

Dated.....27.2.56

LOK SABHA DEBATES
(Part II— Proceedings Other than Questions and Answers)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 21st March, 1956

*The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten
of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

11-30 A.M.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT OF CASES IN WHICH
LOWEST TENDERS HAVE NOT BEEN
ACCEPTED BY INDIA STORES DEPART-
MENT, LONDON

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement of cases in which the lowest tenders have not been accepted by the India Stores Department, London during the half year ended the 31st December, 1955. [See Appendix V, annexure No. 37.]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-SEVENTH REPORT

**Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha (Hazari-
bagh East):** I beg to present the Forty-seventh report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

**Shri Feroze Gandhi (Pratapgarh
Distt.—West cum Rae Bareilly Distt.—
East):** May I submit, Sir, in the report that has been presented to the House, I find that a Bill that I had given has now been classified as class A. I would like to know when it will be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: The report has only been presented. There is another stage when a motion will be moved and adopted. Then it will be upgraded.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion of the Demands for Grants Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and

117 relating to the Ministry of Defence. As the House is aware, 6 hours have been allotted for Demands of this Ministry.

Regarding the timelimit for speeches, the usual practice has been to fix a time-limit of 15 minutes for all Members including Movers of cut motions and 20 minutes, if necessary, for Leaders of Groups.

There are a number of cut motions to these various Demands. Hon. Members may hand over the numbers of the selected cut motions which they propose to move at the Table within 15 minutes. I shall treat them as moved, if the Members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

So far as these Demands are concerned, they all relate to the same Ministry. Six hours have been allotted. I would invite any suggestions as to whether all of them should be taken together or some time may be given for some of these Demands.

Some Hon. Members: All of them together.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

DEMAND NO. 11—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,21,000 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, 1957, in respect of ‘Ministry of Defence’.”

**DEMAND NO. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES,
EFFECTIVE—ARMY**

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved :

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,37,71,26,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Speaker]

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

DEMAND NO. 13—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—NAVY

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,11,81,000 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, 1957, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy'."

DEMAND NO. 14—DEFENCE SERVICES EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,15,57,000 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, 1957, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'."

DEMAND NO. 15—DEFENCE SERVICES, NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,67,96,000 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, 1957, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'."

DEMAND NO. 16—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,92,000 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, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous expenditure under the Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 117—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,66,67,000 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, 1957, in respect of 'Defence Services, Capital Outlay'."

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat) : Recent events in Asia have cast a dark shadow of anxiety on every mind in India. There is no doubt that we are deeply perturbed at the increasing tensions that have taken place in Asia. Especially at a time when one felt that the Asian nations, after a very long time, had attained a period when they can devote themselves to national reconstruction, having emerged from a period of colonial backwardness, we find that each year when we discuss the Defence budget, new developments take place and new military pacts begin to encircle us, with the result that our entire scheme of national reconstruction is totally upset. I was looking through the speeches which we have been making during the last 4 years when we have been in Parliament. In 1954, when we discussed the Defence Budget, we did so under the shadow of the U.S.-Pakistan pact. In 1955, when we discussed the Defence budget, we saw the U.S. warships sweep the Chinese waters and the consumation of the Manila pact. This year, we are meeting under the shadow of the piling of arms sent from the U.S.A. to Pakistan and the unwarranted threat to India from the Kashmir resolution which has been passed at the meeting of the S.E.A.D.O., directly supported by the Secretary of State Dulles and three other Commonwealth countries. This tracing of history during the discussion of the Budget Demands on the Ministry of Defence is necessary because we feel that a correct military policy must be based also on a correct political policy. The events of the past 3 years have shown clearly to us that these pacts have nothing to do with self-defence. In the S.E.A.D.O. and the Baghdad pacts, the Asian nations are hardly there. They are sponsored by and the centre of force of these pacts 'hinges on the U.S.A. and the U.K. It is only the ruling circles of a few Asian countries like Pakistan, acting as their puppets

who are playing this dangerous game of war and threat of war. If the Asian nations had been left to themselves, we are confident that we could have settled any outstanding problems in an atmosphere of peace and friendship.

It has been shown to us during the last 3 years that these military pacts with their avowed aim of fighting communism are aimed not only against the Soviet Union and China, but also against the newly liberated Asian countries who are desirous of enhancing their freedom and following an independent policy of non-alignment. These military pacts have taught us one other thing and that is what we have to take note of. They threaten not only the countries' sovereignty but also ruin the economic progress of the countries. Take, for example, Pakistan. We see that they are not only at the mercy of the U.S.A. politically and militarily, but economically too, they are on the verge of disaster with rising prices and food shortages. However, we feel that we need not be alarmist although we have to take note of this. There is another factor, that is, the factor of the growing forces of peace shown during the Bandung Conference and also during the Geneva Conference. We have to take note of this spirit. That is why we feel that it is not so necessary immediately to advocate a slashing down of the allocations for the Five Year Plan and the entering into an arms race.

What then shall we do? This is specially important in the context when in the sphere of war science and technology are playing such an important part, and thermo-nuclear weapons have entered the field. That is to say, even a limited war, once it starts, is not limited to one country, but endangers the whole humanity. That is why we feel that it is necessary for us in India, to offset these military pacts, to make an effort to achieve collective peace in Asia and the Pacific region, out of which no country will be left out. We shall appeal to all countries throughout Asia and throughout the Pacific region for a collective peace pact whose main aim will be self-defence and not aggression, and which will be only for those countries that are in those areas. It is only then that we feel that we would be able to keep to our policy of peace and at the same time ensure that our plans of reconstruction, our plans for freedom and national defence can be safeguarded. That is why

we welcome the statement of the Prime Minister made yesterday. We shall not enter the arms race. We shall continue with our plans for peaceful reconstruction. To ensure this, a collective peace pact for Asia purely for self-defence and freedom is essential.

After saying this, we feel that it is also necessary for us, whilst not being alarmist, to see how we can build up our defence potential. There is no doubt that whilst we continue our efforts for relaxation of international tensions, we should not shut our eyes to the aggressive circles embarking upon war adventures. We have seen recently what is happening in Pakistan under the Baghdad pact, and the S.E.A.D.O. We feel that it is necessary that our Defence chiefs should begin to think in objective terms. Firstly, we cannot think in identical terms to build up our defences as a highly technically developed country can, with its huge mechanised powers. Naturally, one cannot deny the superiority of the most modern weapons of war. We want them. But, what can an under-developed country, a non-aligned country, with a different foreign policy from that of advanced countries, do in the circumstances? That is the big question posed before us. If we say that they should give us the most modern weapons of war and at the same time, we shall continue with our independent foreign policy, that, I feel, is a contradiction in terms. We see how difficult it is for us to get our Air force and Navy requirements and the heavy armaments that we need for our army. Firstly, will the U.S.A. and U.K. who encircle us with military pacts, offer us the most modern weapons of war without a political price? Secondly, even if they did, the price would be prohibitive, and especially in armaments where the rate of obsolescence is so high, we have to think about the best pattern which we can develop in the circumstances in which we are placed. That is why we have to begin to think of putting a much greater reliance on building up a defence service which is best suited to a technically and economically backward country which at the same time has the advantage of limitless resources of man-power. We have also to make effort to manufacture our own defence weapons progressively integrating our defence needs with the growth in the industrial base of our country's plans for reconstruction. It is only then we

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will be able to free ourselves from dependence on foreign sources for the supply of strategic materials and of weapons of defence. At the same time, we have to think also of not giving up our policy of strengthening the morale of our men because in modern warfare it is very important that the man who fights must know that he is fighting for something worth-while, and we know also that a man of that morale, of that spirit, can fight better even with bare arms than a mercenary with the best of modern armaments at his disposal.

Let us first take up the question of the pattern of defence. It is no doubt true that our defence pattern has been modelled on that of the British. It is also true that we still send abroad for training our officers to the Imperial Defence College. It is natural that our officers come back with the idea that the only means of good defence is to rely upon the best and latest equipment. I have no quarrel with that. In principle we can acquire the best and latest equipment if we can do so preserving our independence. So, naturally the cry arises from various quarters: "Let us allocate more money for defence and cut down the Five Year Plan", but I would like this House to consider, and also I would like such people who think in those terms to consider, whether it is possible for them to grasp how a little country like North Korea, or even a country like China which is fighting backwardness,—it is not an economically advanced country—with almost nothing of a navy and very little of an air force was able to fight the most mechanised army in the world, namely that of the U.S.A. The Chinese and the Koreans pinned their strength on the vast masses of man-power which they had. Their land forces went into the field wave after wave, armed plentifully with light arms and with hand-grenades and with medium artillery. They often did not have anything more to depend upon.

Then too, a very interesting article has appeared by a man called Rawle Knox from Hong Kong through the *Observer Service*. He says:

"That interesting information comes from China that her military leaders are deciding against any further mechanization in the Army or any reliance on atomic weapons

fearing that either might make their Army less mobile in the trackless wastes of Asia and their bases too big and easy for an enemy to hit. The Chinese apparently are still to rely on man-power. And manpower is what none of the S.E. A.D.O. nations (save Pakistan on the fringe) have to oppose them."

I put these points before our Ministry to give thought to them because these are things about which we have to think. Without that, we will not be able, in the given circumstances of being a non-aligned nation, of being an undeveloped nation, to build up that defence potential which it has become necessary that we must have.

Let me come to the next point which I consider to be very important. How are we going to build up our own defence manufacturing industries? There is no doubt, and again I repeat, that we should have the best in equipment. That is the desire all of us have, but at the same time we have to realise that in order to get arms in the present context of affairs, one has to follow one of two lines: either get whatever one can from whichever source possible, or start manufacturing our own with a long-term policy and with a short-term policy. The first source of supply, that is, from foreign sources, obviously is limited, is precarious and often dangerous. We know that we do not want to depend on other countries. We also know that other countries do not want to give us what they have. Yet, I think it is necessary that we begin to diversify our defence weapons, to try and get them from whichever source we can. As a matter of fact, I was struck by an article which I read recently in the *Statesman* by "Vedattee" who said apparently it was possible for us to get jets at a cheaper price from the U.S.S.R., and still we do not get them. I do not see any reason why we should not. If that is to our advantage, then we should utilise it. If it is not, let us not use it. But I feel that what has happened in the Middle East has shown to us that it is possible to a certain limited extent to get arms from foreign countries of various types, and we should try and do the best that we possibly can.

I also want to put before you that often our security is in danger by our dependence on the British experts. Recently we have been inviting lots of Admirals and Marshals and we have

been allowing them to visit our installations in spite of the fact that these are the very people who are going to help and guide the armed forces of the military pacts of SEATO and Baghdad.

Very recently there has appeared in all the papers in India a news item that some secret papers of the Indian armed forces were found in a drawer of a table bought at a surplus stores depot in London. It goes on to say :

"The papers marked 'secret' and 'top secret' are said to include the views of Mr. Robert Menzies, Australian Prime Minister, on South-East Asia, details of military forces in India and notes on a visit to Pakistan by Field-Marshal Sir John Harding. The papers were recently discovered by a youth warden who bought the table from a Ministry of Supply depot in August."

These are the things that are happening. We would like to know how far this is true, and and if true, we have to take very, very great care that in this situation we do not allow any of our secrets out by inviting all these people who visit our defence installations, going round and seeing everything, the little that we have. It may not be much, but even that little is a lot for us.

Also in this connection, I would like to point out what has happened to the technical experts who have come from foreign countries. I do not say that we should not have them. We obviously have to have them, but we have to see that we bring into our country as experts those people who are sincere in wanting to train up our people and wanting to expedite the manufacture of our defence factories. For instance, this House knows the statement made by the hon. Defence Minister on the attitude and work of Mr. Scaife whom we brought to inspect the machine tools factory at Ambernath. We also know the great criticism that has been made by a Committee of this House regarding the way the Swiss experts have functioned in this Ambernath Factory.

We are often told that we cannot get the know-how, but know-how today I feel is something that we can get. I forgot to mention one thing which I would like to add here. For instance, in our defence factories, in our ordnance factories we manufacture various types of ammunition, explosives etc.

Recently we were manufacturing a type of cordite. I would like to be corrected if I am wrong in what I say. I believe the cordite which was manufactured by our ordnance factories and which was certified as conforming to the required specifications by the Technical Development Department for naval use was rejected on one ground or another by the naval officers who are generally foreigner. We find that this sort of things has been going on. Last year, the Prime Minister, while intervening in the debate on the defence budget said, we prefer to have second-rate weapons which we produce ourselves than a first-rate weapon for which we have to rely on someone else. He also said, we attach particular importance to defence industries, the development of the industrial side of our defence and also the development of our scientific organisation of defence. As far as the intentions go, they are very good. But actually, what is it that we are seeing in practice ?

For instance, if you go through the budget estimates, you will find that while Government's expenses on defence have considerably expanded during the past few years, it is a paradox that the expenditure on manufacturing establishments have in fact declined. In 1953-54, we actually spent only Rs. 15.18 crores though Rs. 18 crores was budgeted amount. This year, we find that we are budgeting only for Rs. 15.79 crores. This indicates the real state of affairs. Instead of renewed efforts....

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member has taken twenty minutes already.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty : I am the only speaker from my party.

Mr. Speaker : I can give the hon. Member five more minutes. How many minutes more does she want ?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty : At least ten more minutes, so that I could have half an hour in all.

Mr. Speaker : I have fixed twenty minutes as the time-limit. I am prepared to give some more time to the hon. Member.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty : I was saying that this state of affairs shows that instead of renewed efforts to produce more and more of items in our own establishments, and thus reduce our

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dependence on imports from abroad we are actually working in the reverse gear, and I am sure that every Indian will be unhappy about this state of affairs.

Now, let us look at the establishments that we have got. We have got a large number of defence establishments, such as the defence ordnance establishments. The amazing thing is that in the context of our industrial backwardness and the great need for defence industries thousands of workers in defence factories and workshops as well as in the technical development departments are facing retrenchment.

I feel that the reason for it is not that we do not need them, but that the Defence Ministry have not been serious about it. We plead that we have no technical know-how, and every year, we send technical men outside for training. What training do they actually get? We find that the people in the technical development departments are now threatened with retrenchment. It is these people who are to turn the qualitative requirements of the general staff into technical requirements; after that the prototypes are manufactured, and they are given technical trials; they are readjusted and remodified, and sent back again for troop trials. After troop trials are over, then again, the manufacturing specifications are made. During all this period, it is the technical development department people who play a very important role. And yet we find that they are facing retrenchment.

Though there is a large manufacturing capacity which is lying idle in the twenty ordnance factories that we have, yet we are still allowing imports of various things which can be manufactured in these industries. I have no time, otherwise I could give concrete examples of certain things which can be manufactured here, but which are today being imported. For instance, I could give the examples of gun-powder manufacture, the manufacture of the needs of modernised armies, like 20 lb. guns and cartridges cases, 4" cartridge cases for the Navy, 3:7" cases for the Air Force and so on. Actually, these ordnance factories can supply us with the various things that are being required today and are being imported. I have a long list with me here, but I do not want to take up the time of this House by going through the whole list.

What I would like to point out is that the recognised union—Federation of Defence Workers—has again and again stated to Government, we are putting forward before you concrete proposals, let us sit round a table and discuss them. One can quite understand if the Ministry says, well, we have discussed; if you want, we shall discuss again, I shall convince you that your proposals are wrong. If such a thing had been done, then the people might have been convinced. But no such attitude has been adopted.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to what has been stated by the President of the Federation of Defence Workers in this connection, namely that not only the Ministry are not asking them to come in, but as far as planning goes, there is no planning at all. The Minister says, we are allowing those who are skilled workers to remain. But in actual fact, what has happened? Even the skilled workers that are being kept on are being reverted. This is what the President of the Federation says in her speech:

"Today's upper division clerk is tomorrow's lower division clerk. Today's skilled man is tomorrow's semi-skilled man. Today's semi-skilled man is tomorrow's unskilled man. This is a huge joke. In normal life, one gains experience, but under our Ministry, the trained and the skilled deteriorate. Our knowledge evaporates. Our muscles become paralysed. This huge national wastage is merrily going on, supported by our fundamental rules and so on. How long can a nation stand this strain? It is time that cognisance of this factor is taken into account by the planners."

It is important for us to realise that if these people are retrenched, it will adversely affect the defence potential that we have, and that we can build up if we modernise, and we co-operate with these workers. Time and again, the policy is laid down that more and more of co-operation should be there between labour and management. But in this most important and strategic industry, what is the method whereby labour is going to be associated with management? How is it that in this particular department, where it is most important that those who are fighting, those who

are working in the factories and so on should be closely associated with the defence requirements and the development of our defence industries, we find that their co-operation is being refused again and again?

Lastly, I come to the question of integrating the Five Year Plan with the development projects. Before I do that, I should just like to say that the retrenchment of the ordnance factory workers, which proposal is there before the country today, is a very serious trend. In the context of today, when everybody in this House will be supporting the Ministry when they say that they want better defence and more defence, and they should have more and more amenities devoted to defence, at that particular moment of time, if there is retrenchment, it will not be looked upon with sympathy, and not only that, but it will really endanger the good relations that exist between labour, the Ministry, and the people in general.

On the question of integrating the Five Year Plan development projects with the defence industries, we have to see that our efforts at building up an independent armaments industry solely for the purpose of producing our own armaments is not the policy that we should pursue. Rather, we should try and build up the armament potential and integrate it with the general planning. I would like to give one or two examples in this regard.

For instance, modern armies require mechanised transport and large tankers. They also need tele-communications. I had urged these points briefly in the round-about discussion which we had at consultative committee meeting.

Again, under the Plan, we are going to devote a lot of money and energy towards the building up of an automobile industry. If we have an independent heavy motor vehicles *cum* tractor industry, it will be good in times of war, and it will also become the basis for the production of army cars, trucks, jeeps, vans and even tanks, which are a necessary part of a mechanised army.

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Then again, we have to give a high priority to the shipbuilding industry.

I remember Shri Tyagi telling us—I think it was last time—that they had placed orders for some ships and those ships had never come from the Visakhapatnam Shipyard. I do not know whether they have arrived yet. It is necessary

when we draw up our plans to give priority to this because this is important from the peace point of view, that is, for the reconstruction of our country, for cutting down the large amount of money which we spend on freightage as well as helping us at the same time to build up our naval potential. It may be a long-term plan, but we must be sure that we begin now and we integrate it with the Five Year Plan.

Then again we have our HAL, we our automobile industry. Why do we not integrate these so that we are able to build up the machinery also for our aircraft? We are common people, we are not technical people; but we know that in England the Rolls Royce and other automobile manufacturing companies also manufacture parts of aeroplanes. Is it possible for us to do so? Then we have the Bharat Electronics. It is necessary to have this outlook. Then we are starting manufacture of tele-communication service equipment in the public sector. This should also be looked into.

Lastly, I just want to say one word about a subject which I have not been able to touch at all. On the one hand, we want that we should develop our pattern according to the objective situation in which we are placed. That is to say, we are technically backward; therefore, our reliance must be much more on manpower. But with that manpower must be associated a very big factor in modern defence, that is, the morale of the army. I have not been able to touch upon that aspect at all. Take, for instance, the relations between the *jawns* and the officers. Or more specifically take the methods of promotion that there are. I feel that this is a very important factor—the question of promotion from the ranks. Only then they will be able to have a spirit in which they know that merit will be rewarded, that work will be rewarded. That is the morale that we have to keep up. It is only by eliminating bureaucracy and by democratising the army and by taking the co-operation of labour and not resorting to a policy of retrenchment nor taking up an attitude of high-handedness—that ‘we know all; labour knows nothing’—and also by giving up this attitude of not being able to develop our defence science organisations as quickly as possible—they should be developed from year to year—that we will be able really to build up our defence services.

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I would appeal to the Ministry not to think that there is only one day in the year and if they can parry the hon. Members of Parliament that day for the rest of the year they can sit back on their oars. That one day in the year comes, no doubt, but right throughout the year, every day in the year it is necessary for this Ministry and the defence services to work in the closest co-operation in the closest spirit of working for the defence of our country which today is being jeopardised. We do not need to be alarmist, but at the same time, these things have to be repeated here again and again. Let us be told that in the coming year our defence potential, our manufacturing units, our ordnance depots, our factories and establishments will go forward and we will be able to go one step nearer to self-sufficiency, which is our aim and which is in keeping with our independent foreign policy.

Dr. S. N. Sinha (Sarap East): I have an inclination to agree with many points which the hon. lady Member has raised about war and our defence.

This year's quiet deliberations on the budget have been seriously disturbed and affected by a strong odour of gun-powder emanating from Karachi and also by some explosions which have been taking place on our borders. So far as we are concerned, our budget this year is the best proof of our peaceful intentions and our strong desire for the welfare of our masses. The percentage which we are going to spend on defences is surprisingly low this year. It makes only about 37 per cent of the total expenditure.

But the reasonable level of security of a country certainly has certain relations with what one's neighbouring country does. In this respect, nothing has agitated us more perhaps since our independence than the warlike attitude of our neighbour, Pakistan. Not that we are afraid of any all-out attack; even if that comes, we are not afraid of that, we won't get panicky because we have sufficient confidence in our strength, in our leadership and in the strength of our people. But anyhow, we shall have to appraise correctly the disturbing factors which have crept up recently.

A few months ago, I had an opportunity of visiting Karachi. During that

short time, I could also judge the atmosphere of the place. So far as the people are concerned, no doubt, they are very friendly towards us. But the same cannot be said about the newspapers of that place or the leadership, or about the direction which the political leadership of Pakistan is giving to that country. When the people of Pakistan complain that they have no clothes, they have very few things, industrial products or development projects are very few, they are told that they must concentrate only on one thing, the procuring of armaments and everything else will come from itself. The Prime Minister of Pakistan himself has recently admitted that the expenditure on defence in Pakistan is at least 60 per cent, or more than that, of the total expenditure.

An Hon. Member: Eighty per cent.

Dr. S. N. Sinha: In the Assembly, they said that it was perhaps 70 to 80 per cent. This is besides what they are getting as free gift armaments from the American bloc.

Even during the recent SEATO conference which took place at Karachi, they have pressed for more armaments in the name of economic aid. And what type of weapons are they accumulating? Mostly offensive weapons. Speaking of the air display when the SEATO Conference was taking place at Karachi, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, who is also the Defence Minister of his country, said:

"The U.S. Government have planned to give you"—that is, the Pakistan Air Force—

"military aid on a substantial scale, and in the months to come the shape and size of the Air Force will rapidly alter."

He continued:

"I hope that next year on the occasion of this annual air display, we shall see you equipped and armed with modern aircraft. The generous assistance which the US Government is providing, will, I have no doubt, be appreciated by you, and I should like to take this opportunity of thanking our allies and friends for their faith in our destiny and in your skill."

I do not care for destiny because I am not a fatalist. But what type of skill is that? If that skill means what they are showing today on our borders

or what they intend to show in Kashmir—that is, in contemplation—then that is a very dangerous thing indeed.

For argument's sake, let us take it that they have such aggressive intentions against us. In this case, we find that the US bloc is helping them. That is behind them, and that is the main reason why they think themselves strong enough. There was a rumour recently, about ten days ago, in many circles here that Pakistan thinks that we have distributed our Air Force in several types of planes, for example, bombers, reconnaissance planes and fighters. But they have concentrated only on fighters. They think that they can contain our Air Force and their land army can occupy some territory at least, and after that, the whole world will say, 'Stop, stop; there is no necessity of war'. Then they will say, 'All right. Let us talk about Kashmir'.

What is this policy? This is a policy of aggression and the US bloc is helping them. Mr. Dulles has himself said that if something of that type happens to India, he will come to our help. We cannot depend upon his help. Perhaps when aggression takes place, he may not be the Secretary of State any more in America or may be that he does not take cognisance of the fact because he will say he has no official intimation. In any case, we see what his activities in the world have been, what some Soviet leaders have been pointing out because they have longer experience with Mr. Dulles than we have. They have been telling him very mildly that he has been a warmonger. Of course, so far as South East Asia is concerned, he will go down in history as the instigator of a new war in these areas if he continues his activities as he is doing today. The most undesirable thing is that they are interfering in our internal matters also and making encroachment on our borders. So much for the objective situation and the realities facing our defence.

Now, I would like to throw some light on the standard of preparedness of our Army. No doubt, this standard must be equal to the foreign policy of the country and must have some sanction behind it. We must have sufficient armed strength to carry out the decisions which our leadership takes. In this respect, we find a great problem again. Perhaps, we are better off today but with the speed with which Pakistan

is preparing with US help, they may overtake us and they may surpass us even. This is the time to think about these matters.

One thing, which is disturbing my mind most in the Report which we have received from the Defence Ministry is this. Last year we could not procure enough armaments which were badly needed for our country. I would like to know what were the reasons that we could not procure them? Was it the Western Bloc? Well it seems to me so. Naturally, if they are helping one party, they cannot help the other party; so there may be some pretence of not supplying arms to us. In that case, we cannot live without modern armaments; our Army cannot exist without them. That will be a fatal mistake to go without proper arms. That is why I say, why not approach some other people, some other corners for the same type of armaments. When there was famine in our country, when we had scarcity of food, we approached America and also the USSR. In the same manner, it is food for the existence of our Army and we can approach any part of the globe in this case. So long as there are good armaments available why not get and use them? So, we must make serious attempts to procure armaments from whatever quarters they may be available.

Another question is about petrol. We are very much reliant on the Western Powers for the supply of petrol. Every one knows that today's Army cannot move an inch without petrol. I studied this question cursorily and I found that the petrol which is supplied to us from the Middle East Refineries—which are nearer to us—is at the rate of more than Rs. 2; but, if they take it far away to London it costs only Re. 1. So, we are paying more than double. Why not look for other sources of petrol? We can have it from Odessa and from Baku; it will be much cheaper. This is not the time to go into details.

When we are thinking of the type of armaments we should have, it is not for a layman to intervene in these matters for it is a very dangerous thing. But on one point I am quite sure I am right and it is this. Perhaps, our Government is contemplating buying an Aircraft carrier and that may cost about Rs. 30 crores or so. Even with naked eyes, I cannot see a fleet of our mer-

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chant marine for whose protection an Aircraft Carrier is essentially needed. If we have no merchant marine there is no necessity of buying an Aircraft Carrier. (*Interruption*). We can concentrate on other weapons because we are short of money. We should not go in for such a thing because we have no means of replacing that in our country and it can be destroyed easily. Why not we go in for submarines in that case? If we want to have better training for our navy why not go in for submarines?

For aircraft also we can approach the Eastern Bloc, namely the Soviet Union. Perhaps, they have also equally modern, if not more modern, planes, I am thinking in terms of what we have to combat. It is the American weapon that is to be given to the Pakistan Army and we have to consider the type of weapons that they have and we must have enough weapons to counteract them and also to take counter-offensive so that we may succeed. Preparedness should be all along, on every front.

When we come to this preparedness we find that there are three essential factors, for our proper defence. There is proper strategy, which our officers should learn; they must be masters of strategy—not only in that type of strategy which the British have shown—but also the strategy which the second World War has shown. We must learn them and go through them thoroughly. Military technique is advancing every day and we must keep pace with it. Third thing is the morale, not only of the Armed Forces but also of the people.

When I speak of the morale of the people, I say it is always good if the Army is well-equipped. One small point that I will mention here is that we can synchronise the equipment of our Army with the equipment of our people and with the equipment of our transport system. We can revolutionise things. It is going on an experimental basis, perhaps, in Europe. Recently, there has come out a type of vehicle called the UNIMOG. That is a type of small car provided with diesel engine. In peace time, the peasant can use it as a tractor or an agricultural implement. He can also go to the market with his family and when war comes then, on the same vehicle you can put

at least some mortars, small artillery or machine-gun and go to fight. So, if we adopt this policy, then the cost or expenses of Defence will be much less. We can also replace the bullock carts of our country with more modern transport system. That is not very difficult to achieve if we once go in for it.

Then there are further developments in the types of tanks. Our tanks are much more important for us much more than Aircraft Carriers. But we should go all-out to find out which are the most modern types of tanks. Recently, when I had been to Europe, I had also this information—and very correct information—that one of the past masters of tank warfare has been employed by the opposite number and from there they are planning some sort of assault. As you know, when tank warfare comes, we should have large numbers. They are no more obsolete—at least for us. They may be obsolete for Russia or for the United States of America where they have missiles which they can fire from their own countries. But, we cannot go in for missiles; we cannot go in for atomic weapons; they are beyond our scope. But it is within our scope to have at least these UNIMOG types of motors, which can be very easily made in the Tatas. There should be no secret about it. We should not keep most innocent things as secret from our people because we want them [SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTY in the Chair]

to march with them. When some danger comes from any part, it is the people who will come forward and who will encourage the Army. The role of the Army has changed after we have taken over from the British. It has become more and more the Army of the masses in the real sense of the term and it has become the people's army. Perhaps, it is more a 'People's Army' here than it is in China, or in any other country. We like our Army; we like our Jawans; we are proud of them; we are proud of their achievements and we will always be proud of them. When they go to the fronts to fight, in order to create enthusiasm we will have to give them every support, not only with words but with action and in deed.

This can be done very easily. There are several ways of organising the Defence. Today what is facing us is a very dangerous thing due to the armament supply of America. We have to

calculate the speed with which our neighbour is progressing and we have to overtake him in every matter. Of course today as we stand, there is no question that we are far far superior to them; we can smash them in no time even today and we are confident about it. That is why we think: like this—what does it matter if 200 yards encroachment is made by them? We laugh at it not because we are weak but because we are confident about our superiority; we think that that encroachment is immaterial and they cannot defeat us today. Today's position is like that. Openly we can say that if they make encroachment on the frontiers—without even consulting the Defence Organisation I can say this—people can mobilise our masses and take the whole of the East Pakistan within three days. Even without their help it will be possible. It can be done not only there but it will create enthusiasm everywhere. There is a proverb which all of us know here and a lesson which we have taken—a frog however puffed up cannot compete with an elephant. We know it from fables that it is not possible for the frog to compete with the elephant in the same way, from the military point of view, when the Americans are making bases in Pakistan, they think they are not talking about India for the time being because they do not want to annoy us for several reasons. They say that their attention is directed towards the Soviet Union only. Do they know the Soviet Union's preparations as they are? I know a little and I can tell you also that last November I was in Tashkent and I saw a military parade. With that parade I was so much impressed really that I could judge what type of armaments they have and what not—I have also seen the Karachi things. In case Pakistan has this ambition, namely, that they are going to proceed further north which they have not done actually, and provoked by Americans if they are going that way, then I say that it is technically possible that within three hours all the American bases in West Pakistan can be smashed up, just erased from the face of the earth. When Mr. Dulles says that there are more American troops today in the Asiatic arena, in the SEATO arena, than there were during the Second World War, he should know what he is talking about. We are not afraid of the Americans wherever they be in the SEATO area. Neither are we afraid of their conspiracy. We were never afraid

of the Cominform and Comintern conspiracies although at one time they were very serious. Today where Stalin stops, Dulles begins. That is the tragedy of the world. At least one chapter is ended which will decrease our Defence Budget because Stalin made a pact with Hitler in order to conquer India. That came off and we smashed it up or the time smashed it up. Anyhow that is buried now. The time has come when our people are going to give all round support to our Armed Forces and for such preparedness we have to be ready. I am confident that our country will march from victory to victory, and there is no doubt about our ultimate victory. We are sure about it, and under the present leadership it is just assured.

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ghumsur): Madam, Chairman, Our country, for some time past, has been trying to give a lead to the warring nations of the world with the Panch Shila doctrine, trying to establish peace and amity among the nations. It is quite all right; it is a grand lead; and, in this age of atomic warfare, probably the most defence in a war is prevention of war itself. We are happy that our country has been giving a lead to the other nations, but we have to remember that we are spending nearly 40 per cent. . . .

Dr. S. N. Sinha: 37.3 per cent.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I am just generalising and my friend is there to give details and particulars.

Dr. S. N. Sinha: Correctly.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: When we are spending such a large amount on Defence, we have got to see that this expenditure gives us the maximum return. We have to see and our Defence Minister and his hon. colleagues have to ensure that whatever we are spending on Defence is ensuring to the benefit of the country for better defence and also for the furtherance of socio-economic and other activities. From that point of view we have to see that our expenditure is being properly incurred, that our Ministry is alive to the realities of the situation, to the seriousness of it, to the requirements of our national defence and to the necessity of co-operating with other Ministries in order to see that our expenditure gives us the best yield. We have to get the proper returns—not merely in increasing our military strength but in accelerating our development programmes. During re-

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cent months since 1953, we are having another problem for our defence experts. Our next door neighbour, Pakistan, with various military pacts and with the military aids, that she is getting from other countries, particularly from the U.S.A., is trying experiments with border raids, probably later on to end with a major raid against Kashmir when tribesmen will come armed with the latest weapons, with the latest military training, and attack our territory. That is coming probably in the near future.

Dr. S. N. Sinha : It has come.

Shri U. C. Patnaik : Our military intelligence is aware of it, I know. Military aids to Pakistan are leading to that. We do not mind the economic and technical aid to Pakistan. Starting with 1½ million dollars in 1952, it went up to 110 million dollars in 1954-55, and in the first half of 1955-56 it has already come up to 63 million dollars. There is also the bilateral agreement between Pakistan and America for peaceful uses of atomic energy. We can put a mark of interrogation after the word "peaceful". Then there are loans from the World Bank, guarantees to American private capital, the agreement of May 1955, the huge dollar aid under the Colombo Plan. Apart from all these and other commodity aids, they have got millions of dollars for strengthening the air-sea-land defences of Pakistan. Since 1953 they have been trying to get military aid by way of equipment, armaments, stores and military training. The previous speaker has already referred to the offensive type of weapons they are getting—jet fighters, long range weapons and tanks—not for defensive but for offensive purposes. And offence against whom is the question. Thousands of Pakistani personnel are being sent for training under that agreement, to America in the use of the latest types of weapons. Similarly teams of instructors have already come from America and give training to Pakistani youths in the handling of modern weapons. All these are happening next door, and we have to expect that it may be diverted against us. What is the preparation that we are making? We have not yet got a proper civil defence organisation in any of our cities. We have not got on hand the latest type of anti-aircraft weapons. I do not know whether Government knows that we have not yet got the latest type of anti-aircraft weapons which are in use

in the western countries for the last seven or eight years. In our country we have Bofors and Oerlikons of more or less outmoded types. Our radar sets actually locate the enemy aircraft coming in, but the time lag between the radar sets locating the enemy aircraft and such aircraft coming with range is obviated by the modern types of anti-aircraft weapons. We have not yet got them. We have been urging . . .

Shri Algu Rai Shastri (Azamgarh Dist.—East cum Ballia Dist.—West) : We have Panch Shila.

Shri U. C. Patnaik : We have been urging all the time upon our Defence Minister to get some of the best type of anti-aircraft weapons at least for our cities and industrial centres. We have been urging upon the Ministry and others to train our youths in the towns and industrial centres. Till now there has been no training scheme for our youths in towns and industrial centres. You will be surprised to learn that the territorial army units in urban areas are meant only for technical personnel and not for non-technical youths. Similarly, the National Volunteer Force—now, the Lok Sahayak Sena—is meant for project work in mofussil parts, with the result, our industrial centres and towns which will be the targets of enemy attack are defenceless at the present except for the regular forces here and there. Even they have not the best anti-aircraft weapons that are now in vogue in other countries. Our defence organisation should understand and be alive to the seriousness of the situation and should not take a complacent view that we are going to face a second rate power with second rate weapons. Probably, it is no secret to many friends here that the main overall policy dictated by our Defence Ministry to the defence organisation is that India is to expect an attack from a second rate power, if at all, and that too with outmoded weapons. With the recent arms aid from America, we understand that in spite of inferiority in numbers, Pakistan is gradually attaining parity with us in military strength. We have only antiquated weapons of the British type. With superior weapons—it may not be the atomic variety but of the conventional type yet, superior weapons—and with better training and with teams of American instructors coming to Pakistan and thousands of young men going in batches to America—with all these, Pakistan is said to have attained parity

in military strength in spite of great inferiority in numbers. It is true that their industrial potential is not so great as ours and industries are the basis of defence in modern war nor are they numerically strong. But they have got the weapons and training.

What is our state of affairs? We are not prepared for anything. We are taking things complacently and are relying upon our foreign policy—*panch shil*—to defend us in case of an attack on Kashmir or elsewhere. The time has come when we must remember that defence is the most essential concern of the Government. True, development programmes have to go ahead but not at the cost of defence expenditure and training.

While initiating the debate, you Madam Chairman, had referred to one very important factor—our defence industries. They are a unique feature in India. They do not exist in western democracies. There, the private manufacturers manufacture arms and other war equipment while in India for defence armaments and other requirements including clothes, leather-goods etc., we have got twenty factories with numerous skilled and semi-skilled workers. We understand that there is a proposal to retrench 10,000 workers in the ordnance factories under the Defence Ministry. They are the most productive concerns in the Ministry. Defence industry is the second largest industry in this country's public sector and the expansion of industries in the public sector has been given very high priority in the Second Plan. So, the Ministries for Defence and for Planning should see to it that the second biggest industry in the public sector does not envisage retrenchment of workers.

We are told that the Baldev Singh Committee has given some report for accelerating production in these factories by utilising the idle capacity. We do not know yet what it is. We hope that in the interest of expansion of production, the Minister will take the Members of the House into confidence about that report.

We are told that there is production of some civilian goods in the Ordnance factories. As a matter of fact, we know that there is no bulk production of civilian goods in these factories. The orders placed by the MGO's department

are not complied with for years though that is the main purpose of these factories. That is how the defence industries are progressing and there is an attempt now to retrench the workers further. Today, in India, we are planning to expand "employment" but this is what is being done in one of the most important industries in the public sector. We are also told that the workers are being victimised on *ex parte* orders. At present there is no scientific assessment of workload and it has to be done. I would appeal to the Minister to have some sort of a committee to do this; if not for anything else at least for expansion of production and for solving unemployment, there should be no retrenchment. Let the cry of the Government 'greater employment' be implemented in the Defence Ministry.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Purnea *cum* Santal Paraganas) : The Defence Federation will welcome your suggestion.

Shri U. C. Patnaik : There is also the Non-gazetted Defence Employees Association; they have got engineering and science degree holders. They have years of experience to their credit. They are all working in non-gazetted service. There is also another organisation—the Ordnance Officers Association from among British Officers and Indian Officers recruited after 1949.

There are many British Officers in the Ordnance factories. I understand that the M. D. O. has recently decided not to give them any further extension. I want to congratulate the Minister on his decision. I do not know how far it is correct. It is understood that the British officers who have been marking their time in the defence industries as superintendents, works managers, etc. with their out-moded technique in the defence manufacturing industries, are about to complete their contract and will not be given any extension. We are grateful to him for this strong and bold decision—though belated—regarding the British officers whose loyalty to this country is not very certain. We next expect him also to change the set-up in these factories where you have got an irrigation engineer instead of a factory or mechanical engineer. Let us hope that he will have senior, experienced and suitably qualified people

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in charge of these posts so that the industrial potential of these factories may be fully utilised.

Apart from these factories, there are the depots where stores worth crores of rupees are lying unutilised and uncared for. We request—the Ministry as well as the Planning Ministry to utilised them fully. I request them also to repair some of the tanks lying in a particular Depot which the hon. Minister knows. The tanks, the searchlights, radar equipment, anti-aircraft weapons—all these which are lying idle should be utilised. There should be some co-ordination with the Transport Ministry to ensure harbour and Port defences. There should be this planning side by side with planning for socio-economic development.

In this connection, I have to remind the hon. Minister about some suggestions that the Members offered to the Defence Ministry. We had given it in a secret document and it gives a factual picture. Matters came to our notice from various sources. We do not make them public but we communicate them to the Ministry and I am grateful to the Minister for Defence Organisation and the Minister of Planning who have assured us that they are examining them, at least the printed summary that I had subsequently given.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore) : May I ask the hon. Member to place that report or the note they had prepared on the Table of the House ?

Some Hon. Members : No.

Shri U. C. Patnaik : But one thing. There is no objection to the printed brochure that I had given to the Ministry as well as to the Planning Minister being placed on the Table [Placed in Library—See No. S-109/56]. I have not yet received any reply from the hon. Minister himself but the M.D.O. and the Planning Minister have assured me that they are examining the note; that is to integrate defence with socio-economic planning and to see how Education Engineering and other branches can be co-ordinated with the defence organisation. You can have much better social education, technical education and scientific education through the defence organisation as other countries have been doing. Now the engineering services which are not doing military engineering service and which are not executing any engineering works at the expense of crores and crores of rupees

every year at present simply work through contractors. 98 per cent of their works are being executed through contractors and only 2 per cent through their own departmental machinery whereas in other countries these engineering services do only all the engineering works of the defence but roads and bridges are being built and major dams are also being constructed by the M.E.S. The military engineering service is a field for training of young men in engineering works.

One of the biggest handicaps of our planners today is that we have not got sufficient trained engineers. The military engineering service should be utilised to train engineers to take up engineering works to solve a big problem of the socio-economic planners in the sphere of engineering. So also the various other military organisations should be utilised for planning and for defence.

In this country—I will close with one item—in the present set-up, defence does not mean only the regular organisation. The regulars are there only as shock-absorbers to receive the first shock of enemy attacks. But it is volunteers, the auxiliaries, it is the reserves and potential reserves of a country that count for building up the defence organisation. Here, in our country, the reserves, auxiliaries and others have not yet seen the light of the day. You know in the Army of course there are some reserves. As far as Territorial Army is concerned we have no city organisations. Also, as far as Lok Sahayak Sena is concerned, there is nothing in the city. Similarly in the Navy and Air Force, you have not yet built up reserves and auxiliaries. So it is absolutely necessary that the defence organisation should build up reserves not merely to help the sudden expansion in emergencies of the potential reserves of the country but also for building up a properly trained personnel for running various projects because training of the youth in control and discipline, training of the youth in organisation is very useful not merely for defence in emergencies but also for various projects in normal times.

Mr. Kanwar Sain and Mr. Rao from the CWPC had been to China last year. They came back and reported how the youth of that country were working, how the country is managing with the minimum of foreign machinery and how they are working with a very good labour force. We can easily build our labour force if the hon. Minister of

Defence takes up the matter and tries to build up a reserve labour force for the whole country. It need not be conscription either for war or for labour but by progressive methods of enthusing the people, training and organising them, you will have a labour force in the country, not merely ordinary labour force of ordinary labour and for defence as infantry brigades but at the same time you will have a trained technical personnel trained in our ordnance factories and in our engineering services, for our defence organisation and for expanding training facilities in the country.

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak (Jammu and Kashmir): I rise to support the Demands of the Defence Ministry and in doing so I placed my observations before the House. I would not tread the same ground which has been covered by previous speakers on the subject but would like to refer to something else.

If you remember last year our Prime Minister brought this matter to the notice of the House that since democratic set-up has come in India the three Commander-in-Chiefs of the Army, Navy and Air Force should be redesignated as the Chiefs of Staff, as the President of India according to our Constitution is the Supreme Commander of the Army, Navy and Air Force. We were also informed that soon after that an Army Council, a Naval Council and an Air Force Council will be formed of experienced *ex-Army* officers or pensioners of the Army who have the knowledge and experience to advise the Ministry of Defence as well as the Government regarding the future activities of the Army and its set-up. But, about a year has elapsed and, perhaps due to other engagements the hon. Prime Minister and Defence Minister have not been able to think on this side of the issue.

One fact which I would respectfully place before the House is this. It should not be forgotten that we have inherited a very sound machinery from the British Government in the form of our Defence Forces. They have given a very good account of themselves in the evacuation of refugees and in the Kashmir operations. Later on they gave a very good account of themselves in their duties in Korea and Cambodia and every citizen of India can be truly proud of the services rendered by the Defence Forces.

But, if they have done their job well it naturally is the duty of the Members of this House and the country at large to see that anything which might disturb them psychologically should be avoided as far as possible. We should not forget that it is now our own Army and excepting a few exceptions where foreign officers for technical necessity have been retained the rest are all our own people. We should have full confidence in them. But there is a general feeling amongst the three Defence Services that they are not getting a fair deal because they feel that the Defence Ministry which is increasing day by day does not realise their requirements, their interests and their difficulties and they are putting a civilian officer on par with the army officer who has many other difficulties to face. He has got to maintain two houses as sometimes he is in field service and his children and family are left behind. He can be transferred at 24 hours' notice whereas a civilian officer continues to stay on normally for 3 to 4 years at one station. His children get the best education they can whereas that of the army officer the position is completely different.

Then again if we look into the details of the Budget we find that the effective strength of the Army has decreased. The expenditure on effective strength of the Army was Rs. 150,49,00,000 in 1954-55 whereas now it is Rs. 150,23,00,000. If you look to the other side the expenditure on civil side it is increasing day by day. This is a general feeling in the Army, Navy and the Air Force that since the major decisions are being taken by the Defence Ministry where the Service Chief's opinion may be respected but the decisions are taken by the civilian officers the civilian strength is increasing day by day.

An Hon. Member: What is wrong?

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: An hon. Member has just asked the question, "What is wrong?" After all, in the atmosphere around us these days, we must see whether by increasing the civilian strength, the effectiveness of the army increases. We cannot forget that frequent raids are taking place on our borders. The SEADO pact and the Baghdad pact are increasing military tension all over Asia. We frequently hear that the raiders may come back again to Kashmir. The Goa problem has not yet also been solved. For the internal situation also, you require every now and then the help of the army to

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control disturbing factors. So, I would like to know what is the reason or the justification for the reduction of the effective strength of the army.

Another thing which has to be noticed is that the non-effective expenditure of the army has increased. It means that more people have been sent out on pension and gratuity out of the army; whereas we need more trained persons to maintain the strength and security of this country, we are discharging more people and taking lesser people into the army.

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): Also, the pension rate has increased.

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: I agree that the pension rate has increased. But I would respectfully submit that though the pension rates have been increased, we must also think of the situation in Asia which is tense. Therefore it is necessary that we should pay more attention towards the army personnel who are serving the country and see to their requirements, so that they may not feel that they are not getting a fair deal.

The other day, a Member of the Opposition asked the question as to how so many army officers will be released—I think the number was about 500 which will spread to the next four or five years—and the hon. Minister of Defence replied saying that that was so and that had to be done when the new rules come into operation. We have got a great responsibility towards the young officers who have been trained—and are serving in our defence forces. When they attain the age of 45, they are retired, when their responsibilities are greater, and they go out with a pension of Rs. 200 or Rs. 300. They cannot find it possible to maintain their standards of life to which they had been accustomed and they are thrown out of employment. On the other side, we are expanding our economy, and there are so many administrative jobs which are falling vacant and for which an army officer is equally competent like the civilian officer. I must say that for management purposes, an army officer would be much better than a civilian officer. Of course, we cannot make an exception in the case of an army officer and straightway ask him to take up a particular civilian job when he retires from the army at 45 years of

age, but we can open up refresher courses lasting for five or six months, and after the army officers have completed their training in the refresher courses, we can send them through the process of the UPSC and retain those army officers who have been able to adjust themselves to the requirements of civilian duties and who have given a good account of themselves during the period of their training and shown good results.

Similarly, regarding the other ranks also, the men should be taken to the civilian jobs, on retirement. Those young men, who take to the life of the army and fight for the cause of the country, come out at a very young age and they are given a pension of Rs. 7 or Rs. 8. Such a person does not know what to do. He has adjusted himself to a certain way of living. The country owes a duty to them. They should be provided somewhere. Our first responsibility should be that they should be absorbed in the police, in the regular police under each State and also in the border police or for the matter of that, even in all these river-valley projects wherever they can fit in. We should not forget that our responsibility does not finish soon after the soldier is released from the army or the army officer is released from the army. He is a citizen of India and he has put in the best years of his life, for the defence of the country, and the country owes a responsibility to him, and should look after him, even after his release from the army or is retired from the army.

The Minister of Defence has been very good in giving a decision that all army officers who were released after the 1st June, 1953, will get certain pensions or gratuities over and above what they are normally supposed to get. But I would like to ask a question: "How is that date, 1st June, 1953, arrived at?" I know that the reply by the Minister will be that some date had to be fixed. But I would respectfully submit that even before 1st June, 1953, there were a number of officers from 1947 onwards who fought in Kashmir operations. Many of them have been disabled. Many of them have gone through the vigours of lives. Why should they be deprived of this right which we are giving to all those officers who are released after the 1st June, 1953? I would request the Minister to consider that point also. Those of them

who have done good service and are eligible for any gratuity or pension might also be included in that list.

I am very glad to note that the Minister of Defence Organisation will now be in charge of a Board which will co-ordinate the production of our ordnance factories with the requirements of the armed forces. So far, unfortunately the ordnance factories have been working in such a manner that they have not been able to keep pace with the requirements of the defence forces due to labour trouble and some other difficulties in regard to management, etc. They have never been able to keep pace and keep up to the target date within which they have promised to supply the army personnel with whatever requirements they were supposed to meet and produce. I hope that under the new set-up, this aspect will be properly considered and organised so that very soon our ordnance factories may be able to supply most of our requirements of the army.

After all, there is one factor which we cannot forget. If India is to be really strong and is to maintain her independence and her defence, it is essential that we should be self-sufficient, as far as possible, in all our requirements of the defence industry. Otherwise, although the policy of our Prime Minister is that we do not want to be involved in any war and we have to keep neutral, if an aggressor comes up, we should certainly be able to give a good fight and we should be prepared for it. After the attacks on the border which are going on, the situation has become very tense. Although I do not agree with what Dr. S. N. Sinha has said, namely, that we should take the offensive and go into somebody else's country—we will respect the territorial integrity of our neighbours—when they interfere in our country we will certainly defend our country, and we must be prepared for it.

Another factor which I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister of Defence is that in order to enable our defence machinery really to function well, we should be very careful about the morale of the forces. The cost of living has not very much gone down although the food position has improved, the price of cloth and other requirements is rising and they have not gone down in prices yet, and an army

officer finds it very difficult to maintain himself with the salary he draws. Therefore, the Defence Ministry should see whatever possible concession may be given to them should be extended to them in the shape of facilities for education of their children where the officers are suddenly dislocated and are to go to the different areas of India. The army has been very useful in all our civilian activities and we have great respect and regard for it.

Another thing where there is difficulty is in respect of family accommodation. We have been unfortunate in this respect. In the partition of India, three-fourths of the cantonments have gone to Pakistan and only one-fourth of the building accommodation has come to us. Therefore, in the Second Five Year Plan we should provide for married accommodation for our officers and our jawans. We should not forget that they have been under tentage for the last seven years and they cannot continue like this for ever. It is essential that in the next Five Year Plan ample resources should be placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Defence, so that married officers accommodation could be provided.

1 P. M.

Another grouse the army officers feel is that formerly the Estate Officers in the different parts of India used to give them priority, in allotting accommodation, but for the last few years that priority is no more there. A civilian officer should realise that an officer of the army who has got to proceed at twenty-four hours' notice has to be provided some accommodation. In certain areas he is not supposed to take his family, and even if he is allowed to, it is very difficult for him to withdraw his children from the schools and take them somewhere else. So special priority should be given to army officers in the matter of priority of accommodation, so that they may not feel worried and carry on their duties without any botheration.

Last of all, I would like to say a word about the civilians employed in the defence industries. We understand that about 5,000 to 6,000 persons who have been serving for the last 8 or 9 years are now going to be retrenched. It is a very sad state of affairs that in our expanding economy when we want to increase production and attain self-sufficiency in our defence industries, we

[Th. Lakshman Singh Charak]

should not be able to utilise the experience of these young people who have been doing their job very satisfactorily. I think it will be a national loss if we retrench them and not be able to put them in some work which will be useful for the country.

श्री आर० आर० शास्त्री (जिला कानपुर मध्य) : सभापति महोदय, प्रतिरक्षा विभाग के बारे में बहुत से लोगों ने अपना मत प्रकट किया है कि कैसे हमारे हथियार होने चाहिये और किस तरीके से सुरक्षा विभाग को काम करना चाहिए, इसके बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा जा चुका है और आगे भी कहा जायगा। मैं सिर्फ दो तीन बातों की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

पहली चीज तो यह है कि चाहे कोई भी विभाग हो, मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि अफसरों और उसके मातहत काम करने वालों में अब नया दृष्टिकोण हो और अब पुराना दृष्टिकोण हमें छोड़ना होगा। आम तौर पर रोजमर्रा हम सुनते हैं, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी अपने व्याख्यानों में इस बात पर जोर दिया करते हैं कि यह प्रगति का युग है और बड़ी तेजी के साथ जमाना बदल रहा है, हमें भी अपना दिमाग तेजी से बदलना चाहिये लेकिन प्रतिरक्षा विभाग के सरकारी अफसरों का दिमाग किस तरीके से बदल रहा है, उसका एक नमूना मैं सदन के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ। कानपुर में कंट्रोलमेंट बोर्ड (छावनी बोर्ड) है, उसमें चुने हुए नुमायन्दों में और सरकारी अफसरों के बीच में किसी मामले में मतभेद हुआ और चुने हुए नुमायन्दों ने एक चिट्ठी अपने प्रेसीडेंट के पास भेजी और उस चिट्ठी का जो जवाब सदर साहब ने दिया है वह जरा गौर करने लायक है। वे फ़रमाते हैं कि :

"In the army we do not take any notice of joint application ; on the other hand, we frown on it and usually take disciplinary action against individuals, as it amounts to mutiny.

However, you possibly did not know ; hence you signed the joint application from all elected members, dated such and such."

आगे वह लिखते हैं कि अगर वह मिलना चाहते हैं तो मिलने का तरीका क्या है वह बतलाते हैं:

"The correct method, if in future you wish to see me is to put your grievances etc. to the Vice-President who can see me or write to me about it."

श्री भागवत शा आजाद : यह चिट्ठी

किन साहब ने लिखी है ?

श्री आर० आर० शास्त्री : यह चिट्ठी श्री J. N. Thompson, President, Cantonment Board, Cawnpore ने लिखी है। जो चुने हुए जनता के नुमायन्दे हैं वे बोर्ड के प्रेसीडेंट को एक चिट्ठी लिखते हैं और बोर्ड के प्रेसीडेंट साहब उसका यह जवाब देते हैं कि अगर आप इस तरह का खत लिखेंगे तो यह म्युटिनी (विद्रोह) होगी। अब आप स्वयं अन्दाज़ लगा सकते हैं कि डेमोक्रेसी (लोकतंत्र) के जमाने में जो अधिकारी जनता के चुने हुए नुमायन्दों के साथ इस तरह का पत्र व्यवहार करने की हिम्मत रखता है उसका अपने मातहत काम करने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के साथ कैसा बर्ताव होता होगा। अब एलेक्टड मेम्बर्स (निर्वाचित सदस्य) क्या करें जब चेयरमैन (सभापति) बात करना नहीं चाहते तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमारा इम बोर्ड में जाना बेकार है और उन्होंने वहाँ जाने से इन्कार किया तो उसके लिए यह तरीका निकाला गया कि कोरम के बिना ही मीटिंग हो सके और जो डिसेशन (निश्चय) उन्हें करना होता है, करते चले जा रहे हैं। एलेक्टड मेम्बर्स की तरफ से डिफेंस मिनिस्टर को तार पर तार दिये जा रहे हैं कि ऐसा डेडलाक (गत्यावरोध) क्रिएट (उत्पन्न) हो गया है हम क्या करें, हमें रास्ता बतलाइये। बेचारे परेशान हैं। अभी उस रोज जब मैं कानपुर पहुँचा और उनसे बातचीत की तो उन्होंने यह मामला मेरे सामने पेश किया। मैं इस मौके पर अपने डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से और बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी भी इस समय यहाँ पर उपस्थित हैं, उनसे यह चीज कहना चाहता हूँ कि हालांकि जमाना बदल चुका है लेकिन कितन ही हमारे विभागों में सरकारी अफसरों के दिमाग अभी तक नहीं बदले हैं। यह चीज हाउस में कई बार कही गई है और यकीन मानिये कि आप चाहे कितनी ही मसीनगर्न तैयार कीजिये, चाहे कितने ही हथियार तैयार कीजिये लेकिन जो आपके विभागों में सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं अगर उनके अन्दर उत्साह नहीं है, उनके अन्दर यह खयाल पैदा नहीं होता कि हमें भी देश के प्रगति कार्य में हिस्सा बंटाना है, तब तक हमें पूरी कामयाबी नहीं मिल सकती है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में इतना ही चाहता हूँ कि डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब इस बात की ओर ध्यान दें और जिन साहब ने यह खत लिखा है उनको चेतावनी दी जाय कि कस से कम एलेक्टड मेम्बर्स की कुछ

तो इज्जत कीजिये, उनके खत का जवाब दीजिये और जनता के चुने हुए नुमायन्दों की चिट्ठी का यह मतलब निकालना कि यह म्यूटिनी करना है सरासर गलत है। वक्त आ गया है जब सरकार को देखना है कि उनके अफसरान को अपने पुराने दिमागों और पुरानी जहूनियत को बदल डालना है और उनके दिमागों को बदलने के लिये सरकार को कोई न कोई तदबीर करनी चाहिये।

साथ ही साथ में यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि शहीदनगर में प्रधान मंत्री ने अपने भाषण में कहा था कि मजदूरों की अब नये जमाने के प्रबन्ध में साझेदारी होगी। मालिकों और मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध अच्छे होंगे और हिन्दुस्तान में जो दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना आई है यह सारे देश को उन्नति के लिये है और मजदूरों को इस योजना में पूरे तौर से सहयोग देना चाहिए। सही बात यह है कि चाहे वे कांग्रेस के पक्ष के लोग हों, चाहे हमारी विरोधी पक्ष में बैठने वाले लोग हों हम कह सकते हैं कि जिस वक्त हम प्रधान मंत्री जी का भाषण सुनते हैं तो हमारे दिल में पूरा विश्वास पैदा होता है और वास्तव में उससे देश का प्रेरणा मिलती है, देश के लोगों में एक उत्साह पैदा होता है और लोग समझते हैं कि देश हमारा है और हम सब को मिल करके काम करना होगा लेकिन जब दूसरे रोज डिफेंस के कर्मचारियों को यह नोटिस मिलता है कि इतने हजार कर्मचारियों की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, उनकी जब छ्टनी कर दी जायगी और वे देश के अन्दर बेकार हो जायेंगे तब आप अदाज लगाइये कि उनके दिल में क्या उत्साह पैदा होगा? क्या केवल सुन्दर सुन्दर भाषण करने से कर्मचारियों के अन्दर उत्साह पैदा हो सकता है, और देश भक्ति की कोई भावना पैदा हो सकती है? मुझे कर्मचारियों से बात करने का मौका मिलता है, मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि कर्मचारियों के अन्दर किसी से कम देशभक्ति नहीं है, वे इस देश की अपना देश समझते हैं और वे इस देश के लिये काम करना चाहते हैं लेकिन आप बखूबी यह चीज समझ सकते हैं कि जब उनकी छ्टनी कर दी जायगी और उनको नौकरी से निकाल कर बाहर कर दिया जायगा तो वे भूखे रह कर कैसे देश की सेवा कर सकेंगे? मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती कि जब देश का विकास हो रहा है, पंचवर्षीय योजना हमारे सामने आ रही है और हम देश का नवनिर्माण करने जा रहे हैं और जब यहाँ काफी काम बढ़ेगा तब हम अपने हजारों काम करने वालों को बेकार कर रहे हैं। यह समझ में नहीं आता कि एक

तरफ तो काम बढ़ता जाता है और दूसरी तरफ बेकारी बढ़ती चली जा रही है। एक तरफ तो कहा जाता है कि विकास कार्यों में हजारों आदमियों को काम दिया जायगा और दूसरी तरफ हजारों आदमियों को डिफेंस विभाग द्वारा बेकार किया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब इस ओर ध्यान दें कि आप अपने वहाँ से जो हजारों सिविलियंस (असैनिक कर्मचारियों) को बेकार करने जा रहे हैं और उनकी छ्टनी कर रहे हैं तो क्या उनको और कहीं नहीं खपाया जा सकता है और क्या विकास कार्यों के अन्तर्गत ऐसे नये नये कारखाने नहीं खोले जा सकते जहाँ कि इन लोगों की सेवायें उपयोगी साबित हो सकें और उनको काम दिया जा सके? क्या विभिन्न सरकारी विभागों में इस तरीके से आपस में यह तय नहीं हो सकता कि एक विभाग के लोगों को अगर सरप्लस (फालतू) बनाकर निकाल दिया जाता है तो उनको दूसरे किसी विभाग में ले लिया जाय? मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इन बातों की ओर जाना चाहिये।

[SHRIMATI SUSHAMA SEN in the Chair]

एक मुश्किल यह है कि एक तरफ तो अफसरों का दिमाग इस तरह का है कि वह कर्मचारियों से बात करना पसन्द नहीं करते और दूसरी तरफ मुसीबत यह है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों की यूनियन अगर अपनी मुसीबतों के लिए आवाज उठाती है और गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान उन मुसीबतों की ओर दिलाना चाहती है तो मुझे यह चीज बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहनी पड़ती है कि ऐसे कार्यकर्ताओं को जो समझते हैं कि उनका कर्त्तव्य क्या है जो देश के प्रति अपना कर्त्तव्य समझते हैं और अपनी जमात के प्रति कर्त्तव्य समझते हैं, उनको एक तरीके से पणिज (दंडित) किया जाता है और उनको सजा दी जाती है। मैंने पहली बार भी कहा था और मैं अभी तक इस बात को नहीं समझ सका, मैं यह चाहता हूँ और खास करके अपने मिनिस्टर साहब से यह बात कहूँगा कि इस देश के अन्दर आप जानते हैं कि नाना प्रकार की पार्टियाँ हैं और उनके अपने अपने विचार हैं और सब अपने अपने ढंग से देश की सेवा करना चाहते हैं लेकिन आजकल के इस युग में जब इस बात पर जोर दिया जाता है कि ट्रेड यूनियन (कार्मिक संघों) का बनाना कोई गैरकानूनी काम नहीं है, अलबत्ता एक जमाना ऐसा था जब मजदूर अगर अपनी संगठन करते थे तो उनको निकाल कर बाहर

[श्री आर० आर० शास्त्री]

कर दिया जाता था लेकिन प्रजातंत्र वाद के युग में और जनता के इस युग में ट्रेड यूनियनों का बनाया जाना एक कानूनी चीज है।

सिर्फ कानूनी चीज ही नहीं है बल्कि देश के कल्याण के लिये व्यवसाय की उन्नति के लिये और समाज के निर्माण के लिये ट्रेड यूनियन का बनाया जाना एक उपयोगी चीज समझी जाती है। लेकिन डिफेंस विभाग के अन्दर में में समझ नहीं पाता हूँ कि किस तरह से काम होता है। आप जरा अन्दर लाइये, कावपुर में जेनरल स्ट्राइक हुआ, हड़ताल हुई, तो जिन लोगों ने हड़ताल की और ८० दिनों तक काम पर नहीं गये, उन को तो काम पर वापस ले लिया गया, लेकिन डिफेंस विभाग के जिन लोगों ने आटा बांटने का काम किया, दूध बांटने का काम किया और भूखे मरते हुए बच्चों की रक्षा की उन को निकाल कर बाहर कर दिया गया। मैं समझ नहीं सका कि इस का क्या कारण है। एस० एम० बेनजी साहब और दूसरे व्यक्तियों ने, जो कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री में थे, आखिर क्या बगावत की थी, भूखे मरते हुए बच्चों के लिये दूध बांटना अगर बगावत है तो यह तो उसी तरह से हो गया जैसे चुने हुए नुमाइन्दों को चिट्ठी भेजना बगावत समझा जाता है। इस तरह से काम ठीक नहीं हो सकता है। आप को अपने दिमागों से इस तरह की बातों को निकाल देना चाहिये। अगर कम्युनिस्ट कोई गलत काम करते हैं, हिंसात्मक काम करते हैं तो आप उनको पूरी सख्ती से दबाइये, मुझे एतराज नहीं है, लेकिन जो शान्तिमय तरीकों से प्रदर्शन करता है या कोई काम करता है, उस को आप केवल इस कारण से निकाल दें कि वह कम्युनिस्ट है या कम्युनिस्टों से सहानुभूति रखता है, यह मेरे खयाल से इंसानों की बात नहीं है। कम्युनिस्ट लोग आज पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर भी हैं, एसेम्बलीज में हैं, देश में दूसरी जगहों पर भी वे काम करते हैं। लेकिन फलों आदमी फलों विचार का है इस लिये उसे निकाल दिया जाय, यह न्याय की बात नहीं हो सकती है। इस लिये जो छटनी का काम है, ट्रेड यूनियन्स के साथ शत्रुता दिखाने का काम है, उस को बन्द कर देना चाहिये।

एक बात की ओर ध्यान दिला कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा। कानपुर काफी बड़ा शहर है। वहां पर जितने भी डिफेंस एम्प्लायीज (प्रतिरक्षा कर्मचारी) हैं, गवर्नमेंट के एम्प्लायीज हैं, उन सब की यह मांग है कि कानपुर को ए क्लास का एरिया (क्षेत्र) बना दिया जाय। आज आप

चाहे कानपुर की आबादी को ले लीजिये चाहे कास्ट आफ लिविंग इन्डेक्स (जीवन यापन व्यय का देशांक) को ले लीजिये, किसी भी दृष्टिकोण से वह बड़ी जगह है, उस की कास्ट आफ लिविंग किसी बड़े शहर से कम नहीं है। इस वास्ते कोई वजह नहीं मालूम होती कि कानपुर में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को ए क्लास का एरिया का न माना जाय। इसके करने में कोई खास एतराज की बात नहीं मालूम होती है। काफी दिनों से एजिटेशन (आन्दोलन) चल रहा है। रिजर्व बैंक के स्टैटिस्टिकल डिपार्टमेंट (सांख्यिकी विभाग) ने एन्क्वायरी (जांच) की कि जो रिजर्व बैंक के कर्मचारी मांग करते थे कि कानपुर को ए क्लास का एरिया माना जाय वह जायज है या नहीं। स्टैटिस्टिकल डिपार्टमेंट इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा कि वास्तव में कानपुर अब बहुत बढ़ गया है और उसको ए क्लास का एरिया घोषित किया जाय। चुनावों वह ए क्लास का एरिया घोषित किया गया और रिजर्व बैंक के जितने भी कर्मचारी कानपुर में काम करते हैं उन को ए क्लास का एरिया घोषित होने के फंसले के कारण जितनी सुविधाएँ मिलनी चाहियें वह दी गई। लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब कि रिजर्व बैंक में काम करने वाले कानपुर के कर्मचारियों को ए क्लास एरिया की सारी सहूलियतें मिल सकती हैं तो दूसरे कर्मचारियों को वह क्यों नहीं मिल सकती है? इस लिये उनकी यह मांग है कि चाहे आबादी के दृष्टिकोण से देखा जाय, चाहे कास्ट आफ लिविंग इन्डेक्स के दृष्टिकोण से देखा जाय, चाहे कानपुर की व्यावसायिक हालत को देखा जाय, हर दृष्टिकोण से उस को यह हक है कि उस को ए क्लास का एरिया घोषित किया जाय, और इस मांग को पूरा किया जाना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से जब मैं पिछले दिनों आगरे गया था तो मैं ने देखा कि डिफेंस इन्स्ट्रूज (प्रतिरक्षा उद्योग) और जितने दूसरे गवर्नमेंट के विभाग हैं, सब विभागों के कर्मचारी लोगों ने मिल कर एक संयुक्त प्रदर्शन किया और यह मांग की कि अगर कानपुर को ए क्लास का एरिया बनाया जाता है, जिस का कि उस को हक है, तो वैसे ही अगर भी यू० पी० के पांच बड़े बड़े शहरों में से है और उस को श्रेणी कारपोरेशन के शहरों में होने जा रही है। ऐसी हालत में व्यावसायिक दृष्टि से देखते हुए, ऐतिहासिक महत्व की दृष्टि से देखते हुए, तमाम दृष्टियों से देखते हुए अगर आगरे को बी क्लास का घोषित किया जाय तो कोई गलती नहीं होगी।

में सिर्फ इतनी बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि प्रतिरक्षा विभाग के सम्बन्ध में जो भी बात कही गई है उन की तरफ ध्यान दिया जायेगा। आप के विभाग का दृष्टिकोण कुछ बदलना चाहिये और मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि आप के सरकारी अफसरान और कर्मचारी दोनों देश भक्ति की भावना से प्रेरित हो कर अपने देश का निर्माण करें तो यह हमारे देश के लिये सब से बड़ा रक्षा का काम होगा।

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल (विलासपुर) :
सभानेत्री महोदय, प्रतिरक्षा विभाग में २०३.६७ करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने की तजवीज सन् १९५६-५७ के बजट में की गई है। इसमें तन्वाह तथा भत्ते पर यह तय किया गया है कि ८२.८१ करोड़ रु० खर्च किये जायेंगे। इसके साथ ही साथ यातायात और दूसरे सुतफरिकात पर ११.७३ करोड़ रुपये तथा स्टोर और दूसरे सामान पर, जिस में दूसरे बनाने के सामान शामिल हैं, ८४.३० करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने का अन्दाज है। मकानों के वास्ते ११.३६ करोड़ रुपये तथा पेन्शनो के लिये १३.७४ करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने की मंत्रालय की तजवीज है।

जो हमारी रिपोर्ट है उसको देखने से मालूम होता है कि रिक्लूटमेंट के सिलसिले में आप को जितने रिक्लूटस चाहिये उतने मिल नहीं रहे हैं। आखिर इसका कारण क्या है? मैं तो आपसे कहूँगा कि आप ने इस दिशा में काम नहीं उठाया है। आपने अभी वहाँ पर इस की कोशिश नहीं की है जहाँ पर से आप को रिक्लूटस मिल सकते हैं। जहाँ पर आपको रिक्लूटमेंट करना है वहाँ पर आप जायें तो आपको जितने रिक्लूटस चाहिये उतने मिलेंगे। यही नहीं लोगों को यह अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि उन्हें देश के कल्याण के लिये, देश की रक्षा के लिये काम करना है। इस सम्बन्ध में वे किसी दूसरी बात को सामने नहीं लायेंगे।

इसी तरह १ जनवरी १९५६ के दिन नेशनल केडेट कोर में सैनिकों की संख्या १ लाख २१ हजार २०० थी। पिछले साल के मुकाबले में २० हजार और ४४ विद्यार्थी इस में ज्यादा भर्ती हुए। परन्तु यदि आप देश के विद्यार्थियों की पूरी संख्या देखें तो आप को मालूम होगा कि यह संख्या बहुत ही कम है। इस पर हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिये तथा इस को बढ़ाने के लिये हमें ज्यादा गौर करना चाहिये। यदि आप यह समझते हैं कि द्रव्य की कमी के कारण यह नहीं

बढ़ाया जा सकता है तो मैं आप से यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि यह सदन आप को सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रांट (अनुपूरक अनुदान) के जरिये पूरा रुपया देने की कोशिश करेगा, लेकिन इस तरफ आप कदम जरूर उठाइये। आप ने सेंट्रल ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी से सलाह मशविरा कर के नेशनल केडेट कोर को बढ़ाने के लिये अपनी तजवीज प्लैनिंग कमिशन के सामने भेजी है। हम सब की इच्छा है कि इस को द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल किया जाय। लेकिन यह उसी बनत हो सकता है जब कि जो नौजवान स्कूलों और कालेजों के विद्यार्थी हैं उन के दिमाग इस की ओर जावें और वह देश की सेवा करने के लिये तैयार रहें। हमें उम्मीद है कि प्लैनिंग कमिशन स बात को मंजूर करेगा।

आगिलरी केडेट कोर को जिस तरह बढ़ाना चाहिये उस तरह से नहीं बढ़ रहा है, यह मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है। इसे हमें इस तरह से बढ़ाना चाहिये कि हर एक हाई स्कूल में कम से कम ५० जवानों की एक उत्तम टुकड़ी हो जो कि स्टेट सरकारों की मदद से हम चलायें और उस में हमारे विद्यार्थी अच्छी तरह से भाग ले सकें।

आडिनेन्स फैक्ट्रीज में आप जो सामान पहले बाहर से मंगाते थे उस को तैयार कर रहे हैं यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है, लेकिन उस से हमारी आवश्यकता पूरी नहीं हो सकती है। आडिनेन्स फैक्ट्रीज में आज जो काम हो रहा है वह असन्तोषजनक है और इसका हमें अफसोस है। आज हमारा यह काम है कि जो लोग आडिनेन्स फैक्ट्रीज में काम कर रहे हैं उन को हम सन्तुष्ट करें और उन से पूरी तरह काम लें। इस समय उनमें काम करने वाले जो लोग हैं उन में से आप ने १३ हजार लोगों को सर्प्लस घोषित किया था और उन को निकालने का नोटिस भी दे दिया गया था। लेकिन यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है कि तमाम मंत्रालयों से पत्रव्यवहार कर के आप ने ८ हजार आर्दमियों को फिर काम पर लगाने का प्रबन्ध कर दिया है। इस की मैं सराहना करता हूँ और जितने ऐसे आर्दमी फिर से काम पर लिये जायेंगे वह आप को धन्यवाद देंगे। लेकिन इसके साथ साथ जो बाकी ५ हजार आर्दमी सर्प्लस बच गये हैं उन के लिये आप क्या प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं? मैं आप से अनुरोध करूँगा कि जो यह पांच हजार आर्दमी बच गये हैं उन को भी कहीं न कहीं ऐंबजार्व करना चाहिये। मैं तो कह सकता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार उनको फिर से लगाने का पूरा

[सरदार ए० एस० सहगल]

इन्तजाम कर रही है। प्रतिरक्षा विभाग ने विभिन्न मिनिस्ट्रियों को लिखा है और मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस समय उनको निकाला जायगा उसी के साथ साथ उन को दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स (विभागों) में ले लिया जायेगा।

इसी तरह से जहाँ तक मेरी खबर है जो लोग दस दस वर्ष तक नौकरी कर चुके हैं उन में से भी सेमी रिक्लड लोगों को अनस्किल्ड के नाम से आप लेना चाहते हैं। इस से उनके दिलों में जलन पैदा होगी और मैं नहीं समझता कि वह इस को कैसे बर्दाश्त कर सकेंगे। मैं नहीं सोच पा रहा हूँ कि इस प्रकार से कैसे काम चल सकेगा। आप को इसके लिये कोई प्रबन्ध शीघ्र से शीघ्र करना चाहिये। मैं नहीं चाहता कि राष्ट्र का पैसा आप इन लोगों को कुछ काम न करते हुए भी दें। आप उनसे काम लें। आप उनको नोटिस देने के बाद दूसरी जगहों पर काम पर लगावें तब भी कोई ज्यादा हानि नहीं होगी, लेकिन आप उनको अलग कैसे कर सकते हैं? उन के लिये कोई न कोई इन्तजाम करना निहायत जरूरी है। यह हमारी मारल (नैतिक) जिम्मेदारी है और जो भी राष्ट्र को चलाने वाले व्यक्ति है उन की जिम्मेदारी है कि वे राष्ट्र के लोगों में बेचैनी न फैलने दें।

भंशीन टूलस प्रोटोटाइप फैक्ट्री अम्बरनाथ की बड़ी तरक्की हुई है मगर उस तरक्की के साथ हमें यह भी देखना है कि आज डिफेंस इन्डस्ट्रीज (प्रतिरक्षा उद्योगों) को किस तरह से चलाया जाय। आप के पास जो सर्पेंस अनस्किल्ड वर्क्स (अतिरिक्त अप्रवीण कामगार) हैं उनको शिक्षा दे कर, उनको स्किल्ड बना कर आप काम पर लगावें ताकि डिफेंस इन्डस्ट्रीज की फैक्ट्रीज में दूसरी चीजों को भी तैयार किया जा सके और बाहर से जो सामान आप मंगा रहे हैं उसको आप अपने देश में ही पैदा करने लगे। जो सारी व्यवस्था इस वक्त डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट की है और खास तौर से आपकी फैक्ट्रीज की है उस पर आपको फिर से विचार करना चाहिए। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि आप एक कमेटी बनायें और आपके जो एक्सपर्ट्स (विशेषज्ञ) हैं उनको एक स्थान पर एकत्र करें और इस कमेटी के साथ उन मैम्बरों को भी बाबस्ता करें जोकि इस मामले में कुछ योग्यता रखते हों और फिर इस सारी चीजों को सामने रख कर एक स्कीम बनायें। यदि आप ऐसा करेंगे तो आप भ्रवश्य सफलता की ओर अग्रसर होंगे।

सिविल लाइन में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों ने गत वर्ष यानी १९५५ में २० वक्त काम बंद किया। यह किसी भी संस्था के लिए और किसी भी राष्ट्र के लिये कोई अच्छी चीज नहीं है। इस रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है कि तीन केसिस को छोड़कर कुछ लोगों ने एक दिन और कुछ ने आधा दिन काम किया। यह जो इन लोगों ने काम नहीं किया या कम काम किया है इसका कारण क्या है? यदि आप इसका कारण ढूँँगे तो आप को मालूम होगा कि यह काम आर्डिनेंस फेक्ट्रियों में उच्च अधिकारियों के व्यवहार के कारण बन्द हुआ। मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि जो आल इंडिया डिफेंस एम्पलायीज के प्रमुख कार्यकर्ता हैं, उनको इस वास्ते निकाला जाता है कि उनकी जो आर्गेनाइजेशन है वह कमजोर पड़ जाए। आज जबकि आप जो दूसरी फेडरेशंस हैं उनको बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं, उनको एनकरेज (प्रोत्साहित) कर रहे हैं, तो क्या वजह है कि आप इनकी आर्गेनाइजेशन को कमजोर करने की कोशिश करते हैं। हमें चाहिये कि हम यह जो डिफेंस एम्पलाइज फेडरेशन है और इसके नीचे कि जितनी भी संस्थायें हैं इनको बढ़ावा दें। यदि आप इन फेडरेशंस के जो कार्यकर्ता हैं उनके खिलाफ कोई भी कार्रवाई करेंगे तो इससे उनका जो मारल है वह नीचे जायेगा और उनमें डिसकॉन्टेंट (असंतोष) बढ़ेगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक कोई ग्रास मिसकंडक्ट (बड़ा दुर्व्यवहार) या ग्राम डिमप्रोबिडियंस आफ आर्डर (आदेश की बड़ी अवज्ञा) न हो या कोई और ऐसा ही चार्ज उनके खिलाफ न लगाया जाय और उसे साबित न किया जाय तब तक उनको नौकरी से नहीं निकाला जाना चाहिये। ऐसे मामलों पर मेरी प्रार्थना है, मंत्रालय गम्भीरता से विचार करे। एक तरफ डिग्री दे देने से कोई फायदा नहीं होता और इससे तो असन्तोष ही बढ़ता है और जो लोग काम करने वाले हैं वे दिल लगा कर काम नहीं कर पाते।

अब मैं आप को हारनेस एंड सैंडलरी फैक्ट्री को बढ़ाने के लिये कहना चाहता हूँ। अगर आप यह समझते हैं कि इससे प्राइवेट सैंक्टर (निजी क्षेत्र) को नुकसान होगा तो हमने जो समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना का लक्ष्य अपने सामने रखा है, उसकी रीतनी में हमें इस पर विचार कर लेना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस बात का फंसला करें कि किन-किन क्षेत्रों में प्राइवेट सैंक्टर कार्य करे और किन किन में पब्लिक सैंक्टर (सरकारी क्षेत्र) काम करे। आप को इन बातों पर विचार करके इन

फैक्ट्रियों को बढ़ाने पर ध्यान देना होगा। आप आज भले ही इस और ध्यान न दें लेकिन एक न एक दिन इस पर विचार करना ही होगा। जमाना बहुत तेजी से बदल रहा है और जमाने के साथ साथ हमारी जो नीति है वह भी बदलनी चाहिये। इस वास्ते में चाहूंगा कि आप इस पर भी गौर करें।

समुद्री बड़े में जो प्रगति हुई है और उसके नये नये साज सामानों से और हथियारों से लेस किया जा रहा है और वर्तमान जहाजों को बदलने का जो कार्यक्रम चल रहा है उसपर मैं अपना असंतोष प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसके लिये ज्यादा द्रव्य की मांग रखते। आपके पास अप-टू-डेट (नवीनतम) तथा नये टारपीडो, एंटी-सबमरिन तोपें इत्यादि नहीं हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन सब चीजों से जो आपके पास बड़े बड़े जहाज हैं उनको सजायें। आज जो देश की हालत है और जिस की और मेरे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने आपका ध्यान आकर्षित किया है, उसको देखते हुए आपको चाहिये था कि आप इस और ज्यादा ध्यान देते। इसके साथ ही साथ आप के अफसर लोग हैं खास तौर से जो एडमिरल हैं और जिन्होंने हाल ही में तरक्की पाई है उनको बधाई देता हूँ और उनके काम की प्रशंसा करता हूँ। अपने जवानों में लड़ाई की योग्यता लाने के लिए जो कसरती कार्य उन्होंने किया है वह वाकई में सराहनीय है। साथ ही साथ नेवल हेडक्वार्टर्स (नौसेना प्रधान कार्यालय) में जो काम हो रहा है और जमुना जहाज की जांच पड़ताल के लिये जो उसको बदला जा रहा है उससे इस चीज की आशा बंधती है कि आगे से जो कार्य होगा वह पूर्ण रूप से सफल होगा। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि अपने अच्छे अच्छे अफसरों को नाविक विद्या में पूर्ण रूप से प्रवीण बनाने के लिये यूनाइटेड किंगडम में या दूसरे स्थानों पर भेजें और ज्ञान प्राप्त कर एक वृहद् नई नाविक सैनिक शाला, जहाँ पर भी सुभीता हो, वहाँ पर आप बनायें। ऐसा करने से हमें ज्यादा नाविक सैनिकों की सर्बिसिस प्राप्त हो सकेंगी।

एयर फोर्स (वायु सेना) के विस्तार के लिये भी हमें ज्यादा पैसा रखना चाहिये था। १९५६-५७ के लिए आपने ४८ करोड़ १९ लाख ६६ हजार रुपये का तखमीना लगाया है। पिछले साल की निसबत यह रकम १३ करोड़ ६ लाख ११ हजार ज्यादा है। मगर कार्य को देखते हुए तथा लड़ाई के विभिन्न तरीकों को देखते हुए तथा जेट एंजिन

में जो तरक्की हुई है तथा जो जो अनुसंधान कार्य हो रहे हैं उनको देखते हुए यह रकम भी कम है। आज जो शिक्षा इन लोगों को दीजा रही है उसमें भी रहोबदल हो रही है जोकि मैं समझता हूँ होनी ही चाहिये, उसको भी देखते हुए ज्यादा द्रव्य की आवश्यकता है। यदि हमने ऐसा किया तो हमारा जो हवाई बेड़ा है वह एक शानदार बेड़ा बन जायगा। इसे शानदार और ताकतवर हमें इस लिये नहीं बनाना है कि हम किसी पर हमला करना चाहते हैं मगर इस लिये बनाना है कि हम किसी से पीछे नहीं रहना चाहते। वायुसेना के जो कमांडर हैं जो कि बहुत काबिल हैं और उनके जो अफसर हैं वे सब बधाई के पात्र हैं। उन्होंने वायुसेना का सिर आज काफी ऊंचा उठाया है और मैं आशा करता हूँ वे आगे भी इसको और ऊंचा उठायेंगे।

हमारी स्थल सेना ने आज अपने आप को काफी ऊंचा किया है। यह उनको जो ट्रेनिंग, ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूशंस (संस्थाओं) में दी जाती है उसी के कारण सम्भव हो सका है। उन्होंने इतना ऊंचा स्थान इस लिये भी प्राप्त किया है कि मौका पड़ने पर उन्होंने दूसरे कार्यों में भी जैसे बाढ़ में हमारा सेवा की है और सहायता की है। मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हम उन लोगों को हर दम दूसरे कार्यों में लगाये रखें तो उनका जो मारल है उसमें कुछ फर्क पड़ जाएगा। यह मेरी अपनी धारणा है। हो सकता है कि मेरे अन्य मित्र इससे सहमत न हों। लेकिन यह मेरी राय है। यदि आप एक सिपाही को जोकि सुबह परेड करता है, उसके बाद भोजन तथा थोड़ा विश्राम करता है, फिर परेड ब्राउंड में जा कर खेलता है, उससे अलग करके दूसरे कार्यों में लगायेंगे तो जो उसकी एफिशेंसी (कार्यक्षमता) में फर्क पड़ जाने की सम्भावना अवश्य रहेगी। जवानों को हर दम तैयार पर तैयार रहना पड़ता है और खास खास मौकों पर ही उनको दूसरे कार्यों में लगाना चाहिये। हमारे फौजी जवानों ने जो कार्य किये हैं दूसरी जगहों पर जा कर तथा उन्होंने जो भारत का सिर ऊंचा उठाया है तथा हाल ही में हवालिया, हुसैनवाला बार्डर (सीमा) के पास जो हिम्मत और बहादुरी दिखाई है उसके लिए वे बधाई के पात्र हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो डिमांड्स (मांगें) रक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से रखी गई हैं उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ तथा आशा करता हूँ कि रक्षा मंत्रालय को और ज्यादा पैसा दिया जायगा।

श्री ए० एन० बिद्यालंकार (जालंधर) :

सभानेत्री महोदय, डिफेंस (प्रतिरक्षा) का महकमा हमारे बजट का काफी हिस्सा लेता है और दूसरे सरकारी महकमों की निसबत डिफेंस के महकमे की एम्प्लायमेंट पोर्टेशल (सेवा नियोजन की संभाव्य शक्ति) बहुत ज्यादा है। डिफेंस के महकमे पर विचार करते समय उसके बहुत सारे पहलू हमारे सामने आ जाते हैं और वे महत्वपूर्ण पहलू भी हैं लेकिन इस समय जो मेरे विचार में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण पहलू उसमें काम करने वालों के बारे में है और उनकी छटनी के बारे में है। आज जितने भी सदस्यों ने भाषण दिये हैं उनमें से करीब करीब सभी ने इस छटनी के मामले का जिक्र किया है। सब से बड़ी चीज जोकि हमारी डिफेंस को मजबूत करने वाली है, शस्त्रों और हथियारों का बहुत ज्यादा महत्व तो है ही, लेकिन सबसे ज्यादा जिस चीज का महत्व है वह इस बात का है कि हमारा हयूमन मैटीरियल (मानव बल) कितना तैयार है, कितना संतुष्ट है और कितने उत्साह के साथ काम कर रहा है। मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारी डिफेंस का जो हयूमन मैटीरियल है वह बहुत अच्छा है। हमारे जो सैनिक हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में मुझे कहना है कि उनकी बहादुरी और उनकी वीरता की प्रशंसा सारा संसार कर रहा है। लेकिन हमारे देश में जो सिविलियन काम करने वाले हैं डिफेंस में, वे भी बहुत अच्छे अच्छे कारीगर हैं बड़े अनुभवी व्यक्ति हैं और दिल लगा कर काम करते हैं। मुझे हर रोज़ उन लोगों से जो कि डिफेंस में काम करते हैं वास्ता पड़ता है और मैं जानता हूँ कि कितने उत्साह से वे आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं। यों तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितने भी मजदूर हैं, जो भी कार्यकर्ता हैं, उनके अन्दर भी बहुत बड़ा उत्साह है। लेकिन उनको एक बात की शिकायत है कि जिस तंजी के साथ और जिस उत्साह के साथ वे लोग देश की सेवा करना चाहते हैं, उनको उसका पूरा अवसर प्रदान नहीं किया जाता है। लेकिन मैं आज डिफेंस विभाग की कार्यकर्ताओं की बात करता हूँ। उनके दिलों के अन्दर काफी उत्साह है, काफी बातें उन्होंने डिफेंस के महकमे में रह कर सीखी है, और मैं यह दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि डिफेंस विभाग में एक भी ऐसा वक्ता नहीं है जो देश के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा कर्बानि देने के लिये तैयार न हो। जिस समय देश को खतरा था, जिस समय देश के सामने मुसीबत थी, उस समय इन लोगों ने यह तय किया था कि वे अपनी तमाम शिकायतों

का जिक्र नहीं करेंगे और कोई ऐसी बात नहीं करेंगे जिससे देश की सरकार को किसी तरह की परेशानी हो। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम डिफेंस विभाग में जो हयूमन मैटीरियल है उसको संतुष्ट करने की ज्यादा परवाह करें। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि देश में जो और जगह स्टैंडर्ड है उससे उनको बहुत ज्यादा दे दिया जाए और जो रियायतें दूसरों को नहीं मिल रही हैं वे उनको दे दी जायें। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जो सबसे बड़ी चीज आज मजदूर को मिलनी चाहिए वह है उसकी सीक्योरिटी ग्राफ सरविश (नौकरी की सुरक्षा)। उसे इस बात का यकीन होना चाहिये कि जब तक वह अपना काम ईमानदारी से और ऐफीशेंसी के साथ करता है तब तक उसको उसकी जगह से कोई नहीं हटायेगा। लेकिन अगर उनके ऊपर छटनी की तलवार लटकती रहती है तो उनको काम करने में परेशानी होती है और वे ठीक से काम नहीं कर सकते। मैं नहीं जानता कि इस विभाग में इस तरह की तलवार किस किस के ऊपर लटक रही है, लेकिन इतना मैं जानता हूँ कि इसकी वजह से लोग परेशान हैं।

मुझे हैरानी होती है कि एक तरफ तो हम अपने तमाम जरायों को मोबिलाइज करने के लिए प्लान कर रहे हैं और तकीरवन एक करोड़ आदमियों को काम पर लगाना चाहते हैं, और सरकार ने तमाम राज्य सरकारों को लिखा है कि इस तरह से प्लानिंग किया जाय कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा आदमियों को हम काम दे सकें, लेकिन इसके साथ हमारे यहां एक ऐसा विभाग है जो यह समझता है वह अपने सारे आदमियों को रख नहीं सकता। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कहीं न कहीं हमारे प्लानिंग में गड़बड़ है जिसको हम संभाल नहीं पा रहे हैं। अगर हमारे प्लानिंग में कोई गड़बड़ रही तो हो सकता है कि हम सही रास्ते से भटक जायें। हमें इस गड़बड़ को दूर करना चाहिये। आज हम प्लानिंग कर रहे हैं और अपने एम्प्लायमेंट पोर्टेशियल को इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उसी वक्त हमारी सरकार का एक विभाग, जिसका एम्प्लायमेंट पोर्टेशियल सबसे ज्यादा है, छटनी का सवाल ले कर सामने आता है और आज हमारे वर्कर्स (कामगारों) को यह तोहफा पेश करता है। इस विभाग के जो मंत्री महोदय हैं मैं उनका बड़ा प्रशंसक हूँ। जब जब मेरी श्री ट्यागो जी से, मजीठिया जी से व डा० काटजू साहब से बातचीत हुई है तो मैं ने देखा और कि वे बहुत सहानुभूतिपूर्ण तरीके से बात करते हैं। जब हम

उनके पास डिफेंस के महकमे के वर्कर्स की शिकायतें नै कर जातें हैं तो वे उनपर सहानुभूति से विचार करते हैं। उन्होंने झगड़ों को निपटाने के लिए बहुत सरल नेगोशियेटिंग मैशिनरी (बातचीत की व्यवस्था) बना दी है, डिफेंस विभाग में जो सिविलियन वर्कर्स की यूनियन्स हैं उनको उन्होंने रिकॉगनाइज (मान्य) कराया है और उनके साथ बातचीत करना आसान कर दिया है और वे इस बात के लिये उत्सुक हैं कि वर्कर्स के साथ हमारे ताल्लुक बेहतर हों और हम एक परिवार की तरह काम कर सकें। मैं इस चीज का स्वागत करता हूँ लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमको इससे भी आगे बढ़ना चाहिये। मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्रीमंडल की यह नीति है कि हम अपने वर्कर्स को अपना साथी बनायें। लेकिन जब इस चीज को अमल में लाने का सवाल आता है तो कहीं रुकावट पैदा हो जाती है। मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार का जो ढांचा है वह पुराना है और उसमें बहुत से बेंक्स हैं। मैं देखता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार की तरफ से कोशिश तो बहुत है लेकिन उस ढांचे में आगे चलने की ताकत की कमी है। हमारे मंत्री महोदय उसमें सुधार करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे पक्के इरादे के साथ यह निश्चय कर लें कि हम छटनी नहीं करेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट यह नीति बनाये कि दूसरी पंचसाला योजना में पब्लिक सेक्टर (सरकारी क्षेत्र) में कोई छटनी नहीं होगी। हम सिर्फ ऐसे आदमियों की छटनी करें जो कि निकम्मे हों। अगर हम इस उसूल को लेकर चलेंगे तो हम अगली पंचसाला प्लान को तेजी से आगे बढ़ा सकेंगे। लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि अगर हम ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो हम मजदूर को सीक्योरिटी आफ सर्विस नहीं दे सकेंगे और हमारा समाजवाद का आधार नहीं बन सकेगा। समाजवाद का तो आधार ही यह है कि हम सीक्योरिटी आफ सर्विस दें। होना तो यह चाहिए कि जो आदमी काम करना चाहता है उसको हम काम दें। लेकिन अगर आज हम ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं तो जो लोग पहले से काम पर लगे हुए हैं उनको तो न हटायें। हमें यह इरादा करना चाहिए कि हम छटनी नहीं करेंगे। यह एक छोटी सी बात है। यह कुल १२ या १३ हजार आदमियों का सवाल है, और अगर इन में से भी छांटा जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि चार या पांच हजार आदमियों का ही सवाल रह जायेगा। हमारे यहां बहुत से कारोबार हैं, हमारे यहां नई नई मशीनें लग रही

हैं, उनमें हम इनको काम दे सकते हैं। अभी मैं देहरादून गया तो मैं ने देखा कि वहां बहुत अच्छे बाइनाकुलर्स (दूरवीक्षण यंत्र) बनते हैं, माइक्रास्कोप (सूक्ष्मवीक्षण यंत्र) बनते हैं और दूसरे ड्राइंग के इंस्ट्रुमेंट बनते हैं। और मुझे यह जान कर बड़ी खुशी हुई कि जर्मनी जो कि हमसे इतना ज्यादा बढ़ा चढ़ा है हमारे माइक्रास्कोप मंगाता है क्योंकि वह समझता है कि ये सस्ते और अच्छे हैं। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि हमारा प्रोडक्शन (उत्पादन) का पोर्टेबिल (क्षमता) इतना ज्यादा है। हमने अपने यहां हथियारों के पुर्जे बड़ी तेजी से बनाना शुरू कर दिया है और मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारी यह नीति है कि जहां तक हो सके हम बाहर से अपने हथियार न मंगावें। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह नीति बहुत अच्छी है और हम चाहते हैं कि हम अपने डिफेंस विभाग की तमाम जरूरतों को अपने देश में ही पूरा कर लें और बाहर से अपने लिये हथियार न मंगावें जैसा कि हमारे बहुत से पड़ोसी कर रहे हैं। यह अच्छी चीज है कि हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें। लेकिन इसके लिये यह जरूरी है कि हम तमाम ताकत इकट्ठा करें। वह ताकत प्लानिंग के कागजों में नै नहीं आवेगी। वह ताकत तो हमारे मंत्रियों के पक्के इरादों से आवेगी। जो हमारे वर्कर्स हैं उनको इस बात का विश्वास दिलाया जाये कि वे बेफिकर रहें और यह समझें कि जब तक वे अच्छा काम करते हैं कोई उनका बाल बांका करने वाला नहीं है, वे अपनी जगह पर रहेंगे, उनकी नौकरी सुरक्षित रहेगी और उनके परिवार के हित सुरक्षित रहेंगे। ऐसा करने से इतना उत्साह पैदा होगा कि आपका काम बहुत तेजी से आगे चलेगा। मैं कहता हूँ कि अभी डिफेंस की जरूरत की बहुत सी चीजें हैं जिनको हम अपने यहां बना सकते हैं या जिनका हमको प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाना है। हम आजकल देखते हैं कि कुछ कारखानों में वर्कर्स को ओवर टाइम देकर कहा जाता है कि ज्यादा काम करो और दूसरी तरफ वर्कर्स से कहा जाता है कि तुम्हारे लिए हमारे पास काम नहीं है। हमको इस तरह प्लानिंग करना चाहिये कि हमको ओवर टाइम न देना पड़े और जिन आदमियों को हम निकालना चाहते हैं उनको लगाकर वह काम पूरा करायें। प्लानिंग कमीशन (योजना आयोग) की यह नीति है कि जहां तक होसके ठेकेदार को अलग किया जाय और लोगों को सीधा काम दिया जाये या स्टेट की तरफ से काम कराया जाये। भास्करा नागल योजना को हम डिपार्टमेंटली पूरा

[श्री ए० एन० विद्यालंकार]

करा रहे हैं। हमें चाहिये कि डिफेंस विभाग में भी जो काम हों उनको हम डिपार्टमेंटली करायें। अभी जो रिपोर्ट में पढ़ रहा हूँ उससे मालूम होता है कि हमारे बहुत से स्टोर्स के लिए शेड्स नहीं हैं और हमारा बहुत सा सामान इस वजह से जाया जा रहा है। ऐसे वक्त में जब कि हम एक एक पाई बचा रहे हैं हमारा कीमती सामान शेड न होने की वजह से जाया जा रहा है। क्यों न हम इन लोगों को शेड बनाने के काम पर लगा दें ताकि हमारा काम भी होजाये और ये लोग भी एबजावर्ड हो जायें। इन १२ या १३ हजार आदमियों को एबजावर्ड करना मुश्किल नहीं होना चाहिये जब कि हम एक करोड़ आदमियों को काम देना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि ये आदमी तो डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट के काम में ही एबजावर्ड किये जा सकते हैं। अगर दूसरी मिनिस्ट्रीज (मंत्रालय) भी इस काम में सहयोग दें तब तो क्या ही कहने। वर्कर्स की सरविस की सीक्योरिटी ही हमारी शक्ति हो सकती है जिस पर कि हम भरोसा कर सकते हैं। हमारी इतनी बड़ी गवर्नमेंट है, हम इतना बड़ा प्लानिंग कर रहे हैं, अरबों की हमारी स्कीमें हैं। फिर भी अगर कहा जाये कि हम इन १२ या १३ हजार आदमियों को एबजावर्ड नहीं कर सकते तो मुझे ये दोनों बातें परस्पर विरोधी मालूम देती हैं। हो सकता है कि ऐसा करने में सरकार की कुछ मुश्किलता हों। मैं तमाम चीजों से वाकिफ भी नहीं हूँ। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हम पक्का इरादा कर लें तो इस मुश्किल को हल करना बहुत कठिन नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट यह नीति बना लें कि हम पब्लिक सेक्टर में समाजवाद के सिद्धान्त के अनुसार काम करेंगे और छटनी नहीं करेंगे। अगर हम ऐसा करेंगे तो प्राइवेट सेक्टर पर भी इसका असर पड़ेगा। इस लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि हमें इस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिये।

मैं ने कहा कि हमारा प्रोडक्शन का पोर्टेशियल बहुत ज्यादा है, हमारी मैशीनें अच्छी हैं और हमारे कार्यकर्ता अच्छे हैं। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि हमें उनके दिल से छटनी के डर को निकाल देना चाहिये। एक तरफ तो हम ट्रेनिंग स्कूल खोल कर लैबों को ट्रेन करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ हम स्किल्ड (दक्ष) वर्कर्स से कहते हैं कि तुम अपना नाम अनस्किल्ड (अदक्ष) में लिखा लो और अनस्किल्ड वर्कर्स को हम निकाल रहे हैं। इसमें तो एक तरफ का कांटेडिक्शन (विरोधाभास) मालूम होता है। इसको हमें दूर करना चाहिये।

अगर हम इस सवाल को हल नहीं कर सकते तो मैं समझूंगा कि हमारे अन्दर आत्म विश्वास नहीं है या हम अपनी काबिलियत का कोई अच्छा सबूत नहीं दे सकते हैं।

मैं इसके साथ साथ यह भी आवश्यक समझता हूँ कि हमारे यहां पर इंडस्ट्रियल (औद्योगिक) और नान-इंडस्ट्रियल (गैर-औद्योगिक) कर्म-चारियों के अधिकारों में फर्क है। आज की दुनिया में इंडस्ट्रियल और नान-इंडस्ट्रियल और कम्बेंटेंट और नान-कम्बेंटेंट के बीच में फर्क करना आउट ऑफ डेट हो गया है। उनका कोई महत्व नहीं रह गया है और जहां तक उनके सहुलियत का तात्त्विक है, उनकी छुट्टी का सवाल है, उनकी पे का सवाल है और उनके क्वार्टर्स आदि का सवाल है, उनके लिये हमें यह कहें कि जो इंडस्ट्रियल हैं उन को सुविधायें ज्यादा मिलेंगी या कम मिलेंगी या जो नान-इंडस्ट्रियल हैं, उनको सुविधायें दूसरे प्रकार की मिलेंगी, इस तरह का दोनों में फर्क करना उचित न होगा, क्योंकि हर एक इंसान को अपनी अपनी जरूरतें हैं और बुनियादी जरूरतें सब की बराबर हैं। चाहे वह प्रोडेशन (वैतनक्रम) का सवाल हो, या उनके क्वार्टर्स का सवाल हो, यह ऐसी सुविधायें हैं जो कि मजदूरों का बुनियादी हक है, उनके अन्दर फर्क होना और उनके अन्दर इंडस्ट्रियल और नान-इंडस्ट्रियल का क्लास बना देना और उनके अलग अलग टुकड़े करना गलत चीज है, इसको हमें दूर करना चाहिये। मैं इसलिये इन बुनियादी बातों पर जोर देना चाहता हूँ, यह कुछ बुनियादी चीजें हैं और उन बुनियादी असली बातों को जब तक हम साफ नहीं करते और हमारे आसपास जो जाले पुरानी चीजों के लगे हुए हैं उन जालों के अन्दर हम अपने आप को बांधे हुए हैं हम पुराने कानूनों और रूल्स के गुलाम से बन जाते हैं और उन पुरानी चीजों में जकड़े रहते हैं, और उनको जब तक हम नहीं तोड़ते और उन को बंधे (जालों) को तोड़ कर हम उनके बाहर नहीं निकलते, तब तक हम कुछ नहीं कर सकते और हमें अपना एक प्रोग्रेसिव आउटलुक (प्रगतिशील दृष्टिकोण) अपनाना चाहिए। मैं यह बखूबी जानता हूँ कि हमारे मिनिस्टर्स (मंत्रियों) का आउटलुक बहुत प्रोग्रेसिव है लेकिन उनके रास्ते में दिक्कतें हैं, और उनको अपने साथ में डिपार्टमेंट के नीचे के अफसरों को लेकर आगे बढ़ना होता है, उनको साथ लिये बगैर वे आगे नहीं चल सकते और देश के हर एक आदमी को अपने साथ लेकर चलना है।

हमारे जो मिनिस्ट्रान हैं, त्यागी जी हैं और दूसरे हैं में जानता हूँ कि वह अफ़सरान से किस तरीके से बातचीत करते हैं, किस तरीके से उनको कनविस करते (विश्वास दिलाते) हैं और उनके अन्दर एक नया प्रोग्रेसिव आउटलुक पैदा करने की कोशिश करते हैं। मैं इस चीज को मानता हूँ कि हमारे अफ़सरों में वह नया दृष्टिकोण पैदा हो रहा है, उनसे बातचीत करने से मालूम होता है कि उनमें नया दृष्टिकोण आ रहा है, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह जरा तेजी के साथ आना चाहिए। बुनियादी चीजों के अन्दर हमारा आउटलुक तो प्रोग्रेसिव है लेकिन हमें तो इस बात का प्रयत्न करना है कि कैसे इन चीजों को जल्दी से जल्दी हमें करना है। जो चीज मुझे काफी परेशान कर रही थी उसको मैंने इतने जोर से हाजस के सामने और मिनिस्टर साहबान के सामने रक्खा है और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय और गवर्नमेंट इस एस्पेक्ट (पहलू) के ऊपर विशेष तौर पर ध्यान देंगे।

श्री भक्त दर्शन (ज़िला गढ़वाल—पूर्व व ज़िला मुरादाबाद—उत्तर-पूर्व) : आदरणीया मन्त्रानेत्री जी, सबसे पहले मैं प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय के अपने तीनों माननीय मंत्रियों को बहुत बहुत बधाई देता हूँ कि पिछले एक वर्ष में देश की सेना के द्वारा कवल हमारी सीमाओं की रक्षा ही नहीं की गई बल्कि रक्षा के स्तर को भी बढ़ाया गया। इसमें यह जो हमारे मंत्रियों की त्रिमूर्ति है, बड़े मंत्री डा० काटजू.....

एक माननीय सदस्य: चीमूर्ति होना चाहिए।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : बड़े भाई वहाँ भी तो त्रिमूर्ति ही है, अर्थात् ब्रह्मा, विष्णु और महेश और उसी तरह यहाँ भी त्रिमूर्ति है। बड़े मंत्री डा० काटजू, मंजले मंत्री त्यागी जी और तीसरे और छोटे मंत्री हमारे सरदार मजीठिया हैं, उन तीनों मंत्रियों को बधाई देने के बाद अपनी सशस्त्र सेना की तीनों शाखाओं को बधाई देना हमारा वार्षिक कर्तव्य सा हो गया है। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं कि हमारी सीमायें इतनी बढ़ गई हैं और उसी के साथ साथ हमारी तीनों सेनाओं के कंधो पर भार भी बहुत आ गया है। हिमालय की चोटियों से लेकर महासागर की तरल तरंगों तक और रेगिस्तान के गर्म झुलसते मैदानों से आसाम के जंगलों तक जहाँ जाइये आप देखेंगे कि हमारी सेना बड़ी मुस्तेदी के साथ देश की रक्षा का कार्य कर रही है, इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारा परम कर्तव्य है कि हम सब लोग चाहे किसी दल के

हों, चाहे किसी विचार धारा के हों, हम सब अपनी सशस्त्र सेनाओं को इस वार्षिक अवसर पर उनको अपनी वार्षिक श्रद्धांजलियाँ और बधाइयाँ अर्पित करें।

सभानेत्री जी, अभी यहाँ पर मुझ से पहले बहुत से वक्ताओं ने इस बात की ओर प्रतिरक्षा-मन्त्रालय का ध्यान दिलाने का प्रयत्न किया कि पाकिस्तान को अमरीका की ओर से जो सशस्त्र हथियारों की सहायता मिल रही है, उसके कारण हमें अपने सेना का दृष्टिकोण बदलना चाहिये। इसमें मैं उनसे पूरी तरह सहमत हूँ लेकिन माननीय मंत्रियों के ध्यान में यह बात भी लाना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान में जो नई इस समय रणनीति अपनाई जा रही है और वहाँ जिस तरीके की तैयारियाँ हो रही हैं, उसको वजह से हमें अपने आत्मविश्वास को नहीं खो देना चाहिये, लेकिन साथ ही हमें अपनी दूसरी चीजों की ओर भी देखना चाहिये। मैं माननीय मंत्रियों का ध्यान उत्तर-दिशा में हिमालय पहाड़ की ओर दिखाना चाहता हूँ। बहुत से लोग ऐसा समझते हैं कि हिमालय की यह ऊँची ऊँची चोटियाँ हमारी रक्षा बहुत मुस्तेदी के साथ और सतकंता के साथ कर रही हैं, लेकिन मैं उनको यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि अब ऐसी बात नहीं है। उदाहरणस्वरूप मैं आपको बतलाऊँ कि आप पश्चिम से पूर्व की ओर चलिये। नीलंग, जो कि टेहरी-गढ़वाल जिले में है, उसके लिये चीन के लोग दावा कर रहे हैं और बहुत सी भूमि के लिये चीनी और तिब्बती मांग कर रहे हैं। इसी तरह से मैं आपको बतलाऊँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में गढ़वाल के जिले में १५ हजार फुट की ऊँचाई पर होती का मैदान स्थित है और किस तरीके से पिछले दो वर्ष से उसको लेकर तनातनी चली हुई है और हमारी ओर चीन की सशस्त्र सेनाएँ, सेना तो नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन हमारी पी० ए० सी० के जवान वहाँ मोर्चा बांधे हुए हैं। और मैंने सुना कि पिछले अक्टूबर में परिस्थिति इतनी बिगड़ गई थी कि शायद गोली चल जाती, लेकिन किसी वजह से वह रुक गई। उससे आगे बढ़िये पूर्व की ओर। नेपाल में चीन के लोगों ने और तिब्बत के लोगों ने सीमा के ऊपर वहाँ की कुछ भूमि का दावा किया है और इसको सब लोग जानते हैं कि डा० के० आई० सिंह को नेपाल के अन्दर भेजना बिना मतलब के नहीं है और उसमें कोई बहुत बड़ा रहस्य छिपा हो सकता है कि किस तरीके से दो, तीन वर्ष तक निर्वासित रहने के बाद नेपाल की राजनीति में दखल दे रहे हैं।

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

उसके और पूर्व में बढ़िये तो भूटान है, उसके बारे में हम लोग यह समझते हैं और जहाँ तक मेरा खयाल है एक संघि के द्वारा भूटान की जो वैदेशिक नीति है वह भारत नीति के साथ सम्बद्ध की गई है, लेकिन आपने पिछले दिनों समाचार पत्रों में पढ़ा होगा कि कोई साधारण व्यक्ति नहीं, बल्कि तिब्बत के जो सर्वश्रेष्ठ व्यक्ति है, दलाई लामा, वे बिना भारत-सरकार को कोई सूचना दिये हुए भूटान के अंदर जाते हैं, वहाँ दौरा करते हैं और जब वहाँ का दौरा करके चले जाते हैं तब मैं समझता हूँ कि भारत सरकार के मंत्रालय को इसका पता लगता है। उसके पीछे बड़ा रहस्य है और हो सकता है कि वहाँ कुछ गड़बड़ करने की तैयारियाँ हो रही हों। मेरी आशंका है और मुझे भय है कि उत्तर-पूर्वी सीमा अभिकरण (नेफा) और नागा हिल्स में जो उपद्रव चल रहा है उसमें बाहर का हाथ है, और जहाँ तक मुझे पता है आसाम सरकार ने इस बात की शंका प्रकट की है कि बाहर से शस्त्रास्त्र लाकर उस वहाँ पर आसाम राइफल्स के साथ युद्ध को चलाया जा रहा है। इसके बारे में श्री विष्णु राम मेहदी, जो कि आसाम के मुख्य मंत्री हैं, हाल ही में वहाँ की विधान सभा में यह कहा है कि हम को पूरा सन्देह है और हमारे पास इस बात का प्रमाण है कि बाहर से शस्त्रास्त्र लाकर उस उपद्रव को वहाँ पर चलाया जा रहा है। मेरे निवेदन करने का मतलब यह है कि हम केवल एक ही पक्ष को देख करके उद्विग्न न हो जायें, विचलित न हो जायें बल्कि जो दूसरा हमारा पहलू है उस और भी हमें ध्यान देना चाहिये और सतर्क रहना चाहिए।

मैं दो-तीन बातें प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के सामने विशेष रूप से रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि हमें चूँकि अपनी पंचवर्षीय विकास योजनायें चलाानी हैं, इसलिये हमें एक पाई भी अपने रक्षा के बजट में नहीं बढ़ानी चाहिए, लेकिन इस दलील का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि हम उसमें कमी करते चले जायें। अभी यहाँ पर मेरे बहुत मित्रों ने इस बात की और प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है कि आर्डिनेंस फैक्टरीज में ५ हजार कर्मचारियों को बेकार किया जाने वाला है, हालाँकि हम जानते हैं कि हमारा मंत्रालय उनको कहीं भी काम पर लगाने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है। मैं इस बात में ज्यादा विस्तार से न जाकर केवल अपने उन मित्रों की मांग का समर्थन करना चाहता

हूँ कि इस विषय पर सरकार को बहुत गंभीरता और सहानुभूति के साथ विचार करना चाहिये और उनको किसी न किसी स्थान पर काम में लगा देना चाहिये। अभी कुछ दिनों की बात है जब कि मेरे एक प्रश्नके उत्तर में प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया था कि एम० इ० एस० के स्टाफ में कुछ कमी की जाने वाली है और करीब ३०० आर्दमियों को निकाला जाने वाला है। मुझे बताया गया है कि हम अपनी पंचवर्षीय योजना में करीब ३० करोड़ रुपये की लागत के नये मकान बनाने जा रहे हैं, तो यह समझ में नहीं आता है कि जब इतना बड़ा भारी कार्यक्रम हमारे सम्मुख है, तो जो पहले से ही सर्जिस में हैं और पहले से हमारे वहाँ काम कर रहे हैं, उनको क्यों हटा दिया जाय और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। इस सदन में एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में ई० एम० ई० में भी कमी करने का सवाल आया है। साथ ही सिविलियन अघ्यापकों को भी सैकड़ों की संख्या में हटाया गया है।

इस के सिवा एक बड़ी भारी चीज है, जिस की ओर श्री चण्डक ने भी ध्यान दिलाया है, और वह यह कि दस-दस बारह-बारह वर्षों से जो हमारे अफसर बड़ी मुस्तैदी से काम कर रहे थे, जिनके कमिशन परमनेंट नहीं थे, जो इरेंगुलर (अस्थायी) या इमर्जेंट (आपातक) कमिशन के थे, उन को भी हटाया जा रहा है। सरकार की नीति मेरी समझ में नहीं आती कि क्यों आज वह युनिवर्सिटियों से निकले हुए कच्चे और अनुभवहीन नवयुवकों को तो प्रतिरक्षा संगठन में लेना चाहती है, जब कि जिन लोगों ने दस-दस, बारह-बारह वर्षों से बड़ी योग्यता के साथ काम किया है और अपने काम में विशेष योग्यता प्राप्त की है, उनको निकाला जा रहा है। इस लिये मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूँगा वे इस पर अवश्य ध्यान दें और.....

श्री त्यागी : यह आप कौन से आफिसर्स के बारे में कर रहे हैं ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इरेंगुलर और इमर्जेंसी कमिशन के आफिसर्स, जिन को की कि आज कल निकाला जा रहा है।

श्री त्यागी : अरे हटाया कौन जा रहा है ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : पिछले दिनों यहाँ पर कहा गया था कि बहुत से आफिसर्स को जो बिल्कुल इरेंगुलर और इमर्जेंसी कमिशन के थे उन को ग्रेचुइटी (उपदान) वगैरह देकर हटाया जा रहा है।

श्री त्याग्री : बात असल में यह थी कि कुछ आफिसर्स जिन की उन्न रिटायरमेंट के करीब आ गई थी और उसके बाद भी वह चल रहे थे और अब आगे बहुत ज्यादा बड़ी उम्र तक नहीं चल सकते थे, इस एज की सीमा के लगने से कुछ लोगों को हटना पड़ा, मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने जवाब में यह कहा था। वैसे लोग हटायें नहीं जा रहे हैं।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रश्न को भी प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय को देखना चाहिये। एक भी इस प्रकार के आफिसर्स को हटाना नहीं चाहिये जब कि हम लोग नये और अनुभवहीन लोगों को रख रहे हैं।

श्री त्याग्री : नहीं हटाया जा रहा है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : तो बहुत धन्यवाद। अब मैं इस बात की ओर भी ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ, और एक पर्वतीय दृष्टिकोण से मैं ने उत्तर की ओर इशारा किया था। मुझे यह समाचार पत्रों में पढ़ कर बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई कि इम्फाल के मोरचे पर बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर एक्ससाइजिज (अभ्यास) की गई हैं। वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में भी इस का जिक्र आता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अब वह समय आ गया है जब कि हमारी सेनाओं को बड़े पैमाने पर हिमालय और दूसरे स्थानों पर इस प्रकार की एक्ससाइजिज करनी चाहिये। जब तक उनको इसका अभ्यास पहले से नहीं होगा तब तक वह समय आने पर प्रत्यक्ष शत्रु कर मुकाबला कैसे कर सकेंगी। इस की कल्पन सरलता की जा सकती है।

पिछले साल मैंने यहां पर चर्चा की थी कि दार्जीलिंग में जो पर्वतारोहण संस्था स्थापित की गई है उसमें काम बहुत कम पैमाने पर चलाया जा रहा है। इसके विषय में समुचित रूप से प्रकाशन भी नहीं हो रहा है, जिसके कारण लोग उसके सम्बन्ध में बहुत कम जानते हैं। स्वयम् में बहुत प्रयत्न करने के बाद वहां का प्रोस्पेक्टस वगैरह प्राप्त कर सका। बहुत से लोग वहां ट्रेनिंग पाने के लिये जाना चाहते हैं। उन की ओर सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये और उन को वहां पर्वतारोहण की ट्रेनिंग देनी चाहिये। इसके अतिरिक्त मैं यहां पर एक और निवेदन करूंगा कि विदेशों से हमेशा पर्वतारोहीगण आते रहते हैं। आप को याद होगा कि कुछ दिन पहले कुछ पर्वतारोहियों की गलती से नेपाल और भारत दोनों की सरकारों के सामने एक कानूनी पेचीदगी आ गई थी। इसी

को दृष्टि में रखते हुए नेपाल सरकार ने थोड़े प्रतिबन्ध लगाने शुरू कर दिये हैं। मैं भारत सरकार से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि उसको भी इस तरह के प्रतिबन्ध लगाने चाहियें। कम से कम यह प्रतिबन्ध तो अवश्य ही लगाना चाहिये कि जो कोई भी पर्वतारोही दल आवे, उस के साथ जब तक भारतीय सम्पर्क अधिकारी न हों, जिस को माउन्टेनरियरिंग (पर्वतारोहण) की ट्रेनिंग मिली हो, तब तक उस दल को पर्वतों पर पर जाने की आज्ञा न हो। और उससे निश्चित रूप से यह कहना चाहिये कि जो वह नक्शे व फोटो वगैरह बनाता है मार्ग में उस की प्रतियां उस को भारत सरकार को देनी होंगी। आप जानते हैं कि पिछले दिनों जब दो विदेशी आदमी पकड़े गये थे जिनको कि इस प्रकार के नक्शे आदि लेने के लिये मना कर दिया गया था, जब कि उन से उन नक्शों को मांगा गया तो उन्होंने उन को देने से इन्कार कर दिया और कहा कि हमारा किसी ब्रिटिश फर्म से कंट्रैक्ट (ठेका) है और हम तो वहीं जा कर उन को प्रकाशित करेंगे। यहां तक कि उन्होंने भारत में पत्रकारों को इंटरव्यू तक देने से इन्कार कर दिया। इस प्रकार के अपमानजनक शब्दों के साथ हमारे पर्वतों पर जहां पर कि हमारे युवकों को जाना चाहिये, हमारे अफसरों को जाना चाहिये, आकर वे हमारे ऊपर रोब जमायें यह कहां तक उचित है। मैं उनके लिये केवल रोब शब्द का ही प्रयोग कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि उन के लिये मैं कोई सस्त शब्द नहीं कहना चाहता। यह हमारी सुरक्षा का माभला है, कहीं ऐसा न हो कि वे लोग हमारी सीमाओं के नक्शे बना कर हमें नुकसान पहुंचा दें।

यहां पर मैं कुछ शब्द भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के विषय में कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि मेरे जिले में लगभग एक लाख व्यक्ति भूतपूर्व सैनिक या उन के आश्रित हैं। वैसे तो कई बार जवाब दिया जा चुका है जब कि पिछले दिनों पेशनों के बारे में पूछा गया। और उसका नाम भी "त्यागी फार्मूला" पड़ गया है। त्यागी जी उस के कारण अमर हो गये हैं। उस के बनाने के लिये सारी सेनाओं में उनकी ख्याति पहुंच गई है, लेकिन मैं उन से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे अपनी ख्याति को और भी प्रशस्त करें। मैं उन से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारे भूतपूर्व सैनिक हैं क्या उनका यही कुसूर है कि उन्होंने अंग्रेजों के जमाने में उन की नौकरी की और इसी लिये उनकी पेंशन न बढ़ाई जाये? आखिर यह फर्क क्यों किया जा रहा है? मंत्रालय के

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

समूह वित्तीय कठिनाइयाँ हो सकती हैं, शायद कई करोड़ का व्यय भी बैठेगा। लेकिन अगर कम से कम वे यह कर दें कि इस को १५ अगस्त, १९५७ से लागू किया जाये, जिस दिन से कि भारत आजाद हुआ था, तो भी कई हजार व्यक्ति इस सुविधा से लाभ उठा सकते हैं।

में समझता हूँ कि यह मेरा कर्तव्य है और मैं अपने को कृतघ्न समझूँगा यदि इस अवसर पर मैं आजाद हिन्द फौज के सैनिकों को याद न करूँ। मुझे यह देख कर बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है और यह हमारा बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारी गवर्नमेंट एक ओर तो नेताजी की मृत्यु की परिस्थितियों की जांच करने जा रही है पर दूसरी ओर नेताजी जिन की सहायता से देश को आजाद करना चाहते थे, उनकी उपेक्षा की जा रही है। पता नहीं हमारे नेताजी आज संसार में हैं या स्वर्ग में, किन्तु मैं अपने माननीय मंत्रियों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि नेताजी आज चाहे जहाँ हों, उन की आत्मा को तब तक सन्तोष नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि उन के पुराने साथियों का हिसाब न दे दिया जाये। मैं इस पर अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन मैं मंत्री महोदय को यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि अभी हाल में मैंने समाचारपत्रों में पढ़ा था कि जिस जर्मनी में लोगों ने अनेक अत्याचार किये, वहाँ के वार क्रिमिनल्स (युद्ध अपराधियों) को अभी हाल ही में रिहा किया गया है, उनको सजायें भी दी गईं, और जेलों में काफी दिनों तक रहने के बाद उनको छोड़ा गया, लेकिन उन के सारे एरियर्स (बकाया) उन को दिये गये। जिन्होंने सारे संसार की सम्यता पर कलंक लगाया और ऐसे-ऐसे अमानुषिक अत्याचार किये, जिनका इतिहास में कहीं उल्लेख नहीं मिलता, जिन्होंने ऐसे नृशंसता के काम किये, जिनकी की कहानियाँ प्रचलित हो गई हैं, उन्हें भी पूरा हिसाब दिया गया है। लेकिन यहाँ पर जिन्होंने देश की आजादी के लिये कुर्बानियाँ कीं उन को हिसाब तक न मिले, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। करीब एक करोड़ के रुपये शायद होंगे, इस से ज्यादा नहीं आयेगा, लेकिन लगभग दो अरब रुपये का बजट बेश करते हुए भी उन सैनिकों के नाम पर, नेताजी के नाम पर, जिनके सम्बन्ध में इतनी बातें हुई हैं, हम कुछ नहीं करना चाहते। हो सकता है कि जो कमेटी नेताजी की मृत्यु के सम्बन्ध में जांच करने के लिये उनके ही साथी श्री शाहनवाज खाँ के नेतृत्व में स्थापित की

गई है वह उनके सम्बन्ध में कोई बहुत अच्छे तथ्य ले प्राये। अगर वे जीवित हैं, जिस की मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत कम आशा है, तो देश के लोग बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर उन का शाही स्वागत करेंगे और यदि वास्तव में उनका देहान्त हो चुका है तो क्या हमारा यह कर्तव्य नहीं है कि हम उन की अस्थियों को इस देश में लायें और ला कर लाल किले में, जहाँ पर जाने के लिये उनका नारा था कि 'दिल्ली चलो' उन का एक भव्य स्मारक बनायें? पर इसके होने के बाद भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि नेताजी की आत्मा को तभी सन्तोष मिल सकता है जब कि उन के एक एक साथी को, जो कि उनके जीवित स्मारक हैं, पूरा-पूरा हिसाब दे दिया जाये।

अन्त में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान देश की ५६ छावनियों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि इस बजट में भी काफी रूपया उनके विकास के लिये दिया गया है। सन् १९५४-५५ के बजट में उनके लिये लगभग २१ लाख ६० रक्खे गये थे, उसके बाद सन् १९५५-५६ के बजट में उसको बढ़ा कर ४७ लाख रूपये किया गया और इस बार वह ५३ लाख रूपये है। छावनियों में केवल सैनिक ही नहीं हैं, वहाँ पर नागरिक भी रहते हैं। इस लिये मैं उनकी ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। बहुत से ऐसे कैंटोनमेंट्स (छावनियाँ) हैं जो ५०-६० वर्ष पहले स्थापित किये गये थे। क्या यह हमारे लिये कलंक की बात नहीं है कि वहाँ पर अभी तक पक्की सड़कें नहीं हैं, वहाँ पर बिजली नहीं है? सुरक्षा के दृष्टि से भी आवश्यक है कि उन की ओर ध्यान दिया जाय और वहाँ की कमियों को दूर किया जाये। हमारे माननीय मंत्री श्री त्यागी जी बैठे हुए हैं, वे जानते हैं कि स्वयं चकराता में बिजली की रोशनी नहीं है और लैंसडाउन में बिजली की रोशनी नहीं है। सन् १८८५ में इस कैंटोनमेंट की स्थापना हुई थी जबकि हमारी कांग्रेस की स्थापना हुई थी। लेकिन आज तक वहाँ बिजली का प्रकाश नहीं पहुँच पाया है, वहाँ की सड़कें पक्की नहीं हैं, वहाँ गन्दगी फैलती रहती है। अतः इसके लिये भी रूपया रक्खा जाना चाहिये।

एक और चीज के बारे में मैं खास तौर से ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। त्यागी जी ने पेशनों के बारे में फार्मूला निकाल कर बड़ा काम किया है और जैसा मैं ने पहिले कहा कि उन्होंने उस के द्वारा अपना नाम अमर कर दिया। हम लोग एक और "त्यागी फार्मूला" की प्रतीक्षा

कर रहे थे जो जमीन सम्बन्धी कुछ नियम हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में त्यागी जी ने डिफेन्स कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी (प्रतिरक्षा सलाहकार समिति) में मेम्बरो से कहा था कि तीन दिन के अन्दर आप अपना सुझाव दे दीजिये; नहीं तो देरी हो जायेगी। आज शायद एक या डेढ़ साल हो चुका है लेकिन पता नहीं कि वे नियम किस रट्टी की टोकरी में पड़ गये हैं, वे किस तहखाने में छिपे हुये हैं तथा कैसे दीमक उनको लग गये हैं। मैं अपनी बात को बार बार दोहराना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे पता नहीं कि इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ किया गया है या नहीं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भूमि-सम्बन्धी नियमों में संशोधन किया जाये और छावनियों में रहने वाली जो जनता है उस को भी हमें इसके सम्बन्ध में न्याय देना चाहिये। भाई राजा राम जी ने कानपुर का उदाहरण दिया कि वहाँ के अफसरों का दृष्टिकोण अभी तक विदेशी बना हुआ है, लेकिन जहाँ तक मेरा अभिमत है अब हमारे अफसरों का दृष्टिकोण बदल चुका है। हो सकता है कि री में से एक आध भादमी ऐसा निकल जायें, लेकिन जहाँ तक और कैंटोनमेंट्स का सवाल है वहाँ पर उन लोगों की मैजिस्ट्री होते हुए भी वे लोग इस बात का खयाल कर रहे हैं कि अब देश स्वतंत्र हो गया है और उस के अनुरूप उनको बदलना चाहिये। लेकिन फिर भी मेरा यह विचार है कि उन को अपने व्यवहार में थोड़ी और प्रगति लाने की आवश्यकता है। तथा यह है कि जब तक जमीन के ऊपर नागरिकों को अधिकार नहीं होगा तब तक ज्यादा उन्नति नहीं हो सकेगी। जब तक भूमि सम्बन्धी नियम आप नहीं बदलते, जो कि साम्राज्यशाही के जमाने के बने हुए हैं, तब तक वहाँ स्वराज्य का उदय नहीं हो सकता है।

मैं अन्त में इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी मेरी बातों पर अवश्य विचार करेंगे।

2 P.M.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I take this opportunity to heartily congratulate our Defence Forces for helping us amply in the different sectors of our life and for discharging their duties and responsibilities very splendidly. In this connection, I recall the services of our Army in Cambodia and Laos where peaceful and impartial elections have been held.

An Hon. Member: Not yet.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Not yet; but I hope it will be done.

We also know how nicely they have discharged their responsibilities in Korea. We also know that in times of emergencies, in time of serious and unprecedented floods they have helped the civil authorities.

I welcome the modernisation and Indisation of our Navy. I cannot say more than that, because, my hon. friend Sardar A. S. Saigal has said. I do not know so much as to say whether we should emphasise so much on the Navy in these times of atomic war. But, it does not mean that I do not emphasise it but I cannot go to that extent. We know that we are strengthening our Air Forces not only from purchases from outside but also from our production in the Hindustan Aircraft Factory. There are a hundred and one achievements of our Defence Forces that can be recalled in this House. But in the short space of time of 15 minutes, I would like to mention only one aspect of the matter which is most important and which has to be considered in the circumstances.

The question before us is whether all that we are doing is enough in the present context and in the circumstances when we find that we are being surrounded on all sides by military pacts. We know the ANZUS; we know how the SEATO has been linked with NATO through the Baghdad Pact and how it is facing us. We have known how this SEATO Conference in Karachi has exposed their intentions, what we have been prophesying beforehand. We have seen how unceremoniously they have interfered with the domestic affairs of a sovereign nation—I mean their attitude and their decision in the SEATO Conference regarding Kashmir. It was none of their business to poke their nose into our own matter. It simply shows which way the wind blows. It shows how these Pacts which were being entered into mostly on Asian soil are a clear indication of the intention of the imperialistic powers outside Asia and Africa to surround us from all sides and to threaten us to bow down before them and leave off our neutral policy which we have been pursuing so magnificently. Therefore, in these circumstances, we have to recast our Defence Budget, we have to recast our attitude towards our Defence.

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

We know that we cannot compete with America nor do we wish to enter into an arm race with Pakistan, supplied with arms by USA. It has been said that they will overcome or overtake us. It has not been very nicely referred to by one of our friends. It is none of our desire to run the race. But, none the less, we do not want to be complacent; we want to be prepared and to get ready because of the border incidents which have increased in their frequency and intensity. It is a clear indication that there is something else in their mind. Mr. Dulles and his friend the Pakistan Prime Minister have very clearly stated that they have no aggressive design or intention. But, I am reminded of Bernard Shaw's words: "What they preach, they never act; what they act they never preach." This is sometimes the motto of great persons. We know that U.S. supplied arms to the nations of Western Europe and when the nations of Western Europe marched over Soviet Russia, could they check all that? Could Truman and his administration put a stop to that? So, there is no use saying that the arms aid that is being given to Pakistan will not be used against us and that they have no aggressive design. When it is done, it is not the U.S. that will decide the intention; it is not their Army that will march. We know it will be purely the Pakistan Army and the Pakistan Government that will do that. But, it does not mean that when we speak in these terms we are apprehensive of it. We do not fear that. We know that in this atomic age what is being supplied to Pakistan must be second-rate weapons; even if they are first-rate ones, they are not atomic bombs. In this age of atomic warfare, when there is the Hydrogen bomb and the Cobalt bomb in the formation or theory, nothing is very much. We have heard the Mayor of London and also of New York say how their civil defence will collapse. But, still, I say that all these arguments go to establish one thing and that is that we should not have our Defence as at present. Therefore, I would like to say that we should recast our whole Defence idea, our Defence Budget and our Defence policy and our Defence technique.

I want to touch most reluctantly on a most delicate point. I want to say that it is time now that we must say that all British officers should quit the Indian Army. I know our relations

with the U.K. and that we are in the Commonwealth. But, their participation in the Baghdad Pact and their complete silence in the SEATO Conference when the question of Kashmir was considered—in spite of the Press interview of Mr. Selwyn Lloyd at Delhi and Karachi—make us say that we do not want that their experts should any longer continue in the Indian Army. I know when Lord Mountbatten was here the Prime Minister said how much they have contributed towards the good relationship between India and England. None the less, I feel that our secrets, the secrets of our Army, will very easily pass on to our neighbouring countries and other countries. Therefore, with all respect and with all credit to what they have done for us, we must say that all British Officers must quit and they should be requested to leave. It is now high time that we should do so. If at all we want experts, we should take help from other Powers which are not so much entangled in these military pacts.

The statement of the Prime Minister of Pakistan and these border raids go to prove that we should no longer share our secrets with the U.K.

We know that at present we are spending 37.3 per cent of our money on Defence. Though we are on the threshold of the Second Five-Year Plan and though we emphasise more on development works and more on raising the standard of living of our people, yet we have to recast our Budget and to give much more than 37 per cent to this Defence. We have to increase our Defence Estimates. Our Finance Minister said that in the coming year we may have to increase our Defence Budget. I say it is high time to increase it even today. There is no escape from it. But, while I support an increase in our Defence Budget, I have to strike a very despondent note about the Civil Services, about the authorities who are planning for the defence of our country in the Secretariat. I have seen them in my personal contacts; I have seen them in their policies; I have seen them at the Round Table Conferences and I know their attitudes and outlooks. Apart from the instances furnished by Shastriji and Bhakt Darshanji. I have seen other instances and so I know how their attitude has changed. Regarding the territorial army, the A.C.C. and the N.C.C., I have minutely gone through the papers in which it has been said that our territorial army strength has been achieved 96 per cent. But I know

what the strength actually is. What is 96 out of 100? What is 96 per cent in one lakh? What is 96 per cent in a big country with a population of 360 millions? Therefore, while I emphasise that we are not entering into an arms race, nonetheless we have to increase the strength of our territorial army. The N.C.C. is doing a very nice piece of work. It has double advantages—we are getting disciplined young boys from colleges and also the indiscipline that we are seeing now is being removed and we are inculcating discipline into them. There should be some sort of military training in all schools and colleges. If you do not like the word "compulsory" I will take that out. But when State Governments like the Punjab Government and others recommend this, we should take it up.

Coming to the point of production, we welcome the Production Committee under the chairmanship of the Minister of Defence Organisation—the best person for the best job. But I say that the very policies that we have seen in the ordnance factories are most unplanned and most unthought of. We have been in the negotiating machinery and this Damocles' Sword, we know, is hanging over 5000 workers in the country. It was told in this House that the figure was 5,000. Somebody said it was 12,000, and when we asked for the actual figure, they told us, "we do not know". They have no plan. They say that they will announce the retrenchment figure month by month. There ought to be a plan. The Defence Ministry do not know what will happen in this regard in the next six months. We made concrete suggestions from the Employees' Federation how we can increase production and how we can employ them, but with a superior air of smile we are told by the Defence Secretary that they know it and they are hearing this for the last 35 years. If I do not know more, at least I do not know less than the civilian officers working in the Ministry, and I know, because I was connected with the negotiating machinery, that they cannot give us the figure. At that time Dr. Kailash Nath Katju pointed out to us, "What is all this rubbish?" I say, "What is all this rubbish which is being told about Defence production?" I know it is not being done because in this capacity we want to have expert knowledge. But I ask this question: Why is the Baldev Singh Committee Report not yet made

available to us? Why do they not take us into their confidence—if not the whole country—in this matter? I would like to know what the Committee has stated about the workers that are facing retrenchment. I say that we should be taken into confidence in respect of this Report. I throw a challenge to the Defence Ministry. Let them have a Committee or Panel, in which the Ministry may be represented, the Defence Employees Association may be represented and let some experts come and see whether there is actually any surplus of staff in the factories. Will they accept this challenge? If they find surplus, then we will ask our workers to get out of the factories because they are surplus. But I know that with the expanding production in the country on eve of the Second Five-Year Plan, there is ample scope for production throughout the country. These 5,000 workers who have spent their best part of life in defending the country should not at all be asked to quit. We are faced with the three R's—retrenchment, recovery and reversion. This retrenchment, this recovery and this reversion must stop. We are not going to tolerate these three R's. We are giving you a very nice solution. Come and have a Penal in which may be represented the Ministry and the workers. We do not want to consume the money of the tax-payers on idle work. But our contention is that there is ample work to do, and because there is no plan, all these things are happening. I hope that the Minister of Defence Organisation will appreciate how we are trying our best to help him in fostering good relations between the management and the workers and I am sure he will stand witness to the fact how we on this side are trying our best to see that good relations exist between the management and the workers. I must congratulate the Minister of Defence Organisation, Shri Tyagi for his sympathetic consideration of the views of the Workers' Federation, which has brought in good relationship between the management and workers. There is ample work to be done all round the country, but the hand of help and friendship must come from that side. In this country when the slogan is "Construction", there should be a straight forward acceptance of simple offer I have made. I will give a small couplet and end my speech.

कूटिया रोती है जहा बहि पर महल खड़ा हंसता है,
राष्ट्रनियंत्रित उद्योगों को छटनी, भूत डसता है।
पर न भुलना दुर क्षितिज पर चमक रहा तारा जो।
समाज वाद सम्पति पर, सीमा गुंज नारा जो।
ईसे सफल करना है, तो यही गीत गाना है।

श्रीर यदि डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब (प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रि) यह गीत नहीं गा सकेगे तो मैं कहूंगा हे त्यागी बन्धु सामना करो कैलास देव भावना भरो, सुरजीत सिंह साचना भरो और अगर त्यागी जी सामना नही करते, डा०काटजू साहब भावना नहीं भरते और श्री सुरजीत सिंहजी साचना नहीं करते तो मैं कहूंगा:

There is no use for the Ministry or Ministers.

Mr. Chairman : The following are the selected cut motions relating to various Demands under the Ministry of Defence which have been indicated by the Members to be moved :

Demand No	No. of Cut Motions				
11	269, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 418, 467, 524, 525, 526, 527, 579, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651.				
12	271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 349, 350, 351, 352, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 468, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 583, 594, 652.				
13	281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 596.				
14	289, 290, 291, 292.				

Need for organizing specialist troops for arduous tasks like the Commando Units in other countries

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

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

Failure to formulate a defence policy so as to counteract threats of attack from outside with superior weapons

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

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

Need for reorganisation of defence machinery in view of foreign military aid to Pakistan

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head

'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Lack of Civil Defence Units and of adequate A. A. guns and other military defence measures in urban and industrial centres

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

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

Failure to co-ordinate the defence machinery with civilian efforts in providing a trained labour force for nation-building, capable of being switched over for defence purposes

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

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

Lack of plans for expansion of education and training facilities among the defence forces so as to facilitate the absorption of ex-service personnel in civilian life

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

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

Need for improvement of Ordnance factories

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

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

Failure to co-operate with other Ministries in ensuring adequate defence to Harbours and Ports

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

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

Failure to modernise weapon-manufacture technique and wherever necessary, to obtain essential requirements from outside

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

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

Failure to check corruption and inefficiency in defence expenditure and to take adequate action on Audit and P.A.C. Reports

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

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

Victimization of the office bearers of the All India Defence Employees' Federation

Shri R. R. Shastri : I beg to move :

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

Need for early payment of compensation to those people in Manipur whose fields were damaged in the construction of air-fields during 1942-45 by Allied Forces

Shri Rishang Kekshang (Outer Manipur-Reserved-Sch. Tribes) : I beg to move :

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

Failure to make adequate provision for the defence of the country in view of the recent activities of Pakistan in particular and of the MEADO and SEATO powers in general.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Gorakhpur Distt.-North) : I beg to move :

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

Failure to make provision for compulsory military training of every adult Indian

Shri S. L. Saksena : I beg to move :

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

Failure to develop our Ordnance factories to produce every equipment needed for our Defence Forces

Shri S. L. Saksena : I beg to move :

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

Need to provide our Armed Forces with improved weapons of offence and defence

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

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

Need for organizing an adequate Military Intelligence Service from among the three Services with the co-operation of other Ministries

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

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

Denial of Trade Union rights to civilian Defence workers in Jammu and Kashmir

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty : I beg to move :

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

Use of Rule 5 of Central Services (Ministerial Services) Rules, 1949 against defence workers

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty : I beg to move :

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

Functioning of negotiating agency between Defence department and the All India Defence Employees Federation

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty : I beg to move :

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

Need to implement the recommendations of Baldev Singh Committee on the reorganization of Ordnance Factories

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty : I beg to move :

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

Permanency of industrial and other employees of Defence department

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty : I beg to move :

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

Need to provide accommodation to Defence personnel combatants and civilians serving in places isolated from the cities

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty : I beg to move :

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

Need to expand the Territorial Army to the targets announced by Government of India in 1948-49

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Imperative need for providing for non-technical units of the T.A. in urban areas to give opportunities to the civilian youths in towns for having military training

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Importance of maintaining continuity in Lok Sahayak Sena training by organizing appropriate squads through the Community Project Administrations or otherwise

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for proper celebration of the pre-1948 non-Gazetted staff in the Ordnance organisations with their high technical qualifications and experience

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to change the set up of the Directorate General of Ordnance Factories in order to ensure efficiency

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to reorganise and expand the Military Engineering Service, so as to undertake military works departmentally and to take up civilian works as well.

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for providing courses for training for non-Gazetted cadres of the Military Engineering Service

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the

head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Desirability of reviving the Army Grow-More-Food campaign on lines adopted by other countries to stimulate the enthusiasm of the personnel

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for reviewing the officers and organisation and enlisting for it co-operation of the civil administration at District and Sub-Division level

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for reviewing the officer and J.C.O. cadres with a view to reduce multiplicity of posts for doing identical work in the same unit

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide for adequate Educational and Vocational Training Centres in the Army

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Measures to expand the scope for rehabilitation of ex-servicemen in civil life

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Measures for ensuring the successful operation of the short service system so as to have, at lesser costs, larger reserves and potential reserves trained for any emergency

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to review the technical qualifications for the posts of D.G.O.F. and officers under him

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Administraton of Kanpur Cantonment

Shri R. R. Shastri : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Defence policy of the Government

Shri R. R. Shastri : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for declaring Kanpur as 'A' class area for the purpose of granting house rent and city compensatory allowances to the Army personnel

Shri R. R. Shastri : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for declaring Agra as 'B' class area for the purpose of granting house rent and city compensatory allowance to the Army personnel

Shri R. R. Shastri : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Retrenchment in the Ordnance factories

Shri R. R. Shastri : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Use of armed forces for policing purposes

Shri Rishang Kelshing : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

Stores purchase policy of the Defence Ministry

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Sense of insecurity and discontentment among Defence personnel

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Labour policy of the Ministry of Defence in relation to the workers employed in Defence establishments

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Question of revising the existing laws governing the Services

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Non-publication of the Baldev Singh Committee Report on Defence Production Establishments

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Non-inclusion of representatives of workers in Ordnance Factories on the Defence Production Board

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to end our dependence on foreign sources for the supply of equipment and stores for Defence Services

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Corruption and maladministration in the Defence Services

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to take effective steps for the rehabilitation and re-settlement of ex-services personnel

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Retrenchment of civilian workers in Defence installations

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy towards trade union functionaries in Defence Ministry

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to remove disparities in the service conditions of industrial and non-industrial employees in Defence Services

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Service, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mass reversions of skilled workers in Ordnance Factories

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for grant of hill allowance to Defence workers serving in Nilgiris

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Delay in confirming Defence civilian workers

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure of the Government to distribute rupees sixty lakhs for the war-affected people of A.R.M. areas of Manipur

Shri Rishang Keishing : I beg to

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for expanding the Navy Wing of the N.C.C.

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Navy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for having a Boys' Training Establishment in the Gopalpur-Chilka area

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Navy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for Naval Co-operation with the Fisheries Industries, Co-operation and other departments of the Union and State Governments for having second lines for coastal defence

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Navy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to co-operate with the Transport Ministry expanding Merchant-Shipping and in ensuring port and harbour defences

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Navy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy of purchases and loans of naval vessels and equipment from the United Kingdom

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Navy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Desirability of naval association with Ocean-graphic and Hydrographic surveys and with Deep-Sea fishing Projects

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Navy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for subsidising Rowing, Swimming and Aquatic Clubs and utilizing such organizations for recruitment to the Navy and to Naval Auxiliaries

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Navy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for building up Naval Volunteers and Naval Auxiliaries, especially from among the coastal sea-faring classes

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services Effective-Navy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Insufficiency of our Navy

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Navy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Urgent need for organizing the Air Defence Reserves and the Auxiliary Air Force

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Air Force' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for adequate aids and subsidies to Flying Clubs and Glidings Clubs

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Air Force' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Necessity for expanding the Air Wing of the N.C.C.

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Air Force' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Provision of necessary equipment and instructors for Paratroop training

Shri U. C. Patnaik : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services Effective-Air Force' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Chairman : All the cut motions are before the House.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागवत (गूडगांव) :

में अपने दोस्त श्री आजाद को मबारकबाद देता हूँ उन्होंने ऐसी मौजूं अपील की है और और ऐसे ख्यालात का इजहार किया है कि जो ख्यालात आज मुल्क में पाये जाते हैं उनकी पुरजोर अल्फाज में तर्जुमानी कर दी है। मुझ जैसे एक बड़ी उन्नवाले शस्स की आवाज इतनी मजबूत नहीं हो सकती और जो अपील उन्होंने की है में अपने आपको उसके साथ

एसोशियेट करता हूँ। आज देश की जो हालत है वह हर एक आदमी पर रोशन (स्पष्ट) है। आज जो काले बादल हिन्दुस्तान के आस्मान पर मडरा रहे हैं, उनसे कोई शस्स बेखबर नहीं है। मेरे पीछे की तरफ बैठने वाले दोस्त ने त्यागी जी की बहुत तारीफ की है। मेरे दोस्त ने हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब की भी काफी तारीफ की है। हम में से कोई शस्स भी शायद इस क्राबिल नहीं जो उन दोनों साहबान की पूरी तारीफ कर सके और न मेरे पास अल्फाज है कि मैं उस भरोसे का इजहार कर सकूँ जो हमारा डिफेंस मिनिस्टर में है। तीनों मिनिस्टर्स हमारे डिफेंस के देश में और मिनिस्टरी में लायक से लायक इस काम के वास्ते मुकर्रर किये हुये हैं। देश की सिक्योरिटी (सुरक्षा) से बढ़ कर हमें दुनिया में कोई चीज नजर नहीं आती। कई हजार वर्ष के बाद देश को यह नियामत हासिल हुई है और इस आजादी के पासवां (रसक) इसके मुहाफिज यह तीनों मिनिस्टर्स हैं। इस वास्ते यदि इनके काम में कोई कोताही हुई तो देश को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होने का इमकान है। हमें पूरी उम्मीद है कि उनके हाथों से हरगिज हरगिज कोई कोताही नहीं होगी और हमें पूरा भरोसा है कि हमारे देश में जो उनका काम है वह निहायत ही अच्छी तरह से भदा होगा, खसूसन ऐसे वक्त में जब हम अपने बराबर के मुल्क में इस तरह की बातें देखते हैं, जो रोजमर्रा सुनने में आती हैं और जिसका कि कल थोड़ा सा जिक् हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने भी अपने बयान में कहा था कि सारी दुनिया के अन्दर पीस हो। ऐटोमिक वारफेयर हो या न हो, हमारे देश में ऐसे बहुत से आदमी हैं जिनको यकीन है कि पाकिस्तान की इस मौजूदा जहनियत (मनोवृत्ति) में हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला लाजिमी है, अब यह चीज दुरुस्त हो या न हो, लेकिन लोग ऐसा यकीन करते हैं।

परमात्मा करे यह उनका यकीन गलत साबित हो। हम हिन्दुस्तानी जिस माहौल (वातावरण) के अन्दर हमने परवरिश पाई है हम हर किस्म की वार के खिलाफ हैं। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इसी नो वार डिक्लेरेशन (युद्ध नहीं घोषणा) का संदेश पाकिस्तान को पहले भी दिया था और हमेशा इस चीज को कहते रहते हैं कि नो वार डिक्लेरेशन कर दिया जाये और दोनों सरकारों द्वारा इस का ऐलान (घोषणा) हो जाये कि हम में वार कभी नहीं होगी और हम पंचशील को आचार मान कर आपस में मिल कर काम करना चाहते

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भागवं]

हैं लेकिन मालूम ऐसा देता है कि पाकिस्तान को अमरीका से हाल में जो सैनिक मदद मिली है उससे वह मस्त हो उठा है और उसको यह खयाल और यकीन हो गया है कि उसकी ताकत हिन्दुस्तान से ज्यादा हो गई है और यह जो रोजमर्रा हमारे सरहद्दी इलाकों पर रेड्स (आक्रमण) होते रहते हैं, यह उस चीज को जाहिर करता है कि वहां पर जो हवा चल रही है वह यहां हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर कुछ न कुछ गड़बड़ करने के वास्ते पेशखेमा (प्रस्तावना) है। इतना ही नहीं कि उनकी तरफ से हमारे ऊपर रेड्स होते हैं, आप वहां के शासकों और जिम्मेदार लोगों की स्पीचें देखिये, उनकी जिहाद की फ्राई (पुकार) देखिये तो आपको मालूम हो जायेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के लिये उनके कैसे इविल डिजान्डस (दुष्ट विचार) हैं। भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच जो नेहरू: लियाकत पैंकट (समझौता) हुआ था, उस पर हिन्दुस्तान तो कायम रहा लेकिन उन्होंने उसको तोड़ दिया और उस पैंकट की धजियां उड़ा दीं और हम देख रहे हैं कि कितनी बड़ी भारी तादाद में वहां के अल्पसंख्यक लोग भारत में शरण लेने आ रहे हैं और मैंने पहले कहा इन सब बातों से साफ जाहिर हो जाता है कि बिना शक शुबहा पाकिस्तान की नीयत, पाकिस्तान के बहुत से लोगों की नीयत यह समझ कर कि हमारे पास अब इतनी ज्यादा ताकत है, हिन्दुस्तान के अग्रन के अन्दर मुखिल (हस्तक्षेप) होने की है और काश्मीर में ट्राइबल्स (आदिमजातियों) के जरिये झगड़ा करने और गड़बड़ी करने का आज हमको इमकान नजर आता है, ऐसी सुरत में हमें क्या चीज करनी चाहिये, यह हमारी डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री जानती है और हम से बेहतर हमारे मिनिस्टर साहबान जानते हैं। इस सिलसिले में मैं एक बात अर्ज किये वगैरे नहीं रहा सकता कि आज के जमाने की लड़ाई पुराने जमाने की लड़ाई नहीं है। मुझे पता नहीं है कि वह ऐटामिक वारफैयर (अणु युद्ध) कब होगी, अभी तो मुझे वह नजदीक नजर नहीं आती। मुझे तो पुराने क्रिस्म की लड़ाई नजदीकतर नजर आती है। जैसा कि श्री भागवत झा आजाद ने कहा कि शायद अमरीका ने उनको ऐटामिक वेपन् (हथियार) न दिये हो या दिये हों, इसको कौन कह सकता है लेकिन मुझे यह नजर आता है कि इस तरह की वार जिस तरह की हमेशा वार होती है, उस तरीके की वार पाकिस्तान नहीं करेगा और जैसे कि काश्मीर पर हमला

करने के वक्त उसने कहा था कि हमारी फौजों ने काश्मीर पर हमला नहीं किया और ट्राइबल्स का नाम लेकर और उनकी आड़ ले कर दरअसल अपनी फौजें और हथियार वगैरह काश्मीर की लड़ाई में उसने उतारे और जब यह मामला य० एन० श्रो० में गया और उसने हिन्दुस्तान की शिकायत पर जांच पड़ताल की तो पाकिस्तान की फौजी ट्राइबल्स के कपड़े पहने हुए पकड़े गये और दूसरे सबूत मिले जिससे साफ साबित हो गया कि पाकिस्तान की फौजों ने काश्मीर पर हमला किया था और तब पाकिस्तान ने य० एन० श्रो० में इस बात को माना कि हमारे पाकिस्तानी लोग काश्मीर में लड़ने गये थे, तो हमें इस तरह की चालबाजियों से भी होशियार रहना है और किसी तरह की गफलत नहीं करनी है। ऐसी सुरत में क्या होना चाहिये और क्या नहीं होना चाहिये, यह मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहबान बखूबी समझतें होंगे। मैं पैनिक (आतंक) की बात नहीं कहता और मैं यह कभी नहीं चाहता कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहबान पैनिकी (आतंकित) हो जायें। मुझे तो डर यह है कि कहीं वह कम्प्लेसेंट (सन्तुष्ट) न हो जायें और जिस माहौल (वातावरण) में सारी गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया मव (कार्य) करती है और दुनिया में पीस (शान्ति) लाने के जिस माहौल में वे रहते हैं उसके अन्दर मुझे डर है कि शायद वे इतनी रिऐलिस्टिकली (यथार्थता) इस पर खयाल ही न करते हों कि पाकिस्तान इस बात का मुरतकिब (अपराधी) हो सकता है जैसे कि यहां के लोग डरते हैं कि जाने क्या से क्या हो जाय, शायद मिनिस्टर साहब यह खयाल न करते हों। मैं अदब से अर्ज करता हूँ कि भले ही लोग ऐसा खयाल करने में गलती पर हों लेकिन मेरा फ्रज है कि मैं अपने मिनिस्टर साहबान तक जो आम लोगों का खयाल है और एक डर है वह उन तक पहुंचा दूँ आगे उसको देखना या न देखना उनकी जिम्मेदारी है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के अन्दर काफ़ी तादाद ऐसे लोगों की है जो यकीन रखते हैं कि पाकिस्तान के दिल में कुछ बिगाड़ करने की है और इसके वास्ते हमें कुछ न कुछ तैयारी करनी चाहिये। अगर कुछ भी नहीं तो लोगों को इतमीनान दिलाने के वास्ते मैं अदब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि कोई मुल्क ऐसा है जहां पर गुरिल्ला फ़ोर्स या कमांडो फ़ोर्स न हो या और कोई उसी तरह की प्रोटेक्शन (संरक्षण) के वास्ते सैमी मिलेटरी फ़ोर्स न हो लेकिन मुझे नहीं मालूम कि हिन्दुस्तान की

हिफाजत के बास्ते हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के पास भी कोई इस किस्म का मसाला है। मैं यह जानता हूँ कि हमारी सरहदों (सिमाओं) पर और हिन्दुस्तान में इतना खूबसूरत मसाला मौजूद है, इतना मजबूत मसाला मौजूद है जिसका कि और मुल्कों की नेशंस मुकाबला नहीं कर सकती और इसका सबूत हमने पास्ट (भूतकाल) में बहुत दफा दे दिया है, अंग्रेजों के जब हम मुलाम थे तब भी अफ्रीका और यूरोप में हमने अपना सिक्का जमा दिया था, आज तो हम आजाद हैं और आज तो देश की स्प्रिट (भावना) का कोई टिकाना नहीं, आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि आपको देश की उस स्प्रिट को जगाना है, फेनेलाइज करना है। आपको और मुझे यकीन है कि अगर आपने ऐसा किया तो आपको इतनी फॉर्स मिलेगी जितनी कि दुनिया में कहीं नहीं मिल सकती। लेकिन मैं पाता हूँ कि यहां पर लड़ाई या वार साईकोसिस की कोई बात नहीं है। अगर कुछ चले भी तो हमारे सब मिनिस्टर साहबान को उस स्प्रिट को पैदा नहीं होने देना चाहिये। मैं इस व्यू (व्यूटिकोरा) का हूँ कि हमको यहां पर इस तरह की स्प्रिट नहीं लानी चाहिये जिससे कि दुनिया के अन्दर लड़ाई हो जाये। लेकिन अगर कहीं और देशों में ऐसे बादल दिखते हैं, तो वह अग्लव दर्जे की गलती होगी, अगर हम अपनी आंख मीच कर यह समझे कि सब कुछ ठीक हो जायेगा, अपने आप ही ठीक हो जायेगा। इस बास्ते हमको चाहिये कि कम से कम जो हवा चल रही है, उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए कुछ तैयारी करें। मैं अबद से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो तरीका हमने बर्ता है, कि तीन वर्ष हुये यहाँ पर हमने अपनी ऐयर फ़ोर्स, आर्मी और नवल फ़ोर्स को मजबूत बनाने के लिये एक बिल पास किया था, लेकिन अभी तक उस पर कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। जहां तक ऐंटामिक वारफ़ेयर का ताल्लुक है, शायद वह आम मुल्कों की ताकत से बाहिर है और न हमें मालूम है उसके लिये किस तैयारी की जरूरत है। अब गांव वालों के लिये तो गवर्नर की बनिस्बत थानेदार, तहसीलदार और पटवारी ज्यादा बुकअत (महत्व) रखते हैं, उसी तरह मेरा कहना है कि हमें तो आज जो मौजूदा बुकत है उसका हमें मुकाबला करना है, हमें इस समय यह देखना है कि हमें लोगों को कैसे तसल्ली देना है। अब ऐंटामिक वारफ़ेयर तो पता नहीं कब होगा, और पता नहीं कि उसमें आपने कहां तक तरक्की की है और उसके मातहत कैसे कैसे हथियार

आप अपने वहां बनायेंगे। लेकिन आज आपको लोगों को तसल्ली दिलाने की जरूरत है और उसके लिये कम से कम जो सहदों के अन्दर जवान हैं, उनको आप मोबिलाइज (एकत्र) करें, बालिमटस भरती करें और लोगों को रक्षा के खातिर संगठित करें और उनमें एक नये सिरे से जान डालें और उनको मिलेटरी ट्रेनिंग दें और उनको हथियार चलाना सिखायें और उनको हिम्मत दिलायें। आज हमारे लोगों में हीसले की कमी नहीं है, वे देश की आजादी की हिफाजत करने के लिये काम करने को तैयार हैं, जरूरत इस बात की है कि आप उन को संगठित करें और आप जब इस काम के लिये जायेंगे तो आप देखेंगे कि मुल्क की रक्षा करने के लिये आपको देशवासियों से कितना रिसर्पॉस (समर्थन) मिलता है।

आज जो हमारे रिटायर्ड (सेवानिवृत्त) फ़ौजी सरदार हैं वे यह महसूस करते हैं कि पुराने ज़माने में सिविलियंस उनकी जैसी इज्जत किया करते थे, उतना कंसिडरेशन उनको पे नहीं किया जाता (ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता) और मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर ऐसा है तो उनकी शिकायत वाजिब (उचित) है और सरकार को उनकी शिकायत को दूर करने के लिए कदम उठाना चाहिए। आज हमको अपनी फ़ौज का एक एक सिपाही बहुत अजीब (प्रिय) है, अपने रिश्तेदार जैसा अजीब है, वह देश की सिक्युरिटी (सुरक्षा) का ज़ामिन है। जब हम मुलाम थे तब हम इन फ़ौजी लोगों से डरते थे कि यह हमारी सिरकोबी (दबाना) करेंगे लेकिन आज तो यह हमारे आजाद हिन्दुस्तान के सिपाही हैं और हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की हिफाजत की जिम्मेदारी इनके कंधों पर है और इस बास्ते यह हमको बहुत प्यारे हैं। और मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को कोई ऐसा कदम उठाना चाहिये जिससे सिविलियन पापुलेशन (असैनिक जनता) और जो दूसरी सिविलियन एथारिटीज (प्राधिकारी) हैं वह इन रिटायर्ड अफसरों को पूरी तौर पर कद्र करें और इसके लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को आई० एन० ए० के जो क्लेम्स (दावे) हैं उनकी तरफ़ जितनी तबज्जह दी जाये उतनी थोड़ी है। यह वे लोग हैं जिन्होंने उस ज़माने में इस देश की आजादी के बास्ते लड़ाई लड़ी थी और कुर्बानी दी थी और जितना हम उनको दे सकते हों, वह उनकी सेवाओं और कुर्बानियों को देखते हुए थोड़ा है। इसमें हमारे ग्रेटिच्यूड (आभार) का ही सवाल नहीं है, पालिटिक्स (राजनीति) का भी इसमें सवाल

[पंडितठाकुर दास भार्गव]

है और अगर आप उन लोगों की इज्जत नहीं कर सकते जो इस मुल्क के लिये और आपके लिये जान देने को तैयार थे तो फिर आप किन की इज्जत करेंगे? इस वास्ते कि आई० एन० ए० वालों.....

डा० सुरेश चन्द्र (औरंगाबाद): जानें दें दी बहुत लोगों ने।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : जिन लोगों ने जाने दे दीं हैं उनके लिये ग्रेटिच्युड ही कर सकते हैं।

डा० सुरेश चन्द्र : जो उन की विडोज (विधवायें) हैं हम उनकी मदद कर सकते हैं।

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव : अगर उनकी विडोज या रिश्तेदार मौजूद हैं तो हम जितनी हो सके उन की मदद कर सकते हैं, उस से हम परहेज नहीं कर सकते हैं। अंग्रेजों के वास्ते वह लोग रिजेलस (विद्रोही) आदमी हो सकते थे हमारे वास्ते तो वे वही देशभक्त हैं जिन्होंने अपनी जानों की परवाह नहीं की।

अब मैं इस सिलसिले में आप की खिदमत में यह भी अज्ञ करना चाहता हूँ जिस की तरफ आ साहब ने आप की तवज्जह दिलाई और वह यह है कि आज के दिन लड़ाई सिर्फ फ्रंट (युद्ध क्षेत्र) पर ही नहीं है। आज लड़ाई होती है देशों के अन्दर, फैक्ट्रियों के अन्दर, देशों के हर एक कोने कोने में लड़ाई होती है। आज अगर दो देशों के दरम्यान लड़ाई होती है तो मुल्क के अन्दर रहने वाला हर एक आदमी उस में हिस्सा लेता है। आज आप की जितनी फैक्ट्रीज हैं, कैंटोनमेंटस (छावनियां) हैं वह सब आप के साथ होंगे। जहाँ तक सवाल फाइव इअर प्लान (पञ्च वार्षिक योजना) का है, मैं खुद चाहता हूँ कि उस में से रुपया निकाल कर फौज पर न खर्च किया जायें। अगर उस में से निकाल कर फौज पर खर्च किया गया तो मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारा फाइव इअर प्लान कमजोर हो जायेगा। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस पांच साला प्लान के मुकाबले में हम इन चीजों को ज्यादा तरजीह दें? अगर मेरी रीडिंग (अनुमान) दुरुस्त है तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि फाइव इअर प्लान केन बेट (विलंबित किया जा सकता है)। लेकिन यह चीजें बेट नहीं कर सकती हैं। आप भी आप के खरू मेरे दोस्त ने जिक्र किया आज अगर आप दस या पंद्रह हजार आदमियों को रिट्रेंच (छटनी) करते हैं तो आप फाइव इअर प्लान का पहला मकसद ही बरबाद करते हैं। लेकिन मैं वह नहीं

चाहता हूँ कि कोई शरूस काम न करे लेकिन उस को नौकरी में रक्खा जाये, ऐसे आदमी जिन के लिये आप के पास कोई काम नहीं है उन को आप काम पर लगाये रखें और डोल्ल (निर्वाह भत्ता) देते जायें। यह भी गलत होगा। लेकिन इस जमाने में जब कि इतने लोग अन-एम्प्लायड (बेकार) हैं, जब तक आप पूरी तरह से इस बात को एक्सप्लोर (जांच) न कर लें कि जिन लोगों को आप रिट्रेंच करना चाहते हैं उन को कहां पर काम दिया जा सकता है, उस वक्त तक उन को निकालना वाजिब नहीं होगा। एक वक्त था जिस वक्त कि इस हाउस के अन्दर स्टैंडिंग (स्थायी) कमेटियां बनी हुई थीं। उस जमाने में मैं भी डिफेंस कमिटी का मेम्बर था। उस हैसियत से मुझे बहुत सी जगहों पर जाने और आर्डनेन्स फैक्ट्रीज को देखने का मौका मिला था, नैवल और एअर की चीजों को देखने का मौका मिला था। वह सिलसिला खत्म हो चुका। यहां पर हम मेम्बर लोग यह महसूस करते हैं कि दरअसल उस वक्त आप के ही डिपार्टमेंट में नहीं बल्कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के तमाम डिपार्टमेंटों में हम ज्यादा हिस्सा लेते थे और कोशिश करते थे कि उनको इम्प्रूव करायें, लेकिन वह काम अब खत्म हो चुका है। बहुत असें से किसी चीज को देखने का मौका मुझे नहीं मिला है। जिस वक्त मैं ने देखा था उस वक्त मैं जानता था कि वहां पर यानी आर्डनेन्स फैक्ट्रीज में विजिनेस प्रिंसिपल पर हिसाब किताब नहीं होता है। उन की मैशिनरी बेकार पड़ी हुई थीं। मैं ने आर्डनेन्स फैक्ट्रीज में जा कर देखा कि वहां जो सुपरिंटेंडेंट होते थे वह सब जगहों पर ब्रिटिशर (अंग्रेज) होते थे कि कभी यह कोशिश नहीं करते थे कि उन फैक्ट्रीज में मशीनों से पूरा काम लिया जाये। मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि आज क्या हालत है, लेकिन कई बरस गुजर चुके हैं और मुझे उम्मीद है कि वहां पर भी काफी इम्प्रूवमेंट (सुधार) हो चुका होगा। जब से हमारे मौजूदा डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब और त्यागी साहब मौजूद हैं, मैं यकीन नहीं कर सकता कि उनकी तवज्जह इस तरफ नहीं गई होगी।

कुछ चीजों को छोड़ कर मैं इस झगड़े में नहीं जाना चाहता कि अमरीका और ब्रिटेन आज क्या चाहते हैं, हमारा किस तरफ रूखात (सुधार) है उस पर हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर हमेशा रोशनी डालते रहते हैं, मैं उस सारी पालिसी को डिस्कस (चर्चा) नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान के मामले में उन मुल्कों

की क्या पालिसी है जिन को हम आपना दोस्त कहते हैं। हम जानते हैं कि हमारे जितने इक्विपमेंट (Equipment) आती है, जितनी मशीनरी की इक्विपमेंट्स है, आर्मी इक्विपमेंट्स है, नौबल इक्विपमेंट्स है वह सब कहां से आती है। मुझे यह देख कर दुःख होता है कि हमारी इतनी डिपेंडेंस (निर्भर रहना) उनके ऊपर है, लेकिन मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि यह डिपेंडेंस बहुत दिन तक नहीं चलेगी और उसको जितनी जल्दी हो सके हटाया जावे। मैं जानता हूँ कि इस बात का कह देना बहुत आसान है, लेकिन ऐसे मामलों में बहुत जल्दी नहीं हो सकती है, फिर भी पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि इस को देर तक टाला न जाये। आज जो फारेन (विदेशी) अफिसर्स हमारे डिपार्टमेंट्स को हेड करते हैं उन को वहां से हटा कर इंडियन्स सन्स्टिट्यूट (प्रतिस्थापित) कर देना चाहिये क्योंकि बगैर किसी पालिसी (नीति) का ख्याल करते हुए भी हमारा फर्ज है कि हर एक चीज हम अपने ही भाइयों के हाथों में रखें।

इस के अलावा मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक इस अमर का ताल्लूक है कि जितनी आप की डिफेंस इन्डस्ट्रीज (प्रतिरक्षा सम्बन्धी उद्योग) हैं उन के बारे में आप ने बहुत दिन हुए एक पालिसी अख्यार की थी कि उन को सिविल यज्ञ (प्रयोग) के लिये इस्तेमाल किया जाये। और आप ने सिविल मामलों में काफी इमदाद उन के जरिये दी है और आप ने ऐसा काम किया है जो कि आज तक कभी भी नहीं हुआ था। इस में यह कहा गया है कि सिविल और मिलिट्री दोनों ही एक देश के अंग हैं। इस नुक्ता नखर से आप को यह देखना चाहिये कि जिन २० या २५ फील्डियों में आप रिट्रेंचमेंट करने जा रहे हैं उन से सिविल इस्तेमाल की चीजों को बनाने के लिये कोई मदद ली जा सकती है या नहीं। वह लोग भी आप के लायल सर्वेंट्स (सच्चे सेवक) हैं। अगर वह किसी तरह भी दूसरी जगह पर काम आ सकते हैं तो उन को आप को नहीं निकालना चाहिये। सिविल यूज की चीजें बनाने से आप के काम का एक्सपेंशन (विस्तार) जरूर हो जायेगा, लेकिन इस से उन आदमियों को बड़ी मदद मिलेगी जिन को आप रिट्रेंच करना चाहते हैं। मैं नहीं जानता कि पिछले दो वर्षों में जिन लोगों को रिट्रेंच करने की बात थी उन को एम्प्लाय (रोजगार देने) करने का कोई तरीका है या नहीं, लेकिन अगर हो सकता है तो कोई बजह नहीं

है कि किसी को भी रिट्रेंच किया जाये। यह एक सैटिसफैक्ट्री (सन्तोषजनक) तरीका होगा। अगर आप इस हाउस को कांफिडेंस में लें और यह तय करें कि रिट्रेंचमेंट न किया जाये। आप इस मामले में एक्सपर्ट राय लें और तब जो फैसला चाहें करें। शोकि (यद्यपि) आप का फैसला जरूरी है लेकिन उस से ज्यादा सैटिसफैक्ट्री तरीका यह होगा कि आप एक कमेटी बना कर और उस की राय जान कर फैसला करें। इस लिये मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ, हालांकि मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन फिर भी एक बार जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुल्क की जो हालत है उस के अन्दर हम में से कोई भी मम्बर आप पर कम्प्लेसेन्सी का इल्जाम नहीं लगायेगा। हमें पूरा भरोसा है कि जो आप की रीडिंग होगी वह हम लोगों से बेहतर होगी। हमें तो सिर्फ आप की तबज्जह दिलाने की जरूरत है वना आप को सब चीजें मालूम है। लेकिन ताहम (फिर भी) आप के लिये मेरी यह सलाह है कि अगर किसी को आप की तरफ से खदशा (आशंका) है, भले ही वह गलत हो, तो भी आप कम से कम इस तरह से अमल करें कि उन को जो खदशा और बैचैनी मालूम होती है वह दूर हो जाये और कंट्री (देश) में एक कांफिडेंस (विश्वास) पैदा करें। मुल्क आप के पीछे है लेकिन आप कंट्री को ठीक लीड (नेतृत्व) दें ताकि उन में वह भरोसा पैदा हो जिस की हम सब आप से उम्मीद करते हैं।

Shri Rishang Keishing (Outer Manipur-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): Madam Chairman, I fully associate myself with those Members who have spoken before me in praising the members of the Armed Forces for the exemplary service they have rendered to this country and the high standard of discipline, habit, manner and loyalty they have maintained.

But, I think this unqualified praise of ours is not sufficient. We must try to reciprocate the members of the Armed Forces in a very befitting manner. We have the best or rather the selected young men and women of this country in the Armed Forces. They are there to lay down their lives for any eventuality in the defence of the country. It is the duty of the country and the Government to see that our Armed Forces do not have any mental worry or anxiety for pocket-money, for dress, for food or for family maintenance. For that I think the Government should see that the members of the Armed Forces

[Shri Rishang Keishang]

get every reasonable pay with which they can maintain their family and with which they can raise the standard of living of their families. Thereby they can free themselves from all their mental anxieties. I would, therefore, suggest that the pay-scale of the ordinary soldiers and other officers who are at present getting a comparatively low pay should be raised.

I would also like to say that we should be self-dependent and self-sufficient in essential military supplies and equipment. I think it would be wrong for this country to depend on foreign countries. We should try and see that this country produces everything that is essential and necessary for the defence of this country. But that alone is not enough. This country of ours is a very large country. We have a very long and very large border area, and all these border areas have been inhabited by different communities and tribes who are of warlike and rebellious nature. Therefore, we must take that aspect also into consideration and see that the problems of those people living in the strategic frontier and border areas are attended to and solved. Unless we make them happy and contented, they can often be a source of danger to the defence and security of the country. Sufficient equipment for the army and good pay for the forces will not be sufficient for the defence and security of the country if the people in the border areas are not ameliorated. I would, therefore, like the Defence Minister to take into consideration the condition of those people living in the strategic frontier and border areas and make them contented and happy. Their economic and social problems should be very well attended to. I am suggesting to the Ministries concerned to give necessary help for the amelioration of those people in those areas.

There is another danger. After Independence, we have often seen members of the defence forces being called out whenever there is any disturbance, in any part of the country in the name of maintaining law and order. I think in this country, so far, the civilians and the military personnel have developed good and harmonious relations, and the Government's action in a way, will jeopardise the existing relations. It will be harmful to the country if that relation is broken up. Therefore, I would request the Ministries concerned to see that military personnel or the armed

forces are not used for such matters as frequently as the Government have been doing at present. It is quite essential for the security of the country that the relations between the civilians and the armed forces continue to remain as cordial and harmonious as it is now.

I would also like to remind the Defence Ministry that sufficient attention has not been given to the recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the armed forces. So far, recruitment has more or less confined itself to ordinary sepoy and in the civil side, to Class IV services only, like sweepers, chaprassis, peons and so on and so forth. The members of the backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be given ample opportunity to serve the country through the defence services also. So I would suggest to the Defence Ministry to recruit more men from the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes to the commissioned posts in the defence services. As I said, up till now very little attention has been paid to this matter. It will be wrong if Government think that it is enough and all right if it recruits the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes to the posts of sepoy in the army and to the Class IV services in the civil side, and continues to fill up commissioned ranks and offices and the Class I and Class II officers cadres from among the other communities. I would like the Ministry to change this attitude and to see that sufficient number of educated young men belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes are recruited to the commissioned services in the army. I am sure that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe members will put up a good show.

I would then request the Defence Ministry to take note of the payment of compensation to the war-affected people of Manipur. After a lapse of eight years, the Government have sanctioned Rs. 60 lakhs. Up till now, that amount has been partially paid. It has been unduly delayed and a lot of corruption has taken place. The Minister of Defence must have received hundreds of representations from the tribal people of Manipur. Not only the Defence Minister but the Prime Minister and the Home Minister too must have received several hundreds of representations from the tribal people there. Their complaint is that their case has not

been properly looked into and that proper enquiry has not been made. The maximum amount that was fixed by the Government of India, that is, Rs. 500, has been received largely by those people who did not lose anything during the second world war and who did not even own a house during that period. The recipients of those maximum amounts are those who are either friends or relatives of the officers belonging to the department or who could pay something to the investigators or officers of the department. The case of many genuine claimants have been rejected, and 75 per cent of the genuine claimants have been paid an amount ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 only. I think there are still some cases pending in the court regarding the acceptance of bribes by some of the officers belonging to the department from the local people. I would like the Minister to look into this matter and see that justice is done.

Shri Tyagi : This job is not done by the Defence officers. We have sent an amount to the tune of Rs. 20 lakhs to the administration there. It is the local administration's officers against whom my friend is probably complaining.

Shri Rishang Kelshing : I know that that amount has been sanctioned by the Defence Ministry—I refer to the sum of Rs. 60 lakhs. I simply want to bring to your notice that this amount has been misused and there has been a lot of corruption. There have been several complaints and hundreds of representations have been sent to the Ministry. I would request the Minister to look into these things and see that justice is done to those genuine sufferers and also see that people do not get money by flattering the officers and by resorting to unfair means.

The Minister of Defence (Dr. Katju) : I may clarify one point. The work of distribution of the money is done by the Manipur Government. I would suggest your making a representation to the Chief Commissioner, Manipur.

Shri Rishang Kelshing : I know that. But I would like the Minister also to see that that money is being properly utilised and not misused. It should be given to the genuine sufferers. I think this Ministry is responsible for it, because whenever the question relating to the distribution of this Rs. 60 lakhs is

put in this House, I used to get a reply from the Minister of Defence. So, I have brought this to his notice.

There is another point to which I should like to draw your attention. In 1948, the demolition party visited Manipur. It destroyed the scattered bombs in the tribal areas and in the different parts of the State. In one village which was inhabited by the tribals—Mot—a bomb near the village, and a fire bung—the demolition party destroyed spread out to the village and six houses were burnt. The Captain, the leader of the demolition party, assured the villagers that they would be adequately compensated. That was in 1948. But up till now the villagers have not got any compensation. The copy of the letter of the Captain, by the name of Hrange, was handed over to the Deputy Defence Minister for necessary action, and I hope the Ministry will see that these sufferers, these victims, get the money without delay.

I would also bring to the notice of the Ministry that during war time a large number of fields were taken over by the Army for construction of aerodromes in Manipur, and I understand that the Government of India have promised to pay over Rs. 20 lakhs by way of compensation to these people. But this is still pending. It is only proper that the Government should expedite the payment of this amount.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur) : Before I come to the main items of my speech I want to pay my homage to the Armed Forces in India for the aid which they have been giving to the civil authorities during unforeseen and unprecedented natural calamities. One of the areas of my constituency had an experience of this kind; it was cut off from the other parts of the district, one of the bunds was washed away. The help which was rendered by our Armed Forces at that time is something memorable. It lives in the memory of the people even at this time.

I also want to say that while we are not strong in every part of our defence organisation, our A.C.C. cadets have done work of which any nation can be proud. The work that they did in Bihar, at the Kosi project area, is something memorable. 633 teachers and 21,774 cadets participated in that work. But the achievement was not insignificant. They constructed 6,200 feet of

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the eastern embankment involving about 50 lakhs of cubic feet of earthen work. I must say this is something to be happy about.

I also pay my homage to the jawans and officers of the Army because I say that out of the Four Freedoms which were enunciated by President Roosevelt during the last war, one was freedom from fear. And if our ploughmen plough their fields in peace and the civilian population goes about its work without any trepidation, I think it is because of the faith that our people have in the Army which is doing so much of good to our country.

But I would like to ask one question. I would like to ask : what is the philosophy behind our defence budget, what is the planning behind our defence budget ; and what are the objectives and the phased realisation of those objectives that are behind the defence budget of ours ? I have been reading the speeches of some of the great men who are shaping the destinies of the world at this time. And I can understand what their philosophy is. For instance, Comrade Khrushchev said at the Communist Party meeting : "The chief task to which the Party devotes all its forces is the strengthening of the might of the Soviet State. The last nuclear test in Siberia was the biggest ever. Soviet artillery has guns of unheard-of might." I do not say that we should follow in their foot-steps. But what I say is that there is a philosophy behind the defence budget that that country has.

And then I read an account of a speech which the Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty in U.K. made some time back, and I found that they had some kind of objective behind their defence budget. They want research into nuclear-powered propulsion. They want to have new designs and new tactics. They want to have light fleet carriers, they want the aircraft N-113 and DH-110. And they have a phased programme. There is some kind of philosophy. And they say that they are going to have a new types of radar. I do not say that our defence philosophy should be attuned to the philosophy of those nations which believe in atomic warfare. I do not say that. But certainly I have a right to ask what is the philosophy behind our budget.

Take the case of Pakistan. Well, I do not want to say anything about

Pakistan which will hurt any person, but I read an editorial in the *Hindusthan Times*, and the title of that editorial was very significant, "Arm at all costs", and I find that Pakistan is devoting three-fourths of its budget to armaments. For every one rupee that they are spending on education, health, social welfare agencies and other items, they are spending nine rupees on their defence. There is a philosophy behind it. But I would like to know what our defence budget aims at. I ask this question particularly in view of the border situation that has been agitating our minds for some time.

I read the report of the Ministry and I find about the Territorial Army that it is suffering from lack of officers. You can consider what kind of Territorial Army we will have if we do not have an adequate number of officers. And about Lok Sahayak Sena I read that it is trying to give military training to the residents in three urban areas, Lucknow, Madras and Ambala. Just think of the country which has a population of over thirty-six crores of people, and we are trying to have a scheme confined to three towns in India. This could have been adequate if our country had been of the size of Costa Rica with eight lakhs of inhabitants. But for a big country like ours you have a scheme confined to three towns.

Again, I read about the Navy that we are undertaking the gradual replacement of old ships. This word "gradual" is something which worries me. I cannot understand it. I would say.....

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : The meaning is very simple.

Shri D. C. Sharma : Sometimes I fail to understand simple things ! Then I read that the Naval Dockyard is to be expanded in fifteen years. Fifteen years' time is not a small period when you come to deal with India in the world context.

Again, I read about the Air Force. It is said : "The development of the jet engine, the researches and advance in electronics, and their application to aeronautics have all been so rapid that it has become almost impossible to keep pace with them." It is the philosophy of, I should say helplessness "we cannot keep pace with it".

3 P.M.

Then, I come to the ordnance factories. What have our ordnance factories produced? If we turn to page 16 of this report, we find that our ordnance factories have been working in conjunction with the railways, Chittaranjan locomotive workshop, the P. & T. and other private parties. They have been producing shot guns. What I say is that the ordnance factories were meant to supply our armies with necessary equipment. I find that the necessary equipment is not being produced in our ordnance factories. Coming to Bharat Electronics, it is said that one unit out of five has been set going at this time. Perhaps, the other 4 units will be set going after some time. The most distressing thing is about the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. It is said : on page 19 :

"On the purely commercial side, HAL will have produced 169 Rail Coaches and 300 Single Decker Buskits by March, 1956."

What I mean to say is this. Here are our ordnance factories, a mighty instrument, very big machines for producing the necessary armaments. But, I cannot understand why we are not able to produce the kind of armaments and the quantity of armaments that we want.

Then, I come to the Armed Forces Information Office. I think the record of the Armed Forces Information Office, as given in this report, is something which does not make me happy. I do not think it will make anybody happy. What is this Armed Forces Information Office? I know that they give some hand-outs to the press. That is very good. We also know something about hand-outs. It is said that one pamphlet is in the press, another pamphlet is being finalised and two pamphlets are under preparation. This is what is happening in this office. Three films are going to be released. Of course, they have a dramatic party also. I do not want that we should depart from the policy of neutralism : I am using it in the best sense of the word which we have adopted. We want to stick to that policy. We want to have a policy of non-alignment, non-involvement, if it can be called like that. We want that. But, I ask, does not neutralism require defence? Have we not to defend our neutralism? Even neutralism requires to be defended. I do not want that our Armed Forces, Air Force and the Navy

and Infantry should be geared up to war fever, with all its excitement. But, I say, that we must adopt a policy of dynamic defence.

After reading the report, I find that there are three words which are favourites with this Ministry: (i) gradualism, (ii) under preparation and (iii) going to be finalised. I want to say that the defence of this great country should be dealt with in another way.

I would say that we have to look to the morale of our soldiers. I know, as every Member of the House knows that their morale is of the highest order. They are patriotic. They are all Indians. They are working without feelings of caste and religion. We are proud of our Armed Forces because in this country we are sometimes liable to be swayed by passions of casteism and other things. They can keep their head above water and they are not swayed by such things. I would say, as has also been said by so many friends, that we should give them adequate salary and adequate pensions. I know something has been done here by the Minister of Defence Organisation recently. When they go out on service to places where they cannot take their families, they have to leave their families behind. All these things have to be looked into and they have to be satisfied, because the morale of the army is of the utmost importance. What we need is this. We have first-rate men and first-rate traditions of martial qualities and discipline. Give our soldiers first-rate equipment; give them first-rate training. Our country will have an army which, without fighting with any other country, which, without embarking on any adventure of aggression, will be an army of which the whole world will be proud.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : My colleague, the hon. Minister of Defence will, no doubt, deal with the broad issues raised in this debate and with the criticisms and suggestions made. I have intervened to draw the attention of the House to certain broad and basic principles of the line of defence and more especially, the problems that we have to face.

I have noticed in the course of the debate today, a certain anxiety, a certain concern about recent events, amounting almost to an apprehension, a fear lest India might be attacked by our neighbouring country and we might

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not be ready for it. The number of recent border incidents and more especially the fact that a great foreign country is giving military aid has led, no doubt, to this apprehension. It is perfectly true that the situation today in regard to the defence of India has been very much affected by this factor of military aid coming in from a great country and we have to view this situation; therefore, in this new light.

The hon. Member who spoke just before me asked us to give the latest equipment, best training and all that. What exactly does that mean? In nothing, I think, has there been such a rapid, such a great improvement in technology as in defence or in attack in war equipment. Of course, the latest example of that—the final example—is nuclear weapons, atomic bomb or hydrogen bomb. That is the final culmination of this process up till now. If you judge from that, it simply means this, that no country in the world, practically speaking, excepting the two great powers, adequately defended, because only they have enough of these nuclear weapons. One or two others have a little, but comparatively less, and others have not got it at all. How, then, does one judge of this adequacy of defence of a country?

Obviously, if some power which has nuclear weapons at its disposal chose to attack India fully, from the purely military point of view, we have little defence. It may be that from other points of view, we may yet be able to meet this menace of the atomic bomb, because a people that has vitality, that has strength and unity and a people that will not surrender whatever happens can never be defeated. I have often said, therefore, that the real answer to the atomic bomb lies in other spheres. I mention this because in the final analysis what counts is not your soldier of your military weapon, but the spirit of unity of the people, the will of the people to survive in spite of every difficulty and every menace, and it is well that we should remember that when we are considering other problems, whether it is States re-organisation or any other problem. When we quarrel about petty matters, when some of us come into conflict with some others, it is well to remember some of these basic propositions, to remember the kind of world we are living in today. It is a dangerous world. It

is a world full of menace. It is a world which may well trip us up and push us down if we are not careful, if we are not vigilant, if we are not as prepared as we can well be. That is the background.

If I am confident about India, that confidence depends more on the spirit and unity of our people than on other factors. If that is weak, for me it just does not matter how many tanks you may put in somewhere, or how many aircraft. But, let us consider this matter from another point of view.

As I said, technology has developed so rapidly that if, unfortunately, there is a great war in the future, probably every book that has been written in the past about warfare, every weapon that was used during the last war and previously would be out of date. Judged from that point of view, we in India and nearly all the countries of the world excepting very, very few are completely out of date and there is no help for it in the present. We may gradually go forward. What is the equation of defence? In what lies the strength of a people for defence? Well, one thinks immediately about defence forces, army, navy, air force. Perfectly right. They are the spear points of defence. They have to bear the brunt of any attack. How do they exist?—the Army and Navy. What are they based on? The more technical you get, as armies and navies and air forces are getting, the base is the industrial and technological development of the country. You may import a machine or an aircraft or some other highly technical weapon and you may even teach somebody to use it, but that is a very superficial type of defence because you have not got the technological background for it. If spare parts go wrong, your whole machine is useless. If you cannot get it, if somebody from whom you bought it refuses to supply a part of it, it becomes useless, so that in spite of your independence you become dependent on others, and very greatly so, and that is what is happening today. From that point of view probably there are very few countries in the wide world that are really independent—that is to say from the point of view of being able to stand on their own feet against the military strength of others or from the point of view of technological advance. Therefore, apart from the Army, Navy, etc., that you may have, you want an industrial and technological background in

the country. Next comes, to support all this, the economy of the country. Because if the country's economy is not sound if the country, in fact, is not a relatively prosperous country so far its economy and people are concerned. It is a weak country. I can give many example to this House of countries which for the moment may have a good army as an army but it really is a superficial strength that they have because the army depends on outside factors, outside machines, outside economy, outside help, and therefore essentially it is a dependent country from that point of view, though it may be called independent. Then lastly, or fourthly, you depend on the spirit of the people. So, the equation of defence is your defence forces plus your industrial and technological background—I am not talking of equipment produced from abroad but the background which produces the equipment; thirdly, the economy of the country, and fourthly the spirit of the people.

Looking at the countries of the world, there are only two at the present moment which may be termed to be, from the military point of view, absolutely in the front rank. There are many other countries in between. Where do we come into the picture? Here we are relatively backward technologically and industrially, and yet, except for one country, except for Japan, probably more industrialised at the present moment than any country in Asia. I am leaving out the Soviet territories, and even in regard to China which is making great progress, I think it may well be said that at the present moment we are somewhat in advance in some ways, not in all ways, industrially considered. Certainly not in a military way. They have a huge army. We have a relatively small army. But I am talking about industrial development, not of other matters. We are, therefore, of the so-called under-developed countries, relatively more advanced in some matters. Take atomic energy. Probably we are in the first half a dozen countries of the world or somewhere near that—I do not exactly know; it is difficult to say. We are certainly leaving out the first three or four. We are in the next rank. These things are basic for laying the foundation of future strength and growth.

An hon. Member, I am told, said here: "What is the good of your Five-Year Plans? You must concentrate on defence." That is a grave statement to

make. But the Five-Year Plan is the defence plan of the country. What else is it? Because, defence does not consist of people going about marching up and down the road with guns and other weapons. Defence consists today in a country which is industrially prepared for defence, which can produce the goods, the equipment. Otherwise, you simply depend upon other countries, buy some goods which goods become totally useless to you if some little bit, a little spare part is lacking and you cannot get it.

Therefore, the right approach to defence is—well, one obvious approach, of course, is friendly relations with other countries, to avoid having unfriendly relations which might lead to conflict. And therefore, some hon. Members in this House, not many, who talk in rather aggressive terms of neighbouring countries and want to take brave action sword in hand, serve no cause—certainly not the cause of this country apart from any larger cause of the world. It is one thing for us to be perfectly prepared, or prepared in so far as we can be for defence if somebody attacks, because, whatever our policy may be, however peaceful our policy may be, no one can take—no responsible Government can take—the risk of an emergency arising which it cannot face. That is true. But any kind of blustering attitude is neither becoming to a dignified nation, nor is it safe, nor is it appreciated by anybody in the world. It is a sign of weakness, not strength. Therefore, we must cultivate friendly relations, and we must cultivate and spread the feeling that no subject, no quarrel, is big enough for war to be required to settle it, or, to put it differently, that war today is and ought to be out of the question. Of course, by our saying it, we do not make war out of the question, because the other party may not look that way.

But what I mean is that all these national questions are rather tied up with international issues. If internationally it becomes more and more difficult for war to take place, well, the national question is affected by it. That is the broad approach. And it is our broad approach, therefore, in foreign policy or in defence policy—and the two are intimately allied—to have friendly relations with every country.

Then, we come to the second item, and that is that the real strength of the

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country develops by industrial development, by the capacity to make, if you like, weapons of war, whether it is for the Army, the Navy or the Air Force. That means general industrial development. And you cannot develop just a particular isolated industry without a background of industrial development. You cannot say, well, we shall have, let us say, a factory producing tanks without any other industrial development of the country, or a factory producing aircraft, because you require a large background of technically trained people. It is only then that that can take place. Therefore, our immediate object should be, both from the point of view of economic development and that of defence, to build up industry, and to build up heavy industry, which produces machines.

Now, it does not matter how keen you are, and how hard you work. That takes time. It may be, and the criticism may be justified, if you like that we ought to have started thinking in these terms even earlier. But the point is here we are today, and we are trying to think in these terms of building up heavy industry, iron and steel, machine-making, plant, or exploiting and producing oil.

Take this business of oil. Most of your machines will simply become completely useless without oil to run them. If oil is stopped, if we have not got enough oil in this country, well, there you are, you put your big machines, and tie them up, because there is nothing to move them about.

These are the factors. People seem to consider that defence is just training a man to walk up and down in a step with a gun in his hand. That is a very out-of-date conception of it.

Now, we come up against a grave difficulty. Let us admit for the moment that we are proceeding along right lines—we may speed up the process—those right lines being the industrialisation of the country, which is good from the economic point of view as well as from the defence. But industrialisation takes some time.

All the time, we have to think of two aspects. One is that the speed of industrialisation means a burden that we have to carry, the people have to carry, all of us. How far can we carry the burden? Either we slow down the speed or we increase the burden. That

is one aspect of the problem which applies to all our Five Year Plans and the rest.

The other aspect is that it is all very well that you are going along the right lines you may be ready for this, let us say, ten years later. But what happens in between the ten years? You may be knocked down in the course of the ten years. And all your saying that 'We are not ready for an attack' will not prevent an enemy from attacking you, and waiting till you are ready for it. That is obvious. That is the difficult problem that every country has to face, to balance immediate danger with considerations of better security later on.

If you think too much in terms of immediate danger and concentrate on that, the result is that you are never getting strong enough tomorrow and the day after, because your resources are being spent not in productive ways, not in the growth of real strength, but in temporary strength which you borrow from others, which you buy from others. You get a machine from outside, or something. You get it, you use it, it does give you some temporary assurance, although it is not very great. But as I told you, if some part goes wrong, or somebody fails to supply you, there again you are helpless. That is the real difficulty.

And this difficulty has become even more real for us because of these recent developments, more especially the military aid that has come in fairly considerable quantity to our neighbour country. I do not myself think that there is any marked likelihood of war. In fact, I would very much doubt if any such war is at all likely to take place. And I am trying to think objectively, not merely because I wish it so, because one has to take a realistic view of these matters. Nevertheless, having said so, one cannot ignore the possibility of some emergency arising. And we are put in a very great difficulty. And I want to take the House into confidence.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The difficulty is this, that if we lay too much stress on present-day assurance, which ultimately means the purchase of big machines of various types from abroad in adequate quantity, well, we undermine the economic progress that we envisage. It is a terrible problem for us to face, and for this House to face.

It is quite easy for some hon. Member to say, push away your Five Year Plan and do this. But that is almost a counsel of despair. We cannot sell tomorrow and the day after, because of our fears of today. At the same time, we have to provide for today. That is the problem. I do not pretend to give an answer to this problem here in this House, because it is not a problem—I do not mind—which arises today at this minute; the problem is there, in its broad context, which we shall have to face from day to day, month to month. It has been thrust upon us. To a slight extent, the problem is always there with every country. But the problem has been thrust upon us rather forcibly and rather urgently by these developments of pacts and military aid and the rest.

I do not wish the House to think that we are unduly anxious about this problem, but naturally we are a little anxious, and we certainly are not complacent about it. I think we would be anxious undoubtedly, if we did not have the feeling of the spirit of the country, the unity of the country, and the assurance that, whatever our petty views might be in many fields, over these large questions there can be no difference, and we all have to pull together.

So this, in the final analysis, is the major problem: how far to ensure safety today we are to sacrifice and delay tomorrow's developments? This House will be considering sometime later during this session the Second Five Year Plan. In considering that, it will have to bear in mind this particular problem because if the advice of some hon. Members is adopted in regard to our defence, we shall have to throw overboard the Second Five Year Plan, if not completely, a good bit of it. So it is not such an easy matter for us to decide in this way, seeing only one part of the picture and not the other.

It is largely for these reasons—and if they apply to our country, presumably they apply to other countries also—that we have deprecated this business of military pacts and alliances and military aid being given. We would welcome civil aid for development of the country, which really strengthens the country ultimately much more than the other and which has no other implications to other countries concerned. But the way things have developed in Asia and

elsewhere has been rather unfortunate and has brought this atmosphere of tension and fear in the train.

I have endeavoured to be perfectly frank to the House because this problem is troubling us, and it is not a problem to be dealt with in a small way here and there; it is a problem which extends itself not to a few days and few months but it goes on. We will have to face it from day to day, for the next year and the year after that. We hope that whatever decisions we arrive at from time to time we shall naturally communicate to this House, because other matters will be affected by those decisions; whether it is the Five Year Plan, whether it is some other scheme of development, they might well be affected. Therefore, we cannot proceed in this business without the fullest understanding, sympathy and support of the House.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): The Prime Minister has made a very illuminating statement of broad principles with which, I am sure, the House is in agreement. He has rightly stressed that today war may become a total war. Since the Second World War and particularly after the atomic blasts over Hiroshima and Nagasaki, all war, in this atomic age to which the Prime Minister is fond of referring, tends to become a total war; and defence extends to and embraces the entire nation in every country, with events of war.

I can assure the Prime Minister that though Pakistan is strengthening herself with American guns and Indian butter—because I am referring to the economic aid policy of the Government, Pakistan's balance of payments position; we have given them rice and other things, and we have not insisted upon compensation so many times—the Indian people are neither afraid nor panicky, because they have got calm confidence in the strength of the Army which has faced crisis and trouble in Kashmir and on other fronts. We have to remember also that Pakistan has betrayed the spirit of Bandung in letter and in spirit and there is an alliance, an unholy, if not a criminal alliance—between Pakistan and the Portuguese imperialists in Goa. I have reason to believe that these border incidents, these raids, these skirmishes in the east and in the west and also on the Indo-Goan border are definitely a sign, and an outward symptom

[Shri Kamath]

of inward disgrace. That is, this alliance between Portugal and Pakistan is with a view to harassing India, not that they mean to fully attack, but certainly they want to harass India and trouble us as far as it lies in their Power.

Therefore, at this particular moment, I am anxious that so far as the Army and the nation are concerned, the men, material and morale, these three aspects of the Army and the nation must be kept in fine fettle, and we have to examine mainly these factors today, whether the men, material and morale are in good condition, particularly the last, namely, morale, to which the Prime Minister has referred. He referred to the soldier, that the soldier is not so important as the spirit of the whole people. That is what I heard him say. But what, I believe, he meant was that not merely the soldier but the entire people count in a total war. But what are we doing to sustain and improve the morale of our Army and of the people? May I refer to the people first? It is unfortunate that due to recent developments in connection with States reorganisation, the Government had resorted to firings which the wife of the Chief Minister of Orissa described as 'thoughtless and pitiless'. That certainly has affected the spirit of the people adversely. To that, of course, the Defence Minister may not answer because that is a different thing, a matter for the Home Minister. But the Army had been called in aid of the civil power in this particular matter of States reorganisation so many times, particularly in Orissa and Bombay. That, I am inclined to believe, has affected the spirit of the people rather adversely in these troublous times.

As regards the morale of the Army, may I refer to the recent proposal of the Defence Ministry to compulsorily retire prematurely a large number of officers? Questions were asked in the House and were answered by the Minister as well as the Minister of Defence Organisation. I am sure there is nobody in the House will controvert this proposition that today particularly, not only should every effort be made to build up a strong, professionally able and contended cadre of officers for the defence services but also, as far as possible, the services of officers who are retired prematurely under the compulsory retiring age scheme should be utilised to the best advantage of the State.

Not merely can their services be utilised for civilian jobs when they retire compulsorily from the Army, but they can certainly be fitted into the Army Headquarters where civilians are manning various jobs, or other technical jobs that are opening up under the Second Five Year Plan. I earnestly suggest that the services of these experienced officers who are being compulsorily retired—I believe a Major above 45 in the Army, a Lieutenant Commandar in the Navy and a Squadron Leader in the Air Force over certain age will be compulsorily retired—should not be lost to the nation. They should be usefully employed.

I am afraid that the morale of the Army will be affected if these steps are not taken. The other ranks, the *jawans* in the Army, have also got their various complaints, some minor, others major. I have no time to refer to all the complaints, the grievances they have. But may I point out just one? Other ranks in the Army get only Rs. 2 per month as barber and washing allowance. It is ridiculous to expect a JCO or a senior NCO today to be smart, to see to it that he turns out well on this meagre pittance of Rs. 2 a month as barber and washing allowance.

Here may I also point out one handicap that we are labouring under? The old Standing Committees for the Ministries have been abolished. When I was in the previous Parliament, I found it easier to study the defence budget and other budgets also because we had Standing Committees for various Ministries and we could keep in touch with the Ministries as well as sections or departments of Ministries. But these Standing Committees have been abolished. May I suggest that at least for important or key Ministries like Defence, External Affairs and Production etc. . .

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava : Why not for all?

Shri Kamath : For all. But at least these important Ministries, these Standing Committees must be revived. Now that the Prime Minister has referred to it as a national problem and that it should be approached with the spirit of co-operation from the House as a whole, not only the ruling party, the Congress Party but also other parties and groups, their assistance must be sought in these troublous times.

In this context, I would humbly suggest one thing. I have great regard for

the Defence Minister: he has many good qualities but I am afraid he has little quality for this particular job which he is handling. I would suggest that a person who is less physically handicapped—I refer to his one visible physical handicap—must be asked to take up this Ministry. He has done well as a Governor; he did not do so well but fairly well as a Home Minister; but, I think, as a Defence Minister he has not done particularly well. And, I would suggest that he should be given another portfolio, an equally important portfolio—a senior member of the Cabinet like him should be given some other important portfolio—or he may, perhaps, go to some other place as a Governor. But, I would suggest that somebody else who is more active, mentally and physically, and less handicapped should take up the Defence Ministry at this time.

An Hon. Member: Yourself.

Shri Kamath: Thank you, no.

Mr. Khrushchev recently referred to this important matter of morale of the Army and he, in his recent speech wherein he has dubbed Stalin a mass murderer and torturer—though our Prime Minister referred to him as a man of peace in the funeral oration he delivered here—accused Stalin of being responsible for the defeat of the Russian Army in the early days of the second World War because the morale of the Army was weakened by the pre-war purges in Russia. We have had some—I would not say purges—but firings, oppressions and repressions in this country and the morale of the country has been weakened. We have had instances in our own history right from the days of Puru, also called Porus, when the morale of the elephant army was broken by the horses of Sikander. Puru's elephants were routed by the horses of Sikander. Right from that to the days of INA we have seen how the weak morale of army has led to defeat and the strength of the morale made and Army victorious in spite of inefficient arms and equipment. That brings me to the INA itself, but before I refer to that I may turn to another aspect of this morale.

When the French Army in last war collapsed because their morale was very weak, the Maginot Lin became practically an ordinary line and it vanished into thin air, and proved that the Army was not equal to the task. Therefore, it is up to us to see that the morale is

kept intact by seeing that the officers and the other ranks are properly treated and that they do not have a feeling of discrimination, that they are discriminated as against the city servants. Today, I am afraid, there is this sense, this feeling that there is discrimination. They must be put on a par with civil officers as regards the treatment by and the attitude of the Government. I think the Army itself is going into this question of morale under the Chairmanship of General Sant Singh and I believe the report itself is before the Ministry. I believe it is a secret report but I hope the suggestions made therein will be taken into consideration and implemented.

I may in passing briefly refer to prohibition in the Army. The Minister said that they will fall in line. I think it is all right in peace time. But, if it comes to war I do not think there is anything wrong in supplying the other ranks—and also the officers—with a little bit of tonic, call it wine, call it rum or call it anything you like; that is for their leader to decide.

The Army should be rationalised, should be democratised and should be modernised. At the earliest possible moment, Government should appoint a committee consisting of representatives of the Defence Ministry, the Planning Ministry, the Labour Ministry, the Production Ministry and the All India Civil Employees Federation to go into the question of production of equipment. We should try to get equipment and arms from as many countries as possible and not merely from the U.K. or the U.S.A.

In this connection, I should say, it is dangerous to keep British Officers at top level in the Army. After all, Britain is a party to the Baghdad Pact and America is a party to the SEATO. Therefore, you must see that British Officers are eliminated at those points where crucial execution comes into operation.

Today, I am constrained to say that the ship of State has become a leaky boat. There have been so many leakages very recently—refer not merely to the Budget leakage and the leakage of the Insurance Ordinance....

Shri Tyagi: Because my friend is trying to pick holes in it.

Shri Kamath: There are the leaks already and I need not pick them. I can show them to my hon. friend; they are

[Shri Kamath]

all there for all to see including my friend Shri Tyagi. I am not referring to the leakages that took place recently, the Budget leakage and the other leakage to which reference was made in the Rajya Sabha—the Insurance Ordinance—and another referred to by my hon. friend Shrimati Renu Chakravarty as to how the Defence secrets leaked out and travelled to London—by air or by ship, I do not know—and were found in a table drawer sold for £1 in an auction. There are various leakages and there is the leakages of morale and also the leakage of money. These are also important leaks that should be plugged. Otherwise, this leaky boat, which should have been the Ship of State would lead us, I know not where.

Lastly, I will come to the problem of the INA. The INA has played a conspicuous part in respect of our freedom and the entire nation, including Government have acclaimed them as such—as heroes in the liberation war of India. Only very recently, a couple of months ago, the Deputy Minister referred to this matter in answering a question and said that Government regard them as brave men who have fought for the freedom of our country. But, is this regard reflected in the attitude of Government towards these brave men? No; a thousand times, no. These men who fought for their country at a crucial period of its struggle for independence are today treated worse than those who deserted the INA and joined the British Army. They joined the Indian National Army, then deserted the Indian National Army and joined the British Army and fought against the country. The charge against I.N.A. men and officers is that they broke their allegiance to the King. But may I ask, what about those men who when they joined the I.N.A., the Azad Hind Fauj took the oath of allegiance to the country and then broke that oath of allegiance and deserted to the British Army? They, today, are serving as Brigadiers and Colonels of the Indian Army. These I.N.A. officers have been asked to join the Army, if at all, *de novo*; they have to take their ranks *de novo* in the Indian Army. Is it justice? Is it a sign of your regard for the I.N.A. men and officers that the period of their service in the I.N.A. up to the date of their discharge has been counted as good for their pension, but not for their pay? This is a most glaring anomaly. And the dependants of those killed in action in Singapore and the East

Asian theatres of war are not given any pension at all, while those men in the British Indian Army are getting pension. Is this justice? This is a mockery of justice, a hypocritical protestation of regard for the I.N.A. It was recently announced in Germany that all the so-called war criminals in Germany—I do not call them so but they were tried as such—after they were released from the various jails and camps, have been paid their full arrears of pay for the entire period from the time they became prisoners of war till the time they were discharged from the camps or jails. They came out of the camps and were paid their full arrears of pay, but the I.N.A. men and officers are not paid their arrears of pay which are due to them. I suggest this minimum demand made by I.N.A. men in regard to those who joined the I.N.A., that is, their period of service in the I.N.A., should be taken into account and counted for service—for pay and pension. Unless this is done, there will be not merely frustration and loss of morale among these men, but it will be an infection which will corrode the officers and men who hold these I.N.A., men in great regard. After all, the amount is about a crore of rupees. They are spending thousands of crores for various purposes. Cannot they do this much for these men who took a great risk, who broke the oath of allegiance to the King not caring for the consequences because they were fighting for the country, and many of them died as martyrs to the country? Let us wake up to the needs of the hour, especially in this troublous times, and enlist the active support of the former I.N.A., officers and men in this task of mobilising the defence of the country, because mobility and striking power are essential and not merely the size of the army or the equipment as such. Mobility, striking power and morale are very essential and if these three are intact, all the rest will be added unto us; and the nation will be withsand any attack from whichever quarter it may come.

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad):

Speaking on the Defence Ministry, I wish to speak only on one subject, and that is the question of the condition of the men of the I.N.A. Already some previous speakers have referred to it. During the last debate on Defence, I had entirely devoted my speech to the condition of the I.N.A. personnel. Unfortunately, the Defence Minister had

not thought it fit even to mention it in his reply to the debate. Afterwards, on behalf of the Azad Hind Fauj Association, I wrote to the Defence Minister and also to the Prime Minister on this subject. I regret to say that the Government have not taken any notice of the condition of those people who laid down their lives so that India may live. It is very easy to talk of those people who laid down their lives that they have been integrated in service and some of them are enjoying their life. But some of us who know these men, who have to deal with these men and *jawans* and officers who had held very high ranks and had spent their lives and even sacrificed their lives, are aware under what conditions they are living today. I have received numerous letters and not a day passes when I do not receive a letter from the I.N.A., personnel either from Travancore-Cochin, or from somewhere in the Punjab or Gujarat, wishing to know what the Government is doing about the condition of the I.N.A. men after India has become independent and free. I must say that it is very strange for me to have had the privilege of being closely associated with Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and with the I.N.A., before it was founded in East Asia to know that there is no recognition to these men of the I.N.A., not even to the name of Netaji Bose. Even in our officers in the Secretariat, if you have an opportunity of talking to the officers you will find that even I.C.S. fellows jeer at the name of Netaji—and that is my own personal experience. Why it is so? Who is responsible for it? Is the Government not responsible for creating this kind of atmosphere for those men who laid down their lives and who created the National Army at a time when there was nothing of an organised movement against the British. We have all fought for the country and I have been a Congressman since my boyhood, but I must say that the part played by the I.N.A., is immense in the freedom struggle of India. Had the I.N.A. not been founded, had they not fought against the British then, probably India might not have been today.

Shri G. S. Singh (Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur): It would have been free anyway.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: My hon. friend will have his time to make his observations. We know how those people founded the I.N.A. how they had fought and laid down their lives

and how they are living even today. I say that there are thousands of people in India today who are suffering, who have no money to earn their livelihood. There are widows of these people and I received letters from the poor widows and small children. I have got letters saying that nothing is being done for them. I wrote a letter to the Defence Minister and also to the Prime Minister, and the Prime Minister thought it fit to say in reply that he does not understand how anyone can convey a complaint about the treatment meted out to these I.N.A. men.

Shri Raghubir Sahai (Etah Distt.—North-East *cum* Budaun Distt.—East): There are other political sufferers also.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I am not talking of political sufferers. I am also a political sufferer in that way. But I am talking of the I.N.A. men and their widows. I am talking of the I.N.A. in Delhi and in Calcutta the whole nation had honoured the men who are sitting by my side. I do not want any interruption from any person for the cause of political sufferers. I was in a British concentration camp in Germany when we did not know even about our own future. Perhaps we would have been shot dead by the Britishers. At that time a British soldier in that camp smuggled in a cutting of a newspaper in which there were the figures of General Shahnawaz Khan, Captain Sehgal and another. They were being marched through Calcutta. That had given us confidence that probably there may be a day when we may be able to see India free again. It is no use talking about political sufferers. We are all political sufferers and there are thousands of others.

4 P.M.

I do not want to be led astray. The point that I am trying to make is this. Government had failed in its duty to the men who had laid down their lives for our country. What have they done? They said: we shall deal with them on a *de novo* basis; we shall employ the INA officers and men on that basis. What does this mean? It means that if General Shahnawaz or General Bhonsie who were some of the seniormost officers in the INA, were to be retained in the Indian Army today, they will be retained as Second Lieuts. That is the basis on which Government have made this offer. How can a self-respecting person be expected to rejoin? I fail to

[Dr. Suresh Chandra]

understand. This offer is derogatory to the self-respect and prestige of those people who fought for the independence of our country.

There is another very strange thing. Some of the people who joined the INA betrayed INA and joined the British again. They broke the oath about which so much was said. We talk of oath to the King. We have no King; it is a Republic. When certain questions are put, they talk of the oath of allegiance and all that. It is absolutely understandable. If they broke the oath of allegiance to the King they kept the oath of allegiance to country and to the nation. When some of them broke this oath again and betrayed the cause of the INA, they were taken back and given all help and some of them are still holding very senior ranks. Nothing has been done to them.

I also wish to speak about the soldiers—the rank and file. We may say that some officers had become Members of Parliament or Ministers or this or that. But what about the *jawns*? The people of this country still do not know the story of the INA? In Manipur and Imphal and the surrounding areas, these people were stuck up in the mud up to their breasts. Many of them lost their lives. Their widows are there. Nothing is done for them and their children. If we write a letter, not even a reply is given to us from the Ministry. This is very unjust.

They say that they have done a great favour. What is the concession which they had given to these people? They have changed the remarks against their character from bad and indifferent to good. It seems very good. There are in the Army several other expressions: 'exemplary', 'excellent', 'very good', 'good', 'fair', 'bad' and 'indifferent'. They fought for the freedom of our country and that was their fault and so the entries were bad and indifferent. They have now changed the category from the sixth to the fourth. They are not getting any job, not even civilian jobs because the entry is 'good' and the other entries are far better and in comparison with others, there is this disadvantage. Something must be done for them; they laid down their lives for the nation. We cannot always go on talking without doing anything. There are ten or fifteen thousand people. They are neither taken back in the Army nor are they given any facility to join any

other civilian department nor is anything done for their widows or children. Something must be done for these people. There were those who were called war criminals. There was General Friedrich who was the uncrowned king of Germany and he could have audience with Hitler any time. Such people were released and given their arrears of pay. Here you have given pension but you have not given pay. Sometimes you have not given full pension on the basis of their service in the INA and their detention in other camps.

I would only request the hon. Defence Minister to take note of these things. We need men in this country. They are trained men. Most of them were made unfit during these last eight years and nothing has been done for them. They cannot be re-employed now, even if we want to. But we should try to take in those who are fit; others may be given some other work. Some of them are displaced persons from East and West Pakistan; they have no money or land. Give them the same facilities as you are giving to the other ex-service personnel so that they can resettle at least after eight years.

Shri G. S. Singh : Before I come to the discussion on the Defence estimates, I want to bring to your notice and the notice of the House that till today I was very proud of being a Member of the Opposition but I have regretted, since Kamath's speech, my sitting on the same side of the House as he sits. His unprovoked, if not funny, personal attack on the Defence Minister was, if I am allowed to say so, of a bad taste.

Shri Kamath : Not personal.

Shri G. S. Singh : The handicaps of Shri Kamath, though he is not apparently cognisant of them, are only too apparent to us. Everybody in this House at least should behave in a dignified manner.

Shri Kamath : You go ahead.

Shri G. S. Singh : There has been a great deal of discussion and to try and review the discussion and repeat the statements made by the hon. Members would be unwise. Some apprehensions were expressed so very eloquently by the hon. lady Member. All the same, I am very happy to note that the debate has cut across party lines and has taken a national stand.

There are one or two suggestions that I want to make to the Defence Minister and his Ministry. There was a brief reference to the Prime Minister's practical assurance at the time of the change in the designations of the staff for the formation of a Defence Council. I do feel that this essential feature should be incorporated into our defence structure very early. I find it very incongruous that the recommendations put up by the Chiefs of Staff and other technical personnel are turned down and criticised or returned by subordinates in the Ministry. If the Defence Minister himself did it or any of his very intelligent colleagues did it, then there would be no criticism. But, Under Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Secretaries turned down the recommendations of individuals who are solely responsible for the defence of this country.

We had yesterday a very illuminating debate wherein the Government came to the conclusion that regardless of the fact of a Budget leakage an hon. Minister is not responsible. Am I going to be told tomorrow that there has been a leakage of defence secrets and the hon. Minister is not going to be responsible? It might be some superintendent, may be some clerk, may be anybody. This position, Sir, is very incongruous and I fail to understand it.

The request so eloquently expressed by the hon. lady Member for mass manpower army is very much supported by me. The hon. Minister is very well aware—and must be I hope—of the fact that even our armoured division could only fight a 16 hour battle. It is a fact. There are certain facts which must be told to this country. We are kept in the dark. This House is kept in the dark. This House votes in its wisdom large quantities of money for the purpose of the defence of the country. The hon. Minister for Defence Organisation is occasionally inclined to give facetious and frivolous answers in this House to perfectly legitimate questions. I asked him about buying of helicopters and he said he does not intend to buy a helicopter every year. The whole thing is prevarication and delay. Now I understand they have made a decision between Bell and Hiller helicopter they want to buy.

Now I want to know about some pertinent things which have appeared in the Press here and abroad. I ask the hon. Minister for Defence Organisation: are

we going to manufacture Folland Gnat Fighter? Are we going to manufacture Orpheus Jet engines? Why should we be used as development benches for the Orpheus which has not been yet been proved? Are we going to buy Canberra Bomber in view of the fact that Blue Study Radar Bomb Sight has been released by the Ministry of Supply in England to India? Are we still flirting between the Mystaire and the Hunter? Are we now considering the Illusion 28? These things have appeared in the Press in various countries and in this country. I think this House has a right to know, and it is the privilege of this House to be told, what we are doing.

Recently,—I think it was before the last session,—the hon. Minister for Defence was asked with regard to the utilisation of the advice of the certain Professor Tunk, a German aircraft designer and he asked for notice. This delightful gentleman, a very fine gentleman, a very eminent aircraft designer, has now come to India at the express invitation of the Defence Minister. In what way are we going to use him? What is he going to design, aircrafts for replacement? This country must know. We in Parliament must know and through us the country must know. I am sorry I have forgotten the pamphlet about which I have complained. This year there is no "confidential" marked on it. But the information supplied in it to the hon. Members of this House, and through them to the country is entirely inadequate and I do feel that matters which the hon. Minister for Defence and the Defence Ministry consider as not of public interest are of public interest. It is very much so. There is nothing that is very secret here. Even the Budget is not secret. And if the hon. Minister for Defence would take the country and this House into confidence I think he would not get this vague criticism which was levelled against him.

I am given to understand that the hon. Minister hoped to raise the capacity of the A.C.C. and the N.C.C. I welcome that move. I welcome that move not only because of the fact that we are disciplining our boys but also because I do think that more and more of them do need discipline and it should be increased. I am very glad to hear that this is under contemplation.

Then there is one last point which I want to bring to the notice of the Defence Ministry. I read in the Press a

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few months ago about the appointment of a committee departmentally by the Chief of Army Staff to look into the condition and pay of junior officers. I believe this committee has really completed its task and if and when its report reaches the hon. Defence Minister I sincerely hope that he will give it the due consideration that it deserves. The hon. Minister himself, I think, is fully cognisant of the fact that—which he has expressed on previous occasions—an average officer in the Army or the Air Force or the Navy is finding it very difficult to make both ends meet because he is usually married. That happens to be our social system. Our boys get married very young and the moment a boy gets married he has to maintain two establishments due to frequent postings, this, that and the other. He is to maintain a standard of life by order. It is laid down by regulation to him where he will live, what he will wear, what he will eat, what he will do and so on.

An Hon. Member: also what he will drink.

Shri G. S. Singh: My friend here says: ". . . what he will drink". Very well. Our defence officers have been competent in all aspects of our social behaviour.

Sir, I want this report to be really considered very seriously. I would request the hon. Minister not to be frightened or apprehend any move on the part of the Armed Forces to stage a coup in India. There is suffering and therefore I would like to assure him on behalf of our Defence Forces and on the behalf of every right-thinking person that even the idea of a coup is an unwarranted insult to the people to whom we owe a great debt.

Shri Kasliwal (Kotah-Jhalawar): I am afraid I have been called to bat on a wicket which is already withering, and so, it is not unlikely that my innings may be very brief. At the outset, I should like to congratulate our defence forces on their high morale, dignified bearing and decent behaviour. The Indian soldier today is living up to his reputation as one of the best soldiers in the world. Not only has he won laurels in the field of war. He has also won laurels in the field of peace. The world today recognises the meritorious services done by our army for the stabilisation of peace in Korea and Indo-China. Korea today is past history, but

I know that when the history of that part of the world is going to be written, the role that our army has played there will be written in letters of gold. I am glad that our commanders who had been in that theatre have been suitably decorated and awarded for their meritorious services.

In Indo-China—one of my hon. friends who preceded me also mentioned this—a very difficult task and a very delicate situation is being handled by our Supervisory Commission. But for that Supervisory Commission, the state of things in Indo-China would be very different. Today, peaceful elections have taken place in Cambodia and Laos only because our armed forces are present there. I am very glad that although they are facing a very difficult and hazardous task, they are behaving in a very decent and in a very nice manner. I would like this House to join me in sending a word of cheer to our forces in Indo-China.

Not only in these fields but in other fields also our forces have distinguished themselves. I recall that in Rayalaseema—if I remember correctly, a little portion of your constituency also is to be found in Rayalaseema—when there was terrible famine, our army did very well. Our army did yeoman service for the people of that area. In Punjab and in Orissa last year there were terrible floods the like of which those two States had never known before and our army did yeoman service for the people of those areas.

After saying this much, I would like to come to the defence estimates. The defence estimates have continued to be more or less constant during the last four or five years. Many hon. Members here have given figures—37 per cent or something like that. The tale is not only this. There is another thing. There has been a shortfall in the utilisation of funds which had been already granted by this House. This is particularly noticeable in the capital outlay. In many neighbouring countries today, the defence budgets have been greatly puffed up. In many neighbouring countries today, the army and the defence forces have been increased enormously and out of all proportion. I am very glad that in a way we have kept our heads above water and have not been submerged in an armament race. But some hon. Members who preceded me and even the Prime Minister today mentioned that there is disturbing news from

a neighbouring country. I need not add to what the Prime Minister has been pleased to say today. But I will say this : let us not be panicky about what is happening in Pakistan or in any other country. Let us keep our head cool and think calmly.

One of the hon. Members, or perhaps more than one hon. Member said that we should change our policy. I do not know what he really meant by that. He said that we should by-pass our Five Year Plan and put all our resources on the defence budget. I am sorry to say that I cannot agree to it. I am not one of those who will be stampeded into a change in our policy just because a neighbouring country is behaving in a particular or in a peculiar manner. On this particular topic I do not want to take more time because already the Prime Minister has said something.

But there is one matter on which I would like to say a few words. An hon. Member here who sits by my side said, "What is this philosophy behind our budget? What is the philosophy behind our policy?" Our policy had been laid down, the philosophy of our policy has been laid down long ago by the Father of the Nation when he said, "We shall bear goodwill towards all nations and malice towards none". That is our philosophy; that is our policy. But I want to say that it does not mean that we shall be complacent; that does not mean that we shall sleep over things; that does not mean that we will not take notice of things that take place in our neighbouring areas. I am glad that the Prime Minister has referred to it, and I am sure that the Defence Minister is fully apprised of the situation,—not only of the situation from day to day but that he has also a long-term plan for things for which we must be prepared.

There was news in the press a few days back that the Government of the United Kingdom has recently given or is very soon going to give a cruiser and four destroyers to Pakistan. If that is the position, it means that Pakistan is going to have a sort of naval parity with us. Our coast-line, as we know, is a very long one. It is a coast-line which is more than 3,000 miles long. And what is our navy? As we understand, we have one cruiser and a few destroyers. We have not enough navy to patrol our long coast-line, not to say, about defending the coast-line. The minimum that we need for patrolling

our coast-line is at least three task forces which must be three cruisers and a few destroyers. But what is the position? I need not say it. But I would like to remind our Defence Minister that he must be vigilant on this particular matter. I have seen the defence estimates and I am sorry to say that there has been a shortfall in the use of funds which was granted by this House on this particular item.

One hon. Member here made a very funny remark and I am sorry to say that he mentioned about the 'alleged' purchase of an aircraft carrier. I do not know whether an aircraft carrier is being purchased or not. But, if the aircraft carrier is being purchased, I am very glad and I welcome it. I do not know what he meant when he said that it was not at all necessary to purchase an aircraft carrier. It is absolutely necessary that an aircraft carrier should be had in our navy if for no other reason, at least for the reason that our boys must have training in that particular line of naval warfare.

I shall now say a few things about our air forces. I am very glad that our air forces are expanding on the whole reasonably. We have also been manufacturing some kind of training aircraft which goes by the name of H-T-2. I am glad that this aircraft on the whole has been commended by other countries where it had gone on demonstration flight.

My friend Shri G. S. Singh mentioned about one Prof. Tunk who has come to India. I understand, at the invitation of our Defence Minister. If that is so, I welcome his arrival in the sense that he gave a recent interview to the press and he said that India has enough material for the manufacture and development of transport aircraft. I hope that our Defence Minister will follow that line and if possible set up a factory for the manufacture of transport planes.

I shall take one more minute. I want to refer to the Cadet Corps. I join my friends in praising what the Cadet Corps has done all over the country.

Last year the Cadet Corps has added a new and a glorious chapter to its history. If you would allow me to make a personal reference, to strike a personal note, last year in the Chambal ravines, against the erosion of soil which is a terrible menace in that part of the country in Rajasthan, there was a camp

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established by the A.C.C. and I would like to express my gratitude to the Defence Minister for what those fifty teachers and more than one thousand boys did in that area. I would just like in this connection to refer to what was said in the magazine *Cadet* about the activities of that particular unit :

"For the fulfilment of this task, a camp of approximately fifty ACC teachers and one thousand five hundred cadets of 14 Circle Corps was established at Kotah from the 16th to the 29th October 1955. The task allotted was the construction of a peripheral bund 8,580 feet long, having a cross-section of 27 square feet. The total quantity of earth-work to be excavated and then built up into a bund amount- ed to 2,31,660 cubic feet."

I have myself seen the work that they have done, and I have nothing but words of praise for what they have done.

With these remarks I support the Demands.

सरदार इकबाल सिंह (फाजिल्का-सिरसा) :
जनाब स्पीकर साहेब, सबसे पहले मैं हिन्दुस्तान की सेनाओं का शुक गुजार हूँ उस काम के लिए जो कि उन्होंने सारे देश के लिये किया है और खास तौर उस से मदद के लिये जो कि उनसे हमको पंजाब में हमारी मसीबतके वक्त मिली थी।

मझ से पहले के स्पीकर ने कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान की डिफेंस बजट की पालिसी तबदील होती रहनी चाहिये। वह स्टेटिक नहीं होनी चाहिये। अगर हम हर साल डेवेलपमेंट (विकास) पर दस रुपया ज्यादा खर्च करते हैं तो हमको डिफेंस (प्रतिरक्षा) पर भी एक रुपया ज्यादा खर्च करना चाहिये। जो चीजें बाहर से आती हैं उनकी कीमतें दिन ब दिन बढ़ रही हैं और जो हिन्दुस्तानी फौजें हैं उनकी अन्दरूनी तरक्की को ध्यान में रखकर हमको ऐसा करना चाहिये हर साल डिफेंस बजट (आय व्ययक) पर सिर्फ २०३ या २०४ करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया जाता है। उसमें से भी पिछले साल १८ करोड़ रुपया खर्च नहीं किया गया। इस पालिसी (नीति) को तबदील करके हर साल ज्यादा खर्च करने की पालिसी बनानी चाहिये।

दूसरे जो बेसिक डिफेंस पालिसी है उसके बारे में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक आंग रेंज पालिसी होनी चाहिये और एक शार्ट

रेंज पालिसी होनी चाहिये। शार्ट रेंज पालिसी यह है कि जहाँ से हमको अपने ऊपर हमले का इमकान हो उस मूलक की फौज से हमारी ताकत में बहुत फर्क होना चाहिये। आज में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की फौजी ताकत में पाकिस्तान की फौजी ताकत से फर्क कम होता जा रहा है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे हमारी कुछ भी पालिसी क्यों न हो, हम हिन्दुस्तान के डिफेंस को खतरे में डालना एफोर्ड नहीं कर सकते और हमको अपनी ताकत बढ़ानी चाहिये।

हमारी लांग, रेंज पालिसी यह होनी चाहिये कि हमारे डिफेंस के लिए हमको जिन चीजों की जरूरत हो वे सब हमारे देश में ही पैदा की जायें। खासतौर से टैंक और आर्टिलरी फ़व्वर और समुद्री जहाज बनाने पर ज्यादा जोर देना चाहिये। इस सिलसिले में मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आयन्दा जो हम जहाजों का कारखाना लगायें उसे लाजिमी तौर पर नेवी को लगाना चाहिये। इससे हमारे नेवी वालों को भी कुछ तजर्बा होगा। इसके अलावा हम यह एफोर्ड नहीं कर सकते कि हमारे जहाजों की मरम्मत दूसरे देशों में हो या हमारे देश में भी ही तो उसे सिविलियन करें। इस नुकतेनजर को सामने रख कर हमारी लांग रेंज पालिसी यह होनी चाहिये कि डिफेंस मैटीरियल के मामले में हिन्दुस्तान को सेल्फ सफ़ीशेंसी (आत्म निर्भरता) होनी चाहिये।

आज हम अपने देश में सोशलिस्ट पेट्रन की सोसाइटी (समाज) बनाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन आज में यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि फौज में लोगों में आज जितना फर्क है उतना सरकार के और किसी मुहकमे में नहीं होगा। वहां पर रेगुलर नान-रेगुलर का फर्क है, कम्बेटेंट और नान-कम्बेटेंट का फर्क है। एक ही दफ्तर में एक क्लर्क को जो तनख्वाह मिलती है उसके साथ काम करने वाले और उससे ज्यादा सरविस वाले दूसरे आदमी को उससे कम तनख्वाह मिलती है। इसलिये यह मौका है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार कोई कमीशन बनाये ताकि वह इन तनख्वाहों और पेंशनों के फर्क को कम करे। जो आदमी सन् १९५२ के बाद पेंशन जाता है उसको कुछ पेंशन मिलती है और जो उससे पहले पेंशन गया है उसको कुछ मिलती है।

मैं ने कल एक मिसाल दी थी और आज भी देना चाहता हूँ। अगर आपकी यह पालिसी है कि आप जे० सी० ओ० न रखें तो न रखिये। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो आदमी

सूबेदार मेजर है वह बेसिक पे पर रहता है। उसकी आगे कोई तरक्की नहीं होती चाहे उसकी सरविस २० साल ही क्यों न हो। न वह सैकंड लेफ्टिनेंट हो सकता है। जितनी तनख्वाह पर वह आता है उतनी ही पर चला जाता है। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज वक्त आ गया है कि आपको हिन्दुस्तान की फौजों की तनख्वाह के बारे में फँसला करना होगा।

दूसरी बात में आटोमेटिक राइफल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। चाहे आपकी पालिसी कुछ भी हो लेकिन अगर आप हिन्दुस्तान की फौजों को आटोमेटिक राइफल नहीं देगे तो उनकी स्ट्रार्किंग पावर नहीं डेवलप हो सकती। पिछले साल भी इस बात का चर्चा हुआ था अगर हमने इस तरफ कोई कदम नहीं उठाया। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब एक आदमी एक मिनट में ११ गोलियां चलाता है तो दूसरा ५० गोलियां चला सकता है। ऐसी हालत में पहला आदमी चाहे कितना ही बहादुर क्यों न हो वह दूसरे आदमी का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता। इसलिये आपकी पालिसी चाहे कुछ भी हो आपको फौजों को आटोमेटिक राइफल देने के बारे में जरूर सोचना चाहिये। खास तौर पर जब कि पाकिस्तान की फौजों को आटोमेटिक राइफल दी जा रही है। इस हालत में हम यह एफोर्ड नहीं कर सकते कि हिन्दुस्तान की फौजों को आटोमेटिक राइफल न दी जाये। इंग्लैंड में भी इस सवाल पर काफी समय तक झगडा चलता रहा था। लेकिन मैं फिर दुहराना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे आपकी पालिसी कुछ भी हो आपको हिन्दुस्तान की फौजों को आटोमेटिक राइफल जरूर देनी चाहिये।

हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की आर्टिलरी में जो वैहिकिल्स हैं वे दस साल से ज्यादा पुरानी हैं। हो सकता है कि आप उनको ठीक समझते हों। लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि उनको बदलना चाहिये खास कर जब कि आप सिविलियन काम के लिये दस साल से ज्यादा पुरानी वैहिकल को ठीक नहीं समझते। हम यह एफोर्ड नहीं कर सकते कि हमारी फौजों की वैहिकिल्स दस साल से ज्यादा पुरानी हों।

एक बात में और कहना चाहता हूँ। आज जब हम किसी फौज के आदमी से मिलते हैं तो वह कहता है कि पालियामेंट के मेम्बर हमारे साथ कैसा सलूक करते हैं। आज हमारी सरकार का नाम दुनिया में बहुत ऊंचा है और जगह जगह हमारे रेलिगेशन्स भेजे जा रहे हैं। लेकिन उन

लोगों का कहना है कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री हमारे आदमियों को मिलने का मौका क्यों नहीं देती जिससे कि पता लगे कि उनकी क्या क्या दिक्कतें हैं। उनके कोई बहुत बड़े मसले नहीं हैं। उनको छोटी छोटी चीजें हैं जिनकी उनको शिकायत है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज हिन्दुस्तान की फौजों को हमारे देश के लोगों के साथ ज्यादा से ज्यादा मिलने का मौका होना चाहिये।

इसके बाद में कुछ रेगुलर और नान-रेगुलर आफिसर्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। यह ठीक है कि हिन्दुस्तान की फौज की जो स्ट्रेंथ आप कायम करना चाहते हैं वह कीजिये लेकिन उसके बाद जिस आदमी ने अच्छे कोर्सिंग किये हैं, जिसने लड़ाई में अच्छे तमगे हासिल किये हैं और अच्छा काम किया है उसको रेगुलर क्यों नहीं किया जाता। एक आदमी जो कि सीधा स्कूल से आता है वह फौरन रेगुलर हो जाता है। मुझे उससे कोई गिला नहीं है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपको इस बात का फँसला करना होगा कि जिस आदमी ने एफीशेंटली (दक्षता पूर्वक) काम किया है, जिसने कोर्सिंग पास किये हैं उनको क्यों न रेगुलर किया जाय। मेरा कहना है कि इस तरह से जितने भी कमीशन्ड आफिसर्स हैं उनको तेजी से रेगुलर करना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब उनके बारे में फँसला करें और उनके साथ इन्साफ करें। उनकी पेंशन और पे (वेतन) के बारे में उनके साथ इन्साफ किया जाये। जिन आदमियों ने हिन्दुस्तान की फौजों में अपनी जिन्दगी का बहुत सारा हिस्सा लगा दिया है उनको रेगुलर करने का फँसला जल्दी से जल्दी किया जाय।

श्री त्यागी : मैं जनाब मेम्बर साहब को इत्तला देना चाहता हूँ कि डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने कुछ आर्डर्स किये हैं कि नान-रेगुलर्स के सवाल को फिर से देखा जाये ताकि उनमें से ज्यादा से ज्यादा को रेगुलर कमीशन दिये जा सकें। इसके वास्ते जांच पड़ताल हो रही है।

सरदार इकबाल सिंह : इसके वास्ते बहुत शुकुन्या पंजाब, राजस्थान और काश्मीर के बोरडर, चाहे आप इसे चाहें या न चाहें, लेकिन वे वाइटल बोर्डर रहेंगे। इस वास्ते आपको इस बात का फँसला करना चाहिये कि वहाँ पर आप किन किन स्थानों पर कैंटोनमेंट (छावनियां) बनाना चाहते हैं और वहाँ पर आप कैंटोनमेंट बनाये और मकानों की तामीर का काम अपने हाथ में लें ताकि फौजी वहाँ पर जा कर ठहर सकें। आप को फँसला

[सरदार ईकबाल सिंह]

करना है कि कहां पर फ़स्ट लाइन आफ डिफेंस हो, कहां पर सेकंड लाइन आफ डिफेंस हो और कहां पर कैंटोनमेंट्स हों। ऐसा करने से वहां पर जो लोग रहते हैं उनमें उत्साह पैदा होगा और साथ ही साथ सिक्योरिटी आफ इंडिया के नुक़तेनज़र से भी अच्छा होगा। हमारी फौजों का इधर उधर तबादला होता रहता है और वह कैंटोनमेंट्स में भी जाती है और दूसरी जगहों पर भी जाती है। जहां पर कैंटोनमेंट्स नहीं होते वहां पर उनको खेतों वगैरह में जा कर ठहरना पड़ता है जो कि सिक्योरिटी के लिहाज़ से ख़तरनाक है। इस वास्ते में चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब, राजस्थान और काश्मीर में कैंटोनमेंट्स, फ़स्ट लाइन आफ डिफेंस, और सेकंड लाइन आफ डिफेंस बनाने की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए। साथ ही साथ बोर्डर पर आपको सड़कें बनाने की तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिये। यह डिफेंस के नुक़तेनज़र से बहुत ज़रूरी है। इससे आपकी फौजों की मोबिलिटी बढ़ेगी और आपका काम ज्यादा फौज़ के बजाय थोड़ी फौज़ से भी कभी कभी चल जायगा।

इसके बाद थोड़ा सा मैं नेवी के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ और मैं आशा करता हूँ, स्पीकर साहब मुझे दो मिनट और देंगे। हिन्दुस्तान की नेवी ने बहुत ज्यादा तरक्की की है, इसकी मैं सराहना करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि आज नेवी के लिये पुराने जहाज़ खरीदे जा रहे हैं और उनको नया बनाया जा रहा है। आप चाहे जितनी कोशिश करें उन्हें नया नहीं बना सकते हैं। पुरानी चीज़ पुरानी ही रहती है और नई नई ही होती है। इस वास्ते आप जो पुराने कर्ज़र डेस्ट्रॉयर इत्यादि खरीद रहे हैं उनकी मिलिटरी के नुक़तेनज़र से कोई चुकत नहीं है। उनमें स्ट्राइकिंग पावर बहुत कम होती है और उनकी रफ़तार भी तेज़ नहीं होती। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप सब मैरीन भी खरीदें, एयर क्राफ़्ट कैरियर भी खरीदें और इन चीज़ों के खरीदने पर जितना भी पैसा लगे आप उसकी परवाह न करें। हर चीज़ को पैसे के नुक़तेनज़र से नहीं देखना चाहिये। हिन्दुस्तान की ताकत बढ़ाने के, फौजियों को उनका तजुर्बा कराने के और हिन्दुस्तान का बचाव करने के नुक़तेनज़र से आपको इस चीज़ की तरफ ध्यान देना ही होगा। इस वास्ते मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की नेवी में तमाम यूनिट्स

होने चाहियें जो कि एक मार्डन नेवी में होते हैं। चाहे छोटे यूनिट्स ही आप रखें, लेकिन रखें ज़रूर। इनको बाद में एक्सपेंड किया जा सकता है। आप जानते ही हैं हिटलर ने अफ़्रीका कोर बनाई थी जो पहले पहले बहुत छोटी थी लेकिन बाद में इसको एक्सपेंड करके एक बड़ी फौज़ बना दिया गया। टारपीडो के नुक़तेनज़र से, सब-मैरीन के नुक़तेनज़र से, एयर क्राफ़्ट कैरियर के नुक़तेनज़र से आप को हर किस्म की ट्रेनिंग हिन्दुस्तान की नेवी के जवानों को देनी चाहिए।

एयर फ़ोर्स की बाबत में जरा सा कहना चाहता हूँ। आपने एक फ़ैक्ट्री हिन्दुस्तान एयर-क्राफ़्ट के नाम से खोली है। आपको एक और कारख़ाने की स्थापना करनी चाहिये ताकि हिन्दुस्तान एयर-क्राफ़्ट्स के मामले में सेल्फ-सफिशेंट हो सकें। अगर आप आज ध्यान करना शुरू करेंगे तो शायद १० साल आपको लग जायें पेशतर इसके कि आप उसके अच्छे नतीजे हासिल कर सकें। कहां हमारे एयर-क्राफ़्ट हैं और कहां वी० ५७ और वी० ५२ अमरीका के और जो सेकंड हैंड होने की वजह से पाकिस्तान को दिए जा रहे हैं। इस बातको आपकी मिनिस्ट्री जानती है, आपका इंटेलिजेंस का महकमा जानता है कि हमारे एयर-क्राफ़्ट में और उनके में कितना फर्क है। एयर फ़ोर्स आज कल के जमाने में कितनी वाइल्ट है, कितनी ज़रूरी है, यह बतलाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। अगर कोई चीज़ फौज़ में सब से ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण हो सकती है तो वह एयर फ़ोर्स है। इस लिये मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इसको बढ़ाने का अवश्य यत्न किया जायगा।

Dr. Katju : It has been a great privilege and a personal joy to hear the tributes paid to the gallantry and the morale of our Armed Forces. They have rendered distinguished services to the country during the last ten years, ever since the advent of Independence. I have mixed with them and I know how high their sense of patriotism is and how great is their devotion to the service. I quite agree with all hon. Members here that it is our duty to do the best by them, to look after their comforts and welfare, to see that their conditions of services are excellent and that they have got all proper amenities and facilities for living. They live a very hard life. Somebody said something about prohibition and all that. I can testify from personal knowledge that

their living, particularly of our Other Ranks, our Jawans, is almost austere. So far as the officers are concerned, it is a pure malignant rumour and observation to say that they do not live a decent life or that their mess life is not perfectly all right. Those days are gone. The conditions today are difficult. There are economic stresses. As somebody said, they find it really difficult to live within their salaries.

In this debate, much apprehension has been expressed upon the political conditions. Much has been said about the international situation. I do not want to go into that at length because the Prime Minister has dealt with that aspect of the matter. I want to say just one word. Some hon. Member said that there should be no complacency about it. It is exactly the reverse. It is a problem which is engaging our attention from day to day. It will be criminal on our part, it will be, as I said, most unfair to our soldiers to say that we should not see that they are properly armed. But, the Prime Minister has defined and described the existing conditions at length. The designing and development of modern armaments is an exceedingly difficult proposition. It takes years and years. We are doing our best. We have got our ordnance factories. Again, I speak from personal knowledge, the production of what is called conventional weapons in these ordnance factories is on a very large scale and we are almost self-sufficient on that point. There is a continuous endeavour in these ordnance factories to design well and improve the armaments, and improve equipment of all kinds, particularly small arms. I do not say that our ordnance factories can match with the up-to-date modern armament factories in the West, or in other countries. But, we are doing very well. As was said last year, our goal is to be self-sufficient. We would rather like to be a little less in quality, but we do not want to depend on anybody. There again, the endeavour to improve is going on.

My hon. friend said just now about the production of aeroplanes. This matter is engaging our attention. The hon. Member Shri D. C. Sharma rather described the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., at Bangalore, our Bharat Electronics and other factories. He said, you are producing railway coaches or something like that. That is not putting the matter on the right footing. Please remember

that in the ordnance factories the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bharat Electronics, etc., the main function is to produce military equipment. The main function of the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., is to produce aeroplanes, to assemble aeroplanes, to make air frames, or whatever it may be. It is only as a sort of subsidiary industry that we undertake other jobs. As regards the ordnance factories, here and there, I hear a complaint made in connection with the surplus labour; why don't you employ the surplus labour for the production of civilian goods. I do want that there should be no impression created on the mind of any hon. Member here, or anybody outside India that these ordnance factories are being diverted from their main purpose of manufacturing arms. Today if we could have sufficient orders from our armed forces to manufacture sufficient material, we would stop manufacturing civilian goods altogether. Please remember that because there are heavy stocks, there is this surplus labour and therefore there is the need for production of civilian goods. I only wanted to make it clear because there is this unfortunate impression created by the observations of my friend Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Pratapgarh Distt.—West cum Rae Bareilly Distt.—East) : He did not know it.

Dr. Katju : Some reference was made to Prof. Tank. He has come here. I do not want to enter into details. Negotiations are going on, and when those negotiations are completed and something tangible comes out the House will be informed of that. Similarly, about production of other planes in the Hindustan Aircraft Limited. We do not want to keep anything to ourselves. Within the limits of security, Parliament is entitled to know as to what is actually happening. Parliament is supreme and they are the protectors of the liberties of the Indian people.

This brings me to the question of surplus labour. There is some misapprehension about it. There can be no difference of opinion in this matter. All of us are most anxious that there should be no hardship on anybody. But my friend Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad pointed out that he is not in favour of the idea that there should be any doles or that people should be paid from the public exchequer for doing nothing. Let me clear the ground by saying that labour

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in these factories is of three kinds : skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled. Unskilled is just like daily labour. Semi-skilled, I understand, is somebody who is given training of a very simple kind between three and six months. Skilled means, of course, skilled.

So far as skilled labour is concerned, there is no question of retrenchment. Not one, not a single skilled labourer or workman is being retrenched.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : But, are they not being reverted ?

Dr. Katju : No, not the skilled.

So far as the semi-skilled and the unskilled people are concerned, there is a lot of surplus labour among them. Please remember that no one has been retrenched. It is something like a loud noise by way of precaution, but up till now no action has been taken, not a single individual, not a single workman has been retrenched anywhere. Of course, the matter has been under discussion for the last 18 months, and people may be apprehending that something is going to be done. You cannot get wages for doing nothing, and Government may be compelled to act. We have provided for ourselves that anyone who has worked for more than ten years shall remain. As to the people who have been working for less than ten years, before anyone is asked to go away, you may take it from me that we have exhausted, and we will exhaust all possible endeavours to find alternative employment.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : Will you also discuss with the union any concrete plan ?

Dr. Katju : We have employed a liaison officer to keep in touch with all Ministries. We have addressed all possible sources—the H.A.L., the Visakhapatnam shipyard, steel works etc. We have also decided for ourselves that, if a man gets an alternative employment anywhere, then, of course, he will go home, and we will give him the railway fare from his home to the place of the alternative employment.

Mrs. Chakravartty asked me whether we have consulted the Union. This question has been under discussion with the negotiating machinery. The House is aware that, in the Defence Ministry

we have established a negotiating machinery with the Defence Employees' Federation. There is nothing secret about it, they know. And if anyone writes to me, writes to the Defence Ministry that there are 500 people who can be employed, somewhere, very well, do it. Suggest that their names should be put on the Employment Exchange, I am prepared to do it. Suggest that we should keep in touch with the Post Offices and Communication and Railways, I am prepared to do it. They know that I have done so. We have done it all.

My point is that no action has been taken so far. There is no danger of any action being taken for a month or two, but the main question is what you may call a paradox—are you prepared to give money to people who have no work to do ? Otherwise, if you say provide alternative employment, then for how long shall we wait—one month, two months ? We have been waiting for 15 months. That is the crux of the problem. I do not want to go into it in greater detail. I shall bear in mind whatever has been said in the House in this matter, but I should like to assure you that the retrenchment of even a single individual is most distasteful to the Defence Ministry. It will be the last action that we will take, when we find that we are unable to do anything.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty : No, no.

Dr. Katju : Any one may write to me making a suggestion. Mrs. Chakravartty or someone said about the Standing Committee. I do not quite follow it because we have a consultative committee "of the whole House, and I had the pleasure of meeting that consultative" committee. There was a meeting on the 19th. There are about 45 members, and we discussed this very point.

Shri Kamath : They are not elected committees as in the last Parliament.

Dr. Katju : May be that, but that is the committee where you can meet and discuss.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : We requested you to have a committee to examine whether there is still a possibility of expansion in ordnance factories and whether there is real surplus. We want to know whether you accept that or not.

Dr. Katju : I shall look into that suggestion whether a committee should be appointed for that purpose. If any hon. Members are interested in this topic, they may meet me or my colleagues and make any suggestion.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : Hundred suggestions have been given by the Defence Employees' Federation.

Dr. Katju : Do not give me hundred. Please give me 5, 10 or 15. If you give me hundred, they are most welcome, every one of them will be examined.

Shri U. C. Patnaik : May we know what action was taken on the note submitted by the Defence Study Group of Parliament running to about 55 pages, consisting of suggestions relating to the extension and expansion of work in all these ordnance factories ?

Dr. Katju : I am coming to that. There is this suggestion that the ordnance factories should be expanded. The report gives you the figures. I think three years ago the civilian work was to the tune of Rs. 54 lakhs. Today it is Rs. 3½ crores, and it is expanding. The misfortune has been that when we expanded civil work we thought that there would be an end of this surplus employment altogether, but unfortunately while the civil work was growing, the military orders for manufacture of small arms and ammunition were falling. Therefore, it was a set off. Whatever we gained on the civil side was set off by depletion of military orders. I am investigating into that again. If it becomes necessary to manufacture any further military equipment, that will absorb all these people. From every angle we are making efforts to absorb and to utilise anyone that we can.

Please remember again the problem is not so simple. The machinery is machinery mainly directed for the purpose of producing or manufacturing arms. It cannot be readily adjusted for the production of civilian goods. We are making every effort. The effort is still continuing. I am most anxious that instead of Rs. 3 or 3½ crores, we may be able to manufacture Rs. 5 or 7 or 8 crores worth of goods. If any hon. friend were to write to me and say, you can produce this much also, I would say, let us discuss it, come along, there is no harm in that. That is all I wish to say about this aspect, and no more.

5 P.M.

There was another matter which had been mentioned, and that was about officers and their pay and pensions. Now, please remember one thing, namely that your Army must be an Army of young people, because while you may have very senior officers of high ranks, who may be required for the purpose of preparing strategy and directing, so far as the battle-front is concerned, you require young people. The ordinary rule is that the *jawans* who are engaged are recruited between the ages of 19 and 21; after about eight years, they are sent to reserve, and there they remain liable to serve for another eight years. Otherwise, the person remains a *jawan* for another eight years, and he leaves after the completion of fifteen years of service, when he is about 35 years old.

So far as Captains and Majors and commissioned officers are concerned either they are promoted by selection, or they have to retire at the age of forty-five. Now, a great complaint is made about this, namely that the Majors have got to go out at about the age of 45. I know the difficulty. They have got their young families and so on and so forth. But one factor is not very much emphasised, and that is that these Majors have got a pension, if I am not mistaken, of something between Rs. 450 and Rs. 490. If they were given pension according to their salary, it would be about Rs. 90 less. But because they are retired at this early age of 45, in order to give them some consolation, they are given an extra pension of Rs. 90. But I may tell you quite frankly that I am in sympathy with the hardship that many of these feel. And I am personally very anxious that we might have opportunities created for them for additional employment anywhere. We have now this Five Year Plan, and there will be large employments in different capacities in different places, in villages, in community projects, in our State factories and all that. And we are taking steps to see that their names are communicated because they are all fine soldiers, disciplined men, and so they can keep order; they can run an administrative machine. And I am further anxious that they should be employed on a very large scale, in so far as it may be possible for administering our National Cadet Corps,

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our Auxiliary Cadet Corps, our Territorial Army and our Lok Sahayak Sena. My sympathy is entirely with them on that side. But there is no alternative to their retirement at this age, unless it be that they get promoted. The Army, however, insist that they cannot have older people who fight at the battle-front, because there it is a very hard life.

I should like, as I said, to assure hon. Members that this problem is engaging our attention in the Defence Ministry, and I will do the very best that I can for them to lessen their difficulty.

Then comes the question of salary. That is a very important matter. As regards the officers, I quite realise that the conditions of military service are a bit different from those of civil service. Sometimes, they have to keep two homes because of lack of what is called married accommodation. Then there are difficulties for education of their children. But please remember that, if you compare the salaries, they compare very well with those of officers of similar grades in the civil service, particularly in the State services. Further remember what an unmarried officer pays on the score of rent to Government. He pays only 2½ per cent. A married officer, up to the rank of Major or Lt. Col. pays, I think, 5 per cent. If he gets a salary of Rs. 500, then for the bungalow which may be placed at his disposal, two roomed or three-roomed, he pays only Rs. 25. Then, there are other facilities which are open to them. We are anxious that they should have all comforts. There is a big mess-house which is provided for their use; and single officers can go and live there. The meals are provided there at fairly economic rates, reasonable rates. I cannot give further than this, because the repercussions are great, if you advance in these fiscal matters on one side; there are millions of people employed in the Central Government and in the various States, and the question will arise that we are showing favour here, and that we should extend similar favour to a person elsewhere also. Now, that is very difficult to meet.

I would like to deal now with one question which has been raised by hon. Members in very sentimental tones—I do not complain of that—in regard to the INA or the Indian National Army.

Shri Kamath : It is not sentiment only.

Dr. Katju : I withdraw the word 'sentimental'. I would say, a very forcible, very just and very fair complaint; I would say, no sentiment.

Shri Kamath : I am glad.

Dr. Katju : In respect of this, I only wish to say this that, with the INA, the Prime Minister and his colleagues were connected most intimately before they formed the Government. In the INA Defence Committee, the Prime Minister took most active part in promoting their welfare.

Dr. Suresh Chandra : Yourself also.

Shri Kamath : I am glad. mentioning....

Shri Kamath : You are everywhere.

Dr. Katju : All of us did it. This question as to what should be done for them was examined at great length. I find from the records, in the year 1948. By whom? By persons who had taken the most active interest in their welfare ever since the existence of INA was discovered and came to light; and certain decisions were taken. I have got a note before me showing the decisions taken in 1948.

"Pay : Amount standing to their credit on the date of capture by enemy, and in addition, three months pay and allowance on the rank held on the date of capture.

Retirement benefits : (a) War gratuity for full war service, including INA service till date of final discharge, and (b) service pension and gratuity based on whole service including INA service, like any other Non-INA officers."

This is what has happened. This was in 1948. We are now in 1956. Eight years have expired. Now, I do not know what more can be done. There must be some finality of decision. These decisions were taken in 1948. Every aspect was examined and whenever this question was raised, they said the thing is finished. My hon. friend, Dr. Suresh Chandra, mentioned the matter to me last year. I said I would look into it. This is what I found. I said, 'What is to be done'.

Shri Kamath : What about arrears of pay?

Dr. Katju : These people cannot now enter service. It is very difficult for them. Probably they are over-aged. They have been out of military service, physical service, for eight years. They cannot make good soldiers. The option was given to them to come and join. They did not exercise the option. I am not going into the question of whether it was right or wrong.

Shri Kamath : Join *de novo*? That is very unfair.

Dr. Katju : My submission is that this order was passed after the fullest consideration and there is no reason for reopening it.

Shri Kamath : Even Germany has done better.

Dr. Katju : I am not concerned with Germany.

If they write to me giving me additional reasons, then we can do it. Otherwise, this order stands.

Dr. Suresh Chandra : The hon. Minister has been defending them at that time. Even though those decisions were taken then, I am sure he could now see to it that they are paid the arrears of pay. He has paid the gratuity, but he has not paid the arrears of pay. That is what we want, even if he thinks they are unfit now.

Dr. Katju : This matter was very fully considered in 1948. It is not a case of some aspect being overlooked. It was looked into, examined and a decision taken. As I said, there must be some finality about it. If you have a review application, then you have to satisfy the court—here is an aspect which was altogether omitted from consideration and therefore, please look into it again.

Anyway, this is how the matter stands and I submit that the terms offered were very liberal, very generous and this order was made by persons who were the greatest friends of the INA people. Nobody will dispute that.

Dr. Suresh Chandra : That is the most unfortunate thing.

Dr. Katju : There is one other matter to which I would like to make a reference. Hon. Members have referred to it rather casually. It is referred to in

our summary at some length, and that is the very creditable expansion of the National Cadet Corps, the Auxiliary Cadet Corps and other allied organisations. I personally attach the greatest importance to these organisations. There was some reference made to what is called the Home Front. The Prime Minister also referred to this matter, and it is now common knowledge that if there is anything, any emergency—the emergency is not confined to the battle front; the emergency is everywhere—we want to be ready. We want to give as much military training as we possibly can. Resources are limited. Conscription is not possible. It is not even possible to give military training to the college students, or even to the senior college students because the sum would be very large. We are gradually expanding and we hope that in another two or three years, the number of senior college students in the National Cadet Corps will be over 1,30,000 and in the Auxiliary Cadet Corps, over 7,00,000 lakhs or something like that. In the Lok Sahayak Sena, we are holding 200 camps in the year.

I should like to deal with a small criticism made here. My hon. friend, Shri U. C. Patnaik, said that these camps had not been held in urban areas. But from the information that I have got, more than one-third of the camps have been held in urban areas, and having regard to the fact that 85 per cent of our people live in rural areas, I suggest that there is no ground for complaint that urban areas have been neglected. Two hundred camps were held. One lakhs of persons have been trained. It is a scheme for five years. It would give five lakhs. We have a scheme under contemplation that if in a year or two this scheme proves successful, we might increase the numbers, hold more camps and give further training. Secondly, we might also consider whether instead of one month, we might not give a little additional training, say, make it six weeks—it becomes a question of money—so that the military training may prove effective. At the present moment, what we want is that these people who attend these camps should acquire a little military experience, undergo a little discipline in these camps and should be able to lead a disciplined life and take part in national work in their own villages and in their own neighbourhood. I do hope that this thing will succeed.

[Dr. Katju]

In addition to this, we have the Territorial Army. We are building a reserve so that whenever any emergency arises, we may be able to fall upon that reserve for our requirements. Secondly, I may also add here that the Rifle clubs are also making good progress. I am anxious that these Rifle clubs should expand, both in numbers and in volume and people should take full advantage of their existence.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : What is the decision of Government about having automatic rifles in the Indian Army ?

Dr. Katju : I will deal with that.

There is one matter to which reference was made in passing, I think, by several Members, namely, that our armed forces must be completely Indianised. Now, leaving aside one senior officer, the Chief of the Naval Staff, I was under the impression that we have already completely Indianised our land Army and our Air Force. The Air Marshal is an Indian gentleman. Our General of the Army, the Chief of the Army Staff, is our own gentleman. There may be an officer here or there. That is a matter of little consequence. But the number is diminishing. For instances, you may have read in the newspapers that we have an Admiral who is Chief of the Naval Staff. There is another English gentleman who is below him. He is going away in, I believe, July or August and then an Indian will succeed him.

We are fully alive to this aspect of the matter. I am not suggesting—you will pardon my saying so—that there is any justification for the complaint that this should be done in the interest of security or in the interest of the nation. These officers have during the last eight years served us well and have won the confidence of the Government of India. They have trained the people under their care. But it is desirable that a free country should depend upon its own nationals. We are fully alive to this aspect of the matter. I do hope that in the course of a year or two, you will find that all our armed forces would be fully Indianised.

So far as the automatic rifle is concerned, I shall look into the matter. I cannot give an answer straight off.

Then there is one thing—about the aircraft carrier. No decision has been taken, but it is very much discussed. I only wanted to draw the attention of the

House to one aspect of the matter. The aircraft carrier has two things : one the big vessel—it is a huge thing—and second, a number of aircraft. Now, whenever you are speaking about the cost, it is a joint sum, the sum for the purchase of the vessel plus the cost of the aircraft. Therefore, when you are considering this question of aircraft carrier, please remember always that you are buying a certain number of aircraft and thus adding to the Air Force of the country. It may be that the ordinary aeroplane is based upon land aerodromes and on land. These particular aircraft can be based both upon the deck of the carrier and also upon land, but it does add to the strength of the Army. When we are discussing this question of morale very much, it is a matter for consideration as to what the Indian Navy would feel upon this particular topic, as to how they would look at it.

There is another matter which is worthy of consideration. It is whether an Aircraft Carrier is, or is not, desirable from the point of view of training. I will not enter into these matters. These are more or less technical matters. Some hon. friends referred to submarines and asked whether they should be bought or should not be bought. Opinions differ very much on this matter.

सेठ अचल सिंह (जिला आगरा—पश्चिम) :
मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि बहु कंटो-
नमेंट्स के बारे में और उनमें जो सरकारी जमीन
है उस पर भी कुछ प्रकाश डालने का कष्ट करें।

Dr. Katju : I know you are very much interested in Cantonments.

I refer to one matter which was referred to by the hon. Member Shri Charak. He referred to the officers and all that and also to the structure. He said that we have done away with the designation of the Commander-in-Chief and asked what about the Army Councils. I suggest that this is a matter of very little importance in this way. The object of the Army Council is to bring what you may call the civil element and the Army element together. Reference was also made to the Army structure in the United Kingdom. There are three Ministers, one in charge of the Army, the Secretary of State for War the other the Secretary of State for the Admiralty and the third the Secretary of State for the Air Force. Then there is a fourth one, called the Minister of Defence. Each Minister has his Army

Council, his Navy Council called the Sea Board and the Air Council. The hon. Member should know that we have got here first what you may call the National Security Council—I am using the word which is used in America—and we have got the Defence Committee of the Cabinet, largely attended, where Cabinet Members go and then we have got our Chiefs of Staff and all that, and all decisions are taken and, if necessary, reported to the Cabinet and then the matter may be referred to the Cabinet at large.

There is the Defence Minister's Committee. The Defence Minister presides and the three Chiefs of Staff go with their senior officers and our civilian officers and my friends all assemble and whenever there are any questions of importance to all the services those questions are considered and examined and decisions are taken. In addition, we have got three other committees presided over by the Defence Minister. One is called the Army Committee, the other the Air Committee and the third the Naval Committee. I suggest that these are equivalent to the Army Councils and when we examined all these three existing committees we thought that it was not necessary to take the trouble of appointing the Army Council on the British model.

I now come to the Cantonment question. There is one very remarkable thing. Formerly, there were some complaints that the cantonments should be added to the municipal areas. When the Defence Ministry said, 'Well you add one here and there', then not a single resident agreed because he said: In the Cantonment there are better facilities; the air is good, the climate is good and there are lots of gardens and that it is really a paradise. Then comes the question of Cantonment lands, and this brings me—that is the final thing I wish to say—to another very important matter, namely, married accommodation. The officers require married accommodation as my hon. friend referred to it, and I am personally most anxious that there should be the largest number of houses built. As a matter of fact we have provided for about Rs. 40 crores in the next five years and construction will start. I say to these land-owners, "You have got big compounds; come along and build upon them." But they will not. The matter is under examination and probably some final decision will

be taken. My grave complaint against the house-owners is that they will not repair the bungalows, and their anxiety is mainly to get the house freed from the obligation to let it out to military officers and use it for civilian purposes. I say that that goes against the root of the matter. The root of the matter is that these houses were built primarily for the occupation of military officers and you must provide accommodation for military officers. If military officers are not able to take them, then there is an end of the matter. That is all that I have to say.

Before I sit down I think it is desirable that I should say that my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta made a personal reference to me....

Shri Kamath : Not Shri Asoka Mehta.

Dr. Katju : I am sorry; I think it is Shri Kamath. Shri Kamath made some personal reference to me....

Shri Kamath : It was not personal at all.

Dr. Katju : It was not personal. I am not saying it was personal; it was in the public interest. I shall make it a point to draw the prominent attention of the Prime Minister and shall take immediately appropriate action upon it.

Shri U. C. Patnaik : May I know what arrangements the Ministry is making for modern anti-aircraft defence for cities and for Defence Units? We read in the papers now about automatic systems of air defence in England operating since 1950 and we have been urging upon the Ministry here for the last four years the need for such modern types of anti-aircraft.

Dr. Katju : We are taking all possible steps.

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member, I am sure, had an opportunity to speak. Did he refer to this matter then?

Shri U. C. Patnaik : Yes.

Mr. Speaker : I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper in respect of Demands Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 117 be

[Mr. Speaker]

granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of corresponding heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below:—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 11—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 31,21,000 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, 1957, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—ARMY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,37,71,26,000 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, 1957, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'."

DEMAND NO. 13—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—NAVY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,11,81,000 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, 1957, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy'."

DEMAND NO. 14—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,15,57,000 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, 1957, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force'."

DEMAND NO. 15—DEFENCE SERVICES, NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,67,96,000 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, 1957, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective Charges'."

DEMAND NO. 16—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,92,000 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, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous expenditure under the Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 177—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,66,67,000 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, 1957, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

5-30 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Half Past Ten of the Clock on Thursday the 22nd March, 1956.