

places in Jodhpur City. But according to the report of the Public Health Engineering Department water in 90 per cent of handpumps is not fit for drinking. It is also reported that the water supply department is proposing to issue a warning to the people that water is not fit for drinking as it contains Nitrogen and other poisonous elements in high quantity and this water would have very harmful effect on health, especially on children. Hundreds of people are feared to become invalid. But people are compelled to drink this water despite the warning issued by the Water Supply Department. In this situation, the Government should supply water on a war-footing through pipelines after extracting water from other far away areas. The water supply problem of this division can only be solved by implementing the scheme of water supply lifting the water; from the Rajasthan Canal.

I would request the Union Government to pay attention to this burning problem of this division and to provide necessary additional special assistance to the State Government. Otherwise the people of this area would have to face a serious situation.

**DEMANDS\* FOR GRANTS, 1982-83**  
—Cond.

**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** The House will now take up discussion

*Demands for Grants 1982-83 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 16th March, 1982		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4		
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
19	Ministry of Defence	36,32,02,000	21,05,29,000	181,06,11,000	105,26,43,000

and voting on Demand Nos. 19—24 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which five hours have been allotted. Hon'ble Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demand for Grants have been circulated may if they deserve to move their cut motion send slips to the Table within fifteen minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions which they would like to move. The list showing the cut motions will be put on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the officer at the Table, without delay.

Motion moved:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 1st day of March, 1982, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 19 to 24. relating to the Ministry of Defence.”

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

1	2	3	4	
		Revenue Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
20.	Defence Services—Army	486,60,07,000	2433,00,35,000	..
21.	Defence Services—Navy	66,81,65,000	334,08,25,000	..
22.	Defence Services—Air Force	190,56,27,000	925,81,33,000	..
23.	Defence Services—Pensions	62,06,83,000	310,34,17,000	..
24.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	..	83,08,33,000	415,41,67,000

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): When will the Minister reply—today or tomorrow?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Today at 5 O'clock, Kerala Budget is to be taken up. Therefore, I will reply tomorrow. The Members may take the whole of today.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Five hours have been allotted to this. Prof. Rup Chand Pal's Party has been allotted 180 minutes.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a proposal for a big expenditure in Defence and it is very natural in the language of the finance Minister, "it is all due to a situation beyond our control that such stepping up to the order in respect of Defence Budget of the order of Rs. 5100 crores that is an increase of Rs. 900 crores from the current year's original Budget, has been proposed. And things are hotting up. All sections of the House will agree that in our sub-continent, war-climate is being made to develop and in the Indian Ocean region, the tension is growing."

Sir, in the Report, it has been said that the global situation is deteriorating because of Big Power rivalry. What is this "Big Power rivalry"? If we look at the speech of the hon. Defence Minister made only a few days back during the meeting with

the Soviet Team led by Marshall D. F. Ustinov, it would be clear:

"Referring to world tensions, Mr. Venkataraman said, the people in authority in some countries were now placing less trust in dialogue and more trust in the force of arms. This was tragic. However, the Soviet Union was engaged in efforts to resume the process of dialogue and India has embarked on a similar course in this region."

Not only, Sir, our veteran leader, hon. Shri Venkataraman has said this. The other day, we heard the voice of respected Mr. Rao, while he was speaking on the tension in the Indian Ocean region Mr. Narsimha Rao, the Hon'ble External Affairs Minister said that the United States were objecting to our Conference for declaring Indian Ocean a zone of peace. Is there any doubt why things are hotting up? Who are making the war-climate develop? This is all due to the machination and manoeuvres of the U.S. Imperialism, with a programme to bring de-stability, in countries like ours, in developing countries, in the third world countries. This is the reason and everything is related right from arming of Pakistan, transfer of sophisticated technology, supply of F-16 to the different machination of U.S. imperialism. Equating the Soviet Union with the number one enemy of the peace loving

people, U. S. imperialism, it is no good.

While, every one including our Prime Minister here, is praising the peace treaty of Soviet Union, in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence, I am sorry to note that it has been brushed aside as simple 'Big Power rivalry'. Sir, I have nothing to object to the amount being proposed in the Defence expenditure. Because we also agree that because of U.S. Imperialism we are compelled to spend this huge amount although we a poor country with so much of people on the poverty line, with millions of people going to sleep without food for the night, we can hardly afford it. Still we have to spend this amount for our Defence considering the national security environment. Still, we have to spend a lot for our defence because all of us are quite worried about our insecurity. But how are we proposing to mobilise the resources? This is the main question. Taxing the common people, the poorer people who are reeling under inflation, under high price rise, and at the same time sparing the monopolists, the land-lords and giving concessions to multi-nationals more and more and, on the other hand, we are imposing more and more burden on the common people. Does it strengthen defence? Armaments alone cannot make a nation strong. Imperialists practice a dual attack. They always do it. One by supplying arms to other countries, just hotting up the climate, just increasing the tension and, on the other hand, taking advantage of the weak morale of the people in the fertile ground of frustration and discontentment of the people, they fish in troubled waters.

This is the current history, the past history let us see what is happening in the North-East? On the floor of the House we have discussed many times how imperialists are encouraging secessionist forces. What is the story of Khalistan? We all know it where we have failed to fulfil the very justified aspirations of the people of

the different ethnic groups, of the cultural groups of other people, of the backward regions, when their aspirations have not been fulfilled, naturally the imperialists are fishing in those troubled waters, just on the fertile ground of frustration. They do it. That is a common strategy being pursued by Imperialists in other parts of the world. How to rouse up the people regarding the enemy, how to rouse up the consciousness of the people to the machinations of U.S. imperialism? That is a necessity. But we see some confusion has been created regarding those machinations by equating the friend with the foe.

In this connection, I would like to request the Hon. Finance Minister...  
(Interruptions)

As he himself made that mistake on the floor of the other House. We see the former Finance Minister with all his former halo of Finance Minister looking after defence.

I am referring now to a very important aspect in respect of our Defence. Still, now the mercenary concept of army is continuing, that colonial concept and in a vast country like ours, even in the border areas, the people do not know the difference between the butt and the barrel. I do not know whether the Ministers know it or not. Of course, there is one Minister, who must be having deep knowledge of all these things, our good friend, Shri K. P. Singh Deo. A large number of people do not know the difference.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar) : Do you know the difference between butt and barrel?

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : To some extent. Not more than you.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: I come from Amritsar. I defended my country in the last two wars 1965-71—organised civil Defence in Amritsar. You must know that. I am coming from my Amritsar Constituency.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : What about the other people ?

The Army Act still continues. But people must be made to know at least the use of simple arms because, in that case, when there is crises, only the people can make the country victorious. Not only arms. See the history of Vietnam. See the history of the resistance movement in Soviet Union during those serious days of the Second World War. This is not my point only. The scrapping of Arms Act was a persistent demand of the people.

Let me refer to the Constituent Assembly Debates. It was Maulana Hasrat Mohani, the great leader, who was the first man to stand for total independence, as early as 1922, you know it. What he had to say ? On 2nd December, during the debate on an amendment in respect of personal rights and personal liberties the great Hazrat Mohani was speaking. This is what he said :

"The Britishers promulgated the Arms Act in India. The result was that all the inhabitants of Hindustan were kept as imbeciles. If there is any national government and Indian Government, then there is no reason why you should deprive anybody of the right of bearing arms. If you too will forge an Arms Act and will deprive the people of the right then I would say that your attitude and way of doing things is much worse than the Britishers."

But still now the Arms Act is continuing. We have to reconsider it. That mercenary concept in our defence is still continuing. We have to change it.

There is the concept of an apolitical army till to-day. Should not the Army know what is national integration ? Should not persons engaged in our national security, in that serious job, know what is secularism ? Should they not understand what is

nonalignment ? Should they not understand what is secularism ? Days in and days out, you are saying that we are wedded to secularism, we are wedded to nonalignment, we are wedded to national integration and we are wedded to socialism, but still do you want our army people would not understand all these—such outlook, such concept in respect of the Army political concepts, political ideas ? Does not make our defence strong. This concept should go. The need of our country, our social needs, our economic needs—they also must understand. They must be allowed to read whatever literature is available covering or communicating all those messages about our social needs, economic needs, about the condition of the people, about nonalignment, about secularism, about national integration and all those things. This is a point we have to keep in mind.

Another point. Every section of the House is quite worried about national security environment. Our Ministers and our Prime Minister everyday just trying to tell the people of the world about how a situation has been created, a situation beyond our control by the other people. We know the people. Who are they ? This is American imperialism. But still we are going to them for a loan. They may say we are suffering from IMF-pholia. This IMF dominated Conditionalities by U.S. Imperialism and the I.M.F. do not make a nation strong.

Another point in this connection I would like to make. The Government of India are going to France, Germany, Britain and other countries for armaments. That is necessary. Latest technology and the high technology which we do not have, we must have for our country and in our defence interests. But our self-reliance should never be ignored. Indigenous production of whatever you can manufacture and of whatever you can produce you should have. We all know that we have a great number of technicians, scientists and people with

technical know-how who can produce very up-to-date things. But still we are going to Western Countries for defence equipments. I have not much time to tell you about the Mirage deal. Had I time enough I could do that. We are going in for Mirage 2000 as a match for F 16. I am not a technical person. Still questions come up. I do not have time to say anything about the reported Mirage-Maruti tie up. But serious questions are there. F 16 can reach Pakistan within 48 months or a lesser period, may be in immediate future. But that is not so with regard to Mirage 2000. Will it reach us before 1984 or early 1985? This is the question.

Now, five prototypes of Mirage 2000 have been developed still now, even these prototypes have not undergone the full range of flying test which is essential, why are we going for Mirage 2000? Because our Indian Air Force at present requires the exact qualities that Mirage 2000 possesses? There are several questions. We have learnt from different news papers that we have struck a deal for 40 mirages and a memorandum of understanding was signed on the 24th January 1982 for 2.4 million dollars for 40 Mirages planes. If we purchase 80 such planes, they will cost us 4.8 million dollars. How is it that just three years back Egypt signed a similar deal and they paid 10 crores less for each plane? We are going to pay Rs. 800 crores more for 80 planes if we buy that number. There are many other questions that are coming up. Why Saudi Arabia refused to buy Mirage 2000 even after long negotiations? Why Sweden, Spain refused and why Greece refused? Why even Pakistan did not go in for the Mirage? Sir, in the developed countries, there is a recession; there is a deep economic crisis and the industries producing war armaments are frantically searching for the markets in the developing world. French people are coming British people are coming and the West German people are coming in search of market in the developing countries. But

let not India be a dumping ground for the out-of-date and rejected armaments which cannot match any up-to-date products of high technology. There are many other questions. Due to lack of time, I cannot deal with them. My point is this. MIG 25 has become operational in our country. It can meet the challenge of F-16. The same can be supported by MIG-23. This is more than a match to Jaguar, Mirage 2000 or even to F-16. Our own people in HAL and other places are competent to go with the project. Why not you keep this in mind? A valuable amount of foreign exchange is being spent for purchase of Mirage 2000. But, still, should we not look for any other better match with a fairly favourable cost if that is available? That is my point I want to make. I hope our hon. Defence Minister will try to reply this.

In this connection I would make another point. Our Naval Force is very important in these days. When the Britishers came or when the other Imperialists came and occupied or invaded India, that was through the sea. More than two-thirds of our territory is the coastline of several thousand kilometers. So we have to give a fresh look our naval strength with the submarines moving about, with the presence of the Seventh Fleet in Bay of Bengal and with an up-to-date Diego Garcia base and with the rapid deployment of forces there. That is my point. I would very much like the hon. Defence Minister to keep this mind and to strengthen our coast guards. The people of Coastal areas should be recruited together with other guards while recruiting these people as they are the best people to defend our country in this respect. In this connection, one more point I would like to stress. That is there is a gap between the officers and men in armed forces, in a free country this gap looks so glaring, and it is high time that we should look at the question of pay scales, salaries and welfare programmes of the lower strata. There is resentment. Then, Sir, sometimes men

[Prof. Rup Chand Pal]

are misused by officers for the purpose which has nothing to do with defence. We should remember this point. Such misuse of men should be stopped.

14.00 hrs.

Further, Sir, Army should not be used to crush popular movements. We have been making this point repeatedly. It is a dangerous thing.

Let me now come to DGI. More than 27,000 people—mostly civilians—are engaged in this work of inspection. They are doing a sensitive job, namely, inspection and acceptance of all equipment necessary for the Army. There have been many occasions in the past when charges of corruption and malpractice and supply of sub-standard material have been levelled. Rajadhyaksha Committee was set-up for this purpose but its Report has never been discussed. I am told that the Army Headquarters had submitted a Report about the functioning of the DGI and also indicating that 50 per cent of the equipment and material in their stores were sub-standard. These equipments and material are often supplied by private contractors and monopoly houses.

Sir, yesterday one hon. Minister was speaking about brain drain and said that it has been stopped and now people who had gone abroad are beginning to come back. Sir, do you know the nature of brain drain here. Here 800 civilian officers who are Ph. D., Post Graduates and Technical Graduates are being controlled by 200 people coming from the Army who are just Matriculates or Graduates. They are supervising over trained technical personnel. A Category known as "Permanent Secondment" is Controlling everything. So, there is resentment. There is difference even in the pay-scales and other amenities. You will be amazed to know that a large number of technicians have left this Organisation and gone to various foreign countries like West Germany, Britain, Spain, France, America, etc. To name one Dr. T. H.

Rao, a great metallurgist who got frustrated and ultimately resigned. These people in the name of user's satisfaction are placed as Managers in the Organisation. One day our Prime Minister was talking about brain drain and said that we shall have to do this and that but I have given you the example of Dr. Rao. I have got many other names but I will not give because of paucity of time. Reportedly Dr. Rao sent, a copy of his resignation letter to Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Sir, in this connection I would like to refer to the demands of the civilian employees of the Ordnance factories. Their federation has submitted a 9-point charter of demands regarding parity in pay-scales and wages with employees of other defence establishments, their bonus, their working hours, etc., and on 18th December, 1981, they had one on an one-day strike to press their demands, but still nothing has been done. They are still being deprived of the very democratic rights, the trade union rights. I think, the hon. Defence Minister will look into that.

The plight of the ORs category is a known fact. While the officers are given much of the privileges, the OPs have to work for 10 or 12 or 15 hours at the top of the hill in extreme cold, in rough weather. They should be given a fair deal.

I would like to mention certain projects which have been under the consideration of the Government for a pretty long time and certain other organisations which are suffering from insecurity. Let me refer to the condition of the Ordnance Depot, Alipore, Calcutta. There is a proposal for disbandment of that. I would point out that there is no Central Ordnance Depot in the eastern region. Therefore, it should be done the other way; it should be upgraded. My request to the hon. Defence Minister will consider this.

Then I refer to the condition of HAL at Barrackpore. There is a sense of insecurity that they are not being given the due job. This condition of

the HAL at Barrackpore should also be looked into and something should be done in the near future.

In this connection I would also refer to a proposal of the West Bengal Government lying with the Defence Ministry for a long time, that is, an Electronics complex at Salt Lake, Calcutta. There are several acres of land that have already been allotted, and the case is still pending with the Defence Ministry. The Chief Minister of West Bengal has, many times, written to the Prime Minister who was then the Defence Minister also. I would request the hon. Defence Minister to consider this.

Then, the Shipyard at Haldia. I am happy the hon. Defence Minister has said that something is going to be done in that regard. I would very much request the hon. Defence Minister to see that this project is expedited.

There is something which is happening regarding recruitment, which is very unhappy. I have no time. I am referring to one such instance. In West Bengal and Kerala, by the verdict of the people, there have been Governments of a different Party—Leftists and others. In Kerala, of course, there was then another Government and now the State has gone under President's rule. Here is an interview form in respect of the Defence Electronics Research Laboratory. In that form, in one column, it is said, 'Do you know Hindi?', then 'Health record', then 'To which State do you belong'. There is nothing wrong in that. Then, it is asked, 'Whether you had stayed in Kerala or West Bengal for more than a year at any time so far'. If Mr. Faleiro stayed in West Bengal for more than a year, then he will have to make such a statement against that column...

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: No chance.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (Guna): May be, to give them priority.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: The point is this. Does it speak well of national integration? What impression will be created among the people staying in West Bengal and Kerala? Do you think that the people of West Bengal or the people of Kerala do not have love for the country?

What is written in this? Why such information should be asked for?

An. HON. MEMBER: It is never done.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Why it should be listed out in this form?

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: May be you quarrel more and fight less.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us leave it to the Minister to reply.

An HON. MEMBER: Let there not be line by line debate.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: My last point is this. It is about the people's participation in defending the country. With that I began my speech. We see this Government, even after 35 years of independence, is not believing the people yet. What is the experience during these wars? How the people cooperated with the army? How they have helped the army? Instead of appreciating all these things, the Government is using the army against people in such a way that the people's faith, love and respect for the army is damaged and their morale is weakened. This is what has happened I will give you one example. In Assam certain cartridges were stolen and the army people themselves went there. Without the aid of the civilian police they entered the houses and they mercilessly beat up women. Only with the aid of the civilian police should go there but they have not done that according to the rules.

With these words I wish to tell the Government that we have no quarrel with the amount being proposed for

(Prof. Rup Chand Pal)

defence expenditure we have no quarrel with the quantum, but it should be seen that there should be proper scrutiny of the expenditure; if there is any inconsistency or irregularity, let it be discussed; let it not be said that it cannot be divulged in the national interest. With these words I conclude.

SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA (Calicut): I beg to move:

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

[Need for shifting Naval Academy to Kerala State at Ezhimala in Cannanore district without delay.] (4)

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

[Need for establishing a public sector defence factory in Kerala State taking into consideration acute unemployment among the youth in the State.] (5)

SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA (Farrukhabad): I beg to move:

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

[Inadequate pay scales in the various defence establishments and promotions after long periods of service.] (6)

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

[Acute shortage of residential accommodation for defence personnel.] (7)

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

[Lack of proper incentives for competent defence personnel.] (8)

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

[Need to provide proper residential accommodation to all defence personnel.] (9)

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

[Need to acquire latest technology for increasing defence production.] (10)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Defence Services'—Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Meagre pay and allowances of army personnel.] (11)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Defence Services'—Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant an increase of Rs. 200.00 in monthly salary of defence personnel in the absence of need based wages.] (12)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Defence Services'—Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Meagre pay and allowances given to Class IV employees of defence services.] (13)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Defence Services'—Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to utilise the funds earmarked for providing residential accommodation to Class IV employees of defence services.] (14)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Defence Services'—Navy be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Meagre salary and allowances for naval personnel.] (15)



"That the Demand under the Head 'Defence Services—Pensions' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequate amount of pension for defence personnel.] (16)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Defence Services—Pensions' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Meagre pension and retirement benefits for defence personnel.] (17)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Capital Outlay on Defence Services' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Non-payment of compensation for the land acquired for defence purposes for year.] (18)

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

[Insufficient avenues of promotion for Breeders.] (19)

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

[Unsatisfactory maintenance of military farms and acute shortage of farm resources.] (20)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pon-nani): I beg to move:

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

[Need to establish a public sector defence factory in Kerala.] (31)

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

[Need to establish Naval Academy in Cannanore District, Kerala State.] (32)

SHRI CHATURBHUIJ (Jhalawar): I beg to move:

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

[Need to increase budget allocation for the defence expenditure]. (33)

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

[Need to provide qualitative facilities to the families of Army, Air and Navy personnel by increasing their pay]. (34)

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

[Need to manufacture nuclear bomb and other modern nuclear weapons]. (35)

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

[Need to produce latest missiles and laser missiles]. (36)

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

[Need to use the satellities for defence purposes]. (37)

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

[Need to manufacture latest tanks]. (38)

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

[Need to increase the strength of the army to 50 lakhs]. (39)

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

[Shri Chaturbhuj]

[Need to increase the strength of the navy to 10 lakh]. (40)

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

[Need to increase the strength of the air force to 5 lakhs]. (41)

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

[Need to inculcate the supreme feeling of nationalism and patriotism in the defence personnel]. (42)

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

[Need to give death sentence to defence personnel found indulging in espionage]. (43)

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

[Need to arm the navy and air force with latest nuclear weapons]. (44)

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

[Need to raise the pension of retired defence personnel]. (45)

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

[Need to rehabilitate ex-army personnel in areas of strategic importance Kashmir, Assam, Tripura and Nagaland]. (46)

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

[Need to expel from country persons active in border areas with the help of petro dollars and money given by Christian mission areas]. (47)

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

[Need to impart military training in Government as well as private schools in the country with emphasis on nationalism]. (48)

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

[Need to appoint high officers in the Army, Navy and Air Force on the basis of merit]. (49)

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

[Need to open Sainik Schools at district head quarters]. (50)

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

[Need to impart civil defence training to the people]. (51)

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

[Need to provide better residential accommodation to the personnel of armed forces]. (52)

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

[Need to formulate a long term defence policy so as to attain self-sufficiency]. (53)

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): I beg to move:

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

[Need to have common mess for officers and jawans in the three wings of armed forces to inculcate sense of equal participation]. (54)

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

[Need to inculcate feeling of nationalism, patriotism and national integration in the defence personnel]. (55)

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

[Need to provide suitable promotional avenues for jawans to become officer after acquiring required qualifications and ability]. (56)

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

[Need to have more departmentally promoted officers in the three armed forces as compared to those directly recruited]. (57)

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

[Need to take over the barracks constructed in defence area in Delhi and sublet to defence personnel]. (58)

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

[Need to impart compulsory military training to youths in educational institutions.]. (59)

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

[Need to drop caste names from the names of the regiments]. (60)

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

[Need to provide facilities to families of military personnel]. (61)

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

[Need to provide more facilities to families of military personnel posted in border areas]. (62)

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

[Need to recruit men to three wings of defence forces from traditional and non-traditional areas alike and communities]. (63)

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): I beg to move:

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

[Failure to reconsider the decision for closure of the Ordnance Depot at Calcutta]. (64)

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

[Need for diversification, modernisation, reorganisation and expansion of the unit of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited at Barrackpore, near Calcutta for manufacture of new range of equipment for Jaguar Aircraft]. (65)

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

[Need to absorb employees of the Ordnance Depot at Calcutta who are thrown out of employment due to closing down of this depot]. (66)

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

[Need to provide for adequate and better accommodation facilities to meet the requirement of

[Shri Gadadhar Saha]

all categories of defence personnel]. (67)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for expansion and application of Group Insurance Scheme to all departments and categories of defence personnel]. (68)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to have better industrial relations in defence undertakings]. (69)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to expansion of employment facilities for the handicapped in Grade C and D and for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in ordnance factories and defence undertakings]. (70)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to accept the concept of Bonus as deferred payment to replace the Productivity Linked bonus in Ordnance factories]. (89)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): I beg to move:

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to provide qualitative facilities to the families of Army, Air and Navy personnel by increasing the pay]. (71)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to produce latest missiles and laser missiles]. (72)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to use the satellites for defence purposes]. (73)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to manufacture latest tanks]. (74)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to inculcate the supreme feeling of nationalism and patriotism in the defence personnel]. (75)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to arm the navy and air force with latest nuclear weapons]. (76)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to curb espionage activities, particularly in border regions by enlarging security arrangements]. (77)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to rehabilitate ex-army, personnel in areas of strategic importance]. (78)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to expel from country the undesirable persons active in border areas]. (79)

“That the Demand under the Head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to impart military training in Schools in the country]. (80)

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

[Need to appoint high officers in the army, navy and air force on the basis of merit]. (81)

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

[Need to open Sainik Schools at district Headquarters]. (82)

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

[Need to impart civil defence training to the people]. (83)

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

[Need to provide better residential accommodation to the personnel of armed forces]. (84)

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

[Need to formulate a long term defence policy so as to attain self-sufficiency]. (85)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Capital Outlay on Defence Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need for establishing a public sector defence factory in Madhya Pradesh taking into consideration unemployment among the youths in the State, and for development of backward regions]. (90)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Capital Outlay on Defence Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to take over the unutilised Kishangarh Kothi in District Rajgarh, Madhya Pradesh for establishing a Military Training Centre]. (91)

"That the Demand under the Head 'Capital Outlay on Defence Services be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to establish an Indian Air Force Station at Jeerapur in district Rajgarh]. (92)

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): I beg to move:

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

[Need to reduce the expenditure on the army, naval and air force mock-demonstrations]. (86)

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

[Need to reduce the entertainment expenditure on celebrations by the army, navy and air force]. (87)

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

[Need for immediate settlement of disputes in the defence undertakings]. (88)

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for reasons well understood by all, the subject of Defence holds a very special significance for all citizens of India. It cannot be treated one way or the other. Besides other things its international ramifications are today as complex as they are sensitive. Therefore, the Defence subject has to be handled rather with care. Whilst our wondrous world and its international horizon spun vigorously around, during the past year, bearing its human load, the super powers indicated more furiously their militant aims and intentions. We should understand our own setting as we stand on the periphery of the globe as a whole. Sir, the resultant effect and explosive atmosphere—Iraq and

[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

the world over, have become increasingly conscious of defence preparedness. Even country with such a small population as Saudi Arabia must wish to buy and own a large fleet of most modern tanks, a force of over 60 Super Jet F-15s and even the most sophisticated type of war equipment as the AWACS. This is the type of situation that has been created as a result of the bickerings, wranglings and so on and so forth of the two super powers. If we turn our eyes towards the West, the tension seems to be on the increase every new day. Besides other Power Blocs, you now see the emergence of the lately formed cosine-nuclear European Bloc led by France, as a somewhat independent Super Power entity. So, Sir, that dangerous strategic situation that obtains internationally today should require a brief analysis. Unless we understand that, we will not be able to set our cards correct. India is today one of the premier powers of the Third World and for that reason, we have to have our share of understanding things and implementing it in the manner which we find is convenient and correct for us to do.

The Super Powers' race for armament, mixed with their basic rivalry, differences and reservations, has unceasingly been on the increase. The ominous dark clouds that loom large before the comity of world nations can be compared with the setting in of a deep calm, before the breaking out of a catastrophic storm. And, when such a storm does break out, never before would have occurred on earth such a death-tolling deluge as there runs the possibility of it to occur, through the letting lose of and putting into action by the superlatively advanced super powers the nuclear war-laden Frankenstein monster.

We have to understand the background of the situation in its bigger sense of the strategic geopolitical situation. Just have a peep at the defence budgets of some of the super

powers. The biggest defence budget in US history was approved by the US Senate on 4th December, 1981. Sir, I quote only pertinent excerpts of this budget to indicate the shape of things to come:

"The 208.5 billion dollars bill, approved by an overwhelming 84 to 5 vote, contains 2.4 million for B-1 strategic nuclear bomber and 1.9 million dollars for the MX Inter-continental Ballistic Missile. The US nuclear spending is expected to swell by 800 million dollars to 5500 million."

And, synonymous to that such a rising fiscal tide on defence expenditure on the part of one super power impels the other super power to push further up its own arms build-up spree and systems. Here is another excerpt. I quote:

"Soviet arms sales to developing nations hit a record 6.2 billion dollars last year"—*Tribune*, 28th January, 1982.

In regard to weaponry, less said the better, because we are all conversant as to what weaponry is working in the field and what is expected to be faced. I would only name a bit—Spy satellites which photographs even a golf ball from the stratosphere height of over 32,000 Km above the ground level. Nuclear warheads carrying inter-continental ballistic missiles which you hear every day; submarine based nuclear missiles and other types of missiles carrying multiple nuclear warheads. To name just a few Call it SS-4, SS-5, SS-20, SS-50. Added to that you can call Hawks, Sams, mobile MX and AIM-7F Sparrow missiles, and various other types of projectiles and missiles. Then there are long-range bombers and so on and so forth. You have already heard AWACS F-15s, F-16s fighters as also long-range bombers. But most unfortunately the super-powers seem bent to further increase their destructive capability. There is another very serious matter

which I want to bring to the notice of the House. It appears they are pushing the human race now to the effects of chemical warfare, bacteriological warfare, nerve gas warfare, laser ray weaponry and space warfare combined with the Asphixiating neutron projectiles warfare. The super-powers have started openly the production and stock-piling of this type of weaponry.

Here I give you a few headlines in the papers only in relation to that:

USA to resume chemical weapons production; Nerve gas neutraliser found; US fighters to have nuclear missiles; Russia's nuclear force in Europe; Fifteen hundred US bases in 32 countries.

The irony of the situation in any case in this context is this one—and we must understand this. They say that the manufacturing and stock-piling of this type of weaponry acts and will act as a deterrent. This idea in my view is a sort of pre-historic joke thrown on the evolutionary progress of mankind. Is there any example available in the world history, where the stock-piling of war weapons has proved as a deterrent against war? Have dictators, mad dictators or aggressive nations ever abstained from waging wars after stock-piling weapons of war? Has the once manufactured weapon of war been left without being used in the conduct of a war or a battle over the ages? Do we still remember the lakhs of human-beings who got vapourised along with the atomic blasted smoky mushrooms into thin air at Hiroshima and Nagasaki and the other set of lakhs who remained maimed and went blind for life leaving many others to suffer the ill effects of the holocaust for generations that followed? The record of human inventiveness in this field is rather poor, dishonourable and disturbing. It is in this context, it concerns us, concerns India. It is in this context I admire most of the wonderful policies that have been

conceived, set and pursued with single-minded devotion by our dynamic leader, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India to off-set such militant and dangerous paths for anyone to follow internationally.

India today acts as a torch-bearer for establishing peace around the world through correct implementation of the human-rights precepts, the propagation of non-aligned movement, removal of international misunderstandings through mutual dialogues and bilateral agreements and to use nuclear and other powers innovated and invented by progressive nations for purposes of improving the health of the human race only and not for its destruction. This is what India is standing for. Peace and plenty for all is our motto. And that emanates from the Government in power to-day. No bias is attached. And nobody who listens to this can condemn these actions.

Nevertheless, whilst assessing and planning out our own defence preparedness India, with the stature it owns, cannot remain idle, aloof or ignorant of what is happening around the world, and around India itself.

Internationally, there are some well-marked hot spots which simmer and rumble, in the form of an unpredictable, yet catastrophe-laden volcanic eruption. I name some of these, for your information.

(a) Carribean Cauldron i.e. El-Salvador, Guatemala and some other Central American, or call it Latin American States;

(b) Lech Walesas' rumbling Poland;

(c) Middle East region's PLO; Israel, Cyrenaica complex;

(d) Hyderament Littoral States of the Middle East;

(e) Gulf War area—Iraq and Iran;

[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

(f) Afghanistan-Pakistan-China's explosive triangle. We will work out how it works, i.e. this explosive triangle.

(g) Indian Ocean's hot bubble area—Diego Garcia; and

(h) Vietnam-Viet Cong-Khmer Rouge-Kampuchea hot bed quadrangle.

This awful geo-political and geo-strategic setting from military angle presents a conglomerate of varied possible combinations, fully fraught with it and dangerous consequences for the world to face and to deal with.

Our own defence preparedness, therefore, has to match against the awesome setting passively, diplomatically as also militarily. This has come to be the requirement of the day—from the point of view of India. We may have to face any kind of military situation arising from a *melee* of slippery international combinations, permutations or Bloc groupings, influentially—potential or actual.

I recall only example which I gave previously. Those who became Allies during World War II were never allies before that war; nor did they continue to remain so after that war. This is the permutation and combination. So, we have to take things with a pinch of salt.

One of my friends who spoke just now, was speaking about our having to buy things from everywhere. We are a free country. We will buy anything which suits our Defence Department, from any country whatever. He named some countries e.g. France, Britain etc. It may be from USSR or from America—we have no compunction. We buy from anywhere as it suits us. We keep our own identity and our own independence in this matter.

We, therefore, have to watch our front with alacrity, and audacity where so required; and with Himalayan Will; this is the time for India to muster its will properly—for not only existing, but also for setting things in our way, internationally. These are days of cyclical ascendancy. It is now our time to own. The essential basis of it all is self-reliance. We cannot let our heritage be demolished. Anybody from outside can listen to this very carefully. Come one, come all, we will guard our wonderful civilization with blood, sweat and sacrifices. Ours is the foremost bastion amongst all the civilization of the world. We are proud of our woman-hood, proud of all the religions, classes, creeds, and communities of India, proud of the multilingual and variety-fragrant human bouquet that we all jointly make to be India. Any thorns, any aberrations or rough edges that crop up within our Motherland can, in my view, be rounded off or blunted, through patience, zeal and unified national effort.

In that, I feel, our press media can play a very big role. The ball is in their intellect-filled court, good and proper. No one has to teach them what to do. Our Defence is our Defence. And they are one of the most important segments of our defence. This is the way I look at it.

There should be no doubt, however, that dangerous and peace disturbing clouds are building up thick around India militarily, strategically, over charged with Super Power wranglings and armament backing.

(a) What significance should one attach to the chance-laden effect on India, of the increasingly red-hot and out-spilling infighting that goes on in Afghanistan, backed with modern weaponry by two Super Powers involved there, directly or indirectly?

(b) what otherwise, is the significance of the heavy traffic, A-class,



Karakoram Road that has been built by our two neighbouring powers collusively, interspersed tactically with modern type air fields? And most of all that has been built on India's soil.

अगर आ तुके श,राजों  
ब दस्त अरद दिले मारा ।  
वच ले बिन्दवश वध्मम  
समरकद ओ बुखारा रा ॥

Zia might understand this better. (Interruption) You cannot. Zia can understand this better. You can't dish out other persons property, right, left and centre. I think now you have understood the significance of this. You cannot do that.

That is my point. If I may point out further, what is the significance of the fickle political approach and inconsistencies practised, and of the military preparations being stepped up, year after year, by our sistery nation, Pakistan, instead of her changing and divergingly devious course in favour of building up fresh and friendly relations with India?

Agha Shahi clearly indicates and paves a peace-patching approach, but soon after Agha Hilali demolishes that approach reverse-circle through his very first important speech delivered at the Human Rights Commission meeting in Geneva, by bringing in again the rankling Kashmir issue to the fore. So, that was the contribution. Why more than 4/5th of Pakistan's armed forces should be militarily dispositioned against India when their amassing of foreign armament is explained differently?

(d) With what type of diplomatic philosophy, Zia-ul-Haque, sends congratulatory greetings to Khalistan protagonists, knowing full well about their bogus status and treasonable trends? I quote from the *Tribune* dated 28th February 1982. "President Zia-ul-Haque of Pakistan had sent New Year's greetings in his official capacity to Mr. Surjan Singh, Consul General of Khalistan at Vancouver in

Canada wishing happiness and prosperity to his country." The letter written in Urdu has been published in the Indo-Canadian Times, a copy of which was received here yesterday from Vancouver.

(e) what secret is now left about the preparations of Pakistan, to feverishly indulge in making an Islamic atomic bomb? The various phases through which their Islamic bomb manufacturing project No. 706 has passed to date, no more secret? I do not feel the necessity to quote and to burden this August House any further, of its details; not necessarily.

(f) To add fuel to the explosive shape of the situation that I have just explained, the U.S.A. rushes head on, to pump more war weapons into Pakistan, quite out of proportion to their requirement of Defence. And to make matters worse, Mr. Harry Barnes (American Ambassador in India) declared only the other day at a Press Club Luncheon meeting, in New Delhi, that the American Government was not in a position to guarantee that the American arms would not be used against India. He clarified by saying, "We will not have any supervisory control".

The argument that the American administration is advancing, off and on, in favour of supplying large quantities of arms to Pakistan, is that it acts as a calculated deterrent against possible Russian aggression. Where was any military threat posed by Russia against Pakistan through Afghanistan or otherwise when Pakistan attacked India with American Sabre Jets, long range bombers, M-47 and M-48 Patton tanks, most modern artillery guns and other sophisticated weapons, say in 1971 Indo-Pak war, or 1965 Indo-Pak war and the border incidents of a big nature that took place say at Rann of Kutch Chhad Bet, Kanjar Kot, Gadra Road, Chhamb-Jaurian, Poonch etc.?

May I just quote one example? Perhaps, I should desist from that.

[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

I will round off very shortly. Kindly bear with me. Because of the importance of this subject I am reading; otherwise you know, I generally do not read.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But Gen. Sparrow, many of your points have to be replied by the External Affairs Minister, I think.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: May I take the liberty to point out that the external policy and defence policy... (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: They overlap.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: They so much overlap, and may I point out to you that the hubcentre of the external policy is defence policy. Otherwise, no one cares a tuppence for you. This is—very frankly speaking—the hubcentre of any country's defence or any policy. Therefore, it has inevitably to come into this one. It explains the thing a little more lucidly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These are the demands for grants of the Defence Ministry.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: This incorrigible stance taken and motives that Pakistan keeps on displaying, time and again, this is not fair on their part.

I once again appeal to my one time comrade in arms Zia, and my own city-dweller Zia, to desist from any aggressive designs in respect of India. It will never do him or Pakistan well, however, much they may try.

From the Indian side, our Prime Minister has all along assured Pakistan of amity and good-will. After all, what type of further proof or assurance does Pakistan want from our side?

I quote only one example. Mrs. Indira Gandhi is the same Prime Minister who showed incomparable magnanimity when Pakistan was lying flat, defeated, at the end of the 1971 Indo-Pak war. Not a single inch of Pakistan's or Bangladesh's territory was retained by the victor nation. Not

a single paisa was claimed from Pakistan as a tribute, indemnity or reparation money. Over 90,000 Pakistani prisoners of war were returned with due respect and honour back to Pakistan, well-fed, well-clothed and with all the Izzat they needed.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I hope this is not an incentive for them to start another war!

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: No nation has ever shown in the world, no nation at any time has shown that much of magnanimity.

Now, I want to point out, that instead of a return favour, Pakistan, today, denies the very existence of our 40 odd Armed Forces prisoners languishing, as is alleged, in Pakistan's prisons, stretching say from Malakand—Dargai—Kohat, and so on and so forth.

This, I am pointing out to my friend, "Hold your horses. I take the liberty to caution you, Zia, on my personal bet, that you,"... (Interruptions) Everything happens... (Interruptions) He will be listening to it. I know that.

AN HON. MEMBER: Are you addressing Zia through Mr. Swamy?

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: I am addressing the Chair. (Interruptions) He is our second string.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is addressing the Chair.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: I am telling him on my personal bet "You, as I judge it, are not playing the ball. Let us build up firmly, formally, mentally and for ever, healthy and friendly relations between our two nations, whose heritage and history are one. This attitude and action is bound to go a long way to boost up our economy and to raise the living standards of Pakistan and India." This is a very humble appeal which I am trying to pass down to him as a citizen of this country.

As to our defence preparedness, I take the liberty to assure the House—as I see it—that taking time, space, military strategy and war potential into account, our forces are being trained and equipped adequately under the directions of the Ministry of Defence. This is as I see and assess the situation. So, I must convey this to the House as I see it. Our Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces—Army, Air Force and Navy—along with their Principal Staff Officers, have shown a high level of efficiency and talent in raising the all-round training standards of the Forces serving under their respective commands. I categorically assure you that our armed forces today are the finest and the best in the world. Our progressive plans of equipping our military forces with up-to-date weapons are workably matching the operational requirements of the day. There is no end to asking for more things, but within the amounts available, the manner in which it is managed is really top-class. Sir, we are stoutly on our way to militarily defend ourselves.

About research and development, I have to say a few words. Our Research and Development wing has displayed remarkable verve for grappling successfully in so short a time with the experimentation and production of sophisticated and improved versions of conventional weapons and equipment, required for military use by our armed forces. Their leap forward in the sphere of technology, electronics, nuclear and cosmic research and advancement in comparison to other nations is indeed phenomenal. In this context, I take the liberty to recommend that apropos of the geo-strategic situation obtaining, most of their research and production effort should be channelised to help build the defence potential of our country as a top priority, because we have seen the clouds around. This is one indication I can throw in for whatever it is worth. I suggest to the hon. Finance Minister, because he holds the strings of the fiscal policy, that

more funds should perpetually be diverted in this direction to adequately cover this over-riding exigency.

My second point on research and development concerns tank manufacture. R & D are well on their way to indigenously producing the fresh version of the MBT tank. The Ministry of Defence may wish to take note of this. R & D are well on their way to indigenously producing the fresh version of the MBT tank. It is a healthy stride forward, but they must keep on catching up fast with the new versions of advanced countries in this particular field. The R & D would be well advised to immediately follow up the trail of, say, the new American turretless tank, the specifications of which are not difficult to modify or adapt to our own requirements. Our technology is second to nobody else's. The House should understand why I have brought out this question of putting our mind on to producing such modern type conventional weapons as tanks. I explain this with one example, in its top strategic sense. Nuclear war or no nuclear war, the holding-cum-security of any land area will principally devolve on the effective tank force that a nation or a combination of nations can muster. Do you, Sir, notice what influence a fleet of 50,000 most modern USSR tanks has say, from Berlin wall—Gadansk (Poland) Line to Landi Khana—Zahidan (Afghanistan) Line, stretching right up to Vladivostok, up to the Pacific Ocean? I do not have to explain further on this. This is the significance of modern type conventional weapons.

I have, Sir, one corrective recommendation to make in relation to the Defence Laboratory located at Hyderabad. The contiguous land to the restricted missile testing area of this installation has been illegally occupied by land grabbers. In our country, land grabbers are everywhere. This is a serious security risk and this risk, I suggest, should be urgently removed.

[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

In view of the geo-strategical circumstances and situation obtaining, here are some of the recommendations that I take the liberty to put up for the consideration of the High Command.

Firstly, we should thoroughly plan out afresh to organise our national second line defence forces in the light of changed conditions. In that, our Territorial Army should require further toning up and systematically backed up by the NCC as also the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides on a broad pattern from tender foot school children's cadre right upto the grown up university students' cadre. This would form a healthy man power base of our nation's second line defence.

Secondly, it is recommended that the basic cadre and weapon training of all the para military forces in India should be worked out on a uniform pattern on the lines of the regular Armed Forces. During an emergency these forces *ipso facto* would be in a position to form part of the active defence force of our country or be employed to perform internal security duties.

Thirdly, I recommend that all para military forces should be recruited, as a first priority, from out of the Armed Forces reservists and ex-servicemen, who, usually are young and are a sort of readymade stock of trained manpower, to be assigned the duties in different para military forces of our country. This process will also offer much desired opening to re-employ a large number of ex-servicemen.

Fourthly, a new idea I am trying to throw in for whatever worth it is. It is practically on a no cost basis. A thumb rule should apply, on a broad national plane, in relation to all candidates selected to hold Government jobs, to be put through for about one year's military training on a pre-service-probationary-basis, before they are rostered to pursue their permanent careers. Besides its national usefulness to having imparted basic military training on a manageably wide scale,

this method is expected to work wonders for building up the national character in so far as time value, systematic hard work, discipline, integrity and clean life of public office holders are concerned. It does not matter whether one is going to hold IFS, IAS or some minion job. We always talk about vicious circle. Things are not good. Everybody has lost integrity. This is one idea which will improve health both ways—militarily as well as otherwise.

AN HON. MEMBER: Health will also improve.

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: Yes.

Side by side to the rigging up of the over the reins of the Government in modern most weapons and equipment, it is to remember that it is the man behind the gun who matters. And it is, therefore, the front line active soldier, his second line defence forces mate and their civil life booster, the ex-servicemen whose morale and well-being the nation must always keep rightfully in view as also to a boost-up State.

Their pay, emoluments and pensions must, for obvious reasons, run commensurate to the risky, harsh sacrificial and efficient duty that they keep on performing all along to safeguard the integrity of their beloved motherland.

It was so very thoughtful of the hon. Prime Minister to order the implementation of the serving personnel cadre review policy, soon after taking over the reins of the Government in early 1980. Then our Government gave also to our ex-servicemen, varied resettlement benefits, besides enhancing their pensions substantially. Indeed, their morale all round is on the upward swing.

Nevertheless, a couple of harsh line inconsistencies must immediately be removed in relation to the well being of the ex-servicemen. Their pension disparity must disappear amongst all ranks, from top to bottom. The old and out of date commutation policy must yield place to the present day

price-hike, age span-hike, economy-reckoning yard-stick. All this must be viewed and weighed with the utmost compassion and proper fiscal reasoning. The irrefutable reasons that have been floated through the unanimous recommendations made by the Parliamentary Estimates Committee, some other high level Parliamentary Committees and also by various Ex-Servicemen's Forums and Associations from all over India, in support of these two particular demands should, it is humbly suggested, be accepted and the recommendations made acceded to.

Such an action will rightly earn additional laurels for the hon. Finance Minister, whose framing of the annual Budget displays such a masterly talent and skill at handling India's fiscal policy.

With these words, I support the Defence Budget Demands and thank you, Sir, for giving me so much of time.

1452 hrs.

(SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, the debate on defence during the last ten years, I have seen from parliamentary records, has not changed very much. This year at least there is some difference in quality, thanks to the new Minister who has taken charge recently. But it is impossible that the debate would be as well-informed as it should be, because the flow of information from the Government to Parliament is so highly restricted that Members of Parliament are, by and large, ignorant of, shall I say, the details of the defence policy, which they should not be. In other countries particularly democratic countries like the United States, England, Japan and so on...

AN HON. MEMBER: China.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: China is not a democratic country. Therefore, do not encourage them in

Assam, because they are not going to bring democracy to you.

In the democratic countries, the Members of Parliament are called regularly to, what is called 'in camera' briefing, and they are taken into confidence. In our Consultative Committee meetings on defence, by and large, till Shri Venkataraman came, we got nothing, but now, since he has come over, there is something, but it is not enough we could have a little more. Unless information flows to Parliament in the context of what we need to know, I do not think the debate can reach the kind of level and depth which it ought to. When my party, the Janata Party, came to power in 1977...

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Very unfortunate.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: ... The name of the Janata Party makes them nervous; I do not know why. The next election is three years away. So, you can relax.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not nervous?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am only nervous of coming to power earlier than three years; I am not prepared.

When our party came to power, our first priority was to try to see that the number of enemies this country is faced with is reduced. They left us with a large number of enemies, stretching from one end of Asia to the other end of Asia. The Janata Government initiated a number of steps to try to reduce the number of enemies. So, Prime Minister Morarji Desai...

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Through Shri Vajpayee.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He is a real man. He initiated a number of diplomatic moves to befriend China and Pakistan... (Interruptions). I certainly played a small role in that.

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

And the reason we undertook those steps was those we felt confident that we can militarily match not only Pakistan, but also China and in combination. We thought that if indeed that become betrayers and they misuse friendship and launch a surprise attack, we would be in a position to give a befitting reply. With that self-confidence we undertook a number of diplomatic initiatives as a consequence of which today the tension between India and China and the tension between India and Pakistan is much less than it was before we came into power. That was one step that we did take. The second was, we took the fundamental step of diversifying our purchase of arms. Earlier, on, our dependence was on one country, but the Janata Government then decided, 'No, we shall not only buy from the Soviet Union, but we shall buy from other countries also which are prepared to sell us on the terms that we want'. So, for the Jaguar and for the purchase of submarines, the Sea Hawks for our aircraft carriers and a number of other such equipment we began to negotiate and buy from even western countries. This certainly also helped us because this meant that the Soviet Union's status as the sole suppliers of arms to India ended and this, in my opinion, enhanced our national security.

The third thing we did was, recognising that in 1971 the US sent a Task Force of the Seventh Fleet into the Bay of Bengal, which has opened our eyes to the fact that we could be attacked not only from the northern frontiers, but also from the ocean, our Government then initiated the steps of changing the allocation of the Defence towards the Navy.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir, I think the hon. Member is proposing a demand for Grants on his Government. He has got to speak on my budget.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, the Minister is unaware that in order to demolish him I first must make out a case. So, I am making out a case to point out where he deviated, and whenever I criticise them, they say 'you don't present an alternative'. So, first, I am presenting the alternative and also showing how rotten a budget he has brought and then telling him what budget he can follow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are taking so much time.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: If I am not interrupted, I will take even less time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I am also giving my time to him.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb him. Let him speak.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Therefore, our Government stepped up the share of the Navy which is only 7 per cent to 9 per cent and this share has to show further increase in order to bring out a change in our Defence policy in this regard. I may point out to the Minister—he is from Tamil Nadu, but I do not know whether he realises the value of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. So, Greater Nicobar Islands and Sumitra are only separated by 90 miles and the entire Indian Ocean traffic passes through the Morocco Straights and if indeed we had a strong Navy sitting in the Nicobar Islands, then we would be in a position to control the Indian Ocean traffic and the bulk, I would say 90 per cent, of the commercial traffic of western countries passes through that sea lane. So, it is a tremendous power, but unfortunately we have been looking up and it is time for us to look down. In fact, the old saying that India is from Kanyakumari to Kashmir is false, it is India from Greater Nicobar to Kashmir because Greater Nicobar is even farther South than Kanyakumari and I hope the Minister . . .

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: A Pagmalion point.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: That is right. He is learning. He has recently been there. Now that we have a Tamilian as the Defence Minister, maybe Navy will get a little more attention.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am helping you, you were struggling to find the name of the point.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is a foreign name. That is why I did not know. I hope you will re-name it as 'Venkataraman's point'.

But having stated this about the Janata Government's approach to makes friends with China and Pakistan, about diversification of arms purchase and the development of the Navy, I am sorry to see from the latest Defence Report that these right approaches have been diluted and there has been a reversion, not a complete reversion, but a reversion back to the old days. There has been now tension built up with Pakistan, the relations with China are not going as well as that should be, and I must say about the arms purchase that Mr. Ustinov's visit make me wonder whether Mr. Venkataraman would be bullied into giving up that diversification of arms purchase policy or not. This is for him to tell.

15.00 hrs.

But the way he came with so many generals, poor Mr. Venkataraman standing alone while our general has been away to Paris and U.K., Mr. Venkataraman has to do this all and these Russians the way they looked and behaved.... (Interruptions)

I would like to tell you another aspect. The Government of India during our time had initiated purchase of sophisticated weapons from the United States also. We may not agree ideologically with the United States and its foreign policy but they produce better weapons than almost any-

body in the world. This is a general opinion.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Now you are telling the truth. You are telling the right thing.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is my opinion that their weapons on an average are better than anybody else's. May be they do not know how to use it effectively as shown in Vietnam. But I would say, that if they can give us that which may be of any use to us we should buy. - During our negotiations with them to buy anti-tank missile, and a number of other sophisticated small arms, I am sorry to say when matters reached a final stage of signatures, Mr. Venkataraman's Government—the Government of which he is a part—has withheld signatures. Whose pressure was responsible, I do not know? But we would like Mr. Venkataraman to take Parliament into confidence and tell us why this diversification—policy that was initiated by the Janata Government, you had abandoned in this manner?

General Sparrow rightly said that foreign policy and our Defence policy have been integrated. But the Reports from the External Affairs Ministry and Defence Ministry have not been integrated properly. His Ministry's Report on the 'no war pact' is a far more positive statement of the actual situation than that of E.A. Ministry. They are far more hostile or it is a negative statement. Even in their own Government they are not bringing out report properly on the same issue of no war pact. They have not been able to use terminology and the emphasis and focusses. It is not in unified manner.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): He is a diplomat and a soldier.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Nobody can call him a soldier.

What worries me about this Government is that there is no national security policy. The national security policy is not only defence and

acquisition of arms, but there must be effective diplomacy and there must be of course, functioning economy. I agree with you. What is your national security policy in the context of these changes that are taking place and many changes taking place? What about Afganistan? Afganistan has been occupied to-day by 110,000 Soviet troops and the Soviet troops went there on the pretext that they were invited. Because they apprehended threat, therefore, they went there if you can occupy any country by invitation to-morrow Pakistan can be similarly occupied by invitation. If Pakistan is occupied by invitation do you think that people in our country are not there who can invite them to our country also? There are people who are there... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you look to that side?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Because they are... (Interruptions). Therefore this is something that has to be considered.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: What about Chinese in Kampuchea?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: As far as I know, Government says there are no Chinese in Kampuchea. Shri Rajesh, you come to this side and learn a little more.

Secondly, instability is there in Iran, Afganistan, Bengia Desh and all these countries. What is the impact of that? The Defence Minister has to plan accordingly. Tomorrow, Iran may collapse. If Khomeini goes, then the only organised party in Iran is the Communist Party which owes allegiance to the Soviet Union. If Soviet Union goes into Iran and Afganistan, do you think that Pakistan will survive? What is the perspective of defence on this? What kind of weapon acquisition process he is thinking of in the light of this kind of situation? I may also tell the Defence Minister, there is not only the Soviet Union which is making moves, the United States has made a number of moves. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is ten minutes? Please finish.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He has given me his time also.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If he does not want my answer, I will give my time.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to bring to the notice of the House through you that the United States has just recently got a rest and recuperation centre base in Sri Lanka. This is Triconamalai rest and recuperation centre. It is not a base. But it is a foot-hold. What I must tell you in Male that is in Maldives islands, you have to be very very careful there. When I say about projection stock, this is a very important island. I would not talk of Diego Garcia. Everybody knows about it. But I am saying that this side you have Soviet Union, which is moving in a big way. You have United States on this side. What is India's attitude going to be in this context. I would not go by this old pet phrase, "reliable friend". I have heard all this time, that Soviet Union is a reliable friend. In 1962, when our country asked for help the reliable friend Soviet Union said, "China is our brother, you are only our friend". How can we then rely? At that time, the United States came to our assistance. In 1971, yes, it is true that the Soviet Union came to our assistance. And the Soviet Union, in 1977, fled. You cannot take any country for granted like this. Some years ago, the Soviet Union was supporting Somalia against Ethiopia. Today, they are supporting Ethiopia against Somalia. Therefore, I do not think, one can go by this. And, in fact, if it is a reliable friend, then the Defence Minister owes to this House to say that when the Soviet Union went into Afganistan, why they did not take us into confidence. We have the Indo-Soviet Treaty. Sometime, it is referred as the Defence Treaty. What does the Indo-Soviet Treaty says in Article 9:

"In the event of either being subjected to attack or threat thereof,



the higher contracting authority, namely, India and U.S.S.R. shall immediately enter into mutual consultations in order to remove such a threat."

Now, they should have entered into mutual consultations before going into Afganistan. But they did not do so. Therefore, they took us as the junior partner. When we went into Bangladesh, we took them into confidence under Article 9. Actually, the Soviet people were sitting in Delhi. But when the Soviet Union went into Afganistan, they did not take us into confidence. Why not? This is the question which the Defence Minister should have asked Shri Ustinov when he came here. But I do not know whether he has the necessary nerve, Sir, to ask him that question.

However, I would appreciate one thing. In the Defence document, they have equated the two super-powers, here. There was an objection from my friend, here. But, Sir, I think this is a step in the right direction. As far as the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. are concerned, we cannot make any distinction between them. Their mentality is the same mentality. They are the same super-power mentality.

I know you want me to conclude. Therefore, I will hasten towards conclusion. Now the question is that the world is no more two-pole world, bi-pole world. It has now become a multi-pole world. We have a potential to become a pole. The question is what steps we have taken. This is our basic thing. We have to fill up the vacuum and if we do not fill somebody else will do it. Therefore, we must think in terms of those steps which are to be taken.

I would argue that the Navy should get the toppest priority in the coming ten years to step up the investment as much as possible. Today, it is only 9 per cent. It should progressively go up to 25 per cent. I, am not one of those who thinks that the Defence Budget necessarily substracts

the resources from the economic development. Both of them can be integrated. In fact, only 3.3 per cent of our national income is spent on Defence. Most countries which have no threat, spend about 5 per cent. Pakistan is spending 6 per cent. China is spending 13 per cent of its national income on Defence. We spend only 3.3 per cent on Defence and even then, there is so much talk about the necessity to cut Defence Budget. I will no. favour. I think, gradually, you can step it up to 5 per cent of the national income without making any fundamental difference to our economy.

Second thing, I would like the Government to seriously think, is in terms of our Defence forces. Today, Pakistan has a buffer stage. It is possible that Pakistan is fructuous and Pakistan is in difficulty and it may raise the Kashmir problem, here and there. Of course, it cannot. We have such a force that Pakistan never make a mistake of ever attacking us. There will be no Pakistan, after this. In fact, the joke used to be that after 1971-war, Pakistan is reduced to *Bakistan*. That is, what is *Baki*, what is left over. After this it will become *Chatnistan*. There will be nothing left of Pakistan. I think, Pakistan realised this. I certainly consider myself to be a friend of Pakistan. I do not think any Pakistani is under the illusion that he can attack us and get away with it. And we all think that this would be the last war. At this stage, when we are so much bigger than them, it is for us to take initiatives. In fact, the Defence Minister should initiate steps to see that somehow the defence of the two countries is integrated and I would not make much Halla-Gulla about it. But then I would like to tell you that so much talk has been there about F. 16. What is the NATO exercise? If F. 16 is attacked by another single plane, F. 16 is superior. If struck by two planes at a time, F. 16 is superior.

]Shri Subramaniam Swamy[

But if three planes go after them, no matter how material these planes, F. 16 is no match for them and it gets shot down through Mirages, or Jaguars. In relation to Pakistan, Pakistan is only going to get 40 F. 16, of which 20 will be on the ground because of surviving. We can easily take care of 20 F. 16. We need only 60 planes. 60 planes and F. 16 is no match for us. Why this scare about F. 16, I do not know.

(Interruptions)

I defend the right of Pakistan to make its own decision on which arms to get and which arms not to get. If you want Pakistan not to get arms from the United States, then you must tell Pakistan that whenever they are in difficulty, we come to their rescue. If you say that, then you have the right to condemn the United States for giving arms to Pakistan or condemn Pakistan for taking arms.

(Interruptions)

Then you try. It is a question of trying. This is diplomacy. That is the point. When the Janata Government came to power, we were told that Pakistan is fractious country. The Salal Dam and all the conditions that Mrs. Gandhi had raised before them in 1974, all those very conditions, President Zia had agreed to settle the conditions with Shri Morarji Desai. You approach Pakistan with love and affection and you will see that they will respond.

I will conclude by saying in this connection that it is time for us to think very seriously about our nuclear option. I do not think that the situation is such that it will become inevitable for us to go in for our own defence which not only is our own defence but defence of our neighbouring countries and beyond and for that India having nuclear weapons would become very necessary. I am not in favour of nuclear weapons just for having nuclear weapons. But I would say that if you accept the doctrine that India has a responsibility to protect the countries of this region, then,

I am in favour of India going and producing nuclear weapons. Nuclear weapons with doctrine, not without doctrine. Without doctrine, nuclear weapons is no use.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: What about Mr. Morarji Desai?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Well, when Shri Morarji Desai was the Foreign Minister, I told him about this question. I did tell him that our country must produce nuclear weapons. He said "No, Nothing doing." I told him "But, supposing the Party passes a resolution." Then he said "You will then have to choose between me and the bomb." I considered him to have more explosive power. That is why, I chose him and not the bomb.

Therefore, I will have to oppose the Budget because no clear policy on defence has been formulated and also I would like to add that the pay of our army and our armed forces is so low now, that since 1973 it has not been revised, and the quality of the men who man these machines and the sophisticated weapons is going down and the army people are disturbed about it. You better give some idea about what you are going to do for paying allowances for them.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): From my Party a soldier rose to the level of a General, now it is my turn, a civilian, in particular.

Before I speak about the demands of the Ministry of Defence, I would like to reply to certain points which were raised by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. Dr. Swamy boasted that his Party when was in Government, they tried to improve relations with the neighbouring countries, especially our enemies. I would like to ask Dr. Swamy: Is it not a fact that we have retained our Ambassador Mr. Misra in China till 1977? Does he know that?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He was charge-de-affairs only.

**SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:** The Simla Agreement was certainly signed before you came to power. You cannot take credit for that. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, will you please tell me why you invited Mr. Moshe Dayan? Whom did you want to be friend by that? Please tell us.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:** He wanted to come.

**SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:** Don't try to boast yourselves about things which were not there. You invited Mr. Moshe Dayan, you gave him an Air Force aircraft. Now you say that you want to improve your relations with everybody. How has it affected the Arab countries? Do you know that? Why don't you understand that?

Prof. Rup Chand Pal has spoken about relaxation of the Arms Act. It is a good suggestion, but there are certain dangers. If you remember, in old Hyderabad, before it was liberated by our people, arms were distributed to the Razakars. After the 1948 police action, these arms were captured from the Razakars by the Communist Party and they laid an armed struggle in Kamnam and Warrangal districts. Please do not forget that. We are facing secessionist movements everywhere, in the north-eastern sector we are having, then the Khalistan movement is there. When all these things are there, do you want the Arms Act to be relaxed? And what guarantee is there that these will not be used by the anti-social elements? For Heaven's sake, when you ask for certain relief, please see that proper precautions are taken before you ask for something.

**SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA** (Bombay South): Are you aware that Israeli officials visited India during Mrs. Indira Gandhi's regime? I am on a fact. What have you to say about that? The record must be made straight.

**SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:** So much has been said about the tension that

is existing throughout the world, including the tension that is existing in the Middle East; now it is coming very close to our neighbourhood. On this occasion it is my duty to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence. We know that there is a talk about Mirage 2,000. I would like to know one thing. As I have said, I am a civilian; I have studied only the Humanities. I would like to know what exactly is meant by 'transfer of technology'. Does it mean transfer of all the process that they had undergone before reaching the conclusion or does it only mean supply of some machinery and dyes which can produce the spare parts and we can assemble? This is one thing I want to know from the Defence Minister when he replies.

I fully support Dr. Subramaniam Swamy in what he has said about the Navy. I remember, in 1962, Rear Admiral Soman addressed the Bombay legislators and there he said, "it is surprising why we are neglecting our Navy when we have such a big coastal area to guard". A small country like Indonesia is having better naval power than we have. Today is the time when we are trying to develop our offshore drilling for petroleum and other things. When we have to protect our own coastal areas, it is most essential that we give priority to the development of our Naval force.

I would not go into the other details. Mr. Sparrow has already spoken so much. I would restrict myself to some of the other things. I would refer to DRDO. Here I would like to say that the foreign countries which give us equipment will not give the first generation equipment to us. So, I would request the Government to provide more funds to this organisation so that they can experiment and find out the suitable equipment for our country. If the Government is unable to provide enough money, I would go to the extent of saying that we must have a national defence

[Shri Uttam Ralhod]

fund as we had earlier for research and development organisations. Anyway what has been discovered or invented here is used for civil purposes also. Then what is the objection if we ask the people to pay for this. We can raise sufficient resources and we can get definitely better results. That is one suggestion I would like to make here.

Regarding NCC, the total strength is 11 lakhs cadets. The total number of Universities in the country is nearly 110. These 11 lakhs include Junior as well as Senior cadets. So I would like to say that this number should be increased. One more thing. We have seen generally the instructors who are sent there are people who are just on the verge of retirement or people who are medically unfit and only such people are sent there. For heaven's sake don't send such instructors as they will not be able to inspire the young cadets and they will not be able to make any impact on the younger generation.

There is another thing. The NCC boys who qualify should have some preference in the services or if they want to start their own industry they must get some concessions from the banks for starting industries.

Coming to the Territorial Army, I will say that when we had a total army of nearly 3 lakhs, the territorial army was envisaged to the tune of 1,65,000. Today when we are almost four times as far as Army personnel are concerned, the territorial army strength has gone down to 60,000. As Mr. Sparrow has said, it is the second line of defence. These are the people for whom you do not have to pay anything. You pay them only when they go for training. Otherwise they are free to do their own jobs. So I would suggest that the strength of the territorial army should be increased. Last time, I was told by the hon. Minister in reply to my question that people do not come forward to

join the Territorial Army. It is surprising. How can it happen? Either there must be something wrong with you. There can be nothing else. The people are as patriotic today as they were earlier. Why do you think that they are not patriotic? Give them incentives. Give them some preference. For these people also good instructors should be sent and the territorial army personnel should be given ex-servicemen's status. You must also improve promotional avenues.

About Sainik Schools, the primary object of a Sainik School is to correct the regional imbalance in the officers intake of the Armed Forces, to encourage children from economically weaker sections of the population and those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Regarding this I will have to say that not a single Sainik School is opened in any tribal area in this country. So I would suggest that one Sainik School may kindly be opened in the most backward region of Marathwada and that too in a tribal area.

There is one more thing. There is the Veterinary Corps which looks after breeding and training of horses and mules.

There are two centres in the northern India—one is in Hissar and the other is somewhere near there. In Hingoli in Marathwada region in Parbhani District, there is a horse breeding centre. That has been there since Nizam's time. The centre is still there; the building is there. Only the horses have been withdrawn. The building is there; the land is there. I would request the hon. Minister to start a third centre so that we can breed good horses to help our country.

In the end I again support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry. thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: hri Pilot,

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, much has been said by my senior colleagues from both sides. But today I have formed a very poor opinion about this profession which is called politics. In

our service, we look towards seniors with very high value and high ideas. But, today, I listened to one or two very seniors, if not very senior, to a senior Member of Parliament, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. He goes on record at two or three places. He mentioned that the M.Ps. are not taken into confidence. I shall tell very frankly that M.Ps. talk something in Parliament and when they go to places like Bombay, they talk something else. This is the confidence the M.Ps. have got. In one of the magazines Dr. Subramaniam Swamy said—I do not know where he has done his doctorate and I do not know whether he has done a doctorate in Morarji Desai's medicine—that he was pleading that India will not face any threat especially from Pakistan. He can lecture. That is all right. I want to ask a question. Let him walk across the border and see for himself. Between India and Pakistan, if you go through the figures, the GNP or per capita defence expenditure, you will find that this country's defence spending is the lowest whereas Pakistan is spending 5.9 per cent of its GNP; Thailand is spending 5.5 per cent of its GNP; Indonesia is spending 5.5 per cent of its GNP while India is only spending 3.5 per cent of GNP. In fact we spend much less on defence now. If there is no threat from Pakistan and China, why should we spend this amount? Dr. Swamy was pleading on that. I have been having very poor opinion about these people today. I find that they talk something here and do something else outside. General Sparrow has already spoken about the perspective of this Ministry. I personally feel that we should not get caught napping like the 1962 war. I think the advisers do not advise us any more and it is better they stop giving their advice on defence. It is an incorrect method of giving such an advice.

I have a few suggestions which are practical and which will do a lot of good things in improving the working conditions of the Defence Ministry in

three Defence services. At the moment, every proposal of the Defence has to go to the external finance department of Defence (Finance). The Defence Minister was at one time the Finance Minister. He should look at this thing. For example, a proposal of Rs. 5,000 which does not involve any large financial implications has to go through the external finance of the Defence Ministry. This way half the proposals get stuck up there and they do not get the clearance, because the proposals have to be cleared by their External Finance. When they have a Director of Audit, what is the necessity of this proposal going upto Finance for their concurrence? My second point is about the financial power of the Chiefs of Staff of the three Services. They have to go to the Finance for every small thing for the clearance. Of course, in the war time, because of necessity, they have got those big powers. But, in peace time they do not have those powers. So, they have to go to the Ministry of Finance for the small proposal.

I now come to Services—Army proper. Gen. Sparrow has already pointed out that we have made a very good progress so far as tanks are concerned, but the tanks modification particularly the Avadi tank factory if it could have gone in for correct manufacturing and serviceability we could have produced three thousand tanks. Production in this factory has never gone beyond 45 per cent. It was improved in 1980-81 but it is still in the range of 42—50 per cent.

Sir, at the moment there is gap in technology in respect of tanks particularly with regard to reach of the firing power and speed and accuracy of the firing power. If we do not fill in this gap we can be caught napping. I had pointed it out last year also and in their Annual Report of this year again I find this clause remains the same that they are trying to import to some extent better tanks from different countries.

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

Then I come to vehicles in Army. We have a good production and we are self-sufficient but in Japan they have modified the Shaktiman Nissan engine. They took these vehicles from us but they have improved the engine so much that there is 50 per cent economy on the fuel. Our Government must take the know-how from them and thus being about the saving on fuel consumption.

Now, I come to communications in Army. It has improved on some fronts. On the Western front it has improved but on the Eastern sector it is still very much lacking. We are still having the old type of system in the Eastern sector. We should pay immediate attention to improve the communication system particularly in the hilly terrain.

Then, Sir, you are supposed to have some number of Ack Ack guns around the vital points. We are not even fulfilling that requirement. We are short of this equipment. Then a word about Army hospitals. When the Army hospitals were established the scale was World War II. Although the Army strength has increased and all the three Services have been brought yet their scales have not changed with the additional requirements. The Defence Minister should look into this aspect. I have visited some hospitals myself and I found that the scales are old and there is no expansion.

Then, Sir, you have permitted free postage of two to three letters in a month but I suggest why should we have this restriction of two to three and make it completely free. I may tell you otherwise also we use it free in Services.

Sir, the Border Roads Organisation was initiated by late Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru. I would like to say a word of compliment. They have done a good job and completed 17,000 kms of border roads.

Now, I touch upon the Air Force. Much has been said in the newspapers and magazines about F 16s. Mr. Swamy said if F-16 is coming we can counter-attack by any three aircraft. I do not think he has knowledge about the aircrafts. Three is not the number. It is the quality and the capabilities of this aircraft which is scaring us. There is no doubt if F-16 comes we can counter-attack by three aircrafts but it is only when you know that F-16 is coming that you can send the aircraft. Let us not get carried away by these wrong notions. Please be serious and think about it. It is a dangerous move and for the security of the nation we must go in for a counter-match like Mirage 2000.

Now, I come to transport fleet. You have the aircrafts like dakotas, carbns and AN 12. They are old aircrafts. About dakotas the last time I heard of them was in Kashmir operations when they did well. After that they were used for transport. Every year there are casualties and we have lost a number of brave pilots. Regarding Air Planes for 18 years we have been using them left and right; if you have one shirt and if you use it quite often, it will get torn off although it may be of good cloth; that will certainly go bad. So, what I suggest is this. Transport Fleet must be paid immediate attention for change-over. Serviceability in the Air Force has never improved above 52 per cent. I think this is now about 48 per cent to 52 per cent. The reasons are, there are various procedures. In Air Force it is called Christmas Tree. When they crash and when they become un-serviceable they call it Christmas Tree. To take out even aircraft part from there you require permission from High Command or Air H.Q. You have to see that their serviceability becomes quite high and procedures are simplified.

I am happy that you have given some concessions to the personnel of the Army and Air Force. Last time, when you were the Finance Minister.

you raised the flying pay of pilots; I agree with it; you did a good gesture towards the pilots; but you also acted at the same time like a good Finance Minister: You made them contribute to compulsory insurance whatever they got. So what is the net result of it? Whatever increase was given. is going to insurance and they are paying income tax on that increase of Rs 375. A pilot has to pay Rs. 80 to Rs. 120 from his pay for insurance etc. and his carry home pay has gone down. Believe me, when a soldier starts thinking of his living in the future then he will never do well for the present. Pilots must do well in the present and under no circumstances should they worry about the future; it may be that the insurance has gone up to 2 lakhs or 3 lakhs or whatever it is; but he is not to be worried about tomorrow; his idea is to live well today; I am saying this, because this point is very very important. I have visited some old friends, they have a grievance about it; they say. They have not given us so much; they have given only some increase and they have taken away so much from our pocket, due to insurance, income-tax and so on. This is what they say.

Another gesture that you can show is in regard to petrol subsidy. You can give this petrol subsidy. You can write off Government excise duty which is charged at present and this will be a good gesture towards them. Hardly it will cost the Government about 30 or 40 crore; but it will be a good morale booster for the services.

Now I will touch upon Navy. I will refer to submarine and coastal guard. They are doing military duties and they help in stopping smuggling from these coasts. Their services are of great help. In Navy you have a floating hospital which is called Nirvani. It has produced very good effect. If you can increase their number by two or three more, it will have a good effect on the Service personnel. This is my request.

Regarding defence production it has done well. If you can give something to the private sector and joint sector it will be better; I am speaking about non-security items. As you know, Indians are very good in copying. If you put up an exhibition and you show the imported items, some one from Ludhiana will come and perhaps he will be able to make them here, you will not have to import that thing, you can save your foreign exchange to that extent.

Regarding Ex-servicemen's career prospects I wish to refer to what Mr. K. P. A. Kenon the then Defence Secretary had said. He said:

"We have to accept the fact that the attraction and the incentive for joining the services has deteriorated considerably."

This was the statement of Defence Secretary, a year back or something like that. There should never be any such deterioration of these things and we should encourage them to join services. An IAS officer who joined some years ago becomes Joint Secretary in 16 years to 18 years. His counterpart in the Services becomes just Lieut. Col. or equivalent rank officer in 18 years. It is because avenues are less here. Out of 4,000 IAS officers; you have 1200 vacancies for them. You have 80 Secretaries. You have 120 Additional Secretaries. You have 600 Joint Secretaries; it is like that. But in Services you have avenues of promotion like three Service Chiefs, Air Marshal. Generals and Admirals for 35,000 officers who are in the lower ranks. This point you must keep in mind and I would request the hon. Minister to consider more avenues of promotion to these officers at the lower rank. I will just mention what the ex-Defence Minister, Mr. C. P. N. Singh said last time. He has gone on record. He gave a statement that not even a single Naval Officer (retired) had been taken in the Port Trust Organisation.

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

Sir, for the ex-servicemen you have fixed a percentage that the State Governments will do so much of reservation of posts in various categories. But they never fulfil this percentage. But in the case of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people, there is a system followed that if they are not available, the vacant posts will be carried over for the next year and those vacancies will not be filled till they find people from those categories. Why can't you introduce this system in the case of ex-Servicemen? It is on paper only that 14 per cent to 18 per cent of the posts are reserved in all the public sector undertakings and about 20 per cent of the posts are reserved for them in the semi-Government services. But you will see that even today there are about 492 disabled persons all over the country who have not been absorbed. They are still waiting for their chances. It is a very demoralising factor. I would therefore request the hon. Minister kindly to do something for these disabled persons.

Then, Sir, coming to the monitoring, I had requested earlier also that there should be a monitoring system so that all these things can be monitored and the Department concerned can take immediate action at the right time. Sir, about 60,000 servicemen retire every year. Out of this about 3500 are re-settled. What is the ratio? A few days back, there was a statement from the Government that the Policemen are to be recruited and posted in all the banks. The Government is thinking of recruiting Special Policemen who would be posted in various banks. This is the best opportunity for employing all the ex-Servicemen. They are very well acquainted with the job. If these ex-Servicemen are given the job in the banks, they can do the job to the utmost satisfaction and by this way they can be accommodated.

Sir, there are some people who are relations of any Government which

comes into power. There are only 5 or 6 people in this country who deal with the defence equipment. On one hand we are struggling hard to settle these ex-Servicemen but on the other hand, we are encouraging these people to negotiate with the foreign countries on our behalf and they earn a commission of 2 per cent or 3 per cent in the deal. There was a person who was the Defence Secretary and after his retirement, he started the defence equipment deal business. Then he became the Secretary of the Prime Minister in Janata Government. I am not criticising the Government. We bought a few Carriboos. They were in such a condition that they could not even fly back to India and they force-landed at Switzerland and we had to spend another few crores of rupees to get them back to India. These people who do such shoddy deals should be avoided and the Government should contact the foreign countries directly for negotiations and complete the deals so that they can save a lot of foreign exchange. These agents have no national interest and their main aim is to earn money. Why don't you discourage these people? I would request the hon. Minister to bear in mind this point. The foreign exchange thus saved could be utilised for the benefit of the ex-Servicemen.

My last point is that to keep the morale of the servicemen in high esteem, you have to take some extra initiative. You have to give some instructions to all the State Governments and in turn to Government Officers asking them to give top priorities to the servicemen whenever, they go to them for getting certain things like cement, steel, etc. for constructing their house in their villages so that they can complete their work well in time during their leave period and return to their work without any anxiety.

Sir, as you were the Finance Minister earlier, you have the whole



knowledge of finance and therefore I hope you will sort out all the problems of Defence in so far as financial matters are concerned. Last but not the least, the man behind the machine is more important and the morale of the man again is the most important factor. So, we must try to keep the morale of the services in high esteem.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) सभापति महोदय, अभी काकी वक्ताओं ने अपने अपने विचार यहां प्रकट किए हैं। मैं नये रक्षा मंत्री जी को, जो आदर के पात्र हैं, बधाई देता हूं। लेकिन पता नहीं रक्षा मंत्री जो कब तक रक्षा के पद पर रहेंगे, क्योंकि अखबारों में जो खबर आ रही है, उस से कहीं दूसरी जगह न चने जाएं।

सर्व प्रथम मैं जो चर्चा उठाना चाहूंगा— हमारे साथी पायलट साहब और जैनरल साहब ने भी उन बातों का उल्लेख किया है— आज सब से ग्रहण मुद्दा यह है कि आप डिफेंस को विदेश मंत्रालय और जो आप को इन्टरनल सिचुयेशन है इन दोनों से अलग कर के नहीं चन सकते हैं। इस के अनावा जो बुनियादी सवाल है, जिस की तरफ स्वर्गीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने भी देश का ध्यान खींचा था— “जय जवान जय किसान” का नारा दिया था, जब तक उन दोनों फ्रंट पर आप का समन्वय नहीं होगा, तब तक मैं समझता हूं आप चाहे जितनी बातें कहें, उन में कोई दम नहीं है। ये सब एक दूसरे के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं। आज जो आप की वैदेशिक नीति है उस के अनुसार आप का रक्षा मंत्रालय उस ओर कदम बढ़ायेगा, जो आप की आन्तरिक समस्याएँ हैं, उन आन्तरिक समस्याओं और जो आप का अधिक ढांचा है उन के मुताबिक आप का दूसरा रास्ता तय होता है। आज दुर्भाग्यवश देश की आर्थिक रीढ़ टूट चुकी है, जब तक देश की आर्थिक रीढ़ मुदृढ़ नहीं होगी, तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा।

बार-बार उधर से जनता पार्टी के समय की हुकूमत का जिक्र किया जाता है। लेकिन आप को एक बात माननी पड़ेगी—जब यहां पर जनता पार्टी की हुकूमत थी उस समय में रशियन नेता भी आते थे और अमरीकन नेता भी आते थे और हम में इतनी करेज थी कि उन दोनों का समान दूरी पर रख कर अपने राष्ट्र के हित को सामने रख कर अपनी रणनीति को तय करते थे, क्योंकि हम उन में से किसी के गिरवीदार नहीं थे। हम ने रूस से जो कर्जा लिया था उस को गेहूं सप्लाई कर के हम ने उस को चुकाने का काम किया था। यदि हम इन देशों पर निर्भर करेंगे तो हमारी विदेशी नीति कायम नहीं रह सकती है, हम को अपने बूते पर अपनी विदेशी नीति का निर्माण करना होगा। ;

आप जानते हैं और आप ने मोरारजी भाई का जिक्र भी किया है। हो सकता है कि हम को उन से कुछ मतभेद हों, लेकिन उन में एक बहुत बड़ी बात थी और वह था उन का नैतिक बल। जब रशियन और अमरीकन उन के पास एटम बम के सम्बन्ध में बात करने आये तो मोरारजी भाई ने साफ कह दिया—पहले एटम बम को पानी में डुबो दो, समुद्र में डुबो दो, तब आकर बात करो। एक तरफ खुद एटम बम बनाते रहोगे, और दूसरी तरफ इस तरह की बात करोगे तो यह नहीं चलेगा।

आज डोंगो-गार्शिया में क्या हो रहा है? डोंगो-गार्शिया और इण्डियन ओशन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ दिन पहले मैंने “हिन्दू” में खबर देखी थी। उस में लिखा था कि वहां पर अमरीका का इतना बड़ा बेस बन गया है कि वहां से हजारों मील वही बँटे-बँटे मार कर सकता है, वहां से बँटे-बँटे दिल्ली को खत्म कर सकता है। आप ने जो बजट रखा है, उस के सम्बन्ध में हमारे एक साथी ने बड़ी चिन्ता व्यक्त की है। लेकिन ये आप से पूछता हूँ—जल सेना के लिये आप ने कितना रखा है? जल सेना को बम्बई से कलकत्ता जाना पड़ता है, जैनरल साहब

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

साहब यहां बैठे हैं, किधर से घूम कर जाना पड़ता है? आप को लंका से हो कर जाना पड़ेगा और जब लंका से घूम कर जाइयेगा तो लंका में भी अब अमरीकन बेस बन गया है, उन का नाम चाहे 'एन्टरटेनमेंट' रख दें या कुछ रख दें। लेकिन वह उस का फौज अड्डा है, अब फिर किधर से हो कर जाइयेगा। इस लिये मैं कहता हूँ—आप के पास कन्या-कुमारी और लंका के बीच का रास्ता है, क्या आप उस को डेवेलप नहीं कर सकते हैं? उस को डेवेलप कर सकते हैं, वहां से अपने लिये रास्ता निकल सकता है।

हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर लन्दन गई हुई हैं, वहां से उन का बयान आया है—हम चारों तरफ से घिरे हुए हैं। कभी आप को चारों तरफ दोस्ती नजर आती है, कभी दुश्मनी नजर आती है। हम लोग तो कभी ऐसे नहीं कहते थे कि हम दुश्मनों से घिरे हुए हैं, हमारे समय में तो जो बड़ी बड़े राष्ट्र हैं वे भी हमारे दोस्त थे। जो छोटे छोटे पड़ोसी राष्ट्र थे, वे भी हमारे दोस्त थे और आज आप को बड़े से बड़ा राष्ट्र दुश्मन नजर आ रहा है, और आप के अगल-बगल में जो छोटे छोटे राष्ट्र हैं, वे भी आप को दुश्मन नजर आ रहे हैं। तो आप की पालिसी क्या है, आप की नीति क्या है, यह आप हमें बताइए। जहां तक कुछ महत्वपूर्ण चीजों की गोपनीयता का प्रश्न है, सीक्रेसी का प्रश्न है, वह डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर हम लोगों को न बताएँ लेकिन कुछ तो बतलाइए कि हम लोग कौसे घिरे हुए हैं और हमारे कौन दोस्त हैं और कौन नहीं हैं।

अभी कुछ दिन पहले अखबारों में निकला कि जगुआर के लिए हम बातचीत कर रहे हैं। फिर यह निकला कि फ्रांस से मिराज का डीलिंग कर रहे हैं और फिर यह निकला कि रूस से मिग 2 का डीलिंग कर रहे हैं। कहां से डील कर रहे हैं और किस चीज के लिए डील कर रहे हैं, यह सही तरीके से पता चलना चाहिए।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने पहले भी इस बारे में पूछा था कि 1973 में जो फाइटिंग प्लेन थे, उन के सम्बन्ध में श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम ने जांच की थी, मगर उस का उत्तर मुझे पिछली दफा भी नहीं मिला था। श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम उस समय के रक्षा मंत्री थे। उन की रिपोर्ट में क्या है, क्या उन्होंने बताया है और क्या सलाह दी है, आज तक उस के बारे में हम लोगों को मालूम नहीं हो पाया है। इस के बारे में मंत्री जी हमें बतायें।

आप की लाचार; मैं समझ रहा हूँ कि समय कम है और मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। हमारे एक साथी ने आर्डेनेन्स फैक्टरी के सम्बन्ध में कहा है। आप की जो आर्डेनेन्स फैक्टरी है, उसमें क्या बनता है। क्या कभी आप ने उन के बारे में जांच करवाई। बैल्ट से ले कर स्क्रू तक इम्पोर्टेड है। तो फिर आप की आर्डेनेन्स फैक्टरी क्या बरती है। रक्षा मंत्री जी हमें बतायें कि आर्डेनेन्स फैक्टरी में क्या बन रहा है?

आर्मी कोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। आर्मी कोर्ट रहने के बाबजूद आर्मीमैन जनरल कोर्ट में जाते हैं। जनरल कोर्ट में वे लोग क्यों जाते हैं? क्या हमारे जवानों की आर्मी कोर्ट के प्रति श्रद्धा नहीं रही है। उन को वहां पर न्याय नहीं मिल पाता है, इसलिए वे जनरल कोर्ट में जाते हैं। यह एक आवश्यक मामला है और इस पर आप को विचार करना चाहिए।

एक और भी महत्वपूर्ण मामला है और उस तरफ मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा। आज मिलिट्री के अन्दर आप देखिये, सेना में देखिये कि वास्ट्स के नाम पर रेजीमेंट बनी हुई है। मैंने कई बार इस मामले को उठाया है और 1977 में भी, जबकि हमारी सरकार थी, इस मामले को उठाया था क्योंकि हमारे जैसे आदमी के दिमाग में यह बात नहीं आती कि रेजीमेंटों के नाम जातियों के नाम पर हों। कहीं गोरखा रेजीमेंट है और कहीं

राजदूत रेजीमेंट है और कहीं फलाना रेजीमेंट है। मैंने जब इस के बारे में पूछा, तो बताया गया कि इस के पीछे हिस्टोरिकल बैकग्राउन्ड है, एतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि है। जब हमारे इतिहास को दबा कर रखा गया, तो ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि क्या है। आप इस को खत्म कर के नया अध्याय खोलिये और कम से कम सेना में जहां जाति के नाम पर रेजीमेंट रखी हुई हैं, उन को बदलिये। मैं शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स कमिश्नर को लेटेस्ट 1978-79 का रिपोर्ट देख रहा था। उस रिपोर्ट में यह दिया हुआ है कि मिनिस्ट्री आफ डिफेन्स में प्रथम श्रेणी में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग केवल 3.49 पर सेन्ट हैं, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स के 0.50 पर सेन्ट हैं। द्वितीय श्रेणी में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स 6.23 पर सेन्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स 0.37 पर सेन्ट, तृतीय श्रेणी में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स 12.4 पर सेन्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स 1.41 पर सेन्ट और चतुर्थ श्रेणी में इन्क्लूडिंग स्वीपर्स शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स 23.3 पर सेन्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स 4.37 हैं। ये आप के आंकड़े हैं। तो राष्ट्र की जो मुख्य धारा है, उसको उपयोग भी आप डिफेन्स के लिए नहीं करते हैं। आप इन लोगों को वहां पर उचित प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं देते हैं। आप कह दें कि अभी भी इस देश में बहादुरी किसी जाति विशेष में है और उन्हीं के नाम पर रेजीमेंट्स हो सकती है। ऐसी स्थिति में दूसरे लोग क्या करेंगे और वे कहां जायेंगे। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा और मने पहले भी कई बार कहा है कि यदि आप को जाति-पांति को चलाना ही है, तो वहां पर भी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट रेजीमेंट रहे, यहां पर भी शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स रेजीमेंट रहे और माइनोरिटीज का रेजीमेंट खोल दीजिए और अलग अलग नामों पर रेजीमेंट रखिये। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि कास्ट्स के नाम पर जो रेजीमेंट्स हैं, इन को आप खत्म कीजिए और जहां उचित प्रतिनिधित्व देने की बात है, लड़ने वाले सिपाहियों का जो रैंक होता है, जो आर्मी में आपके सिपाही हैं, उनमें भी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स

और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स को उनका कोटा नहीं मिल पा रहा है। इसलिए मैं आप से आग्रह करूंगा कि ये दो तीन बुनियादी प्रश्न हैं जिन पर कि आप ध्यान दीजिए। आप अपने आर्थिक मामले को डिफेन्स से मिला कर अपने डिफेंस को मजबूत कीजिए। आप आर्थिक जगत में अपना बेस मजबूत कीजिए नहीं तो आप चल नहीं सकेंगे।

डिफेन्स में आप नेवल बेस मजबूत कीजिए। आप पहले से थोड़ा बहुत बनाये हैं लेकिन अभी भी क्या है कि आपके यहां जो कोस्ट गार्ड्स हैं उनके पास तीन बेसल्स हैं। उन बेसल्स से वे कहां कहां घूमते रहेंगे। रोज-अखबारों में निकलता है कि कहीं से मछली मार कर ले गये कहीं कुछ और कर के चले गये। आप अपने नेवल फोर्स के जरिये से-इसको मजबूत कीजिए।

अभी सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी जी ने कहा कि आप दोनों सुपर पावर्स को समान दूरी पर रखिये और नेशनल इन्ट्रेस्ट को सब से आगे रखिये, मैं उनसे सहमत हूँ। आप अपने को राष्ट्र के हित के साथ जोड़िये। चाहे रशिया हो, चाहे अमेरिका हों, वे हमारे साथ आगे आयें तो आयें लेकिन नेशनल इन्ट्रेस्ट को हम उनके लिए गिरवा न रखें। नेशनल इन्ट्रेस्ट को तिलांजलि दे कर किसी से हम दोस्ती नहीं कर सकते हैं।

एक बात और है। आप किसी से दोस्ती कर के किसी को दुश्मन बनाने का काम भी मत कीजिए। अभी एक चीज हम को देखने को मिली। अगर हम रशिया से दोस्ती करते हैं तो अमेरिका हमारा दुश्मन हो जायगा, अगर हम रूस से हाथ मिलाते हैं तो चीन हम से-नाराज होता है। यह जो एक से दोस्ती कर के दूसरों को दुश्मनों की कतार में खड़ा करने की प्रवृत्ति है इसको भी आप रोकिये।

श्री वेंकटरामन् जी हमारे बहुत अनुभवी-और विद्वान रक्षा मंत्री हैं और वे बहुत कम-

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

नहीं रहता पत्रों के पद पर रहेंगे। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि इनके अनुभवों और विद्वत्ता का नाम कम से कम समय में भी हमें अधिक से अधिक मिले और ये कोई अच्छी पालिसी बनाकर, कोई नया बेस बनाकर रक्षा मंत्रालय को आगे ले जायें, यही मेरा आग्रह है।

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI (Kaira):  
Mr. Chairman, a country's defence and its geography are inseparable. Famous British General Lord Wavell said that no man can alter geography. A country like India having long land and sea frontiers, therefore, cannot ignore the geographical compulsions to which Nature has subjected it.

Whatever of significance happens in Pakistan, in China, in Bangladesh, who are geographically our neighbours and whatever of significance happens in the Indian Ocean to our South, will always compel us to take that into consideration while thinking of India's security or defence. Pakistan, our neighbour on the West has not abandoned its idea of annexing Kashmir. General Zia, the President of Pakistan has declared more than once that Kashmir is the life-line of Pakistan on which the normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan depends. He also said that, Simla Agreement or no Simla Agreement, Kashmir is a live issue, so far as he is concerned; and recent ugly references to Kashmir issue before the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations as has very grave implications.

16.00 hrs.

Pakistan's attempt to fan the fanaticism, of Muslim countries in the name of 'Fundamental Islam' and the establishment of Islamic Bank for obtaining what they call strategic materials for the defence of Muslim nations, must keep our eyes wide open. The loan to Pakistan by Saudi Arabia which has amassed billion of petro-dollars in America banks and

America's no objection to Pakistan purchasing arms from America, provided the money comes from Saudi Arabia are quite significant. Under the recent military economic assistance package worth 3,200 billion dollars Pakistan is receiving sizeable quantity of modern tanks, aircraft, missiles and electronic equipment and top of it F-16 fighter bombers, which are the backbone of the American arms.

We know that some two years back the American satellite system had disclosed that Pakistan was carrying out secretly tunnelling work for its first nuclear test in the Cholistan desert across the Indian border. Thereafter, Moscow's Red Star had reported that Pakistan was getting ready to carry out its first nuclear explosion. This preparation by Pakistan for making the nuclear bomb and what they call the Islamic Bomb has added a new dimension to the security environment of India. Apart from that there is one very very important thing which cannot be lost sight of and which is likely to be proved more explosive than this 'Islamic Bomb'; that is the economic condition of Pakistan.

According to foreign Press reports, Pakistan's foreign debt has mounted to an alarming figure of 8,000 million dollars. Its economic plight is very very critical. Fifty per cent. or more than fifty per cent. of Pakistan's GNP is created not through production but by services. Not only that. The foreign trade deficit is \$ 2,800 million. Inflation is soaring high with steady increase in prices and the unemployment graph is going up and up making people restive. Therefore in order to save his position and that of his military Junta and in order to divert the attention of the people of Pakistan from this economic crisis like his predecessors General Ayub Khan and Yahya Khan, General Zia may in all despair attack India. This calls for constant and keen defence preparedness.

It would be a great error on our part to think that Pakistan would not attack because of pending No-War Pact negotiations. As a matter of fact this No-War Pact offer by Pakistan is a result of a conspiracy between America and Pakistan to find an excuse to arm Pakistan by modern up-to-date weaponry, including the F16 bombers and thus put Pakistan ten years ahead of India in so far as armament are concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Five minutes for Pakistan's attack and five minutes for India's defence also!

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI: China, our neighbour on the North, which has invaded us in 1962, does not tolerate any strong country in South-East Asia which China considers to be its historical sphere of influence. Therefore China has formed an axis with the United States of America and it is quite ominous so far as India is concerned. We also cannot forget that two years back, during the visit to America by the Chinese Vice-Premier Geng Bio America and China agreed to coordinate the military operations which the then American Defence Secretary, Mr. Harold Brown described as constituting a 'new age.'

We cannot also afford to afford that on our north-west border through the Karakoram Highway. Chinese arms and ammunitions are regularly pouring into Gilgit, Skardu and Kagan Valley in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir. Though these arms are apparently meant to assist the Afghan rebels against Russia, they can be used against us if Gen. Zia decides to attack India, to seize Kashmir, which he has declared to be the life-line of Pakistan.

With the military coup in Bangladesh yesterday, we now have a military junta ruling on our eastern border too. Although Burma has assured us that insurgents of Nagaland, Mizoram and Tripura will not be allowed to cross into the Burmese border, it

is doubtful whether under the constant obligation and hence under pressure of China, Burma can prevent them.

Under the pretext that Diego Garcia island is required for containing the Russian hegemony America is increasing its presence in the Indian Ocean. America has based its atomic submarines in Diego Garcia. Silos for nuclear warheads for missiles have already been built. America has also stored these B-52 fighter bombers with nuclear weapons. In a bigger game, America has turned Diego Garcia into a formidable military base from which India can be threatened at a few minutes' notice. The aim is to make India fall in the line with the global interests and supremacy of America. By establishing a military base at Diego Garcia, America has as in the game of chess put a check on the sovereignty of the Indian nation. No patriot can tolerate this.

We are proud of our armed forces. They have never let down our country's defence. Although the army is a senior service in India, the Indian Navy and the Indian Air Force have been playing a very commendable part during times of aggression. Our defence forces are always found to be in fine mettle.

India has in its armed forces more than a million men whose needs are being increasingly and efficiently met with from within the country. But while self-sufficiency is an ideal for a country's defence system, it is hard to be achieved by India in the near future. Therefore self-reliance and the will to meet indigenously the requirements of our defence forces must be our immediate concern.

Our ordnance factories produce a wide range of weapons, ammunition and equipment including guns, tanks, missiles and all kinds of softwear required by our armed forces. In addition, our nine defence public sector

[Shri Ajit Singh Dabhi]

undertakings make aircraft, ships and electronic equipment. Our indigenously produced field gun of 150 mm which is more sophisticated and of greater fire power and longer range is a boon to our army. But the nation awaiting a more improved version of the Vijyanta tank with more sophisticated, fast and efficient communication system on the strength of which it is said battles can be won or lost. Although we cannot hope to see the Indian submarine in the near future, the morale of our Navy men is high because of the 'Vindhya-giri, the sixth swadeshi warship with more anti-submarine punch. Our constant quest for higher DPSA to match the F-5E combat aircraft gifted by America to Pakistan has led us to acquire the British Jaguars and now the Russian MIG-23. Our defence would look naked without adequate radar system. India has now planned, established, tested and commissioned an electronic radar system which is comparable to the best in the world. We can pithily describe our defence forces as having more teeth and shorter tail.

A skilful, constructive and imaginative foreign policy is a country's best defence. Failing that, the Armed Forces are the best defence.

Our Armed Forces are in fine fettle. Combined this with our efficient team of Service Chiefs and on top of it, the cool and courageous leadership witnessed by the world during the Bangladesh War of 1971, of our hon. Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi India has nothing to fear in the present world of high-pitched international tensions. Therefore, the Demands which stand in the name of the Defence Ministry, should be voted *in toto*.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): I rise to support the Demands for Grants presented to this House by the hon. Minister of Defence.

As has been stated by General Sparrow, our Armed Forces are quite fit at the moment and they are prepared to meet any eventuality. The most important aspect of our defence preparedness is defence planning. I am happy to find in the Report a chapter devoted to defence planning, which highlights the need for annual reviews and updating the plan every year.

We face danger from across the borders. As has been observed in the Report itself, the supply of sophisticated arms to Pakistan belies the very hopes with which they are being supplied. Perhaps, President Reagan does not know whether by the time these arms could be used, the persons, to whom these are being supplied at present, would at all be there to use these arms because the political and other realities are so uncertain that you cannot imagine any kind of wise approach on their part. And they bogey that is being raised every time that for meeting the threat from across the borders from Afghanistan that the arms are being piled up, is just illusory. There is no truth in it. It could be verified that the types of equipment, the sophisticated arms, that are brought from the United States of America are not at all required for defending the borders with Afghanistan. In fact it has been the tragic irony that every time the arms build-up has been raised in Pakistan, they have been used against our country. So, we require all the vigil and all the preparedness for this purpose.

This year, the defence expenditure has been raised by Rs. 900 crores. That shows the commitment that we have, this Government has, to the defence of this country. I would like to suggest that there should be a better control of the finances in defence. Here I would like to quote an article from *The Statesman*, by one of the persons who was earlier attached to that Ministry,

Shri G. C. Katoch on "Military Spending". He has observed:

"Describing the reduced stature to the Financial Advisor and the pulls and pressures to which he is subjected, the author pleads the cases for integrating defence finance with the administrative Ministry, to foster financial discipline in a purely spending organisation and also to spare the armed forces the petty irritants inherent in the existing system."

This is more important to note. Then he adds:

"The intrepid Budget-makers of South Block have done it; the projected defence expenditure for 1982-83 neatly crosses the Rs. 5,000 crore mark—a step up of Rs. 900 crores from the current year's original figure. And anyone who cares to do a few simple sums based on known data can anticipate military spending of the order of Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 8,000 crores annually in the next three or four years"

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): It is already being done. This man does not know it; without knowing it, he has written this.

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: If that is the position, that is quite okay. This is dated 22nd March.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: He does not know it.

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: If there is a good deal of control and streamlining of the projects, I am happy to know it. In fact I would plead that care should be taken to see that every pie that is diverted from the revenues of the country to the cause of defence is spent properly, because defence expenditure is at the cost of development, and we have to divert large resources to keep our border safe and to keep our country trim. Therefore, we have to be very careful that not even a single pie is lost, or spent improperly. I have every hope that this is being

done. Even if there are these loopholes, they should be plugged.

The most important thing is not only to have the arms but also to keep the morale of the armed forces at a high level. As has been rightly observed, it is the man behind the machine that is more important than the machine itself. So, we have to keep fit not only the persons serving in the armed forces, but also those who have just left the armed forces, because they have friends and relatives who are still serving in the services. Those who are still in the services when they see the plight of their colleagues who have retired from the armed forces and gone and settled in the villages, get disheartened and it affects their morale.

Here I would like to refer to a memorandum, submitted by the Ex-Servicemen's League of India, known as *Ex-Servicemen Ki Pukar*, where they have pleaded for the total abolition or removal of the disparities in the scale of pension. That a person who retired earlier should be given a lower amount of pension than a person who retires subsequently is something which they do not like, is something which they are unable to cherish. Every time we have raised this question in Parliament, the reply has come from the Defence Ministry that this disparity is being gradually reduced. But I fail to understand one thing. Why should the persons, who have retired from the armed forces, be compared with persons who were working in the civil departments of the country, when their age of retirement is different, when their conditions of service are different, when the parameters of service are different, when the nature of sacrifice and service expected from them is totally different? So there is no logic in the argument which is being advanced by the Ministry of Defence every now and then that the pensions given to the ex-servicemen have to be related to the pension given to the other civil servants, that if they remove the

[Prof. Narain Chand Prashar].

disparity then there would be a demand from the persons who retired from the civil service to have a similar treatment. Since the very parameters of service are different, the very nature of sacrifice is different, the very nature of job is different, there should be different approach. So, I would plead for a different approach to the problem of the removal of disparities in the scale of pensions to the ex-servicemen.

Secondly, another important thing is, I plead for reconstitution of the basis of recruitment. Formerly there were certain States which were heavily recruited areas and regions for the Army and the people from there, on account of traditions set by their forefathers, were looking to the Army as a profession and they went there and then they learnt. For example, I would suggest, look at the map of India, look at Himachal, look at Punjab, look at Rajasthan and look at Haryana. A large number of Servicemen were recruited in Rajasthan and some other areas also. Now the quota has been reduced gradually in certain regiments. The result is that there is deep frustration among these people and they find that they no longer can look to the armed forces as a profession. And I had a long argument with the then Minister of Defence, Babu Jagjivan Ram and the correspondence was published also, but I fail to understand what is the argument for recruitment to the armed forces, and I raise this point here and the Defence Minister should be in a position to answer it. Why should recruitment to the armed forces be related to the recruitable male population of a State on the basis of census when the recruitment to the other Services is not related according to the male population? If you cannot relate the recruitment to the railways, recruitment to the Posts and Telegraphs Services, recruitment to the various public undertakings to the recruitable male population in respect of the services of a State on

the basis of census, why should you single out the case of armed forces? Therefore, there is a lot of resentment among the ex-Servicemen who constitute the big disciplined chunk of your population. And I warn you, Mr. Defence Minister, please listen to these words that unless you do it, there is going to be a wave of resentment among our Servicemen and it is also likely to spread to the armed forces because when they find that their sons and daughters who could look up to the armed forces for vocation as their liking, are being denied simply because they belong to a smaller State, though they have made bigger sacrifices. I would request the hon. Minister for Defence to come out with the figures of martyrs, to come out with the figures of war widows per thousand population in each State of the Indian Union and it would be proved that the States from which the people have been taken to the armed forces in large numbers have made the maximum number of sacrifices. So, if this has been done, though they do not belong to the States from which the recruitment has taken in a large chunk in the past, are they not entitled to a similar treatment later on?

Sir, Article 14 of the Constitution guarantees you equality of opportunity. It disallows any kind of discrimination on the basis of place of birth, sex, religion etc. etc. Why should this alone happen that when it comes to the question of recruiting men to the army or the armed forces you should think of the volume of population, the number of recruitable male population in a State and then base your recruitment to a particular regiment on the basis of these figures? So, I would plead that the whole matter be reconsidered. Otherwise what would happen is that on these two counts alone the disparity in pensions, the reduction in the recruitment quota to the various regiments of the armed forces, the resentment against these policies and these procedures would continue to go on and one day this can burst in such a big



dimension that it will not be controllable.

I would also plead for some other benefits to the ex-Servicemen. For example, you have reserved 10 per cent of posts or 15 per cent of posts in the various public sector undertakings, in the departments of the Government of India, in the State Governments, for persons retired from armed forces. But have you ensured that the system is working well? Where is the monitoring system? Is there any monitoring system in this country under the control of the Ministry of Defence or, let us say, tagged on to the Directorate of Resettlement and Rehabilitation which ensures that whatever percentage was fixed for every State, for every Department, for every public undertaking, has been implemented and the people who served in the prime of their life in the armed forces of their country, who gave their sweet and toil, sometimes their blood also, are not driven from pillar to post just at the suggestions of a few clerks and petty officials. They are the heroes of the armed forces, but they have to suffer the insults and injuries and they have to suffer the irritants which you cannot imagine. Here, all Members of Parliament including the Minister of Defence will give laurels to the armed forces. But when a man retires from the armed forces he is driven from pillar to post. He is a man who has done his duty. He is the man who has dedicated the best years of his life to the cause of the nation to defend the mother land with the help of whom you are sitting in Parliament and are carrying on democratic frame work of the country. He has to be looked after. He has to be looked after not only in the years of glory but also in the years after his retirement.

I would like to talk about the small benefits like setting up of CSD canteens. They should be ensured about them. There are large chunks of areas where they cannot find the necessities of life. Every suggestion

that is made by the Member of Parliament here or made by any person in the public life is scoffed at by bureaucrats because it has emanated from the representative of the public. Because it has not come from the files of petty clerks. Therefore, I would plead that there should be system in which you not only look to the people serving in the armed forces but you should look to the areas they are serving and there should be development. If a person dies in the armed forces his wife or mother in the village should be able to receive telegram or telephone call. Therefore, I plead for the development of the areas from which these large number of servicemen are recruited. I would suggest that unless plans of the Ministry of Defence are linked to the total defence of the country, by simply parading the armed forces, by giving them laurels and medals you will not be able to defend the country. Your lines of strategic movement, the important railway lines of defence must be properly re-structured so that you can mobilise armed forces in the manner which meets the enemy threat immediately. Every General or Major General knows that the line of defence must be perpendicular to the border with the enemy country. There is a railway line to Amritsar. The Ministry of Railways and the State Governments of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab have proposed that alternate line of Defence must be constructed. There is a proposal that from Chandigarh onwards to Mukerian via Nangal and Talwara railway line should be constructed. Similarly, from Dehra Dun to Chandigarh and from Chandigarh to Ludhiana should be constructed. The three State Governments—Punjab, Haryana and U. P. have suggested this. This should be given due priority not only for the development of the region but also for the development of the country. You cannot move forces in the areas.

We must also look to the Navy because it is often a neglected wing of

the Armed Forces. We forget this wing. We have a long coastal line. We should see that it is properly guarded. Now that the Indian ocean is going to become the seat of gun powder with the U.S. design looming dark in the horizon, we must not risk.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SAWAMY:  
U.S.S.R. is also there.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: You need not worry. U.S. does not need your support. So, we have to see that we care to guard our coastal boundaries as fast... (Interruptions). We should be alive to the threat not only from across the borders as Mr. Swami would like us to be but also from the coastal side. The establishment of the naval base or base in Diego-garcia is a threat to the Indian ocean. I would very much like that the Indian proposal to treat the Indian ocean as a zone of peace should be accepted by all sane nations of the world.

I would like to conclude by saying that our armed forces are doing well. Our ex-service men should be looked after well. In the defence of the country are sown the seeds of future development. If the country is defended, if the borders are defended, our defence would ensure adequate development in the days to come. Socio-economic transformation of our society within the existing parliamentary frame work of the democracy would continue to bloom under the leadership of our Madam Prime Minister and under the direct control and supervision of the people of India to an extent to which we would like to have because our Armed Forces are the sword-arm of the millions of India. The labourer also pays for the jawan in the army and the jawan in the army is the best guarantee for our defence and development.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI

K. P. SINGH DEO): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am extremely grateful to you for permitting me to intervene in the Debate. I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this debate. They have brought in very objective points and very thought-provoking points and comments. Sir, most of them—whether they supported the Demands for Grants or opposed—so far Mr. Subramaniam Swamy has opposed it, did speak about the strategic environment and the close relationship between the defence and the foreign policy of the country.

Therefore, Sir, taking into consideration the geo-political as well as geo-strategic environment around our country, where sophisticated armaments and arms are being inducted in, not only by our neighbours but also by other powers, the Government had to take an objective view of the large force level which has been inducted on our border areas of our North, Northeast, Northwest and on our huge coastal line. Therefore, this year's Budget of Rs. 5100 crores which the hon Members have already pointed out, will come to approximately 38 per cent of our G.N.P. and in respect of per capita income 7 dollars per head as compared to multiples of relatively to the other countries which are half of our size or one third of our size.

Many of the Members have referred to the Airforce, the Navy and the Army and their respective role. This Budget has been projected keeping in view the types of arms that are being acquired by our neighbours in all the three Services, cannot be pointed towards either Soviet Union or Afghanistan. Therefore, Sir, it is not the question of our trying to make enemies out of every one, as Prof. Subramaniam Swamy has said. But it is the question of being realistic and as he knows very well that in the relation of the countries, there is no permanent friend or permanent foe but there is only permanent interest.

Therefore, we would not like to be caught napping and we are prepared for all eventualities.

Sir, therefore, our three services need to be modernised, need to be re-furnished, need to be strengthened and need to be made more effective, specially in the hostile environment of the electronics age and missiles age, and this is exactly what the Demands for Grants have projected.

I would not like to go more in detail of it, but would only point out one of the points which Gen-Sparrow has very tellingly and very emphatically mentioned that the most important thing is the man behind the weapon. It is exactly this consideration, which has been taken into consideration by the Government and as he himself was the Convener of the Estimates Committee, which has given its recommendations, the Government has gone a long way in fulfilling those aspirations, and the comments of the Members of Parliament in both the Houses regarding the pay, pension, married accommodation, educational facilities, reduction in disability of pensionary benefits. . . . In this last couple of years, this has been a continuous process. I would like to reiterate here that we are not satisfied with just improving whatever we have done in the previous year, because we are firmly of the belief that the enemy of the best is not the worst but the good enough.

Therefore, it will be our endeavour to strive to keep on evaluating and improving the conditions of the personnel of the armed forces, officers, men and civilian defence employees who are working under conditions of great stress and strain and under difficult conditions. And, therefore, they need special consideration. This is what we have not only to appreciate but we have also to take into consideration the over-all picture of our country as well as the entire population of our country.

Many of the Members had raised the question of accommodation, pay, pension and the disparities. You are aware that pensions are fixed at the rate of pay drawn at that particular moment. Therefore, in 1953, a service man or a soldier used to get only Rs. 5/- as pension. By giving him special allowances, various other concessions, dearness allowance and ad hoc allowances, it was brought up to Rs. 130/- and the new Code which came into force in 1979, according to that Code, that was Rs. 174/-.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What about Janata Government?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: If you have that pleasure, you are most welcome.

But as I said it is a continuing process. It has been going on from 1953 and you were there only from the last 1½ years to 2 years. Anyway, for 2 years.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: That was the time when he retired.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: You are getting the facts. In the last Budget, the Finance Minister has already announced that the lowest pensionholder will get Rs. 150/- and the Special Family Pension will be Rs. 140/-. At the lowest level, the disparity is only Rs. 24/-.

As far as pensions are concerned, you very well know, the Hon. House also knows that, there can never be retrospective effect as far as pensions are concerned and I hope that my Hon. friend Prof. Narain Chand Parashar will appreciate that there can never be 100 per cent neutralisation and that the disparities cannot be removed entirely. There will be certain disparities because the pensions have to be considered at that particular time.

In the married accommodation of all the three Services, the work is

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

going on and in all the three, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, both in the Officers as well as men, the percentage satisfaction of the provision of houses, accommodation for married personnel, married accommodation gradually is going up since the last few years.

For officers the deficiency is 56 per cent in the Army, for JCOs 48.3 per cent in the Army and ORs only 48 per cent in the Army. This year we have made an allotment of Rs. 41 crores and a ten-year Plan of Rs. 563 crores has been made for the Army. In the Navy, the overall is 46 per cent; Rs. 21 crores have been the outlay for accommodation as against Rs. 9 crores in the last year. In the Air Force, officers 44.2 per cent and airmen 38 per cent; a Rs. 72-crore plan has been projected. In this way we are trying to see that the problem of authorisation of accommodation is solved within 10 to 13 years.

So is the question of Defence civilian employees. They were not authorised except the MES for which category Rs. 10 crores have been the outlay. A sum of Rs. 3.66 crores was spent in the last year's budget in eight difficult stations; and this year an outlay of Rs. 7.68 crores has been made. Therefore, we are striving within the limited budget to try to make the life of the soldiers, sailors and airmen as well as the defence civilians a little better than what it was.

There have been a lot of Cut Motions, and some of the hon. Members have also mentioned, about meagre-ness of pay. Although it is correct that the pay was last revised during the Third Pay Commission—that was on 1st January, 1973—the servicemen have been benefited by the revision of their allowances, high altitude allowance, uncongenial climate allowance in hilly areas, special compensatory allowances, then CILO—compensation in lieu of quarters and

field service concessions. Therefore, in a way we have tried to compensate them for the rise in prices, and the Finance Minister has also been periodically giving them dearness allowance.

As far as industrial employees are concerned, there is an Expert Classification Committee which is going into it and they will also get as per the recommendations of that.

There was another reason for the increase in defence spending, and that is with regard to the new rates of pension for all the pension-holders; this has gone up to Rs. 368 crores this year.

There was a mention regarding the recruitment policy. Initially the recruitment policy was discriminatory in nature because the Britishers had kept the policy to bring in an artificial division between martial and non-martial classes and it used to be based on height, weight, physical and chest measurements. Now from 1st October, to make it more broad-based, in the entire country, a new recruitment policy is being followed which is more equitable in the sense that there will be written test, intelligence test and medical test. The test is held in the open; it is open for any one to come and see it. Therefore, the charge of corruption which was there before and nepotism which was there before has been sought to be eradicated. It has been started from 1st October and the evaluation is being done. We shall come forward when proper evaluation has been done after some time because six months is hardly enough time to evaluate any system. To attract better candidates and make it more broad-based the recruiting teams are going out and visit schools, colleges and universities and we are trying to take the help of the mass media since the majority of the armed forces come from the rural areas and our country is mostly rural in nature...

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Most of the colleges in South India do not have any idea or any chance to get into the armed forces.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: This new system has just started and I hope you will kindly bear with me...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He says, 'Give him time'.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: South India is part of India and we are trying to make India into a unit and not what the Britishers have done.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Prof. Ranga missed his chance to join the Army.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Some hon. members had mentioned about defence production. I would like to inform you that this year our defence production is expected to reach Rs. 600 crores which is about Rs. 100 crores more than last year's production. The industrial employees and non-industrial employees come to about 1.73 lakhs. In our defence production units modernisation has been brought in both product and processes and in the management of both men and material. In keeping with the new policy of our country and in implementing the 20-point programme of our Prime Minister to achieve self-reliance and self-sufficiency our units are manufacturing right from tanks to tents, sophisticated electronic equipment ranging from tanks to tents as well as sophisticated radars. Since we are in the missile age and the electronics age, we have to keep pace with this, this environment and we are trying to catch up with the best in the world.

My hon. friend, Mr. Uttam Rathod was mentioning about Sainik Schools, Territorial Army and NCC. He is very keen to have a Sainik School in his backward area. One of the aims of having Sainik Schools is to impart discipline and a sense of dedication, especially in backward areas. But

the fact is that the State Government bears most of the cost, the capital cost and the cost of scholarships and equipment. So I shall be most grateful to Mr. Rathod if he can persuade his State Government to give us all those facilities and we shall explore the possibility of locating a Sainik School.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: But Mr. Bhosale is busy with other things.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Anyway he can talk to his colleagues in Maharashtra. As you are also from Maharashtra, you can also lend a helping hand.

As far as the Territorial Army and the NCC are concerned, it is a fact that the Territorials are civilians who have a civil avocation for 10 months and it is these gainfully employed people who are expected to join the Territorial Army to contribute their mite for the defence of the country as well as take defence training so that in case of a national emergency they can be called upon to don the uniform and help in the defence effort.

In the last two wars, they have done tremendously well. In 1965 and 1971 wars, they had been the recipients of gallantry awards and service awards. Sir, in the last meeting of the Central Advisory Committee held on the 14th of September, 1981 presided over by the Prime Minister, it was decided that to make the Territorial Army more effective and more attractive, to draw better people and to look into entire concept and role of the Territorial Army—this was one medium of imparting discipline and training to the civilians and the citizens—a small Committee has been constituted which will report back to the Central Advisory Committee within three months and this is going to function very shortly.

The NCC is the largest youth movement in the country. It has had some qualitative changes after Mahajan Committee Report because it was found that the role of the NCC and

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

the training imparted by it to-day needs certain changes. Now, the stress is therefore more on adventure, training, social service as well as the youth movement where leadership traits are taught, bearing courage, decisiveness, dependability, endurance, enthusiasm, initiative, integrity, sense of justice, acquiring knowledge, sense of loyalty, conduct, tact and unselfishness. Therefore, the quality of officers who are posted there from the regular army are screened properly and good officers are now posted so as to keep the quality of N.C.C. Battalions high because, after all, they are the cradles and the future of our country and our leadership. The same thing was raised regarding the Territorial Army because, after all, it is more difficult to command a Territorial Army regiment or a battalion comprising of civilians for 10 months and 2 months in uniform. The appointment should be a criterion appointment. That will be looked into by this Committee which is being presided over by Gen. Sparrow. I am sure within three months they will be recommending the improvements in the Territorial Army. The Armed Forces have always been in the vanguard of not only in defending the country and making the environment secure but, at the same time, it has always been in the vanguard of the sporting sphere. In various countries sports and physical education have been a vehicle for inculcating a sense of discipline for bringing in *esprit de corps* for building character and for improving the health of the nation. This is where the Armed Forces have been the pioneers and they have been striving in that regard. Their sportsmen have been representing this country and have been doing well in the Asian theatre. This year being

16.27 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker—in the Chair]

the year of the Asian Games, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force have been very actively associated

and are represented in the Asian Games Organisations in running the yachting, the rowing, the equestrian, the opening and closing ceremonies. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Do you also take part in it?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: It is part of the Defence Ministry. Of course, naturally. And you are also part of the rowing fraternity. This is all genuine.

In this, the prestige of the country has to be kept at a very high order. For this, I would like to have this opportunity of commanding the sportsmen from the Services who have been representing the country and who have been bringing in laurels. We shall now see that the sportsmen of the Armed Forces help in the spread of discipline and character building in a friendly spirit of competition among the Asian nations.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): How about providing more stress on improvement and development of our Hockey Team from the army side?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: You give us more funds. We shall get it. Sir, before I conclude, environment and ecology are two things which are eating into the vitals of our country, and all of us—including Prof. Swamy—are concerned because it is important for the survival of our human race. It is in this field again that all the three Services are actively associating because of the new dimensions which the sea has developed, the emerging relation of the sea with the State, the marine biology, the marine nodules and the economic zone which has been extended where not only the ecological aspect but the economic as well as the military aspect has to be looked into and at a time when the developed nations are conducting experiments in utilising the flora and fauna even for military purpose.

therefore, it is high time that our Armed Forces also keep pace with the developments which are taking place. I am happy to report to the House that they have been doing yeoman service as far as the environmental and ecological balance is concerned. The ex-servicemen are being considered for having ecological battalions in the Himalayan region. There have been offers from the desert areas of Rajasthan for our Territorial Army and the ex-Servicemen. This is being considered.

Sir, before I end I would like to say that I thank all the hon. Members for their participation and the very solid support for the people who are giving their today for our tomorrow.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party DMK I rise to support and participate in the discussion on the demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence. The Ministry deserves appreciation for its effective functioning and the contributory role in protecting the country from extraneous forces.

Sir, I am confident that under the able stewardship of Shri Venkataraman the functioning of the Defence Ministry will definitely improve further. It is a known fact that we are not enemies of anyone. We want to maintain peaceful and friendly relations with others. Whenever our opponents had realised their mistakes it had been our attitude to forgive the enmity for pavement of cordial atmosphere. That is the pride of our nation. But at the same time we must be cautious and vigilant about the unprecedented attack from an extraneous source and be prepared to meet any adverse situation.

Sir, the production rate in the Defence Ministry undertakings is not up to the mark. So the manufacturing capacity of their units should be improved. We have invested Rs. 443 crores but the profit is just Rs. 17

crores. It is due to faulty administration and improper functioning of their various undertakings.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member may resume his seat for a few minutes.

17.00 hrs.

#### KERALA BUDGET, 1982-83

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to present a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Kerala for the year 1982-83.

*Budget of the Government of Kerala for 1982-83.*

Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Annual Financial Statement of the State of Kerala for the financial year 1982-83.

2. Consequent on the Proclamation issued under article 356 of the Constitution on the 17th March, 1982, the powers of the Legislature of the State of Kerala are exercisable by or under the authority of the Parliament. The statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Kerala for the financial year 1982-83 is therefore, being placed before the House.

3. According to the Revised Estimates for the current year, the total revenue receipts are Rs. 876 crores as against the Budget Estimates of Rs. 722 crores. The improvement is mainly accounted for by buoyancy in sales-tax receipts and increase in the State's share of Union excise duties, besides a book-adjustment for write-off of a part of the pre-1979 consolidated Central loans on the basis of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission as accepted by the Government of India. The revenue expenditure is placed at Rs. 767 crores in the Revised Estimates, compared to Rs. 711 crores in the Budget Estimates.