

मकान बनाने के लिये कर्ज और स्वास्थ्य सेवकों का समूचित लाभ दिया जाये ।

(ix) NEED FOR SETTING UP A COMMISSION FOR SETTLING BORDER DISPUTE BETWEEN UTTAR PRADESH AND BIHAR.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri K. K. Tewary.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Sir, with your permission, I rise to raise a matter of urgent public importance under rule 377 and demand a statement from the Home Minister about it.

(Interruptions)

There is a long-standing boundary dispute between U.P. and Bihar due to the constantly changing mid-stream of the river Ganga affecting large areas in Ballia and Bhojpur districts of the respective States. Affected farmers of these districts have taken this dispute to Courts and there have been a series of litigations. The dispute has also led to violent clashes. The entire region is in the grip of unprecedented tension following forcible occupation of thousands of acres of Diara land of Bihar farmers by U.P. farmers supported by the authorities of U.P.

It is reported that the latest outrage was committed by the U.P. Police in the last week when they killed four persons of vill. Nainijore in my constituency who were trying to resist illegal harvesting of their crops by U.P. farmers supported by the U.P. Police.

The provisions of the Act passed by Parliament and ward given by the Trivedi Commission regarding the dispute are not being implemented by the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

The Home Minister in his replies to my questions in Parliament has assured me that the Central Government would take up the matter with the Chief Ministers of U.P. and Bihar for an amicable settlement. But unfortunately nothing tangible has been done in the matter with the result that thousands of farmers of my constituency have been rendered landless and are

condemned to an unenviable existence of penury and deprivation.

I urge the Central Government to announce a judicial enquiry into the killings of nearly twenty farmers of Distt. Bhojpur within the last two years by U.P. Police, give adequate compensation to the affected families and set up a Commission with comprehensive terms of reference for the final settlement of the boundary dispute between U.P. and Bihar.

Please direct the Home Minister to make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We go to the next item.

13.39 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS, 1983-84

MINISTER OF DEFENCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 18 to 23 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which 7 hours have been allotted.

Sarvashri Bhogendra Jha, Ananda Pathak and H. N. Bahuguna have tabled cut motions to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence. I would like to know if they are present in the House and desire to move their cut motions and if so, they may send slips to the Table within fifteen minutes indicating the numbers of the cut motions.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): For Defence Demands, generally no cut motions may be moved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 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 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, 1984, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER]

against Demand Nos. 18 to 23 relating to the 'Ministry of Defence'.

Details for Grant, 1983-84 in respect of the Ministry of Defence submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 18th March, 1983	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House
1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE			
18.	Ministry of Defence	38,62,96,000	25,16,25,000
19.	Defence Services—Army	571,46,87,000	2,57,34,33,000
20.	Defence Services—Navy	75,28,56,000	376,42,89,000
21.	Defence Services—Air Force	220,94,50,000	1104,72,50,000
22.	Defence Services—Pensions	73,37,67,000	366,88,33,000
23.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	100,59,00,000	502,95,00,000

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before going into the other aspects, I would like to make a few comments on the defence policy of this Government. The military progress and its potential reflects what political and economic progress is achieved in a country. Within this framework, the maximum use must be made of every means available for building up a strategic concept, not on mere dreams but on real objective possibilities existing in our country. India's strategy can never be based on an imperialist pattern of thought. If we wish to be militarily strong, we have to be socially united. We should share our hardships and we should have a common idea of better life for all sections of the people and we should work for that idea. Without that, it cannot be achieved. Today, defence is not an isolated subject. The motto of the present defence policy is total and absolute defence of the country. In the peace time, every effort should be for the upliftment of the people and the nation, as a whole, while during war time, all the efforts should be transformed to defend the country.

In our country, defence should be based on the concept of anti-imperialism and anti-neocolonialism. But our Government, from the very beginning, compromised with the imperialist forces and neocolonial forces and because of that, we have to come to the conclusion that this policy is not in the interests of our people. The defence policy of the Government is also a legacy of the old British imperialists. Our Government have built up the defence on that pattern. They have built up a machinery type of military force. They do not believe in people. They have no courage to train all the people militarily to defend the country. People should know what to defend, why to defend, how we shall defend. The military force is only a limited nucleus of men. But it is the people who should be prepared to defend the country. This idea is not present in the mind of our Government. They are dependent on imperialist forces for the purchase of armaments, technology and even ideas. If we want military training for our defence personnel, we send them to Britain and America, who are our enemies and who looted our country for

years. We send our military men for training to those countries. If we want some technical training for them, we send them to the Soviet Union. If we want some technical training for them, we send them to America and England. This is the whole idea of Mr. Venkataraman and his followers. This is their idea. We differ from that idea.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): It is a very severe indictment.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: In his report, he has talked about the major power rivalry. They criticise the role of the major powers in regard to disarmament. It is an untune statement. It should be clearly stated who are fighting against the imperialist conspiracy and who are fighting for peace. That point should be categorically specified. There should not be any ambiguity. Big powers are talking of war. But, they do not mobilise people against war when the U.S. imperialists are conspiring against humanity. They are not mobilising all the people of our country against war effort. They are talking of Pakistan militarisation. All of it they are talking. But, at the same time, they are making the people think and talk against war and against nuclear holocaust. Government's thinking is not based on anti-imperialism and anti-neocolonialism. We differ on these points.

Our defence of the country should be built up on the democratic mobilisation of the people.

There is also over-secrecy in defence matters. It is a legacy of imperialists. They kept everything secret from the people. Our enemies know many things! But our Members of Parliament and our people do not know what is happening in the country, what is happening in the defence and under the garb of defence, there is lot of corruption, mismanagement and so many other things. I will mention them later on. All these things are there. We have no access to those things. Nobody knows what is

happening inside the defence organisation. There is over-secrecy. That should be changed. They failed to involve the masses. The people, at large, should be given military training. There is growing indiscipline in the country. In the face of these things, if we want to discipline the people, people should be trained as much as possible.

The armed forces are denied all democratic rights. The officers of Armed Forces have the right—and they are more vulnerable.**

whereas the men who are the real fighters have no democratic rights. They are afraid that.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): This is not fair, casting aspersions on officers of Armed Forces in such a general and cavalier fashion. He has said that.** raise objection to this.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He is a Marxist. You must forgive him.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: He is an hon. Member of Parliament and this goes on record.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: I have only said 'vulnerable'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the record.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: This is not fair for those people who are not here to defend themselves. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: What wrong has been done.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: He said,**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have said that I would go through the record.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): He has said only 'vulnerable'.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The Deputy Speaker has said that he will go through the record and you know what he will do. (*Interruptions*)

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Thirdly, discrimination in recruitment..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would appeal to the hon. Members to observe restraint when they speak on defence.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: They consider Army as a reactionary force.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Nobody said that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have made an appeal to hon. Members to observe restraint.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Thirdly, many States have complained that there is discrimination in recruitment. I want to point out that there should be no discrimination in the recruitment policy, in the recruitment of personnel from different parts of the country. Government are following this policy. We do not agree with this policy because it is not truly anti-imperialist, ant-neo-colonialist, it is not based on democratic ideas.

Now I want to make some points on the activities of the Defence Ministry. Defence, as I have said earlier, should be based on a sound economic footing, proper industrialisation and well-being of the people. But what is Government doing? They are keeping 60 per cent of the people below the poverty line, without food, without clothing, without house, without anything. How can these people have their ideas and can come forward to defend the country? They should work for them. Delinking development from defence and doing defence preparedness in isolation cannot help.

Another point is this. This is the age of diplomatic offence, and that instrument should be used properly. Sometimes you fail diplomatically. But in the context of the successful Non-Aligned Conference and the role assigned to us and the idea of that Conference to maintain world peace and continue the development work, we should stress more and more on diplomatic offences and we should try to pursue a policy which can be effective.

Next I would go into some aspects of the Ministry. If our defence has to be a true defence of a democratic coun-

try, we should pursue a policy of self-reliance. This Government, day in and day out, talks about self-reliance. But what is happening? Take for example, the HAL. It was established in 1940. After that this organisation is suffering and has become a victim of the short-sighted policies, bad decisions, cruel indifference and callous discouragement of the Ministry and the Air Force.

The Air Force has continuously taken the soft option of imports and they are opposed to the self-reliance idea. Our bureaucratic indecision and corruption, the import lobbies working very active—they are all working against the idea of self-reliance.

Sir, you will be surprised to know that during the last 15 years two committees, the Subramaniam Committee and the Rajadhyaksha committee have given reports but they are collecting dust in the Ministry. They are not implemented for the development of that organisation.

No major design project has been assigned to HAL in the past 20 years. How can you then expect to achieve self-reliance? Only 1 per cent of the HAL budget is allotted for design and other activities. So that point also should be taken into consideration.

Another sorry affair is the project for development of GTX engine. This is a very good project and we tried to develop a modern aeroengine GTX (B) and it was entrusted to GTRE which is a prestigious programme but this programme is starved of funds for the last ten years. The Report of the Ministry says that it will take another 8 1/2 years. So when it is produced, it would have become already outdated and outmodded. This is the attitude of the Government to develop something for our Defence.

Sir you will be surprised to know last year at least Rs. 1600 crores have been spent for arms purchase from foreign countries out of which from Rs. 60 to 160 crores will be the commission and kick-back money. Who will suffer? It is the Defence Ministry. Sir, this is the situation going on inside the Defence Ministry under the garb of secrecy.

Then why is there the pathetic dependence on licenced production? It should go.

That is another stranglehold of the imperialist and capitalist countries on this poor country—licensing production. There is no reason why the country should not work on the concept of evolutionary development on a 'do-it yourself' basis. That we want to know from the hon. Minister.

There are so many things in the report. There is mentioned perspective planning and all that. But what is happening is that there is on perspective, no planning

Then coming to electronics and telecommunications—in the modern warfare what role electronics play you know. But we are not developing it and the multinationals are entrenched in these industries. So that will not help us. Our industries should help our Navy and Coast-guard properly and we are more and more trying to purchase things for our Navy and Coast-guards from outside the country. So these things also should be taken into consideration.

Another thing. Our expenditure on research and development is only 2 per cent of the Budget. But that also is not working properly because the Armed Forces are not projecting our future needs properly, the choice of equipment is not properly done and the desire of import is also working. Because of that, that institution is not working well.

Another point. The worst thing is that there is waste of crores and crores of rupees.

Financial resources are being wasted because of the ad hocism and callousness of the decision-makers. I can give you one reference on that. Take the case of Ajit aircraft. It was not properly developed. The Public Accounts Committee have also reported this case and said that because of that, there was a redundancy of material worth Rs. 16.73 crores at the H.A.L. This is the situation with regard to Ajit aircraft.

Another case which was reported by the P.A.C. was in regard to a project to develop an anti-tank missile. This was started in 1962 but was given up. We were not able to develop that, even after a lot of time. Ultimately, we rejected that. We imported equipment worth nearly Rs. 4.5 crores. All this is going on in the Ministry

and the Air Force because of the policy of ad hocism.

Let me quote another instance. In 1965 it was felt that the H.T. 2 trainer aircraft should be replaced by imparting training to pilots by developing our trainer aircraft. A proposal came and we have spent about 15 years' time on that. But, we could not develop that. That proposal was rejected. That is how Government works. We used some aircraft for that purpose. You will be surprised to know, Sir, that since 1965, the total accidents were 251 and incidents were 527. Because of this, valuable lives were also lost. I would only say that it is a criminal negligence on the part of the Government. The Government have stated in their annual Report that bird-strike is the main cause of the accidents.

So, all these things are there. I may state the case of Gnat aircraft. You know, Sir, there were 613 major accidents from 1958 to 1980 and 624 minor accidents and, during this period, we lost not less than four pilots in Hunter and 19 valuable pilots in Gnat. They have never disclosed all these things under the garb of secrecy. This is what they are doing under the garb of secrecy. They could not develop that aircraft and, ultimately, we spent Rs. 153.52 crores worth of purchase of the new aircraft. Sir, the D.R.D.L. was entrusted to develop and manufacture some anti-tank missile system. There too, the same thing happened. We spent many years on that and, ultimately, we dropped that plan. We could not develop that. Ultimately, Rs. 4 crores worth of money was spent to import that from the western country.

I may quote what has been mentioned in the 123rd report of the P.A.C.

"The Committee therefore reiterate the observations made earlier that this case reflects ad-hocism in taking decisions and displays hardly and sense of perspective in the so-called perspective plan of the requirements of the Air Force."

This is the way the Government is functioning. I ask: can you allow this callousness to continue?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Wrong.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: It is a question of our defence. Sir, can we allow the Government to continue this enormous waste of money? Twentyseven paise out of every rupee of our revenue is being spent for defence.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No. 17 paise.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: This is the situation, Sir. That is how we are troubling the people to live below povertyline. At the same time we are misusing the money in this way. What is happening? Day-in and day-out we are shouting about Pakistan? I ask: can you face this danger from them? This is the way of your functioning. And this is the situation to which I draw your attention to. What about the Centurion tanks which have been sold by our old friend? He has now left. Shri K. P. Singh Deo has made a statement about the sale of the Centurion tanks. The hon. Minister earlier assured. Somehow it went to the South African countries. This is the situation. But I want to know what happened to other tanks. Three hundred tanks were sent to other countries as scrap but what is the fate of the others which are left.

14.00 hrs.

Secondly, they are using the military personnel in such a way that they are making the people corrupt. One officer** was taken away from the war front**

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I object to this statement. It cannot be made here and this is improper for the Member to say that. It is a well-known principle in our parliamentary debate—more so in our Defence—that they cannot make allegations against persons who are not here to defend themselves. If the Member had any complaint he should have written to me. certain letters have been written to me by certain people to whom I have sent the reply. Therefore, I object to this type of statement being made.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, I rise on a point of order. If someone incharge of a particular area makes an open statement which comes in the newspapers, as Defence Minister it was his duty to deny it. He did not do it.

It came in the newspapers. He has openly spoken against the Left Front government of Tripura.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I pity your ignorance. It was denied.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Sir, I want to draw your attention to the fact**

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You cannot make any observation about any Commander in this House. I object to it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can only discuss about the Defence Policy. For this you should have given me in writing that you are going to make a mention of it. Then I would have considered it. But you have not written to me and immediately you are making mention of an officer. You are making allegation against an officer. You have not given me in writing. You cannot do it.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: What I want to make mention of here is that there are so many cases of corruption against that officer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When you are alleging against an officer you should have written to me and taken my permission.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: **

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I object to it. He cannot say against this officer or that officer I protest. I cannot accept it. If there are any charges he should have given in writing either to you or to me and I would have written to him. Any attempt to malign our officers is beneath the dignity of this House.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, I would like to ask you, in this House when somebody says politicians are corrupt you don't say anything.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In continuation of what you have said he has said that. What is there?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Will the hon. Member please sit down? I will answer him.

If he says that army officers are all corrupt, I will not object. But if the hon. Member said 'this officer' I object.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: Okay, that is all right.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Sir, I want to mention some of the incidents to show the differential treatment meted out by the Government to its officers and men 90 per cent of air force personnel are other than officers. Officers are only 20 per cent. On the 26th January, the Government enhanced the salary of their officers and their benefits. Officers of the Flying Branch get Rs. 1850; flying bounty Rs. 1000; aircrew ration Rs. 400; daily ration Rs. 450 and House rent Rs. 300. The total comes to 4,000 rupees.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Taxable also, I think.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Besides that they are getting DA, they are getting TA, they are getting out station allowance, separation allowance, initial outfit allowance, kit maintenance allowance, renewal outfit allowance etc. It is 4 or 5 times that you get. What is the salary of the army personnel, ordinary army men? Airmen of II Group get only Rs. 580 as salary. For daily ration he gets Rs. 204. House rent of Rs. 45 he gets. The total comes to Rs. 829. For class IV, this is what he gets; Salary Rs. 465; daily ration Rs. 204; house rent Rs. 45; total Rs 714.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: No separation allowance?

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Separation allowance. Nothing. In the Airforce Jubilee how the lower grade personnel have benefited? Their clothing allowance and their ration allowance have been cut. This is how they have been treated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: For my clarification I will ask you one thing. What is the Secretary of West Bengal Government paid? What is the Class IV employee paid? These are not the issues. Please come to the point.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-BORTY: You will see when you make it a socialist State. But things are different in

a Bourgeois State; and West Bengal is part of a Bourgeois State.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Sir, what happens? Airmen's clothing allowance and ration allowance have been cut. There is one interesting thing: Government knew that as a result of shock some of the airmen may commit suicide. Because of that they have increased the funeral allowance* only to pacify their soul. So this is the attitude of the Government. According to their latest policy the Unit Establishment is going to be reduced still further.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have come to the last item—you are speaking about funeral.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: The work load of these men have been increased. Their promotion policy is defective. It is causing dissensions. Merit is not taken into account. Many of these things cause dissension among the ranks. You will be surprised to know this that these people, the airmen, revolted; they wrote posters and slogans in Kanpur, Ambala, Pune and Delhi. Airmen wrote anti-Air Force slogans and went on strike. They wrote anti-Air Force slogans at Hakimpat, Secunderabad. Airmen came to their duty without dress as a protest. What is happening? There is no morale. If the morale goes down what will happen? This is the cause of the increasing number of air crashes. All these dissensions and discontent are there. So, these things must be properly looked into.

Sir, what is the condition of the defence employees? Their democratic rights are not properly honoured. Out of 5 1/2 lakhs, nearly 2 1/2 lakhs of employees in MES, R&D, a section of Airforce Dairy farms, Supply Depots, etc. have not been paid their bonus till today. The recommendations of the Export Classification committee and Oberoi committee have not been implemented.

Another thing is victimisation. Victimisation is taking place at various places. Employees are still in suspension in the Cordite factory, Arayankadu, Ordinance factory, Chandrapur, Vehicles Factory, Jabalpur and Ordnance factory, Ambajheri. These people are under suspension.

[Shri Hannan Mollah]

What is the condition of the employees there? You have got no representation from these employees. There is the 'Bonus Body of Productivity Council'. All these organisations have no 'employees' representation at all. They are not willing to do anything to their employees.

Then you have got the Border Roads Organisation. So many employees are there. But they are treated badly. This should be looked into properly. Regarding the DGI Department I wrote so many times to the hon. Minister. There is discriminatory policy between the civilian and service officers. These men are not treated on equal footing with the Scientific officers. All these things cause dissension all-round. In this way if you deal with your personnel you will not get the desired result.

My next point is about Ex-servicemen. Every year near about 55,000 service personnel retire after spending the best part of their lives for the defence of the country. Many things are not properly done for them. Why can't they be automatically transferred to some paramilitary forces? This can easily be done. The question of parity of pension is hanging for a long time. They have no medical facilities after retirement. If they get some jobs their previous service is not taken into account for fixation of salary grade. These people wanted to hold a rally at the 'Boat Club' here; but the Government did not give them the permission. This is the way that these people are treated. How their morale will rise? Should you treat your own ex-servicemen in this way? So, Sir, this thing should be properly looked into.

I want to mention about our Coast Guard. Our Government is continuously talking about safeguarding of India's long coast line of 5500 K. Ms. to protect the vast exclusive economic zone. However, the Government policy in this regard is not proper. It is not at all helping the Coast Guard Organisation. The Government's policy is foiling the growth of a healthy Coast Guard Organisation. The efforts of this organisation to acquire ships and aircraft have been repeatedly frustrated by the way in which the Minis-

try has handled the proposals. The lack of objective approach by the Ministry seems to be due to a number of vested interests. And the Coast Guard Organisations is still at the mercy of the Navy and Air Force and has not attained independent character and identity. So, Sir, this is the situation going on in this Department.

Sir, I urge upon the Government that the entire approach of our Naval defence appears badly flawed. I hope that our Navy will learn the right lessons from the Falkland conflict. The emphasis should shift from maintaining the expensive and vulnerable aircraft carrier to mobile missile boats and submarines. These defence equipments, aircraft carriers and submarines should be manufactured indigenously. Currently too much effort is being wasted on the maintenance of INS Vikrant. We all know that we are spending a huge amount on the maintenance of these things. So, our direction is properly chalked out for spending the huge money allotted for the defence purposes. The money is being spent in the direction of misguided vested interests.

So, Sir, I thank our Army and other personnel for engaging themselves in a very dutiful, onerous and important job and it is the national duty look after their welfare. But in the name of those people, we should not allow corruption and mismanagement of the funds which are going inside the Defence Ministry. This kind of situation should not be allowed to exist there. Unlike the other hon. Ministers, Mr. Venkataraman, Minister of Defence, is very much respected by the Members and he gets general support from the hon. Members of this House. But at the same time I would like to caution him that he should not misuse the support he gets from this House. Now, they are talking of Pakistan's war preparedness. But I ask: is this the way of strengthening our defence strategies so that you would be able to defend our country when such an eventuality arises from the Pakistan side? I therefore appeal to the hon. Minister to look into all these matters which I have raised and see that our Defence preparedness is in no way inferior to any other country's Defence strategy especially in the context of the

present conspiracies of the imperialist countries of the world.

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

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need for training and educating the officers and Jawans in the ideology of secularism, socialism and democracy which is our constitutional goal.] (1)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need for educating the officers and Jawans in the politico-economic factors of neo-colonialism behind the aggressions against India since independence.] (2)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Re. 100."

[Need to restore stipend to children of ex-servicemen, who are permanently settled in Madhubani, Bihar, discontinued on ground of being Bengali.] (3)

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

[Need for common canteen for officers and Jawans of the Armed Forces.] (4)

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

[Need for increasing the promotion of promoted officers to that of directly recruited ones in the Armed Forces.] (5)

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

[Need for ensuring self-employment productive endeavours for willing ex-servicemen with adequate subsidies.] (6)

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

[Rejection of applications for scholarships of the children of ex-servicemen who are permanently settled in Madhubani Bihar, by the Rajya Sainik Board.] (7)

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

[Need of rehabilitating all ex-servicemen by giving them adequate credit and differential rate of interest and subsidy for self-employment.] (8)

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

[Necessity of having common mess for jawans and officers in all the three wings of Armed Forces.] (9)

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

[Necessity of manufacturing and acquiring defence equipment capable of effectively countering U. S. sophisticated arms supplied to Pakistan.] (10)

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

[Necessity of achieving self-sufficiency in defence production.] (11)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Defence Services-Air Force' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fully utilise the defence airport built at Darbhanga.] (13)

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

[Need to change the proposed site for construction of a new cantonment in District Hoshiarpur (Punjab) which would adversely affect more than 16 villages with a population of 30,000 including 10,000 Harijans, 8 lakh trees and take it to a site where destruction of property is least.] (17)

SHRI R. S. SPARRAOW (Jullundur):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise in support of Demands for Grants of the Defence Budget.

The Minister of Finance has catered for a substantial increase in the Budget under this head for 1983-84. I admire the quick reaction of our high command for meeting such an over-riding requirement so squarely. I will elaborate the significance of this remark as I explain further.

As to the overall global Defence Setting—which directly or indirectly does affect India—a lot of water has flowed over the past one year, in the world rivers, say, from Missisipi River Blue of America down to River Angra which debouches from the 300 sweet water streams—fed, famous lake Baikal of the Siberian hinterland of Russia.

The year under review, Sir, has cumulatively put the world on prickly pins as a result of all round turmoil, instability, mutual mistrust, destructive wars, inhuman genocides, Military Coups de etat and nuclear holocaust—causing ominous preparations of the Big Powers and their supporting satellites. The fear of the unknown pervades in shivering shock waves, the world over.

Sir, I don't have to recall the destruction that has been caused, in respect of human life and property in the Iraq|Iran war, the Israel|Lebanon|PLO war, the Falk land war, Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Ethiopia, Somalia, Chad, El Salvador, Guam and a number of other hot, rot spots on the face of the earth.

Sir, on top of such a cloudy confusion, the Geo-Political and Militarily Geo-strategical pressures and influences caused as a result of moves, manoeuvres and counter-manoevres of the two Super Powers and their surrogates, the ready darkened shape of this rather sad scenario has further deteriorated—perhaps to the point of no return.

The Big Power's arms race, their offensive/defensive postures, their inter-continental, mid-ocean and air space positioning and preparations of their stock-piling of deadly weapons and the

allied war systems just go on intensifying on an uncontrolled scale. The only control they have, Sir, appears to be to build up more weaponry so that it could act a deterrant against any military move or action of the potential adversary.

Here, I quote one of the latest threats given by one Super Power to the other, which explains my above observation. I quote:

“The Soviet Union on Thursday warned, it would replot Nuclear Missiles near US borders, if Washington goes ahead with plans to install perishing II Cruise Missiles in the European theatre late this year.”

This is from the Indian Express, 18th March 1983 and the Moscow—AFP 17th March, 1983.

Here goes another headline from the other Super Power:

“US does not rule out use of N—Arms”.

This is from the *Indian Express* dated 19th March 1983 and the *Washington UPI—18th March, 1983*. And, of course, there is a long write-up on the subject and in that certain reference have been made to various highups like Ben Burger and so on.

Sir, to add to the wees of the world and the type of weapons that have been ranged all over by the Big Powers are indeed very destructive.

The I.C.B.Ms carrying nuclear warhead the Intermediate Ballistic Missiles, the Ocean roving Submarines with multihead nuclear missiles, the SS4, SS5, SS-20 SS-50, the Perishing Cruise missiles, the modile siloed MX missiles. All this deadly weaponry.

Sir, boosted by sophisticated systems is strategically as also tactically deployed across the Continents and on the seas bases inclusive of the shadowy sub-marines and other naval vessels on both sides. It is further contemplated by them to expand these systems into vacumatic space.

To cap it all Sir, both Super Powers between them— as estimated—

have over 9000 nuclear warheads, carrying in each piece, many times more destructive power than the atom bomb used on heroshima. I had the opportunity to visit that place.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: This is a speech on disarmament rather than on Defence.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: I want to enlighten you with the background; I will come to that after that.

The most dangerous weapons stock-piling that is going on, Sir, is with such life-destroying means as, the chemical warfare gases, the biological warfare stocks, the laser ray equipment processes, the asphixiating neutron gas bombs and napalam bombs and so on. And to cap them all, the Super Power's push-button destruction and counter-destruction weapons, are all primed ready. Books on World War III have already been published and are in the market giving well envisaged, detailed attack defence plans and actions from both sides and the war carnage scenes depicted down to the annihilation stage of the world population at large.

The world peace organisation have proved to be almost non-effective. What I am saying directly or indirectly concerns by beloved country. There is no SALT I or SALT II, there is no application of the one-time famous Geneva Conven, the UNO, the Security Council have become lethargic and virtually some kind of symbolic show pieces. The sages around the world stand aghast awaiting helplessly as to the possible sparking off of the uncontrolled holocaust and deluge.

And, Sir, here stands India measuring events around her territories with a sharp eye and a level head. And here arising from peace-advocating India streaks out a ray of hope for the survival of mankind and other life on earth. India today stands as an oasis amidst the hot rumbing globe, simmering with uncertainties. India, under the popular leadership of our hon. Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira

Gandhi, is forging its destiny ahead as a leading torch-bearer of the non aligned movement to foster peace and amity amongst the nations of the world

And, by following the course, a world stabilising force would be coming into shape. Two significant factors are expected to emerge from this movement. One, that the combination of over 100 nations can form a strong peace bridge to bring the two contesting Super Powers together. Second, that the strengthened non-aligned block, in the military sense, can cause sufficient pressure, and act as a weighty deterrent against a possible World War III running fraught with unprecedented calamity for the human race to face.

I appeal to all my countrymen and very specially to the hon. Members of this august House as also the hon. Prime Minister to jointly and relentlessly pursue the course of the non aligned movement so as to keep the present momentum going. With your verve, vigour and strong will power Madam Prime Minister, there is every possibility to attain the objective of bringing peace and harmony in the world.

South Asia should be the first big chunk of people to sell this idea to through intimate approach. Which is the area where South-Asian countries cannot advantageously gain from one another? India, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Burma, Bangla Desh, Nepal, Bhutan etc. have the capacity amongst them to stand majestically as a strong sub-continent, both economically as also from defence point of view.

We should have no designs against one another. We have a common and mature culture and civilisation. We have broken the shackles of the foreign rule in common terms. And we all have a superbly superior heritage. Then, is it not possible for us to set a fine example of live and let live.

[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

We can even create a deterrant force in the military sense, for the defence of this glittering old sub-continent. If others can form NATO, CENTO and other such common-tie organisations, why can't we have a South ASIA organisation?

In this wild world, Sir, it is the teams that live long and not the single-ton surrogates.

Pakistan's attitude, Sir, seems lately to have considerably softened and become friendly. The clarification made subsequently by the President of Pakistan, Gen. Zia-Ul-Haq, in relation to the short reference made on Kashmir during his speech, in the last non-aligned summit meet, the other day, confirms Pakistan's friendly approach towards India.

It is sincerely hoped, Sir, that it matures fully into lasting friendship. After all what gain did we both score through fighting wars off and on after our Independence?

The magnanimity shown towards Pakistan by our hon. Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, after the termination of 1971 Indo-Pak war shows all too clearly what clean intentions basically India has always had regarding her brotherly neighbour—Pakistan.

On one particular account, however, Sir, I would wish to caution Pakistan with full friendly feelings. The KUNJERAB-SKARDU-GILGIT, KARAKORAM Road, militarily, carries a common danger both to India as also to Pakistan. China's interest and expense causing effort in building this road, singularly indicates her military strategic intention.

This move, Sir, gives China a strategic opening vis-a-vis Afghanistan from its WAKHAN Province flank. It offers a metallised surface approach to out flank Pakistan from its crown Belt of Gilgit, Chitral, Chakdara, Malakand, Hoti, etc.

And, of course, it stands designed to act as a sword of Damocles over

India's head from the side of its Northern-Western State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Sir, strategically this Chinese move has superbly been conceived and played. Yes, Sir, three hits in one go, on the strategic Chess Board of South Asia.

Here, Sir, I quote a short pronouncement of the Chinese Ambassador made lately in Karachi, as given in the *Indian Express* of 19th March 1983. I quote:

"The Friendship Highway, as the road to China is called will be opened for travel to those with certificates, Chinese Ambassador Wang Chaunbin told the Institute of Foreign Relations in Karachi on Tuesday."

The utterance on the part of the Chinese Ambassador clearly indicates that China itself controls the usage of this road which has indeed been constructed by the Chinese through their manpower and money. Otherwise, how could the Chinese Ambassador bring in the question of issuing 'certificates' for moving on the Karakoram road?

Sir, Pakistan clearly stands hoodwinked as a result of this Chinese move. Chinese, Sir, are not out to revive the working of the dead old Yak Silk Route of some out-dated historical significance. There is no one around the Karakoram Road to buy their 'silk', or other goods for that matter.

China's strategically creeping moves inside South Asia and its contiguous territories are fraught with all types of misgivings and geo-political dangers.

As it is, Sir, besides the Karakoram road belt—which moves, in most parts through the Indian occupied Kashmir territory—its North-North East region extending across Shah Toosh Breeding erstwhile part of India, Aksaichin tract of land, the holy Lake Mansarowar area, the holy Kailash Parbat heights and the long

mountainous area extending East along the Himalayas upto Walong, have all been occupied by China under one pretext and situation or the other. The total occupied territory of India which is now under their physical control comes to about 35,000 square kilometers.

And, now, Sir, the irony of the situation so stands that China has not in a claim for owning the State of Arunachal, which measures to about 80,000 square kilometres in area. In that context, I draw the attention of this august House to the bold headlines splashed in Hindustan Times dated 28th March 1983 reading—I quote—“Beijing Claim on Arunachal Rejected”.

Well, Sir, for all that one sees militarily around and farther away from our country, we simply cannot afford to go lax in our Defence preparedness. We have to stand manfully, as a powerful country. The world must know that we are a first-rate Power militarily, both in actual and potential sense.

Sir, a well-disciplined and strong military force goes a long way at ensuring a nation's overall stability. Then also it acts as a deterrent against any outside vying eyes.

Let us awhile examine our Defence potential. When I say Defence potential, it signifies (a) the regular Armed Forces, (b) the Second-line Defence Force, (c) the required military equipment, (d) the required qualitative manpower, and above all, (e) the will of the nation to stand as one.

Sir, I can say with full confidence, that India is adequately ready to meet the exigency of any war, if it is forced upon us. Our Armed Forces are one of the top military arms in the world. Their professional training, their discipline, their deep-rooted loyalty to Mother India as a secular body and their professional pride and turn-out, are the finest, compared to any other country the world over.

I cannot thank more, General Zia-ul-Haq, the President of Pakistan, for

offering congratulatory remarks on the fine fettle displayed by our Armed Forces Band function put up at the Vijay Chowk, New Delhi during the famous Non-Aligned Summit Meet a couple of weeks ago, when he met me there. As a soldier to soldier, I saw through him, that he meant that very much. And it is a credit to you, Sir, for having created this position; and a credit to the Armed Forces Chiefs who have created that type of shine.

The morale of our Armed Forces personnel is splendid. Non of us, sitting here or outside, should try to put in any kind of wedge in between, so that the morale may come down. No. This is a common front for all of us. It does not matter what political party one may belong to. I am not going to elaborate on that point but you have seen what I mean.

Our hon. Prime Minister personally played a notable role in boosting the morale of the regular serving personnel. Soon after taking over the reins of the Government in February 1980, she forthwith took the decision and started to implement the Cadre Review policy, as a result of which the Armed Forces personnel, up and down the ladder, right upto NCOs., upwards to the General's rank, started to get enhanced rates of pay and emoluments as also rank promotion vacancies practically double of what they were before.

These are the steps; and I have taken consensus of those people. They are happy, and they are satisfied. Whatever more we can do, naturally we shall start doing.

The present Minister of Defence has, feelingfully worked hard to sanction further benefits to them by way of accommodation facilities, children's education aid and facilities, travel, clothing and free ration facilities to all, which is to name a few examples of a number of benefits now allowed to them—all ranks—NCEs, NCOs, JCCs., officers of all ranks, so on and so forth. In that case, I must say that we have done very well.

Having critically assessed the voice of the service personnel around India,

(Shri R. S. Sparrow)

I feel rather proud to congratulate the Defence Minister, the Minister of State and their aides for further improving the lot and general social prestige of the Armed Forces personnel—of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. Now about ex-service men!

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: Here you catch my words very quickly. Here I take the privilege to lay before this August House, a word or two, in respect of the ex-service men, who, as per general consensus—we have telepathy working between you and myself. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy's telepathy connection. I am happy about it—are the best secular minded and disciplined citizens of our country.

As it is, the Government and the Ministry of Defence are putting in sufficient effort and expense to facilitate their resettlement after retirement.

- (a) The liberally enhanced new pension scales;
- (b) The re-employment facilities and openings;
- (c) The enlarged canteen and medical facilities;
- (d) The liberal facilities and aides for their childrens' education;
- (e) The pre-retirement special civil life vocational training facilities; and
- (f) The special rehabilitation grants, aides, jobs and other facilities for the war widows and non-war widows & dependents are some notable measures that are being worked to help in the resettlement of the retired personnel and their families.

But this is a big 'but' and I had the honour to put it up before my High Command, still there are a few irksome issues to which I would wish to

draw the attention of the Government of India.

The disparity in ex-service men's pensions in between the same rank structure must be removed forthwith as it breeds unhealthy atmosphere within the overall brotherly cadre of service and ex-service men.

Since nowhere else such a differentiating yardstick is applied, it is strongly recommended that the same should not be forced on the ex-servicemen of India.

Since this objection had exhaustively been debated here, in different other forums and Parliamentary Committees, such as the Estimates Committee, the Subordinate Legislation Committee and the Defence Consultative Committee and it had already been agreed to in favour of cutting out disparity in pensions, it is strongly felt that the Ministry of Defence, Finance and the Cabinet as a whole should feel free to urgently decide accordingly and to help the right demand of the poorly settled ex-service men who had staked their very lives and had lived in blood and sweat during their fighting service.

It is now felt that the out-dated policy of pensions' commutation should also be reviewed. This is another factor that troubles the minds of the ex-servicemen of all shades. The circumstances related to the fiscal application and the expected life span affecting the pension reckoning system and rules that had been worked out about 1880 A.D., about 100 years ago should not be forced on them any more. I have time and again fed the High Command on this case with justifiable reasons and, I suggest, that, it is now high time to urgently review this policy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Who is the High Command?

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: The Government; the Government is the total High Command in so far as I am concerned.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): It is good that you have clarified it. Otherwise, it would be interpreted as the Party's High Command.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: You are correct. Your correction is apt enough. I should say, but I do hope that we all of us understand the sense of it.

My third point for the sake of the ex-servicemen for the consideration of the Government is that the spirit with which the Central Government sanctions different benefits for the ex-servicemen is not readily implemented in their States. Also it is noticed that between the States all over India there is no uniformity in giving various benefits and awards to the ex-servicemen and their widows, children etc.

I urge upon our Government to so coordinate this issue that all ex-servicemen get equal benefits all over India. There should be kept no differentiation between them, anywhere.

I have a word about the Second Line Defence Force which is very very important from our security point of view.

Our second line Defence force, Sir, is well on its way to further improve and to re-organize under the able guidance of our Government. In that context, a well-mooted report has already been compiled, and is under study at the Ministry of Defence level. The important facets covered in this report are:

(a) Firstly, to organize, train and equip the territorial Army properly with modern means, so that it could effectively fulfil its laid-down roles, both for war and peace;

(b) Secondly, to adequately equip, train and militarily orientate such para-military forces as the Assam Rifles, the BSF etc.;

(c) Thirdly, to instil and disseminate discipline and patriotic train-

ing amongst the youth of India, through expanding and toning up such organizations as the NCC, the UTC, the Boy Scouts, the Girl Guides etc. on a nation-wide basis.

(d) Fortunately, to impart basic Military training in future on a broad national scale, at a negligible cost, to all categories of the Central, State and Public Sector employees on a probationary basis for a short period, before their joining the permanent service.

If you do that, I may assure the House that the entire 700 million people of India will start working with some kind of a discipline about them. What I have already said, should be given priority.

(e) And fifthly, so as to use to full advantage the talent and training of the disciplined Ex-Servicemen, they should be re-employed, on priority, in various capacities in all such organizations that have been named above.

All the recommendations which I have pointed out above, are considered very essential.

I regret to mention, in this context, that at present our people at large are rather weak in the traits of discipline and general character. Mostly, they lack in self-discipline, school room discipline, work house discipline, even political party discipline and national discipline. This, unfortunately, is the legacy of our foreign sub-servience for a long period. And we must now devise ways and means to help them, India-wide, to gain confidence, pride and disciplined character as great citizens of a great country.

One word about War equipment, which is very essential from the point of view of this particular speech. As to the means, material and War equipment, India is catching up fast indigenously, with the requirements in view. Besides production of improved quality of conventional weapons, we are going ahead speedily to provide our Armed Forces with modern-day sophisticated Defence equipment. Our

[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

Defence factories are working smoothly, speedily and with measured plans, to carry out the targetted tasks.

Our Research & Development Organization has gone well ahead to research, prototype and produce the modern-most War equipment and connected systems. One certainly feels proud of our scientists and technocrat achievements, in the bigger perspective that envelops this field.

It is no good to enumerate the various areas of armament production in which our R&D Organizations have achieved major breakthroughs. All I would say is that in the field, we are almost getting on top, at level with anybody in the world, and for which every Indian could feel rightly proud, and should sacrificially make all-in efforts to encourage our scientists and technocrats with sufficient funds and meaningful backing.

My reiterated recommendation to the Ministries of Defence and Finance therefore, is to provide the R&D organization with even more funds, than what you already so graciously have done.

Before I conclude, I have one word to say in relation to what I read by way of an article put in by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, my hon. friend. I read it in one of the newspapers or periodicals and Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has captioned it as "T-72 tanks are tinder boxes". And then he tries to explain something which possibly. I do not know to what limit he has followed previously, in understanding it. Someone may have misled him, I do not know. But I will give you something on that. I must clear this position.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You do not mislead me.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: These T-72 tanks were acquired by India, by our Ministry of Defence. As a tanksman, as chance has it, Sir, your first Chief

Instructor in the Tank School of India was General Sparrow.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Oh! Very well.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: The first person, after the Englishmen left the country, I had the honour to be the first Chief Instructor of the Tank School of India. And the first officer to have done the first tank course from out of everybody in India. And after that, you know yourself fully well, that I dabbled about with tanks and what have you, for a very long time. Therefore, if I may say something, kindly accept it as having some little meaning. It may be improved upon: I do not mind. But first of all... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Had he known that, he would not have written that article!

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: First of all, it is of general interest to everybody because we should know where we stand. This tank is the best fighting tank, in the conventional weaponry, anywhere in the world. It is really the thing as the fighting element out of whatever you possess. Anyway, that is why, Russia is sporting about 60,000 tanks of the best make and that is a big tank strength. Therefore, we have to take it as a very interesting and cogent question and I am very glad that you made a very good attempt Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, to find out as to what this tank is.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Thank you.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: On its armament, for instance, take super high velocity gun. There is no secret about them or tanks anywhere in the world now. So, if I splash out anything, there is no worry about it as a secret. The muzzle velocity of this gun runs to about 6,000 ft. per second. The muzzle velocity of our old guns used to be only 1,800 ft. per second. It is the largest calibre gun which is fitted to this tank. It is carrying a 125-milli metre bore gun.

The protection part of it is marvellous—its range finder, for instance, for immediately understanding where the target is, and how you have to align gun on to it, and so on. The loser that is provided in it makes it the most modern range finder in the world. Its protection is 380 millimetre—Cast steel of the best steel in the world armour is specially treated by sandwich steel, three-layer type of armament. The latest type of armament is provided. It is very difficult to penetrate, depending upon as to what type of missile you receive. Its hull and turret are scientifically shaped to provide for ricochet. It has the lowest silhouette in a tank of its tonnage anywhere in the world. It is very very low, and is useful when you go into the battle. These are all of a very high order and when you are standing at a low height, its silhouette covers you also. It is protected against—incidentally for your kind information,—nuclear, biological and chemical warfare. Common people do not know this.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Oh!

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: But I do not mind telling you because there is no secret about it. It has got mobility. Its mobility is remarkable for cross country movement. Its systems—all systems are sound and function continuously and one of the so-called tinder boxes' qualification—I am explaining that now—is, safety against fire. The diesel fuel provides safety; its crew does not catch fire easily as would—say the 80 octane petrol. If fire starts, anywhere—it is its supreme feature—in the tank, this system extinguishes or puts off the fire in its smoke stage. The sensor units automatically start the jets and put off the fire in any affected compartment of the tank. And—just to conclude—this part of it. I may say, you can take it from me; yes our R&D organisations are working very well, methodically and I am certain that they will also catch up with all the modern things and they are doing it magnificently well. Today, you are owning

the best tank, I know, Paton Mark 80. (Interruptions) In my opinion, T-72 is the best tank. What you are going to produce, is to be seen.

Finally, I heartily congratulate our hon. Prime Minister for taking intimate personal interest in the Defence Affairs of our country and our Defence Minister, the State Defence Minister and the staff of the Ministry of Defence for propelling our defence preparedness policy with correct conception and vigour whilst achieving such a remarkable high standard, as I have attempted to bring out.

With these words I support the Defence Budget Demands and thank you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for allowing me so much time to speak.

2 // DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): It is difficult for me to follow General Sparrow because he had been in the thick of battles. But I will still try to do my best. Although I am a very staunch critic of of the Government, I will say that the Armed Forces deserve the House's unanimous congratulations on the way they have conducted themselves.

When we are discussing the Defence Policy, I do not bring in foreign policy question into it because foreign policy is based on analysis of intentions whereas the defence policy is based on analysis of capabilities. Pakistan today may be intending to be friendly with India. But in planning our defence policy, we cannot go by that intention. We have to look at their capacity and what they have got. And we have to prepare against that. Therefore, there has to be a difference between the Defence debate and foreign policy debate. But unfortunately, many of my colleagues, particularly the Marxist variety, forget this distinction.

The first thing I would like to ask the Government is: what is your doctrine; what are your priorities? This has not been disclosed anywhere. I have seen the Annual Report of the Defence Ministry. There is something of a national security environment and there they have listed 8 or 9 points.

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

But that is not the doctrine. The doctrine means what? That is, are you today saying that everybody is your enemy? Or that you have a sense of priority that these are the areas where you have to work, these are the areas where you have work to work, these are the areas where you have to give more attention and those are other areas where you have to give less attention. That is what I mean by the doctrine. But that has not been spelt on. Even during the Janata rule—I am sorry to say—it was not spelt out.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY. Because I was not the Defence Minister.

I hope that Mr. Venkataraman will set new standards and there will be a Venkataraman doctrine. Like the Reagan doctrine and Breznev doctrine we shall have Venkataraman doctrine, which will describe basically our approach to defence.

The most important thing for this House to know is: where are we today? It is here that a clear analysis has not been presented anywhere. When we look at the map of India, we are in a very very special local. The entire India Ocean is below us and huge land mass is above us with Russia, China, Pakistan and all of them are around. India is in a very very very strategic position.

And that is why India is a target, also of the super powers. If India is on its own and becomes very strong India will automatically become a power. But if India is weak, then all the super powers would like to have a say in this area, because this is a very crucial area.

15 hrs.

I would like to draw your attention that India is not only a peninsula. India is also Lakshadweep, India is also Andaman and Nicobar islands. A map of India is not only this. It is also the tiny tiny islands far away and

Andaman, is, I think from Madras the farthest point, the point, must be about 1,800 miles away from Madras, very far away, as far as—say farther than Delhi. Madras is only 1,300 miles from Delhi, but this is even further away! And, it is only 90 miles from Indonesia that is the farthest point from India is only 90 miles away from Indonesia! So lack at the expanse of India. That means our Defence also has to be the same way.

Now, there are pernicious doctrines around the world. Look at the Falkland case. What has happened? Britain had an island, some three thousand or four thousand miles away. Or, is it, some eight thousand or seven thousand miles away. And suddenly, Argentina said, "This island is near us, and so we want it," and they occupied. Now, I am not going to either support or oppose the Argentinian position. But I will say that Argentina will one day take over the island saying, "this is near to us". There was a time when Indonesia also used to say that "Andaman is closer to us, even culturally it is closer to us." Of course, that problem is settled now. But we cannot rule it out for all times to come.

The United States has developed some rapid deployment force which they say is for protection against Soviet penetration into this area. So, it may be that one day the United States and the Soviet Union get into conflict, because the United States may say, 'I am closer to this region', this area of conflict Middle East are of West Asia as they say. It may be occupied forcibly and we cannot rule it out. Therefore, our Navy has to be developed and therefore, when I ask, where is the vulnerability today. I would say that it is not Chinese or Pakistani borders; they are not vulnerable, but the most vulnerable islands are in the Indian Ocean; and if we protect these islands it will give you some extra power also.

Now, this Paganion point and Indonesia, or Surmatra are only 90 miles apart. That is called the Malacca Strait. That Malacca Strait is the hinterland form which the entire Western countries' commercial and energy traffic passes through. It is the main artery.

The Indian Ocean is controlled from two points. Suez Canal is one side and the Malacca Strait is the other side. We have not done anything with it. Just look at the position. If we have a strong Navy, sitting there and if we are not favoured, the United States may create difficulties for us, or any of the Western powers can create difficulties for us. But if we have a strong Navy and we say that we will shut off that Malacca Strait, and say that we will not let their ships pass through it, than it give enormous power to us. But we have never utilised this power.

Sir, fortunately the Defence Minister is a Tamilian and Tamil Nadu has a long history, a long Naval history. The Gholas went right up to Indonesia. Therefore, this bias, that was there all these years to look to North, North, North, that bias, should be removed. I hope it will be corrected and the primary area of weakness, namely, protection of our islands in the Indian ocean is given more importance.

Of course, this would require a major re-allocation of our Defence Budget towards the Navy. And this has to be, therefore, backed with foreign policy actions also. In fact, the best Defence policy is one which is integrated with foreign policy and the economic policy. If we have to rally with Pakistan, we have to strengthen our Navy and protect the islands in the Indian Ocean. If we have a strong Navy this will be served well.

15.05 hrs

[SHERI R. S. SPARROW in the Chair]

Now taking our Defence Budget, I looked at the Budget accounts and I found out that over 6,633 crores is

there provided. But out of this, only Rs. 607 crores is on Capital account.

The rest is all in the revenue part. So, the mete of the Defence Budget is only 600 crores—new assets created only 600 crores. Therefore, if you look at it from this point of view, our Defence budget may look large in terms of crores but it is only a small. Nine per cent of it is capital construction, that is, new ships, new planes, etc. etc. 607 crores is nothing. Therefore, we must think in terms of how you can get more for your money. There is no defence economic at all in the Ministry of Defence. There is Defence Accounting—all kinds of Babus sending the files up and down to the complete ex-asperation of the military men—but there is no defence economic of the cost benefit analysis, cost effectiveness. There is no division within the Ministry of Defence which does this analysis to see whether we are getting rupees worth or not. I would say, even this Rs. 6,633 crores is nothing. If you take it as a percentage over GNP, it works out to only 4 per cent which places us, in international environment of 120 countries of which Defence budgets we know, at 110th or 111th in rank. We are very down in the list in the amount of money we are spending on Defence. People say our Defence budget is very large, our Defence budget is very large. My Marxist friends talk about how poor people are suffering. But how much they are spending? Four per cent of our GNP, and this 4 per cent is nothing if you make an international comparison. Take Pakistan I think is must be 6 or 7 per cent in Pakistan. If you take the Soviet Union, it is 13-14 per cent expenditure in Soviet Union is for the people so he would not object to that, but this 4 per cent is against the people in our country, that is what our Marxist friends would say. But when you break down this Rs. 6,633 crores, you find Navy is getting only 8 1/2 per cent of the total allocation and this is a very small per-

(SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY)

centage. we should have a Naval expenditure of at least 25 per cent of the Budget, then only this country can say that it is secure from threats in a uniform sense, that we then can say we have a doctrine. So, this is one point I would like to make that the lack of the doctrine has put us in a situation where we are blindly spending as it comes along. As the budgets comes along, they are presented, there is no doctrine, so we do not know where we should be placing our resources, we do not know what value we are getting for our resources. Here are all vulnerable super powers in search of islands in the Indian Ocean and we are not in a position to protect them.

The second question I would like to raise is that in the Navy itself what is our strategy? What do we want to do? Is our Navy what is called a blue water Navy or it is purely a defensive? I do not think we can get the number of ships the United States or the Soviet Union has. Then how can we make our Navy more effective? So, one of the most important things for us to do is, like what England has done, namely, to get submarine, get a strong submarine arm. I do not think we need to go in more for battle ships and frigates and so on. They are enough. I would place the priority now in submarines and within the submarine field I would say, we should place emphasis on fuel-efficient submarine which means nuclear-powered submarine. I am not saying nuclear bomb, I am talking of nuclear energy being used at propulsion for the development of submarines. I am sure, the Minister will not commit himself to this because if he does, it will make a big international issue. But we have atomic energy establishment, the Bhabha Atomic Energy Centre is in my constituency, so nothing can be kept secret from me. We have the capability to develop nuclear propulsion if a green signal is given. But will they give it? Do they have the nerve? May be the

Soviet Union will not be happy, may be the Americans will not be happy. Will they challenge them and go on because this will be considered as a step towards India trying to become a power? But I will say the Navy in India cannot be developed in the traditional way, it has to be developed with these methods and submarine arm is the one that should be given priority within Navy.

I want within the Defence Budget the Navy to get priority; and within the Navy, I want the submarine arm to be given priority. This is one part.

Secondly, as I have read the defence journals of various parts of the world, I find that the biggest weakness of the navy is our radar system. Today there has been tremendous progress in the radar technology. When our ships put up radar to search for planes, while they can find out which planes are coming, the mere fact that radars are also there warns the incoming planes. In fact, in the ocean it is easier to locate a ship because our radars are sending out signals. Therefore, we can easily locate them. The most difficult task for an attacking plane against a ship is to find out where it is, get notice of information well in advance, because some of the missiles can go upto 50 miles. But our radars are very inefficient. These are Soviet radars and the Soviets are far behind in this area. When the Soviet radars send out signals, they can be detected 200 miles away. Therefore, your ship is a sitting duck in the ocean.

Now a new technology has been developed, which we should explore. The United States have developed the hawk eye radar system. I do not want them to buy from the United States. Our scientists are very intelligent. I do not know, I would not call it espionage, you can get this know-how; you have got lots of Indians working in the United States, who can get you all this stuff.... (Interruptions). It is

not smuggling. They can get it by Air India, the normal way. This hawk eye is a terrible plane. It is put on a battle ship, with a radar fitted on it. It takes off from the ship, with the radar shut off, so that nobody gets to know it, goes right up to the atmosphere, and then from there it turns on the radar and for 200 miles it will be able to locate it. After having got the information, it feeds to the ship, then shuts off the radar and goes down. The ship will be as anonymous as it was before, and those who try to track it down, track it on the radar will think it is something up in the air, they will think it is another plane. This is the kind of modernity that we should bring. Are we thinking in these terms?

I am sorry to say that the worst part of our defence today is the electronic starvation that is taking place. By that I mean that we are going in for big and heavy armoury, we are going in for tanks, but in the modern warfare where is the electronic part? In electronics we are the weakest, not only in the Navy but in the Air Force also.

Today Pakistan has got F-16. I do not want panic to be created by mentioning F-16, but it is a very special plane, not because Pakistan pilots are special pilots, ours are very much better, but the electronics of F-16 is very terrific. I have found out that there is something called ELR 69 radar system on it, a computer, which not only tells you which plane is coming, but the type of plane that is coming, whether a missile is coming or MIG is coming, plus it also tells you where your enemy radar is located so that you can try to change your trajectory. We do not have this kind of modern electronic system. The Mirage 2,000 again is not going to help you to do this. This is what I have found out. In fact, the younger generation Mirage can only look down on the radar. They are not going to get anything beyond that. You are not giving any infor-

mation on this either on the floor in the Committee.

I say that we are far behind in this field. F-16 is a devastating aircraft, as far as the electronic part is concerned. Here we are ignoring it. If they expand this electronic system, they can jam your system. Suppose our two planes are flying. They have to communicate with each other and with the ground. The new electronic radar system which Pakistan has got can jam this conversation plus the conversation that is taking place between the aircraft and the ground. So, your aeroplane will be completely left alone and there will be terrible demoralisation.

These are the things about which we are not being informed. I had to learn these things the hard way. This is the kind of thing of which the Minister should be informing us, this is where we are going behind Pakistan. In fact, it is not in terms of numbers or volume that Pakistan is growing, in terms of the number of divisions we have got or in terms of the number of tanks we have got, we are better off. But in modern electronics we are far behind. And there is enough evidence to show what damage intelligent use of electronics can do. What did Israelis do in the Lebanon war? The so called SAS-6 which he proudly demonstrated in the Republic Day Parade, none of them took off, the Israelis came and bombed it on the ground. On what basis? Through the same electronic system by jamming the radar, by using the radar signals which the SAS-6 itself was sending out, which the ground battery was sending out, they located it and sent out decoys and then knocked off the thing on the ground. And we were surprised to learn that one F-16 of the Israelis knocked off 93 MIG-23s of the Syrians. This is something to be taken note of. You may say that the Syrian pilots are stupid compared to our pilots, I agree. Maybe one F-16 may not knock off 93 MIG-23s, but may knock off 40. But this ratio of

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1.40 is not an acceptable ratio and this ratio is only there not because of cleverness, but it is because of the electronic superiority of the new modern generation planes that are coming.

The same way I would get to the question of T-725 which you raised. As you know, in the article I mentioned that—I am not as knowledgeable as you, I did not say specifically 'you', but I said that I would like an informed Defence debate to take place. Sir, these new Pakistan fitting of A3s on their M48s tanks Pakistan tanks superior to T-72 because the Pakistan tanks have the capacity to not only sent out laser beams to locate the exact movements the other tanks, but also the Pakistan tanks do not have to stop and fire. I believe most of our Indian tanks have this limitation, there is certainly a computer inside, but they have to stop and fire. The stabilising system is such that they cannot do it while it is in action. Here again, in the tank area also we are behind in the field of electronics.

AN HON. MEMBER: The Defence Minister said that this is not the case.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Well, he can comment on it.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I will reply.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He will reply. If it is not true, it is good. That is one way of getting information. But when I mentioned T-72 I am basing it on the experience we have gained from the wars that are taking place. What is the way? Sir, you are a General, you know that a general draws heavily on the experience of battles that are taking place elsewhere. What happened to the T-72 in Lebanon? The problem with the T-72 is that it has got huge armoury, heavy armoury and all that. But its engine is made

out of magnesium, a huge component of magnesium. They are highly ignitable things. Therefore, the engine be-bomb or even an ordinary machine-gun can find the right place, it will burn it up, it will blow it up. And I have feeling that the T-72s that we are getting are the second-hand models which have been withdrawn from the East European countries because now in order to meet the M-1, the Soviets are replacing their tanks in Eastern Europe. So, they have got a surplus amount of these T-72s now, they have not given you T-80s; T-80s are going to Poland, Czechoslovakia and all those places. T-72 is now surplus in the Soviet Union, so they are giving it. I would say, you buy the weapons from the countries whose weapons are more suitable. For desert warfare you buy from any country. I am not saying, 'Don't buy from the Soviet Union'. Buy from the Soviet Union if it is good. But is it the best? Look at Iran. Iran has gone and bought weapons from Israel. Although Iran hates Israel the most, what did Khomeini say? Khomeini said that war is devil's game and Israel is the land of devils, so they have the best weapons, buy from them. This is Khomeini's approach, the practical approach.

The Markawa tank today is the best tank in the world and Israelis in 1979 offered to sell it to the Janata Government. I am sure the Janata Government would have bought it but for the fact that the Government had collapsed. So, we could not buy. The offer, I am sure, is still there on the books.

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is your Government. The moment it had announced, the Government collapsed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Maybe, that is why you should buy it so that you would collapse.

So, I would say that the theme of today should be that it is for the Government to launch on a major development programme for micro electronics because that is where the warfare is moving.

moving. Let us not be always ready to fight the last war. Let us be ready to fight a war that has to come on the basis of intentions, on the basis of capacity. I would say Pakistan has gone ahead because of the new influx of arms from the United States which you could not stop. Because of that they have gone ahead.

I have got one point more which will be to your liking. The Research and Development Wing of the Defence Ministry has not produced the kind of results we had hoped it would produce. I think eleven years ago we were engaged on Main Battle Tank production. I do not think even one has come out so far. I would like to know from the Minister where does this MBT actually stand? There have been articles in the magazines alleging all kinds of things. I will not go by that. I will go by what the Minister says. I would like to know honestly the position on that.

We were to develop our own supersonic aircraft. Are we near producing the design for that? We are a country with such fine brains. Our engineers in the United States are at the top positions. Northrop Corporation produces F-16. There are so many Indians working in that Corporation. I met them. They said if India wants to do that, they could do that. But Government has not really produced anything all these years.

I would also say that the organisation of the Defence Ministry has to be re-considered. The military-men and the civilians are both equally unhappy with each other because of the existence of the dual control and lack of functional unity. Dual control means that you have Minister of Defence, Defence Secretary, Joint Secretary, Auditor Accounts and all that. That is one line of control and the other line of control is Defence Minister and Chief of Staff. The Chiefs of Staff sit together. They decide on a plan. But what happens? It goes to the Deputy

Secretary. He says Para 3 of the C.C.A. Rule, etc etc, has been violated and the whole thing has to go from bottom up all the way. There has to be some way for streamlining this decision making apparatus. This is an archaic apparatus. No country in the world has this dual system. You have this dual system. You have to think of a system where technology decisions are made in one line and you do not have to go through this obstacle course in bureaucracy.

I would draw his attention to the fact that in some Departments there is great discontentment. Take for example the Director General of Inspection. There is great discontentment amongst the civilians about the secondment. They say that Military officers without sufficient background come in and promotion avenues are blocked. Administrative Reform Commission, I have asked the Minister to have a look at it, recommended that there should be no secondment in this Department. I hope you will consider that.

I Will make two more points. You had said about re-settlement of servicemen. I think this is very good thing that you are on. In the Estimates Committee you made great contribution. I would say as far as the re-settlement question is concerned at least length of service in military should be counted in some concrete way when they get into civilian appointment. They are given fresh appointment letter. I was told that even in this Parliament the Watch and Ward who are drawn from the military, their service background is not counted at all. They have to start again. They do not get seniority. I think it is not fair.

Lastly, I would like to say a word about salary. When I was student in school and college, I used to see Lt. Cols, going in automobiles. But the other day I met a Lt. Col. who was going on a Bajaj Scooter and his wife was sitting on the back seat. I went back and made some calcula-

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tions. In 1947 the take-home salary of a Lt. Col. was Rs. 1563. Now he is getting Rs. 2,500/-. If you apply the price index and bring it back to 1947 it will be seen that while he was getting Rs. 1563 take-home salary, to-day at constant prices, he is getting only Rs. 418/-. This is, in my opinion, unprecedented. And that too, it is a loss because in relation to other professions where this kind of risk taking is not at all there, he is taking a risk of his life in the armed forces. I think, something concrete should be done about the salary structure of the armed forces where you will make these people lead a reasonably comfortable life after a number of years being spent in the armed forces. This is the way by which we will get the morale up.

I am very happy, on a concluding note, to say that the Defence Minister has generally kept the Members satisfied and in the Consultative Committee meetings also, he has always been very forthcoming. I hope that in his reply to the debate also, he will be equally forthcoming.

I, therefore support, the Demand for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Defence.

श्री. निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत (चिन्ताई-गढ़): सभापति महोदय, मैं रक्षा मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों का समर्थन करती हूँ। यद्यपि हमारी बिद्वेष नीती का आधार गुट-निरपेक्षता और पंचशोल है फिर भी हमें अपनी सीमाओं की रक्षा के लिये तथा देश की अखंडता के लिये और देश में आंतरिक शांति के लिये सेनाओं का रखना बहुत अधिक आवश्यक है और आज की वर्तमान परिस्थितियाँ हैं देश की उसमें डिफेंस का और अधिक महत्व हो जाता है क्योंकि आज पाकिस्तान आणविक शक्ति में अपने आपको सम्मान करता जा रहा है। चीन ने भी अपने आपको विस्तारवादी नीति से पीछे नहीं रखा है। अभी हाल ही में एशियाड के समय अरुणाचल प्रदेश का भी उस ने अपना एक भाग मानते हुए अरुणाचल प्रदेश के एक

दृष्ट की आलोचना की। साथ ही हिन्द महासागर में भी सैनिक गतिविधियाँ बढ़ रही हैं। इसलिये हमारे देश के लिये डिफेंस एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है।

आज हमारे रक्षा मंत्रालय के बजट में हय यह देखेंगे कि हमारा खर्चा 5.971 करोड़ रु. होगा। यह खर्चा अगर हम विश्व के अन्य देशों से तुलना करें तो बहुत कम है। 141 राष्ट्रों से अगर इस खर्च की तुलना करते हैं तो भारत का 70 वां नम्बर आता है। हमारे पड़ोसी राष्ट्र पाकिस्तान, बर्मा, चीन और इंडोनेशिया सभी हमारे से अधिक रक्षा सेवाओं पर खर्च करते हैं, जब कि यह राशि हमारे लिये बहुत कम है।

भारतीय सेना पर आज हर देशवासी को गर्व है क्योंकि यह सेनाये श्रेष्ठतम अनुशासित है। जल, थल और नभ, तीनों विंग्स में हमारे सैनिक बहुत अच्छी तरह से प्रशिक्षित हैं, उनमें देशप्रेम की भावना है तथा उनका मनोबल उच्च है। इसलिये हमें बहुत अधिक निराश हर्ष की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं आशा करती हूँ कि जब कभी भी मौका मिला है हमारी सेना ने हमेशा दुश्मन के दांत खट्टे किये हैं, और आज भी यदि कोई मौका मिलता है तो ऐसी स्थिति में हमारी सेना पीछे नहीं रहेगी। परन्तु हमारी सेना के जो जवान हैं उनकी जो जरूरी आवश्यकताएँ हैं उनकी पूर्ति करना समाज तथा राज्य का एक बहुत बड़ा कर्तव्य है। उनकी सभी आवश्यकताएँ पूरी नहीं हो पा रही हैं, यद्यपि हमारे रक्षा मंत्री जी ने अभी हाल ही में कुछ उनके पे स्कैल्स में और सुविधाओं में सुधार किया है, जिसके लिये मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देती हूँ और उनके इस प्रस्ताव का स्वागत भी करूँगी। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे सम्बन्ध पड़ोसियों से अच्छे हों। हम यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि युद्ध हो। हमारे पड़ोसियों से जो सम्बन्ध हैं उसके बारे में काफी अधिक चर्चा हो चुकी है। सिखर सम्मेलन में भी यह बात कही गई थी। हम लोग गुट-निरपेक्षता की नीति में विश्वास करते हैं।

हमने पाकिस्तान के साथ भारत-पाक संयुक्त आयोग के बारे में भी बातचीत की, उस पर हस्ताक्षर हुए, परन्तु मेरा सोचना ऐसा है कि पाकिस्तान दोहरी चाल रखता है एक ओर तो वह हमारे संयुक्त आयोग पर हस्ताक्षर करता है और उसी गूट-निरपेक्ष सम्मेलन में शिमला समझौते की अवहेलना कर के उसने जम्मू-काश्मीर का मामला उठाया। बस, इससे ही वह चूप नहीं हो गया, बल्कि डेनेमार्क रेडियो पर जनरल जिंजा ने जो वक्तव्य दिया, उसमें भी उन्होंने काश्मीर के मामले को फिर से उठाया।

इसलिये केवल यह उनके कहने को ही बात नहीं है। पाकिस्तान वाले कह ही नहीं रहे हैं, परन्तु व्यवहार भी उनका यह बताता है कि उनके इरादे मंजूर नहीं हैं, उन पर प्रश्न-चिन्ह लगा हुआ है।

असबारों में हम देखते हैं कि पाक अधिकृत काश्मीर में काफी सेना का जमाव होता जा रहा है और अमेरिका द्वारा दिये गये आणविक अस्त्रों का भी वहाँ जमाव हो रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त पाकिस्तान ने रक्षा बजट को दूगना कर दिया है। नीलम घाटी पर सड़क का निर्माण किया है।

'संड टाइम्स' में खबर छपी थी कि अमेरिकन यह मानते हैं कि इस शताब्दी के अन्त तक पाकिस्तान में बहू ताकत होगी कि वह दुनिया के किसी भी देश को उड़ा सकता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may continue next time when the debate starts.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद): सभापति महोदय, आन ए प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में मोटर व्हीकल एक्ट के अन्तर् बाइसेन्सों पर फोटो लगाने की आज अंतिम तारीख है। दिल्ली में 6 लाख लोगों के प्राइवेट व्हीकल्स हैं, जिनमें 16 हजार लोगों के लाइसेन्सों पर फोटो लगाकर स्टैम्प लगाई गई है। कल से गाड़ियों को लाइसेन्स पर फोटो न लगा होने के कारण पकड़ना शुरू हो जायेगा। पूरे पैमाने पर देश में यह कानून लागू है। मेरा कहना है कि ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्ट्री को यह कहा जाय कि वह कम-से-कम इसकी तारीख आगे जरूर बढ़ा दे।

एक माननीय सदस्य: यह सीकंड जीरो अवर है?

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह: आप सीकंड जीरो अवर की बात कर रहे हैं, आज लास्ट डेट है, वहाँ 50,000 लोगों की भीड़ लगी हुई है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have got your point. Kindly listen to me. If I may point out to you, for this type of requirement, you have to give a notice. Kindly stick to rules.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: I am not violating any rules.

कल से लोग पकड़े जायेंगे और भगड़े होंगे। नौजवान बेरोजगारी से पीड़ित हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should be worried about the rules. That is not fair. Let us continue with the business of the House.

15.35 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. 'RIGHT TO WORK' AS A FUNDAMENTAL RIGHT—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Chandulal Chandrakar.

Shri Chandra Pal Shailani to continue his speech.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हथरस): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं उस दिन कह रहा था कि हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी की एक बिकट समस्या है। आज करोड़ों की तादाद में नौजवान बेरोजगारी से पीड़ित हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute. The present position in regard to this Resolution is something like this. Only half an hour is left. There are about 11 members or more to speak. So, I have to ask the House whether you would like to extend the time for this Resolution?

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): This is a very important Resolution. The time should be extended.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Already, the time has been extended once. If we again want to extend the time, let us be a little bit reasonable. I would