

II.15 hrs

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)
1980-81—Contd.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—contd.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : As I observed yesterday, the defence preparedness is the concern of the entire nation and all the resources of the country have to be harnessed for this purpose. It is, in this connection, that one of the interesting shortcomings in our defence management has to be highlighted. The Administrative Reforms Commission have recommended the setting up of a specialist cadre among other things for defence management. As it so happens at the moment, we do not have a Civil Secretariat for the Army and the persons who are drafted from the service, viz., IAS, etc., are frequently changed. With the result that there is no continuity of co-ordination and indepth study and making of the defence policy. I would, therefore, request that these recommendations of the A.R.G. should be taken seriously and further there should be a think bank consisting of specialists, strategists and retired ex-service officers of the rank of Major General and above for preparing a blue print from the defence policy of the country because unless indepth and life long type of study is made available, the country cannot be on a secure footing.

I also want to point out the grave injustice that has been done to the Border States of the country. In the new recruitment policy, Government has reduced the quota and linked it into the recruitable male population. In this case Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana and the North Eastern States as well as Kerala and Tamilnadu have been the victims. As far as Himachal Pradesh is concerned, I may say that from a quota of 4.68% and above which was there in the Army, our quota has been reduced to .6% only. Consider this in relevance with the sacrifice made by this State for the defence of the country. I was looking to the figure supplied by the hon. Minister Defence Production regarding the war widows Statewise and I find that with a population of 30 lakhs, Himachal Pradesh has as many as 456 war widows on its soil. Similarly, Punjab has 972, Haryana 707 and Uttar Pradesh, 1113 and Rajasthan also has a large number—459. The total number of war widows in this country are 5210. From this you can find the sacrifices made by these border States. I would, therefore, plead with the hon. Prime Minister and the Minister for defence Production for reconsideration of the recruitment policy and restore the old quota

to the States which have fought tooth and nail the aggression of the enemy, sacrificed their sons for the nation and also defended the borders of the country with all the might at their command. I would request that in view of the strategic position of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh to face the twin danger of Pakistan and China, these States & J&K must be given special consideration not only in the Armed Forces but also in the para military forces like B.S.F., C.I.S.F., ITBP and others. It is not that we grudge recruitment from other States to the Army but what we say is that with the absence of any major industries in these border States, with the absence of any ordnance factories here and with the lack of avenues for employment, the people of these areas are having a sense of grievance and ex-servicemen in particular are nursing grievance on this score. This should be set right.

I come to the most important task of the re-settlement of ex-servicemen. I find from the answer given in the Lok Sabha as on 1st January 1978 the number of people registered with the Directorate of Resettlement and Employment was 45462. In the next year i.e. 1979 on the same date the number rose to 63893 and this year on 1st January it was 79140. As against this huge number, the number of those who were employed within these years, year by year, I quote—

1977	.	.	.	.	.	35 90
1978	.	.	.	.	.	34 13
1979	.	.	.	.	.	30 84

79,000 is the number registered with the Directorate and 3,000 is the number given employment. You may, therefore, take into account the woeful inadequacy of the work that is being done by the Directorate of Resettlement and Rehabilitation. Parliament should concern itself with the resettlement of our ex-servicemen. At least 60,000 people are coming out every year and they are not finding employment. I have quoted figures to prove how woefully inadequate is the work of this Directorate. I would propose that a Parliamentary Committee of this House comparable to the Committee for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes be set up, so as to assess and evaluate and regulate the work regarding resettlement of ex-servicemen by State and Central Agencies, Public Undertakings and other employment-oriented institutions in this country.

The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan must come to the help of the Defence Ministry. The Defence Ministry asked for

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

121 Kendriya Vidyalayas in 1978 in places where there is a concentration of ex-servicemen and serving personnel but only 54 such schools have been opened leaving out 67 schools to be opened. This is another sector to which I would draw attention of the Government.

The various decisions of the Ministry must be expedited. I have with me one complaint that a transit camp was set up in Jakhri in Simla District, several years ago and, land was acquired, but so far no compensation has been paid. Similarly, I would plead that not only ex-servicemen but also the areas from which they come must be given adequate attention by the Government of India, especially in the setting up of new railway lines, new industries and new border roads.

Another point I would like to stress is about the disparity in pensions. Army people and ex-servicemen are highly rank-conscious. They find it difficult to digest that a person who retires now and who is of the same rank as they are is getting three times the pensions they are getting. The various measures taken by the Government in the nature of granting *ad hoc* relief are not sufficient and ex-servicemen must be given their due and the disparity must be removed. I must thank the Prime Minister for this that when she became Prime Minister, the officers of the Government of India went to the war widows and handled the pension papers. There was a sigh of relief from them. So, not only with an eye to fight the enemy on the borders but also to provide relief to those who laid down their lives and their families is the concern of the entire nation and I am thankful to the Government for this. I would request that the task of providing relief must be expedited.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul):

Sir, I support the Demands for Grants relating to the Defence Ministry. In the first instance, I would like to congratulate our able and efficient scientists who successfully launched the Rohini satellite a day back. One of the scientists yesterday met the press and stated that our military forces and scientists and technicians of our country are competent and have acquired sufficient knowledge to make the IRBM—not the

ICBM; that is the next stage—but he also expressed his inability to get sanction from the Government. He said that our men of science and technology are competent and the Government should grant permission to them to go ahead and make the IRBM. At the next stage we must be prepared to make the ICBM and finally even the atom bomb.

On behalf of the DMK Party I demand that all these sophisticated and modern weapons should be manufactured to defend our country with all our might. To defend our country is our birthright. Our learned brother, hon. Shri Vajpayeeji, was expressing his inability to support the plea for the making of atom bomb. When he was with us in the opposition from 1973 to 1977, he was making speeches in favour of an atom bomb for the defence of the country. After he took charge as External Affairs Minister in 1977, he told that the Government led by Morarji Desai was not willing to go ahead with an atom bomb. I do not blame Vajpayeeji. He is a competent leader. But his hands and legs were tied and his tongue was estopped to talk by Mr. Morarji Desai and his Government.

Our learned brother, the former External Affairs Minister was commenting on the formulation of the foreign policy. The foreign policy is formulated keeping in view the defence of the country. These are the twin principles. He was commenting something on this. I want to ask him: did you formulate any foreign policy from 1977 till you were thrown out of power by the people? They did not formulate any policy at all. The entire nation knows it; the entire world knows it. We suggested to them many a time to formulate a foreign policy and a defence policy. But they did not do anything. They were cutting each other's throats. They were stabbing each other in the back. They could not defend their own Janata Government. They could not keep their own party in-tact. They did not allow this hon. House to continue for the full term of five years. How can you expect them to defend this country? I am not commenting on anybody individually. I am not attacking any hon. Member personally. But I am commenting on the policies and principles followed by the Janata Government which were impractical and artificial. We have to switch over from Morarji Desai policy to Indira Gandhi policy which is a national policy. I appreciate our hon. Prime Minister who is responsible for launching of 'Rohini' satellite and all such things.

Our armed forces are second to none in this country. They are very heroic, very sacrificing and very patriotic. Their sacrifice and dedication is even better than the British Army. But their empty hands cannot fight in the batt'e-fie'd. The empty

[Shri K. Mayathevar]

stomach will not give strength to fight in the battle-field. We have to provide sophisticated weapons to our army to fight in the battle-field.

Our hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, was pleading inability to provide finance because we are economically backward. We can lead our life without wife, without children and without profession but we cannot live without the country. Therefore, the defence of the country should be given the topmost priority.

There is a constant fight between *Dharma* and *adharma*. We are fighting for *dharma*. Our country from time immemorial is fighting for the right of *dharma*, which will succeed ultimately. But our adversaries are fighting for and advocating only *adharma*, wickedness. Therefore, although we were preaching non-violence and advocating the policy of co-existence laid down by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, we should not forget that our neighbours and adversaries did not respect and did not follow our policy of peace. Therefore, we cannot preach non-violence to man-eaters. I am sorry to say they are like man-eaters. We cannot preach non-violence to a tiger or a lion. A leopard cannot change its colour. Therefore, our country should be strengthened as a super nuclear power. That is my recommendation. On that basis I am supporting these Demands for Grants and I am extending my wholehearted support for converting our nation into a super nuclear power. This has already been attained by China and other countries.

Who are our real friends? I read the speech of Dr. Subramaniam Swamy delivered last year on these Demands. It was very unfortunate that he made such a speech. Last year when he made this speech I was not present. Yesterday I asked him whether he would be here today. He said: "I am going to be absent, you can talk anything you like" (*Interruptions*). He pointed out in his speech on Demands last year that USA is the real friend of India. (*Interruptions*). He continues to hold the same opinion even now. He said that USA is our real friend. We should not forget that USA Government despatched the Seventh Fleet to attack India when we were in the battle-field fighting with China and Pakistan. This Seventh Fleet was armed with all atomic missiles and ICBM. Therefore, we must identify our real friends. Not only myself or my party, but the whole House is bound to extend cooperation to the honourable Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, who was also the Prime Minister at that time, for entering into a peace treaty with Russia to safeguard the interests of our country. They are our real friends. A friend in need is a friend indeed. The USA is not a *bona fide* friend. They are dangerous enemies, and it is

very unsafe to rely on them. Therefore, we have to formulate an effective foreign policy. The Janata Government created all confusion outside the country and inside the country and spoiled the name and fame of this great nation. We will have to reconstruct the entire defence policy as well as the foreign policy. Therefore we are extending our wholehearted support for the Demands for Grants. We are always for the safety and security of the country. Even up to the last drop of blood in our body we are ready to defend our country.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

श्री टी० एस० नेगी (टिहरी-गढ़वाल) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सुरक्षा मंत्रालयकी अनुदान की मांगों के संबंध में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी रक्षा की पंक्ति दुनिया में सबसे आगे है और हिन्दुस्तान के लोग भी चाहते हैं कि हमारी फौजें अतिउत्तम हथियारों से लैस हों जो लोग हिमालय की चट्टानों में, रेगिस्तानों में, समुद्र में और आकाश में उड़कर हमारी रक्षा कर रहे हैं, उनकी सुख-सुविधाओं का ध्यान रखना भी बहुत जरूरी है। श्रीमन्, मैं उस इलाके से आता हूँ, जहाँ से ज्यादा लोग फौज में भरती होते हैं। एक तरफ जो लोग हमारी रक्षा के लिए बार्डर्स पर तैनात हैं, उनकी बहुत सी दिक्कतें हैं और दूसरी तरफ जिनके पिता व भाई फौज में भरती हैं, उनके घरों की हालत को जब हम देखते हैं तो दिखाई देता है कि उनकी सुविधाओं का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं है। जब वे लड़ाई में जाते हैं और जब जीतकर आते हैं तो हम लोग बड़े सम्मान के साथ उनका स्वागत करते हैं, लेकिन उनके जो माता-पिता, पत्निया गांवों में रहते हैं, उनकी कोई देख-रेख नहीं होती है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि उनकी देख-रेख के लिए कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

रिटायरमेंट के बाद जब वे लोग घर जाते हैं, तो उन लोगों के पास कोई काम नहीं होता है। आपने डायरेक्टर-जनरल-रीसैटलमेंट का दफतर तो खोल दिया है, लेकिन उसके तहत आपने कितने लोगों को काम दिया है? मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद ही 5-10 परसेंट लोगों को काम मिला हो। वे लोग जब रिटायरमेंट पर जाते हैं, तो उनके कागजात दफतर से मुकम्मिल नहीं होते हैं और वे हमको परेशान करते हैं कि हमारे कागजात तैयार नहीं हुए हैं और हमें अभी तक पेशन नहीं मिली है। गवर्नमेंट को इस तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। सरकार जो ग्रेज्युटी देती है, वह भी समय पर नहीं देती है इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरफ फौज में जो काम करने वाले हैं उनकी देखना

चाहिये कि ये कागजात समय पर तैयार हो जायें, ताकि उनको पैसा समय पर मिल सके। मेरा एक यह भी सुझाव है कि जो लोग रिटायरमेंट पर जाते हैं, रिटायर होने के पांच छ. महीने पहले उनको ट्रेनिंग दी जाए कि किस जगह पर आप उनको भेजना चाहते हैं ताकि वह वहां जाकर काम कर सके, इस तरह की ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

आज जब हम अफसरान की तरफ देखते हैं तो यह बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है कि आज बड़ी तादाद में अफसरान समय से पहले रिटायर होना चाहते हैं वे पूरी टर्म तक नौकरी नहीं करना चाहते हैं। उनको रोका जा सकता है, उनको घर नहीं जाने दिया जाता है। लेकिन फिर भी कुछ लोगों को इजाजत मिल जाती है और इसका कारण यह है कि उन लोगों का प्रमोशन समय से नहीं होता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस किस्म की चीजों को दूर करना चाहिए यह तभी हो सकता है, जब बाकायदा नियम बने हों और उन नियमों का पालन हों। लेकिन वहां तो ऊपर का नीचे और नीचे का ऊपर होता रहता है, यह भी बड़ी भयंकर स्थिति है, जिसको दूर करना चाहिए।

हमारे यहाँ सीमा सड़क संगठन है, जिसने बहुत ही अच्छी सड़कें बनाई हैं। सड़क बन्द न होने की वजह से हम लोग हर समय आ जा सकते हैं और हमारी फौजों को कोई तकलीफ नहीं होती है। उनके साथ एक अजीब स्थिति है, न उनको फौज में माना जाता है और न ही सिविल में माना जाता है। जब सजा दी जाती है तो फौजी कानून के मुताबिक सजा दी जाती है। मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि एक साल के करीब हो गया है, सैकड़ों की तादाद में लोग जेल में पड़े हुए हैं लेकिन उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है। जब तनख्वाह का सवाल आता है, उनकी पेंशन का सवाल आता है, तो सिविल में माने जाते हैं। उनको स्पष्ट रूप से बताना चाहिए कि उनको फौज में रखा जा रहा है या सिविल में रखा जा रहा है ताकि कहीं न कहीं का कानून तो लागू हो।

इसको कोई व्यवस्था श्रीमन, उस में नहीं है, इसको देखना चाहिये। मैंने उनकी तरफ से प्रधान-मंत्री जी को एक प्रतिवेदन भी दिया था और उन्होंने आश्वासन भी दिया था कि इस पर जल्दी गौर होगा, लेकिन 5-6 महीने बीत गये, अभी तक इसको नहीं देखा गया है। उनकी सुरक्षा के बारे में उनकी तनख्वाह के बारे में, उन के वेजेज के बारे में ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी है, स्पष्ट तौर पर बताया जाय कि वे कहां हैं और किस स्थिति में हैं ?

एक निवेदन मैं यह करना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में अफसरान के लिये या आपके जो सोलजर्स हैं, उनके लिये मकान की व्यवस्था कम है। मकान किराये पर लेने के लिये उन को जो पैसा दिया जाता है, वह

पूरा नहीं होता है। आज दिल्ली में मकानों के किराये इतने ज्यादा बढ़ गये हैं कि उन को मकान मिलना मुश्किल हो गया है, वे लोग बड़ी फजीहत में हैं,—इसलिये गवर्नमेंट को इसको व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये जिन्होंने समय पर ड्यूटी देनी है, उनके लिये मकानों की व्यवस्था सरकार की तरफ से होनी ही चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आप के प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूँ।

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD (Baroda) : Mr Speaker, Sir, I felicitate our scientists and technologists for launching our first atellite Rohini successfully; I would like to appeal to them to bring out another gadget to safeguard our interests in the House; whereas the senior sector, in the House have been taking our time, if the Scientists can come up with some gadget, we might be able to get a word in edge-ways. This Ministry should have got priority over all other Ministires. In spite of our limited resources and though we do believe in non-alignment and we do not want to conquer any more countries or lands, we have to safeguard our own interests and our own lands and our own people. For that, we have to have a adequate defence equipment so as to face any on-slaught from outside. This year, there is an increase in the budgetary allocation, but that can be put down to the price hike. I feel that more funds should be allotted to this Ministry. From time to time, we have been replenishing our forces with new equipment, whenever funds allowed it and we have also been trying to make some indigenious weapons to sagfguard our interests. As the prices are going up, we have to look into the mater. Not only because of that, as we see today, but also because of the present state of the whole world, there is a lot of unrest around our country, we have to look to our country's interest and we should see that our forces are adequately equipped with modern weapons. It is heartening to note that, with our non-alignment policy, we have been able to convince our neighbouring countries and other countries also that we do not want to conquer their lands and that we want a peaceful world. I think with the improved relationship with Pakistan, the whole world has appreciated our stand. It is all mainly because of our Prime Minister—I do not want to flatter her, I do not ever resort to flattery—but I think she is our best weapon of peace, which none of the other countries have and it is because of her, this weapon of ours, a missile which never misses its mark, that we have come upto this standard. Because of this atmosphere in our country, there is a feeling of security and peace. If more funds are allotted to this Ministry, I think, we should also go in for atom bomb, not to explode, as a safegurd for our country.

[Shri R. P. Gaekwad]

The sector which interests me most is the compensation in lieu of the quarters allotted to the jawans and the defence personnel. This sector has not been looked into for some time. But I am happy to hear from the Minister of State for Defence that more houses will be allotted to these forces and also that the forces that are stationed near the cities will be provided accommodation.

Another disturbing aspect about Ex-Servicemen is that, after retiring from service, they do not get appropriate jobs. It has already been said before. But I would like to stress on one point that there are certain jobs which they can definitely do much better than the average men like jobs of security, jobs of signalmen in the Railways and the like which need a lot of expertise and vigilance. These defence personnel are trained for this sort of work. A Committee should be appointed to look into the matter of giving jobs to the Ex-Servicemen.

In the same way, I request that a Committee of MPs. should also be appointed to look into the educational facilities to the children of these brave men. There are several schools. But they are not enough. There was a target of adding 121 schools. But still 67 schools are to be opened. This should be done very quickly on a priority basis. The MPs should take interest in the matter of educational facilities that are being given to the children of these brave men.

I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI N.E. HORO (Kharti) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak on the recruitment policy of the Government that is applied in the Armed Forces.

A few minutes back, the hon. Member on the other side, Shri Parashar, was speaking about certain grievances. He was saying that the percentage of recruitment from certain areas, from Punjab, Himchal Pradesh and Haryana, has gone down to 7 per cent. I would like to reply to him by giving a quotation from the book entitled "The Agony of West Bengal" written by Mr. Ranajit Roy. I quote :

"The Centre's policy of recruitment to the Armed Forces from the so-called 'martial races' also causes a heavy drain of wealth from many States to a few. Not only does this policy hurt the pride of the 'non-martial' States and work against national integration, it has serious economic and social implications."

He says, speaking about the 1971 budget:

"About Rs. 1,300 crores or 30 per cent of the Central budget is earmarked for Defence now. The strength of the Armed

Forces has been raised from 250,000 men in 1947, to over 80,000. Less than 2 per cent of this vast force has been recruited in West Bengal, a state which happens to be the biggest producer of Central revenues after Maharashtra. On the other hand, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and a few districts of Western U.P. and Rajasthan have together a share of over 60% of these forces."

So, he says that the percentage of recruitment in the northern area is 60% while in other areas, especially the eastern States, it is less than 2%.

MR. SPEAKER : You can speak on the major points.

SHRI N.E. HORO : There is an element of 'martial' and 'non-martial' races in the matter of recruitment. This has become redundant after the Second World War and after the Chinese War in which many of the people from the eastern area have shown their valour. The Government, after Independence, had announced that it will give up the British policy of recruitment from martial races. But then, later on, they said this could not be done because of some administrative reasons. So, when recruitment from different martial races is being done, I would request the Government that they would consider raising an army of the Tribals also. This has been the demand of the House in previous years also.

I would request the Government to consider these points regarding recruitment. I would request that they should keep away from this policy of recruiting only from a few states. They should recruit from other States also.

SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH (Rajnandgaon) : Sir, speaking on the demands for grants for the Ministry of Defence for the year 1980-81 while appreciating the budget, I am of the view that more funds should be allocated for the same. It may be a matter for thought in some circles as to why a genuinely non-aligned country like ours—dedicated to the cause of world peace—might want to increase the size of its military budget and hence its military power. The reasons are many, but the most important one, I feel, is to be able to have a sense of security in the increasingly insecure turn that global politics have taken. To be able to effectively advocate world peace and, indeed, even to be heard, one must have a certain military might: to match one's moralistic and verbal one.

I realise that our Government is doing its very best to normalise relations with our immediate neighbours, under the dynamic leadership of Smt. Indira Gandhi. This is

indeed a very commendable approach, but let us not forget the hostility shown to India by these neighbours in the recent past. We must negotiate, but in no way must we let them take us for granted or think of us as inferior in any respect, in matters pertaining to the defence of our homeland. I appeal to the members of the venerable House to endorse my view. Apart from our responsibilities to safeguard our land borders, it must be kept in mind that we have a very large coastline to protect.

Unfortunately, the Indian ocean has, in recent years, seen the intensification of super-power presence and rivalry. Our Government and, in fact, every citizen would like this unhappy situation to discontinue so that the Indian ocean may be declared a zone of peace. To be able to ensure the safe guard of our coastline and also to make ourselves heard, we must build up the naval power. Till the 1971 conflict, our Navy was not considered an effective force. Since then, of course, major strides have been taken to rectify this, which is again very commendable.

I was glad to read that the Government is considering the purchase of some modern submarines for our Navy from either of the German shipyards at KIEL or EINDEN. Though one cannot refute the wisdom of this, I would urge the Government that this may not be enough. The crucial role played by the Vikrant in 1971 could possibly lend support to my view that the Indian Navy purchase another aircraft carrier. I do not say that this be bought to replace the Vikrant, which, due to the recent reconditioning programme, should be as good as new itself; but, to add to our force, I would also suggest the purchase of a few additional mine-sweepers.

To remind the House as to the effectiveness and necessity of a strong Navy, let me ask them to recall the crucial role played by the British Navy in the last world war. It was England's naval supremacy that kept the Germans at bay. Sophisticated naval vessels must also be built in India so as to cut down our reliance on foreign countries.

The Indian Air Force, I believe, has the best pilots in the world. With the recent purchase of the Jaguar aircraft to replace the aging fighter bombers, our air strength has been effectively increased. I have also read that the Government is considering the purchase of MIG 23 B from the USSR to replace the Hunters and Sukhois in our air fleet. All this is indeed very commendable. I would like to request the Government to ensure that, when HAL starts the assembly of Jaguar or MIG 23 B aircraft, it must be done by a time bound programme, and the HAL should be asked to coordinate the production with the requirements of the Air Force on a top priority basis. I would appeal that our Air Force should be well balanced,

though a slight priority could be given to fighter aircraft, for, attack could well be the best means of defence.

The HAL should develop and build sophisticated aircraft for our Air Force. It is a pity that, after developing the Marut, HAL has so far not been able to develop an aircraft to suit the future needs of our Air Force. May I also suggest that a higher powered engine should be developed to fit the Marut which is grossly under-powered and thereby increase its life by another decade instead of its being phased out now? HAL should also consider manufacture and development of helicopter gunships and heavy transporters.

With regard to the facilities afforded to ex-servicemen, I feel that these could be improved. Almost 60,000 men are demobilized every year, and the facilities offered by the Government for the re-employment or rehabilitation of these personnel are not sufficient though this House has been assured that there are a number of schemes for ex-servicemen. I find that the majority of them set up small businesses with their meagre savings. I would urge the Government to increase the reservation of seats for the employment of ex-military personnel in government services, in the BSF, CISF, Police, Dock-security, Customs, etc., etc. Where they can be easily employed. Due to the fact that a number of such personnel are not graduates, I feel that allowance should be made for them by relaxing the rules of the employment exchanges in their case, so that they may not be demoralised.

12 hrs.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Defence Ministry that no new cantonments have been opened in Madhya Pradesh after Independence. In the Chhattisgarh area particularly, there are no cantonments at all. I feel that the Chhattisgarh region is ideally situated and strategically safe for the opening of defence production factories; there is none existing there now. I would urge the Defence Ministry to do the best, whatever they can, in this matter.

I would also urge the government to consider increasing the pension to war-widows prior to 1970; to at least a minimum of Rs. 200.

Lastly, I would appeal to the government to make NCC compulsory till Class XII so that the defence awareness and preparedness of the citizens increase appreciably.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki): While speaking about defence, we cannot confine ourselves to the bare outlines of the organisation and deployment of the defence forces.

As the report of the Ministry starts, the political, military, geographic and economic environment is a vital factor to be taken into

[Shri M. M. Lawrence]

account in formulating the defence policy, preparedness and the perspective.

In this context I may say the report of the Ministry shows a singular lack of understanding of the present international situation from the stand-point of our national security. The history of our various conflicts with the neighbouring countries, the long history of the imperialist intrigues earlier in Kashmir, then in Bangladesh and now in the North-Eastern India points to the clear and unambiguous fact that the main threat to our security comes from the imperialist circles led by US imperialism. Hence, equating the so-called two super powers in the emergent tensions in the Indian Ocean is a piece of utter mischievousness. The writers of the report fight shy of mentioning even the name of Diego Garcia. The tensions engulfing the Indian Ocean area arise solely from US imperialism's attempt to dominate the littoral States through the establishment of their base in Diego Garcia. Yesterday's papers highlight the deployment of a huge US Task force in the Indian Ocean. This obviously is meant to blackmail and threaten the Arab States, India, etc. into submission to US interest. On the other hand, it is the Soviet Union which has consistently stood with us in all the international conflicts to which we were dragged by the machinations of US imperialism.

In this connection, we welcome the recent agreement for the supply of defence equipment and stores between our country and the Soviet Union. Soviet Union has proved herself to be the reliable ally in times of crisis.

Coming to the Budget provisions, I also strongly feel that the allocation for the Navy is grossly insufficient as mentioned by some of the hon. Members in their speeches earlier. I hope the Government will give more attention to the development of Navy. In this connection I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the question of the Naval Academy. At present there are no big employment-oriented defence establishments in Kerala. Not a single ordnance factory nor a Cantonment is there except a small Naval Establishment in Cochin including the Naval Academy. We understand that efforts are being made to shift the Naval Academy from Cochin on the plea of lack of enough space in the present Naval base. I strongly protest against this. The Kerala Government is willing to give sufficient suitable land in any locality the Navy chooses. Sir, I hope the Minister will recognise the strong feelings of the Kerala people on this issue and will continue the location of the Academy in Kerala itself.

Now, coming to the need to motivate the rank and file in the Defence forces and keep their morale high, it is necessary to inculcate knowledge and respect for democratic values and institutions. The present policy of keeping them isolated from the general, social, political currents in the country is a legacy of the British colonial rule. In all other democratic countries, the military personnel have a greater freedom and better access to knowledge and appreciation of politics. The experience of underdeveloped countries all around show that the situation in which the military forces are kept in complete ignorance about their social, economic and political problems is a dangerous one, giving opportunity to adventurist military officers to try their luck in meddling with working of the democratic system. The officers and jawans in the armed forces establishment in the Army retire early in the prime of their youth. At present the arrangement for rehabilitating them in civil service is inadequate and unsatisfactory. In some establishments such as major ports the military service of rehabilitated ex-servicemen are not fully counted even though there are specific government order for the same. The practice has to be changed radically. No doubt, the opportunity of re-employment of ex-servicemen is dependent on general economic development. Therefore, the question of maintaining the morale of defence services cannot be delinked from the general economic welfare of the people. But even without the general understanding, it is necessary to provide adequate employment opportunities to the ex-servicemen.

Sir, I would like to raise one or two other points. One is the questions of civil employees of the defence department in ordnance factories etc. While employees in the public sector and even in departmental undertakings like railways, posts and telegraphs have been given bonus the civilian employees in defence department are denied bonus. This injustice must be ended.

Sir, the Border Roads Organisation consists mainly of civilian employees and under the Ministry of Transport is controlled by the officials deputed from the Army. They are governed by Civilian Regulations Classification Control and Appeal Rule and at the same time Army Act and Army Rules. If the employees claim that they are governed under Army Rule and given the benefits available to the Army personnel serving with them in the GREF the authorities will say that they are civilians. If the employees say that they are civilians and all benefits available to civilian employees be given then the authorities will say that they are governed by the Army Act and are not deserving any parity with Army personnel. For raising their grievances they are being persecuted merci-

lessly. Some months back about 400 of them were arrested. Many of them were court-martialled and imprisoned upto six months. They were tortured. Even their women-folk were molested. The army officers are treating these employees as they are prisoners of war under their custody. I fervently appeal to the Minister to take action to stop these atrocities and I request the government to appoint a committee of parliamentary members to go into the working of the Border Roads Organisation.

Sir, there is a system of employing casual and temporary workers in defence undertakings and these workers are facing acute difficulty. The top heavy administration in the Defence Ministry is totally un-concerned with the condition of these workers. I urge upon the government to immediately regularise all such temporary and casual workers so that they are given benefit of labour laws.

Before I conclude, I want to raise a very important matter. It is widely known that many officials from the level of Deputy Secretary upwards are sent to the United States for training. The defence department is no exception. Even officials of the defence accounts department are being sent to U.S.A. for such training. I do not know what training in accounts they are going to get there. Everybody knows that defence accounts officials have all the details of all the arms and equipments we are buying, from where we are buying and what price and so on. They also know the stocks of various military equipment we have and they are in a position to divulge this information. So, this training in USA be ended here and now.

श्री तारिक अमनवर (कटिहार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डिफेंस की माग का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। भारत हमेशा से शांतिप्रिय देश रहा है और हमारी नीयत कभी ऐसी नहीं रही है कि हम दूसरे देशों की ओर या उनकी सीमाओं की ओर गलत कदम या गलत नीयत रखें। हमने सारे विश्व को शांति का पैगाम दिया है और इस बात की कोशिश की है कि दुनियाँ के अन्दर हो या अपने देश के अन्दर हो, जो सबसे पहले हमारे देश की अधिक हालत है, जो देश की गरीबी है उसको पहले दूर किया जाये। लेकिन 1962 में जब हम पर हमारे पड़ोसी देश चीन ने हमला किया और हमें इस बात के लिए मजबूर किया कि हम अपनी सीमाओं की रक्षा करें, अपने देश की रक्षा करें तो हमने अपनी शक्ति को उस ओर मोड़ा और धीरे-धीरे हमने यह सिद्ध किया, 1972 आते आते हमने दुनियाँ के नक्शे में ओर दुनियाँ के इतिहास में एक नया इतिहास बनाया और दुनिया को दिखा दिया कि हम शांतिप्रिय जरूर हैं, हम शांति जरूर चाहते हैं, लेकिन अगर हमारे देश की ओर कोई गलत नजर रखेगा, गलत नीयत रखेगा तो हम उसे बदामित नहीं कर सकते हैं।

मैं आप का ध्यान वायु-सेना की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। वायु-सेना को और अधिक शक्तिशाली बनाने के लिए और नई चुनौतियों का मुकाबिला करने के लिए जिस ढंग से कदम उठाया जा रहा है वह सराहनीय है। पुराने पड़े कैनबरा और हंटर लड़ाकू विमानों का स्थान अब दूसरे विमान ले रहे हैं। पहले की अपेक्षा और अधिक शक्तिशाली राडार चालू करने का काम हो रहा है। यह अच्छी बात है। लेकिन जब वायु-सेना की बात कही गई तो हम उस ओर भी सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहते हैं कि जब 1978-79 में जगुआर का एग्ज़िमेंट हुआ था तो उस समय एक विवाद का विषय सारे देश में खड़ा हुआ था। उस समय जो जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी उसी के लोगों ने उसको विवाद का विषय बनाया था। हम यह जरूर चाहेंगे कि उस ओर सरकार ध्यान दे और सरकार को ही यह फैसला करना है कि जगुआर का जो एग्ज़िमेंट हुआ था वह सही था या गलत था या किस ढंग से हम उसको ले चले, यह सरकार के ऊपर ही निर्भर करता है। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे प्रश्न हैं, कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं जो आम जनता के बीच और हमारे वायु-सेना के नौजवानों के बीच चल रही हैं, उसे हम रखना चाहते हैं।

1978-79 में हमारी हवाई सेना को शक्तिशाली बनाने के लिए एक एग्ज़िमेंट हुआ था। उस सन्दर्भ में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो जगुआर है, ऐसा कहा जाता है कि जब जगुआर किसी दूसरे स्थान पर, अपने दुश्मन के स्थान पर बांबिंग करके वापस लौटता है तो उसका कास्ट आफ आपरेशन दुगुना हो जाता है। जब तक जगुआर पूरे तौर पर अपने देश में उपलब्ध होगा उस समय तक ब्रिटेन और फ्रांस में इसका प्रोडक्शन बन्द हो जाएगा। बीस वर्षों तक हमें स्पेयर पार्ट्स की जरूरत होगी और जब वहाँ इसका प्रोडक्शन बन्द हो जाएगा तो स्पेयर पार्ट्स हमें महंगे खरीदने पड़ेंगे। जगुआर के कारण जो वायुसेना का आपरेशन ऐड ग्राउन्ड सिस्टम है उसको बदलना पड़ेगा। इस पर भारी खर्च आयेगा। जगुआर प्रोजेक्ट पर 1300 करोड़ खर्च आने की बात तय हुई थी लेकिन 1978 में ही 18 प्रतिशत इसका दाम बढ़ चुका है और इस प्रकार तीन हजार से अधिक खर्च इस पर आने की आशंका है। तो क्या यह बड़ा खर्च हमारी सरकार सहन करने की परिस्थिति में है। मैं सरकार से यह जरूर कहूँगा कि जब जगुआर के खरीद की बात चल रही थी तो एच ए एल के एक टेक्निशियन ने इस की क्षमता के सन्दर्भ में शंका प्रकट की थी। इंस्टीच्युट आफ स्ट्रैटेजिक, लंदन जो रक्षा क्षमता को आंकने के सन्दर्भ में एक मशहूर संस्था है, उसने जगुआर के बजाय मिग 23 बी० एन० को एक अच्छा ग्राउन्ड अटैक प्लेन बताया है। क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि जगुआर की खरीद में प्रत्येक प्लेन पर 11 करोड़ का खर्च आयेगा जब कि मिग पर साठे 4 करोड़

[श्री तरिक अनवर]

खर्च होगा ? यह बात मैंने इसलिए बताई कि हमें और हमारी सरकार को सोचना होगा कि हम किस ढंग से अपनी वायु सेना को शक्तिशाली बनायें । जगुआर प्लेन इतने शक्तिशाली नहीं, यह आशंका अगर हमारी वायु सेना के जवानों के दिलों विभाग पर गनी रहेगी तो हो सकता है कि वे इतनी बहादुरी और हिम्मत के साथ मदान में न कूद सकें ।

मैं आपका ध्यान एक्स सर्विस मैन के सेटिलमेंट की ओर भी ले जाना चाहूंगा । आज एक्स सर्विस मैन के सामने जो समस्याएँ हैं वह बहुत बड़ी हैं । जैसा कि हमारे पूर्ववक्ताओं ने कहा, एक्स सर्विस मैन की समस्याओं को दूर करने के साथ साथ उनमें जो अनुशासन है, उनमें जो योग्यता है उसका प्रयोग हम किस प्रकार से करें—इस ओर भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना बड़ा आवश्यक है । उनकी समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिए सरकार को ओर से बहुत से कदम उठाये गए हैं, बहुत से कामों में उनको लगाया गया है । हमने और आपने देखा है कि इन इन लोगों ने अपनी कड़ी मेहनत और लगन को सिद्ध कर दिया है । यदि एक्स सर्विस मैन को खेती में लगाया जाए तो वे हरित क्रान्ति ला सकते हैं—इसकी जीती जागती मिसाल हमें पंजाब, हरियाणा और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में देखने को मिल सकती है । इसके अलावा एक्स सर्विस मैन को स्माल स्केल एण्ड काटेज इण्डस्ट्री, एलाटमेंट आफ टूकटर्स और इस प्रकार के दूसरे छोटे-मोटे कामों में लगाया जा रहा है । आज सरकार ने देश में एडवैन्स एडुकेशन का बहुत बड़ा कार्यक्रम हाथ में लिया है । मेरा सुझाव है कि एक्स सर्विस मैन को इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लाया जाए तब तक उन के अनुशासन, उनकी योग्यता और क्षमता का सही उपयोग किया जा सके ।

आखिर में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि देश की दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में देश को औद्योगिक रूप से आत्मनिर्भर बनाने का लक्ष्य था और उसी समय से इस बात का प्रयास जारी है कि रक्षा उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में भी हमारा देश आत्मनिर्भर हो सके । 1962 के बाद हमने इस ओर और भी अधिक ध्यान देना शुरू किया ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे अपने विचार रखने का समय दिया । मैं इन डिमाण्ड्स का पूरी तौर से समर्थन करता हूँ ।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity to congratulate our scientists, our jawans and officers in the Defence Services, as they are imbued with a deep sense of patriotism, devotion to duty and professional competence of a very high order. During this debate, many

valuable suggestions have been made by my hon. friends. Sir, I endorse a few of them.

With reference to the manufacture of the atom bomb, I fully support the suggestions made by the hon. Members. We want to use atom in times of peace, we want to use atom in times of war and in the interest of the nation. And in the interest of the security of this country, it is necessary that we should manufacture atom bomb. I would only say let us go ahead with that particular thing.

The second suggestion that was made was with reference to the improvements of conditions of the ex-servicemen. Without alluding further and giving any details of this, I also fully support that. Many of my colleagues here expressed their concern about the threats on the borders of our country. Even in this report at page 1 para 3, it has been mentioned as—

“The likely pressures of outside forces, the potential induction of armaments in the region adding to the vulnerability of the unstable area in the sub-continent, as well as its neighbourhood, create a delicate situation not only for us, but for the entire sub-continent which cannot be ignored by us.”

Against this background, if we take into consideration the threat from Pakistan, the threat from China, the threat from north-eastern border and the Super Power that is now coming into existence—Japan, United States and other countries are coming together—it will be necessary for us to consider our defence line very seriously.

As far as Pakistan is concerned, seen from the circumstances prevailing in that particular country, its prime object would be to have a confrontation Policy towards our country. As far as China is concerned, even if it is told on the floor of this House that a solution is possible to the vexed question of the boundary line, a solution which will be acceptable to both is not, in my opinion, possible, because the Aksai Ladakh region is very strategically important to China—from the strategical importance it has with Russia—and as it is connected with Pakistan by the Karakorum highway. It is against this background that I would like to ask the Prime Minister as to how far, as a nation, we are really prepared to meet the challenges across the border, and whether our Defence Services are qualitatively and quantitatively sufficient to meet these particular threats.

When we were discussing the Demands, many Members spoke about the Armed Forces. I believe that national security does not involve the Armed Forces alone. We have to take into consideration the whole spectrum of security apparatus which consists not only of the Army but includes, in my opinion, the geographical situation; the foreign policy in which our security is inter-woven; the political and military and strategical profile; the whole gamut of our natural resources; efforts to back up the security apparatus and lastly, the need to maintain the national morale and motivation.

If we read the Report that has been furnished to us, we see that it is more or less a replica of the previous Report; it hides more than it reveals. We don't get any information on these particular lines. Against this background, we have also to consider whether there are gaps and shortcomings in our defence. Even after carefully hearing the hon. Minister of State for Defence Production as to his plans, I feel there are shortcomings and gaps in the development of the force structure, strategic and practical concepts and evolution of military hardware.

As far as fore-structure is concerned, I have to say something about our Indian Navy. We cannot forget the incident that happened in 1971 when the US Seventh Fleet entered our territorial waters. Only one ship, I am told INS KARAVATTI was there to defend the entire east coast. Fortunately for our country, the 7th Fleet went back. Had it come ahead, the results would have been disastrous. It is on this background that we have to see that we have threats not only from Himalayas, but from the seas also. If we take these into consideration the allocations made, we find that the expenditure on the Navy is too meagre. Even this year we find a provision, for the Army, of Rs. 2159 crores. As against this, on Navy it is only Rs. 216 crores and on the Air Force it is Rs. 866 crores. The Report mentions that some ships have been commissioned, some survey ships are being manufactured, some ships are to be handed over to the coastal guards and some ships are being manufactured at Goa. But what I want to know from the Prime Minister is whether all this is sufficient to defend our coastal line.

Three or four questions arise in my mind, and I would, pose them for the consideration of this august House and of the Prime Minister. The first question that comes to my mind is : how many ships of our Indian Navy have outlived their lives. My

information is that more than 80% of our ships have done so. The second question is, how many of our ships lack in the requisite mobility; the third is, how many of our ships lack in sophistication in other combat equipment, particularly in anti-submarine warfare role; and I am more concerned with the last question, viz. what is the amphibious capability in conjunction with the Army, to undertake combined operations to meet the threats to our island territories? I have been informed—it has come in the reports—that this amphibious capability is almost non-existent. Will the Prime Minister kindly say whether any efforts are being made to improve this? As far as our Navy is concerned, I believe that our Navy has to play three-tier role : One of the Arabian Sea, second in the Bay of Bengal and for defence of our vast coastal line which now includes. I would emphasise, vital off-shore assets. It is with this background that we have to consider as to whether we have to gear up our Navy and whether we should double our Navy in this connection. There is one more point, as far as our Navy is concerned. I find that many of the senior personnel in the Indian Navy are seeking premature retirement. How many Commanders and how many Captains are there who have sought premature retirement? Why? That instigates others to come out of the Navy when their services are needed in the country. So, this question should be given a serious thought.

Coming to the Airforce, it is again an important point. Our Air forces lack in sophisticated, more modern and more versatile aircrafts the details of which have been given by the hon. Minister. I would not like to allude to that. But, as far as transport fleet is concerned, I read in the report that one Major-General (retired) — has said that our transport fleet is just fit to be consigned in the museum. Is it true? We would like to know about it. The People who have read this paper are discussing among themselves.

Finally, I come to the question of Jaguar to which reference was made by my learned colleague here who spoke before me. Is it a fact that the Jaguar deal is being scrapped? This is a major aspect. Yesterday, there was some reaction of Mrs. Thatcher. Today, it is in the papers that the Government of India has informed U.K. Government about this particular decision. There are some misgivings, some misunderstandings in the minds of the people and we would like that those misunderstandings do not exist. I would request the

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

hon. Prime Minister to take us into confidence and tell us as to what it is. As far as Jaguar is concerned, we are told that major portion of jaguar deal is scrapped and "Instead, the Government look like going in for the manufacture of the latest French Mirage (2000)." As far as the capability is concerned, if Mirage (2000) is more capable, I have nothing to say; you go in for that. But it has come in papers that the capability of Jaguar is much more better than this particular Mirage (2000). It says, "New proof of Jaguar's all-round capabilities as a tactical strike fighter has been provided by successes on two continents. In Europe, Jaguar squadrons defeated Mirage squadrons in the French Air Force's biennial Fighter Congress." And many other instances have been quoted here. I would like to know whether that is correct. The other question which I would like to pose is as far Jaguar deal is concerned our Indian Air Force officials are of the firm view that "what the country needed was a deep penetration strike aircraft. The Jaguar filled the bill. The Mirage, it was reitirated, was primarily an interceptor." And this was accepted by the Government of India. It, at all, we want to go in for Mirage (2000), I would like to ask a question whether it is not true that the French Government had agreed to give to India at the end of 1980 the most sophisticated Mirage (2000)? Is it that we are thinking of taking Mirage FI which is not so sophisticated? These are things which are coming in the papers and people are discussing them. There are misunderstandings created in the minds of the people; may be purposely. I would, therefore, like to know as to what is the true position? Let Government take us into confidence and tell us about it.

MR. SPEAKER : The last speaker is Prof. Nirmala Kumari Shaktawat.

Then the Prime Minister will take the floor.

प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तवत (चित्तौड़गढ़) . माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रक्षा मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ी हुई हूँ। मान्यवर, हमारे बजट का 17 प्रतिशत हम रक्षा मंत्रालय पर व्यय करते हैं, इसलिये नहीं करते कि हम साम्राज्यवादी विस्तार की नीति में विश्वास करते हैं, हमारा उद्देश्य मात्र अपनी सीमाओं की रक्षा है। हम देश की अखण्डता बनाये रखने के लिये पंचशील के सिद्धान्त में विश्वास करते हैं, तटस्थता की नीति में विश्वास करते हैं, फिर भी हमें अपनी देश की रक्षा के लिये सेनाओं की आवश्यकता होती है। यही कारण है कि आज हमारे देश में जल, थल और नभ तीनों सेनायें सशक्त

हैं। हम विश्व की चौथी सबसे बड़ी थल सेना रखते हैं। 5वीं सबसे बड़ी नभ सेना रखते हैं और 8वीं सबसे बड़ी जल सेना रखते हैं। इस का प्रयोग भी हम ने कई स्थानों पर किया है, लेकिन अपनी सीमाओं की रक्षा के लिये हमने उत्तरी सीमाओं की रक्षा के लिये काश्मीर में, हैदराबाद में, गोआ में तथा 1971 में हम ने बंगला देश की मुक्ति के समय इसका प्रयोग किया। बंगला देश की मुक्ति के समय हमारे देश के शहीदों ने, हमारे देश के जवानों ने जिस प्रकार से कुर्बानियां दी, उन का नाम इतिहास में स्वर्ण अक्षरों में लिखा तो जाएगा ही, मान्यवर, परन्तु साथ ही उस समय जिस ने देश को नेतृत्व दिया हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने जो नेतृत्व दिया और साथ ही उन की दूरदर्शिता, पक्का इरादा और अनुशासन जो है, उस को भी हमेशा हमेशा याद किया जाता रहेगा।

मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारा जो यह देश है, वह भौगोलिक दृष्टि से बहुत अधिक सुरक्षित है। हमारा देश एशिया में हिन्द महासागर की एक आंख का काम कर रहा है परन्तु साथ ही यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह देश एक कड़ी के रूप में पूर्वी और पश्चिमी राष्ट्रों से सम्पर्क बनाए हुए है। इसलिए यहां की सेनाओं का सशक्त, मजबूत होना बहुत अधिक आवश्यक है। हमारे देश के जो सैनिक हैं, उन्होंने जिम प्रकार की कुर्बानियां दी है, और दे रहे हैं, उनको भुलाया नहीं जा सकता परन्तु साथ ही उनका आधुनिक उपकरणों से लैश होना भी बहुत अधिक आवश्यक है अगर वे आधुनिक उपकरणों से लैश नहीं होंगी, तो ऐसी स्थिति में कोई भी देश जो हमारे राष्ट्र का हिस्सा है, उसको अपने नक्शे में दिखा सकता है। ऐसी स्थिति में आवश्यक है कि हमारी जो तीनों सेनाएं हैं, उनको आधुनिक उपकरणों से लैश किया जाए। आधुनिक उपकरणों से लैश करने से मेरा अभिप्राय यह है कि आधुनिक तकनीकी ज्ञान इन शस्त्रों में आना ही चाहिए परन्तु मुझे बहुत दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि 1977 से 1980 के प्रारम्भ का समय एक ऐसा समय रहा जबकि हम लोग ओपेन्सिव होने की बजाय डिफेन्सिव रहे। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि आज के परमाणु युग में परमाणु शक्ति का भी प्रयोग बहुत अधिक आवश्यक है परन्तु उस समय जो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री थे भाई मोरारजी देसाई, उन्होंने इस प्रकार की घोषणा कर दी कि हम शान्तिपूर्ण कामों के लिए भी परमाणु शक्ति का इस्तेमाल नहीं करेंगे। इस तरह से हमारा जो यह किया कराया था, हमने जो आविष्कार किये थे, हमारे वैज्ञानिक जिस प्रकार से इस सब काम में जुटे थे, उस सब पर हम ने पानी फेर दिया। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस समय जो परमाणु के क्षेत्र में आविष्कार हैं, उन को अत्याधिक प्रोत्साहन देने की आवश्यकता है। हम यह नहीं कहते कि परमाणु बम बना कर हम साम्राज्यवादी विस्तार

की नीति को अपनाए। मेरे कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि हमारे देश में परमाणु शक्ति, परमाणु अस्त्र होने चाहिए ताकि कोई भी दूसरा देश हमारी सीमाओं की तरफ आँख उठा कर देखने की हिम्मत न कर सके। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से विनम्र शब्दों में यही निवेदन है कि शान्तिपूर्वक कामों के लिए जो हम ने अणु बम का इस्तेमाल किया था, वह पुनः इस्तेमाल किया जाए। जैसा विस्फोट पोखरण, राक्षसान के एक कोने में किया था, उसी प्रकार का विस्फोट तथा प्रयोग अन्य स्थानों पर भी किये जाने चाहिए।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि आज हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि हमारे यहां पर आधुनिक तकनीकी ज्ञान के अस्त्र-शस्त्र नहीं हैं। पब्लिक सेक्टर में कई ऐसी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं जहां पर आधुनिक उपकरण जैसे विजयन्त टैंक, विमान और एस० टी० मिग आदि बने हैं। यह हमारे देश की उपलब्धि है परन्तु एक प्रश्न बार बार दिमाग में उठ कर आता है और कई माननीय सदस्यों ने भी इस के बारे में कहा है और वह जगुआर विमानों के सौदे के बारे में है। यह जो सौदा किया गया था आखिर इस के पीछे क्या राज था। जगुआर विमान जो कि कुशलता की दृष्टि से अच्छे नहीं हैं, कार्यकुशलता जिन की अच्छी नहीं है और जिन की कीमत भी कई गुना अधिक है, क्यों उन का सौदा किया? क्या हम रक्षियनमिग 23 को नहीं खरीद सकते थे। यह एक प्रश्न जो हर एक बुद्धिजीवी के दिमाग में बार बार कूद कर आता है कि आखिर इसका राज क्या था? मान्यवर, मैं यही कहना चाहूंगा कि शायद इसका राज यही था कि ब्रिटिश एयर स्पेस कम्पनी को फायदा पहुंचाना था। इसलिए इस विषय में जांच की जानी चाहिए।

साथ ही, मान्यवर, मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश के बहुत से वैज्ञानिक यू० एस० ए०, ब्रिटेन, केनाडा एवं अन्य कई स्थानों पर अस्त्र बनाने की फेक्ट्रियों में कार्यरत हैं। इस प्रकार की जो हमारी प्रतिभा विदेशों में कार्यरत हैं उसे अपने देश में लाया जाना चाहिए और सम्मानित किया जाना चाहिए और उन प्रतिभाशाली वैज्ञानिकों को प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, आज हमारे देश की सीमाओं पर हमारी जल, थल और नभ सेना के प्रहरी पहरा दे रहे हैं। उन प्रहरियों को उनके परिवारों की चिंता और सुरक्षा उनके दिमाग में नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसलिए मैं विनम्र शब्दों में कहना चाहूंगा कि उनके लिए पीस एरियाज में मकानों, स्कूलों और अस्पतालों आदि की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए जिससे कि हमारे प्रहरियों को अपने परिवारों की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित हो सके। इसके लिए यदि हमें धनराशि बढ़ानी भी पड़े तो भी हमें उसके लिए व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि युद्ध में खेत हुए हमारे सैनिकों की माताओं, जिनके कि लाल खेत हुए, बहनों जिनके कि भाई खेत हुए और पत्नियों जिनका कि सुहाग खेत हुआ, की सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक की है और उनके लिए जो कुछ भी सुविधाएं हम जुटा सकें वे हमें जुटानी चाहिए। साथ ही मैं सरकार से भी निवेदन करूंगा कि बार विडोज के सामने यह प्रश्न नहीं आना चाहिए कि उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई कैसे होगी, उनकी नौकरी कैसे लगेगी? इस प्रकार की चिंताओं से बार विडोज और मृत सैनिकों के परिवारों को मुक्त कर के ही हम कह सकेंगे कि हम ने देश के लिए कुर्बान होने वाले वीरों के लिए कुछ किया।

सेना से रिटायर होने वाले सैनिकों की आयु 35 वर्ष है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि 35 वर्ष की आयु में रिटायर होने वाले सैनिकों के लिए हमें कोई न कोई काम की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ताकि 55 वर्ष तक की आयु तक वे काम कर सकें। उस आयु तक के लिए उन्हें कोई न कोई काम देना चाहिए। मैं सुझाव देना चाहूंगा कि जैसा कि हम आये दिन सुनते हैं कि पुलिस में भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ रहा है, और उम भ्रष्टाचार की जांच भी स्वयं पुलिस विभाग ही करता है, क्यों न हम इस प्रकार का प्रयोग करें कि पुलिस में जो भ्रष्टाचार है, उसके लिए हम एक कमेटी मुकर्रर करें, एक कारपोरेशन बनाये जिसमें मिलिट्री के रिटायर्ड पर्सनल्स रखे जाएं और वे इस भ्रष्टाचार की जांच करें। किसी भी जांच का फायदा तभी हो सकेगा जब उसकी जांच किसी दूसरे व्यक्ति या विभाग द्वारा की जाए। अन्यथा सही रूप में जांच नहीं हो सकेगी। मिलिट्री के पर्सनल्स में नैतिकता, ईमानदारी होती है, अगर वे जांच करेंगे तो वेदूध का दूध और पानी का पानी कर देंगे और वह जांच सही मायनों में जांच होगी कि कोई व्यक्ति भ्रष्ट था या नहीं।

हमारे देश की जो तटण पीढ़ी है, उसको हमें मिलिट्री साइंस की शिक्षा देना बहुत अनिवार्य है। यद्यपि एन० सी० सी० के माध्यम से हमारे स्कूलों में इस प्रकार की शिक्षा दी जा रही है फिर भी मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जो मिलिट्री साइंस स्कूल और कालेजों में पढ़ायी जाए उसको पढ़ाने वाले व्यक्ति मिलिट्री के रिटायर्ड पर्सन्स हों। इस से देश का बहुत बड़ा काम होगा। इस से हमारे विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासन की प्रवृत्ति आयेगी और दूसरे जो हमारे रिटायर्ड मिलिट्री पर्सन्स हैं उनको काम भी मिलेगा।

मान्यवर, मैं अन्त में अधिक कुछ न कह कर इतना कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारा रक्षा मंत्रालय श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के हाथों में है और उन हाथों में है जिनको न केवल देश बल्कि विदेशों के व्यक्ति भी जानते हैं। उनके नेतृत्व में यह

[प्रौ० निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत]

मंत्रालय आगे बढ़ेगा, इन्ही शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करती हूँ ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) . अध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक सवाल ही करना चाहता हूँ । इस सवाल को मैं इसलिए उठा रहा हूँ कि कल लोक सभा में श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह ने रक्षा कर्मचारियों के लिए बोनस की घोषणा की थी और कहा था कि एक लाख अठारह हजार रक्षा विभाग के कर्मचारियों को बोनस दिया जाएगा । जिन को पहले बोनस दिए जाने की घोषणा की जा चुकी है, आपने कहा था कि उनके अलावा इनको भी दिया जाएगा । लेकिन अभी भी एक लाख से कुछ अधिक कर्मचारी बच जाते हैं जो एम ई एस में हैं, रिसर्च एंड डिवेलपमेंट विंग में हैं, मिलिटरी अस्पतालों के कर्मचारी हैं, डेरी फार्मों के कर्मचारी हैं तथा कुछ और सेक्शन अभी छूट गए हैं जो एयरफोर्स आदि के हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह विभेद की नीति क्यों अपनाई जा रही है ? दूसरों को आप बोनस क्यों नहीं देना चाहते हैं ? मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक लाख से कुछ ज्यादा जो बच गए हैं उन कर्मचारियों के बारे में भी आप घोषणा कर दें ताकि तमाम रक्षा कर्मचारी आपकी इस घोषणा का स्वागत कर सकें । यही मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ ।

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Defence has always been an important subject, but in today's crisis-ridden world, it has become of paramount importance to every citizen. There have been many speakers in this debate. Some have been content to echo old arguments and platitudes. But I am glad to observe that the majority have shown insight into and genuine concern for current defence problems.

It is ridiculous to allege that Government is neglecting defence. Nothing could be farther from the truth. It is one of the axioms of Cabinet Government that the Prime Minister retains a portfolio only when special importance is attached to it. Hon. Members may also have heard the familiar old belief that when you want a job well done, entrust it to the busiest person.

My colleague, Shri C. P. N. Singh has already dealt with most of the points raised by hon. members, those mentioned in the cut motions and the day-to-day problems of our defence forces. Broadly speaking, he has also touched on how we intend to maintain our preparedness in the face of mounting danger. My own intention is to put the question of defence in a broader perspective.

But before I do so, I should like to refer to a few points.

Dr. Karan Singh claimed that the Committee for Defence Plan has met only once. In fact, it has met five times since January. I should like to tell Shri Indrajit Gupta that over the years, we have developed the capacity to design sophisticated combat and non-combat aircraft. Some members have spoken of various deals. There is nothing secret about them. Our effort is to choose the best suited to our needs in performance and cost.

It is difficult to refer to all the hon. speakers. For once, I have been present throughout the debate and have heard every speaker. Gen. Sparrow, Shri Gadgil, Shri Bhagat Shri Rajesh Pilot and other members of our party have made useful points, as have members of the Opposition. I also specially appreciate those who have spoken for the first time. Shrimati Shaktawat the last speaker made good points and was perhaps about to make more good points. I hope she will let us have her views later on.

I should like to tell Shri Lawrence that we ourselves are concerned about people going abroad for various types of training and we are looking into the matter. A couple of hon. members have strongly advocated the atom bomb. The policy somersaults of Shri Vajpayee and the Bharatiya Janata Party are astonishing only to those who have not observed the birth and chameleon-like evolution of this party. Shri Swamy is equally inconsistent in his opinions. The Jan Sangh—now the BJP—used to be vehemently opposed to any friendship overtures to China or to Pakistan. In fact, they used to ridicule our stand. Both Shri Vajpayee and Shri Swamy used to strongly urge us to make and keep atom bombs. But Mr. Nixon's visit to China and the USA's change of attitude was like a magic wand which transformed Vajpayee and many others also. Our own view on atomic energy has been quite clearly explained in this House in reply to questions. But I shall reiterate it just in case any misunderstanding remains. We are committed to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. At the same time, we must do everything possible to enable our scientists to gather knowledge and experience. Also, I should like to ask : can one really maintain that the possession of one or a few bombs would be a deterrent to conflict ?

Hon. Members have rightly stressed the need to view defence in its totality and to have a correct threat perception.

Defence policy cannot be viewed in isolation. It is an integral part of our foreign and domestic policies. It must have the closest coordination with other areas of government. It is intimately linked with the health of the economy, the system of industrial and agricultural production. The prevalence of order and a sense of national purpose is vital. Quite early in this century, wars

became total wars. The work of farmers, of factory workers and housewives is a necessary background for the valour of professionals in the defence forces. A people without a sense of direction become easy prey to outside machinations. History is witness that when a people are imbued with faith in their nation, no power, however, mighty, can subdue them. The strength of an individual or of a nation rests on its self confidence and its self-reliance. That is the rationale of our green revolution and of our industrialisation. No one claims that we are anywhere near the achievement of our aims, at the same time, no one can deny the enormous progress we have made and are capable of making. The latest example is yesterday's satellite launching under the able guidance of Dr. S. S. Dhawan. That is why we emphasize not only the adoption but the correct choice of and the right application of science and technology.

We have talked of self-reliance and there is no doubt in my mind that we must bend all our energies towards this end. But no situation or problem is so simple. We do not live in a vacuum. Let us not forget that we have joined the race very late. We are handicapped by the paucity of funds, with a system which is slow and with attitudes of mind which look to the immediate and often enough imaginary gain, rather than the long-term and more solid benefit. As Alice said in Wonderland, we have to keep running merely to stay in our place, while the others are far in front and racing fast ahead. We hardly begin project when it becomes obsolete in the developed countries, how do we compete in the race for petroleum, uranium and other scarce and strategic materials? How do we match satellite surveillance and space espionage and the open interference in the internal affairs of other nations?

Hence the need to use whatever capacity exists in the country and to buy from abroad what we cannot produce. For this is one sphere in which we simply cannot afford to lag behind too much.

There have been some ill-informed comments in the foreign press and in some political circles on our recent military purchases from the Soviet Union. Self-reliance cannot preclude purchases from abroad, particularly a certain proportion of advanced defence requirements. However, we have adopted the balanced and wise policy of not being dependent on any single country for our supplies. This has given true underpinning to our non-alignment. The contracts that our defence team concluded in Moscow have been made to appear cumulatively large but they represent the aggregate of several agreements which have been under discussion for some considerable time. Absolute necessity

and financial prudence are our watchwords. A third consideration is that, to the extent possible, imports should be dovetailed with domestic production programmes and should not inhibit indigenous design and fabrication capacities.

The Defence Ministry's report has briefly outlined the progress of defence R & D and the work done by our Ordnance factories and the Defence public sector undertakings. I have admiration for our Defence scientists and designers. We appreciate the work they have done on designing a new battle tank, an armed light helicopter and our naval R&D. But I do not know if even now we make the best of scientific talent. Antiquated administrative rules dampen and discourage their innovative capacities. For innovation involves risks and the possibility of making mistakes. No one begins at the top. But with the right encouragement, the leeway between us and other countries can be made up. Our Defence forces demand and deserve the very best. We are only sorry that we cannot always provide them with what they need. Negligence in any sector may lead to harm. However, we should remember that while we may purchase good tanks, good aircraft, good ships, defence itself cannot be bought. This is what makes self-reliance so crucial.

So far as the Jaguar is concerned, we have a memorandum of understanding with Aerospace. We shall adhere to its terms. However, where the discretion lies with us, we shall exercise it in the best interests of our country.

While innovation and the general capacity of the total industrial structure shape defence production, defence as a whole depends upon the vigilance of the people. Some hon. Members including Shri Indrajit Gupta have rightly expressed concern about the use of the army to help in maintaining civilian law and order. But there are occasions when for various local reasons or circumstances, the police is not fully effective. And even worse, when there are threats of secession and insurgency situations, the Army does have a legitimate role to play. The Army fortunately enjoys a high reputation for impartiality. It is sad, but significant that parochial and divisive movements have tried to undermine public regard for our defence forces by making false accusations against them. Any form of domestic unrest weakens our security; and if it occurs in the border areas, it is even more harmful and it may provide a cover for all kinds of dangerous elements. The prolonged agitation in the North-East has put different types of ideas into some people's heads. Articles are appearing in foreign newspapers depicting it as a secessionist movement and hoping that India's wings will be clipped. I am sure that not a single person in this

[Smt. Indira Gandhi]

House or in the country at large can countenance anything that will damage the integrity of our motherland.

Every country's defence policies and decisions rest on its threat perception. We know from where we have been threatened in the past. But dangers can emerge from other directions also. Shri Panigrahi made an important point, namely, that allies and groupings change. Some alignments seem obvious today but we cannot guess what combination may confront us in any future conflict. We just must be prepared for any eventuality. This is no small responsibility with over 15,200 Km. of land frontiers with half a dozen neighbours and 6,000 Km. of sea coast open to the entire world.

The Indian Ocean has ceased to be an area of friendship. The unanimous voice of the littoral States is unheard and unheeded. The increase in the naval presence of outside Powers in the Indian Ocean has been going on for some time, but it has been quite dramatically increased in the wake of developments in Iran and Afghanistan. This has contributed considerably to escalating tensions in our area. These developments do pose a threat potential to the stability of all the littoral States. The military build up in Diego Garcia will have a chain reaction.

The best way to win a war is to prevent it. That is why we have been trying so hard for peace. The Foreign Minister has already spoken of our initiatives with our immediate neighbours. Today the whole world is our neighbour. That is the rationale behind our policy in Afghanistan and elsewhere. The destabilising development which have taken place in Southeast and Southwest Asia have also brought the menace of confrontation closer to us. There does not seem to be a single country which does not feel uncertain about its own future. Even the missiles and nuclear stockpiles of the Great Powers have not freed them from nervousness. In the last decade there was a gradual recognition of the futility of the arms race, and this prompted the search for an alternative for arrangements to limit strategic arms with the ultimate aim of reducing them. But in recent months, detente has had a setback. Suspicion lurks behind words and actions.

Events in Afghanistan, unpalatable to many as they are, are not sufficient reason to jettison detente. My talks with leaders of Europe gave me an idea of how perturbed they are at the prospect of open conflict. In that they will be joined by a large number of countries of Asia, of Africa, of Latin America. The aligned, no less than the non-aligned have a stake in peace. I should like to appeal to the Great powers to act with the responsibility that their own military

capabilities enjoin upon them. They cannot afford to make errors of judgment or to act rashly.

The over-all global security environment as well as the security situation in our own neighbourhood has deteriorated. Events in Afghanistan, which include the armed encouragement given to insurgents no less than the induction of Soviet forces, have created serious instability too close for our comfort. From the very first day my Government took office, we have striven to use our influence to moderate hardening attitudes and to pull nations back from the brink of a fighting war towards which they seemed to be rushing.

We shall consistently endeavour, through our deep commitment to the path of peaceful negotiation, to convince other nations that there is no problem which cannot be solved through discussions or which would justify recourse to hostilities.

The Janata Party Government, in a misguided effort to earn the applause of some elements abroad, characterised our stand and adopted what they thought was a softer posture towards our immediate neighbours. I should like to assert that at no time have we been unreasonable. We were and shall continue to be firm if our national interest or security is in any way menaced.

I would be failing in frankness if I did not give expression to our uneasiness at the reported plans of various countries to arm Pakistan. Even as it is, Pakistan's (*Per capita* expenditure on defence is well over double ours. Reports of Pakistan's nuclear programme have caused widespread disquiet throughout our country. I hope that the absence of mechanisms of public opinion and public accountability in Pakistan will not serve as an encouragement to confrontation. The possibility of Pakistan developing nuclear weapon capability in the near future has come up for discussion in various forums recently. Government are aware of the serious implications of Pakistan acquiring this capability. We hope that the Government of Pakistan will live up to its pledge to gear its nuclear programme only to peaceful purposes.

13 hrs.

No. remarks on defence can be complete without paying tribute to the gallantry and bravery of our jawans and officers. Our country has been the victim of aggression several times. It is well known that he who commits aggression, he who attacks has a tremendous advantage. In spite of this, because of our preparedness, because of the quality and training of our defence forces we have been able to give a good account of ourselves. Our officers have given true leadership, not just in guiding and advising, but by being in the very forefront of the fighting and face to face with danger.

We should be and we are truly proud of them. We are aware of the sacrifices which the officers and men have to make and the hardship with which they have to put up and also of their dedication in times of peace, when they rush to the help of the afflicted in natural or man made calamities. For all this, we are grateful. That is why we have concerned ourselves with the welfare of the serving personnel and the retired, of their families and widows and of problems of their re-employment and resettlement. Not all grievances and demands are fulfilled. I am well aware of it. But we are trying to take them up one by one. Once again, I reiterate that the objective of our defence is not war but peace. We do not ever want to begin a war. But if any one plans to attack us, we must let them know in unambiguous terms that they will be up against a strong defence force and a resolute multitude, which is united with singleness of purpose in the defence of their motherland.

I hope the hon. members will withdraw their cut motions and pass the Demands.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants under the Control of the Ministry of Defence to Vote together unless any hon. member desires that any of his cut motions may be put to vote separately

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): As the Prime Minister has not replied to the points mentioned in my cut motions, Nos. 1 and 2, I would like to speak for two minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of giving you time at this stage. If you want, we will put your cut motions to vote separately.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put to vote cut motions Nos. 1 and 2 moved to the demands for Grants under the Control of the Ministry of Defence

Cut motions Nos. 1 and 2 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER I will now put all the remaining cut motions to the Demands for Grants under the Control of the Ministry of Defence to vote.

All the other cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : 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, 1981 in respect of the heads of demand entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 20 to 25 relating to the Ministry of Defence.”

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants (General), 1980-81 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 14-3-1980.		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House.	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE					
20.	Ministry of Defence - .	40,02,15,000	31,30,93,000	79,08,51,000	62,61,87,000
21.	Defence Services—Army .	748,70,54,000	..	1409,64,13,000	..
22.	Defence Services—Navy .	76,88,15,000	..	139,66,45,000	..
23.	Defence Services—Air Force	287,57,66,000	..	578,90,54,000	..
24.	Defence Services—Pensions.	67,08,33,000	..	161,43,45,000	..
25.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services . . . . .	..	87,84,02,000	..	238,62,98,000