhdoms. They may be manning certain technical installations and things like that, and when these

mercenaries get restive or are agitated, the logical outcome or the only outlet that they have *vis-a-vis* the sub-continent is our country. So, I hope the Ministry will take this into account.

Speedily going through the points that I have, for the Air Force, I feel that we have to evolve a tactic of getting the best out of what we possess, and we possess in the 'Gnat' a very fine aircraft and our policy should be to produce more of these aircraft so that we achieve local superiority by using saturation tactics. Since my time is very short, I shall now touch briefly the Navy. The Navy, I believe is on the look-out for a long-range anti-submarine warfare aircraft I do not know what aircraft they are trying to get, but the need is acute and we must have this aircraft. As regards new boats called the Scaward Defence Boats, because that is the only term that we read in the reports; I do not know what exactly they are meant to be? I presume that they are something like the petrol torpedo boats. If we can develop this mosquito fleet, it will be most gratifying and in keeping with the need of our long coast because we are a poor country and cannot afford large numbers of highly sophisticated costly ships.

Now I would hurriedly like to mention certain lessons that we ought to learn from the last conflagration in West Asia. In the Air and Air Defence area, it has been proved that a well-sited SAM site complex is very nearly invulnerable and we must make use of it. Helicopters have been used not only for their normal jobs but for also anti-submarine work and, in places, for anti-tank work. The SAMS which have most efficiently come out are the mobile SA 3, SA 6 and hand-held, man portable SA 7. The 23 mm and the 57mm anti-aircraft guns mounted in quadruple mountings have been most effective against low-lying aircraft. So I presume that we shall be having either these weapons or equivalent ones to do justice to do justice to our forces.

It is also proved in the West Asia war that well-sited SAM 21, sites are highly effective against and have greatly diminished the role of the fighter-bomber on the field of battle. It is, therefore, that I mention that we have to take into account this aspect also.

Taking the Tank and Anti-Tank role, the lesson that has emerged foremost in the last war is that sophisticated highly expensive armour, the tank, is rendered quite useless with well-sited anti-tank weapons on the ground which have been used with deadly efficiency. In this range comes the family of the Sagger anti-tank missile, the Snapper, Swatter etc., and the RPG—IV.

The infantry has once again, after the introduction of tanks in 1918, emerged with the upper hand in bottle over answer. So our Army Headquarters should evolve fresh tactics having a judicious mixture of offensive arms like the tank and armour and defensive arms like the anti-tank missiles mounted on vehicles and create a situation whereby a poor country like our can effectively steam this rolling of armour.

In general, I will only say that we have to take all these lessons to heart and see that this country, by reason of its paucity of funds, will not ever lag in giving whatever the Ministry of Defence needs for the basic security and furtherance of the country's interests. Since you are about to press the bell and are not going to be lenient, I shall say "Thank you".

श्री रवि शंकर शर्मा (बांदा) : सभापति जी, स्वतन्त्रता के पूर्व देश के नेताओं ने एक ऐसे भारत की कल्पना की थी जो केवल आर्थिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि ही नहीं बल्कि रक्षा की दृष्टि से भी सम्पूर्ण माधुरी से सम्पन्न होगा, और उन्होंने सोचा था कि हम कम से कम अपनी सुरक्षा के लिये किसी के गुलाम नहीं रहेंगे। इस क्षेत्र में काफी प्रगति

हुई है, इसमें दो राय नहीं है। 1962 के बाद 1965 और 1971 की घटनाओं ने बतलाया कि हमारा रक्षा मंत्रालय कुछ अगे बढ़ा है, उसने रक्षा के बारे में साबना प्राप्त किया है, और सब में बड़ी बात यह कि एक बार फिर विश्व में हमारी नौजों की चीन्ता की धक जमी। लेकिन हमने नौसेना के मामले में बहुत प्रगति नहीं की।

जब नौसेना की बात आती है तो डींगो गार्गसिया की बात नुगल आ जाती है। अमरीका और इंग्लैंड ने डींगो गार्गसिया में नेवल, एयर और मिल्िटरी बेस बनाने का जो मकल्प किया है वह हमारे लिये अच्छा नहीं है। लेकिन श्रीमान् डींगो गार्गसिया के बारे में जो रक्षा मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट है इसमें कुछ गलतबयानों की गई है। इन्हीं काहा है कि 5 फरवरी, 1974 को इनको यह मान्य पडा कि डींगो गार्गसिया में अमरीका अपना नेवल, एयर बेस बनाना चाहता है। यह बात सही नहीं है। इनको 1969 में यह बात मान्य थी और यह एक लेख डिफेंस मैगजैिन में 1969 में छपा था जिसमें लिखा था कि डींगो गार्गसिया जो भारतीय समुद्र क्षेत्र में है उसमें अमरीका व इंग्लैंड मनुक्त रूप से नेवल, मिल्िटरी और हवाई अड्डा बनाना चाहते हैं। इस मामले में सरकार ने जाने या अनजाने में भूल की है वह बहुत ही बड़ी गती है, और उसको दोहराना नहीं जाना चाहिये। इस को देखते हुए श्रीमान् हमें भी पोर्ट ब्लेयर में, लक्षद्वीप में और दूसरे टापुओं में अपने नेवल बेस बनाने चाहिये। मैं रक्षा मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि 5 और 10 साल नौसेना की तरफ अपना ज्यादा ध्यान दे, हर तरह से सांचे।

श्रीमती यह बात कही गई कि हम 2000 करोड ०० खर्च कर रहे हैं और इसमें कुछ बचत की जानी चाहिये। तो मैं रक्षा मंत्री के बारे में किसी भी बचत का हामी नहीं हूँ। रक्षा के मामले में कोई बचत करने की सोची

[श्री राम रतन शर्मा]

जाय इसकी मैं कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकता । श्रीमन्, आर्थिक क्षेत्र में हम थोड़े से पिछड़ जाये, हमारी अन्तर सामाजिक परिस्थिति कुछ उथल पुथल भी कर दे, लेकिन अगर रक्षा अपनी नहीं करेगी तो देश की स्वतन्त्रता का प्रश्न सामने आयेगा । इसलिये रक्षा के बजट में कोई कटौती न हो और यदि ज्यादा आप चाहे तो रक्षा में और ज्यादा खर्च करें । लेकिन किसी भी देश में किसी तरह में भी यह आशा न रखे कि अगर वहां में फलानी चीज नहीं आती तो फिर अपनी रक्षा करने में असमर्थ होंगे । अगर यह हमारी स्थिति रही तो वह बड़ी भयावह होगी, मकड़ की घड़ी होगी ।

श्रीमन्, एयर फ़ोर्स के बारे में हमारी रिपोर्ट में, पेज 62 को मैं रिफ़र करना चाहूंगा जिसमें हिन्दुस्तान ऐरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड का जिक्र है और जिसमें यह कहा गया कि हम नये प्लेन्स और इंजन बना रहे हैं । यह बात सही नहीं है । 1961 में जिस तरह के प्लेन्स और इंजन बनाये जा रहे थे, या प्रारम्भ हुए थे उम में ज्यादा हमने कोई चीज डेवलप नहीं की । बड़े ही दुख की बात है कि 1961 में एयर प्लेन और इंजन के मामले में जहां थे वही अब भी है और उसमें आगे नहीं बढ़े है । आज तक उसके बाद हमने कोई नया इंजन या प्लेन डिवेलेप करके नहीं दिखाया है ।

1961 के समय से हमारी यह नीति चली आ रही है कि कोई भी शस्त्रास्त्र तब तक नहीं खरीदेंगे जब तक कि उमका मैनू-फैक्चर करने का लाइसेंस भी हमको न मिल जाय उम देश में जहां में दुश्मनों खरीदा जाता है । दुर्भाग्यवश पर मिय 21 की खरीद को डिफंड किया गया यू एम के एफ 104 प्लेज के मुकाबले में । लेकिन जब हमने

एस यू 7 खरीदा तो हमने मैनूफैक्चरिंग लाइसेंस पर इंस्टिट क्यां नहीं किया ? यह सुपरसोनिक फ़ाइटर है और टमको हमने सोवियत यूनिन में खरीदा । फ़ाम का मिराज जा कि एम यू 7 से कहीं अच्छा है क्या कारण है कि उमको हमने नहीं लिया ? क्या ऐसा तो नहीं है कि हम रूम पर बहुत ज्यादा आश्रित होते जा रहे हैं और कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि सोवियत रशिया ने यह बात कही हो कि अगर हमने फ़ीच प्लेन खरीदें तो वह एम यू 7 और मत्र मरीज टमको सप्लाई नहीं करेगा ? जो सही बात हो वह आप हमें बताएं । मैं समझता हू कि चाहे अमरीका हो या रूस हो या दुनिया का कोई दूसरा देश हो उनके ऊपर हम ज्यादा आश्रित न रहें और अपनी गार्डीय गार्डन को मजबूत करें ।

पाकिस्तान ने 1971 के बाद अपनी शक्ति को काफी बढ़ा लिया है । आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट के पेज 3 परा में इसका जिक्र किया है —

“Not only have the deficiencies been fully made good; Pakistan has also augmented her Armed Forces to a level higher than what obtained during 1971....She incurs a defence burden (defence expenditure as a percentage of gross national product) which is nearly three times that of India.”

पाकिस्तान हमसे बहुत छोटा देश है । आज भी हमने उसके साथ समझौता किया हुआ है, ट्रीटी की हुई है । पाकिस्तान हमारे देश से तिगुनी अपनी डिफंस पर खर्च करता है । हमें कहा जा रहा है कि हम डिफंस पर ज्यादा खर्चा कर रहे हैं । यह सही नहीं है । आप पाकिस्तान का देखिये । उसके अरब कंट्रीज भी काफी दोस्त हैं । हमारे भी अरब कंट्रीज दोस्त हैं । लेकिन उन्होंने तेल की सप्लाई के मामले में वह बात हमसे नहीं

की जो पाकिस्तान के साथ की। इन सब बातों को देखते हुए हमें अपनी रक्षा व्यवस्था को मजबूत करना चाहिये और इस के व्यय में कोई कटौतियाँ करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

हर साल पचास हजार आदमी आर्म्ड फोर्स में रिटायर होते हैं, पैशन पा कर चले जाते हैं। उनके सैटलमेंट का प्रश्न हर साल उठता है। राज्य सरकारों को इन्स्ट्रक्शन दो जाएं कि वे उनकी अच्छा तरह से भेंट करे उनकी खेती करने के लिए जमीनें दे। वे इमेशा काम का आदमी रहेंगे। जब कभी आपको उनकी जरूरत पड़ेगी आप उनका बुला सकते हैं।

जो डिफेंस परमैनील रक्षा के काम में लगे हुए हैं उनके हाउसिंग का भी प्राबलैम है। उनको आवास की समस्या बहुत बिगड है। दो दो तीन चार साल में रिटायर आदमियों का भवना नहीं मिल पाता है। जब भवना की एलाउमेंट का समय आता है तो उनकी ट्रांसफर हो जाती है और वे दूसरी जगह चले जाते हैं। उनके बच्चे बाप बहुत अच्छा आवास का प्रबन्ध करे ताकि शान्ति के समय में वे अपने परिवारों के साथ रह सकें।

उनकी तनखवाहो और एमालुमेंट्स के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आर्म्ड परमैनील और सिविल सर्वेंट्स की तनखवाहो को आप देखें। मैं नहूँगा कि आर्मी आफिसर्स की पे और एमालुमेंट्स आई पी एम और आई० ए० एम० आफिसर्स से कमी किसी भी स्तर में कम नहीं होनी चाहिये। इनका काम बहुत ज्यादा जोखिम का है। उनके ऊपर पूरे देश की रक्षा का भार है। आई पी एम और आई पी एम को देश के अन्दर वफतरो में भेड कर काम करना होता है। इन से आर्मी आफिसर्स की सैलेरीजोख अधिक होनी चाहिये।

जहां तक जवानों का प्रश्न है, उनकी तनखवाहो और एमालुमेंट्स भी बहुत कम हैं। आपको इनकी इनको अच्छो सैलेरी क देनी चाहिये नाकि दूसरे लोग भी इसकी तरफ एट्रैक्ट हो और फौज में जाते समय उनको यह लग कि हम को वहां पर बेतन कम से कम अच्छा मिलेगा। यह सही है कि फौज में वे देश सेवा के लिए जाते हैं और पैस का उनके मामने कोई खास महत्व नहीं होता। लेकिन जब वे सेवा में रहते हैं तो उनके मुकाबले के के घर में काम करने वाले जो दूसरे लोग हैं उनका अगार ज्यादा पैसा मिलता है और जवानों का काम मिलता है वे बेतन परशानता पैदा हो सकता है। अगर अग्रह है कि जवानों का बेतन ज्यादा बना माथ्रागण सिविलियन एम्प्लोयीज में ज्यादा मिलना चाहिये।

जहां तक सैनिक स्कूलों का सम्बन्ध है कुल मिलाकर वे अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं। वहां पर अच्छे जवान और अरुमर आपको मिलते हैं। लेकिन कुछ सैनिक स्कूलों की दशा बहुत खराब है। बुजपुरा बरनाल में सैनिक स्कूल के बच्चों को बहुत कम डाइट एलाउम मिलता है। इस तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। सैनिक स्कूलों के शिक्षकों को बेतन तथा भत्ता बहुत कम मिलता है। वह भी बढ़ना चाहिये। बच्चा का स्वास्थ्य उनमें अच्छा हो और इस और आप विशेष ध्यान दें।

रक्षा मंत्रों 1971-72 में चित्रकूट में मेरी वास्तिट्टुएमा में गए थे। वहां पर उन्होंने कानिजर में एक सैनिक स्कूल खोलने की बात कही थी। मैं नहीं ममलगा हूँ कि मुझ कोई इस बारे में मिसप्रउरस्टैंडिंग हुई है। उन्होंने इसके बारे में आस्वासन दिया था। लेकिन एक प्रायतः कोई खराल न करवा गया है। कोई काम नहीं हुआ है। कानिजर एक बहुत अच्छा स्थान है। वहां पर अगर सैनिक स्कूल खोला जाए तो बहुत अच्छे सैनिक आपको मिल सकते हैं।

[श्री: राम रतन शर्मा]

बहुत से लोग द्वितीय युद्ध के समय मिलिट्री सर्विस में घ्राण थे। उनका काम सिविल नेचर का था। बीस बाईस साल उनकी सर्विस को हो गये है। उनको अब फिर से बुला लिया गया है। लेकिन जो पुरानी सर्विस है वह उनकी सर्विस में जोड़ी नहीं गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तथ्य की ओर घ्राण देखें और अगर सभव हो तो पूरी सर्विस को, सारी पुरानी सर्विस को घ्राण अब उनकी सर्विस में जोड़ दें।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोर्न:हारी): सभा-पति महोदय, मैं रक्षा मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों का हादिक समर्थन करता हूँ। रक्षा मंत्री जी ने पिछले युद्ध में जिन तरह से वीरता शूरता और दक्षता दिखाई, उन के लिए देश और हम सब उनके आभारी हैं।

मैंने 15 नवम्बर, 1973 को रक्षा मंत्री से स्टार्ड क्वेश्चन नम्बर 75 किया था— उससे पहले मैंने इस बारे में एक अनस्टार्ड क्वेश्चन भी दिया था—, जिसमें मैंने यह पूछा था :

“(a) whether Government propose to do away with the historical reasons and grounds of traditions established during the British days for giving reservation and weightage in recruitment for members of certain castes only on the basis of existing class compositions; and

(b) in what manner it is ensured that the policy of Government to provide equal opportunities to all citizens in enrolment in the Armed Forces is enforced properly?”

मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में यह कहा

“As already stated in the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5079 on 30.8.73 on the floor of this Sabha, there is no class composition either in the Navy or in the Air Force. In the Army too, there is no class composition except in certain regiments which, however, constitute about 40 per cent of the total strength of the Army. The entire question of class composition is under study and review on the basis of which appropriate measures will be taken to further broad-base recruitment and spread it more uniformly than at present to the extent practicable, so that people from all parts of the country may get an equal opportunity for entering the Army, irrespective of class, caste or religion.”

मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना है कि मुझे किसी रिजर्व या वर्ग के बारे में कोई ख्याम एतराज नहीं है, क्योंकि हर एक आदमी को सेना में जाने का मौका मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन जब हमारे संविधान में यह कहा गया है कि सब को ईक्वल प्रापरचूनिटी—ममान अवसर— मिलना चाहिए, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने ये शब्द कहे हैं, “टु दि एकमटेंट प्रैक्टिकेबल”, उन्होंने उनके जबाब के सौन्दर्य को नष्ट कर दिया है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह सभी रिजर्व को, सभी लोगों को, सेना में जाने के लिए मान अवसर दें। इस पर उन लोगों को एतराज हो सकता है, जो बराबर आर्मी में रहे हैं और जो इस बारे में अपना एकाधिकार रखे हुए हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर किसी रिजर्व या वर्ग के एकाधिकार की बात होगी, तो उनका नतीजा यह होगा कि इंडियन यूनिजन एक नहीं रह सकेगी।

आज देश के चारों तरफ जो परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है, उस को देखते हुए मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में जबर्जस्त कदम उठावें

और सभी लोगों को सेना में भर्ती के सम्बन्ध में उनका मुनासिब हक दें, ताकि सभी रिजन्स के लोग सेना में जा सकें। मैंने इस बारे में एक शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन दिया था और हाफ-घावर डिस्कशन का नोटिस भी दिया था, लेकिन उसको स्वीकार नहीं किया गया। जब मैं थक गया, तब मैंने सोचा कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड के समय इस बारे में कहूँगा। इसलिए आज मैं खाल तौर से यह कहने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय देश के सभी रिजन्स को धार्मी में जाने के लिए समान अवसर प्रदान करें।

हम उत्तर बिहार के रहने वाले हैं। हमारी आबादी दो करोड़ से ज्यादा है। मुखफरपुर में ट्रांसिट दफ्तर जैसा एक छोटा सा कैंटूनमेंट है। उसके अलावा हमारे यहाँ डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट का न कोई कारखाना है और न कोई कैंटूनमेंट है। चाइना और नेपाल के बीच जो पामिड है, चाइना ने उन में से पांच पामिड को अधोपन कर दिया है, और नेपाल के साथ हमारा अधोपन बाँडर है। मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि नार्थ में हमारा एक बड़ा भारी नेबर है, जो तिब्बत में बहुत बड़ी सेना रखे हुए है। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि हमारे क्षेत्र में मिलिट्री का कोई न कोई इन्स्टालेशन जरूर होना चाहिए, ताकि वहाँ के लोगों के मन में साहस और उत्साह पैदा हो और वे ट्रनिंग भी पा सकें।

हम देखते हैं कि अगर हमारे देश में कोई बोली बहुत भी गड़बड़ी हो जाती है, तो वहाँ के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर, या डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट तुरन्त मिलिटरी को बुला लेते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी मिलिटरी को इतना सस्ता नहीं बनाना चाहिए और छोट छोट मामलों में किसी के काच करने पर मिलिटरी को नहीं भेजना चाहिए, क्योंकि ऐसा करने से मिलिटरी और सट्रल गवर्नमेंट के प्रति लोगों का विश्वास

उठ जाता है। हा, यदि किसी जगह कोई बड़ा तूफान उठ खड़ा हो, कोई क्षेत्र भारत से अलग हो कर इंडिपेंडेंट होना चाहे या कोई अन्य बड़ा संकट उत्पन्न हो जाये, तो देश की सुरक्षा के लिए मिलिटरी को भेजा जा सकता है। लेकिन छोटी मोटी प्रिवेन्सिब या किसी प्रदर्शन आदि के सम्बन्ध में मिलिटरी को न भेजा जाये, क्योंकि इस तरह मिलिटरी के प्रति लोगों की भावना अच्छी नहीं रहती है।

इतिहास हम जान का मालूम है कि जब कभी हिन्दुस्तान की हार हुई है, वह दुश्मनके पास सुपीरियर आम्ब होने के कारण ही हुई है। आज दुनिया के सभी देश, और हमारे कई पड़ोसी देश भी, सुपीरियर आम्ब का निर्माण कर रहे हैं। इस स्थिति में हमें भी इस क्षेत्र में अधिक खर्च करना पड़ेगा। इस लिए अगर मंत्री महोदय डिफेंस के लिए और ज्यादा डिमांड रखें, तो देश की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से मैं उसका समर्थन करूँगा। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हिन्दुस्तान सुपीरियर वैपन्स का निर्माण करे लेकिन आज कानवेन्शल वैपन्स में कोई डर नहीं मानना है। अब संसार के देश केवल एटॉमिक वैपन्स का डर मानते हैं।

हमारे बाँडर पर चाइना ने तिब्बत में बड़े भारी मिलिटरी इन्स्टालेशन स्थापित किए हैं और उसमें पांच सौ हजार मील तक मार करने वाले मिसाइल्स तैयार किए हैं। रक्षा मंत्री जो उन जिले में आते हैं, जो एक बड़ा लडाकू जिला है। इसलिए अगर वह एटम बम बनाने की तरफ कदम न उठाये, तो यह उचित नहीं लगता है। यह डीक है कि गांधीधन ध्यौरी में ऐसे वैपन्स के लिए स्थान नहीं है। लेकिन आज गांधीधन ध्यौरी की कौन मानता है वह तो धीरे-धीरे उठ गई है। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय में मेरा आग्रह है

(श्री विभूती मिश्र)

कि वह एटम बम बनाने की बात सोचे और किसी न किसी रूप में एटम बनाने की कार्यवाही शुरू करे।

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : शान्तिपूर्ण कामों के लिए एटम बम जरूर बनेगा।

श्री विभूती मिश्र कही उस का एकाप्लावनत ना किया जाये। पहाड़ नोडने के लिए या नहर निकलने के लिए उसका उपयोग तो किया जाये। लेकिन सरकार उसमें भी पीछे है। उस को शान्तिपूर्ण कामों के लिए ही बनाया जाये। मिलिटरी भी शान्ति और सुरक्षा के लिए है। अगर मंत्री मंदोदय अपने उत्तर में ऐसा सकेन देगे तो हमें प्रमन्नता होगी।

हमारे यहां नेपाल बार्डर पर पूर्व पश्चिम तक 750 मील की दूरी पर कोई रोड नहीं है। अगर वहां पर मिलिटरी विभाग कोई रोड नहीं बनायेगा, तो वह किसी दूसरे से बनने वाली नहीं है। इसलिए मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि वर्तमान परिस्थिति को देखते हुए मिलिटरी की तरफ से नेपाल बार्डर पर एक बार्डर बनाया जाना बहुत जरूरी है। मैं एक वाक्या बताना चाहता हू। रकतल में किसी झण्डे में कुछ लोगों ने एक पेट्रोल टैंक को आग लगाने की कोशिश की। पेट्रोल टैंक ने आग नहीं पकड़ी। अगर उसने आग पकड़ ली होती, तो मारा बाजार जल जाता। वहां की सुरक्षा के लिए जब पटना में मिलिटरी गई, तो मुकामा, दरभंगा और सीतामढ़ी होते हुए उसको काफ़ी समय लग गया। इसलिए एक तो वहां मिलिटरी का बेस बनाया जाये, और दूसरे, रोड्स का डेवलपमेंट किया जाये, ताकि इमर्जेन्सी के वक़्त वे काम आये।

आज कालेजों में मिलिटरी की छोटी मोटी ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था है। मैं चाहता हूँ

कि मंत्री महोदय कालेजों में कम्पलसरी मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था करे क्योंकि लडकों के अन्दर डिमिप्लिन आएगी और लडकों के अन्दर जब डिमिप्लिन आएगी तो लडके कुछ करने को पैगार होंगे। यह जो हमारी शिक्षा दीक्षा होनी है उस शिक्षा से सन्तोप नहीं होता है। इसलिए आप इस बात को सोचें कि कालेज में लडकों को मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग अनिवार्य रूप से दी जाए और इसके लिए आप व्यवस्था करें। अगर इस में फट को आवश्यकता पड़े तो फट भा दीजिए लेकिन शिक्षा विभाग में जो आज डिप्लॉई है और लडके ठीक से नहीं पढ़ते हैं जब आपकी मिलिटरी की कम्पलसरी ट्रेनिंग हो जाएगी, लडके लेफ्ट राइट करने लग जाएंगे तो उनका बदन भी चून्न होगा और वे पढ़ेंगे भी। उसके ऊपर आप विचार कीजिए।

इसके अलावा आप जो जवानों को जमीन देने है या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से दिलाते है उसके मिलने में बड़ी दिक्कत होता है। गांव के लोग कब्जा नहीं होने देते हैं। उसमें चाहे हरिजन हों या गैर-हरिजन हों, एक तो जमीन गैर-मजहब है नहीं और अगर थोड़ी बहुत है भी तो उस पर कब्जा नहीं हो पाता है और कमांडर सर्म्बान्धत अफसर को लिखते रहते है, कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलता। इसलिए आप स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से कहिए कि जिसकी जमीन का स्टेट गवर्नमेंट हो जाय उस का कब्जा उस जमीन पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट अपनी ताकत से करा दे क्योंकि जिसका पति मर गया, भाई मर गया, घर में बेवा स्त्री है, लडका नावालिद है उस को जमीन दी जाती है तो कहाँ जाकर वह कब्जा करेगा, किस के साथ डंडे चलाएगा? इसलिए मंत्री जी चीफमिनिस्टर से बात करें कि चीफमिनिस्टर लोग उस जमीन पर अपनी तरफ से उसको कब्जा दिला दें ताकि वे अपनी रोखी रोटी उससे चलावे नहीं तो आज की परिस्थिति में वह कब्जा पाते नहीं हैं।

आर्मी में डिसिप्लिन बहुत रहनी चाहिए और इस डिसिप्लिन में जरा भी कमी हमारे यहां नहीं है। लेकिन जो भी आपके नियम रेकूटमेंट के हैं उस में जो रेकूटमेंट करने जाते हैं, यह सही है कि वे बहुत निष्पक्ष होते हैं, लेकिन जिनको निष्पक्षता बरतनी चाहिए उतनी नहीं बतते। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा और यह देश इस वकन इस स्थान पर पहुंच गया है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को अपने हर एक विभाग में सोचना पड़ेगा कि हम सारे देश के साथ समान बर्ताव करने हैं या नहीं करते हैं। अगर समान बर्ताव का लोगों को भाव हो गया, अगर लोगों के अन्दर यह भाव आ गया कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री में या और मंत्रालयों में समान बर्ताव नहीं होता है तो इस देश की आशा केन्द्र की तरफ से टूट जायगी और आपका देश डिमिइन्टीग्रेट होने लगेगा। जो देश की परिस्थिति है उस में मैं कहूंगा सुरक्षा मंत्री जी में कि वह हमारी कैबिनेट के सब में वरिष्ठ मेम्बर, सब में पुगने मंत्री हैं, इस मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में या मंत्रालय में जो डिस्ट्रिक्मिनेशन होता है उस का बे खुलासा विरोध करें। हम दूसरों का हक काटना नहीं चाहते हैं लेकिन हम यह भी नहीं चाहते कि हमारा हक और कोई ले जाय। तो आपने प्रिमेज को हटा दिया, जमींदारों को हटा दिया, बहुत में मोनोपलिस्टों को हटा रहे हैं तो इस चीज को भी आप हटा दीजिए। यही मेरा निवेदन है।

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR (Pollachi): Mr. Chairman, I rise to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence. But I am really pained to point out that, when the Demands of a Ministry like Defence are being discussed in Parliament, there is a very poor attendance—not only on that side but also on the opposition side. We know that our country has gone through four or five wars since our independence and what our three Services have done for us to safeguard our honour

and to safeguard our territory, how many families have been deprived, how many soldiers and officers are disabled; we know how they approached the problem and how they brought honour for our country. Therefore, I am sad to point out that there is very poor attendance now.

While speaking about the budget, I would point out that the expenditure in 1972-73 was only four per cent of the Gross National Product. The defence experts and strategists—of course, myself else—have expressed that the defence expenditure should be a minimum of five per cent of the Gross National Product. But many members have pointed out that the defence expenditure was a bit too much. I do not agree with them. When our country's security is threatened by our neighbours, I think there is no point in just cutting down the defence expenditure. For example, there is a news article that China has stepped up its military build-up in Tibet. We had a bitter experience in 1962 which nobody can forget. It is said here:

"Over 10 large air bases and about 20 air-fields are now located in Tibet....

Missiles with the range of 900 km, 2,400 km and 4,000 km are positioned in various parts of Tibet.

China has plans this year to build a launching site for the missiles of the range of 4,800 km and 9,600 km in Tibet.

In Western Tibet the Chinese have set up powerful radar installations and stations for missile guiding and tracking."

Then, the strength of Chinese forces stationed in Tibet has gone up from 300,000 to 4,00,000 and I think this is a grave matter which our Defence Ministry has got to take note of.

Then, there is the large-scale acquisition of arms by neighbouring coun-

[Shri Mohanraj Kalingarayar]

tries like the Persian Gulf nations. Though they are very small countries—it may be that some of the countries are like a part of a State in our country—but they have the advantage of oil riches and oil is more valuable than even gold and they are taking advantage of that and are trying to build up their armed strength. We cannot consider them as small States and we cannot just overlook them. Even Abu Dhabi which was mentioned by one of the Members are buying aircraft from France and in turn it is piloted and operated by the Pakistani pilots. So, we cannot just say that it is a small country. Same is true with regard to Kuwait and Libya.

I would like to point out a grave matter which really shocked me. When the hon. Defence Minister's attention was drawn by the editor of *Vikrant* which is an Asian Defence Journal, to Col. Gaddafi's recent anti-Indian outburst and his exhortation to Pakistani youth against India, I am really surprised that a senior Defence Minister and an elderly politician should reply:

"The Defence Minister advised not to get exercised over such things. Libya, he pointed out, was like a small sub-divisional town of India."

In your discretion and in your wisdom do you feel that our country can afford such casual and cold remarks. We cannot afford. We have internal problems. We have got external problems of safeguarding such a vast security line. I think the Minister should think of what he said. . . .

SHRI BRLJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH: Even Gaddafi is not taken for granted in his own country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But the hon. Member should not get exercised about it.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: As a citizen of this country I would naturally get exercised because it is very easy and just take matters for granted inside Parliament but when you are actually in the field and when you are facing the enemy, then it cannot be taken for granted.

Another thing I wanted to bring to the notice of the Minister of Defence is that an international Muslims guerrilla organization has been recently organised and it was attended by Bhutto, President of Pakistan and Col. Gaddafi.

I suppose they are working on the same line as the Palestinian guerillas. Our security and borders are so vast and I think we should take that very seriously. They may come down and cause a havoc in our country

Our neighbouring country, Pakistan, on the security side is acquiring modern submarines and ships from Great Britain. It is said that they have already acquired one or two ships and two more are yet to come. After looking at the external threats by our neighbouring countries, I think that our defence expenditure should at least be 10 per cent of the G.N.Ps. But, due to adverse economic situation in our country, that should not be a cause for not spending enough money for our security. With security in jeopardy, no country can think of steady economic progress. More than 89 per cent, of Rs 100.90 crores in 1973-74 and nearly 60 per cent of Rs. 262.7 crores in 1974-75 has been accounted for the increase due to implementation of the Third Pay Commission's award. That clearly shows that there has been no increase in the defence outlay since the last three years even though security of our nation has been threatened. It is a fact that even the foreign countries criticise us by saying that India is spending much more money in defence even though it is facing an economic crisis.

When we come to Ordnance Factory we are aware that we are now thinking of expanding in research and technical know-how. In Ordnance Factory, from the expenditure of Rs. 50.32 crores, it has gone down to Rs. 23.11 crores.

If you take into account unprecedented rise in prices, during 1974-75, the increase in provision was to the extent of 50 per cent of the provision made in 1972-73. The provision made in 1974-75 was Rs 232.69 crores. With this, can anyone say that our country's defence expenditure is going up? I am sure that the House will agree with me that the provision of Rs 1,915.8 crores for 1974-75 at the current price level is very much less than the provision of Rs. 1,525.34 in 1972-73. This also brings me to another important point. Since 1971 Pakistan has also built up its strength. They are getting all help, probably, from the neighbouring countries. I would like the hon. Minister to know that the security of our nation should not be allowed to erode with the inflation.

Another important matter which I want to bring here is the recommendation of the Pay Commission. I believe that the Pay Commission Cell is meeting tomorrow. There are some amendments which are going to be made by the Ministry to the recommendations. I wish they take a quick decision; because of the unprecedented price rise, the Officers and jawans too are waiting for too long a time something out of this Report. They are managing somehow or other. Some officers just live with what they are getting. It is very difficult to carry on. With the sudden rise in prices they just cannot manage. I think this should be very seriously dealt with.

Now, I would like to say a word about the ex-servicemen and the war widows. Though the Government have taken the initiative to protect the ex-servicemen by giving them job facilities and land to cultivate and also

the war widows by giving them work yet I feel a large number of them have been neglected. I think this also has got to be looked into. Though I have nothing personal against any of the persons about whom I am going to mention yet I would like to point out that the Chief of Army Staff's tenure was extended for another year. From the core of my heart I may say I have nothing against him. He is a professional soldier. I would like to point out that due to extension of his tenure the G.O.C. of Northern Command has given his resignation. It was accepted by the Government and he was the man who got V.C. when he was just a lieutenant.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): It is not correct. Wherefore are you giving this information?

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: Whether it is true or not even when Field Marshal Manekshaw was given an extension it affected 52 lieutenant colonels and brigadiers in not getting the promotion. What I want to express is as long as an officer enrolls himself in the services and till the time he retires he plays his equal part in the security of the nation. Everyone plays his equal part. Give him the credit during that period but why try to deprive other officers from getting the promotion.

Mr. Chairman, I want to say a word about another important project, namely, Sivasamudram Project. It is a very important project from the naval security point of view. It is between Ceylon and India. It is on the side of Gulf of Minar. I think we should bring out a naval base there. All the harbour charges are at present going to Ceylon. If we just have a massive or big project there, the ships can save 300 nautical miles and it would be useful also from the naval defence point of view. China and Ceylon are on good terms now, and there may not be any problems now. But I am talking of the fu-

[Shri Mohanraj Kalingarayar]

ture. Even during the recent war, Ceylon was used as a stepping-stone by some of the foreign countries...

16 hrs.

MR CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is now going over to international politics and treading on delicate ground. His time is up and he should now conclude.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR: Taking all this into account, I think that there should be a naval base there and that is necessary also from the security point of view.

Now, as an ex-serviceman and also as a pilot, I would like to point out that there is very little difference between a pilot and a submariner. A pilot gets Rs. 350 for flying. That is his bounty. Even though he is posted for some ground duty work he just acts as co-pilot or does six hours' flying and gets his bounty. But a submariner who goes through the problems of very limited living space, moving space etc. inside the submarine—the hon. Minister of Defence has also gone inside the submarine and he knows how hard it is to live inside it—and who is subject to poisonous gases, heat etc. does not as equally dangerous as in an aircraft. A submarine gets an allowance of Rs. 250 or 260 when he is inside the submarine. But once he comes to the base for some other duties, he is deprived of this benefit. I suggest that Government should not differentiate between a pilot and a submarine because the job of the one is as equally dangerous as that of the other.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Khed): The Defence Ministry is an important Ministry and the functions and the tasks of this Ministry are most vital and important, and under the able stewardship of Shri Jagiwan Ram, this Ministry has been going fairly well.

I am not going to deal with all the subjects under this Ministry but I shall try to confine myself to de-

fence preparedness with special reference to the research and development wing and the expectations of the jawans from the officers and the Government.

Defence is a highly technical subject. It is not a general subject. I shall try to be very brief and I assure you that I shall not compel you to ring the bell. I had tried to cover a war a couple of times, and I know how our security environment is highly delicate. In this highly delicate security environment, we are compelled to maintain a highly improved preparedness. There have been continued reports of flow of highly sophisticated arms into various countries of West Asia. Pakistan has been procuring military hardware from the European countries, from the USA and from China to re-equip and strengthen her armed forces. She has been seeking to attain a greater mobility and sophistication in weaponry with a view to achieving a qualitative superiority over India. There has been increasing collaboration between Pakistan and China. China has been giving massive aid and making a huge supply of arms and equipment to Pakistan. There has been no significant change in the disposition of the Chinese army on the Indo-Tibetan border. There is considerable tension in the part of the world where India is situated, and hence we have got to be very careful about defence preparedness. The October war of 1973 in West Asia has brought forth a number of valuable lessons in regard to military equipment and strategy.

The Arab-Israeli war of last October saw the advent of new weapons which have revolutionised the concept of warfare. With the Sagger and Snapper anti-tank missiles, the infantry is once again supreme. The superiority which tanks enjoyed on the battlefield since so long is now no more. The multiple guidance SAM 6 which can be moved along with a mobile army and the small SAM 7 which can be carried by an infantry soldier have at one stroke brought about a decisively effective counter to air-to-ground action.

Has any professional study group gone into these questions and recommended a new policy to the Government? Have we had any on-the-spot, eye-witness reports from our Military Attaches? We have today a fairly sizeable defence establishment which consists of field forces. To support it, we have defence production factories and a Research and Development Wing. May I ask whether our field force is the strongest we can have for the amount spent on defence? What is the proportion of combatant to non-combatant in our divisions? What is the fire-power of the Indian division compared to the West German or US division? Pakistan has doubled the number of LMGs per battalion as compared to our infantry battalion. We must increase the fighting units by reducing some surplus fat from the defence establishments. We should increase the number of bayonets in the field units by reducing administrative personnel. Why should we allow more clerks and more store-keepers and more cooks?

We have a large research and development set-up in the Defence Ministry. It has been maintained at a tremendous cost for the last two decades. Yet what can we see by way of results? Can a single weapon system be pointed out today which has been evolved by our Research and Development? Is it not a fact that all our principal weapons are based on foreign designs and their manufacture here began with collaboration? The Gnat, the Visavanta the new frigates are all examples. Must we then support the white elephant of Defence Research and Development? Something is wrong with the system. Can we not place scientific development contracts with the premier research institute, the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research? Specific answers should come to the specific questions. Funds can be better used in producing these results.

I wish to draw the attention of the House to the sorry plight of the in-

fantryman. It is he who digs down and defends our sacred soil. As the victor, it is he who goes and physically occupies enemy land. Everything is there only to support him. And yet today he continues to be among the lowest paid in the army. Are we giving enough to him to eat? For instance, is it true that the airman gets vastly better rations than the infantryman? What is the logic behind this? What is the justification for it? I have known cases where infantry units have continuously served in forward areas for years at a time. We are all aware that we have to stretch ourselves on the long borders. But can some efforts not be made to ensure that during the few years of privilege that a battalion gets to spend in peacetime it is located nearer home! I am personally aware of the high morale boost certain Mehar battalion received merely because it was located in Poona. These boys were there during 1970-71 and quite a few of them are from my constituency.

At present, family accommodation could be provided for hardly seven to eight per cent of the men; but the rest were content in their simple ways with week-end passes. These are the sort of simple needs that the Indian jawan requires. They ask merely to be nearer home to be able to go home once in a month or so for the week-end. Can we not evolve a system that will ensure the location of infantrymen as near their homes as possible during peace?

The second point which needs serious attention is about the disabled soldiers. By virtue of their role in the war, the infantrymen suffer the highest percentage of war disability and death. When the infantryman is invalided from service, his condition is pitiable. The pittance that we give him by way of disability pension is so small that even the memory is painful. I suggest that Government should look into the possibility of insuring the defence personnel during their tenure of colour service. The volume of total business

[Shri Anantrao Patil]

thus generated even if a nominal charge is made per capita per month be so large that a very handsome policy can be offered, since only a small percentage actually suffers war disability or death. I suggest that the LIC actuaries and the Government should take a good look into the statistics and this way we can look after the brave in the fashion which they deserve.

To summarise, I want to urge on the hon. Minister the need to carry out a review of the existing organisations so as to increase the 'fighting element' and improve its five-power at little or no extra cost. We need to critically examine the existing defence establishments to cut cost from unproductive areas like research and development and use the money for better purposes.

Defence production must expand its activities to include the latest weapon system at as little extra cost as possible.

Finally, something must be done to improve the lot of the flower of our fighting youth. The disparity in rations and emoluments must be removed. We must make the few years of peace station service the best for them, and the Government must seriously examine and endorse the insurance scheme with voluntary civil contribution if required.

SHRI N. E. HORO (Khunti): Mr Chairman, Sir, things as they are in our country, when we have been threatened everytime by our neighbours, it is always good that our armed forces are efficient, vigilant and that they are put in top form. That is why I feel that the funds which the Defence Ministry has asked in its Demands for Grants are inadequate. I want that more money should be spent for the armed forces. Let us have sophisticated arms. Let us also go for nuclear arms. Let us go for producing even atom bombs and other sophisticated weapons, because I

feel that we cannot compromise with other things when we think of the defence of our country.

Sir, I want that Government should have a very clear policy in respect of our attitude towards outside world. It is probable that we are preoccupied too much with the idea of non-violence and are preaching it abroad also. But I feel that when we are tackling with our enemies we should go forth with military decisions. Let us have non-violence at home, but let us not be non-violent when we are tackling the outside world. I suggest that the Government should once for all determine this as a policy. Our Armed Forces have to face many difficulties in different fields. Whatever lacuna or weakness is there should be located and removed to put them in top form.

When our soldiers retire, it is very disappointing to see that we just leave them to their lots. Government have the responsibility to take positive measures for their rehabilitation. I have found that in my area the Ex-servicemen have not been taken care of properly. Government have a policy to allot lands for their rehabilitation, but as things are, the Union Government have left this responsibility with the State Governments. I want that the question of rehabilitation and profitable employment of Ex-servicemen should be the responsibility of the Union Government. Let them be engaged or utilised in Centrally sponsored schemes. Do not leave them to the mercy of the State Governments. They have not been able to take care of these people. There are thousands of such cases and, therefore, I suggest that the responsibility for the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen should be solely that of the Central Government.

In my cut motion, I have stated that Government should raise a Tribals 'Regiment or an Adivasis' regiment. These tribal people are willing to join the Armed Forces. It is not a sec-

tarian idea to have an Adivasi Regiment. Adivasis are spread over the entire country and you can utilize them properly if you organise them into a Regiment. You have Marathi Regiment; you have a Sikh Regiment, why cannot you have an Adivasi regiment? Let them consider this and not brush aside this suggestion as a sectarian idea.

During the last Second World War, Ranchi used to be the Headquarters of Ranchi used to be the Headquarters of of private land around Ranchi were requisitioned or acquired by the Army. I agree that the Government have all the right to acquire or requisition lands for defence purposes. But after so many years even now certain lands are under army occupation requisition and these lands belong to poor tribals and other people. There is no justification for continued occupation of their land. Government are paying a meagre amount as Crop Compensation to these poor people. They have been trying to get back their land.

The Defence Minister personally knows about Ranchi and the area around. In places like Namkom and other villages, there are thousands of acres of land which have been taken over by the Defence Department or requisitioned by them and these people are being paid a very little amount as crop compensation. Either Government should acquire them permanently or if they are not using it permanently, let them vacate and give the people their due compensation.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: That is being done.

SHRI N. E. HORO: I know that. I only want some more progress on it, because this is coming up again and again. I have been corresponding with the Defence Minister on this. I hope everything would be alright within a short time. I hope Ranchi is going to be a cantonment. There is another place in the town itself, in the heart of the town under Army occupation. During the Second World War, certain lands, very good lands, were

taken over. The Army is still continuing to occupy these lands on a lease basis. These lands belong to the Lutheran Church. The authorities of this Church have been corresponding with the Defence Department. They want their lands back. When the cantonment has been opened there and the buildings are ready, I think, Government should now immediately decide handing over their lands to the church.

Sir, in the matter of appointment of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I feel, more attention is needed. Defence Department is a very large department, where you could employ them. I want that Government should take care of them. I want that more people should be taken into the department. This is in the interest of national integration also. From that point of view, I hope, you would employ more of these people. That would be good for the country and for them also.

श्री एम. रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद):
बाबू जी ने जो रिपोर्ट मदन को भेजने के माध्यम से देश को दी है वह पूर्ण नहीं है। समुद्र में जब शरणागत आता है तो वन टैथ दिखता है और नाहन टैथ छन्दर रहता है। बाबू जी की रिपोर्ट भा. ऐसी ही है। वह बड़े बड़े शिल्प को टारपीडो पर सकता है बरबाद कर सकता है। बाबू जी में एक अच्छी बात यह है कि उनको पता है कि प्रडॉम पडॉम में क्या हो रहा है और देश में क्या हो रहा है। उम्मीद पूर्ण पत्रकार उन्होंने मदन के सामने रखी है। डिफेंस की जो स्ट्रेंटेजी है वह हमें दृष्टिकोण को सामने रख कर अपनाई जानी चाहिये। मदन के सामने भी उन्होंने उम्मी डिफेंस की स्ट्रेंटेजी को रखा है।

शुक्र जा और बाबू जी दोनों बघाई के पात्र है कि बार के वक्त उन्होंने जितने भी बोने मिले उनको ज्यों का त्यों उन्होंने पूरा कर दिया है। यही नहीं उन से भी वे आगे बढ़े हैं। जिनने टिसाफ़्ट स्ट्रेजर्ज से उनको कुछ न कुछ परामर्श पर लगा

[श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी]

दिया गया है और उनको अच्छा रोजगार मिल रहा है। जो वार विडोज थीं उनको इतनी पेंशन दी जा रही है कि दुनिया के किसी देश में नहीं दी जाती है। इस सब के लिए वे विशेष बधाई के मुस्तहिक हैं।

यह कहा गया है कि डिफेंस बजट को कम किया जा रहा है और ऐसा क्यों किया जा रहा है। वहाँ भी कहा जा रहा है कि हमारा देश गरीब है इसलिए आदमी भी बंका है, कमजोर है। देश गरीब होते हुए भी आप देखें कि हमारी मिलिटरी और हमारी मैनिफ शक्ति पूरे विश्व में पांचवें या छठे नम्बर पर है। इसको आपको नहीं भूजना चाहिये। जब से बाबू जी डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट में आए हैं उत दिन से उन्होंने इसको बेहतरीन तरीके से आगेनाइज किया है।

जहाँ एक रिक्लूमेंट का सम्बन्ध है कई बातें यहाँ कही गई हैं कि यह ऐसे होना चाहिये, जैसे होना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कोई एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज नहीं है। लोगों को सैनियारिटो से लेना नौकरी पर लगाने के वास्ते यह विभाग नहीं है। कुछ ही आदमी हैं जो सोलह हजार फाट को ऊवाई पर जाकर चार चार घंटे तक खड़े रह सकते हैं। इसको देख कर ही लोगों को भरती करना पड़ता है। यह भी देखना पड़ता है कि कौन आदमी ऐसा है जो रेगिस्तान में चल सकता है। यह भी देखना पड़ता है कि कौन दल दल में चल सकता है। देशवासियों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिले इसके लिए दूसरे तरीके अपनाने होंगे। पोलिटिकलो या सिवासी तरीके से यहाँ रिक्लूमेंट नहीं होना चाहिये। रिक्लूमेंट का काम मिलिट्री के पूरे तरीके से हवाले कर दिया जाना चाहिये, जनरलज के हवाले कर देना चाहिये। ये सब पैदा पॉलिटिक्स हैं, वे प्रायन्टीयता या रिजनलिज्म की भावनाओं से

परे हैं। जिस किसी को वे ठीक समझें उस को नौकरी में लें।

रिक्लूमेंट का जहाँ तक ताल्लुक है यह भी देखना जरूरी है कि कौन लोग हैं जो इंटरव्यू में आते हैं, कौन हैं जो अनफिट होते हैं? अनफिट होने की बड़ी वजह यह है कि उनके खाने-पाने की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं होती है। जो गरीब लोग हैं, आदिवासी हैं, ट्राइबल हैं, हरिजन हैं, उन लोगों के वास्ते खाने पाने की धाड़ी व्यवस्था जरूर होनी चाहिये। ये लोग ज्यादा मेहनत से काम कर सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि ट्राइबल या हरिजन कोई भी हो किसी को भी रिक्लूमेंट के मामले में तरजीह देने की जरूरत नहीं है। ओपन कम्पीटिशन में उन लोगों को आना चाहिये।

गरीब होने के नाते उनकी जानकारी नहीं होती है कि रिक्लूमेंट हो रहा है, उनकी पता नहीं होता कि वे एप्लाई कर सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब भी रिक्लूमेंट कोई हो तो उसको वाइड पब्लिसिटी दे कर उन लोगों को भी बुलाया जाए तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

सिविल सर्वेंट्स हमारे देश में करीब नौ हजार हैं। मिलिट्री आफिसर्स 23 हजार के करीब हैं। सिविल सर्वेंट्स को बहुत तरफती के मौके हैं। हर स्टेट में चोफ सैक्रेटरी होता है, हर एक मिनिस्ट्री में एक एक बड़ा ऑफिसरी होता है। लेकिन मिलिट्री में तरफती के मौके इतने नहीं हैं। 23 हजार ये आफिसर्स हैं। सर्विस के जा लाग हैं उनके वास्ते हमारे बनर्जी साहब ने कमी आवाज नहीं उठाई है। उनका हमेशा रेलवे के लोगों की तरफ ध्यान रहता है, उनकी ही याद आती है—

श्री जानीवन राम : हम खयाल करते हैं । उाको खयाल खूब आता है लेकिन बोलते नहीं हैं ।

श्री एम० राम गोपाज रेंडुडी : हम जरूर खयाल करते हैं । लेकिन वह नहीं करते हैं । अब 23 हजार ये अफिम हैं । हमारी पांच कमांड्स हैं , नार्थ, ईस्टर्न, वेस्टर्न, सदर्न और सेण्ट्रल । आप इसके ऊपर सोचे कि एक एक कमांड में जो उच्च अधिकारी हैं उनको क्या हम जनरल का रैंक नहीं दे सकते हैं और जो सेण्ट्रल कमांड का आदमी है उसको चीफ मार्शल या फोल्ड मार्शल का रैंक नहीं दे सकते हैं ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर आप गम्भीरता से सोचे ।

मिलिट्री वाले देश के वास्ते जान देते हैं । लेकिन जो सिविल सर्वेइस हैं, जितने दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट वाले हैं वे देश के वास्ते नहीं बल्कि देश को जान लेने के वास्ते तैयार हो रहे हैं । देश मुसीबत में से गुजर रहा है । रेलवे वाले स्ट्राइक करना चाहते हैं । क्या आपने कभी सुना है कि मिलिट्री वाले भी स्ट्राइक करना चाहते हैं ? क्या उनकी कोई डिमांड्स नहीं हैं, क्या उनके बालबच्चे नहीं हैं ? मैं कहूंगा कि जब भी रिफूटमेंट रेलवे में हो तो जितने मिलिट्री के रिटायर्ड होते हैं सब के सब को आप रेलवे में डाल दें । इनसे यह जो मुसीबत है यह खत्म हो जाएगी ।

रेलवे में जो लोग भर्ती किए जाते हैं, वे यूनिशन बना कर कई प्रकार के झगड़े पैदा करते हैं । चूकि मिलिटरी के आदमी डिमिप्लिन से काम करते हैं, इसलिए उन लोगों को रेलवे की नविष में रिफूटमेंट में टाप प्रायर्टी देनी चाहिए । जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जाएगा, तब तक हर समय इस किस्म के झगड़े और स्ट्राइक ही धमकियां दी जाती रहेंगी । इसी तरह दूसरे बिलक सेक्टर प्राजेक्ट्स में भी रिटायर्ड मिलिटरी

आफिसर्स और पर्सनल को रिफूटमेंट में रिक्रेंस देनी चाहिए ।

जब मौसम खराब होता है, तो सिविलियन अफसर कमरा बन्द कर के, एयर-कन्डोशनर लगा कर, इस्मीनान से बैठते हैं । लेकिन मिलिटरी के आदमी खराब मौसम के समय भी ड्यूटी पर खड़े रहते हैं, क्योंकि वही टाश्म होता है, जब दुश्मन के आने का इमकान रहता है । दोनों के काम करने के तरीके में फिर्ता अन्तर है । हमको मिलिटरी पर्सनल से सबक सीखना चाहिए । अगर लेबर लीडर मिलिटरी के लोगों से फुड भी सबक सीखते, तो हिन्दुस्तान कहां का कहां पहुंच जाता ।

हम देखते हैं कि इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के अफसर को 6 000 रुपये तनख्वाह मिलती है, जब कि मिलिटरी और एयर फ़ोर्स के अफसरों को सिर्फ 1,000 या 1 500 रुपये मिलते हैं । सिविलियन लोगों को तनख्वाह इतनी बढ़ा कर हमने भूल की है । मिलिटरी का तनख्वाह के साथ पैरिटी कायम करके उन जो तान्ख्वाहों को प्राप्रेसिबल कम करना चाहिए, और अगर ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है, तो मिलिटरी के लोगों को वहां भर्ती करना चाहिए ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are certain debates which always rise above the party considerations and, I consider, the debate on Defence Demands as one such debate.

The defence of a country is always a function of two variables, one, the international situation and the situation in the neighbouring countries and the other, the involvement of the people in the defence effort. It is only in the context of these two variables that the defence of the country has to be judged and the policies towards defence also to be assessed.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

The year 1973 was the most crucial year in which detente between USSR and USA took place. No doubt that particular process released certain developments. There was also an agreement by which the involvement in nuclear warfare through accidental processes also has been avoided. But, unfortunately, though this type of a development took place *vis-a-vis* Soviet Russia and America, the Asian context remains to a certain extent untouched by the new atmosphere of peace that was released by the agreement.

We find that in spite of the Paris Agreement of 26th January, 1973, the hostilities in South Vietnam have not come to an end. We find that the war in Cambodia still continues to be with all its vigour. The war in West Asia also has shown repercussions not only regarding the military strategy, not only regarding the alignment of various countries, but also in relation to the impact of industrial development in certain countries. Because of an attitude taken by certain countries regarding distribution and production of oil a number of repercussions have been created and, as a result of that, certain situations have been created in the sub-continent.

We, again, find that there have been certain agreements between the countries of Western Europe and certain countries of Western Asia. It is reported that there have been tripartite agreements in which Pakistan is also involved. If this involvement of Pakistan is there, the problem becomes more dangerous for us as far as our defence matters are concerned. It is true that Pakistan has, virtually, got itself completely away from the SEATO pact but, at the same time, we cannot forget that still there is an involvement in CENTO and so long as this involvement in defence pacts is there, there is a potential danger so far as its neighbours and India are concerned.

In addition to these developments, we find also certain developments in the Indian Ocean. We find that the cold waters of Indian Ocean are increasingly becoming more and more hot. That has become not an Ocean of peace but that threatens to be an Ocean in which cold conflicts between various super powers will get accentuated. We were told that this zone will continue to remain as a zone of peace. But we find that on 5th February an agreement was arrived at between UK and USA together and they have now decided that what happened to be merely a communication centre will be converted into a full-fledged naval base. That creates an additional threat. Again in this context the reaction that is given by the USSR is also very interesting. I thought that probably the USSR would come out with a categorical statement that this zone must remain a neutral zone. But some representatives of the USSR have issued statements and they still remain uncontradicted. They have said that, as far as the Indian Ocean is concerned, the ships of all the nations will have unfettered freedom of movement. If that be the interpretation, probably there is a greater risk of more and more involvement of Super Powers as far as the zone of peace is concerned. It will no more remain a zone of peace; it will be a zone of conflict. On this background...

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chattrapuri): How can we prevent other nations ...

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: The attitudes of USA and UK are very dangerous. But the statement that has been issued by the representatives of USSR is also not as strong as we expected it to be, and this statement read in the context of these developments taking place does not give us much solace. That is my only fear. If it turns out to be the usual type of statement that every water is a neutral water, water has no colour of its own, whatever colour is added to the ocean, that becomes the colour of the ocean,

then the problem is different. I have put it in a different context. I have expressed certain fears. (*Interruptions*). I do not equate USSR's attitude with UK's attitude. The USSR's attitude could have been more firm; that was my expectation.

In addition to that, there are certain lessons of West Asia war. They will also give us certain orientations as far as our defence policies are concerned. Whatever be our attitude and approach to various countries, the lessons that are derived from the conflagration and conflict are the lessons that are to be drawn for India. Therefore, I am very happy that in the Report that has been presented by the Defence Ministry they have, in a very sharp manner, brought out certain important implications of the West Asia conflict. As far as strategy of war and strategy of defence are concerned, to my mind, these four inferences that have been drawn as the lessons of West Asian war are extremely important: (1) the use of missiles ground to air, air to ground and surface to surface has had great impact on the conduct of war, the missiles are likely to dominate the future battle-field, (2) helicopters have been used in the anti-tank and submarine warfare and they also become an important instrument; (3) Electronic Counter Measures and Electronic Counter-counter measures will play a vital role in the future warfare; and (4) the weapon system fitted in the aircraft have played a significant role, stand-off air to ground weapons would pose a formidable problem for the air defence system. These lessons which have been drawn from the West Asian crisis and the recent West-Asian war also give us the important direction along which we must move as far as our defence preparedness is concerned.

In that context it is very interesting to analyse what part of the entire revenues is actually allocated for defence and out of that, whichever is available for defence, what is the portion that will be available for research and development in the Defence section. Unfortunately there is a wide dis-

parity as far as expenditure in Defence is concerned. I would like to place before the House some comparative figures in respect of USA, USSR, U.K. and India. These are the comparative Defence expenditure figures; since they have been drawn from The Military Balance 1972-73, an IISS Publication, I take it they are reliable figures.

In 1968 the total expenditure of USA was 9.3 per cent of the Gross National Product; in Soviet Russia it was 11.1 per cent of the GNP; in U.K. it was 5.4 per cent of the GNP; and in India it was 3.6 per cent of the GNP. The corresponding figures in 1969 were; USA 8.7 per cent, USSR 11 per cent, UK 5.0 per cent, and India 3.5 per cent. The corresponding figures in 1970 were USA 7.8 per cent, USSR 11 per cent, UK 4.9 per cent and India 3.4 per cent. The latest figures pertaining to 1971 are: USA 7.3 per cent, USSR figure is not available, UK 4.7 per cent and India 3.4 per cent. The striking feature is that as far as USSR and India are concerned, there seems to be some identical trend, but only the quanta are different. USSR has maintained it almost at 11 per cent throughout from 1968-1971. Of course, the Gross National Product has varied and to that extent the actual expenditure must have varied, but as far as percentage is concerned, Soviet Russia has consistently maintained it at nearabout 11 per cent whereas India has maintained at 3.4 to 3.5 per cent. It is further interesting to know how the break-up of the total expenditure on defence as far as research and development expenditure is concerned. Here again we have spent in 1962 to 1965 about Rs. 51 crores. That is 1.1 per cent of the total expenditure on defence. The expenditure assigned to research and development in 1965-66 was 1 per cent and, in 1972-73 it was 2 per cent. As far as USA is concerned it is 11.6 per cent. UK 11 per cent and China 20 per cent. Of course, the figures of 1965 are only available. It is found out that as far as our entire expenditure on research and development on defence section is concerned, it is an extremely small expenditure of

[Prof Madhu Dandavate]

that expenditure and that component of the total expenditure has to be stepped up. In this connection some constructive suggestions have been made by our Communist leader Shri Indrajit Gupta. They are welcome and if taking them into account, certain changes in equipment are made I am sure that the expenditure on research and development will have to be increased.

Another controversy that is going on in our country not only in our country but the world over also, is the problem or controversy whether the atomic energy or the nuclear energy has to be harnessed for nuclear technology in the country or whether it is to be utilised for the production of atom bombs or hydrogen bombs. In this connection I think in a way the entire controversy is being conducted in futile line. It is taken for granted that there are only two options that are open. On the one side there is the extreme point of view which is put forward that if you try to go in for the manufacture of nuclear weapons, in that case the entire economy of the country will completely collapse. On the other, exaggerated problems of production of nuclear weapons are put forward that unless we are able to produce nuclear bombs nothing can be done at all—an alarmist view. I think we must be able to adopt a balanced point of view. If we go in for harnessing of atomic energy and, as a humble student of Physics, I can point out whether we decide to harness the nuclear energy for nuclear bombs or whether we decide to go in for nuclear technology initially six or seven processes are common to both. Therefore, the entire expenditure that is actually incurred on the development of the initial processes of nuclear energy harnessing will not be completely wasted if we decide to develop nuclear energy for the development of nuclear technology. At a later stage we may decide that we may go in for the production of nuclear power. The most important political aspect is that if we do not want to go in for the production

of nuclear weapons, we need not do it but there is no necessity of taking the most undiplomatic path of announcing to the world that we are not going to produce atom bombs at all. Let the world know as to what approach we are going to take. Therefore, we expect the Defence Minister to announce that as far as India's policy regarding nuclear weapons is concerned, we will keep our nuclear options open. I do not want to take an alarmist view that unless atom bombs are produced nothing can be done in this country. I do not want to take that extreme view but the Defence Minister should be able to assure the country and the world that located in a particular situation we are keeping our nuclear options open. If that attitude is taken that will be a politically correct attitude and at a later stage, if we are forced to go in for nuclear weapons, in that case the door will be quite open. (Interruptions) Yes if you have nuclear weapons in your armoury they act as a deterrent. You need not use them as countries used them. But even the mere possession of a nuclear bomb or making your attitude clear to the world that we are in a position to manufacture nuclear weapons or at least to be prepared to keep our nuclear options open that will at least act as a deterrent. I do not want nuclear weapons to be used as aggressive weapons on those who are suffering and groaning under the heels of the big powers.

SRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) Is not that exactly the position by our not signing of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty by implication at least, even though we have not said that we are keeping our nuclear options open?

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE. In a way it is true. But I would like to go a step further that this is only an inference to which the world can actually draw. I would like you to take a positive step as far as our country is concerned. Nuclear base should be kept open. I shall take a minute or two.

Regarding planning for defence, long-term planning is necessary so that our development plans are not interrupted by external factors as had happened in the post-war period. A bulk of defence budget accounted for maintenance. That comes to 59 per cent of defence expenditure. Only a slender margin of that expenditure is actually spent for the research and development. As I have stated earlier, something more should be allocated for this purpose. There is need again to create a nation-state in the defence efforts of the country.

I would now close with the following. In the Second World War, Russian soldiers fought to defend the legacy of 1917 revolution. They fought the heroic battles of Stalingrad and Leningrad. The Russian soldiers were feeling that they were trying to defend the legacy of 1917 revolution. In the Second World War, Britishers fought to defend the democracy at home.

Similarly, in our country we must have the feelings in our minds that we have to fight for the defence of an egalitarian order. I would like to point out one tragic instance. Sir, there is a friend of mine who was an officer in the army. He was arrested during the Chinese aggression. The Chinese authorities tried to brainwash him. His name was known to them. It was known to them that his family members came from the harijan community. He told me once that he was not at all feeling the physical torture to which he would have been subjected to by the Chinese but the Psychological torture to which he was subjected to was intolerable. He was asked by the Chinese Authorities as to what he was doing. He said that he was trying to defend his motherland. He was asked by the Chinese authorities as to which motherland he was defending. He said that he was defending his own country on the Northern Border.

While he was defending the Northern side of the border, his own family members are not able to get in their

own village water from a well from which others are drinking water.

He was fighting for the motherland but his wife, his daughter etc. have to go to 10 miles away from the village to get drinking water. This is the patriotism of this officer. In spite of this he was not given the patriotic treatment. He felt that what type of the country which he is defending where his wife, his daughter etc. are not even able to get drinking water from the well while others are taking. What sins he had committed? This is a tragedy of this gentleman which has to be taken note of.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you are presenting this to the entire nation. that we are all responsible for the entire nation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I know that the Defence Ministry is very vocal. Such should be our approach. There are others who are guilty. I am addressing this to them and not to others.

One word more and I have done. I would like to draw your attention to one in ore important aspect. As far as the duty of Parliament is concerned, taking the democratic countries into account such as France, U.K. or U.S.A., it is customary that in all advance countries, particularly, U.K., U.S.A. and France where defence spending requires Parliamentary approval, to place a statement of objective of defence policy before the Parliament along with proposal for defence estimates, that is not so in our country. Mr. Melvin R. Laird, American Secretary of Defence, in his Annual Defence Department Report of financial year 1973, has said:—

"This is essential to secure deeper understanding and broader support for the Defence Plan."

But, in a democratic country like ours, not only the estimates of defence but even the defence objectives in full forms should be placed before Parliament so that we know what they have done. Before I conclude, I would join Shri Gupta in saying that in this

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country, unfortunately, the forces of defence are misused in civil commotions, political disturbances and also for meeting various calamities, Sir, if the defence personnel is used day in and day out like this people may develop a feeling that rather than inviting the army personnel for political disturbances, natural calamities and so on why not treat them as an alternative source of authority to the democratic rule. That feeling might develop in the minds of those among the people have not faith in parliamentary democracy and democratic values. Therefore, they might take advantage of this situation and try to foist the army rule. I do not feel such a situation will arise and I agree with the Defence Minister that as far as Indian Army is concerned fortunately they have a glorious tradition and, therefore, I have confidence that Indian Army will not challenge the democratic rule of the people but they will bow before the democratic rule of the country. But we must take a cautious approach. It is better to take a cautious approach rather than being completely overwhelmed by the situation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, defence production is an area of fast moving technology and therefore we have always to be on our guard to see that things we produce do not become obsolete and they always conform to the requirements of the armed forces. The fluctuations that occur in defence production from time to time because of periods of tension and spells of peace also create all kinds of difficulties in management of defence production. So, while I speak about the working of the Defence Ministry I would like to tell the hon Members a few things about this and I would request them to ponder deeply on this. In the context of what I say on this matter they would be able to understand why year to

year we have not only to battle with the different complexities that are involved in production system but also these other factors which are beyond the control of the Defence Ministry. The diversification of defence production is needed to see that the installed capacity of defence production installations is not kept idle or empty and we utilise all this for the benefit of the society and the country. Therefore, while we produce all the requirements of the armed forces we try to diversify into civil trade items and also such items which can be properly exported. The nature of the product-mix has also been changed from time to time to meet with these requirements because of the prevailing financial stringency and several other economic difficulties that we are currently facing some of the very important projects that are important for the defence of the country have to be postponed and we have to shelve them for the time being. We are shelving them in the hope of better time coming and then we shall take them up. As the House is aware for several years these projects have come before the House in the form of Calling Attention notices and Questions and we have also through our annual demands stated about these projects. Therefore, I would say that in case certain projects are not completed in time, it would be understood in the context of the prevailing difficulties and the need to keep the defence budget within certain limitations.

The rising prices, the non-availability of physical raw materials and the energy crisis have really posed new challenges to our defence production efforts, and we are trying to meet them in a manful manner, and I am sure that we shall be able to get over this problem with the help of not only our defence workers but the various authorities that come into contact with our defence production efforts. The production in 1972-73 was an all-time high, and it came to a peak of Rs. 210 crores and this was the value of the stores that we issued out of the ordnance factories. Since then the

production is showing a downward trend, and this is because of various reasons. One of the reasons is that the requirements of the Armed Forces have gone down. Secondly, the policy of cutting down the overtime has had some effect on the production. As I said earlier, the various other constraints that we face in the shape of economic difficulties have also had a share in this downward trend. But this is not a downward trend which should alarm the hon. Members. We are doing it in a planned way and we are doing it in such a way that the basic economy of defence production is not affected.

The attempt to diversify the production in the ordnance factories suffers from obvious limitations and it takes time to achieve it. But none-the-less we are all the time trying to see that the specialised machinery that we have in the ordnance factories is used for various purposes and it not kept idle. We have in the past two years brought forward several new concepts for these departmental factories. For the first time, we have introduced the concept of project management for the formulation and execution of all the major projects. We have also appointed a very highlevel committee for re-vamping the cost accounting and the budgeting system in our departmental factories. I am sure that these will result in greater economy and better performance as far as our departmental factories are concerned.

The new factory that we are going to set up in Itarsi for propellants is progressing, but because of certain difficulties that we face in terms of finance, it is not going ahead as we thought originally, but none-the-less we are forging ahead with it. This is a very versatile factory and will meet the demands not only of defence production and the Armed Forces but those of the Indian Space Research Organisation as well as our Research and Development organisation's demands for these new
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and latest kinds of propellants. As hon. Members know, some of our factories are as old as a century. Some of them are not so old, but they are quite old. There are several factories of world war two vintage. Certain other factories have been started after that. Not only for affecting modernisation, not only for fighting obsolescence but for other reasons of getting production in an economical manner, we have to keep on modernising them, organising them on more modern lines and augmenting the various facilities we have. This is a process that has been going on and will continuously go on.

17.00 hrs.

Shri Samar Mukherjee of the CPI (M)—he is unfortunately not here—mentioned about the vehicles factory in Jabalpur. He said that we were not producing the vehicles needed by the armed forces. He probably meant that we were desperately diverting the production of vehicles to the private sector, TELCO. This is not really true. It is a fact that this factory has not been able to produce the vehicles according to its installed capacity, but it is not because it cannot produce, but because it is a specialised production. The Saktiman which is a 4 by 4 truck has a multi-fuel engine. The multi-fuel engine has its own benefits or advantages. But we feel we should convert all our vehicles into diesel engines and the multi-fuel engines really are not as important as they originally appeared earlier. Therefore, we have taken a project in hand to modify the Saktiman and to see that in terms of cost they come down to the level at which the trucks from the private sector industries are available. Also we are going to go into higher ranges. The Saktiman is 3.5 tonnes; we want to go to 5-, 7- and 10-tonnes which are now the need of the armed forces and in various other mixtures, 4 by 4, 4 by 6, 4 by 2 etc. We are taking up the

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challenge and I can assure the hon. member that we shall in course of time not only produce all the vehicles needed by the defence forces but we will also successfully compete against the private manufacturers of commercial vehicles by producing commercial and civil trucks in this factory. We will be able to do it in a proper way. This is our confidence and with this confidence we are devising a scheme. A preliminary project report or feasibility report has been prepared by the National Industrial Development Corporation to which we have given the task of preparing this report. They have given their report which is under examination, and in co-operation with the Ministry of Heavy Industry, we have planned to convert this factory into a public sector undertaking which will function under the direction and administrative control of the Department of Defence Production to produce not only the vehicles required by the armed forces but also 40 000—45,000 civilian trucks per year which would be required by the country in the course of the Fifth Plan.

On this basis, we have declined to give the desired expansion and new plants to several monopoly houses because we want to produce these trucks in the only public sector undertaking which is producing this kind of vehicles.

Reference has been made to the performance of the Heavy Vehicles Factory at Avadi. Here I must say we have run into some kind of a misfortune. Indigenisation has been going on well. At present, the indigenous content of Vijayanta is around 70 per cent and it will go upto 85—90 per cent or even beyond in due course of time, within two years. Actually, the armour steel was being manufactured in Durgapur and the sheets have been rolled in Rourkela, and because of the power shortage and various

kinds of troubles, the production of armour plates has certainly come to a difficult situation. Therefore, now we have to search for alternative means, and see that our production is not affected. But in spite of our best efforts, I am afraid our production will not be as good as it would have been if the regular committed supplies of armour plates from indigenous sources were maintained. I cannot blame anybody for this because the general situation has been such that even now, if we are trying to import—as we are trying to do—these armour plates, still, there would be difficulty in keeping our targets and fulfilling them properly.

In respect of these departmental undertakings, we have taken certain basic policy decisions. So far we have been working on the overtime basis in most of these factories. As a matter of fact, in many factories that were planned earlier, production was planned with 10-hour two shifts which, in my opinion, and I hope the hon. Members also agree with that—is not only not fair to the workers who work in these factories but is also economically undesirable. Therefore, in consultation with and in full agreement with the two national federations of defence workers, we have taken a decision in principle that we will try and evolve a formula by which the overtime would be eliminated to the extent possible. Our aim would be to eliminate overtime in the departmental undertakings almost to a negligible extent. I do not say that we will be able to eliminate it completely but we will be able to eliminate it in such a way that it will become rather insignificant. This process is going on. We have started reducing the overtime. It has, as I said earlier, affected our production a little bit, but I must compliment the defence workers that in these days of rising prices, when their total emolument has been reduced because of the elimination of this overtime even then, they have not only understood

the situation but have co-operated fully with us in this respect and they have done a very good work in this respect.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE (Kanpur): But the formula for compensating their losses has not been evolved.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We are evolving a formula and that formula is under discussion. and we hope to finalise that formula very soon. And it will be done in consultation with the federation that the hon. Member, Shri Banerjee, represents, and with the other national federation of the INTUC.

We are also making strenuous efforts to avoid the idle time payment to the workers. We want to keep the workers and the machines completely and fully engaged so that the idle time payment which used to be a chronic feature of peace-time operations in these defence installations does not re-occur in our factories.

These ordnance factories employ about 1,40,000 workers and the industrial relations with them have been by and large very satisfactory and very good thanks to the federation which Shri Banerjee represents and the federation of the INTUC. The defence workers and their leaders have been very understanding with us and we hope that this good partnership of work and progress that we have initiated will continue in spite of all the difficulties that we see in the country. We from our side are determined to see that this relationship is not spoiled by extraneous factors or factors which are not connected with the welfare of the workers or the production problems of the factories.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think Mr. Banerjee says the same.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Coming to the public sector undertakings which function under the

Department of Defence Production, so far we had eight public sector undertakings. Recently we have added the ninth public sector undertaking, that is, Mishra Dhatu Nigam—Superalloys Limited—in which we are going to produce superalloys and non-ferrous alloys which are used extensively in electronics, aviation, missiles and rockets and other sophisticated production. There are not many countries in the world that produce it. There are only five or six countries which do so. We thought that if we have to have any meaningful self-reliance in defence production we must be self-reliant in basic raw material. Therefore, this ninth public sector undertaking had been launched. This is located at Hyderabad. It will give support not only to defence production but also to various other sophisticated civilian industries.

We have had two areas of basic weaknesses in defence production. I have already referred to one. We have set up factories and establishments which produce everything right from warships to bullets, but in the field of raw materials we have not done enough although we have factories which produce raw materials for us. Therefore, the ninth alloy factory at Hyderabad and the proposed special alloy plant in Kanpur will meet to a large extent, our requirement of basic raw material. The Kanpur project has run into trouble, but I may assure the House that we have not abandoned that project. It got delayed. It was originally thought of in 1960. For 14 years it has gone on. It has not yet come up to the construction stage, but we do not lose our heart so soon, and we hope that sooner than later it will be possible for us to start construction on this project which we consider very important for self-reliance in defence field.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE: The Planning Commission has stopped it?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I would not like to blame anybody; I

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should say that the Government, as a whole, has not been able to achieve this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope not your department.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Our department has a vested interest in doing it.

The other weakness was in regard to designing capabilities. Although we have manufactured a lot of things, the basic designing competence has not been developed to the extent which is necessary. Professor Dandavate has raised this point about the R. & D. budget that goes into the development of designing competence. We have now started taking big strides in this field.

He has rightly said that only two per cent of the defence budget went into the R & D and that it was insufficient. I agree with that. Even if we wish to provide more amount, it would probably be not possible immediately to absorb that, because we will have to get scientists to take advantage of the financial allocations which this House will be making for this purpose. Not only that, we will have to create infra-structure and other facilities to utilise this. Now we have a definite plan of accelerating the indigenous R & D and we attach tremendous importance to this. A little later in my Budget speech, I shall come to the figures, and I shall indicate how in the last three years we have tried to go ahead with this and in future, I am sure this speed will even be greater. The overall working results of the defence public sector undertakings continue to show better results year after year.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Except Garden Reach.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I shall come to that. You have raised

the point and I shall explain that the production results and the working results are excellent. Just because it has gone into the red, it does not mean that its working has deteriorated. Production in the defence public sector undertakings in 1971-72 was of the order of Rs. 174 crores. During this current financial year, 1974-75, we are planning to touch a production figure of Rs. 300 crores. So, from 1971-72, when it was Rs. 174 crores, we are now planning and we are endeavouring to touch a figure of Rs. 300 crores during the current financial year.

Some of the other mentionable features of the defence public sector undertakings are, as compared to the capital base, the production is very high. The capital turnover is ideal and we are doing rather well. Let me give a few examples. Bharat Electronics Limited, which has a capital base of Rs 6 crores has an annual turnover of Rs 43 crores; Mazagon Docks which has a capital base of Rs. 380 crores has a turnover of Rs 30 crores and Garden Reach Workshop which has a capital base of Rs 450 crores has a turnover of Rs 23 crores.

These companies have also created internal reserves for themselves and using these reserves they have embarked upon augmentation of their facilities. They have also created internal units for themselves. Bharat Electronics Limited has done this. Bharat Electronics No 2 unit has been opened at Ghaziabad. Bharat Earth Movers Limited has accumulated internal reserves to the tune of Rs. 17 crores. Bharat Electronics Limited has generated reserves of Rs. 30 crores and Mazagon Docks has created a reserve of Rs. 6 crores. All these are going to be used for purposes of development and improvement in defence production. Apart from this, the profits that we have contributed to the national exchequer, after wiping off the losses that we have suffered in the Garden Reach Workshop and Raga Tools, is over

Rs. 16 crores, during the last financial year. This year, we hope to increase this figure.

As I said earlier, 45 per cent of the production from the public sector undertakings under the control of the Department of Defence Production goes for meeting the civilian needs of the country. Sir, the fall out from the growth of these public sector undertakings and growth of a technology in the defence public sector undertakings helps in the diversification of India's industrial mosaic and this really helps in encouraging various kinds of new crafts which would have otherwise not developed in the country.

Coming to the Garden Reach Workshop, which my hon. friend Shri Gupta mentioned, we have really good results. We have taken up production, but, paradoxically, it has gone into red. It has gone into red because of two factors. One, the uneconomical prices that we accepted for certain ship constructions and some uneconomical work that we undertook to do for Bokaro Steel Limited. This has resulted in an unfavourable balance-sheet. But, we have taken immediate steps to reach the targets and we are hoping that in the current year, if not in the current year, at least in the next year, we should be able to turn the corner and make this very good undertaking profitable. Until this year, it has been giving us profits and during the bleak days, when industries were running away from West Bengal, when there was industrial crisis in West Bengal, this industry stood out and it has not only functioned well with industrial peace, but, it has also given us consistent profits and very good working results. I can assure Mr. Gupta that we will turn the corner soon and we will again restore this workshop to its normal profitable functioning.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope your gain will not be somebody else's loss.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: No, Sir. This has never been the case.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Because, earlier you referred to unfavourable price received from Bokaro.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: They were paying the Garden Reach Workshop something less than what they were paying others. So far they were paying us less and others more. From now onwards they will be paying us the same thing which they are paying to the other contractors.

Coming to the premier public sector undertaking, the HAL, we are producing various kinds of planes for the use of the air force as well as for civilian use, like the Kisan agricultural aircraft, which has been designed by us and which has been productionised for the first time in the country, which will meet the demands of agricultural aviation. Then there is the MIG 21M and the Avro military version that is being produced in Kanpur. The Gnat 2, which we have renamed as Ajit, is a completely Indian plane. It has nothing to do with the original licensee now. Ajit, which is the successor to Gnat, while it retains the good features of the Gnat, will have some original improvements which will make it an even better plane.

I am sorry to say that because of certain slippages in the engine division of the HAL, the picture for the current year as well as last year, has not been as good as we would have liked it to be. But we have taken some corrective measures to get over the slippage and mal-functioning of the engine division, which have created difficulties for us, and the progress that we have made in the HAL will continue.

Some hon. Members, particularly Shri Gupta, enquired as to what happened to HF 24 and what are we going to do about it. We are trying to develop a model of this plane in a

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very intensive way and we have gone ahead with our plans to make a supersonic jet fighter. I am sure our efforts will succeed. When we are able to say finally that we have succeeded in this, then this plane will be one of the front rank planes in the world among fighter bombers. It will be heartening to us and to those who have laboured over this, those who have sweated over this for years and years, to see that their efforts are coming to near success. But it would be premature to say anything about either the success or failure at this time. We will rather wait for some time and then indicate what is the result. But I want to state that it is our desire to make this plane a supersonic jet fighter so that the need that we have for a deep penetration aircraft is met by our own indigenous plane and that we do not have to go in for shopping at the time when we need deep penetration bombers.

The Bharat Earth Movers are expanding their production and their indigenisation programme. Their heavy earth moving machinery is being indigenised in a very fast way. They have got a captive steel foundry for casting various kinds of things they need for their products

We have now decided in principle that the Bharat Earthmovers will manufacture armoured personnel carrier. They have been designed by us, by the Indian scientists, by the Indian technicians. The proto-type has been fabricated; the engine, the transmission and the cooling system has been developed by us abroad. But we are going to manufacture everything in India. We have taken a decision in principle that this factory will be located near a steel factory, in Raipur in Madhya Pradesh. This will be located there; the armoured personnel carriers will be manufactured there. I hope, we will get the financial and administrative sanction soon on this so that they can be produced in a short time

We realise the importance of this because apart from the basic dashes

on which the armoured personnel carriers can be used, they can be used for various purposes. They can be used for self-propelled guns; they can be used for heavy tank carriers and they can be used for heavy armoured recovery vehicles and for various kinds of things. Therefore, this is a very important project which we want to pursue with greatest speed. When it takes shape, it will be a third unit of the Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. They have a Railcoach division in Bangalore; they have a second Earth Moving division in Kolar Gold Fields and this will be a third unit for the manufacture of armoured personnel carriers which will also be very heavy vehicles.

The Mazagon Dock Ltd. is producing war ships and various kinds of other ships....

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): There is no air link in Raipur and also in Jabalpur from any part of the country. Could he use his good offices to see that Raipur, Jabalpur and other places where these very good things are being produced have an air-link with other parts of the country?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: It is a very good suggestion. The Mazagon Dock Ltd., apart from producing regular requirements of the armed forces is also contemplating to construct the fixed platforms for off-shore drilling. For off-shore drilling, various kinds of offers were made to us and, as you know, we have taken one off-shore drilling platform. But now we are contemplating to produce this indigenously. Since the Mazagon Docks have the necessary ability and the capability to do so, we are examining the question to manufacture fixed platforms for off-shore drilling in Bombay High for the O.N.G.C.

As regards the Workshop, we are trying to expand it. The expansion project is going on here. We have also started construction of faster fibre glass patrol boats for the Cus-

toms to check the smuggling activity on our coasts. These boats, when they are put in use, will be much faster than the boats which the smugglers normally use. So far, our Vigilance staff and the Customs staff have been handicapped because the boats that they have with them are not faster enough to chase and catch up with the smugglers' dhows or other boats that they use. With this coming into being, we hope they will be able to tackle the smuggling activity. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will it be faster than the Hovercraft?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: No smuggler is known to use the Hovercraft.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We were told that some of them use it.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We are doing this on the recommendation of the Customs Department. They find that this is the type of boat they need. Therefore, we have taken up the construction of this type of boat.

The in-house R&D under the Department of Defence Production is going on well. According to our policy, we are giving it all the encouragement and the management of the Defence public sector undertakings is going the whole hog not only for the in-house R&D but also for Indianisation of various products.

Here, I would like to say that we have taken a deliberate decision to give export orientation to our public sector undertakings because we want them to compete with the best in the world. When we go into the world to sell our wares, we will have to make them as good as are available in the world at a competitive price. If we keep it limited to meet our requirement in the country and to meet the needs of our armed forces, then the likelihood is that we will produce the things which we only

need and we will not be able to meet stringent world requirements and standards. Therefore, this has earned us good amount of foreign exchange and other kinds of profits. It will also help us to maintain and keep up the quality and fight off the danger of obsolescence which is very important in these things.

We have about 80,000 workers working in our public sector undertakings, under the Department of Defence Production. I am glad to report to the House that we have maintained very good industrial relations with them and, in spite of all the troubles around, we have no trouble with our workers.

Coming to the Department of Defence Supply, I will make a brief reference to it. This Department has done very good work. It is working under a difficult kind of situation and faces all kinds of difficulties; not only the Department but also the public sector undertakings and the private sector undertakings which cooperate with this Department also run various kinds of risks and face various kinds of difficulties. But, in spite of these, in the eight years of its existence, this Department which is mainly a department for import substitution, has placed an order for over 18,000 items which were hitherto imported. These orders have been placed on the Indian manufacturers and the value of these 18,000 items which have been projected to various indigenous manufacturers comes to Rs. 165 crores, and the value of supplies actually received by the Armed Forces is Rs. 57 crores. This is the extent of saving of foreign exchange that this Department has effected, and it is getting into its stride. We are reviewing its working procedures and we want to make it more effective and more speedy; and we want to reduce, as far as possible, the risks that are undertaken by the people who cooperate with this Department.

Coming to the question of Defence Research and Development Organisa-

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tion, about which Prof. Madhu Dandavate and many other members have said a few things and expressed their views, I large the provision that has been made is not enough. But I have also explained why we cannot suddenly increase this provision of money to a very big figure. This Organisation is providing scientific and technological support to defence production apparatus and defence forces. We have 32 laboratories functioning under the Defence R&D wing. The budget of Defence R&D in 1971-72, when I came to this Ministry, was Rs. 21 crores; and in the current year the budget estimates that we have presented to the House are Rs. 38 crores, from Rs. 21 crores to Rs. 38 crores in three years is not a small achievement looking at our infrastructure, and if we are able to build and progress in this manner, in future, we will soon reach the ideal point where we will be able to say that our defence R&D is...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE. Your own Report says that, out of the 60 countries for which the percentage in relation to GNP has been quoted, we rank 26th

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: That is right. But we are trying to improve on it. The main thrust of our Defence R&D today is on aeronautics, missiles, rockets, naval science and special materials apart from the usual and other conventional research and development which goes on in other fields. We have also taken some steps to improve the functioning of it. The production agencies are associated in the initial stages of research projects, so that the agencies which will be ultimately asked to productionise the fruits of research know the nuances of the whole problem, know the problem by heart, and when they are asked to productionise, they do not have to start from the scratch, they know what they are going to undertake. This will help in quick productionisation of the

things we need. The full industrialisation of various technology that we have obtained either by licensed production agreements or by collaboration agreements is also one of the major tasks that R&D are doing, and I must pay my very high compliments for the very good and dedicated work that our defence scientists are doing in spite of very serious constraints of being a departmental one. They have to work like any other department; whereas the various other scientific organisations like the CSIR are free from departmental constraints, the Defence R&D works as a government department and in spite of that, their performance and the results that they have produced have been really remarkable. We do not work in isolation. We have liaison with various universities, technical institutions and natural laboratories all over the country and we take help from them and give help to them. We also farm out our projects to some of these educational institutions and take help from them. Therefore, defence science has not been kept in isolation.

We have developed several processes which we have released to the National Research Development Corporation and the patents are taken out by NRDC. These patents are sold out to various parties who want to productionise these things and this is used for various purposes and these are mostly such items which were being imported and we have now found out how to make them in the country and which we do not productionise ourselves are taken over by other agencies and productionised by them.

The points that some hon Members have made, I have covered in my reply here and if anything remains, the hon Members can ask at the end of my speech.

Now, I have come towards the end of my speech. I would say that the general impression that defence expenditure is sterile or is at best a ne-

necessary evil which a country is to put up with as a price for security is not really correct. Defence expenditure has an aspect in economic development. It gives a good helping hand in the economic development and economic well-being of the country. The direct and indirect employment that it provides is one of the factors as also the production apparatus, the civilian production that we undertake in our defence industries. The figures I can give, of this production, a good deal of which is possibly in use. In the Ordnance factories we have produced goods worth Rs. 303 crores in the financial year 1972-73 and in the public sector undertakings, our production has been of the order of Rs. 207 crores. That is to say, for the financial year 1972-73 it makes a total of Rs. 510 crores which is not a mean contribution to the Indian economy and defence efforts.

Some of the policy decision that we have taken are to see--this is in connection with encouraging indigenous R&D and indigenous production--that extension of the existing collaboration or licence agreements will not be considered as a matter of routine. Production units will be insisted upon to achieve complete indigenisation within the existing period of the licence agreement so that there is no further extension of the licence agreement or no fresh licence agreement is necessary. Secondly, while entering into a new collaboration, a comprehensive yearwise programme of indigenisation will be worked out in advance and will be enforced strictly. We do not also want to have licence agreement and collaboration agreements unless absolutely necessary and this will be only an exception and not a rule. We would like to have a total transfer of technology which means not only transfer of manufacturing design but also the transfer of design data and design calculations etc which will enable our R&D to work upon this and design the next phase or the next model of those equipment for which we buy the technology. But to con-

serve time we could probably devise our technology ourselves either by engineering or by some other methods, but that would take so much of time. If we take 4 or 5 years to do this and another 4 or 5 years to establish the manufacturing capability and then go into bulk production, by the time it goes into bulk production probably it will then face the problem of obsolescence. So, in order to save time, sometimes we buy the technology but the technology will be bought in such a manner that we will not be required to go from year after year after the period of that particular agreement, to that licensor against and ask for a new license. We will be able to do it ourselves.

I would like to conclude by saying that we have achieved all these successes and good results by the benevolent guidance we have received from the Raksha Mantri and the Prime Minister who have taken very keen interest in this development.

Last but not the least, the very sympathetic understanding that has been given by the hon. Members of this House to defence production is also responsible. I must thank them all for the interest they have taken in this matter and support they have given us and I hope the support will continue in future also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Birender Singh. He is not here. To-day we shall end at 6'0' clock and then continue tomorrow, Shri Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have heard with attention the speech made by my hon. friend Shri Shukla. I congratulate him for highlighting certain problems which our defence workers working in the Ordnance Factories and other public sector undertakings are facing.

It is a fact that the production in Ordnance Factories has gone up. Ordnance Factories have produced practically all the needs of defence. They are likely to produce conventional and sophisticated weapons and sure the day is fast approaching when Indi-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

is going to be self-sufficient in the matter of sophisticated weapons. Sir, I was surprised to hear the speeches of some of the hon. Members who still think that India should have atom bombs or hydrogen bombs without these we may not be able to defend our country.

This idea has been exploded many a time. Americans of course sent a Scientist to the Moon. But, they could never send a soldier to the soil of the Great Viet-Nameese people. Every man, every woman in Viet-nam, whether he or she was a peasant or a worker was a soldier during the night to defend the country. I am sure that country could not be defended by atom bombs or hydrogen bombs but the unity of the country that everybody is one alone could defend that country.

Similarly, I am sure that India will not produce atom bombs at the time when her people want food. It would be a tragedy if we go on spending money on bombs instead of on food and other requirements of the people.

I hope that China too had not acquired any atom bombs. If China becomes one, it will never acquire hydrogen or atom bombs. Similarly, if we become one, we too could never do that. So, I would request my hon. friends not to create a feeling in this country that our defence is so weak and so we want atom bomb to defend ourselves.

I must thank the hon. Minister Shri Jagjivan Ram who said when Shri Bibhuti Mishra was asking him to make bombs, that we shall use our atom for peaceful purposes. That is what our country needs.

Regarding the stepping up production in various ordnance factories and public undertakings, something has been said about H.A.L. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, Shri Shukla, or from Shri Jagjivan Ram

when he replies, what is the fate of the H.A.L., Kanpur factory. A very alarming and disturbing news came in the newspapers that production of Avro-748 is going to be stopped. I do not know whether that news is correct or not or whether there is any truth in it or not. Is it because that some of the Avros which we had produced in this particular factory were declared defective? Certain vested interests are working against the production of Avros in this country. I would therefore request the hon. Minister not to succumb to those pressures.

I am sure he will see that the Avros are produced in H.A.L., Kanpur. It would be interesting that the Tata Committee had recommended that the Avros are not fit for passenger flights. I want to know what is the fate of this Avros factory and the production of Avros in this H.A.L. Kanpur Factory?

Sir, my hon friend, Shri Shukla has said something about the project in Kanpur. I hope he hinted at special alloy steel plant which was to be established in Kanpur. Public announcements were made. It was hailed by the people of Kanpur. Kanpur is a city of poverty and plenty. This plant will employ youth and give employment. It was hailed by all. But, now, I find that something has come in the way and, I hope the Planning Commission thinks it should not be in Kanpur but it should be in Durgapur or Durgapur plant should be expanded. I think more than a crores of rupees has already been spent here and if this special alloy steel plant is not established in Kanpur it will be a sad commentary on our planning. I request him that not only for the sake of employment but for other considerations also Kanpur is a suited place where there are four ordnance factories already working and where there are defence installations. I think Kanpur would be an ideal place where this project is to be situated. I want to know the truth about this.

Now, I will say word about labour relations with the Defence Ministry. It is true that whenever we fight with self-defence but industrial relations on the whole are really good and for which fact I must congratulate the hon. Minister, Shri Shukla and other Secretaries who are connected with the Defence Ministry. We do not want to harass Babuji. We know he is overburdened with work and when sometimes we are unsatisfied with the Secretaries of the Defence Ministry we will at that time knock at his door. But there are certain problems. I would only like to mention that much has been said about civilian defence workers in defence ordnance factories. Sir, I fail to understand why should there be distinction between public and departmental undertakings. With all the eloquence at my command it is impossible for me to make the workers understand why the departmental undertakings be not entitled to bonus. It is tragedy that a man who manufactures aircraft is entitled to bonus in H.A.L. but a worker who manufactures Vijayanta Tank at Avadi is not entitled to bonus only because it is a departmental undertakings. This distinction must come to an end.

Then a word about pay scales. The Pay Commission report has not been implemented in the case of army officers and army jawans. It should be done immediately. Lastly, there are various anomalies in the Pay Commission report which were considered by the Defence Ministry. They have recommended that there should be no disparity between Railway employees and the Defence employees in the matter of recommendations of Pay Commission. But unfortunately the Finance Ministry has turned them down. I would urge upon the Defence Minister to see that these orders are issued immediately.

I would request the hon. Minister to kindly reconsider our request that there should be a workers representative on the Defence Production Board. It may be true that there may be a fear that it may not be a

workable proposition, but I would like to assure the hon. Minister that we would try to give the most efficient person on the board so that the production may go up.

On behalf of the federation of defence workers, once again I assure him of our wholehearted support, and I would request him to consider our viewpoint.

श्री अदल सिंह (आगरा) : सम्भाषित
महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ—आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया। हमारा देश सौ सौ से गुलाम था, अब उसे आजाद हुए 25-26 वर्ष हो गये हैं। हमारे भारतवासियों में राष्ट्र प्रेम नहीं है, जिसकी वजह से हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में क्या हो रहा है कि न यह खूशी की बात है—हमारी फौजों में बड़ा राष्ट्र-प्रेम है, डिसिप्लिन है, पंचकुएलिटी है, लेकिन जो सिविल विभाग है उन में राष्ट्र प्रेम नहीं है, सिवाय इसके कि देश को बेच खाओ। सब इस किस्म की बातें करते हैं जिससे देश में उथल-पुथल मचे।

मैं आपके जगिये रक्षा मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा जो कैंटूनमेंट एक्ट है, वह 66-70 वर्ष पुराना है, वही एक्ट अभी भी चला आ रहा है, उस में कोई रद्दोबदल नहीं हुई है। मैं पिछले रक्षा मंत्रियों से भी कहता रहा हूँ कि समय के अनुसार कैंटूनमेंट एक्ट बनना चाहिये और आप से भी पुनः निवेदन कर्ना कि समय के अनुसार कैंटूनमेंट एक्ट बनायें।

हमारी फौजों ने पिछली लड़ाइयों में बड़ा शानदार काम किया। हमारे देश पर चाइना और पाकिस्तान ने हमला किया, जिससे हमारा काफ़ी नुकसान हुआ। लेकिन यह खूशी की बात है कि 1971 की लड़ाई में हमारी फौजों ने पाकिस्तान को मुंह-तोड़ जवाब दिया, बंगला देश को आजाद कराया

[श्री अचल सिंह]

और एक लाख आदिमियों को बन्दी बनाया, जिसकी वजह हमारे भारत का सिर दुनिया में ऊंचा उठा, बाबू जगजीवन राम जी की इज्जत दुनिया में बढ़ी। हमें अपनी फीजों को ज्यादा दे-ज्यादा मजबूत करना चाहिये जिससे वे देश की रक्षा का काम और अधिक उत्साह से कर सकें।

आज हमारे आगरा कैम्पमेंट में लोगों को उखाड़ा जा रहा है, उन के काग धन्ध बन्द हो रहे हैं—यह बहुत बड़ी आर्गुचन बात है। अंग्रेजों ने भी जो काम नहीं किया था वह हम कर रहे हैं। मैं रक्षा मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि वे लोगों को न उखाड़े। उनमें सैकड़ों-हजारों आदिमी ऐसे हैं जो पाकिस्तान से आए हुए शरणार्थी हैं, यदि उनको वहाँ से उखाड़ा गया तो वे कहीं जाकर बसेंगे। न मालूम कहाँ से ऐसी बुद्धि आई है कि सबको उखाड़ दो, उन को वहाँ से निकाल कर उन के बंधन से लो। इस पर विचार करना चाहिये—यह बहुत ही नामुनासिब है और समय के अनुकूल नहीं है।

आगरा कैम्पमेंट बोर्ड की फालत बहुत खराब है—वहाँ पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। स्कूल में, कालिज में, बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग वहाँ रहते हैं लेकिन पीने का पानी न मिलने से बहुत कठिनाई हो रही है। कैम्पमेंट बोर्ड ने आप को 25 लाख रुपये की एक स्कीम दी हुई है, उन का कहना है कि अगर यह रुपया मिल जाये तो उनका वाटर-वर्क चल सकता है। आपने 1 करोड़ 52 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था इस काम के लिए बजट में की है, अगर इसमें से 25 लाख रुपया कैम्पमेंट बोर्ड, आगरा को दे दो वहाँ पर पानी की व्यवस्था हो सकती है।

M.Q.P.I.N.D.—P.M.R.—308 LS.

हमारे वहाँ बरेली नं० 1 और 2 में कुलाम बनाई हुई हैं, जिनमें शरणार्थी लोग बँधे हुए हैं, अब उनको भी उठाया जा रहा है। उन्होंने आपको यह याद दिला है कि जिस भाव में आपने जमीन बेची है उसी भाव में इन से भी उस की कीमत ले ली जाये। मैंने भी सिफारिश की है कि 100 रुपये सब में उनको यह जगह दे दी जाये ताकि जो दुकानें वहाँ पर हैं, वे बने रहें। आप का काम रक्षा करना है, आप इन शरणार्थियों को रक्षा करे तथा आगरा कैंप में पानी की व्यवस्था करे।

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I think we will have to view in true perspective the challenge to the soldier in this country particularly in this year. I think the soldier anywhere in the world, all the more the Indian soldier, is a fine and sensitive human being responsive to his duty and he has established a fine reputation throughout the world. But he must be given something to defend. Though I might not be totally in agreement with what Prof. Dandavate said that the soldier must always be given an egalitarian society to defend, though the instance he quoted was very relevant, I think the British soldiers or soldiers in varied types of social systems have defended a type of system which they considered sacred and sacrosanct. For that purpose, the democratic system in this country in which there are a people who govern themselves by a process of consent is a good enough system for the Indian soldier to defend. It is only when the system develops certain imbalances, certain negative qualities, that he may develop a frustration. 7

MR. CHAIRMAN: He might continue tomorrow.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till 26, 1974 Vaisakhi 6, 1996 (Saka) Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April,

J.C. 795-20-4-74-978