

**DEMAND No. 40—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,40,84,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'".

**DEMAND No. 41—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,78,08,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'".

**DEMAND No. 119—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,81,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'".

**DEMAND No. 120—PURCHASE OF FOOD-GRAINS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,65,56,30,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains'".

**DEMAND No. 121—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,39,92,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'".

**Ministry of Defence**

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House will now take up discussion on Demands Nos. 8 to 12 and 109 relating to the Ministry of Defence, for which six hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the table within 15 minutes the numbers of selected cut motions. 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 in order.

**DEMAND No. 8—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,92,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'".

**DEMAND No. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE-ARMY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,19,32,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Army'".

**DEMAND No. 10—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE-NAVY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,86,67,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy' "

**DEMAND No 11—DEFENCE SERVICES,  
EFFECTIVE-AIR FORCE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 54,81,13,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force' "

**DEMAND No 12—DEFENCE SERVICES,  
NON-EFFECTIVE-CHARGES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 14,03,60,000 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, 1960 in respect of 'Defence Services Non-Effective-Charges' "

**DEMAND No 109—DEFENCE CAPITAL  
OUTLAY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 33,82,50,000 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, 1960, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay' "

**Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ganjam):** Mr Deputy-Speaker, my cut motions are Nos 1912 to 1916 (Disapproval of Policy) and Nos 1867 to 1887 which are token cuts suggesting improvements in the defence organisation to suit the modern conditions

At the outset, let me place on record my high appreciation as well as that of most of our friends in this House regarding the Indian Armed Services personnel and their work They have maintained India's prestige

abroad They have acted as our unofficial ambassadors in other countries In our own country they have come to our rescue during floods, famines, pestilences and the like In Delhi also, we have seen their work We hope that they will give an excellent account of themselves if and when any emergency arises

With bases of armaments all round, with military juntas ruling in all the near about countries, it is necessary that we should see to the equipment, training, morale, etc of the Armed Forces Parliament has always been anxious to vote the defence budget in full In fact, Parliament has always tried to show that we are prepared to vote more if there were to be a demand This year also, there has been a sort of camouflaged reduction of Rs 26 crores in our aircraft purchases I wish and I am sure many of us wish, that instead of showing this camouflaged reduction, there had been some concrete proposals to help the services personnel to ameliorate their condition, to see that they are better paid, better housed and that the junior commissioned ranks are treated better and reorganised, to see that there is education in the armed forces, to see that the ex-servicemen are properly rehabilitated in civil life, to keep up the morals of the forces and also to give them the best of equipment

We would have passed the budget for this Rs 26 crores also if Government contemplated going in for light anti-aircraft guns to meet low-flying planes, for the necessary equipment to counteract target bombing, pattern or area-bombing, for better type of interceptors, guided missiles for high altitude bombers, etc We would have been very happy if our ordnance factories also think in terms of producing rockets, 30 mm. ammunition, recoilless guns and all that, which we found they were only experimenting upon and developing for the last so many years; but they have not yet been able to establish the manufacture any of all these things.

[Shri U. C. Patnaik]

What we regret is that we are going in only for foreign purchases without calculating whether they would give us the necessary result in emergencies. If we have proper equipment, proper kind of bombers, interceptors, fighters, etc., I think we would not be blinking when foreign aircraft transgress our air and fly over us. We are looking helplessly nowadays for some reason or other. We would be very glad to support any budget demand under the Ministry of Defence, but we are rather worried about the methods adopted by the Defence department on the administrative and organisational side as well as on the expenditure sides during recent times. We all know that the reports of the Public Accounts Committee—2nd, 9th, 14th and 19th reports and last year's 6th report—have been complaining against purchases, contracts with foreign firms and wastage of crores and crores of rupees. It comes to hundreds of crores during the last few years. I have no time to go through the individual reports, but I can assure you that though the lapses cover hundreds of crores of rupees, but practically no action is being taken to enquire into them and no attempt made to avoid this extra expenditure, unnecessary expenditure going down the drain, mostly in foreign countries.

On the other hand, I have to point out a few instances where the committee's recommendations have been indirectly flouted. I will give just a few instances to show that the Defence Ministry has very little regard for Parliament or for its financial control.

One officer who was associated—Of course, I do not go into the question of individual officers, but I show a few cases as a pattern—one officer who was associated with all those purchases and contracts during 1948-50 period when so many contracts were entered into—he represented with the Works Ministry in the

London High Commissioner's Office—now he has been brought over here to the Defence Ministry on a higher salary to bring about contracts with Indian firms in this country. In the face of the objections of the PAC regarding those foreign firms, this has been done. While a Special Police Establishment enquiry was going on about his buildings he has been brought as Deputy CGDP on a higher salary. We would like to know why this has been done.

Another officer connected with our High Commission in those days, a naval officer, the Naval Attache, to the High Commission in U.K. has now superseded a number of senior officers, very efficient officers, and he has become a Rear-Admiral recently. I do not know whether he has now to deal with purchases or contracts, but he has got over the heads of half a dozen superior officers, senior officers, officers who have been known for efficiency.

Then, just a few months ago, an air officer has been sent to Washington to watch our purchases from Canada and America. In 1954 that officer had been convicted for smuggling contrabands into this country. He did not appeal and the conviction stands.

There is also another thing, may be a small matter, and it is about the delay of 12 or 13 days in placing an order for aero-engines. Yesterday when the hon. Member, Shri Morarka put the question it was pointed out that because we failed to place the order for a few days, we had to lose a huge amount of money on a number of aero-engines. The same thing is happening in every branch. We are entering into deals with foreigners without due enquiry into their antecedents, their capacity to deliver the goods and so on. The terms of the contracts are so drawn up as to operate against our national interest. Orders are not being placed in time and we are losing hundreds and hundreds of crores of rupees. Still,

there is no watch over it and there is nothing to check it.

Similarly, you will remember, just a couple of years ago, while the hon. Defence Minister on his way to Washington broke the journey in London for a couple of days we purchased Hunter Hawks and Canberra jets costing Rs. 80 crores to Rs. 100 crores. We in Parliament did not know about these purchases till I took the trouble of going through all the "Aeroplanes" and "Flights" that have come from England. Then only we could learn what were the aircraft we purchased. It is only then that we were told that these purchases had been made; even then in a sort of hesitant and unwilling manner.

That was the time when we purchased Hunters and Canberra. At the same time, we had also been purchasing those Ouregons, which were discarded by France from 1953. Mysteres, which have now been discarded is another variety. Yet, we have purchased all those types and makes for a huge amount. Of course, this year we are glad that within the purchase value of Rs. 100 crores on aircraft and rockets, we have reduced the amount by Rs. 28 crores.

There is also an unconfirmed report gaining ground here that another officer, who was a junior Captain, who with local rank of Brigadier was associated with purchases and who is out of service, is now trying to get back into the service to associate himself with fresh purchases. We would like to have an assurance from the hon. Minister that there will be no such thing, that the officer will not be taken in unless Parliament is consulted, because the Public Accounts Committee has reported against that officer.

Then I beg to point out that from some of these actions of the Ministry we feel that there is no regard for parliamentary control or parliamentary committees. Some persons the Minister of the Ministry are taking advantage of our love and

admiration for the soldier, sailor and airman, our confidence in the armed forces, and are taking all sorts of grants without telling us either before or after the expenditure. Unless we specifically make a research into the books, magazines and journals published from foreign countries we are not getting the information.

Then, another parliamentary committee, the Estimates Committee, has gone into certain branches of Defence. Of course, it has not yet examined the Defence Service Organisation, Education Corps, Defence Science Organisation, and Ex-Service Organisation. We hope they will be examining them in the near future. But they have examined the Ordnance Factories, Military Engineering Service, Ministry of Defence, Naval Dockyard and various other items and several important recommendations have been made. And it is regrettable that changes are being made in those items on which the Estimates Committee has not yet had the opportunity of going into and reporting, that is, in Services organisation on the administrative and organisational levels. But on the other items which have been reported by the Estimates Committee, no action has been taken.

May we know from the Ministry what decisions they are taking about the re-organisation of the armed forces to suit the requirements of the present day war? Now the tactics of war have changed; the form and scale of an attack is quite different from what it was yesterday; and we have got to change our tactics and our organisation accordingly. What steps have we taken to have some sort of Councils where senior officers will take part in the day-to-day administrative work and what about an over-all control to take speedy action and arrive at decisions? The Estimates Committee has asked the Defence Ministry to examine the steps taken in other countries, the various committees and the changes effected in UK and USA and to take some immediate decision in our own country.

[Shri U. C. Patnaik]

But very little has been done so far. What steps had been taken to re-organise the Defence Secretariat to gear it up for taking policy decisions? Because, in any of the branches of the Defence Secretariat you do not find any branch which is dealing with policy decisions. Have you tried to unify certain branches of the three Services which involve duplication of work and wastage of military manpower? For instance, engineering organisations, medical organisations, educational organisations, recruiting organisations, Intelligence in the three Services, have similar type of organisations. What have we done to integrate them? How far have we proceeded with that integration, which would mean saving of money and greater efficiency?

Several officers, senior ICS and other officers of the Ministry of Defence were sent to the Imperial Defence College in England to round off their practical experience, their knowledge of defence with a sort of overall ideas in modern strategy, both in warfare as well as in diplomacy. What has happened to them? Except one, all the rest have gone to different departments or to the State Governments. After being trained for one year, paying their salaries, allowances, journey charges for one full year in London, they have all gone to other services and we are not utilising them.

Then, have you examined the system in other countries regarding scope for re-organisation, for gearing up the entire Defence machinery to meet a modern war? Are you having proper defence against low flying aircraft which will come to about 10,000 or 12,000 feet for bombardment, strategic bombardment of targets in this country? Have you got proper defence?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All these questions are put to me?

**Shri U. C. Patnaik:** Sir, I am putting them through you to the Minister.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Then it would be better if the hon. Member addresses me.

**Shri U. C. Patnaik:** I beg your pardon. Apart from the fact that Parliament has not been consulted and not taken into confidence in these administrative matters, in these organisational matters and in these financial lapses we are having a worse situation particularly since August, 1958, that is, since Army coups were formed in various countries around us. We are having changes in which Parliament is not being consulted, Parliament is not being informed. Changes are taking place which involve not only money, but which involve efficiency and morale of the fighting organisations in this country. I will refer only to two or three.

15 hrs.

In August 1958, there was a large-scale promotion to higher ranks, from Major General to Lieut. General, from Brigadier to Major General, from Colonel to Brigadier, and so on. In these matters, we have no objection to the promotions. We are happy that our senior officers have been promoted. But, in these promotions, a very large number of equally senior officers have been superseded. In the Armed Forces supersession is a very serious matter. It is not civilian life where a man does not know who has been promoted, who gone over his head. In the Army or Navy or Air Force, an officer has his rank on his shoulder, on his uniform which he wears daily. He is very sensitive to supersession. In the Army organisation, as I have already informed the Ministry, 25 senior Brigadiers, known for efficiency and popularity with the Armed Forces have been superseded. We do not know on what criteria they have been superseded. I am told that among the Colonels and Lieut. Colonels also, there have been some supersessions. I have got here details about the Brigadiers who have been superseded.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order I would advise the hon Member not to go into these details of particular officers. That would rather make the position of the Administration difficult, because he is taking them I have been watching so long He has cited the examples of one officer, second, third, that has been superseded, this has not been done This is not the forum where we can discuss that Does he mean that if some officer is to be given promotion, Parliament has to be consulted?

**Shri U C Patnaik** I am sorry, Sir, that is the last thing that I would say

**Mr Deputy-Speaker** He has cited so many examples of particular officers That is objectionable That should not be done That would rather defeat the object that he frustrated If he wants that there should be morale, there should be discipline, we should have an efficient army all these objects would be frustrated if we discuss these things of particular officers The hon Member has been going on taking one officer after another He may take general policy matters

**Shri D C Sharma** All these things were discussed in this House and the Prime Minister gave a reply

**Mr Deputy-Speaker** We have this practice If a particular officer is to be mentioned, intimation of this should be given to the Minister first so that he may be ready with the answer and he may be in a position to give the answer to that If there are general observations that officers are being superseded, this is being done, etc, it would be very difficult for us to arrive at conclusions

**Shri U. C. Patnaik** I am sorry, I meant that large-scale supersessions should not take place That is against the psychology of the Armed Forces People must have security that they are not being superseded

Last year, another think took place Three thousand vacancies in the regular cadres were filled up, according to the Ministry's report, by people "who had been declared by the Service Selection Boards as unqualified for promotion" Temporary Service Commission holders, Short Service Commission holders, Emergency Commission holders who were to go, have been taken as regulars whereas the original idea of keeping these vacancies was to fill up Junior Commissioned officers and people coming from the Defence Academy for these posts Anyway, 4,000 people of that type have been confirmed

There is something more serious also and that is, we are having a statement from the Army Chief that the existing system of short service and reserve will be changed and the old Colour service will be taken up A 15 year Colour service was in existence in England It was given up in 1871 by the Cardwell reforms It was in India till 1921 and it was given up after Shri Sivaswami Ayyar brought in a Resolution in the Central legislature here Under the present system, there is Colour service for a certain period and some years in the reserve at one-tenth of the normal expenditure, we will be having 10 times the fighting forces The present proposal is that they are going to have full time regular Colour service for 15 years That is a major change When all these changes are made, what I submit is, there should be an attempt to find out what is Parliament's reaction to these things, because ultimately Parliament will have to foot the bill Before they inaugurate a new system which has been pleaded by the Chief of Army Staff, I would like that there should be an examination of all papers

I would point out that we should go on to have various positive things to satisfy the jawans We have done something to satisfy the higher cadres We have up-graded their posts and done all that What about the Junior Commissioned rank? We are having

[Shri U. C. Patnaik]

the Junior Commissioned rank after the Mutiny in India. When you, Sir, were here, in this side, not in the Chair, you had taken up their cause. You had pointed out how important it was to remove this fifth wheel of the carriage and to absorb these people as officers, to give them some honorary rank and gradually eliminate this system which does not exist in any other country. It was introduced in this country in about 1860, when the Britisher wanted some sort of a liaison between the Junior British officer and the organisation of the Jawans here. Have we taken the least care to try to find out whether that organisation can be rationalised and can be gradually absorbed in the officer cadre or otherwise?

There is another thing. We are trying to please the jawans as we have been trying to please the officers during the last 8 months in certain respects. Instead of those stunts, I would point out, it is desirable to have better service conditions for them, and better amenities. For instance, every jawan who gets a small pay of Rs. 30 has to contribute Rs. 5 or 7 a month for his Regimental funds. Why should the jawans be called upon to spend for his amenities and sports? It should be the Government which should provide them for the soldiers. They should provide all types of amenities for which the Regiment or Battalion funds are being used. These Regiment and Battalion funds are being used in such a manner that the Jawan is not consulted. It is the Second in Command with a small coterie that runs it. The Jawan is not consulted. He pays the money. It is called "voluntary." It is almost compulsory payment, because Government cannot point out one single instance in India where a single Jawan has refused to pay. The Jawan or N.C.O. or P.C.O. does not pay. It is cut from his salary. They could sanction better amenities for the jawans and better conditions of service for the N.C.O.s and better housing conditions for one

and all. Now, married people are not finding housing accommodation. They could improve the education in the Army so that after 4, or 5 or 7 years of service, the army men will go and get absorbed in civilian life with the training received during service. You know I had referred to all that Mr. Curtis who pointed out how in England, the Army organisation has the best University. An Army man with 4 or 5 years training goes into civil life and he is absorbed there. All the diplomas and degrees obtained during Army service are treated on par with the civilian University degrees and diplomas. Well, are we having anything of this sort?

Are we having a proper organisation for ex-servicemen? The problem of ex-servicemen is really a problem of the servicemen themselves, because the servicemen should feel that, shortly after their retirement they will be absorbed in the civil service by the Government. They should know that Government will help them to get re-absorbed in the civilian life. We have got the I.S.S.A. Board which has not been properly finalised. We have got various ex-servicemen's associations. They are not functioning in the proper way and so we are not able to achieve anything. It is very essential that the servicemen should get necessary education while in service. We should give them necessary facilities so that they could be absorbed in the civil life after retirement. The man who dies while in service, or is incapacitated or invalidated, must have the assurance that he will be looked after and that his family will be properly looked after. So, that change of approach is very necessary.

On the industrial side, what is the production that we get from our Ordnance factories? Various reports have come out from the Public Accounts Committee in this regard. We have been told that there has been so much of production. But

may we ask, Sir, what specialised machineries have been produced in the Ordnance factories? May we know whether the production in the Ordnance factories has improved, whether of guns or ammunition and other military equipment? Or, are we merely producing tractors and trucks and such like things? We have been told that it will take five or six years to produce some of the components even in this respect. Now, in the field of electronics, have we been able to produce anything for the three services except for the Railways? In HAL, they say, they are producing Pushpak. They have produced Arjun at the Base Repair Depot. They are merely cannibalising some of the existing parts having the engine of one type and the spare part of another. How much of stocks have they got to do this kind of cannibalising, and assembling? We would like to know what the production is which they are really making.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am following one of the Defence specialists in this House and I think I should therefore rightly keep away from discussing technical matters. Sir, I am not concerned, nor am I competent to suggest whether Hunter-hawkers will have to be replaced by "Hunter Sea-Hawks" or De Havillands "Sea Venoms" or the "Scimitars". I shall confine myself to some of the problems which vitally concern the Ministry, and will not deal with the technical matters.

Sir, I appreciate the progress made in certain aspects. We find from the budget papers that the Ministry has been able, this year, to show a saving of Rs 11.27 crores in the matter of purchase of imported material. I have a feeling that at long last, Government have made up their minds to try to make a better use of their Ordnance factories. Sir, if this policy is pursued vigorously, the requirements of the country will be

adequately met before long, we will not have to depend for military stores on the foreign suppliers. We know the advantages of increasing the production in our military installations. The other day, while answering a question, the hon. Minister of Rehabilitation stated in the House that the Ministry's orders to the tune of Rs 85 lakhs or so for troops in Dandakaranya have been placed on defence installations. I am glad that orders have been placed just because they happened to be competitive. Open tenders were invited. It was found that Defence Ministry had given the lowest quotation. So, the lowest tender has been accepted. We have got the good scheme drawn up by the Defence Ministry for the setting up of plants for the assembly and the manufacture of vehicle requirements. We find that powerful interested sections in the automobile industry had made sweeping allegations even against that scheme.

Sir, the utilisation of the installed capacity of the Ordnance factories has risen from 33 per cent to 40 per cent. That does not satisfy me fully. I want the Ordnance factories to produce one hundred per cent of our requirements and more. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he has got a scheme for this purpose. How long are we to wait to see that the entire installed capacity of the Ordnance factories is used to the full? We should be able to produce not only the defence requirements, but also some of the civilian requirements of this country.

There are many allegations and scandals one hears about some of these establishments and it is not a very happy duty for anybody to recount or to relate the instances of this nature especially in our military installations. I find that there are very many complaints. I hope there will not be any objection, to you Sir, if I give the name of the particular installations. I will not give other names of the officers involved.



[Shri V P Nayar]

In Khumaria, the total amount involved is about 80 or 85 lakhs. The hon. Minister for Defence promised us the other day that a detailed statement will be placed before the House about this. I am yet to see that statement. Therefore, Sir, I will have to reserve my comments. I understand that a particular head of the organisation who was in charge there at that time when this trouble was noticed had been transferred to another place, as the Production Officer under the CGDP. In another place, Cheoki, we have another establishment. I understand some digging is going on there. I hope this digging is not done with any archaeological interest and that the things that are unearthed there are things which have some military stores value. We find that a particular officer who was in charge has been shifted from one depot to another. Then, there is another, what is called, the local purchase scandal in another depot, which I do not want to name, but there it is more mysterious. The particular officer who has been placed there, after one officer had been transferred, is now being court-martialled. For what offence? And that is the funniest aspect. It appears that he expressed his opinion that he would not be amenable to the jurisdiction of the particular court of inquiry or whatever it was. And I understand to my surprise that officer there has been arrested by another high officer in the Army who has two inquiries to face already, on matters of the same kind. Therefore, I am not at all happy about such matters.

There is also a similar instance in Muradnagar which has been brought to my notice. There is an instance in one of the factories at Kanpur also, where loss of steel is alleged. I want the hon. Minister not to fight shy over these matters. None of them are matters concerning the administration of the Ministry during his tenure, and I request that he should take very stern measures to prevent the recurrence of such affairs.

Then, speaking generally about the defence personnel, I know from the material at my disposal, to which I shall come later, that the policy of Government is not at all helpful to the ranks, the ordinary jawans. We know that only in the Indian Army Act, for any army code in the world, is there a provision with such a wide power for the officer commanding to give summary punishment extending up to a period of one year's imprisonment. I was just now looking at the U.K. Act. It has a provision for summary court-martial. I had a look at the Acts also, and I find that there the US maximum power is restricted to award of imprisonment only up to 28 days.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): What about the Russian Act?

Shri V. P. Nayar: The hon. Member can find it out himself. Sir, I do not have before me either the Russian Act or the old Punjab Act. That is different. But my point is that this has been brought into our statute-book for some definite reasons. I want to ask this question whether it is not true that we scrap this provision. An officer commanding who happens to be the officer commanding of the particular area or unit is the investigator, he is the prosecutor, and he is also the judge. The rules provide that two other officers may sit with him, but the rules provide no further. They are mute; both the officers cannot even ask questions, and what is worse, they need not take an oath or make the affirmation to sit there. Is there any sanctity if two officers are drafted from the Army and asked to sit there without making an oath or affirmation. This is the way in which it is being done. I would very earnestly request the hon. Minister to consider this question.

Then, there is another matter which is more important and on which I would like the hon. Minister to give us some idea of how Government are thinking about. I have seen that the

Chief of Staff has recently made some important pronouncements, although I do not find them in any of the papers supplied along with the Budget, I find that he has made some statements in which he says that the tenure of service will be extended to a period of fifteen years or Government have something like that in contemplation

At this juncture, we should find out what the attitude of the Ministry is, and what the attitude of Government is in respect of the higher officials as compared to the lower officials

I have recently had an occasion to go through a document which I do not want to place before the House for obvious reasons. That document is a letter addressed from very high quarters to all the commands, and it gives details. If the hon. Minister wants it, I can give the reference of the Government's letters—there are four or five of them—with numbers, dates, and everything. But that is only for him. I do not want to place it before the House and embarrass the Hon'ble Minister. From that, I find that the following concessions have been given to the officers. I have nothing against the officers. Several of them happen to be my friends, although we may not acknowledge that openly from either side, we cannot.

Here, I find that in twelve months, some 50 decisions on important matters have been obtained by the officers. What are they? For convenience, I shall give only a brief account of them. One is the grant of non-selection rank to all lieutenant-colonels. The second is the raising of the age of retirement to 48 in some cases and 52 in others. As a result of this, the commissioned officers,—it is said in the particular letter—as a result of this extended tenure of service, will make a minimum of Rs 75,000 in the case of some officers, and over a lakh of rupees in the case of service officers. Thirdly, the substantive cadres of officers have been increased, and the special list, according to what I find, consists of 114 names. Officers who

do not complete the period required will get a pension of Rs 620, that is, five rupees less than the usual pension which they would have got, had they completed their service. About 2,400 non-regular officers have been made permanent, relaxing the age limit considerably in some cases, and also taking over 'B' and 'C' categories for permanent commissions. What was more surprising was that according to that instruction, officers will pay Rs 5 for their children's education, with Government contributing double that, that is, Rs 10. As against this, only less than one thousand places of JCO's have been made permanent. As Shri U C Patnaik was pointing out, the cadres of JCO's have remained here in our Armed Forces as something like an organisational anachronism, and it must be taken away, because we do not need such a distinction.

Later on, when I come to the distinction between an officer who is a commissioned officer and an officer who is a junior commissioned officer, I feel sure that you will entirely agree with what I say.

Then, there are claims made in that particular letter about the morale being very high. I agree that today the morale of the jawans is very high, despite the fact that they suffer many humiliations and many privations. With all that, solely because of their overwhelming patriotism, all our jawans keep up a very high morale. There is no doubt about it. But what is it that we give them in return? If I go to some of the details, you will be in a position to understand what the administration now means to the ordinary soldier, whether it is the naval rating or the lowest paid in the Air Force or a soldier of the infantry.

Here, we must understand that there is a distinction which affects them very much. Take, for example, the case of a particular officer in any civil department, belonging to class I and an Army Commissioned officer and also

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

a Junior Commissioned Officer, travelling together on duty or on transfer. As you know, the jamedar and the subedar are also entitled for first class travel. Suppose, they travel from Delhi to Bangalore on transfer. The civilian officer and also the commissioned officer are entitled on reaching Bangalore on official duty or on transfer to get Rs. 396 apart from the ticket, while the jamedar who occupies the lower berth in the same compartment along with them can claim on reaching Bangalore only a sum of Rs. 6, because he has only a daily allowance of Rs. 2.

An Hon. Member: It is Rs. 2-4-0.

Shri V. P. Nayar: It may be Rs. 2-4-0. There he gets Rs. 6-12-0.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Is it because of the lower berth?

Shri V. P. Nayar: My hon. friend, Shri M. R. Krishna, happens to know many things about the lower berth, but I do not claim any such knowledge.

The point is this. When both the officers travel in the same compartment, maybe, taking the same food, how is it that we find that a civilian officer or a commissioned officer of the military will get Rs. 396 while the jamedar or any other rank will get only Rs. 6, calculated at the rate of Rs. 2 per day? You know, Sir, that if you travel from Delhi to Madras in the Grand Trunk Express, the minimum which you will have to spend on food, even if you take the worst food provided, will be Rs 5 per day, while they are given only Rs 2 per day.

This is not confined only to travelling allowance. If you go through their service conditions item by item—for which I do not have the time—you will find that as between the commissioned officers and the non-commissioned officers and the other ranks, there is such a great discrepancy.

I was interested in studying these details, because some time ago, one of the persons who was working in the Air Force wrote a series of articles in one of Delhi's influential papers, the *Delhi Times*; he had given facts and figures, and I have not found a single word of contradiction. He had acknowledged and he had written that he was an officer, he was so and so in such and such a department for such and such length of time, and these are the conditions of service.

Take the case of temporary duty allowance. I do not know how the temporary duty of an officer becomes different from the temporary duty of a *Jawan* or a *Jamedar*. An officer on temporary duty—for instance, when he is working in Delhi and is posted on temporary duty for a day or two or even more, to a place like Meerut—is entitled to collect daily allowance, but if a soldier goes, he will have to report to some mess and stay there. He has no allowance; if a *Jamedar* goes, he has also no allowance. Even in these small matters, there is a distinction.

Then, take the case of ration allowance, which is very important. Whenever we say that the *Jawans* are very ill-paid, they come out with the answer that they get their rations. In the case of ration allowance, till recently—I do not know what the latest position is—the position has been that when a civil employee goes home on leave to which he is entitled, he is authorised to draw his entire pay, both his basic pay and dearness allowance, in full, but when a *sepoy* goes home on leave, he draws only his dearness allowance and pay arrived at after deducting the money which is normally given for his ration.

Ration is calculated, I understand, at Re. 1-6-0 or so per day, but when he goes home on entitled leave, he is not given Re. 1-6-0; he is given, if he stays home, only eight annas per day. Why is this distinction as between the civil and military officers on the one side and the other people in lower ranks.

Then, take the case of gratuity I want to impress upon the hon Minister these points because we have not been able in this House, I do not know for what reasons, to detail the tales of woe of the lower categories in the Army. In the matter of gratuity, we know that all civilians in the country who are in Government service are entitled to get 12 months of emoluments after 9 years of completed service. In the case of officers of the Army, they get a minimum of Rs 16,000 which calculated at the minimum basic pay of the officer class will certainly amount to more than 15 months allowance. But in the case of the Jawan, he is entitled on completion of a definite period of service to only  $6\frac{1}{2}$  months or  $6\frac{2}{3}$  months emoluments on the substantive pay. They make that distinction also. And when they calculate this gratuity for the dependants of a person who died in harness, they do not even take into account the ration allowance. They calculate only on the basis of basic pay plus dearness allowance. According to my calculation, the officers in the Army get 27 times more gratuity compared to the lowest paid there.

Sir, let us take again the case of increments. We know that our soldiers get an annual increment of a fantastically high amount of eight annas per year! The lowest among the officer class is Rs 25 per month after one year. The difference is therefore, only 50 times! They may say it is a question of capacity to pay, but if you take the American armed forces, about which details are available in the Library, we find that they are more uniform. Eight dollars is the least and 15 dollars the highest, and I find that if a Brigadier's increment in India is taken into account he will be getting double this, Rs 100 per month after one year. It will be double that of an officer of a corresponding status in the American army. It will be more than double. Even the American army cannot pay so much, and we are creating this distinction in the matter of emoluments, in

the matter of gratuity and in the matter of increments.

More important than all this is the grant of pension. It is very disconcerting to find that a soldier who goes out after service, after having been made cannon fodder and what not, he goes out in extremely distressing circumstances without a gesture of kindness also from those in power, I find there is a distinction. I am speaking subject to correction because these were not published in their usual way in any of the gazettes, and all my efforts have suggested to me that these are perhaps the latest, yet I feel that I am open to correction in this. Officers' wives get pension whether the death of the husband is in duty or otherwise. This is a favour. I do not say it has to be taken away. I only plead this must be given to the soldier also. The wife of the soldier will be entitled to pension only if the death is attributable to service. Even if in the course of service he has developed tuberculosis and if he has met with death, even then the wife of that particular soldier is not entitled to any pension.

The children of the officers get free education wherever they are. What is the position of the children of the Jawans? Even there, among the children also, they want to perpetuate the distinction. I calculated the pension which will be available normally to an officer who retires after a period of entitlement which has been recently revised, and I find that a Lieutenant, for example, on a completed service qualifying for pension, will get Rs 275 which is equivalent to 71 per cent of his basic wages. Are we giving 71 per cent of the basic wages either to the NCOs, the JCOs or the Jawans? We are not. In their case, it is very much less. If this percentage is applied taking the minimum pay of the other ranks as Rs 55 which is the lowest, then he must be entitled to a pension of Rs 39. How much are we giving? It is not confined only to the Army. Similar distinction prevails in the Air Force,

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

Navy, everywhere. For example, in the Air Force, I find that a wireless operator who gets a basic salary of about Rs. 105 or so will be entitled to Rs. 75, according to the proportion in which pension is given to the officers, but even the next higher rank, namely the Corporal, gets only a pension of Rs. 50. How long can we go on with this distinction, and say that the Army is very contented?

I do not want to embarrass the hon. Minister at all by giving more instances. Probably he is very seriously considering these matters. There are some indications because I have found that he has taken a different approach altogether. For example, I have found the Defence Minister himself goes and addresses defence workers. He often does it. We are all much appreciative of that. Perhaps one reason why he is not able to go through these matters is that these have not been put before him in the manner in which they have to be. Therefore, I would request him to consider the matter.

The pay scales of the entire civil service in our country are now to be revised; at least the question is being gone into by a commission. Why is it not possible for the hon. Minister of the Government of India, in view of the patent discrepancies, in view of the very well-pronounced differences in the matter of treatment, in the matter of service conditions, between the officers and those who are not officers, to appoint a committee to go into the pay structure of the Jawans? I would very earnestly request him to consider this suggestion.

As I submitted earlier, not being a specialist, I am unable to give any details of strategy or policy, and I request him once again that he should muster all his strength to pursue his policy in the matter of improving the working of the ordnance factories, and, if possible, he should also try to

find his way to establish an automobile tyre factory, because I understand from an answer to a question given long ago in this House, that the total requirements of automobile tyres alone will be of the value of around Rs. 1 crore. This was several years ago. It may be very much more now. I also understand that 20,000 vehicles are lying without any use. When we are having this assembly plant, it is time we considered the question of having a separate unit for salvaging these vehicles and putting them back into commission, because on these 20,000 vehicles we would have invested Rs. 30 crores—Rs. 40 crores from which we get no return. In another answer, the other day, he said that even the ordinary repair of one of those vehicles given to a company—Jam and Company or some other firm—was costing Government Rs. 3,000.

So, I put these two proposals also before him, to recommission these vehicles at the ordnance depots and also to establish the tyre factory in order to take the purchase of tyres from out of the clutches of very vicious monopolists in this country.

श्री भक्त बहान (गढ़वाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की बहस में भाग लेते समय मैं अपना यह कर्तव्य समझता हूँ कि हमारी सशस्त्र सेनाओं की तीन शाखाओं के अफसरों और जवानों ने हमारे देश की रक्षा के लिए पिछले वर्ष में जो कुर्बानियाँ की हैं, जिस सामर्थ्य और शूरवीरता का परिचय दिया है, उस के लिए अपनी वार्षिक श्रद्धाञ्जलि उन के प्रति अर्पित करें। केवल भारत की सीमाओं के अन्दर ही नहीं भारत के बाहर भी—जैसे कि स्वेज के पूर्ब शाखा पट्टी पर—हमारे सैनिक जिस वीरता और साहस के साथ अपने कर्तव्य का पालन कर रहे हैं, वह हम सब के लिए बड़े गौरव की बात है।

14.42 hrs

[SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN in the Chair]

कुछ दिन पहले हम ने अखबारों में पढ़ा था कि शाखा पट्टी के नजदीक कुछ अरब लोगो के साथ उनकी मुठभेड़ हो गई थी, लेकिन उस के बाद ही हम ने जब अखबारों में मस्त होली खेलते हुए उन के चित्रों को देखा, तो विश्वास हो गया कि हमारे सैनिक देश के बाहर दड़े साहस और अत्म-विश्वास के साथ अपने कर्तव्य का पालन कर रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, कुछ दिनों पहले यह स्थिति थी कि हम अपने अफसरों को ट्रेनिंग के लिए बाहर भेजते थे, लेकिन अब हमारे अफसर बाहर जा कर ट्रेनिंग देने लगे हैं, या हमारे देश में आ कर बहुत से अफसर और सैनिक ट्रेनिंग लेने लगे हैं। सब से बड़ी प्रशंसा की बात यह है कि मलाया की सरकार न हमारे एक सुप्रसिद्ध विख्यात जनरल हबीब उल्लाह साहब को वहाँ बुलाया और अपनी सेनाओं का डिप्टी जनरल आफिसर कमांडिंग मुकर्रर किया है। यह हम बात का साफ़ी है कि हमारी सेनाओं की प्रशंसा केवल भारत की सीमाओं के अन्दर ही नहीं, बल्कि भारत के बाहर दूसरे देशों में भी की जाने लगी है।

मुझे इस बात की बड़ी प्रसन्नता और सतोष है कि अन्य वर्षों की बनिस्बत इस साल २४ १९ करोड़ की बचत की गई है। समाचारपत्रों में और दूसरे क्षेत्रों में यह चिन्ता व्यक्त की जा रही है कि हमारे रक्षा के बजट में, हमारे रक्षा व्यय में कटौती करने में कहीं हमारे रक्षा के साधनों में कमी न हो जाये। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह अनुरोध करूँगा कि वह यहाँ पर यह आश्वासन देने की कृपा करे कि इस बीच में इस कटौती के बावजूद भी उन्होंने सेना को तैयार और

सक्षम रखने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है। मैं उन व्यक्तियों में से हूँ, जो कि यह चाहते हैं कि यद्यपि हम सशस्त्र सेनाओं के ऊपर जितनी आवश्यकता हो, उतना अवश्य खर्च करे, लेकिन हमें एक एक पाई के खर्च के प्रति सतर्क होना चाहिए। इस रिपोर्ट में हमें बताया गया है कि पिछले वर्ष— १९५८— में अप्रैल में दिसम्बर तक ५५,६६,००० रुपए की बचत की गई, लेकिन इस रिपोर्ट में जिन इकोनोमीज का उल्लेख किया गया है, वे मुझे जरा ज्यादा जची नहीं हैं। इस में यह कारण दिया गया है—

"The economies were effected by various means such as reduction of expenditure on purchase of stores and equipment, postponement of construction projects or reduction in their scope, abandonment of projects under consideration and leaving posts unfilled"

अर्थात् जिन पदों पर खर्च हो रहा था, उन पदों की पूर्ति नहीं की गई और जिन कार्यों को हम करना चाहते थे, उनको नहीं किया और इस प्रकार यह बचत की गई। इस प्रकार वास्तव में यह कुछ बचत नहीं हुई। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं रक्षा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि वह और सतर्कता और गहराई के साथ रक्षा मंत्रालय के खर्च की जाच करने की कृपा करे। चूँकि सारे देश की गरीब जनता से एकत्र हो कर यह मूल्यवान धन आता है, यह पूजी जाती है, इस लिए उस के खर्च में हमें बहुत सतर्क होना चाहिए।

हम चाहे कोई भी बहस करे, लेकिन हमारे पड़ोसी पाकिस्तान की वजह से हमारे प्रति जो खतरे की आशंका हो उठी है, उस को

[ श्री मन्त वर्धन ]

नजर-बदाव नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस बीच में अमरीका और पाकिस्तान के मध्य जो शांतिपूर्ण सम्बन्धी सन्धि हुई है, उस से हमारी रक्षा-समस्या और भी जटिल हो गई है। लेकिन मुझे माननीय मंत्री जी पर अत्यधिक विश्वास है कि जिस प्रकार उन्होंने संयुक्त राष्ट्र सभ के मोर्चे पर हमें सफलतायें दिलाई हैं और हमारे देश के हितों की रक्षा की है, उन्हीं प्रकार वह इस देश की रक्षा के बारे में कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ेंगे।

धरती मुझ से पहले हमारे मित्र माननीय अटर्नायक साहब ने जो आलोचनाएँ की हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में मैं उन से कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता था, लेकिन वह बाहर चले गए हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि केवल आलोचना करने से हमारा काम नहीं चलेगा। हमें मन्त्रालय के सामने कुछ रचनात्मक सुझाव भी देने चाहियें और मुझे विश्वास है कि माननीय मंत्री जी रक्षा सम्बन्धी उन बहुत सी बातों को सुरक्षित रखते हुए भी, जिन को देश की सुरक्षा के हित में सुरक्षित रखना पड़ता है जिन को नहीं बतलाया जा सकता है, वे सदन को विश्वास में लेंगे और जब वह उत्तर देंगे, तो बतलायेंगे कि पाकिस्तान और अमरीका की नई ताजा सन्धि के बावजूद भी हमारे देश में रक्षा के लिए क्या तैयारियाँ हो रही हैं, ताकि जनता में विश्वास पैदा हो सके।

अपने रक्षा मंत्री का इतना प्रशंसक होते हुए भी और अपने कांग्रेस दल का एक साधारण सदस्य होते हुए भी मैं केवल एक छोटा सा और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे माननीय रक्षा मंत्री महोदय और कुछ दिनों से हमारे स्थल सेना के अध्यक्ष जनरल विमैय्या महोदय भी समय समय पर सभाओं में कुछ ऐसे भाषण देते हैं, जिन का हाल में पाकिस्तान के तानाशाह जनरल अयूब खान को जबाब देना पड़ा है। मैं बिनम्र सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ और कहना चाहता हूँ कि

हिन्दी में एक पद्य है—“सुरक्षित करनी करहि, कहि न जनाबहिं भाष”, जिस का मतलब यह है कि वास्तव में कीर जो होते हैं, वे अपनी बीरता की व्याख्या नहीं करते हैं, वे अपने कामकाज की प्रशंसा नहीं करते फिरते हैं, वे तो भावश्यकता पड़ने पर काम कर के दिखाते हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी और अपने सेनाध्यक्ष से यह आशा करना कि वे अपने भाषणों में कहीं पर कोई ऐसा शब्द न कहें, जिस से बेकार की उत्तेजना फैले और हमारे रक्षा-साधनों में कोई कमी आए।

तिब्बत की स्थिति ने फिर बड़े जोरों के साथ हमारा ध्यान हमारी उत्तरी रक्षा-पंक्ति की ओर दिला दिया है। एक जमाना था कि हिमालय की ऊँची शिखरें हमारी रक्षा करने में समर्थ थीं, लेकिन अब वायुयानों के जमाने में हिमालय हमारी पूरी तरह रक्षा नहीं कर सकता और ऊपर से उड़ता हुआ जो खतरा है, उस की ओर से हम बेखबर नहीं हो सकते। बहुत से लोग हमारे देश में ऐसे हैं—कुछ लोगों ने मुझे बताया कि उनका स्थान है—उन्हे ऐसी आशाका है कि चीन की सेनाएँ केवल तिब्बत पर ही कब्जा कर के सतीथ नहीं कहेगी, और शायद हो सकता है कि वे आगे बढ़ कर नेपाल, भूटान, सिक्किम और उच्च के बाद भारत पर भी आक्रमण करें। मैं उन लोगों में नहीं हूँ, जो इस प्रकार की आशाका करते हैं, लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य चाहता हूँ कि हमें सतर्कता की नीति बर्तनी चाहिए—सतत जागरूकता हमारा मंत्र होना चाहिए।

इस के लिए हमारे पास कुछ कारण भी हैं। धरती कुछ दिन पहले एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया कि चीन में जो पुराने दम हुए नक्शे हैं, उन में नफा, भूटान, सिक्किम, नेपाल, उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिले, हिमाचल प्रदेश और मद्रास के कुछ जंगल चीन के भाग

बिछाए गए हैं। चीन सरकार से जब इस सम्बन्ध में बात-चीत हुई, तो उन्होंने कहा कि ये नक्शे बहुत पहले के बने हुए हैं। लेकिन अपनी तक उन्होंने उस का सशोधन नहीं किया है। इसी प्रकार जैसा कि सदन को मालूम है, उत्तर प्रदेश के गढ़वाल जिले के जो तिब्बती क्षेत्र मिलता है, उसमें होती के मैदान में चीन के सैनिकों ने कब्जा किया हुआ है। तीन चार वर्षों से बात-चीत चल रही थी और आशा की जा रही थी कि वहाँ पर समझौता बड़े शान्तिपूर्ण और सम्मानपूर्ण ढंग के हो जायेगा, लेकिन इन जाड़ों में उनके वहाँ कब्जा करने से यह आशंका होती है कि चीन के लोग हमारी जो पश्चिम की बातें हैं, या शान्ति की बातें हैं, उन्हें पूरी तरह से नहीं समझना चाहते हैं। और इसीलिए मैं और अधिक न कह कर आननीय रखा मन्त्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भारत की उत्तरी सीमा से भी वह बेखबर न हो। एक और पश्चिम में काश्मीर से ले कर दूसरी ओर पूर्व में आसाम तक फैली हुई जो १५०० मील की सीमा है, उस के प्रति हमें अधिक जागरूक होना चाहिए।

समापति महोदय, हिमालय का नाम आते ही मुझे पर्वतारोहण और हिमालय रोहण की याद आ जाना स्वाभाविक है। मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि हमारी सेना में इस बात का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि हमारे नौजवान और अफसर लोग समय समय पर हिमालय पर चढ़ें और उसकी ऊँची ऊँची चोटियों पर चढ़ने का अभ्यास करें ताकि शायद अगर जरूरत पड़े तो बरफानी युद्ध भी भी तैयारी हो सके। मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि वायु सेना की एक ट्रेनिंग सोसाइटी है, वह समय समय पर दलों को इन चोटियों पर भेजती है। अभी कम आननीय मन्त्री ने हमें निर्मित किया था और हमें यह जान कर बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई है कि भारत की सामुद्रिक सेना की ओर के एक दस नव्हाकोट

पर्वत भी चोटी पर चढ़ने के लिये जाने वाला है। यह सब इस बात का सबूत है कि हमारा रक्षा मन्त्रालय कुछ प्रयत्न कर रहा है।

उसका सब से बड़ा जो काम है हिमालय पर्वतारोहण मन्त्रालय का उसकी प्रशंसा किये बिना मैं नहीं रह सकता हूँ। जिन्हें आज राष्ट्रपति जी अपने कर-कमलों से 'पद्म-भूषण' की पदवी देने वाले हैं उन श्री तेनसिंह का नाम सारे देश में और सारे मसान में मचाहूँ हो गया है और उन्हीं के नेतृत्व में यह सन्स्था कार्य कर रही है और पिछले पाच वर्षों में बड़ा अच्छा प्रयत्न कर रही है। हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि इसके श्री पिछले प्रिंसिपल थे मेजर जयाल उनका जो श्री यू. अभिनयान में जाते समय देहान्त हो गया था। इस अवसर पर मैं उनके प्रति अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करना चाहता हूँ। मेजर जयाल हमारे आर्य के भारत के उन नवयुवकों में थे जिनोंने सेना के जीवन में रहते हुये भी इस पर्वतारोहण की कला को प्रोत्साहन दिया था। उन्हींने बड़ी बड़ी सफलताएँ प्राप्त की थी और इस क्षेत्र में श्री तेनसिंह के बाद उनका ही नम्बर आता है। उनकी दुःखद मृत्यु से एक बड़ा आघात पहुँचा है। उनकी मृत्यु हो जाने के बाद भी मैं, आशा करता हूँ, कि यह सन्स्था उत्तरोत्तर उन्नति करेगी।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं दो सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। पहला सुझाव तो यह है कि अभी तो छ सप्ताह का कोर्स बहा होता है। इस कोर्स के बाद किसी फालो आफ रिफ्रेशर कोर्स या इसी तरह के दूसरे कोर्स की व्यवस्था नहीं है। मुझे बताया गया है कि इन्टेसिव कोर्स के लिये कभी कभी दूसरी बड़ी बड़ी चोटियों पर इन दलों को भजने की व्यवस्था की जाती रही है। लेकिन मेरा खयाल है कि कोई सगठित प्रयत्न इस बाँगे में नहीं किया गया है और वह किया जाना चाहिये।

दूसरा सुझाव मैं यह देना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले साल जो दल जो श्री यू. की चोटी



[श्री मन्स दशान]

पर गया था और जैसा कि मैंने बताया कि मेजर जयाल की अचानक दुःखद मृत्यु हो गई थी, उसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे बताया गया है कि हालांकि मेजर जयाल का सारा जीवन अनेक पर्वतों पर चढ़ने में गुजरा था लेकिन उनकी जो अचानक मृत्यु हुई इसका एक मुख्य कारण यह था कि उनके दिल के साथ जो मेडिकल आफिसर गये थे वह एक नए एम० बी० बी० एस० थ और उसी साल कालेज से निकले थे और नवयुवक व अनुभवहीन थे। उनको यह भी पता नहीं लगा कि उनको नियोनिया हो गया है। आजकल के जमाने में सभी डाक्टर लोग और मरीज लोग भी इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि नियोनिया का बिलकुल निश्चित रूप से, घात-प्रतिघात इलाज हो सकता है। लेकिन वह मेडिकल आफिसर बीमारी का ही पता नहीं लगा सके और मेजर जयाल का देहान्त हो गया। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे दलों के साथ हमेशा ही अनुभवी डाक्टर भेजे जायें ताकि हम व्यर्थ का खर्च न करें।

श्री डॉ० प० नायर ने सेना के जवानों की हालत सुधारने के लिये सुझाव दिये हैं। मैं उन सुझावों का सैद्धांतिक रूप से समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारे सैनिकों की जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं, उनका पूरी सहानुभूति के साथ अध्ययन किया जाना चाहिये। और देशों में उन्हें क्या क्या सुविधायें मिलती हैं, चीन तथा रूस में क्या मिलती हैं यह बतलाने के उन्होंने इन्कार कर दिया है। फिर भी जो हमारे लोकतंत्रीय देश हैं, उनमें जो सुविधायें मिलती हैं, जो सुविधायें सैनिकों को उपलब्ध हैं, अफसरों को उपलब्ध हैं, जिस अनुपात से उनको बेतन तथा दूसरी सुविधायें मिलती हैं, वे यहाँ भी मिलनी चाहियें और मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इन सब चीजों की जाच की जायें और जितनी व्यावहारिक हों, उनको प्रयत्न में लाया जायें।

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद और बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि जब से वह इस पद पर आये हैं, पिछले दो वर्ष पहले से तब से अफसरों की जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं, वे बहुत कुछ दूर हो गई हैं। अभी नायर साहब ने कुछ सरकारी प्रस्तावों का जिक्र किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके जिक्र करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी, क्योंकि स्वयं उस रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि कुछ मेजर जनरल पद के व्यक्तियों को लेफ्टिनेंट जनरल बनाया गया है। इसके बारे में हमारे पटनायक साहब ने एतराज किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनका यह एतराज विचारणीय मालूम नहीं देता है क्योंकि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री हमेशा यह कहते रहे हैं कि योग्यता कसौटी होनी चाहिये, उच्च पदों पर केवल सीनियारिटी, सन्धी नौकरी का ही ख्याल नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। इसी प्रकार पहले मेजर तक जाकर टाइम स्केल में पदोन्नति होती थी अब कर्नल तक पहुँचा दी गई है। साथ ही अवकाश ग्रहण करने की उम्र बढ़ा दी गई है। अस्थायी कमीशन के जो संकड़ों लोग थे उनमें से अधिकांश को स्थायी कमीशन दे दिया गया है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं केवल इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मान लीजिये कि अस्थायी कमीशन का व्यक्ति बीस साल नौकरी करके आज मेजर पद पर है, पर मुझे बताया गया है अगर वह कोई परीक्षा पास न करे, टैस्ट पास न करे, तो उसको कैप्टन के पद पर रिबर्ट होना पड़ेगा और उसके बाद उसे जो पेशान मिलेगी वह कैप्टन की मिलेगी। आप सोचें कि अगर कोई नौजवान होता, तब तो वह परीक्षा पास कर सकता था लेकिन वह व्यक्ति भी तीन चार पुत्रियों का पिता है और उस पर इतना भार है, वह कैसे परीक्षा दे सकता है? इसलिये अगर इतनी उसकी सुविधा दी गई है, इतनी छुट दी गई है, तो मैं अनुरोध करना

चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में भी उसको छूट दी जानी चाहिये और इस पर भी विचार किया जाना चाहिये ।

पटनायक साहब ने और नाथर साहब ने भी जनरल तिमैया साहब ने अपने भाषणों में जिन बात का जिक्र किया है, उसको यहाँ उठाया है कि सैनिकों को जो मात वर्ष में दस वर्ष तक कलर मर्विस की जो सेवा है इसको बढ़ा करके १५ में ले कर १८ वर्ष तक करने का विचार किया जा रहा है । पहले तो मैं यह समझ नहीं पाया कि यह सेनाध्यक्ष की भाग से घोषणा होनी चाहिये थी या मंत्री महोदय की भाग से । लेकिन मैं इस विवाद में नहीं पड़ना चाहता हूँ । मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ । मैं देखा है कि जिन्होंने मात आठ साल की नौकरी करनी है उनको केवल २३-२४ वर्ष की उम्र में ही बरोजगारी का सामना करना पड़ता है, बरोजगारी का भूत उनके सामने सवार हो जाता है और वे दर-ब-दर की ठोकने खाने फिरते हैं । उसको नौकरी मिलना कठिन हो रही है । मुझे मालूम है कि रक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने आदेश दिया है कि इस बारे में एम्प्लायमेंट एक्टिविज को कि इन लोगों को नौकरी में प्रोफेस दी जाये । लेकिन फिर भी पाच छ महीने तक उनको बेकार रहना पड़ता है । इसलिये मैं इस बात का समर्थन करता हूँ । इसका एक दूसरा पहलू भी है । इससे, कहा जाता है कि खर्चा बढ जायेगा । इस वास्ते खर्चा बढ़ाने की बात का और इस बात का पूरी तरह से अध्ययन होना चाहिये, पूरी छानबीन होनी चाहिये । लेकिन सिद्धान्ततः मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ । मैं समझता हूँ कि जो सेवा करने के योग्य हैं और जब तक वे उस योग्य हैं, जब तक उनके शरीर में ताकत है, तब तक उनको बाध्य न किया जाये कि वे घर जा कर बैठे और बरोजगारी का भूत उनके सामने सवार न किया जाये ।

अन्त में एक बात और कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बजट भाषण में कहा था कि सेना सम्बन्धी पेंशनों पर दो करोड़ रुपया अधिक खर्च होगा क्योंकि दस वर्ष जिस प्रकार में अर्धसैनिक यानी निवृत्त पेंशन गोगियों की पेंशन की रकम में वृद्धि की गई है उमी प्रकार में कम पेंशन पाने वाले सैनिकों की पेंशन में भी वृद्धि करने का विचार है । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बड़ा सुन्दर विचार है । मैं भी तथा अन्य मित्रों ने भी यहाँ पर कई बार प्रश्न उठाया है कि जिनको त्यागी फार्मुला कहने हैं—चाहें त्यागी जी रक्षा भ्रान्तिय में नहीं रहे हैं लेकिन उनका नाम हम कभी-कभी ले लेते हैं उन्होंने एक फार्मुला निबाना था जिनका त्यागी फार्मुला कहा जाता है—कि जब नय सैनिकों के लिये पेंशन व रेट बढा दिये गये हैं तो पुराने सैनिकों न क्या अपग्राह किया है कि उनके नहीं बढ़ाय गये हैं । सन् १९५०-५१ के बाद में जो पेंशन में जाना शुरू हुये उनके रेट्स तो बढा दिये गये, पहले उनको तीन रुपया और पाच रुपया पेंशन मिलती थी, और अब १५-२० रुपया तक पेंशन मिलती है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है । लेकिन पुराने लोगों ने क्या कसूर किया, क्या अपराध किया कि उनको इसका फायदा नहीं दिया गया । क्या उनका यह कसूर था कि वे ब्रिटिश सरकार के जमाने में भरती हुये थे ? अतः मैं समझता हूँ कि इन प्रश्न पर बड़ी महानुभूति से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है । मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि यह एक अच्छा निर्णय किया गया है और इससे असन्तोष बहुत हद तक दूर होगा लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमें बताया जाये कि किस डेट से ये बढ़ाई जायेगी और मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ, इस पर जल्दी निर्णय कर लिया जाये ताकि इसको जल्दी में जल्दी लागू किया जा सके ।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो मांगे पेश की गई हैं मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ ।

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Sir, every year we have been concerned with the objectives, aims and activities of the Defence Ministry. Our Defence policy has been sheltered under the powerful umbrella of our dynamic and enlightened and progressive foreign policy. The two have to go together along with our internal policy. We cannot afford to have a conflict of any type either in our intentions or in our execution.

Last year I emphasised the aspect of the defence and security of the Indian Ocean. I would like to reiterate the same point this time because the forces outside our country are hostile—some of them. Last time I mentioned that the American Navy had entered the Indian Ocean. It had no business to enter the Indian Ocean. However feeble our voice may be, we have to protest against it. Just as the Monroe Doctrine has been promulgated and sheltered in the Atlantic Ocean, the people inhabiting in and around the Indian Ocean have the right that their voice shall be heard and a foreign navy shall not come into the Indian Ocean, however weak and ineffective our own navies may be.

Time was right up to the 13th century when the small crafts of the Indian Navy went round all the countries in a peaceful manner. We want to maintain peaceful conditions round the Indian Ocean. Foreign submarines may ply in the Indian Ocean sooner than we may expect and we are still grappling with the problems of construction of submarines and what not. We are masters of the Indian Ocean right up to the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea up to the Gulf of Manu in the mouth of the Indus. This is our area. We shall be adopting no violent methods. But, we have to see that this fringe of the Ocean, that these two big ears, right and left, of ours, of our body politic—and also of our physical body—are preserved for ourselves.

16 hrs.

After the British left there was complete vacuum. The British, as the other sea-dogs—all of them were sea-dogs, the Spanish, Portuguese, the French and what not—joined them and they successfully planted their flag in the Indian ocean; and thereafter we have no plan. We do not know whether there are any plans in the archives of the Defence Ministry. But this House has a right to be concerned about the security and defence of the Indian ocean. We do not want to be taken unawares one fine morning to find that the American Navy already penetrated in one corner ostensibly for a holiday at Singapore but we do not know the inward purpose. Certainly we do not want to plant our flags all over the world; we are living in peace and we want to live in peace with the nations of Asia and Africa and the world. But the West is intent on setting up one nation against the other in the East so that we may be weak. I still reiterate what I have been saying day in and day out. When we made the Partition of the land, we did not insert a defence ratio in that stating that Pakistan's defence services could have a certain ratio or India's defence services another ratio and if that defence ratio was ever upset we could demand the annulment of the Partition.

We have gone for an aircraft carrier; it is a very useful instrument for training. But we want more instruments, as without such instruments we shall be helpless. Britain had a ten-year policy in regard to its air development; but when it found in the Korean war that the British fighters were almost useless in quality compared to the Russian MIGs and American Sabres, then woke up in alarm and produced the Canberras which are now spreading trouble in the sub-continent of India and Pakistan. We bought Canberras and an improved or bad edition of the Canberras have now been sold by Americans to Pakistan under the name of

B57 bombers. Americans give one thing by one hand to one side and give something else by the backdoor to another and no amount of plain-speaking has helped to halt this policy. It is reported that our Vice-President was told by Mr. Dulles who is now in hospital—Pentagon can take shelter under the guise of Mr. Dulles' illness and his absence in hospital—that bombers would not be passed over to Pakistan.

The British quit. The Britishers were interested in splitting our land. Now, the Americans have filled the vacuum. The British were obsessed by Russia and they waged two wars—the Afghan War and the Crimean War—to keep the Russians away from us and preserve the Khyber curtain intact. There is no such thing as the iron Khyber curtain now. After the Air India International's flight from Delhi to Tashkent and Moscow, the barrier is broken. We have either to be friends with Russia and China, our next-door neighbours—we have to have a good look at our geography—or we have to be their enemies. There can be no second policy. Our nerves are at an edge when we have border troubles with Pakistan. The old trouble when music was played before mosques has now been transferred to our borders. What shall we do if China takes it into its head, as my hon. friend said, and tried to have border trouble around? We cannot break our 2,000 year old policy for temporary set-backs that our friendship may have. Let us be very firm about our foreign policy and defence policy. We cannot be interlocked in the deadly strife that has prevailed between China and Japan. It was the great aim of Sun-Yat-Sen that China and Japan should be friends for ever. But the grandsons of Sun-Yat-Sen and the Mikado are now interlocked in deadly conflicts. Should we in India get interlocked in such a perpetual strife with China? We cannot extricate Japan and China from the deadly strife and hatred.

Are we now going to be interlocked in that hatred with China? We may not mind the ordinary border troubles. We are a peaceful nation. Our purposes are honest. We mean business. When we shall be fighting in the last ditch, we shall not be afraid of any power in the world. We shall fight in self-defence. Even then we are not taking cudgels day in and day out. There are border troubles. Are we going to multiply and increase them and thus prick our great foreign policy? If we increase our border troubles, our internal security will be in danger and all our Five Year Plans will be in the melting pot. We shall then not be able to become the great secular and welfare State, not in three but even in half a dozen Plans. The Indian Ocean must be protected. It is not being protected. It should be protected—not against anybody. It should be protected for ourselves and our direct neighbours like Burma on this side and Ceylon at the foot. Africa has a vast coast from Somaliland down to the Cape of Good Hope; it is 4,000 miles. The British have entrenched themselves in Aden and have taken good care, in the Cape of Good Hope, of their imperial possessions. But we are not taking care of our ordinary security. I shall not stress this point further.

I shall go on to the next point. In regard to Pakistan, I would mention one thing. Let us not say tomorrow that the implements of today were old or ten years' old. After the Defence Minister took his office we bought Hunters and Canniberras and got ourselves in a position of security. I may also remind the House of the French debacle during the last War. When asked about the French Army, General Weygand said:

"Its material is first rate, its fortifications are first class, its morale is excellent."

But within a few months Hitler was able to overpour 25 armoured divisions of France without a mortal

[Shri Joachim Alva]

blow. Then, during another interview, General Weygand said:

"We have gone to war with a 1918 army against a German Army of 1939"

However, I shall not under-estimate what we have done here under great difficulties. We have equipped our country with the latest weapons I have seen Hunters in action in the London Farnborough show and Mysteres of the French Aircraft in their French factory. All that perhaps may not be of avail. We shall have to do many more things. We should have faith and confidence in ourselves when we look at our own men. There are two bits of territory—East Pakistan and West Pakistan. Are we going to be afraid of them if some danger lurks at our doors? Unless we have faith and confidence in ourselves all these machines may not be of any avail. The strength and confidence of our nation will always ultimately triumph and we shall be able to take care of the security of our motherland. Even if an attempt is made to snatch a corridor to strike from one end to another as General Ayub Khan said in one of his earliest statements, we shall, I think, be able to take care of it all.

May I say, that the Defence Forces have always done a good job since we have attained Independence? We know very well about their sense of duty and loyalty to our country.

I shall give an example of how thefts and corruption were put down during the last war. I defended a young boy for the theft of Rs 1.4.0 worth of a cigarette tin. The boy's sisters were nuns, his brothers were Jesuits. As a lawyer I pleaded guilty before the court martial thinking that I would make him get away with a light sentence. But he got six months' hard labour. When I protested against this sentence of hard labour the British Advocate in the

court martial wanted us to be hauled up for contempt before the court martial. It was one of the most progressive and most popular Chief Justices of India at that time who came to rescue—Sir John Beaumont. I woke him up in the night and asked for protection. He said: "Do not worry. These court martials are like that in England. I shall take care of you." I am mentioning this instance for this reason. There are cases of theft. There are a lot of things pilfered in military stores. It is time that we put those thefts down with a firm hand.

We shall take care of the wives and families and the education of the children of the army personnel and of our defence forces. We shall do everything. We shall not live in good houses ourselves but shall always give them good houses. It breaks our heart to know that the defence forces officers' children do not get admission in schools when the officers are transferred from one place to another. They have, it is said, to beg at the door of the schools so that their children may be admitted. This is an impossible state of affairs. The moment the defence forces officer or a *jawan* produces a card when he is transferred, any school must automatically admit his children in the school in any part of the land. Unless we are able to give them this protection, we shall not be able to put life and enthusiasm in the defence forces. We should also take care of the children, wives and widows, dependent fathers and mothers in case a person or officer dies crashing on duty in the Air Force. We shall not grudge any expenditure on these items. We must liberally look after the dependents of air crash victims so that they may feel that if their husbands or brothers or sons fall while on duty in the interests of the motherland, they would not remain forlorn, and they would be looked after.

Another point, Sir, is about the automobile vehicles. There is a

storm raised in the private sector and the public sector regarding the purchase of vehicles by the Defence Ministry. The private sector, the lords in the private sector, the automobile lords have almost blackmailed us. They have been given licences to the tune of lakhs and lakhs of rupees for importing vehicular parts. I have visited the automobile factories, German automobile factories in Stuttgart, Poland automobile factory in Warsaw and also in Moscow. When I watched the whole process—I am not a scientist or an engineer, I am a layman—in those factories, parts being manufactured from A to Z, I stood aghast. What have our own people been doing for the last ten or fifteen years? They have been saying that they cannot do this, and they cannot do that. At least the Defence Ministry in the HAL has shown that they can produce 97 per cent of the parts of an engine. It is time that our automobile factories were ready overnight to be turned into aviation factories. Are they able to do that? Perhaps, their profits would be affected.

I saw in a leaflet issued by the Hindustan Motors that import licences have been issued to the tune of Rs. 773 lakhs from July 1956 to 1958. For Jeeps alone licences have been given to Maharashtrians to the tune of Rs. 322 lakhs, that means in the whole transaction 41·8 per cent has been given for imports of jeep parts. Are we not able to produce complete jeeps overnight? Is it not time that we did so? Have not we been given sufficient warning? If there is a conflict in our land, where shall we produce jeeps, where shall we produce jeep parts? It is time that we told our manufacturers of automobiles that they not only produce cheap and effective cars and trucks but they also produce good jeeps quickly, jeeps that can go over any kind of terrain. I think it was good that the Defence Ministry entered into the transactions, otherwise the automobile lords in our land are always holding us at

33 LSD—7.

bay, always holding us at ransom. The other day when questions were put in the House we were told that Messrs. Mahindra and Mahindra were import licences to the tune of Rs. 50 crores for steel. What are they doing with all this amount of money given to them in the shape of imports? These are points, Sir, that we have to consider.

Sir, our Defence Forces have to be integrated. That is a very popular or almost a pet point of Shri Patnaik. They have to be integrated with our national forces. I would not find fault with our Defence Forces, either the Air Force, or the Navy or the Army. They have inherited a big cloak around them and also around the country from the British. It is time we get out of that. I have seen how the Defence Forces in the Soviet Union go and talk to a stranger. I saw Defence Academy boys, about ten of them, walking up to me in a park and reaching me upto the hotel. When I was in Moscow's Bolshoi Theatre, I saw the Admiral walking up to me from among the crowd. He had previously welcomed me in the Leningrad Naval Academy. I want the same kind of feeling here. We do not want the stiff manners of the British personnel. We want our Air Force men and the Naval men, we want our Army men to mix themselves freely with the population, so that all inequalities about which my hon. friend, Shri Nayar, mentioned will all be erased out. No superiority complex among them or inferiority complex among us should prevail. These are very important things.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order, Shri Aiva has already exceeded the time.

Shri Joachim Aiva: May I know by how many minutes? I would like you, Sir, to give me some two or three minutes. It is only once in a year that we get a chance.

Mr. Chairman: There are a number of other hon. Members from various regions and various parties who want to take part in this debate.

[Mr. Chairman]

We have got a definite rule with regard to the time limit. I would request the hon. Member to finish as quickly as possible.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Sir, he has visited so many places and met so many people. He may be given some more time.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** I would like to say a word about Bharat Electronics. The Bharat Electronics is under the Defence Ministry. The Hindustan Aircraft Factory has shown what kind of production can be done, and to what rate of production it can be geared up. We must also congratulate them for having settled the strike in that factory. Though they took some time, they settled it. We must congratulate them and the way they have settled their strike is also a model for other industrial organisations in the country. All the same, the work of Bharat Electronics, the equipment and production must come up to the standard. We must have the radar equipment. Unless we produce radar equipment, the western powers like Russia, America or any other power—they are all alike—will blackmail us and say, either pay the price or come to our side. It is time we understood the production of radar at Bharat Electronics.

It must be said to the credit of the Atomic Energy Commission that they are doing very good electronic work. If they can do it, why not the Bharat Electronics? It is time the Commerce and Industry Ministry stopped giving import licences to other firms for electronic equipments. Let us put all our cards on the table of Bharat Electronics. Let it be made a first-rate factory in regard not only to its personnel but also with regard to its production.

**Shri U. C. Patnaik:** Why not BEL go on with the work?

**Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi):** Experts always disagree.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** Sir, I do not want to take any more time of the House. You have already given me two warnings. I shall only end up by saying that we owe a tribute to the members of the Defence Forces for their sense of loyalty, for their great patriotism and for their work, with all the handicaps, that they have been doing. We would like them to have more pay, we would like to see that they have more amenities, we would like to see that they have as much pay as in the administrative services. There is a scramble by our young men to enter the IAS and IFS, but there is no scramble to enter the Defence Forces. Why? Because it is a hard line. It is time that the sons of Ministers, Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assemblies and Councils, enter the Defence Services through the competitive examinations.

**An Hon. Member:** Why not wives?

**Shri Joachim Alva:** Then only we can say that we attach equal importance to the highest responsibilities in the Defence Services as we attach to our administrative services.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह सभापति महोदय, अभी हाल में पाकिस्तान के वैदेशिक मंत्री जी ने, जिनका नाम श्री मजूर कादिर साहब है, कहा है कि

"India's Armed Forces are three times those of Pakistan."

पाकिस्तान टाइम्स ने कहा है :

"India is arming to the teeth" मैं इसका थोड़ा सा उत्तर देना चाहता हूँ। पाकिस्तान ने जो अपना अप्रैल से जून सन् १९५६ तक का बजट उपस्थित किया है वह ३६ करोड़ रुपये का है जिसमें कि २० करोड़ रुपया डिफेंस के लिये रखा गया है, अर्थात् पाकिस्तान अपने बजट का ५७.१४ परसेंट अपने डिफेंस पर खर्च कर रहा है। अगर यह मान लिया जाये कि पाकिस्तान

की साल भर की आमदनी १४० करोड़ रुपया है तो उसमें से पाकिस्तान ८० करोड़ रुपया डिफेंस पर खर्च कर रहा है। इसका अर्थ यह होता है कि पाकिस्तान की कुल आमदनी का ५८ परसेंट डिफेंस पर खर्च हो रहा है। इसके अलावा आप अमरीकन एड को देखें। २५ करोड़ डालर का इन्विज-मेंट पाकिस्तान को अमरीका द्वारा सन् १९५६ में दिया जा रहा है जिसका अर्थ हुआ ११६,०४,७६,१६० रुपया। अगर इन दोनों आइटम्स को जोड़ दें तो यह होता है १९६,०४,७६,१६० रुपया। अर्थात् पाकिस्तान की आमदनी १४० करोड़ रुपया है और वह डिफेंस पर खर्च कर रहा है १९६ करोड़ अर्थात् करीब २०० करोड़। इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि पाकिस्तान अपने बजट का १४२ परसेंट अपने डिफेंस पर खर्च कर रहा है।

दूसरी तरफ आप हिन्दुस्तान को देखें। हिन्दुस्तान में डिफेंस का बजट केवल २४२ करोड़ रुपये का है—हमारे कुल बजट का केवल ३५ प्रतिशत है—जब कि पाकिस्तान में डिफेंस कुल बजट का १४२ परसेंट है। इसी तरह से आप देखें कि सन् १९५२ में ले कर सन् १९५७ तक ६०४ मिलियन डालर की अमरीका ने पाकिस्तान को सहायता दी, अर्थात् ३०२० करोड़ रुपया पाकिस्तान को अमरीका ने धीरे मिला। इस प्रकार से आप देखें कि पाकिस्तान कितना अधिक खर्च कर रहा है। हमें लगता है कि हम उनके कम्पिटोशन में ठहर नहीं सकेंगे। हिन्दुस्तान में नेटर और स्टेट्स की कुल आमदनी का १६ परसेंट डिफेंस पर खर्च किया जा रहा है। पाकिस्तान अपनी नेशनल इनकम का ५ परसेंट डिफेंस पर खर्च कर रहा है जब कि हिन्दुस्तान अपनी नेशनल इनकम का केवल २ परसेंट डिफेंस पर खर्च कर रहा है।

श्री जे० ए० नाथर : टोटल कितना है ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : पाकिस्तान अपने डिफेंस पर २०० करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर रहा है जब कि उसका कुल बजट १४० करोड़ का है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान ने इस साल अपने डिफेंस बजट में २४ करोड़ रुपया कम कर दिया है।

पाकिस्तान की तरफ से कहा जा रहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान ने अपनी फौज तीन गुना कर दी है। मेरा विषय नेवी है। इसलिये मैं नेवी को ही आपके सामने उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ। पाकिस्तान में नेवी के ६०० आफिसर हैं और ६६०० रेटिम्स हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के पास ८०० आफिसर हैं और ८००० रेटिम्स हैं। इस तरह से पाकिस्तान के पास नेवी में कुल ७२६० आदमी हैं और हिन्दुस्तान के पास ८८००, केवल १६०० का फर्क है। यह फर्क इसलिये पड़ा कि सन् १९५५ से लेकर पांच साल में हमने नेवी में १६०० आदमियों की तरक्की की है। पर पाकिस्तान चिल्ला रहा है कि यहां तीन गुने आदमी ज्यादा हो गये हैं।

मैं आपको दूसरे एशियाटिक मुल्कों के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूँ। इंडोनेशिया में नेवी में १०,००० आदमी हैं, थाईलैंड में १८,००० आदमी हैं, तुर्की में २६,५०० आदमी हैं और पुर्तगाल में जिससे हमारे बहुत सम्बन्ध हैं ८,७३५ आदमी नेवी में हैं। अर्जेंटीना जो कि एक बहुत छोटा सा देश है, उसमें नेवी में २१,५०० आदमी हैं। इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान के पास पुर्तगाल जैसे छोटे देश के मुकाबले केवल ६५ आदमी नेवी में ज्यादा हैं और पाकिस्तान से सिर्फ १६०० आदमी हमारी नेवी में ज्यादा हैं, जिनको कि हमने पिछले पांच साल में बढ़ाया है।

दूसरी तरफ आप यू० एस० ए० को देखें, उसके पास नेवी में ७,७५,००० आदमी हैं, यू० के० में नेवी में १,१२,००० आदमी



[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

हैं और सीबियट रक्षितों में जो कि हमारे गायर साहब का बेश है . . . . .

Shri V. P. Nayar: I am as much an Indian as—perhaps a better Indian than—the hon. Member.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का बेश है उसमें नैवी में ७,५०,००० घादनी हैं। जब कि कहा जाता है कि किसआरामेंट होना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज दुनिया की यह पालिसी है 'यूरोप एट सी सीबोर एट होम'। आप देखें कि जिओ पोलिटिकल एमसरकिलमेंट की पालिसी को इंग्लैण्ड और अमरीका ने पूरा कर लिया है। वह पालिसी चीन और रूस के खिलाफ भी है। इस पालिसी के अन्तर्गत अमरीका ने ११६ ओवरसीज बेसेज बनाये हैं। इसके अलावा एक बेस स्पेन में है, एक मोरक्को में है, एक लीबिया में है और एक परे-बिया में है। ये चार बेस ११६ बेसेज के अलावा हैं। इसी तरह से यू० के० ने चार नये बेस बनाये हैं: एक कीनिया में, एक मम्बासा में, एक सिंगापुर में और एक मालदीव में। सन् १९५६ में सीबियट नेवी एक किताब लिखी गयी थी जिसमें लिखा गया था कि अंग्रेज लोग अपना एअर बेस और नेवल बेस मालदीव में बनायेंगे। आज यह बात बिल्कुल सत्य मालूम पड़ रही है। जब अंग्रेजों को ट्रिंकोमली के बेस को छोड़ना पड़ा तो इंडियन ओशन में अपना अस्तित्व कायम रखने के लिये उन्होंने यह निहायत जरूरी समझा कि कीनिया मम्बासा, सिंगापुर और मालदीव में अपने बेस कायम करें ताकि हिन्दुस्तान पर उनका एक तरह से पूरा कब्जा रहे।

इसके बाद आप देखें कि पाकिस्तान हमारे अर्केस के अर्थ पर बहुत जोर दे रहा है।

पर हमारी नेवी का खर्च है १७ करोड़ रुपया और इस साल केवल एक करोड़ से कुछ ज्यादा रुपया बढ़ाया गया है। लेकिन यू० के० अपनी नेवी पर ३३ करोड़ पाउंड खर्च करता है, यू० एस० ए० अपनी नेवी पर १०,६१,००,००० डॉलर खर्च करता है। पुर्तगाल जो कि एक छोटा सा देश है वह अपनी नेवी पर ५२ करोड़ खर्च कर रहा है। इसके मुकाबले में हम कुल जमा पूंजी में १७ करोड़ रुपया अपनी नेवी पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। इस से हम चाहते हैं कि देश की रक्षा हो। मुझे यह रक्षा असम्भव सी मालूम होती है। इससे हम अपने देश की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते।

दूसरी तरफ अमरीका में एक घादनी का जितना बजान है उसका चीगुना और इम्पोर्ट किया जा रहा है और हम बेच रहे हैं। अमरीका में जितनी घाबादी है उसके हर घादनी के बजान से चीगुना बजान का और अमरीका खरीद रहा है। उसने इस साल पांच करोड़ टन और इम्पोर्ट किया है ताकि अपनी नेवी और सबमैरिन्स को बनावे। और हम बाहर भेज रहे हैं। हमारे बहुत से मित्र कहते हैं कि नये जमाने में—एटानिक युग में, हाइड्रोजन युग में नेवी की जरूरत नहीं होती है। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि नेवी से ही देश की रक्षा हो सकती है—किसी दूसरी तरह नहीं हो सकती है। हमारा कोस्ट ३,५०० मील का है और नैड फन्टियर ९,५०० मील का है।

एक माननीय सवाल : ३,५०० नहीं, ३,५५० मील।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं ने आठ नम्बर छोड़ दिया है। पचास मील से कोई फर्क नहीं होता है। इस सी कोस्ट की रक्षा के लिये जब तक हमारे पास नेवी नहीं होगी, तब तक हमारी पला कैसे हो सकती है? इस संबंध

में मैं जो एन्वॉयमेंट देना चाहता हूँ यह सिक्काने के लिए कि हम क्यों एक मजबूत नेवी बनने के लिए चाहते हैं। १९१४ की पहली बल्ड वार में इंग्लैंड के पोर्ट्स से जो शिप रवाना होते थे, उस के बारे में समझ लिया जाता था कि वार में से एक शिप डूब जायगा, नौट कर नहीं आयगा। केवल एक बरस में—१९१७-१८ में इंग्लैंड के वार हथार तहारा डूबे, जिनका टनेज ८५ लाख जी० घार० टी० वा बांटे उन में पन्द्रह हजार सीमिन भारे गये। इस के मुकाबले में जर्मनी की कुल १९१ सबमैरिन्ड खत्म हो सकी। दूसरी बल्ड वार में १९३६ से ले कर १९४५ तक इंग्लैंड के ५,१०० मरचेंट शिप्स जर्मनी की यू० बोट्स के द्वारा डूबाये गये, जिन का टनेज २,७५ लाख जी० घार० टी० था। जर्मनी के सिर्फ ७८१ सबमैरिन काम आई और ऐक्सिस की कुल मिलकर एक हजार सबमैरिन्ड डूबाई गई। लेकिन नेवी—कूबर और नैटल शिप्स के द्वारा सिर्फ दस लाख टन के जहाज डूबाये गये। इस से प्रकट होता है कि सबमैरिन्ड की इम्पोर्टन्स कितनी ज्यादा है। अगर हमारे पास सबमैरिन्ड नहीं हैं, तो देश की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती है और नेवी की रक्षा भी नहीं हो सकती है। १९१४ और १९३६ की बल्ड वार्ज से हम को यह सबक हासिल करना चाहिये कि घास सबमैरिन्ड की इम्पोर्टन्स सब से ज्यादा है। रूस के पास ५०० सबमैरिन्ड हैं और अमरीका इस साल १०,५० लाख डालर सबमैरिन्ड पर खर्च करने जा रहा है। एक सबमैरिन की कीमत ७५ लाख रुपये होती है। हम ने अपने बजट में एक करोड़ से कुछ ज्यादा खपता रखा है। मैं नहीं समझता कि उस से हम एक सबमैरिन करीबे या दो करीबे। क्रिलहाम हमारे पास एक भी सबमैरिन नहीं है। इस नेवी के द्वारा इस देश की रक्षा करना बहुत कठिन है। आप कहेंगे कि आधिकारिक नेवी का फायदा क्या है? मैं यह विवेचन करना चाहता हूँ कि एक एटम बम या एक हाइड्रोजन बम बन्दई या कमकाता को खत्म कर सकता है। लेकिन

एक एटम या हाइड्रोजन बम नेवी के सिर्फ एक जहाज को खत्म कर सकता है। नेवी मोबाइल है—घाज एक जगह है और बल्ड दूसरी जगह है। आप समझ सकते हैं कि कोई भी सिर्फ एक जहाज को डूबाने के लिए एटम या हाइड्रोजन बम नहीं छोड़ेगा। लेकिन अभीन पर एटम बम से साठ लाख की आबादी खत्म हो सकती है। एक एटम या हाइड्रोजन बम से सिर्फ एक जहाज खत्म होगा और उस जहाज के १,५०० के करीब आदमी खत्म होंगे। मैं यह विवेचन करना चाहता हूँ कि बल्ड की स्ट्रेटजी आज कार्रग्यर बिल्कुल परिवर्तित हो गई है। इसीलिये रूस ने सब से ज्यादा जोर सबमैरिन्ड पर दिया है।

उस के साथ ही साथ जब तक एयरक्राफ्ट केरियर नहीं होगा, तब तक सी और एयर दोनों का को-आडिनेशन नहीं होगा और तब तक हम कभी भी नेवल वारक्रेग्यर में सफल नहीं हो सकते। अमरीका के पास १७ एयरक्राफ्ट केरियर हैं, जब कि हम ने सिर्फ एक एयरक्राफ्ट केरियर करीबा है, जो कि अभी कड़ी बनने के लिए तैर रहा है। इस प्रकार हम की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती है। मान लीजिये कि अगर कोई आरने एनिमी हिन्दुस्तान के कोस्ट पर लैंड करना चाहता है, तो उस को लैंड करने से कैसे रोका जा सकता है, क्योंकि आप के पास जहाज नहीं हैं। जब भी कोई एनिमी की फीज किसी देश में लैंड कर गई है, तो उस की रक्षा नहीं हो सकी है। श्रीट, श्रीस और फ्रांस ऐसी मिसालें हैं कि जहां एनिमी की फीज उतरी और उस को हटाया नहीं जा सका। नेवी का सब से बड़ा काम मरचेंट नेवी की रक्षा करना है, लेकिन हमारे पास इसनी नेवी नहीं है, जो कि हमारी मरचेंट नेवी की रक्षा कर सके। वार के टाइम में जब हम पर हमला किया जायगा, तो बिदेसों के साथ हमारा सम्बन्ध कैसे होगा? कम्युनिकेशन कैसे होगा? क्योंकि हमारे पास इसनी बोड़ी सी नेवी है कि हम ऐसा करने में असमर्थ होंगे। आज विश्व

[श्री रघुनाथसिंह]

का सवाल हमारे सामने है। तिब्बत की रक्षा कैसे की जा सकती है? वहाँ हम नहीं जा सकते हैं। इसी तरह हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा तभी की जा सकती है, जब कि दूसरे देशों से हमारा सम्बन्ध हो। भावागमन हो, वहाँ से यहाँ सप्लाई होती रहे। उन के साथ हमारे कम्युनिकेशन स्थापित हो। दूसरे देश हमारी सहायता कर सकें। इस लिए मेरा कहना यह है कि सिर्फ़ नेवी एक ऐसी चीज़ है, जो हिन्दुस्तान की रक्षा करने में समर्थ हो सकती है और इसलिए नेवी पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ख़र्च देना चाहिए।

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner) Mr Chairman, Sir, the Defence Budget has been subjected to criticism over the last many years that the expenditure is too heavy. In times of peace people are likely to lose sight of the fact that the armies may, in times of crisis, be called upon to play a major and difficult part in defending our homes. With the Tibetan crisis the cold war has been brought to the very door-step of our homes and it is only now that we realise that the expenditure that we have incurred on maintaining this fine army and equipping the army, navy and air force, with all the modern equipment depending of course on our means, has not gone waste. The Indian army, as everyone knows is one of the best in the world. We have the finest spirit and the finest fighting material, therefore, it is up to us in Parliament to see that whenever it comes to the question of sanctioning funds and grants to equip our army better we shall never try to be hesitant in sanctioning these amounts. Of course, nobody will agree with any wasteful expenses, particularly today when our country is facing financial difficulties. But, when it comes to acquiring armaments like jet planes, radar stations and various other things, I am quite sure that we are all unanimous in supporting that the Indian Armed Forces should be equipped to the hilt.

India is essentially a peace-loving country. We do not have any aggres-

sive feelings towards any other countries. But, we still feel that we have a right to defend our country and our freedom and that we can only do when we have strong defence forces.

Connected with this is the question of Defence roads. In Rajasthan, defence roads have been very sadly neglected. You will find that over almost the 400 mile border that runs along the Pakistan border, hardly any roads are provided. From time to time the public have been told that the Defence Ministry has certain roads under consideration. But, again, for various reasons, these matters have been dropped. As you know, this 400 mile border is practically arid waste land with a very sparse population. People are not prepared to go and live there unless they feel a certain sense of security. We also know that,—God forbid—in the case of an emergency we would never be able to move our heavy armour and troops to the border of Rajasthan on the Indo-Pakistan border. The present conditions of our roads is deplorable and the metre-gauge railway cannot possibly handle this vast movement of armour if and when required. I would, therefore, beg of the Ministry of Defence that they should consider this matter carefully and give certain road connections, particularly to Ganganagar, Bikaner and Jaisalmer so that, not only do we have a feeling of security, but in the event of any aggression on the part of our friends across the border, we will be able to defend ourselves. Unfortunately, our past experience has been that whenever the Central Government has provided a scheme for a road, for instance, the Abhor-Bikaner Road, the matter was always dropped because the Rajasthan Government wanted to connect various other towns and villages closeby to suit the interests of important persons. The result was that the major important factor of the defence road was dropped. I would therefore, request, that let us ignore those petty problems, and give the Indo-Pakistan

border in Rajasthan a road which can move our armies and our tank divisions and all that to the border whenever required.

Of course, the question of expenses will come in. Any road of this type is going to cost quite a lot of money. I am sure that most of the expenditure could perhaps, be met by the Defence Ministry. A part of it could also be met by the Rajasthan Government who will benefit, because, the defence road will not only be used for the purpose of defence only, but for trade and commerce also. This defence road will also run along the projected Rajasthan canal. With the help of this road, we can complete the Rajasthan canal project much quicker. I am quite sure that a part of this expenditure could also be charged to the Rajasthan Canal project. I therefore request that this road be included in the current budget.

16.39 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

A few words about the housing schemes of our Armed Forces may not be out of place. I have been a soldier myself and I feel.

Shri V. P. Nayar: An officer.

Shri Karni Singhji: Yes, an officer and I have been through a war also and seen war service.

The Ambala scheme has been worthy of praise. I agree that it is not always a function of an army to build houses. But, considering the fact that India is passing through a stage of expansion development and building, I think at least as far as our next two or three Plans are concerned, we may be able to waive the technical obstacles and get some of the defence forces which are not stationed in border areas to help in constructing homes for the soldiers and officers of our armed forces. It is an accepted fact that if we keep our armed forces happy and contented, they will fight better and their morale will be sky-high.

In cities like Delhi, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, congestion exists and our officers and men do not have satisfactory accommodation to live in. It is necessary that steps should be taken to provide them with suitable accommodation. I am sure this matter will be carefully examined.

Then again, I would like to refer to another problem, which, though actually not so much a Defence problem, is, nevertheless, an important problem namely, the problem of smuggling which is now crippling our economy. As the House is aware, there has been tremendous amount of smuggling going on in the Indo-Pakistan border. Smuggling has assumed very gigantic proportions which requires speedy action. It is, in my opinion, now beyond the control of the police and even the State Governments. In view of this, I feel that in the next year or two, Government may consider using the Armed forces to control such smuggling.

I wish to refer to the work done by the brave men of the armed forces both at home and abroad and I am sure every hon. Member of this House will agree with me that it is praiseworthy. They have done very good work in assisting the United Nations Observer Group in Lebanon. They have also done good work at Gaza and Viet Nam.

Our approach towards the armed forces should never be impersonal. Let us therefore make it a point to see that when it comes to the question of sanctioning funds for properly equipping our armed forces that we give it our complete support so that in an emergency every soldier is able to defend our homes and their own lives as every soldier lost due to bad armament and/or equipment is a loss not only to the Nation but to Indian homes like ours. It is our duty therefore to see that they are paid adequately and their welfare seen to so that they will be able to defend our country. My request is this: Let

[Shri Karni Singhji]

not the soldier be treated as cannon fodder.

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am fully in agreement with my friend Mr. Raghunath Singh when he demands that we should have aircraft carriers so that our Navy may be safe and well-protected. We want our Army to be effective and strengthened to the greatest possible extent. At the same time, Sir, we are also conscious of our limitations of finance. We should not be oblivious of this factor when we demand that so many things should be done.

I think the main role of our army is defence. Whatever development measures we have undertaken after independence will be hindered and hazarded if the Defence of our country is lacking in any sense. Defence is an important item. Our army should have sufficient strength and should be in a fit condition to defend our country when any emergency arises.

The main role of our army is defence. It has proved its mettle in foreign lands also when our Army was sent to Korea and Viet Nam and the Middle-East on missionary duties. That is, certainly, a record in history so far as our Army is concerned.

We must have to keep our army in a fit condition. We should keep the army in sufficient strength. We must see that the efficiency of the Army and its morale does not suffer in any way. In this connection, I would like to point out one thing which came to our notice when we visited certain defence installations. First of all, I should like to mention about the National Defence Academy at Khada-kvaala. We were surprised to find that that institution is running at half its cadet strength. We were told that enough young men were not coming forward to join the Army or join the Academy. There seems to be some defect in us because of which our

Academy is running at half its cadet strength. One of the reasons that we could surmise was that about 4½ per cent on an average of the cadets are disqualified. Our cadets are recruited from young men of the age of 14 to 17½. They have to pass the matriculation examination or any other examination of that standard. They are recruited by the UPSC, and some other tests are held, and after that, they are admitted. Now, though the course is three years, another year is also given to the cadet to fulfil this qualification and come out successful. At the end of the fourth year, when a cadet is thrown out, practically he is not admitted and he is not eligible to any higher course in any other university. Naturally, we thought that this one of the defects, and that had got to be remedied.

There are compulsory courses of academic nature, such as English, mathematics and so on, besides the technical training that is required for the Army. I would like to suggest that the Ministry should in consultation with the universities so adjust these academic courses that the percentage of cadets who are disqualified at the end of the fourth year may have the chance to join a higher course in the universities.

Shri M. R. Krishna: That has been done.

Shri Barman: I do not know whether it has been done. We visited the Academy on 14th October, 1958, and our latest information is this. If it has been done later on, I am not conversant with it at least. Unless that defect is removed or some solution is found, naturally a young boy of the age group 14 to 17 will think thrice before joining the Academy, because if he be disqualified in other matters, so far as the qualifications required for a fighting force are concerned, though he may have passed in his academic subjects, still he will not be admitted to any higher course in any university, and practically the

best part of his life would be wasted. I think that is one of the main reasons why perhaps sufficient number of cadets are not coming forward.

The result is that the cost of education per cadet has naturally gone high. Another difficulty was also pointed out to us, and that was as regards the teaching staff on the civil side. Formerly, *ad hoc* recruitments were made to this Academy on consideration of the merits of each particular case. But, later on, some rule has been introduced, and a grade has been fixed. The grade begins from Rs. 250. We have been told that after the introduction of that grade, many of the competent teaching staff have left their jobs, they do not stick to their jobs, and naturally the Academy is suffering in the matter of teaching personnel of the optimum level that we should desire. I only hope that the Ministry should try to find out the real cause why 50 per cent of the cadet strength remains vacant, and also find out a remedy for this defect.

On another occasion while on a visit, we found that there is some doubt in the minds of the Jawans and also officers. Those who have some land are apprehensive that by the land legislations that are going on in the different parts of the country, they are going to lose their land because they are not cultivating it. We tried to convince them that that is not the case, but they were very much apprehensive. That apprehension should be removed from their minds, and Government should declare their policy so far as land legislation concerning these Army personnel is concerned.

There are other matters, but I read in the newspapers that Gen. Thimayya is trying to find some sort of solution for them. They say that after serving in the Army for seven or ten years they are retired. They are quite fit at that stage to remain in the Army, but being retired and thrown out of their jobs, they become helpless. They have got their family members, problems like the marriage of children etc. That is another complaint from

the side of the Army. How far that is correct, how far that is a legitimate grievance, has to be considered by the Ministry. I want to say that the Army morale should not be affected in any way. There should not be any doubt in their minds about their future career. If there are any such doubts, they have to be removed by devising some means.

Then I come to the eastern frontier so far as communications are concerned. During the Second World War we had the experience that though there were three railway lines as also road communication facilities, Bengal had to suffer a food famine because military transport was given the first priority, and because of that even food could not be moved from one State to another. What is the position after the partition of Bengal? There is only a small connecting line between the eastern frontier, I mean Assam, and the rest of India, and only a sick and lean metre gauge line connects the eastern part with the rest of India. Even that railway is not sufficient to move the ordinary traffic. Supposing some emergency arises, what will the Defence Ministry do? It is not their subject proper, but I still bring it to their notice so that they may try to influence the Railway Ministry to see that the eastern frontier communications are strengthened.

In that connection, I would like to say that so far as West Bengal, Assam and the Union Territories on the eastern side are concerned, they are placed in a very bad predicament. Not only on the outer frontier there are three or four foreign States but even within there is East Pakistan with which we are not yet in friendly terms. I think the Defence Ministry should see that in case of any emergency they are not placed in a hopeless state or condition. Assam is a vast tract of land. There are the frontier tracts also. So there should be some strong army installations in that part of the country. Recruitment to both the Army and Air Force

[Shri Barman]

should be done from that side, because the people there know the terrain quite well. My submission is that the defence of the eastern frontier should not be neglected; it should be strengthened as far as possible within the means at our command.

Shri D. S. Raja (Rajahmundry): I thank you very much for giving me this chance of making a few observations on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

Many hon. Members have spoken at length on various aspects of the problems of defence, and some of them have very vehemently put forward their arguments. Some of them have pointed out some mistakes of commission and omission by the Ministry. Some have gone into the wider strategy of war. As I listened to the speeches, I became somewhat nervous because I thought that the ABC of war strategy or the science of war was secrecy, because whatever we speak in this Parliament will be broadcast all over the world. Of course, this is a democratic Parliament; we are entitled to speak and express our views. But when it is a question of the defence of the country, I would rather restrain myself and be cautious in saying things which might give out our weaknesses to people or to countries whom we do not like those things to reach.

Some hon. Members have made out a few points. They are of minor details which I should think should be left to the Army. These are points which, if discussed here in detail, might adversely affect the discipline and administration of the Army. After all, the discipline of the Army is the primary concern of the Army Commands. The Commander ought to know his junior officers and other ranks. It is up to him to see and maintain the morale of the Army. It is up to him to see and make them comfortable and meet all their requirements. And if anything goes

wrong, he takes responsibility. But if Government or Parliament or the people at large go on interfering in the internal administration of the Army, things become complicated. At any time, if things go wrong, the Commander or the Chief might turn round and say 'It is because you interfered in our internal administration that I have not been able to properly administer the Army'. So now when things are going on well, it is up to us to see that nothing is done which will in any way interfere with the organisation and administration of the Army. Some hon. Members have demanded a big navy. But, I would like to point out to the hon. Members that it takes at least 3 years to build a battleship. And, by the end of 3 years many things would have happened. Perhaps, the whole world would have collapsed by that time. So we must have a realistic appreciation of the world situation.

17 hrs.

Fighting a battle in the modern context of things is not very easy. It is a very complicated affair. Great soldiers have said that victory in a battle is not due mainly to the material resources or war machines. They say that no nation has survived by purely material resources. Of course, we need armament; we need equipment; we need aeroplanes and all the modern armaments to fight modern wars. But there are other things besides these. For instance, strategy is very important; the morale of the troops is very important; and, in modern wars, the home front is equally important.

Nowadays we cannot separate the soldier from the civilian. To maintain one soldier in the front requires the work of at least 20 civilians behind. People employed in the industries, people employed in the factories, people employed in agriculture have, all got to support the soldier in the

front so much so that it is a total war, a total mobilisation. Such being the condition, we must have a realistic appreciation of the needs of a modern war.

One thing about the Demands for Grants. I was surprised—and rather disappointed—to note that there is a drastic cut in the Demands for the year 1959-60. It is expected that they are going to reduce the Demands by about Rs. 30 crores. But, I submit humbly that in view of the situation, in view of the unhappy conditions, in view of the cold war that is existing all over the world, in view of bilateral military agreements which are being entered into all over the world, it is justifiable to reduce the Defence expenditure.

I have got the greatest respect for our Defence services, the Army, the Air Force and the Navy. We have got to look to their comforts. They are not so vociferous as our civilian public. They are bound by an iron discipline; they do not demand anything. That is all the more reason why we should anticipate their legitimate demands and meet them more than half way. After all, they have done a good job of work since the advent of independence. In fact, they have come to our rescue in the Hyderabad police action; they solved it very quickly and well in about 3 days' time. They are keeping peace in the frontier of Kashmir and NEFA. And, besides that, whenever there is a flood, whenever there is famine, they come to our rescue and help. Recently, there was water scarcity in Delhi and they dug a canal in 2 or 3 weeks' time in the Wazirabad area. So, in so many ways they help the civilian population.

One thing that I would like to mention in this connection is this, the expansion of the ACC and the NCC. That is a very welcome step. I think there is very good response from the people also. I firmly believe that every boy and every girl from the schools and colleges should go

through this programme of NCC and ACC. For one thing it is very important in the sense that it enables our boys and girls to emotionally and socially integrate themselves. Young boys from different social classes, sons of the rich people and multi-millionaires, if there are any, sons of zamindars and peasants and labourers work and come and live in the same tents and work with the same tools, eat the same food. It is a wonderful chance for the emotional integration of our country. That is why I say that more and more young people should be encouraged to join these cadet corps and the Ministry should not be stringy in giving them financial assistance. Of course we are still groping in the dark so far as the world situation is concerned. Nobody except a prophet can foresee what is going to happen. It is not in the realm of normal men to foresee and forecast. Even great statesmen have said that they do not know; they are so uncertain about the future. But there is the lesson of history for us. When two great powers or two despots try for world leadership or world hegemony, be it in the economic field or political field or religious field, especially when they are backed by a mighty military machine, there was always a war. That was the lesson of history. It was true thousands of years ago and it is still true today. I am not asserting that there is going to be war. But the possibility is still there and we cannot ignore. There is a wise Persian proverb which says that two kings cannot live in a kingdom where ten sepoys can live in a tent. It is a very wise saying. Whenever people compete, whenever there is any ambition, whenever there is fight for world hegemony, the conflict is inevitable. Unless and until we change our ideas and until we adopt newer methods in which we firmly believe—one of the methods is Panch Sheela—there is no other alternative for peace except complete destruction.

One point which I would like to emphasise is research. Research is



[Shri D. S. Raju]

very important in this scientific Era. Instruments, techniques and strategy are changing every day. Instruments of today are obsolete the next day or a few weeks later. We must be cautious in designing or borrowing or buying machines from outside. All the same we must keep our eyes and ears open. We must get as much knowledge as possible by experiments and we must spend as much money as possible on the science of Defence.

I would like to bring one more point before the House and that is about the INA. Still I feel that some injustice has been done to the INA men. Thirteen years ago when the British evacuated India, the INA soldiers were then classified into three categories of whites, grey and black. In spite of the fact that the whites were in the INA they were given all the facilities and they were reinstated in the army whereas the black and the grey people were treated as criminals from their point of view and they were rejected. They lost their pensions. Still a lot of money is due to them. But when a national Government has come into existence, this policy should not have been pursued. These blacks are admittedly patriots from our point of view and so every encouragement should have been given to this category.

I hope, Sir, this question will be reviewed again and justice will be done to them. After all, it was not an easy task for the INA people to fight in a foreign country, to fight against the greatest imperial power. The Army which was once beaten, which was once demobilised was again reorganised. They did their best. Our eminent leaders have testified to their patriotic spirit. Even one European Intelligence Officer, Mr. Hugh Toye, who was in charge of the INA prisoners at the time of trial has given his own version. He has written a book *The Springing Tiger*, in which he says that the INA, in spite of its unhappy career, in its very

process of disintegration has hastened the freedom of India. Even Pandit Nehru has paid a tribute to the INA troops. Sardar Patel has also said that, I remember his words, the INA has done in three year' time what the Congress could not do in thirty years time. These are the very words which he said. I hope these words were not said in vain. I would earnestly request the hon. Minister to take up this question again and do the needful to the officers and men for whom some arrears are still due.

श्री बाला साहेब सातुंके (लेड): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय की बजट डिमाण्ड्स पर जो आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

आज का युग स्पूलनिक और विज्ञान का युग है। आज दुर्भाग्य का विषय यह है कि विज्ञान का प्रयोग मानव हत्या के लिए हो रहा है और एक से एक संहारकारी अस्त्र-शस्त्रों का निर्माण जोर-शोर से चल रहा है और एक शीत युद्ध का सा वातावरण हमारे चारों ओर संसार में मालूम पड़ता है। लेकिन इसके साथ ही यह बड़े सन्तोष का विषय है कि संसार पर भगवान् बुद्ध के शान्ति सन्देश और पंचशील का प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। भारत देश भगवान् बुद्ध का देश है और आज जबकि संसार में विभिन्न गुटों में तनातनी का सा वातावरण है वह संसार को शान्ति और पंचशील का नारा दे रहा है।

हमने देखा कि हमारी प्रतिरक्षा पर खर्च होने वाली धनराशि है उसमें जो २५ करोड़ रुपये की कमी की गई है वह इसी चीज को दृष्टि में रखते हुए की गई है कि भारत जो शान्ति का दूत बन कर खड़ा हो रहा है और संसार के राष्ट्रों को जो पंचशील का नारा दे रहा है वह इस शान्ति की नीति को अपने यहां अमल में ला रहा है कि नहीं। वत खर्च यह व्यय बढ़ा कर कुछ बजट का

१६ प्रतिष्ठित कर दिया गया था अब यह बटती अन्तर्देशीय परिस्थिति के अनुकूल है प्रकथा नहीं, यह बात बरा विचारणीय है । इसीकरण पर अन्य देश जोर दे रहे हैं । जब श्रीमतेँ लगातार बढ़ रही हों तब १९५७-५८ से भी १२ करोड़ रुपये प्रतिरक्षा पर कम खर्च करना, मैं नहीं समझता कि इस उ बड़ कर शान्ति प्रेम का और क्या उदाहरण हो सकता है । मैं इस को तो जरूर मानता हूँ कि यह शान्ति का बोलक है लेकिन इसके साथ ही मैं प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय और उनके मन्त्रालय का ध्यान अपने देश के बार्डर्स की सुरक्षा की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ । हमें भारत की सरहदों को सुरक्षित करने के लिये पूरी व्यवस्था और सावधानी बतानी चाहिये ।

हमारे पड़ोसी देश तिब्बत, नेपाल, सिक्किम और लद्दाख जो कि काश्मीर का एक भाग है वहाँ पर बीड धर्म के मानने वाले लोग ज्यादातर आबाद हैं और बीड धर्म के साथ और दलाई लामा के साथ तिब्बत में क्या बीती यह सब आप जानते हैं और इसी लिये यह बहुत आवश्यक हो जाता है कि हम अपने बार्डर्स को पूरी तरह सुरक्षित करने की पूरी व्यवस्था रखें । अब तिब्बत के दलाई लामा ने जो यह भारत में आकर धरण लेने का निर्णय किया है तो यह हमारी शान्ति के तत्व के अनुकूल ही है और मैं समझता हूँ कि सभी बीड भारत सरकार को इस बात के लिये धन्यवाद देंगे कि उन्होंने दलाई लामा को अपने महा धरण देना स्वीकार किया और यह कोई नई बात भी नहीं है । गडबड़ के समय एक देश के शासक यदि कहीं आकर धरण लें तो यह कोई नई बात नहीं है । तिब्बत के भूतपूर्व दलाई लामा को आज से ४० वर्ष पहले भारत में आना पड़ा था । तब वे दार्जिलिंग में आकर रहे थे । दूसरे महायुद्ध के समय इथोपिया के सभाद् [लसिलासी को लम्बन में रहना पड़ा था । मद्रागमिस्तान के साहू धनीर धमामुस्ता पचम्बुत होने के साथ यूरोप में रहे थे । नेपाल

के भूतपूर्व महाराजा विम्वन जी की भारत आना पड़ा । सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से तिब्बत भारत का अविच्छिन्न धंग है । बीड धर्म प्रधान होने के कारण बीड धर्म संस्थापक भगवान् बुद्ध भारत के थे । तिब्बत के बीड साहित्य का सुरक्षित रहना निश्चान्त जरूरी है । काश्मीरी भाग लद्दाख, सिक्किम, नेपाल और तिब्बत में बीड साहित्य के बहुमूल्य लजाने भरे पड़े हैं और यह सांस्कृतिक साहित्यिक लजाने सुरक्षित रहने चाहियें ।

थाइनेन्स क्रैक्टरीज के बारे में जिनके कि सम्बन्ध में मैंने कटमोशन दिये थे मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि किरकी, पूना, देहु रोड, जबलपुर में जो थाइनेन्स फैक्टरी है वहा पर सोडयूल्ड ट्राइम्स, सोडयूल्ड कास्ट्स एण्ड बैकवर्ड क्लासेज को स्टॉफ सर्विस में रिजर्वेशन कम मिला हुआ है और वहा पर जो कुशल कामगर होते हैं स्किल्ड वर्कर्स होते हैं उनमें बढ़ती करने की योजना करनी चाहिये । किरकी क्रैक्टरी में करीब १० हजार से ज्यादा सोडयूल्ड कास्ट्स वर्कर्स है और उनमें बहुतेरे बुद्धिम में कनवर्ट हो गये हैं और उनको बढ़ती की सुविधा नहीं मिलती है तो वह सुविधा उनको मिलनी चाहिये ।

मैंने प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय की रिपोर्ट १९५८-५९ को देखा है जिसमें यह बतलाया गया है कि हमारी थाइनेन्स क्रैक्टरीज में प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है । रिपोर्ट में बतलाया गया है कि काम में बढ़ती हुई है । अब मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जो कामगर रिजर्वेशन के कारण बेकार हुए हैं उनको इस प्रोडक्शन के काम में लगाया जाय तो उनको काम भी मिल जायगा, प्रोडक्शन में और बढ़ोत्तरी होगी और उनकी इस तरह बेकारी और बेरोजगारी की समस्या भी हल हो जायगी । मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रतिरक्षात्मक उद्योगों की स्थापना करके देश की बेकारी घटाई जा सकती है ।

[श्री बालासाहेब सावुंके]

रक्षा भंडार अग्रेल-अक्टूबर, १९५८ के अन्तर्गत संभरण तथा निपटारा के महानिदेशक द्वारा बताया गया है कि ५.४३ करोड़ रुपये मूल्य का भंडार समाप्त किया है और ४.३९ करोड़ रुपये मूल्य का भंडार शेष रहा है। देहरोड डिपोज के पास मरम्मत न होने वाली गाड़ियां बारटाइम से अभी तक वैसे ही बेकार पड़ी हुई हैं और जिसके कि कारण नुकसान हो रहा है। ६ वर्ष बार खत्म हुए हो गये और अब मंत्रालय को इधर भवइय ध्यान देना चाहिये और उस सामान को बेचने की व्यवस्था करना चाहिये और इस तरह जो नुकसान हो रहा है वह न होकर उस सामान को बेच डालने से कुछ लाभ ही होगा। इसके बारे में आडिट रिपोर्ट १९५८ पृष्ठ २४-२५ के लास्ट पैराग्राफ में दिया गया है। इस पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

डिफेंस में जो शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के वर्कर हैं उनमें से जो बुद्धिस्ट हो गये हैं उनको वे सुविधायें नहीं दी जाती जो कि दूसरे शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वालों को दी जाती हैं। इस बारे में उनकी शिकायत है। उनकी यह मांग है कि उनको भी वे सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिए और अगर आवश्यकता हो तो इसके लिए संविधान की धारा ३११ डिफेंस सर्विसिज में संशोधन भी करना चाहिए। इस तरफ भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

आज गवर्नमेंट की यह नीति है कि देश में छूतछात नहीं रहनी चाहिए। लेकिन अभी यह चीज बन्द नहीं हुई है। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। यहां पालम में एक शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वासुदेव राव बोमाजी मुन काम करता था। उसने ऑफिस में रखी हुई मिट्टी की सुराही से पानी पी लिया। इस पर असिस्टेंट हेडक्वार्टर ने उसको

मारपीट किया। यह वाक्या अपस्त सन् १९५८ में हुआ था। यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। मिलिटरी में तो यह छूतछात नहीं रहनी चाहिए। हमारे महात्मा गांधी और डा० अम्बेडकर का यही कहना था कि यह चीज छूतछात समाजिक समस्या देश से जानी चाहिए पर यह अभी तक चल रही है। हम कहते हैं कि स' मानव समान हैं लेकिन फिर भी यह छूतछात हमारे यहां चल रहा है। तो इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार को कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए।

अब मैं मिलिटरी के स्ट्रक्चर के बारे में भी कुछ बताना चाहता हूँ। आप बड़े मोहर्दों पर लायक आदमियों को रखते हैं यह ठीक है लेकिन जिन जवानों ने अपने जीवन के दस बीस साल मिलिटरी सर्विस में बिताये हैं उनमें से भी कुछ लोगों को आपको तरक्की देकर अपसरों की जगह पर रखना चाहिए। उनके बच्चों के लिए आपको सुविधायें करनी चाहिए तभी जवान की अपने काम में दिलचस्पी होगी।

कुछ जातियां हमारे देश में हैं जो कि परम्परागत ढंग से मिलिटरी में भरती होती या रही है जैसे महागण्ड में शिवाजी महाराज के समय से भराठा और महार हैं और इर सिख लोग हैं। लेकिन जो और पड़े सिख लोग हैं वह मिलिटरी की तरफ कम आते हैं क्योंकि वह देखते हैं कि यहां पगार कम मिलती है और डिस्प्लिन ज्यादा रहता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस तरफ भी ध्यान दें और सैनिकों की पगार ज्यादा बढ़ावें ताकि पड़े सिख लोग भी इधर आवें।

हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं की ओर बहुत रहता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह अपनी घरेलू समस्याओं की ओर भी ध्यान दें। यदि वह

इधर ध्यान देंगे तो हमारी सेना की दशा सुधर जायेगी। यह मेरा सुझाव है। यह ठीक है कि हमें किसी आक्रमण का भय नहीं है, लेकिन फिर भी बहुत सी सत्यायें हैं जिनकी तरफ उनको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

दूसरे, मुझ कैंटोनमेंट लैंड्स के बारे में एक शिकायत है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। पूना में बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के महार पेंसनर पंच मोदीखाना को सर्वे नम्बर ३६०/२००१ के अनुसार ६५१ रुपये में ८५६.२३ स्वचायर फीट कैंटोनमेंट वेस्ट लैंड मंजूर किया गया था ए स्कूल और मंदिर के लिए। लेकिन दस बरस हो गये अभी तक डायरेक्टर मिलिटरी लैंड्स एंड कैंटोमेंट्स डिफेंस रेवेन्यू की तरफ से उनको वह जमीन नहीं मिली है। अगर इस तरह दस दस बरस एक एक काम में लगेये तो कैसे काम होगा। इस तरफ भी मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

दूसरे गांव भोसरी ताल्लुका हवेली, डिस्ट्रिक्ट पूना में डिफेंस ने इनफीरियर सर्वेयर्स का इनाम लैंड एकचायर किया है लेकिन अभी तक उनको कम्पेनसेशन नहीं दिया गया है। इसी तरह कौंडबा गांव, ताल्लुका हवेली, डिस्ट्रिक्ट पूना में विलेज सर्वेयर्स का इनाम लेड नेशनल डिफेंस एकेडमी के लिये एकचायर किया है। उनको भी कम्पेनसेशन देना चाहिए। यह चीज मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

खड़गवासला की डिफेंस अकादमी में जो उम्र कैंडीडेट्स के लिए रखी गयी है उसके कारण शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वालों को कठिनाई होती है। मेरा सुझाव है कि उनके लिए यह उम्र बढ़ानी चाहिए। इस तरफ भी मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

अन्त में मैं आपसे एक बार यह फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो महार या चमार बुद्धिस्त हो गये हैं उनको वे ही सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिए जो कि अन्य शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट

वालों को मिलती हैं। यदि आवश्यक हो तो इसके लिए संविधान में संशोधन कर दिया जाये। यही मुझे शासन के सामने रखना था।

श्री बाजपेयी : (बलरामपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रक्षा मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की भागों पर विचार करते समय आज सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से देश के स मने जो भयंकर संकट खड़ा हो गया है उस पर थोड़ा सा विचार करना आवश्यक है।

इस बात को सभी स्वीकार करते हैं कि राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा यह हमारा सर्वप्रथम कर्तव्य होना चाहिए। अगर हम अपनी सीमाओं को रक्षा नहीं कर सकते, विदेशी आक्रमण का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते, तो फिर हमारी सम्पूर्ण विकास योजनायें कोई अर्थ नहीं रखती हैं। और इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि भारत की सुरक्षा के लिए आज एक संकट उत्पन्न हुआ है। ऐसा मालूम पडता है कि जैसे हमारे देश की चारों ओर से घेरने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। सीमा के दो ओर पाकिस्तान उपस्थित है जिसे अमरीका में आधुनिकतम शस्त्र प्राप्त हो रहे हैं और अमरीकी नेताओं की इस घोषणा के बावजूद कि वे हथियार भारत के विरुद्ध काम में नहीं लाये जायेंगे, पाकिस्तान के नेता और पाकिस्तान के सैनिक तानाशाह इस बात के अपने डरावे को छुपाते नहीं हैं कि वे यदि हथियार प्राप्त कर रहे हैं तो भारत के विरुद्ध प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

उधर पुर्तगाल बैठा हुआ है गोष्ठा में अधि-कार जमा कर। पाकिस्तान का और पुर्तगाल का गठबन्धन है। पुर्तगाल के साथ पाकिस्तान का जो व्यापारिक समझौता हुआ है उस में गोष्ठा को पुर्तगाल का एक अतिरसीज प्राविस माना गया है। पुर्तगाल नाटो का मेम्बर है और पाकिस्तान भी सैनिक गठबन्धनों में शामिल है। उधर नूदूर दक्षिण में माल-दीप में ब्रिटिश अड्डा है। यह अड्डा ब्रिटेन की रक्षा के लिये नहीं है। यदि कोई संकट

## [श्री बाणपेयी]

बड़ा हुआ, तो मालदीप भारत की सुरक्षा के लिये कतरा बन सकता है।

अभी तिब्बत में जो घटनायें हुई हैं, उन से हमारी उत्तरी सीमा भी धराक्षित हो गई है। चीन और भारत के बीच में तिब्बत के रूप से एक बकर राग्य था। वह समाप्त हो गया और १-०० मील की हमारी सीमा चीन से जा कर मिलती है। हम मित्रता चाहते हैं, यह बात ठीक है। हम शान्ति-प्रिय देश हैं। किसी देश के विरुद्ध हमारे आक्रमणात्मक इराये नहीं हैं, लेकिन हमें अपनी सुरक्षा के प्रति जागरूक रहना चाहिये। पाकिस्तान प्रति-दिन सीमा पर आक्रमण करता है। हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्री, जब उन्हें भाषण देने का मौका मिलता है, कहते हैं, घोषणा करते हैं, कि अगर भारत पर किसी ने आक्रमण किया, तो सहाय्यता उत्तर दिया जायगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि भारत की सीमा पर तो आक्रमण हो चुका है। काश्मीर का एक तिहाई हिस्सा, जोकि वैधानिक रूप से भारत का भाग है, पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है। तुकेरग्राम में पाकिस्तानी सेना बैठी है और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि तुकेरग्राम हमारा है, मगर हम लड़ेंगे नहीं—क्यों नहीं लड़ेंगे? क्योंकि उस को वापस लेने के लिये हम को बड़ी लड़ाई करनी पड़ेगी। सवाल यह है कि अगर हम पाकिस्तान से बड़ी लड़ाई नहीं करना चाहते, तो कल अगर पाकिस्तान ने भारत के ऊपर आक्रामक हमला कर दिया तो हमारी स्थिति क्या होगी? अभी तक सुरक्षा मंत्री ने इस सम्बन्ध में इस सदन को विश्वास में नहीं लिया कि पाकिस्तान की बढ़ती हुई सैनिक शक्ति की दृष्टि से हम कहां पर लड़ेंगे। क्या हम किसी आक्रामक हमले का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं? दो तीन हफ्ते मैदान में टिक सकते हैं? बाद में फिर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हस्तक्षेप हो, हम अपने और मित्रों को मैदान में ले आयें, वह बात असम्भव

है, परन्तु प्रश्न यह है कि पहले दो तीन हफ्ते क्या होगा।

इस के साथ इस बात का ध्यान रखने की आवश्यकता है कि हमारे देश में बिदेसों के जासूस काम कर रहे हैं। पाकिस्तानी जासूस ऊंचे ऊंचे पदों पर विराजमान हैं। अभी दलाई लामा के भारत में आने की खबर जिस तरह से पैकिंग पहुंच गई, वह भी एक चिन्ता का कारण है। क्या हमारी इन्टेलिजेंस सर्विस बमबखूब है? क्या उस में कोई छिद्र तो नहीं है? उसमें प्रवाहनीय व्यक्तियों ने तो प्रवेश नहीं किया, जो अन्दर से हमारे देश को खोलवा बना दें। कभी बाहर से आक्रमण हो और अन्दर पंचमार्गी सक्रिय हो जायें, वह हमारी सुरक्षा के केन्द्रों पर हमला करे, तोड़-फोड़ करे? उस समय भारत की क्या स्थिति होगी। इस सम्बन्ध में सुरक्षा मंत्री को प्रकाश डालना चाहिये। लेकिन इस संकट का मुकाबला करने के लिये देश को जिस बंग से तैयार करने की आवश्यकता है, वह नहीं किया जा रहा है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि हमें राष्ट्र का सैनिकीकरण करना चाहिये—किसी पर आक्रमण के लिये नहीं, अपने रक्षा के लिये। प्रत्येक युवक और युवती को हमें सैनिक शिक्षा देनी चाहिये। उस से अनुशासन पैदा होगा, मिल कर काम करने की भावना जागेगी और संकट के समय भी हम उस सेना का—उस शक्ति का उपयोग कर सकते हैं। अभी विश्वविद्यालय से निकलने वाले ग्रेजुएट्स को सामाजिक सेवा के लिये छः महीने के लिये गांवों में भेजा जाय, इस तरह के सुझाव साधने का रहे हैं। मैं उन का विरोधी नहीं हूँ, मगर मेरा निवेदन है कि हम अपने ग्रेजुएटों के लिये सैनिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य करने के सम्बन्ध में भी गम्भीरता के साथ विचार करें।

इस के साथ ही हम अस्त्रों के निर्माण की दृष्टि से आत्म-निर्भर बनें, इस बात की भी आवश्यकता है। वह ठीक है कि इस

सम्बन्ध में हम उस से या अमरीका से प्रति-योगिता नहीं कर सकते। हम एटम बम या हाइड्रोजन बम नहीं बना सकते हैं, लेकिन जिन्हें टूटीखान बँपण्ड कहा जाता है, जो परम्परा से चले आने वाले हथियार हैं, उन को हम अपने देश में कितना बनाते हैं और उन के लिये विदेशों का कितना मुह जोड़ते हैं, इस का विचार किया जाना चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी जो आर्डिनंस फ़ैक्टरियाँ हैं, उन में उत्पादन बढ रहा है, यह प्रसन्नता की बात है—और भी बढ़ना चाहिये, लेकिन उन आर्डिनंस फ़ैक्टरियों को हम सिविलियन काम के लिये लगायें और सेना के लिये काम में आने वाली चीजों के लिये हम विदेशों पर निर्भर रहें, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह स्थिति ठीक नहीं है। आर्डिनंस फ़ैक्टरियों की सारी शक्ति सेना को शास्त्रास्त्र की दृष्टि से आत्म-निर्भर बनाने में लगनी चाहिये। इस संबंध में मैं यह भी निवेदन करूँगा कि सेना को सिविलियन काम के लिये उपयोग करने की जो नीति है, उस से मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ। अभी एक प्रश्न हुआ था जिसमें हमारे उपमंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि अम्बाला में सेना ने अकान बनाए उसकी बड़ी प्रशंसा की गई। वह काम प्रशंसनीय हो सकता है। उसकी फिल्मस भी बनाई गई। लेकिन उनसे पूछा गया कि पठानकोट में क्या ऐसे अकान बनाए जा रहे हैं, तो उन्होंने कहा कि सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से यह बताना ठीक नहीं है। अगर पठानकोट के बारे में बताना ठीक नहीं है, तो अम्बाला के बारे में इतना प्रचार क्यों किया गया। यह बात अलग है। अगर सेना को सिविलियन काम में लगाया गया, तो उसके अनुशासन पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा। सेना का काम है देश की रक्षा करना, सैनिक शिक्षण प्राप्त करना, उसमें निरन्तर सगे रहना। हमारे देश में जनबल की कमी नहीं है। मखदूर बड़ी संख्या में हैं अकान बनाने के लिए, हम उनका उपयोग कर सकते हैं। हमने रिपोर्ट में देखा कि इस बात की बड़ी प्रशंसा की गई है कि दिल्ली की जन-व्यवस्था टूट गई और सेना के दो सौ जवान सजा दिए गए। क्या

ये दो सौ जवान पुलिस से नहीं आ सकते थे? क्या दिल्ली में कोई स्वयंसेवक संगठन नहीं थे, जिनकी सेवामें इस बारे में ली जा सकती थी? सेना को लाने की आवश्यकता क्या थी? बमघोषपुर में से मखदूरों की हड़ताल को कुचलने के लिए सेना सार्ई गई। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह प्रवृत्ति ठीक नहीं है। भारत के चारों तरफ जब सैनिक तानाशाहियों की स्थापना हो रही है, लोकतन्त्र समाप्त हो रहा है, तब सेना को अधिकधिक सिविलियन काम में लाना एक ऐसी प्रवृत्ति का शीगणेश करना है, जो भ्रामे चल कर हमारे लिये अतरनाक साबित हो सकती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सेना जनता से मिले, इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, मगर जनता के मन में यह भावना पैदा हो कि सिविलियन इस्टीब्यूटशन्स काम नहीं कर सकती और अगर संकट पैदा होगा, तो हमें सेना की ओर देखना चाहिये, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस को निरुन्साहित करने की आवश्यकता है।

एक बात और, अग्रेज चले गये उन्होंने साम्प्रदायिकता के आधार पर हमारी सेना का विभाजन किया था—सेनाओं के साम्प्रदायिक नाम रखे थे। हम समझते थे कि असांभ्रदायिक राज्य की स्थापना के बाद सेना के साम्प्रदायिक नाम समाप्त कर दिये जायेंगे—जाट रेजिमेंट, सिख रेजिमेंट, महार रेजिमेंट, राजपूत रेजिमेंट, इस तरह का विभागीकरण नहीं होगा। हमारी सेना राष्ट्रीय एकता का प्रतीक होनी चाहिए और हृदय की भावनाओं की दृष्टि से उसमें राष्ट्रीय एकता है, भी, लेकिन ये ऊपर के नाम देश में कोई स्वस्थ राष्ट्रीयता की भावना का निर्माण करने में सहायक नहीं हो सकते। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन नामों में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। देश के महापुरुषों के नाम पर हम इन के नाम रख सकते हैं, जिन से साम्प्रदायिकता प्रकट न हो और सेना में साम्प्रदायिकता के इस चहर की प्रवेश करने की किंचित् मात्र भी सम्भावना न रहे जाय। लेकिन इन नामों का समर्थन कि

[श्री वाजपेयी]

जाता है। कह जाता है कि ये नाम बहुत प्राचीन काल से चल रहे हैं। प्राचीन काल से हमारे देश की गुलामी भी चल रही थी, मगर हमने उसे खत्म कर दिया। प्राचीन काल से साम्प्रदायिकता भी चल रही है, जिसके विरुद्ध हम लड़ रहे हैं। अब अगर हम चाहते हैं कि राष्ट्र जीवन में साम्प्रदायिकता के लिए कोई स्थान न रहे, तो सेना में इस प्रकार के साम्प्रदायिक नाम—कम्पूनल नामेनक्लेचर नहीं होने चाहियें। उनसे हम को विदा लेने की आवश्यकता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने आपसे जासूसी के बारे में कहा। अब स्थिति ऐसी है कि हमारी डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की एक इन्टेलिजेंस सर्विस भ्रमण है और होम मिनिस्ट्री की इन्टेलिजेंस सर्विस भ्रमण है और हमारी राज्य-सरकारों अपनी भ्रमण इन्टेलिजेंस सर्विस रखती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन तीनों में को-ऑर्डिनेशन कौन करता है—को-ऑर्डिनेशन है या नहीं। अगर को-ऑर्डिनेशन नहीं है, तो यह बड़ी चिन्ता की बात है और आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जितनी भी हमारी गुप्तचर संस्थायें हैं, विदेशी पंचमार्गियों के कार्यों पर नजर रखने वाली जितनी संस्थायें हैं, उनमें समन्वय होना चाहिए। जिस से वे पंचमार्गियों पर नजर रख सकें और संकट के समय अपनी सारी शक्ति इस प्रकार के जो हमारे रहस्य हैं उनको प्रकट होने से रोक सकें। अभी इस सम्बन्ध में व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। मुझे पता है कि हमारे प्रतिनिधि सुरक्षा परिषद में काश्मीर के सवाल के ऊपर भाषण कर रहे थे और वहाँ पाकिस्तान के प्रतिनिधि ने भाषण दिया कि भारत की सेना जो कांसी में मौजूद है वह पाकिस्तान की ओर बढ़ रही है। यह उनको खबर कैसे लगी? हमारी सेना पाकिस्तान की तरफ नहीं बढ़ रही थी औरन इस बात का कोई कारण ही था। लेकिन हमारी सेना कबायद पैरेड करते समय कुछ पाकिस्तान की दिशा में जा रही थी १५-२० मील तक। लेकिन ऐसा मामूज

होता है कि गुप्तचरों का जाल बिछा हुआ है और ऊंचे ऊंचे पदों तक वे पहुंच गये हैं। दलाये लामा की खबर जिस तरह से प्रकट हुई है उससे ऐसा लगता है कि हमारा जो कोड है वह भी सुरक्षित नहीं है। सीमा से खबर भेजी गई नहीं दिल्ली को कि दलाये लामा भारत में आ गये हैं मगर वह खबर नहीं दिल्ली आने से पहले ही पेंकिंग पहुंच गई। कैसे पहुंच गई? क्या नहीं दिल्ली में से निकली? प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं नहीं दिल्ली में से नहीं निकली। तो क्या सीमा पर से इसका रहस्योद्घाटन हुआ? तीसरी सम्भावना यह भी है कि सीमा के नहीं दिल्ली आने के बीच में जब वह ट्रांस-मिटर से भेजी जा रही थी तो उसे इंटरसेप्ट कर लिया गया और अगर इंटरसेप्ट किया गया तो इसका अर्थ यह है कि जो हमारा कोड है वह जिन को मालूम नहीं होना चाहिये उनको मालूम है। उन्होंने उसको डी-कोडिफाई कर लिया। अब स्थिति ऐसी नहीं जैसे कि हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि यह तो बड़ा डिप्लोमैटिक डेलिकेट सवाल है और इस सम्बन्ध में हम स्थगन प्रस्ताव नहीं ला सकते हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में स्थगन प्रस्ताव रद्द किया जा सकता है मगर इस खबर के रहस्योद्घाटन से हमारा जो इंटेलिजेंस डिपार्टमेंट है और हमारा जो रहस्य है उनको वह रहस्य के रूप में नहीं रख सका यह बात जरूर प्रकट हो गई। अगर इस स्टेट सिक्क्योरिटी को आज हम नहीं रख सकते हैं तो संकट के समय क्या होगा इसकी चिन्ता करते हुए दिल दहलान लगता है। मैं कोई आतंक की भावना पैदा नहीं करना चाहता और मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर कोई संकट पैदा होगा तो सारा देश मिलकर उसका मुकाबला करेगा। यह बात भ्रमण है कि मुट्ठी भर लोग विदेशियों का साथ दें, मगर सम्पूर्ण देश बाहरी आक्रमण का सामना करने के लिए एक व्यक्ति के रूप में खड़ा रहेगा। लेकिन आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हमारी सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था पक्की होनी, चाहिये

अनेक राज्य सरकारों की सीमायें, पाकिस्तान की सीमाओं के साथ लगी हुई हैं और वे सरकारें उन सीमाओं की रक्षा नहीं कर सकती हैं क्योंकि उनके पास व्यक्ति नहीं हैं, पुलिस नहीं है, बम नहीं है। राजस्थान की सीमा असुरक्षित पड़ी है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सीमाओं की रक्षा का प्रबन्ध केन्द्रीय सरकार को लेना चाहिये। अगर हम वहां सेना नहीं रख सकते हैं तो हम एक स्पेशल पुलिस कास्टेबलरी भरती करे केन्द्र की ओर से जो सीमा की रक्षा करे। इससे देश में एक आत्मविश्वास की भावना पैदा होगा। आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सीमा पर रहने वाले लोगों में भी यह विश्वास पैदा हो कि किसी भी आक्रमण का हिम्मत के साथ सफलतापूर्वक मुकाबला किया जायेगा। इस वास्ते जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस सदन को विश्वास में लिया जाये कि भारत की सुरक्षा को जो नया खतरा पैदा हो गया है उसका मुकाबला करने में हम बच्चे तक समर्थ हैं। देश की जनता में मनोबल जगाने के लिए, इस सदन को विश्वास दिलाने के लिए इस बात की सब से अधिक आवश्यकता है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश का और सुरक्षा मन्त्रालय का ध्यान इस ओर जाये।

**Mr Deputy-Speaker:** The following are the selected cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Defence which will be treated as having been moved subject to their being otherwise admissible:

Demand No.	No. of Cut Motion
1912 (Disapproval of Policy)	
1913 (Disapproval of Policy)	
1914 (Disapproval of Policy)	
1915 (Disapproval of Policy)	
1916 (Disapproval of Policy)	
514, 515, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855,	

Demand No.	No. of Cut Motion
	1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899.
9	
10	

*Contracts with foreign firms for manufacture in the Ordnance Factories and other installations under the Ministry of Defence.*

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

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Re 1"

*Recent promotions in the higher officer ranks of the armed forces involving supersession.*

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

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

*Policy of purchases of defence equipment in foreign countries*

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

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

*Organisation of the Ministry of Defence and of the Services and inter-services organisations.*

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

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Re 1"

*Envisaged reversion to the Long Service System.*

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

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



*Unsatisfactory working of Ordnance  
Factories and Depots*

Shri Balasaheb Salunke: I beg to move:

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

*Need to reform the organisational  
structure of Armed Forces.*

Shri Balasaheb Salunke: I beg to move:

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

*Recognition of Indian Naval Dock  
yard Employees' Union, Bombay.*

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

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

*Counting of total service prior to 1st  
August, 1949 for seniority and con-  
firmation in the case of ex-ETEs.*

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

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

*Working of hospitals in Defence  
establishments.*

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

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

*Functioning of Departmental Promo-  
tion Committees in Defence estab-  
lishments.*

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

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

*Confirmation of non-industrial and  
industrial employees after three  
years service in Defence establish-  
ments.*

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

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

*Need to associate workers' representa-  
tive in Defence Production Board.*

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

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

*Production of civilian goods in ordn-  
ance factories.*

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

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

*Need for removal of discrimination  
between the industrial and non-in-  
dustrial employees in Defence in-  
stallations.*

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

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

*Non-functioning of works committee  
and negotiating machinery in Air  
Force for the civilian employees.*

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

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

*Functioning of negotiating machinery  
at various levels.*

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

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

*Need for construction of residential quarters for non-industrial and industrial employees in Defence establishments.*

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move

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

*Need for construction of residential quarters for other ranks in the Army*

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move

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

*Need for expansion of ordnance factories*

Shri S. M. Banerjee. I beg to move.

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

*Functioning of Defence Production Board*

Shri S. M Banerjee: I beg to move:

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

*Need for co-ordination between Ordnance factories, army workshops, technical development establishments and ordnance depots in the matter of production*

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move.

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

*Purchase of Defence stores from the UK*

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

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

*Purchase of ammunition from abroad*

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move.

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

*High expenses for training in National Defence Academy.*

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move.

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

*Workers' participation in the management of the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd*

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move

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

*Need for expansion of training facilities in the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd*

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move

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

*Need to increase the total emoluments of workers of the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd*

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move

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

*Need for a better research section in the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd.*

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move

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

*Need for allocation of some amount for expenses on experiments in Hindustan Aircrafts Ltd*

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal. I beg to move

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

*Need to give incentives to the innovators of improved designs, parts or machineries in defence factories.*

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

*Improvement in the works of Bharat Electronics Ltd.*

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

*Need to utilise huge space lying unoccupied under the control of Bharat Electronics Ltd.*

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

*Production of civilian goods in Ordnance factories.*

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

*High percentage of idle machineries in Ordnance factories.*

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

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

*Failure to evolve an integrated defence policy.*

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

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

*Failure to provide our forces with adequate equipment calculated to ensure effective defence.*

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

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

*Need to provide adequate reserves and auxiliaries for the three services.*

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

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

*Need to provide necessary amenities to the services personnel.*

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

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

*Undesirability of compulsory deductions from salaries of services personnel towards their Unit funds*

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

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

*Failure to rationalise the Junior Commissioned Officers cadre by absorbing suitable J.C.Os. as regular commissioned officers.*

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

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

*Need to improve the conditions of service of civilians employed in the defence services and installations*

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

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

*Failure to integrate the recruitment, engineering, educational, medical, intelligence, legal and research branches of the three services.*

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

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

*Failure to provide adequate educational and training facilities to service-men to enable them to be re-settled in civil life after military service.*

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

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

*Failure to provide free educational facilities for the children of services personnel.*

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

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

*Need for providing residential accommodation for the married personnel*

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

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

*Need to integrate various official and non-official agencies of ex-service-men and to co-ordinate their efforts with civilian organisations for recruitment, employment and re-settlement of military personnel.*

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

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

*Need to provide necessary funds and other facilities to the ISSA Board and United Services Institution.*

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

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

*Failure to encourage original and useful suggestions made by service personnel for increasing the efficiency and for effecting economy.*

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

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

*Failure to give necessary facilities to the Defence Research and Development Organisation.*

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

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

*Failure to revise the peace-time duties of the Military Engineer Services and the Engineer Corps.*

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

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

*Gross lapses in the disposal of Ordnance stores.*

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

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

*Failure to expand the Territorial Forces to satisfy the aspirations of patriotic civilians to be associated with national defence.*

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

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

*Failure to evolve a co-ordinated and integrated scheme for training the youth of the country.*

**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-operate with the Home Guards, Village Guards, Volunteer Forces, National Discipline Scheme, Scouts Organisation, Rifle Organisation etc. and thus help the mobilisation and training of potential reserves.*

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

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

*Failure to reorient the organisation and training of the Lok Sahayak Sena to ensure adequate border defence and to accelerate Service Organisations in Community Project areas.*

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

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

*Wastage of machinery parts at Delhi Central Stores by delay in disposal.*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

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

*Wastage of trucks and military vehicles by keeping them in open place.*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

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

*Absence of physical verification of motor vehicle parts stored in the Central Stores, Delhi.*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

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

*Need of reducing large number of grades and scales of the employees of the Ordnance factories.*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

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

*Expansion of training scheme in the Proto-type Machine Tools Factory at Ambarnath.*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

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

*Salaries of the skilled workmen in the Proto-type Machine Tools Factory at Ambarnath.*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

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

*Need for improvement in the wage structure of Hindustan Machine Tools Factory employees*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

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

*High charges for training of apprentices in the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

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

*Need for increasing the strength of N.C.C.*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

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

*Need for proper and regular training ; in N.C.C.*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move:

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

*Need for increasing the strength of Territorial Army*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move

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

*Liberalisation in recruitment policy of naval cadets*

**Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** I beg to move

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

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** These cut motions are now before the House

**Shri Manabendra Shah** (Tehri Garhwal) I have heard Shri U C Patnaik speaking about the economy that is being shown as a camouflage by him and at the same time, he said that we should have had more money for nuclear weapons etc. While I agree with him that there has been economy, yet I would not call it a camouflage, I would really call it an unreal economy because the economy has been effected on such items as we do not require. So there is really no economy. The thing has not been budgeted for, because it has not been required. Therefore, it is really not an economy.

As regards the nuclear warfare etc which he mentioned, that is a debatable point, and I would not like to go into the details, but what I do feel is that something has to be done about modern weapons, and the only modern weapon which really is of importance to us would be the light-weight automatic rifles, about which I hope the hon. Minister will say something. That is a thing which is really required, that is a thing which can be made quickly, and I think it can go under production probably immediately. But the nuclear thing etc would be a long drawn out programme which may be too late by the time we start manufacturing them.

In this respect, I would also like to mention that apart from giving

grants for light-weight automatic rifles there could be some economy effected in other branches of the Defence Ministry, but I would like to make it clear that whatever economy is effected should be ploughed back into the Defence Ministry, it should not go into the exchequers of the Finance Ministry, but it should be reploughed. Such items are probably many, but I shall only take a few of them.

While going through the Defence Ministry's estimates, one finds that the Army spends Rs 83 lakhs a year only on conservancy charges, Rs 32½ lakhs on telephones and trunk calls, Rs 1 24 crores on travelling and out-station charges, and Rs 68 lakhs on furniture. Likewise, I am sure, if necessary gearing up is done, considerable economy can be effected in supply and transport, which consumes Rs 13 41 crores, and in stores and equipment which take up Rs 102 97 crores. Over and above that, there are about five lakhs of items which the ordnance factories make. Probably, there also, some sort of economy can be effected. In the M.E.S. also there can be economy.

In this connection, I would like to refer to the report of the Estimates Committee which would indicate that there may be some sort of economy. I think I cannot find it, so I will leave it for the time being, rather than waste time.

I would also like to refer to the Report of the Ministry to which Shri Bhakt Darshan also referred. In it there have been shown economies which are really not economies,—these are on the last page—because they say that economy has been done on items like the postponement of certain projects, not filling up certain posts etc. If a project has been postponed, it does not mean it is economy. It will be taken up some other time, it is not real economy. Therefore, what I wanted to drive at was that we must get a little more grant from the Centre for Defence, and we must have

[Shri Manabendra Shah]

a little more economy in other spheres of defence so that all those funds could be ploughed back into defence for better development of the forces.

Shri Raghunath Singh mentioned about the expenditure being not on the high side, but he did not mention another aspect which is also important, that out of the total Defence Budget we spend 41 per cent on establishment alone, and out of that one-third goes towards the civilian establishment. I have been told by some of the Opposition Members that the Government is contemplating increase in the services, an increase probably in the age-group of work. So, there is a chance that we will not be able to recruit people to the extent we have been doing before, because if the age-group is increased, it naturally has repercussions on recruitment. Therefore, we have to look into not only those people who will not be recruited, but we must also look into those ex-servicemen who have already retired but are frustrated because they have got no employment.

In this respect, I would again like to go back to my patent grievance against the Lok Sahayak Sena. I feel they are doing no useful work. Today it has also been mentioned by some that we have Tibet on the border, the Lhasa affair etc. So, keeping all this in view, I would like to change the Lok Sahayak Sena into a pioneer auxiliary corps. The purpose of my advising this is that we should, the Army should, prepare a scheme by which people can do some work in the Plan field. The Lok Sahayak Sena primarily imparts not only military training, but also train them on some Plan schemes, and therefore if we can create a labour force under the military, we will be not only giving them military training, we will be making them do concrete work for the Plan. The Lok Sahayak Sena is now only theoretical, and we should perhaps do something more practicable. Therefore I have to suggest that we should have something like a

pioneer auxiliary corps which can do both military work and Plan work. This would also have the advantage of making them do work on buildings which would be of use to married people in Defence personnel. It is a paradox that whereas our Defence Minister has been so keen and has taken the initiative in the matter of the Ambala scheme, yet we find that there are certain building programmes which have not been given that priority which should have been given to them.

I would also like to mention something about budget estimates. In it there has been some hint that some sort of secrecy has to be maintained and therefore, no details can be furnished. But I think where we are concerned, the secrecy has been more exaggerated than anything. I would in this connection refer to the way the U.K. Government prepare their reports etc. for their Parliament. In those things, they give more details than our Government give us. We find that there they give details of manpower and other details while here we are not given even the details of manpower. We can really find out details of manpower if we start working the calculations but that takes a little longer time. So why not give these details of manpower or any other information just like the UK Government do. They are more in the cold war than we and if they can give those details to their Parliament, why cannot we be given more details here?

Similarly, if we go into the question of planning, the U.K. Government along with their report on budget etc. give the achievements of their plan for defence and their programmes for the future. That should be the case with us also. But we are not given those things. So these two things should be looked into.

I had referred to budget estimates, and I would like, before concluding, to mention one item which is rather

important and which affects the services, because it is about the married quarters. There are two or three items which I could refer to. Application was made years back. They got the funds a little later. But for about a couple of years they have not constructed those buildings. If this is the sort of priority that is being given, I cannot understand why the Defence Minister should make so much hullabaloo about the Ambala programme, allowing at the same time things to be delayed in respect of those items which the Government have already sanctioned.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** To say that I have all the time felt happy while listening to the discussion today will not be to state something that is true. I have felt occasionally very unhappy and that especially for two reasons. In the first place, I have found that some hon Members in this House have tried to introduce a kind of cadre warfare so far as our Defence organisation is concerned—some officers have been promoted, some have not been promoted, some officers have been superseded, some have not been superseded. They have referred to such things. I want to say that this kind of note struck on the floor of this House does not lead to that unity of Defence forces, to that psychological integration of Defence forces which is needed for the defence of our country. At the same time, there are some persons who have tried to plead the cause of jawans at the expense of officers. Now, all my life, I have never been an officer. I have been a teacher. Here also I am a Member and, therefore, my sympathies are always with the jawans. But, I would not like that such artificial divisions, such caste-like divisions should be created so far as our Defence forces are concerned.

I have also felt very unhappy when I found people talking in terms of scandals,—there is a scandal here, there is a scandal there. I think there are some persons who have a very

fine nose for scandals. I wish I had. But, unfortunately I do not have it. But, I would submit very respectfully that when we are going to look at the Demands for Grants of the Defence Ministry, we must balance what has been done and what has been done well against what has gone wrong or what has not proved to be in the right direction. If one does that, if one balances what has been done against where things have gone wrong, I would say that the Defence Ministry under the able leadership of the Defence Minister Mr. Krishna Menon and his able lieutenants, have done as well as any other Ministry of our great country.

I judge these Demands only by one yardstick and by one criterion. And, it is this. Of course, the strategy of the world today is the strategy of having some kind of deterrent. People talk in terms of nuclear deterrent; they talk in terms of other kinds of deterrents. People are now trying to talk in terms of outer space deterrents. Of course, we are not so rich or prosperous as to talk in terms of deterrents, although the strategy of the world is moving very very fast, if I can say so, at sputnik speed in that direction. But, we have also to apply some sort of deterrent.

I do not talk in terms of offence; but even when our forces are essentially defensive, we have to talk in terms of deterrent and I will apply that when I say that we are to build up the Defence potential in this country. So, I ask myself the question: Are we augmenting the Defence potential of this country or not?

This is, perhaps, the eighth year that I am taking part in the debate on Defence Demands.

**Shri V. P. Nayyar:** He may take part another 8 years.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I hope so and. I thank you for praying for me like



[Shri D. C. Sharma]

that; but I wonder if you believe in God.

I was respectfully submitting that I only want to ask one question: Have we increased our Defence potential or not? When I look at this Demand from that angle, I say that we are moving in that direction though we are not moving as fast as we should, though we are not moving as well as we should. Still, the Defence potential of this country is being augmented when I compare the year 1959 with the year 1952 when I came to this House first. I would say that we have travelled very far along the road, though we cannot compare ourselves with Pakistan. How can we compare ourselves with Pakistan because Pakistan does not go about in the clothes which are its own. It goes about in the clothes which are somebody else's. We go about in clothes of our own. Therefore, I did not compare India with Pakistan or with any other country.

18 hrs.

Our resources in money are limited. As our national income increases and as our Plans fructify our resources and money will multiply. I would say that our resources in weapons are very limited. Therefore, I congratulate the Defence Ministry for having entered into some agreements with some firms for manufacturing certain articles. I also think that a new look is being given to these ordnance factories.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would the hon. Member like to continue tomorrow?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Certainly, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, he may continue tomorrow.

18 01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 9th April, 1959/Chaitra 19, 1881 (Saka).*