

all possible steps to save this mill from threatened closure in the interest of poor workers of the mill.

I hope the Central Government would take an appropriate action in the matter immediately.

(viii) Need to supply energy to Kerala from Kalpakkam and Ramagundam Central projects and also to set up a thermal power plant in Kayam Kulam

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : On account of shortage of water in the dams, power generation in Kerala is reduced. Kerala depends on hydro-electric projects for power generation. Now the water level is critical and power cut has been imposed on high tension line. This will lead to look out and lay off of factories. Therefore, arrangements have to be made for supply of energy from Kalpakkam and Ramagundam Central Projects. Also, steps are to be taken to start a Thermal Plant in Kayam Kulam to face the problem permanently.

12 25 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1987-88  
—Contd.

[English]

Ministry of Defence —Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : We now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Defence.

The Minister may now give his reply. Pantji.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON (Arunachal West) : I would like to tell what we really want.

MR. SPEAKER : What ? No. I have already called him.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON : Sir, in this august House, I am the most affected

Member of Parliament so far as military conditions are concerned. (Interruptions)

I will take only two or three minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : No.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, since it is the financial matter I would just read one point of order and leave it to you to apply your mind and give the ruling about it.

Sir, Article 119 of the Constitution says — this is regarding the regulation by law of procedure in Parliament in relation to financial business—“Parliament may, for the purpose of the timely completion of financial business, regulate by law the procedure of, and the conduct of business in, each House of Parliament in relation to any financial matter or to any Bill for the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India, and, if and so far as any provision of any law so made is inconsistent with any rule made by a House of Parliament under Clause (1) of article 118 or with any rule or standing order having effect in relation to Parliament under clause (2) of that article, such provision shall prevail.”

Sir, only in a minute I will frame my point of order.

(1) The regulation of the entire business including, if you feel that the time is inadequate, even to the stage when guillotining comes, within the time to be allotted, it is very necessary that the right of every Member to move the Cut Motions and all other formalities must be allowed to be completed. But, if for some reasons, the demands are to be guillotined, in that case, article 119 of the Constitution very specifically says that law has to be framed—

“For want of time, guillotining of demands is likely to take place under Rule 208 (2) and 221 of the Rules of Procedure of Lok Sabha.” But these rules also must not conflict with the provisions of Article 119 of the Constitution. That means the necessary law must be framed. Application of rule 208 (a) or rule 221, without framing the law under Article 191 of the Constitution is *ultra vires* of the Constitution; and,

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

therefore, guillotining also, if it takes place without any law being framed, and afterwards if the Appropriation Bill comes under Article 114 of the Constitution, everything becomes *ultra vires* of the Constitution. Therefore, I appeal to you : this issue was raised in this House in 1975. The Speaker said : 'This needs to be attended to.' Unfortunately, no law was framed. If you carefully go into the matter and also have a proper consultation with the constitutional experts, you will find that this Lok Sabha will have to do something to see that Article 119 is not violated in the transaction of any business, regulation of financial business, and even in the guillotining of certain Demands, thereby taking away the rights of the Members to move the Cut Motions and other formalities.

I would earnestly request you : this is a very serious procedural point of order that I have raised. You may keep your ruling pending. But kindly apply your mind, consult the constitutional experts; and once and for all settle this issue and sort it out. Thank you.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI (Guwahati) : Sir, I have a slightly different view—from that of Mr. Dandavate. Will you kindly allow me to express it ?

MR. SPEAKER : More than that ?

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : No, I am not in agreement with Mr. Dandavate on this. I feel there are two provisions of the Constitution—Articles 118 and 119. Article 118 lays down that the Parliament may make rules for regulating things. Article 119 lays down that a law may be made; if a law is made, then the law will prevail upon the rule made by Parliament. If no law is made, in my humble submission, the rules made by Parliament under Article 118 will prevail; and as such, when we have made rules under rule 208 the power of guillotining will be there, unless a law is made by Parliament; and in the absence of a law, I think under rule 208 we have the power of exercising the guillotine.

MR. SPEAKER : We will see to it. This is a question concerning the word 'may'.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In the Constitution, 'may' means 'shall'.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it ? I do not think. Now Mr. Pant.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Mr. Speaker, Sir : I would like to thank the Hon. Members on both the sides of the House who have participated in this debate. I would like to assure them that we have made careful note of their many suggestions. Some of them have made personal references to me, very kind references like Shri Aziz Qureshi and Mr. Madan Pandey; and I am grateful to them. I would like to cover as many points as I can; but I hope the House will realize that because of limitations of time, I cannot possibly cover all the points.

First of all, I hope I have your permission, Sir, to convey the gratitude and good wishes of the House to the brave men of the Armed Forces, the civilians who are working in Defence establishments all over the country and all the others who are in the Defence apparatus in one way or the other, from the top downwards. We are all aware of the courage, dedication and loyalty with which the Armed Forces have served this country. It is not only in times of war; but even in peace times, some of them are exposed to dangers—in the forward areas, in the air where there are accidents and young people die, and in the water.

I remember : Hon. Member Shri Gill, I think, spoke very movingly about the soldiers facing the icy winds in the hills, facing the scorching Sun in the desert and facing all kinds of dangers. So, let us at least pay our tribute to them, and let them know that they may be at the borders, but they are not far away from our minds, or our concern.

My colleague, Shri Shivraj V. Patil, spoke on Friday on defence production. He has covered that area. Therefore, I propose to limit myself more or less to the rest of the Defence Department functioning, research and development, although I may have to bring in certain items in relation to the defence production also. Hon. members, many of them, have referred to the broader framework of international relations within

which one must view and discuss these defence demands. Last week the House had an opportunity to discuss the demands of the External Affairs Ministry, and in the course of that debate, many things came up including the question relating to the international security milieu which affects us directly in this nuclear age and which has a bearing on this debate also. For instance, the question like efforts being made at the international level to control the arms race, negotiations between the USA and the USSR; all these are important questions. General Sparrow referred to them and it would be germane to well on them. But I think important as these are, the House is naturally far more concerned with the security environment with our neighbourhood which affects us directly. So, I would like to deal more with that. Over the last year, the linkages between the United States, China and Pakistan with their anti-India overtones have become more pronounced. The joint efforts by these three countries to update F-7 Fighter utilising American technology, China's air frame and Pakistan defence production facilities is an important symbol of these linkages. I need not remind members of the manner in which the United States has chosen to ignore the search of Pakistan for military nuclear capability, although they say they are committed to non-proliferation yet in this case they are choosing to ignore this deliberate effort on the part of Pakistan; and they continue to provide that country with sophisticated and latest conventional arms. We know, all of us, I think, know, the manner in which sophisticated arms of various kinds have been supplied to Pakistan; we know about F-16 Fighter; we know about Abrahms tank and we know that the United States is also considering the transfer of the AWACs to Pakistan. So, these are factors which certainly affect our security environment adversely. I am not making the statement to create any sense of despondency or alarming this country but we must realistically evaluate the threat to our national security.

There was a reference to China by some Hon. Member. Shri Unnikrishnan referred to the need for patient diplomacy.

My Hon. Friend, Shri Sripat Mishra made a very thoughtful contribution. But I think, it is apparent that all our efforts to normalise relations with China have not pro-

ceeded beyond the point. We do hope that with the recent changes in Chinese domestic and foreign policy and expression of their desire to have friendly relations with us, we could move in the direction to normalise relations. However, seven rounds of talks have not yielded a resolution of the border problem which is important in our bilateral relations. Chinese protest regarding the grant of statehood to Arunachal Pradesh and its intrusion into the Wangdong area makes it obligatory on us to take proper defence measures along the Sino-Indian areas. This has added unnecessarily to frictions in the bilateral relationship.

Similarly our efforts to normalise relations with Pakistan have not proceeded beyond the point. I have already referred to Pakistan's efforts to acquire nuclear capability and its efforts to obtain sophisticated arms. But the most important point is that many of those arms are of no relevance to the part of Afghanistan border, which is used as an excuse for obtaining them. So it really has imparted a higher qualitative edge to the security threat on our western borders. And you might have seen in the recent brassstacks exercises in which prior notice had been given to Pakistan that we were going to have routine exercises, Pakistan seized upon the opportunity to extract greater US support for its military upgradation programme.

I referred to AWACS. Shri Indrajit Gupta that day also pointedly made a reference to it. I would like to assure him that we are alive to the problem that would be posed by the supply of AWACS to Pakistan by the United States. It would, however, not be proper for me at this stage to give various options that we are pursuing. I would, however, take this opportunity to urge the United States to reconsider the introduction of such force multiplier systems in the sub-continent. I need not spell out the consequences.

Apart from Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri H. M. Patel and Shri Ram Singh Yadav expressed concern at Pakistan nuclear weapons programme. I share their concern. In spite of his denial, all the evidences available indicate that Pakistan is continuing to pursue its nuclear programme single-mindedly. India, on the other hand, is committed to the development of nuclear energy for

[Shri K. C. Pant]

peaceful purposes. And we have reiterated this a number of times. However, the emerging nuclear weapons threat from Pakistan is forcing us to review our options. The House, I am sure, does not expect me to detail these options as also our response which will be adequate to our perception of this threat.

So, this is the broad background against which we have presented the Defence budget before the House for approval...

**SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool):** We expected him to refer to his visit to Beijing. But he has not referred to that. We will be happy if he says what happened in Beijing very recently.

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** If you read, what I said, carefully between the lines, you will be able to see what happened.

The budget for 1987-88 has been proposed at Rs 12,512 crores. Shri Kurup and some other friends said that this is the highest ever Defence budget. Prof. Parashar welcomed the increase in the outlay and Shri Jeevarathinam thought it was not large enough. But one thing was clear. Nobody really opposed the larger outlay, no one in this House. Even the Hon. friends who opposed the budget as such, perhaps on principle, did not oppose the larger outlay. The tenor of this debate, I am very glad to say, was only supportive as a Defence effort and, therefore, I thank the Hon. Members particularly for this.

A point was raised—and I think that point is valid—that although larger amounts have been allocated but the House is concerned that they should not be spent in a wasteful manner and that we should get value for money. The House is naturally conscious of the fact that with our limited resources and our priorities on the socio-economic front, our priorities to remove poverty, we need every single rupee for development purposes. But to protect the independence of the country, its sovereignty, it is not economic growth alone which is needed, you have to have a strong economy, you have to have

socio-economic transformation, you have to have a strong military, strong armed forces, confident with the will to win, with the determination to win, and behind that you have to have a united population, you have to have a polity in which the whole world and the people of this country have confidence, you have to have a democratic system which can produce the results. All these things—a strong polity, a strong economy and a strong defence—are intertwined and, therefore, we have to see that defence has many dimensions. Destabilisation is again multi-dimensional. It is not only the armed forces, it can be in the polity, it can be in the economic sphere, and we know how certain forces operate on all the three fronts. I would like to say no more on this. I would only like to assure the House that where national security is concerned, no laxity in any manner would be allowed.

Some knowledgeable members referred to the need to modernise our armed forces and asked for more funds while keeping in check the rising maintenance expenditure. The Defence budget for 1987-88 has made increased allocations to meet the requirements for the modernisation of the armed forces. It has made larger allocations for research and development. It has made larger allocations for ordnance factories. And this is to give added impetus to reduce our dependence on imports of weapons and equipment and make us more self-reliant and also to meet the commitments arising out of the Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations as accepted by the Government. So far as modernisation is concerned, we have been laying particular stress on it and this will be evident from the figures that I am going to give you. This year we have proposed an allocation of Rs. 4,501 crores against Rs. 2,971 crores in 1986-87 for modernisation. I would like briefly to mention a few areas in which modernisation is being undertaken in the armed forces both through indigenous efforts and through acquisitions from abroad.

For the army, modernisation schemes have been taken up to increase the operational efficiency of the existing army fleet, induction of 155 M. M. Artillery Gun, Induction of T. 72 Tanks, Infantry Combat Vehicle B. M. P., providing the army with



air defence capability and with improved and reliable communication.

Defence communications have begun to assume great importance in actual battle field condition. And, therefore, new systems are being introduced and are being indigenously manufactured.

Navy is planning modernisation with advance helicopter, mine counter vessels, sub-marine rescue vessels, augmentation of support facilities at naval dockyard, etc. I have a number of other items. But I do not want to take the time of the House to go in detail.

Similarly Air Force is taking measures to improve its capability by, for instance, induction of dedicated air defence aircraft.

Two important structural changes have been introduced in the Defence Budget in 1987-88 with a view to ensure more effective control over maintenance expenditure—

(1) That expenditure on Defence Ordnance Factories which was hitherto listed under the Army is now being shown as a separate Head of Account.

(2) Certain expenditure which had been hitherto classified under Revenue has now been taken over to Capital to which it really belongs. For example Aircraft-Heavy and Medium Transport Vehicles, etc. which were listed under Stores earlier have now been shifted to Capital Outlay.

These changes have been made to ensure that modernisation expenditure does not get diverted to maintenance areas and for better budgetary control.

I now turn to economy in Defence expenditure. I fully share the views of those Hon. Members who want us to look for areas of economy without effecting our defence preparedness. It is with this end in view that the Defence Ministry is in the progress of carrying out micro level study to identify possible areas of economy in defence expenditure. The micro-level study is expected to look into such areas as inventory holdings, mining pattern, replacement of

obsolete equipment, review of land requirement, etc.

There are other items, I do not think, House is again interested in detail. In fact some measures have already been instituted to effect economy. For Instance Navy has already taken specific measures which will have an impact of Rs. 22 crores in 1987-88 and Rs. 69 crores in 1987-90 period.

Questions have been asked about efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in the procurement of equipment and weapon systems for the Defence Services. As the House knows, with fast developing communications the rate of obsolescence is high. They also know that the cost of development and production of sophisticated weapons system is prohibitive. These are factors that have to be kept in mind. We cannot really aim at total self-sufficiency. We can aim at maximum self-reliance. That would be more realistic and we should select the areas which we think are critical.

When I talk of critical areas we should always bear in mind the fact that if we import weapons and equipment then there is the possibility that supplies may get cut off at critical period when we need those supplies. So, our level of self-reliance must go up. I am glad to say that over the years, the level of self-reliance has gone up and the House knows this fact. Today we are developing and introducing a large number of weapon systems to meet the requirements of our Defence services. Again, I have a long list of the different weapons, but I think I will not take the time of the House. Sir, for defence the public sector undertakings have taken up design and development of aircraft, helicopters, armaments, missiles, radars etc. Latest technological weapon systems under indigenous production on the basis of transfer of technology relate to aircraft such as jaguar, Mig-23, Mig-27, etc. Major new projects have been taken up for implementation by Ordnance Factories, R & D indigenous production of infantry combat vehicle which I mentioned earlier, T-2 M-1 tank and anti tank ammunitions besides helping us to achieve the maximum self-reliance and the growth of expansional Defence production units has helped us substantially in widening the country's

[Shri K. C. Pant]

industrial base, introduction of new technologies and increase quality conscious. This is an important point to bear in mind because apart from giving us self-reliance, which is necessary in terms of our defence needs, the spin-offs of the defence production programme, the spin-off in the field of research, the spin-off in the field of engineering, designing and planning are considerable and should be kept in mind when expenditures are incurred for this purpose.

Today, for instance, as the spin off from defence production through transfer of technology the country produced a large number of ship-building materials, electronic components, etc. The activities of the Ordnance Factories have resulted in a number of new projects finding application in civilian industry. For instance, they are new materials like titanium, and titanium products. There are communication technologies and all these are in application not only in Defence but in civilian sector also. The expansional defence production has resulted in new units being set up in backward areas like Kolar Gold Field, Medak, Panchkula, Goa, Bolangir, etc. with the resultant socio-economic benefits.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Shri H. M. Patel, had pointed out during the Hon. Minister, Shri Shivraj Patil's intervention. He was not satisfied. He pointed out to you that the Public Accounts Committee Report was there in which he had said about the 19 long list of items ..

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** I will come to that. Sir, on the question of R & D, Col. Mushran and my friend Shri Qureshi specifically referred to the need to increase the allocation for R & D. Well, as I said, R & D allocation has been increased. It is proposed to be Rs. 653 crores this year as compared to Rs. 420.4 crores during the previous year. Somebody mentioned the last year's figure as this year's figures. This year's figure is high. It is Rs. 653 crores. The increased allocation is meant to cover plans and programmes in aeronautics, rocketry instrumentation combat vehicles, naval system, computer science, etc. There have been significant success in the R & D front.

DRDO had supplied technologies for the production of FSAPDS anti-tank ammunition, 81 mm. illuminating ammunition, torpedoed electronic warfare system, communication systems and Sonar and Sonarbuey. Similarly, DRDO Lab had developed piloted targeted aircraft, a number of avionic systems and flight-training simulator, etc. Our guided missiles programme is more or less on schedule.

13.00 hrs.

Sir, Prof. Dandavate wanted to know what I have to say about the point made by Shri H. M. Patel, and I think Shri Indrajit Gupta also mentioned it, in relation to the recent Public Accounts Committee Report about the system X. He referred to the delay. There has been delay. But the important thing is that the system that DRDO has now developed is so current in advance that both the Air Force and the Army have accepted this system in preference to the foreign vendors system. Now, I would like to quote from the PAC Report itself. The PAC Report mentions this and this is what it says-I quote :

“The Committee are, however, happy to place on record the excellent technical achievement made by DRDO in the development of equipment X. The Committee not with satisfaction that the Chief of the Air Staff has confirmed that version-I of the equipment already tried by the Air Force is superior to any of the systems that the Air Force has considered for acquiring from foreign countries.”

Later on it says :

“The Committee have also noted with satisfaction that production orders totalling to over 400 crores of rupees have already been placed on a public sector undertaking for Version-I and Version-II of the equipment X based on the R & D effort of DRDO.”

I am sure that the House would like to give credit to the scientists and engineers of DRDO for this equipment. That there has been delay I do not deny, and that is something which needs to be looked into by itself,

but that this is also a part of the Report I am bringing out.

**SHRI H. M. PATEL (Sabarkantha) :** Not only delay, but also the waste that is involved in such delay. For the success of research etc. of course, they are merited and full credit is due to the scientist. That is not the question. But when we talk of large budget and so forth, every waste that you can avoid and the additional expenditure that may result therefrom—these are things to be attempted. Sir, this is something, and I can quote other instances. There are so many instances, and I only drew your attention to the fact that if you pay more attention to this Report, I think considerable sums could be saved for the Defence Budget.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :** Including the Audit Report.

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** I have absolutely no quarrel with that. I think all parliamentary committees must be given the consideration that they deserve. I myself was a Member of the Public Undertakings Committee for five years and in fact, I was in the first Public Undertakings Committee when it was formed and therefore, I am the last person to treat the Committees of Parliament lightly. But I merely mentioned this because whereas other countries could not at a certain stage supply us this particular piece of equipment, our own scientists and technologists did develop this indigenously and it is now being given to BEL for indigenous production. And I think this is something which would give us self-confidence. This is why I particularly mentioned this.

Shri Shivraj Patil mentioned the progress that BEL has made, and I understand that this particular order is the largest, perhaps the single largest order that has been given to BEL based on indigenous technology, and I am glad to say that the concerned laboratory in Bangalore has already moved on to develop more advanced version of this radar which the country may require 10 years hence, and this is the kind of R & D work which we have to do. It is not sufficient to merely copy what is available elsewhere or merely to re-discover the wheel. We have to think, and in some cases at least we may

be able to develop certain pieces of equipment, certain weaponry, certain systems which are ahead of the others. We have a large base of scientific and technological manpower, we have a large base of industry and there is absolutely no reason why we should not be able to contribute in a general way to develop in this or in other field and that is why as a symbol I mentioned this System X because here we have made a contribution.

Sir, then there was a reference to the Light Combat Aircraft (LCA). Now we have decided to design and develop the LCA in the country to meet needs of the Airforce in the 1990s and accordingly we have brought together engineers and scientists working in aeronautics into a single agency, called Aeronautics Development Agency. The Programme right now is in the project definition stage. Now, frankly, we do not have all the technologies that we need for indigenous production and we have to acquire some advance technology in aeronautics. Therefore, we are attempting on a selective basis to get these technologies from various countries on terms acceptable to us. I am afraid, there is no easy way out to this problem because we do not have all the technologies that we need. I would however, like to assure the Member that the LCA is an indigenous programme and will remain so and not become a total licensed programme.

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) :** What about the engine ?

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** All right. Shri Kurup and Shri Indrajit Gupta also pointed out concern about induction of F-404 as interim engine for the LCA. The rationale for this is, it is always prudent to prove an unproven aircraft with a proven engine. This is the practice the world over because if you have both the unproven ones, it becomes far more difficult. We have, therefore, chosen F-404 and the reason for this is, it is modern and more important is, it is similar to the specification of the GTX-35 VS, now under development here. I would like to assure the Members that in the GTX programme which we have here, I am confident that our scientists and engineers will prove this engine well in time so that

[Shri K. C. Pant]

the programme version of LCA will have an indigenous engine. I do not know the name but one Hon. Member asked me, whether the Soviet Union also offered any engine of a similar kind. From what I know, they have not. I have made enquiries. He also asked whether this was offered to Pakistan. Again, from my enquiry, I find, we have no information on the subject. Shri Indrajit Gupta then raised the question about MBT-Arjun. We are planning to introduce this tank in squadron service before the end of the 7th Plan. Already a number of proto types are undergoing extensive technical trials. The tanks will have outstanding fire power and excellent mobility. As there have been some delays in the indigenous development of the engine, we have decided to have an imported engine during the first phase of production.

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :** Have you completed the work of all the sub-systems ?

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** We are developing it. I have not gone into so much details. I am only one week old in this Ministry.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Young Arun Singh is older in the Ministry.

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** But I did try to find out as to why we had imported the engine and why we had not developed it here. As Shri Indrajit Gupta specifically said, neither Kirloskar, nor the Defence scientists have been able to develop the engine. Therefore, I did not go into the particular aspect. We have to complete the development of indigenous engine so that indigenous engine power to MBT Arjun is available in the next stage I would like to assure the Member that we have taken care to see that MBT Arjun programme is more or less according to the schedule suggested by the user.

One point raised by most of the Members who spoke was with regard to the man behind the gun. It is the man behind the gun who matters and we are well aware of the factor and have taken various

measures to improve the career prospects of the Armed Forces. Hon. Members are aware that we have undertaken two cadre reviews, as a result of which promotion prospects for officers and men have improved significantly. Their pay and emoluments recommended by the Fourth Pay Commission have been considered and substantial improvements in those recommendations have been made by the Government which have been indicated in detail along with other allowances and perquisites in the annual report.

**SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN :** (Jabalpur) :  
It is not enough.

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** Married accommodation for the service personnel has also been augmented. Again, it is not enough !

Shri D. L. Dograji, a senior Member, referred to the menace of corruption and bogus recruitment in the army. A number of corrective measures have been taken in this respect. I have got the details with me. But I do not think I should take up the time of the House for giving details. But I can assure him that corrective steps have been taken and I would be very glad to discuss with him separately if he is interested.

Then I come to welfare of ex-servicemen. The point is very strongly raised by many Hon. Members including Prof. Narain Chand Parashar, Shri Mohd. Ayub Khan and Shri Shyam Lal Yadav. Government is keenly conscious of the problems of ex-servicemen in the country. Almost 80 per cent of the personnel released from the armed forces belong to the age group 35-43. The task of resettlement and welfare of these ex-servicemen and their families is a national concern. The Central Government will continue to make all efforts within its means in this regard. Since most these persons have been settled in their home States, we have been seeking the cooperation of the States also in these efforts.

References have been made to the high-level committee which had made 68 recommendations dealing with ex-servicemen of which 28 concerned action by States also. I would like to inform the House that of these



68 recommendations, 54 have been accepted or partly accepted. 7 are under consideration. 7 have not been accepted, of these 7 which have not been accepted 4 are to be taken care of through existing schemes and institutions. I think this is a position which should be broadly satisfactory.

**SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN :** May I intervene for a minute? Lot of demands have been put on the Ministry which have to be considered by the other Ministries also and by the State Governments, and a Bill has to be enacted in the Parliament through which the State Governments can be made responsible, in a mandatory manner to fulfil those provisions of the high-level committee which basically involve expenditure and more social monitoring of the servicemen's welfare. That point the Hon. Minister may like to touch whether it is possible or feasible to have an enactment of that nature.

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** I will have to go into that. To secure employment for ex-servicemen, reservations have been provided in the central Government and public sector undertaking and more States have also made reservation. Shri Ajay Mushran, and Prof. Narain Chand Parashar referred to this factor and they, I think also said that full utilisation is not made of these reservations. So, we are pursuing this vigorously so that ex-servicemen would be employed in these reserved vacancies and we have also taken up with the States and I hope that with close monitoring and periodic review, the utilisation of reserved vacancies will improve.

Some Hon. Members, I think again Shri Mohd. Ayub Khan, Shri M. S. Gill and Shri Aziz Qureshi referred to compulsory military training after five years. I think only one of them referred to it. But along with retention of personnel in the armed forces for a longer period and a good scheme of resettlement on the civil side, revision of terms of engagement of Sepoys is under examination to retain those with technical or other required skills for a longer period and release others at an earlier age when they can be employed in jobs and locations of their choice. This is under consideration at this stage. A number of training schemes have been launched to help in employment

and self-employment. The scheme preparing ex-Servicemen for Self-Employment covers 15 districts in 10 states. This will be expanded to a few more districts during the current year. I think, Shri Indrajit Gupta referred to expansion of Self-Employment opportunities for ex-Servicemen. To promote Self-Employment, we have taken up organisations of ex-Servicemen for transportation of foodgrains, fertilizers cement, coal etc.; for providing security services to Public Sector Undertakings and organisations and work of that kind. We have also taken up with the States to start ex-Servicemen's Co-operatives or Companies for this purpose. An important new scheme, Self-Employment for ex-Servicemen, has been formulated with the help of the Industrial Development Bank of India and launched on 1st April 1987. The scheme contemplates package of entrepreneurial training, technical assistance, the Seed Capital loans and term loans from State Finance Corporations, Banks, re-finance by the IDBI. I will not like to go into all the details. But I think you will be glad to know that there will be no collateral security for the term loan than the assets of the project. The scheme will be implemented in a decentralised manner. A contribution of one crore rupees has been this year from the welfare fund towards the Seed Capital Corpus and an equal amount will be given by the IDBI. The scheme will help in promoting the Self-Employment ventures treating ex-Servicemen as specific target group.

Another area of concern for ex-Servicemen is regarding pensions. Pension sanctioning procedures have been simplified and computerised. Over 80 per cent of the persons retiring now are receiving Pension Payment Orders in the month of retirement itself. The remaining will be given provisional pension atleast and we will make efforts to improve further the sanctioning of final Pensions.

**SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN :** Sir, we have made a plea of same-rank, same-pension, atleast up to the level of Other Ranks I do not know whether you would like to say something about it....

**SHRI K. C. PANT :** If I don't say anything, I don't like to say about it. Take that for granted. Another scheme was

[Shri K. C. Pant]

introduced from 1st January 1987 whereby a pensioner opts to draw pension from a bank, can do so. Here, I would like the Hon. Members to note this because some Hon. Members seem to object to the scheme for allowing ex-Servicemen to draw pension from banks. They say: 'Why don't you leave it to the post-offices'?

Therefore, at least note that Pension Payment Order will be sent directly to the bank of the pensioners' choice. The bank will credit pension on the first of the month and claim reimbursement from Government later. (*Interruptions*)

I would like to just make a very brief reference to the permanent bridge over *Tiesta* river, which Shri Pandey referred to. This proposal has been drawn up and is under consideration.

Secondly, Shri Dogra talked of an all-weather road link between Srinagar and Leh via Khargil. The Government has set up a Technical Committee to examine and report on the feasibility of having an all-weather road link between Srinagar and Leh and we are waiting for the report of this Committee.

SHRI P. K. THUNGON (Arunachal West): I would like to have a clarification from the Hon. Minister. There is a road in Arunachal Pradesh from *Roing-Hunli-Chanli to Anini*. The construction of that road has been taken up by the Border Roads Organisation and it has been continuing for the last more than a decade. I would like to know the Hon. Minister whether any priority will be given to that. Also, other roads projects have been given by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh to be taken up by the Border Roads Organisation because those roads are mostly—whether it is constructed by the State Government or by the Border Roads Organisation—used by the Defence personnel...

SHRI K. C. PANT: As far as I know, most of the roads in Arunachal Pradesh have, in fact, been built by the Border Roads Organisation over the years...

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: Also, most of the link roads...

SHRI K. C. PANT: Yes, I know. But the main roads have been built by the Border Roads Organisation, over the years.

13.20 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

Therefore, it has not been negligent in that respect. But an ex-Chief Minister will know of many roads which must be built in that area. Therefore, I take the Hon. Member's suggestions, but they will to be looked into.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The ex-Chief Minister has been nationalised!

SHRI K. C. PANT: I am waiting for the day when the Opposition is also nationalised!

There were just two points with regard to the purchase of Bofors gun which I would like to refer to. One is with regards to the question whether the agreement covered licensed production or not—the point raised by Shri Indrajit Gupta. The licensed agreement and credit agreement signed with the Bofors Company covers both outright purchase and licensed production of the FH 77 B system...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is strange you never mentioned it in your statement.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I mention something if you are curious. Otherwise, I assume that with all the data given to you would be satisfied.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If there is to be a separate agreement now for the licensed production, it will mean extra expenditure. That is why I wanted to know.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I understand.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Your Minister for Defence Production, when he intervened the other day, left that particular point quite hazy and clouded. He did not answer it clearly.

SHRI K. C. PANT: You are an old friend and I take very seriously all that

you say. You may have noticed that, even on an earlier occasion, I answered almost all the points that you had made. Had you made this point on that day, you would have got the answer.

The other question that was raised was the question of range...

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : On the question of transfer of technology, I had referred to Marconi and Saabscania. Two specific questions, I have raised.

SHRI K. C. PANT : As the question of range was repeatedly raised, it is necessary to clarify that the confirmed range of Bofors gun with ERFB Base Bleed ammunition is 30 kms. and meets the essential parameters in this respect. The basic point is not in the details. The basic point is that there has been a long drawn out testing of the system. Experts have gone into it. For years this has been tested in different conditions. Thereafter a decision has been made. I have no reason to doubt the bona fides of the experts who have gone into this. I cannot sit in Judgment on them, and I am prepared to accept what they have recommended. There the matter ends as far as I am concerned.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What has been the finding ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : In the end I would like to quote from a speech of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he was Defence Minister in 1954 :

“Any proper military history of India would show how every invasion of India was due to two things : one, technical advance in the invading army, their equipment or arms; and another, greater cohesion and discipline.”

These are wise words we cannot afford to forget.

Shri M. S. Gill also spoke of the lesson of history, and I am sure that all of us will agree with him that nothing is so precious as the honour and freedom of the country. He referred to the Anglo-Sikh war. I hope

that all of us have drawn the right lesson from that, that in the absence of unity and national integration we become vulnerable to foreign invasion and that has been the lesson of our history again and again. At this time at least we must see to it that our unity is strengthened and that the soldier who sheds his blood is not let down because we cannot work together or that we cannot be disciplined or that we cannot work hard. These are the imperatives that must guide us, and that alone would strengthen the defence of this country.

With these words, I would request the Hon. Members to kindly withdraw their Cut Motions and pass these Demands.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : I am sorry he has not answered my question...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put all the Cut Motions moved...

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : Mr. Chairman, please listen. This is the only time we get to scrutinise the Demands for Rs. 12,000 crores. And things cannot be glossed over. When we raise some points, they have to be fully and adequately answered. Therefore, Mr. Chairman through you I must seek information. We have the right to discharge certain duties and we are being prevented from doing so. Things are glossed over and everybody is talking about it....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly take your seat. The Minister has already replied. I cannot force the Minister to reply.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : I am not asking you to force him. If he says that he has no answer, I will sit down. On the question of Bofors, I have raised certain specific questions. Firstly, about the transfer of technology of sub-systems of Marconi control-instruments by Saabscania, he has not answered whether transfer of technology is permitted....(Interruptions) Otherwise, I am right to conclude that the whole package is a fraud. I am not questioning the bonafides of the Minister. I would like to ask.... (Interruptions)\*

\*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall not put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence to vote together, Unless, Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy desires that any of his cut motions may be put to vote separately.

*The cut motions were put and negatived*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence to vote.

The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1988, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 11 to 15, 15A and 16 relating to the Ministry of Defence.”

Those in favour will please say ‘Aye’.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS ; ‘Aye’.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Those against will please say ‘No’.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : ‘No’.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think the ‘Ayes’ have it, the ‘Ayes’ have it.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : No Sir. The ‘Noes’ have it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Then, let there be a division.

Let the Lobbies be cleared—Now the lobbies have been cleared.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1988, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 11 to 15, 15A and 16 relating to the Ministry of Defence”

\*Not Recorded.

*The motion was adopted*

**Demands for grants, 1987-88 in respect of the Ministry of Defence voted by Lok Sabha**

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13th March, 1987		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>MINISTRY OF DEFENCE</b>					
11.	Ministry of Defence	95,42,00,000	23,42,00,000	4,77,09,00,000	1,17,08,00,000



1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Defence Pensions	1,17,31,00,000	...	5,86,54,00,000	...
13.	Defence Services— Army	11,01,21,00,000	...	55,06,05,00,000	...
14.	Defence Services— Navy	1,02,58,00,000	...	5,12,90,00,000	...
15.	Defence Services— Air Force	2,74,66,00,000	...	13,73,28,00,000	...
15A.	Defence Ordnance Factories	11,00,00,000	...	54,98,00,000	...
16.	Capital Out- lay on Defence Services	...	6,61,75,00,000	...	33,08,77,00,000

13.30 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1987-88  
— Contd.

[English]

Ministry of Agriculture

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 1 to 5 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture for which eight hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any member finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

Motion moved :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1988, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 5 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture.”