

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Sir, I think, we should acknowledge Mr. Sathe's victory in Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

15.20 hrs.

***DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1979-80**

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 19 to 24 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which 4 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of, the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 19 to 24 relating to the Ministry of Defence."

**Demands for Grants, 1979-80 in respect of 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 16-3-1979		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House.	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE					
20.	Ministry of Defence.	1679,79,000	10,64,82,000	89,98,99,000	53,24,08,000
21.	Defence Services—Army	315,95,08,000	..	1579,42,000	..
21.	Defence Services—Navy	35,06,08,000	..	175,30,42,000	..
22.	Defence Services—Air Force	110,29,83,000	..	531,49,17,000	..
23.	Defence Services—Pensions	29,49,91,000	..	147,49,59,000	..
24.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services.	..	49,24,17,000	..	246,20,83,000

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU (Bobbili): Sir, I may be permitted to point out that Defence and Foreign Affairs are very closely inter-linked one cannot escape making reference to Foreign Affairs while discussing Defence. Today discussing Defence means reference to Foreign Affairs also. So, I may be permitted to say a few words about the Foreign Affairs before starting the debate on Defence. So far as Pakistan is concerned, I am afraid that we have not yet solved the matters relating to normal relations with that country. Pakistan, as you are all aware of, refused to sign a No-war Pact with us. I would suggest that we should once again ask Pakistan to have a No-war Pact. If I remember correctly, it was in 1969 or 1970 we suggested to have a No-war Pact with Pakistan. In those days, there was no Bangladesh. But now Bangladesh has been formed and it was at one time an integral part of Pakistan. Both Bangladesh and Pakistan should jointly have a No-war pacts with us. That is, if we have that, the Defence expenditure of our country would easily go down and we will have more resources for the developmental activities of our country. I would therefore suggest that we should have No-war Pact with Pakistan and Bangladesh. Apart from this, our foreign affairs require to have dynamic relationship both with the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union. By this I mean we should be clear in our mind that we have a non-aggressive attitude towards the U.S.A. and towards Soviet Union. But unfortunately, the world situation is such that...

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): We have no aggressive attitude.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: But I am afraid that America is interested in Diego-Garcia and other areas in the Indian Ocean for housing their naval fleet. We cannot escape the feeling that it is entirely directed towards us. I would like America to come out clear-

ly saying that the Indian Ocean will be maintained as a zone of peace.

As I said, we cannot have foreign affairs and defence bifurcated into two portions. I have before me the information relating to the expenditure on defence by various countries. The United States spends 6.095 per cent of their GNP per year on defence; USSR spends between 10 and 11 per cent and China about 10 per cent of their GNP per year on defence. Compared to them, we are really spending very low on our defence. I must congratulate Shri Jagjivan Ram because the amount of money that we spend on defence every year is only 3.534 per cent of our GNP. Bangladesh spends 2.188 per cent on its GNP on defence and Pakistan unfortunately spends 5.329 per cent of its GNP on defence and this is apart from the fact that Pakistan is involved in all sorts of defence pacts with United States and others in the West Asian region. In this sense, we must congratulate ourselves that we are spending lower than Pakistan in so far as defence is concerned.

I would suggest that we should emulate the position of Japan. In Asia, although Japan has got 677 billion dollars worth of GNP per year, their defence budget is only 1.265 per cent of their GNP per year. Apart from the fact that they are one of the leading industrialised nations in Asia and the world, they are spending the least amount as far as defence is concerned. I would like to congratulate them for this. We should follow closely the Japanese people as far as defence is concerned. I am making all these suggestions because as I said earlier, we cannot escape the foreign affairs when we discuss defence. The hon. Minister must understand that foreign affairs and defence are synonymous.

Before I go into the details of the army, navy and airforce, I would suggest that we should really have a dynamic, modern science-oriented

[Shri P. V. G. Raju]
defence policy in the modern sense. Take for example the present trouble that is going on about the Jaguar deal. I am particularly mentioning this because this morning newspapers carried extensive articles saying that the British Company which had agreed to develop the Jaguar aeroplanes in India were asking for payment of over forty per cent of the money in cash immediately.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Baseless news.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: I am thankful to you for informing us about this. But the articles came in the paper. I can only quote the papers. (Interruptions) I can only say that so far as Jaguar deal is concerned, I have been informed that the Hindustan Aeronauticals Ltd. in Bangalore suggested to the Defence Ministry that we should not have that deal.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: It is incorrect.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: Then I can only ask why did HAL did not refute the news. The Jaguar is a very old aircraft, as far as world aircraft companies are concerned. So, by the time we learn to develop the Jaguar and make it in our country, foreign companies would have developed further and further. And, therefore, the Jaguar deal is economically a bad proposition. This is what HAL said to the Government of India.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: It is wrong. But you can say whatever you like.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: I can only say that I have heard that the HAL said so.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: It is incorrect.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: But you cannot say that Jaguar is a modern

aircraft? I can only say that it is an obsolete aircraft, and repeat it; and that, therefore, we should not have Jaguar, as far as we are concerned.

So far as India is concerned, the morale in the Army, Navy and Air Force is not as good as it should be. I repeat this morale question.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I question.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: If I may inform the House, I believe that the morale of the Services is not as high as it should be. One of the main reasons is this; the Services are not given as much importance as used to be given in the olden days. I can give an example. As far as the Services are concerned, let us compare it with the Indian Administrative Service. 100 per cent of the IAS officers become Directors in their life-time. In the olden days, the British Government, on the basis of whose system we still operate, used to treat the Brigadier as equal to our Director. 100 per cent of the IAS officers become Directors in their life time. In the same manner, 95 per cent of the IAS officers become Joint Secretaries. That is the basis of the administration. But as far as the ranking of Secretaries and others is concerned, the Joint Secretary is ranked with the Major General. Only 3.03 per cent become Major Generals, whereas 95 per cent of the IAS officers become Joint Secretaries. In the same manner, between 1975 and 1977, we had 164 Brigadiers in other words IAS officers have become Directors i.e. of the Brigadier rank. Between 1972 and 1977, 52 posts of Additional Secretary were created, equal to Major General's rank. About Lt. General's rank equal to Additional Secretaries, 45 Additional Secretaries' posts were created in the Government of India. About the Secretaries to the Government of India which is of a General's rank, 13 posts were created; and in the same period, we had only 4 Generals in the Indian Army, Navy and Air Force. I am

specially making a reference to the matter of promotion.

The morale of the services is poor in a sense because they feel that they are treated as second class citizens of India. Unless the Army, the Navy and the Air Force are made to feel that they are having a vital function to perform in the country, we cannot really think in terms of calling upon them to defend our country.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: So, you are serving the country in a very big way.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: As I said, during the old British days, what were called IAS officers, they were of the rank of Brigadiers and Major-Generals. Today, in the Defence Services, I do not know, who presides, in your office, Sir, over them as Secretary. He may be a person from the Finance Department; he may be a person from the Postal Department; he may be a person from the Administration Department. But those ranks are very important because when you think of Postal Department's officer deciding the strategy of the Army or the Navy or the Air Force, I am afraid, we are going into wrong direction. As far as the Defence Department is concerned, I feel more and more officers below the rank of Brigadier of the Defence Ministry should be employed in the department services than what it is today.

I am told, on authority, that when we discussed the matter with Pakistan in Simla, very few Army or Navy or Air Force officer were ever asked to sit with our civilian officers. Whether it is a discussion with China or Pakistan, our Army, Navy and Air Force officers should be asked to sit with our civilian officers.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Do you want India to go the way of Pakistan?

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: When we are discussing things face to face with

Pakistani services, we have to ask our officers to sit opposite with our civilians. We have to discuss about Kashmir border, line of demarcation and so on. It should not be only a matter of civilians. This is my feeling. I feel we should give greater priority to our services.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: On the borders, there are only army officers, no civilians.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: Mr. Vajpayee went to China to discuss the vacation of Chinese Army in the north-eastern region. I feel our services should be invited to sit opposite the Chinese officers. This is my feeling. Otherwise, we are making our services as second class services. I believe that our services should be first-class services. When they are youths and when they go into the services, I feel they should be treated as number one services, if not equal to the IAS.. Whatever you may say, they are superior to the IAS, as far as I am concerned. Of course, you may criticise me and say that I am pro-services, but the future of our country depends on these services; as in the past also it depended on these services.

As far as politics is concerned, Mr. Jagjivan Ram will bear me out that the Government of India is so composed that we have two Houses, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: You are correct.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: Thank you for agreeing with me.

May I ask the hon. Defence Minister: is he aware that in the Rajya Sabha there are some seats, what are called nominated by the Government of India. You have a youth leader nominated, a dancer nominated and some other artists nominated. In the last 33 years of freedom have you

[Shri P. V. G. Raju]

ever nominated a retired service man to Rajya Sabha.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM:
Consult the Constitution.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU: Thank you, if I may point out, kindly consult it yourself, because after the retirement of the service chiefs, why should they not be nominated to the Rajya Sabha. If you can nominate a youth leader, a dancer, a singer to the Rajya Sabha I do not understand why you cannot nominate a retired service personnel to the Rajya Sabha. In this manner the feeling of the services will go up. That is my personal feeling.

I would in closing say that we should give more priority to our naval establishment than what we do today. I belong to the coastal district in Andhra Pradesh. In Defence expenditure, barely three per cent is spent on the Navy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
(Bombay North East): 7 per cent....
(Interruptions).

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU; I believe that we should spend more on our Navy. Unless we do that, it will not be possible for us to defend our sea area. Foreign trawlers come every day and fish in our sea coast because the finest prawns are to be found in the Bay of Bengal. As a matter of fact near West Bengal there is an area called Sand Heads; that is the area where you have beautiful prawns. Foreign trawlers come all the way to that area to fish. To protect our fishing area we should have greater naval strength than we have now. Therefore, I should say that you should increase the amount of spending on the Navy from 3 per cent to over 10 per cent. That is the only way in which it will be possible to protect our shipping. With these few words, I wish the hon. Defence Minister all the best.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU
(Chittoor): I beg to move:

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

[Failure to strengthen the Defence forces. (40)]

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

[Failure in providing decent housing facilities to soldiers. (41)]

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

[Need to invest more money in Hindustan Aeronautics Limited. (42)]

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

[Need to allocate more funds for improving Telecommunications and Electronics. (43)]

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

[Failure to run cooperative stores to provide food articles to the soldiers. (44)]

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

[Failure to improve the production of Earth movers. (45)]

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services (Army)' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Failure to increase the pay scales of soldiers. (46)]

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

[Need to strengthen the Navy. (47)]

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

[Need to increase the number of submarines. (48)]

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

[Failure to strengthen the Air Force. (49)]

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

[Failure to manufacture planes with indigenous material. (50)]

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU
Katwa): I beg to move:

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

[Failure for utilisation of the allocated funds to the tune of Rs. 8408 crores in 1978-79 (72)]

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

[Failure for procurement of adequate stocks and machineries by different units of Defence Departments causing under utilisation of budgeted funds in 1978-79 (73)]

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

[Failure to take action against contractors for not maintaining delivery schedule of vehicles inspite of urgent requirements of different units of Defence Department; (74).]

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

[Failure for utilisation of research work in the Defence Ordnance factories for modernisation of Armed, Air and Naval services (75)]

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

[Failure to strengthen the Armed Forces (76)]

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

[Failure to provide adequate housing facilities to soldiers (77)]

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

[Failure to allocate more funds for development of electronics (78)]

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

[Failure to provide articles to soldiers through Cooperative Stores (79)]

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

[Failure to give adequate representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Armed, Air and Naval Services (80)]

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

[Failure to check the use of grenades manufactured in ordnance factories in Kanpur and Kashipur by anti-social elements to blast houses of innocent people during the disturbances particularly during Alighah riots (81)]

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Army be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase amenities of soldiers and to revise their pay-structures (82)]

[Shri Dhirendranath Basu]

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Navy' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide articles to soldiers through Cooperative Stores (79)]

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Navy' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need for strengthening Indian Navy for making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace (84)]

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services—Navy' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need for building ship yards at Haldia Port (85)]

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Defence Services' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for modernising Garden Reach Workshop (87)]

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Defence Services' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Need for setting up Naval Dock Yard at Haldia which is a subsidiary to Calcutta port (88)]

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I say anything on the subject, I was amused at my friend's congratulation to the Japanese and recommending their example, in the matter of defence. Probably he has forgotten that Japan has American armies inside its own country and lives under the American umbrella. Does he propose to ask our Defence Minister to turn us into somebody's stooges or somebody's follower. It simply flabbergasted me. Then he contradicted himself; he said: follow the Japanese method and then he attacked the government on the Jagaur deal. It was one of the finest planes which can meet our needs immediately. I would not say further about it.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is in cold storage now.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: No. My friend does not know. It is a plane used by a number of air forces; it is one of the finest planes. It is a fighter

bomber; at supersonic speed when it goes into bombing it never shivers or shatters. Does he know this? This is a fighter bomber. It is a striking plane. (Interruptions)

I can answer one by one. I cannot answer 23 persons speaking together.

मानव रूपेण नृगतस्वरन्ति ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You need not answer. You can ignore that.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: When my friends do not have argument, probably they think that shouting will cover their ignorance. I support the whole Defence Budget. But I want to bring certain points to the notice of the Defence Minister. My first point is, whether our Defence conception is now confined only to the Indian territory and its borders or are we prepared to take defence conception on the global plane. Whether we like it or not, it is not that question. The question is that the developing events are unfolding to-day. Say in two or three years time there are bound to be forces or global conception of events. If we want to be free and strong enough, that has to be fought out. I do not want to say more because these matters are very sensitive, I have just hinted to the hon. Defence Minister that the conception should now be global. Global means that the entire defence forces ought to be re-built.

It is true that in modern conception of warfare priorities are essential. I should say, it is absolute, or must in modern warfare. Even Naval superiority is also necessary to keep our lands clear so that all the raw material that we need could come early to our country. Therefore, the balanced Defence policy and conception should be there.

After all what is Defence? What is the policy for? Is it there only to face the enemy when we are attacked and to fight within our own borders or the conception of warfare which was propounded by Clausewitz is as true to-day as it was when it was propounded that war is the extension of policy by other means? We see this very clearly in the China Vietnamese war, the Chinese

have gone to war in pursuance of their certain policies through military warfare.

(Interruptions)

What they call aggression or non-aggression, my friends believe in howling being and not in logical thinking.

Even Russia, why did it attack Hungary? Why was Brezhnev theory propounded like a Munro Doctrine, that a Socialist nation has the right to interfere with the small brothers. Was it not an extension of Russian imperialism through modern tanks and modern warfare? We should not forget it.

(Interruptions)

Your shouting will not convert facts into something else.

I would ask the Defence Minister a point which I raised last time too, and on that he must take a political decision in the Cabinet. My point is what are our strategic frontiers and where do we defend our country?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Where necessary.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Is it on the border of Iraq?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has a ready answer.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Is it necessary to defend yourself on the Euphrates (Iraq)? I would like to ask you to take that decision in the Cabinet. Once that decision is taken you have to spot out your possible opponents. I would not use the word 'enemies' because in international politics there are no enemies, only perpetual immutable national interests. Who are your possible opponents? When you have spotted your opponents, prepare your army that way with the necessary equipment.

The terrain on which our army has to fight is from the Himalayan snows to the deserts of Rajasthan and to

the rocky terrain of South India. The Defence Minister said, "Wherever necessary". It might be necessary on the Tibetan plateau or in Lop Nor area. So, you must develop the conception of nuclear deterrents. After all, if you have to fight on the plain, I can tell the House—I hope I am not revealing any secret—luck plays an important part. We cannot always count on luck in our planning. The battle of Khem Kharan which we won was a matter of luck, but we cannot always count on it.

Therefore, you must train your soldiers according to the terrain in which you expect them to operate. The training must be based on the principles of speed, surprise and mobility. For speed and surprise, mechanisation of the army is essential. For that, we require a greater number of armoured personnel carriers from full tracks, to half track and even 10 to 16 wheelers are necessary. So, we must have a highly trained, professional army, a sort of Panzar Corps, a self-contained army. What we have been doing and we have been lucky in that so far is to maintain the old British pattern and meeting the situation by ad hocism. I hope I am not divulging any secret because that has been published—in the Indo-Bangla Desh War, when we were fighting at the Karatoya River at the Hilli sector, the maps that were supplied did not show the river at all! (Interruptions). Defence is not a matter which can be laughed at; it is a matter of life and death. You have to learn your lessons from history. You defeated a certain gentleman 16 times and out of your false sense of generosity you left him. The 17th time when he won, he destroyed you and you suffered a thousand years of slavery! May I remind you of another lesson of history? When they talk of atomic weaponry, let us remember the history of Rana Sanga. If my friends know history—I hope they know it—when Babar came, he was the first man to use cannons.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Come to modern times!

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: I leave that to you. My friends are in the fifth century B.C. How can I help them without telling them lessons of history? When Babar came with cannons, Rana Sanga was told to manufacture cannons to face Babar. His simple answer was, "We will turn the face of the cannons by our swords!" We have missed the industrial revolution. Let us not miss the nuclear revolution. We must accept it. (*Interruptions*). Why do you accuse our Prime Minister? What did the former Prime Minister do?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there has been a talk that nuclear energy should be used for peaceful purposes only. What are those peaceful purposes—I would like to know very much. Have the Russians and Americans turned a river from its source or have they moved a mountain? The only peaceful purpose of nuclear energy is to generate electricity. That is all. It is essentially a deterrent weapon and that deterrent weapon must be maintained. My hon. friend, the Defence Minister, said "Talk of modern times". He also knows that in Ladakh which is bordering on Lopnar, five nuclear missiles can put out the entire division of the Indian Army. There, we have nothing to answer that. If we have the deterrent missiles in our hands, the Chinese will think a hundred times before using them. This is the modern conception.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: We have missiles.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Not with the nuclear heads. Nuclear-tipped missiles are more destructive than the TNT missiles.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Don't disclose secrets.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: And don't be so sure.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: I am not so sure but history is making everybody so sure.

Therefore, I demand that the Defence Minister must convince his colleagues that India should go nuclear and without anybody's good grace or goodwill. If anybody stops or twists our arm, we can tell him 'to hell with you'. This nation must have the finest deterrent in weaponry to deter an enemy from attacking us.

I would also request the Defence Minister to have helicopters.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: We have.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Better helicopters because, after all, helicopter is a modern flying cavalry. It can carry even half-a-division of the Army behind the enemy line. Then you can imagine the demoralisation of the enemy when his communications are cut, his railway lines are cut and troops facing a determined enemy behind him. So, you can completely demoralise his army with your people behind him there.

Therefore, I would request the Defence Minister to have greater number of helicopters but with one provision that they must be manufactured here.

15.58 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM: That also I agree.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Because we do not have to have our hands tied by any foreign power at the time of need.

MR. SPEAKER: Please wind up.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Please give me some more time. Permit me to say whatever is left, afterwards.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know what you have left.

SHRI YADVENDRĀ DUTT: When we take it up afterwards, I hope, you will give me time.

MR. SPEAKER: I will consider.

16 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

INCORRECT INFORMATION FURNISHED TO
LOK SABHA ON 22-3-1979 ABOUT SHRI
JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up the Adjournment Motion. There are a large number of Members who have notified that they want to speak. Of course, this is a continuation of what we have discussed the other day also. That being so, I would request the Members ordinarily not to take more than five minutes, except the Mover and the leaders of parties.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): What is this five-minute business? Do you want the quality of debate to be maintained or do you want only the formality to be gone through?

MR. SPEAKER: Both.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If that is so, the Speaker must be more solicitous about the Members expressing their views. It does not behave you to fix five minutes to every member on such a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall consider that.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: (Tumkur): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the House do now adjourn."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, moving my motion on a very important issue, I do not want to make any political capital. Making an incorrect statement, and that too by the Prime Minister of this country, is nothing but a blunder beyond belief. It is a Himalayan blunder and in the annals of history of Parliament we have never heard of such a statement being made by a Prime Minister, taking the issue in a casual manner. Because he is

the Prime Minister, he thinks he can announce the death of anybody in a casual manner. In fact, that is how the Prime Minister has treated this issue. Jayaprakash Narayan, a national leader, has been ailing for a long time. We are very happy that he is recovering very fast and we wish him long life. The Prime Minister made an incorrect announcement deliberately in this House and made a motion involving not only the Parliament but also the Speaker, the leaders of various Groups and the Leader of the Opposition. Then he came forward with an apology.

Sir, you must remember that I made it very clear that this Government is run by apologists. This is one of the blunders committed by the Government, headed by the great man, Shri Morarji Desai. I have great respect for the Prime Minister. I never expected that a man of his age would deliberately mislead the House, bring this issue in a casual manner and make the whole nation and in fact the world laugh at us.

I now doubt very much whether this country is safe in the hands of such a Government. Under whose guidance are they running the Government and whose opinion are they following? We want to test the credibility of the Government and of the Prime Minister. Many important statements are made in the House and, in the light of this episode, we have to verify whether those statements are true or not.

According to the Prime Minister this information was supplied by the Central Intelligence Bureau. Now this Bureau is devoting its time to transmit information from Jaslok Hospital. This is the onerous responsibility which the Intelligence Bureau has undertaken now. In the light of this, we would like to know what is the task assigned to the Intelligence Bureau.

Sir, how this Intelligence Bureau has collected such information and conveyed it to the Prime Minister which was brought to this House? It is