

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU The pressmen have been terrorised, they have been bullied

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I can only regulate. Kindly sit down. I think, I am correct in this that the functioning of Consultative Committees does not come under the rules of this House. It is, I think, largely a matter between you, the Members of Consultative Committees and the Government. At the most, it amounts to a gentlemen's agreement. If somebody breaks the gentlemen's agreement, if somebody does not observe the agreement, the House is not attracted, the rules are not attracted. Let us close the matter here.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1974-75—
 Contd

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—Contd

SHRI B V NAIK (Kanara) Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I continue with what I said yesterday. I may kindly be given a few minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER The Minister will reply at 2.45 PM. Then, we have Private Members Business at 3.30 PM.

SHRI B V NAIK This is a delicate subject. Therefore, I think it needs some time for development.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER It means, many of your other colleagues will not have an opportunity.

SHRI B V NAIK Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, yesterday, I started off for a couple of minutes with a statement about the motivations of an army man, whether he be a soldier, a sailor or an airmen. Certain points were also raised yesterday in respect of the changes in the role of the men from the Army, the Army officials, in regard to the recent riots in Gujarat.

Since what happened in Gujarat, what happened to the Police in Gujarat, what happened to the armymen in Gujarat is intimately linked up with the morale of the Army, I would like to say only one thing. Hon. Member, Shri 'ndrajit Gupta said that the population of Ahmedabad went and garlanded the Army Officers and that the Army Officers accepted it because they have a partial tradition. The mere fact that they have accepted it, according to me, Sir, is a matter of disgrace. This has been raised on the floor of the House. I would like to give my point of view.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The point is this point has been raised. We do not normally repeat others' points.

SHRI B V NAIK I won't. I feel that the point which has been raised by Mr Gupta puts the Army and the soldiers against the policemen—the policemen is the villain in one piece of the Badmash of the whole drama, while the Armymen is a gentleman loved by the people. This would be disastrous from the point of view of national integration. This is the only point I wanted to make. It is not fair for us politicians, to put one wing against another wing and thereafter make certain amount of political capital out of it. The distinguished hon. Member Mr Gupta mentioned this. I was pained to hear this. That is why, I had to make a sort of deviation in regard to this.

Sir, the new challenges which have been put across to us are the challenges of the year 1974. I think, perhaps the high peak, the high noon of our Defence forces was reached somewhere at the end of 1971, with a victory for Bangladesh. Thereafter there has been a certain amount of consolidation. It was, what is currently being called as a sort of prophylactic, short remedial War. Thereafter, we have tried to politically consolidate our position in Kashmir. The position as far as the border between India and China being as it is, the position

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in the Northern part of India remaining constant, remaining *status quo*—if it has changed, it has changed for the better—the only intrusion is in respect of Diego Garcia. I am not repeating the familiar argument that Diego Garcia is something which has come out of the blue. I would like to refer here to the journal of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, which makes a scientific study of military science in its publication. It has done research work in regard to super-power, naval diplomacy, which we call gun-boat diplomacy in our language.

The facts of the case show that the movement of the Russian as well as American fleets did not start on the 10th of December but much earlier. The war started on the 3rd December. The American naval task force, *Enterprise*, moved out of the Gulf of Tonkin and it came towards the Indian Ocean. But, much before that the first Russian naval task force left Vladivostok for the Indian Ocean on the 6th December. Then the Russians also sent their task force called Blue Water task force.

So, if we think that with the introduction of the Diego Garcia base the Indian Ocean has become a subject of cold war, or the cold war lighting up, we have not been reading adequately the contemporary history of the world. The Indian Ocean became a sphere or arena of cold war the day the Bangladesh war started on the 3rd December.

As an objective student I feel that there is no way of stopping this cold war. The only way we can deal with the presence of alien military or naval force in the Indian Ocean, to which we are wedded, is to build up our own naval force. What have we provided for that? According to the outlays, it is the lowest for the navy, as usual. We are going to spend a gross amount of Rs. 1,238 crores for the army. The traditional wing of the defence forces, which I do not grudge, but we are going to spend only Rs. 109

crores for the navy, virtually 1/12 of what we are spending for the army. At the same time, we are spending Rs. 382 crores for the air force. India has a coastline of 3,500 miles and viewed from that angle the provision in respect of the navy is woefully inadequate. I do appreciate that we are building up Udaigiri, Himgiri and Nilgiri in the Mazagon Docks in Bombay. But it will take time to build new frigates. What I am saying is that while we are spending that much in respect of the army, we should make adequate provision for the navy also. It is not that I am supporting only the navy, even though I come from a coastal State. Two years back I made a submission to the hon. Minister that we should increase the Naval Commands in this country from three to five, for which appropriate sites are available. With the developing situation in the world affairs, with the changing pattern of international relationship, our Budget has remained inflexible. If we see the figures for 1972-73, 1973-74 or 1974-75. We see the same secretariat approach in regard to the problems of defence and security.

Even though it may be a bit out of the way, it may be a bit across the borders, since there is no debate in respect of the External Affairs Ministry and as external affairs and defence policy of the country are intertwined, absolutely linked up, I have to make a few observations about that. In spite of the regard that we may have for the super powers, I have made a submission in 1973 that India will have to take the initiative for having an Asian Collective Security system so that we can be free from the influence of the power blocs. I would like to repeat it verbatim once again. As an individual, as somebody, as a student, I have not been able to understand. Even though during Mr. Brezhnev's visit, it was the Brezhnev doctrine which was being given a trial, as to who should take the initiative in respect of the Asian Collective Security, the Russians or Mr. Ne Win from Burma or any of the other countries which are

bordering with us, I think, the principal responsibility of initiating a discussion, a dialogue, and formulating a sort of comprehensive proposal acceptable to our good northern friendly country should lie on us.

In this behalf, I would urge that the Ministry of Defence should, first and foremost, enter into an immediate dialogue to formulate a sort of viable scheme which is acceptable to all. We should not wait for somebody else to initiate the proposal.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I doubt whether it is the responsibility of the Ministry of Defence.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Both the Defence and External Affairs are interconnected. (Interruptions). I think, our young friend, Mr. Satpal Kapur, will wait for the next thing I am going to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not sure who is young.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: We are mature irrespective of the calendar age.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is yet to be established.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: It shall be our endeavour.

While I say about the Asian Collective Security, I do not mean to say, for a moment, that we have to make a compromise as far as our non-alignment is concerned. Irrespective of the differing points of view of our friends in the Opposition in regard to the incursion of the American forces in this, I think, when it comes to the question of economic development, we can have a perfectly-secure system of defence, we can have a perfectly-secure system of police, but for a country which is poor with rising prices, with increasing starvation, it should not be a sort of prison house. Therefore, I am saying, in between the relationship which one country establishes with a super-power, I think, in regard to our economic development which is a system which the Defence forces have to protect, even if it is a question of multi-national

corporations, as long as the economic development, productivity, higher number of goods in this country, are concerned, we should have no political, social and economic inhibitions and that we should keep our policy flexible and, therefore, acceptable to all of us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Vikram Mahajan; Shri Vikram Mahajan, Shri Parashaar.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Defence...

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kanara): Sir, I am here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: My voice is not so soft. I have a fairly strong voice. I called Mr. Vikram Mahajan twice or thrice. Now, I have called Mr. Parashar.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: You will permit me to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nobody will accuse me of having a soft voice, of having an indistinct and unintelligible pronunciation. I called Mr. Vikram Mahajan very clearly two or three times.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Sir, Mr. Naik was speaking and, therefore, your voice was drowned in the voice of Mr. Naik. That is why I could not hear it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall reconsider it. I have called Shri Parashar.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Sir, I rise to support the Demands presented by the Ministry of Defence. I am also happy to see in the Report a Chapter on the Welfare Schemes of the Ex-servicemen and also a chapter on the Organisation of the Army.

I have to compliment the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister of Defence Mr. Jagjivan Ram, for leading the country to victory with

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the Army and with other wings, the Air Force and the Navy. I want to draw their attention that the victors of yesterday should not be the victims of today because, if there is any sense of frustration, if there is any sense of depression, among them, the country will not gain in any sphere. This sector of our population is the most disciplined, the most devoted and the most loyal element that can be utilised for any emergency in the country.

It is in this regard that I want to make some suggestions to the hon. Minister of Defence. Some defence-based industries should be started in the States, specially the States where other industries are not available, as in Himachal Pradesh which are backward in industry and where infrastructure for industrial development is not available. The defence-based industries or ancillary units should be established there. I wish to take up the claim of Himachal Pradesh because Himachal Pradesh has not got any industry. On the other hand, some industries have been announced in some other States. While it is a good step, I would request him to pay attention also to the industrially backward States wherever a large number of ex-servicemen have raised this demand. Also there was the question of raising of a Finance Corporation for industrial development in order to help the ex-servicemen. I would like to invite his attention to this also. Then I have made a suggestion that the villages of our top-most heroes, whom we have acknowledged with the award of paramvir Chakra and Victoria Cross, should be made model villages so that the country gives them due consideration and recognition for their glorious deeds in the war. He has told me that he has taken up this matter with the State Governments but I find that this has not been expedited. So I would request the hon. Minister to impress upon the State Governments the

glorious deeds of these heroes and to see that in these villages there are others also who emulate their examples. I suggest that in every State there may be one or two such villages, the State Governments, if necessary with Central assistance, may develop those villages as model villages and may thus lift up the morale of the people and give encouragement to our armed forces.

There has been a slight controversy to which I would draw his attention. Recently the Ministry of Defence is supposed to have evolved a new policy for recruitment to army based on the recruitment male population between the ages 17 and 25 on the basis of the 1971 census. I am told that some members yesterday pleaded the case of their States for a larger share of recruitment. I want to submit in all humility that army is not the concern of one or the other State of this country; it is the concern of the entire country and as such, there should be no State slant to this. What I suggest is that the earlier recruitment system should be adopted and accepted because from the answer to one of my questions I find that as many as eleven States find themselves in the peculiar position of having come to the conclusion that the share to which they are entitled on the basis of 1971 population is lower than the share which they have at present in the all-class regiments. It is different in respect of class regiments where recruitment is made from an area. If armed forces are to be recognised as any other Central service, we will have to adhere to article 16 of the Constitution according to which there can be no discrimination on the basis of residence or birth. The same principle is not applicable in other central services like Railways, so much so that a Railway Service Commission is not available in some of the major States; our State does not have a Railway Service Commission similarly, telegraphs and others. I say that this policy is hardly sound and that it is not for the welfare of the country.

All that I want to point out is that there is at present a sense of resentment disenchantment and frustration in ex-servicemen and also among other people. I would request the hon. Minister of Defence to allay the fears of these people.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): I will allay those fears.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: If they are given adequate adjustment and alteration I think, they will come round and understand and the result would be that the Opposition parties which want to exploit this issue may not be able to do it.

There is also another field in which our army has earned a good name and that is in the field of cooperating with the civil authorities. As the country is converging more and more towards violence and the anti-social elements within the country are raising all sorts of troubles. Our army is being called increasingly to shoulder the responsibilities of cooperating with the civil authorities in various States. I have a word of praise for the army, for the way in which it has worked in Gujarat and also in Bihar, and I expect that the cordial relations between the civil authorities and the army will continue to flourish for the good of the country and they will promote the welfare of the country as a whole. In this respect, I do not agree with some of the observations made by the Opposition parties that the police force and the army are entering into a clash. I rule out that possibility because our civil services, whatever they are, if they are also called upon to raise to the occasion, will not miss the opportunity, and our defence forces certainly do have a sense of devotion and dedication to the cause of the country. With all this our concern for the country's defence is very much there. Our country is facing a big threat from the establishment of a

base in Diego Garcia by the United States of America with the concurrence of the U.K. Recently when we were in Mongolia and Soviet Russia, we found that all other Asian delegates supported the cause of India and they were one with us in saying that military bases in the Indian Ocean should be dismantled and they should not be allowed to be set up there. I would also desire that this question is taken up seriously with the other Asian countries and all the Asian voices should be harmonised in one voice. That is that the Indian Ocean should be a peace zone and international opinion should be mobilised against the countries which are building or establishing a base in any country nearabout or in the vicinity of India.

Diego Garcia is nearer to Cochin than Cochin is Delhi. The distance from Diego Garcia to Cochin is less than the distance from Cochin to Delhi. That way also I would suggest that the proximity of this island to the Indian soil and the design of the foreign powers should be kept constantly in view and we should try to focus the attention of the world and channelise world opinion in our favour and against this evil design of the imperialists.

Lastly, I would request the hon. Defence Minister to expedite the setting up of Sainik Schools in the Fifth Five Year Plan. One of these Sainik Schools is coming up at Sujapuritra in Hamirpur District of my constituency where the hon Prime Minister was happy to come and give away gallantry awards to the widows of the martyrs and other gallantry award winners. I would request the hon Minister to see that this Sainik School comes up within this academic year itself so that the sons and wards of those who have fought and sacrificed their lives for the country could be benefited. While on this, I have also a suggestion to make in the nature of a request, that these armed forces people who come home after retire-

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ment, come across various difficulties and they do not find life as convenient as it should be to the retired people. So, for them if some sort of co-operative canteen stores could be established, they can draw from them articles of daily necessity and other consumer articles. On co-operative lines these canteens should be run. I do not find any difficulty in launching this scheme. That would also allay the fears of the people and it would make their retired life a bit pleasant and comfortable.

Lastly, I would request the hon. Minister to impress upon the Central Department and State Governments, especially the States which are backward, to mobilise their resources also to look after all these people, their welfare, ensure their areas and their villages especially in a State like Himachal Pradesh.

With these words, I thank you again and I also support the Demands of the Ministry of Defence and also congratulate the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister for having done a good job in the maintenance and promotion of the welfare of the Armed Forces of the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Birender Singh Rao not here. Only a few minutes are left.

Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विवाद में नहीं पड़ता लेकिन एक बहुत ही गम्भीर विषय ही और मैं सुरक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मुझे खबर मिली है कि सी० वाई० राव, एस एण्ड डी मैनेजर, आई० प्रो० सी० ने डी० नाइकर्णी, एम० धार० एल मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर को एक टेलेक्स के द्वारा यह सूचना दी कि फ्यूल प्रायल में जो बिस्कोसिटी होती है वह 90 सी एस से 100 सी एस तक बढ़ाई जा सकती है। इसके लिए किसी तरह का कानूनी आधार राव साहब के पास नहीं था। नतीजा यह हुआ कि जिस फ्यूल प्रायल में;

सल्फर कन्टेन्ट बढ़ाया गया, बिस्कोसिटी बढ़ाई गई — वह निम्न और निकुष्ट श्रेणी का तेल हमारी नेवी को दिया गया उसके चलते नैवल हेडक्वार्टर्स को आई प्रो० सी० और पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्टर को सूचित करना पड़ा कि इस तरह का तेल हम लोगों को मिल रहा है जिसके चलते हमारे जो जहाज हैं वह काफी तकलीफ में भाये हैं। मैंने यह भी सुना है कि यह जो कुकरी जहाज पाकिस्तानियों के द्वारा डुबोया गया वह इसलिए डुबोया गया कि इस तरह का खराब तेल इस्तेमाल करने के कारण उसमें से काफी धुआं निकल रहा था और पाकिस्तानियों को इस जहाज का पता लगाने में सहायता हुई। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ कि नैवल हेडक्वार्टर्स का पक मेरे पास है और वह मैं आपकी अनुमति से सभा पटल पर रखना चाहता हूँ। यह 16 दिसम्बर, 1971 का पत्र है। इसमें उन्होंने शिकायत की है कि इंडियन नेवी के जहाजों का इस तेल के चलते तकलीफ हो रही है।

इसके बाद मेरे पास 23 दिसम्बर का आई० प्रो० सी० का पत्र है उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि मुझे अफसोस है कि इस तरह की तकलीफ आपकी हुई है। लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि 80 से लेकर 90 सेन्टीग्रेड तक बिस्कोसिटी बढ़ाने की इजाजत दी थी लेकिन मि० सी० वाई० राव का टेलेक्स मेरे पास है। उसमें जब इजाजत 90 तक दी गई थी तो राव ने किस एथारिटी में 100 तक बिस्कोसिटी को कैसे बढ़ा दिया। यह टेले.स भी मेरे पास है, इसी से मैं केवल एक मेसेज महास रिफाइन्डी का देना चाहता हूँ :

Your letter of August 4. The properties of our current production of superior kerosene, high-speed diesel

and fuel oil are based on relaxations in specifications communicated to us by your Ministry. For further clarifications please contact Mr. C. Y. Rao.

मैं यह केवल चार डाकुमेन्ट्स सदन के सभा पटल पर रखना चाहता हूँ लेकिन श्री भी मेरे पास जानकारी है। श्री जगजीवन राम जी की इस के लिए व्याप्ति है कि वे बहुत ही कुशल और शक्तिशाली प्रशासक हैं। आज पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री और इंडियन कायस कम्पनी बदमाश और गुंडे नोकरशाही के भरी हुए हैं, इनमें से कई लोग विदेशी रिफायन्सी के एजेंट हैं, विदेशियों के दलाल हैं और हमारी सुरक्षा जब खतरे में आ जाती है, तो यह एक ऐसा मामला है जिसकी नोटिस पूरे सदन को लेनी चाहिए और बाबूजी को लेनी चाहिए। इसलिए मैंने आपको यह सारे दस्तावेज पहले दिखाये हैं और अब इनको सभा पटल पर रखना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Give them to me; I will hand them over to the Minister.

श्री मधु लिमबे: मैं व्यक्ति नहीं कहना चाहता, कुकरी जहाज कैसे दुबोया गया, क्या इसमें भी इस तेल की सप्लाय का हाथ रहा है इसके बारे में भी बाबूजी जांच करके सदन को अवगत करायेंगे।

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kan-
gra):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must say that our Defence Services have done a very commendable job in the past 25 years. Their recent performance has been excellent. For this the credit goes to the Defence Minister and the Prime Minister.

I hope that the Defence Forces will continue to perform their duties commendably and that in their performance they will get the fullest support from the Government.

The Defence Minister has done a very excellent job in the recent war
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which we had. I hope that he will leave a deep imprint on the development of the forces and in their efficiency.

In this connection, I wish to make a few suggestions which, I hope the hon. Minister will consider. One of the basic things is that merit should be the consideration in the matter of appointment to the posts. This is one of the reasons why our forces have been able to give such an excellent performance. I do not dispute that in the recruitment to the armed forces, some weightage should be given to population and the region. There can be some sort of *via-media* found by virtue of which the population basis can be one of the considerations. Other considerations may also be taken into account, for example, the merit and the region that has been supplying the forces and so on and so forth. Recently there was an answer to a question which said that Himachal Pradesh was giving a much larger number of recruits to the army. If the new policy comes into force it will go down to 4 per cent and odd. Therefore, I submit one thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Where do you draw a line in regard to merit? In the last war a poor tribal from the Home State of the Minister of Defence got the highest decoration.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I do not dispute that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When you talk of merit, you have to draw a line somewhere.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I say that merit also should be considered. For example, if you have hundred posts available for recruitment, then 50 per cent of the posts can be given on population basis while the rest of it should be given on the basis of merit.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: That is what we are doing now.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I am glad that the Minister is doing the same thing.

My second submission is this. There is a heavy burden on the exchequer so far as armed forces are concerned. And nobody grudges it because, it is necessary that the armed forces must be well kept. What I am submitting is that a certain advantage may be taken from the students' forces which we have in our country. If you adopt the system of compulsory military service, then the students who passed out the matriculation or their graduation, may be made to serve in the armed forces for two years on the Frontiers. This will not only instil in them the discipline but it will also instil in them the sense of patriotism and this will obviate the difficulties which our armed forces face on the frontiers of our country. At the same time it will also reduce the burden on the army.

Not only this. You will also have a second-line of defence available to you in case of emergency.

Therefore, I submit that this aspect may be considered that the students forces that are at present remaining unutilised, are not being made use of for the purpose of the development of the country and which energy at present, is going on the destructive side such as agitations and burning of buses, schools and railway stations or Government property. Their energies which are used on the destructive side can be utilised for the benefit of the country. At the same time, we will have a better class of citizens who will be instilled with this spirit for the defence of the country and also with a sense of discipline which is at present lacking.

I personally feel that if you adopt this system, nothing will be lost but there will be a gain. Therefore, I humbly submit that this aspect also may be considered, namely, whether it would or would not be for the bene-

fit of the country if we have a compulsory military service in the country.

Then there is, what is termed, a sense of frustration because, after the armed forces personnel retire from their jobs—normally it is necessary and this is the correct system that we retire the people—when they reach a particular age. But, it is comparatively at a younger age as compared to the civil service personnel. For example, they retire at forties. Fortyeight to fiftytwo is the age of retirement of a Major and this is at a comparatively much younger age. A soldier retires at the age of 38 or 39 and when you put him on the road at such a young age with no alternative job, it raises a certain amount of frustration. It is true that the Defence Minister has come with many proposals and many of them are being implemented. But a vast number of defence personnel do not get alternative jobs after their retirement. What I submit is that a certain number of posts in the civil side should be reserved for them, that is, clerical, supervisory and cashier jobs. These jobs should be exclusively left to them. It will improve not only the quality of the service, on the civil side but at the same time it will also absorb the people who have spent the best years of their life in the service of the country. My point is that the recruitment from the civil side should be done only after they are absorbed so that everyone spends some time in the Army before he goes to a cushy job on the civil side.

In 1971 it was good job done when the Defence Minister came out with a fine proposal for those who suffered, died or were disabled. Their families were given the same pay scales. But it was done only in 1971 and this facility was not given to persons who died in the previous wars.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: No it has been extended.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Then I stand corrected. But I want one minor modification, that is, when a soldier dies his widow is not given the benefit of pension. What happens is she is on the road. It is true he might have died of illness but he died in service. His widow does not get pension for her life. The result is that most of them depend on the ex-servicemen welfare fund which is not adequate. They get an ad hoc sum of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 for two to three years. She must get a pension unless there is an alternative source of livelihood for that widow. Whether the soldier dies due to illness or in the thick of war their families must be given some protection. If their children are young they must be given free education.

Again Sir, there is dispute going on between Air Force and the Navy so far as reconnaissance of the sea is concerned. It has not been decided so far who will do the job. It is true in some countries it is the Navy who does this job and in some other countries it is the Air Force which does this work. It is high time we take some decision so that it may not develop into a controversy which may hamper the development of our Navy or Air Force.

Sir, one of the hon. Members made a point that the Navy should be given much larger funds—than what it has been given now—and that the Army is being treated favourably. Sir, India is a country where Army has to do the main job because the trouble arises on our land frontiers. Therefore, no funds should be reduced so far as Army is concerned but Navy should be given enough funds so that it becomes a striking force, that is, more of submarines and torpedo boats and so forth.

Lastly, the pay of class IV employees working in the Sanik schools is much less than those working as class IV employees in the State service. They should be put at par with the State Government class IV employees.

With these words I thank you for giving me time.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वाणियर): उपाध्यक्ष, जी, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता का विषय है। लेकिन यह खेद का विषय है कि 1947 में जितना बड़ा भारत स्वाधीन हुआ था आज उतना बड़ा भारत नहीं है। हम चीन और पाकिस्तान के चंगुल में भारत की भूमि को जाने से रोक नहीं सके, और जो भूमि चली गई है उसे हम वापस लेने में अभी सफल नहीं हैं। यह सदन और सारा देश यह अप्सर्ष ले चुका है कि हम तब तक चीन से नहीं बैठेंगे जब तक आक्रमणकारी के चंगुल में गई इंच इंच भूमि को मुक्त नहीं कर लेंगे। लेकिन ऐसा दिखाई देता है कि वह राष्ट्रीय उद्देश्य आज दृष्टि से भ्रान्तल निभा जा रहा है। हम अपनी भूमि को वापस लेने के बारे में चिन्तित नहीं हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस रिपोर्ट में यह स्वीकार किया गया है कि चीन और पाकिस्तान के बीच गठबंधन बढ़ रहा है। यह भी स्वीकार किया गया है कि पाकिस्तान ने 1971 में जितनी उसकी सैनिक शक्ति थी उतनी सैनिक शक्ति एकत्र कर ली है। स्पष्ट है कि कभी दोनों देश मिलकर हमारी अखंडता, स्वाधीनता के लिये सकट का कारण बने इस सम्भावना को रद्द नहीं किया जा सकता। स्पष्टतः हमारा लक्ष्य होना चाहिये उतनी सैनिक सामर्थ्य एकत्र करना जो चीन और पाकिस्तान के सम्मिलित आक्रमण का सामना कर सके। मैं मानता हूँ कि सैनिक शक्ति के साथ साथ विदेश नीति का, कूटनीतिक प्रयत्नों का, संसार के वातावरण का भी असर होता है। लेकिन कभी कभी मुझे लगता है कि सुरक्षा के मामले में किसी भी देश पर हमारी निर्भरता इतनी नहीं बढ़नी चाहिये कि वह देश उस निर्भरता का लाभ उठाकर और हमारी नीतियों के निश्चरण में दखल देने लगे, उन ही प्रभावित करने लगे।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

सोवियत रूस के साथ इस मित्रता की सधि में बड़े हुये हैं। उस मित्रता की सधि में सुरक्षा का भी ध्यान रखा गया है। लेकिन इसी प्रकार की सधि में इजिप्ट और सोवियत रूस भी बाधा हुआ है। लेकिन इस समय इजिप्ट के राष्ट्रपति श्री अनवर सादात को जो अनुभव आ रहे हैं उनसे हमें शिक्षा लेनी चाहिये। सोवियत रूस जब चाहेगा तब हथियार देगा, जब चाहेगा हथियार देना बन्द कर देगा। इजिप्ट के लिये जरूरी है कि वह अमरीका में शस्त्रों की खोज करे, अन्य स्रोतों को देखे। हमें भी हथियारों की आपूर्ति के लिये केवल रूस पर निर्भर नहीं करना चाहिये, हमें और डार भी खुले रखने चाहिये।

श्री बी० बी० नायक: रूस को सादात साहब ने धोका दिया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी . किसने किसको धोका दिया है इस बहस में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता। लेकिन स्पष्ट बात यह धीख रही है कि जो सादात साहब रूस पर निर्भर करते थे उन्हें अमरीका में हथियारों की खरीद के लिये बाजार में खड़े होना पड़ रहा है। यह दुर्भाग्य भारत की स्थिति को न धाये इसके लिये मैं चेतावनी दे रहा हू।

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : कभी नहीं ध्रायेगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हमें एक ही टोकरी में सारे अड़े रखने की कोशिश नहीं करनी चाहिये। यह अच्छी रण नीति और अच्छी कूटनीति नहीं होगी।

14 hrs

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि 1947के बाद स्वाधीनता की प्राप्ति के पश्चात, हमारी सेना के गठन में, उस की वेशभूषा में, उस की परम्परा में, उस के व्याग हर में जो एक परिवर्तन, बुनियादी

परिवर्तन होना चाहिए था वह परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। कभी कभी ऐसा लगता है कि हमारी सेना अभी भी ब्रिटिश सांचे में डली हुई है। हमारी सेना के कुछ दस्ते हैं, कुछ रेजीमेण्ट्स हैं, जो समारोह मनाते हैं इस बात का कि अंग्रेजों के नेतृत्व में अफ्रिका में किस मोर्चे पर लड़ते हुए उन्होंने कितनी सफलता प्राप्त की थी। ऐसे समारोह का क्या अर्थ है राष्ट्रपति के बाड़ी-मांडम है, वे समारोह मनाते हैं उस दिन का जब किसी विदेशी वासराय के अग्रणी उन्होंने उसकी रक्षा का भार सभाला था। अब उस दिन की बर्षगांठ भी वे स्वतन्त्र भारत में और राष्ट्रपति भवन में बैठ कर मनाते हैं। मैं मानता हू कि सेना में परिपाटी का स्वान है लेकिन परिपाटी को उस सीमा तक नहीं ले जाना चाहिए। कभी कभी मुझे लगता है कि ब्रिटिश प्रभाव अभी भी बहुत ज्यादा हमारी सेना में है। अब तो सेना के बड़े बड़े अफसर इंग्लैंड में रिटायर होने के बाद बसने का विचार करते हैं। एक बड़े अधिकारी हैं जो कि तेहरान चले गये हैं। मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन एक बड़े अफसर तेहरान चले गये हैं और उन्होंने तेहरान की नागरिकता भी स्वीकार कर ली है। वहां उन्होंने शादी भी कर ली। यहा उन की पत्नी थी। उस को उन्होंने तलाक दे दिया और बाद में यहा आ कर उस पत्नी को भी ले गये और तेहरान में जा कर बस गये। बड़े आक्रामक हैं सेनाके वे। मैं कोई व्यक्तिगत मामला नहीं ठा रहा हू। मैं यह चाहता हू कि सेना को स्वदेशी ढांचे में ढाला जाए, परम्परा में, प्रकृति में, प्रतिभा में, सस्कार में और स्वभाव में शब्द-प्रति-शत सेना हमारी भारतीय बने शीघ्र से भरी हुई, त्याग और बलिदान की भावना से परिपूर्ण। वह आज भी है, मैं इस में कमी नहीं देखता, लेकिन उस की प्रकृति में बड़े परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है।

ठीसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कभी कभी मुझे लगता है कि हमारी सेना हमारा सैन्य बल एक नहीं है। उस के अक्रसरों की दुनिया एक है और जवानों का संसार अलग है, उन की वेचभूया अलग है, उन का भोजन अलग है, यहां तक कि उन का मनोरंजन भी अलग है। जवानों के लिए विविध-भारती का संगीत है मगर अक्रसरों के लिए राक एण्ड रोल है। बाबू जी सामाजिक ज़म्बता लाने के लिए दृढ़ संकल्प हैं। क्या सेना में इतनी खाई आवश्यक है? अनुशासन के लिए थोड़ी सी दूरी में मजबूत मकना हूँ लेकिन वह दूरी कृतव्य पालन की दृष्टि में होनी चाहिए। उस का आधार अब बौड़ा नहीं होना चाहिए, उस का आधार ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि जवान तो पिसने के लिए, हो और अक्रसर खाली हुकम बनाने के लिए। मैं जानता हूँ कि नड़ाई में हमारे जवानों और अक्रसरों ने मिल कर संघर्ष किया है, कंधे से कंधा मिला कर संघर्ष किया है और उस के लिए हम अपनी सेना का अभिनन्दन करते हैं, लेकिन शान्ति में खाई इतनी चौड़ी अचछी नहीं लगती है। यह जवानों के मन में थोड़ी कटुता पैदा कर मकता है, कहीं कहीं कर रहा है। समय रहते इस को रोकने का प्रयत्न होना चाहिए।

एक आखरी बात, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह कहा गया कि हम अणु-शक्ति का उपयोग करेंगे शान्ति के लिए। यह सरकार की नीति है। मेरा उस से मतभेद है। वैसे जवाहर लाल जी कहा करते थे कि हम अणु-बम कभी नहीं बनाएंगे। शास्त्री जी ने बोड़ा उस में संशोधन किया और कहा कि हम अभी नहीं बनाएंगे। अब क्या कहा जा रहा है, मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। अगर अणु-शक्ति का उपयोग शान्ति के लिए किया जाता है, तो फिर अणु-शक्ति के बारे में इतनी गुप्तता की क्या जरूरत है एक पर्दा डाल कर रखा गया है। संसद

को विश्वास में नहीं लिया जाता, देश को नहीं बताया जाता। हमारे जो अणु-शक्ति बनाने वाले कारखाने हैं, वे क्या कर रहे हैं, वे क्या शक्ति बना रहे हैं, यह पर्दादारी की क्या जरूरत है? शान्ति और गुप्तता साथ साथ नहीं चल सकते। पाकिस्तान इस का लाभ उठा रहा है कि भारत अणु-बम बनाने में समय है, अभी बना नहीं रहा है मगर बना सकता है और यह दर्द दिखा कर वह अमेरिका से अतिरिक्त मदद प्राप्त कर रहा है। तो कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हम अपनी नीति के कारण जो उस का लाभ मिलना चाहिए वह लाभ न ले सकें और जो नुकसान हमें उठाने पड़ सकने हैं उन नुकसानों के हम भागीदार बन जाएं।

इस से अधिक मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है।

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

First of all I should like to congratulate our Defence Minister on the performance of the Defence Ministry and the Army, Navy and Air Force, during the Pakistani war and after the war and on their preparedness in case of any attack by any of our enemies.

Recently I had been to Srinagar and I was pleased to see the defence arrangements at our borders (*Interruptions*). I went there and saw the arrangements there.

We should have more missile stations in the country to protect our country from air attacks. Also we have more of the latest bomber planes as well as sophisticated and nuclear weapons....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nuclear weapons?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: ... which would give more courage

[Sardar Swaran Singh Bokhi] and confidence to our soldiers and pilots to fight any type of war.

The Air Force has done a commendable job during floods evacuating villagers morooned in the floods and dropping foodgrains and food to our countrymen, thus saving the lives of thousands of people.

During peace-time, the Army should be engaged and should be utilised for construction of border roads, dams and bridges.

The return of POWs has been hailed by all sections of people and the methods adopted are highly appreciated.

Coming to army recruitment, the Akali Party's threat on army recruitment is nothing but a political stunt. They want to create confusion amongst certain classes. The policy adopted for recruitment of jawas in the Army, Navy and Air Force by the Ministry is very good representing all classes from every State and should be continued in future.

As the ordnance factories are making guns and rifles for civilian use, they should also start making pistols and revolvers for civilians. Today if anybody wants to buy a pistol or revolver, it costs Rs. 5,000—8,000. So a lot of small arms is smuggled into the country. The Ministry should actively consider the proposal.

These days cases of theft in army stores are taking place which were never heard of before. As it happened, recently at Balasore, a telescope worth Rs. 36,000 was stolen from the stores there as stated by the Minister of Defence Production in this august House, the other day. Though inquiry is being made by the CBI the local police as well as the department itself, why is it that the store-keeper who was in charge of the stores there who received the packed telescope and kept it in his custody, not suspended pending inquiry? Such action should be taken in future also when thefts take place.

There is a lot of corruption in the Central Vehicles Depot here at Delhi Cantonment. This is to my personal knowledge. When I went there to select an army jeep allotted to me by the Defence Ministry last year, to see, inspect and select it, the vehicle was wrongly labelled. The label showing Class I was posted on Class IV jeep. Class III was posted on Class I and so on. I pointed this out to the Commandant. He was a Lt. Col. He was surprised and then he pulled up the Staff. Such things should not happen.

When I went to collect the jeep two days after depositing the money, I saw some parts were missing; the electric horn, dynamo and the distributor were missing. (Interruptions) I was surprised and I pointed this out and they said "You have selected it and what can we do?" This is what is happening in the Central Vehicle Depot here in Delhi. If such things happen in a protected area, God knows what could happen outside in the open. I would like to say that these things can only happen in collusion with the army officers. Otherwise, they cannot happen. The Ministry should take severe action in such cases.

Politics also should not be allowed to enter into the army, navy and air force, in relation to the matters pertaining to the promotion, employment of officers, etc. There should also be no reduction in the forces.

Further, I would like to say that we should not supply arms or ammunition or bombs to any country however friendly they might be because what happened in the 1965 war with Pakistan was this. The bombs made in the Muradnagar ordnance factory and supplied to a friendly country of ours—I would like to mention the name of that country which, according to my information, is Indonesia—were used by Pakistan and the degree of revenge was so high that Pakistan attacked the Muradnagar factory with the same bomb made in that factory.

It was found lying in a river-bed near the factory, as the Pakistan bomber plane had missed the target. It is a fact and it could be ascertained by the Minister for the department concerned. So I am warning the Ministry so that there is no recurrence of this in future.

There is some murmuring amongst our jawans which I have come to know, and that is, since we have returned the captured land, won with bloodshed, to Pakistan. This feeling should be eliminated anyhow from their minds to boost their morale for future wars. Why I am saying this is there are some people who are creating all sorts of confusion in this matter, and people talk about it also. We should not hesitate in granting any amount demanded for the defence of the country which is the prime need, and pay the soldiers quite handsomely who fight for us. Their families who live in the villages should be properly looked after by the Defence Department and all facilities should be provided to them.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, since the time is short, I will confine my speech only to one point relating to this Ministry. I fully agree with the views of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee regarding the disparity between the top officers and the jawans. I hope the hon. Minister will take note of it and see that this disparity is reduced to the extent possible.

The other main point which I wish to point out is about the Sainik Schools. I myself have talked about this to the Minister. This subject comes under the Defence Ministry. I am most doubtful about the purpose of the Sainik School itself. I would question the very purpose of the Sainik Schools. The students in

these schools receive scholarship from the State Governments and the Central Government, and some contribution is also made from the Centre. But what is the purpose of the Sainik Schools? The students who are coming out of these schools are not admitted to the Defence Academy. They have to appear for another examination in which some are selected and some others fail and those who fail have to take up regular studies elsewhere.

I want to ask a basic question, what is the purpose that the Sainik Schools serve. I think they do not serve any more purpose than the Central Schools. I would request the Ministry to consider whether it is necessary to continue the Sainik Schools and whether they should not hand over these schools to the Central Schools Organisation.

Why do you want to build up a separate class of people through this kind of schools? I know that many of the students, if not all, studying in the Sainik School in my constituency are from the rich classes or rich families. They are getting scholarship from the Government. The Kerala Government had taken a decision not to increase the scholarship by a single pie. The Chief Minister went to the extent of saying: I am not prepared to give and I shall withdraw the scholarship. There is nothing wrong with the attitude of the Chief Minister.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: If he does not want it, it will be closed.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It should be handed over to the Central School Organisation.

I now come to the fate of class IV employees. I am glad that the hon. Minister is aware that the maximum that a class 4 employee gets in the school is Rs. 130 whereas a class 4 employee in the Central Government

[Shri Vayalar Ravi] gets a minimum of Rs. 196. There is no job security. According to the provisions in the Sainik School Act, the Principal is supreme; his actions are final; there is no appellate authority.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: There is an appellate authority.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: They never take a decision against the principal. Hon. Minister knows the case. He appointed a committee to enquire into the facts; I do not know whether it had submitted its report. In the Sainik school in my constituency a lot of problems arise. Some tapioco was grown; the principal was angry and he threw it out; I settled the matter. Unfortunately this morning there was a telegram that four class IV employees had been suspended without any reason. Even low salaried people are entitled to human treatment from the school authorities. The principal may be powerful. But the principal is a temporary phenomenon but the school is a permanent institution. Therefore some better arrangement should be there.

Lastly among the demands of the Cochin Armament Depot employees is one for Cochin City allowance admissible to Central Government employees. Unfortunately it has been pending for a long time with the Finance Ministry or the Defence Ministry. I hope the Minister should consider this demand favourably.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj): I am happy that Shri Jagjivan Ram is our Defence Minister. During the time of his food-ministership he brought about green revolution and when he became the Defence Minister we had the great victory in East Pakistan.

Speaking about our defence arrangements, I think it is not proper for us

not to go in for nuclear arms. China was our main enemy and it has developed hydrogen bombs at a rapid rate. It will be dangerous to our country at any time. It is very foolish for us to remain without nuclear arms. We can manufacture those arms but we do not manufacture them. It is like a ostrich which hides its head in the sand and does not see what danger is around.

I agree with Shri Vajpayee that our army must be inspired by Indian traditions. Besides, the difference in salary between the soldier and the officer must be narrowed down and there must be more fraternity among them. I also want to bring to your notice one fact about our territorial army. Many military officers, who had taken active part in war in many theatres, when they had somehow developed some defect and had been put in Category C medically, they were transferred to the Territorial Army and they retired as Territorial Army Officers. They get no pension and when they retire, these territorial army officers are like paupers.

It is not proper. It is a disgrace to our Defence Department. I think they have done good service in their own time, while in active service as well as while serving in the Territorial Army. They should also get pension like other Army officers. I hope the hon. Minister will see to it that they are not deprived of their right to pension after having done useful service to the Army. At present, they are not entitled even to all the facilities available to all the retired military personnel for resettlement, like other ex-servicemen. They should be given some assistance for resettlement; they should be provided with facilities to enable them to start some business etc. Now, they are not given these facilities like other ex-servicemen. I think, it is not proper. Like ex-servicemen, the

Territorial Army Officers should also be given all these facilities.

Sir, our enemies are preparing at a very great speed. Pakistan had amassed all sorts of arms. China is also manufacturing all sort of arms and nuclear arms. I am sure our Minister is quite aware of this. I want that we should spend more on the Army to make it so powerful that we can defeat both China and Pakistan together.

Our Navy, our Air Force and our Army should not be starved of funds in any case. They should be given the first priority. This should be kept in view. If our country is not strong, if our Forces are not fully equipped, then, all our other development work will be useless. I think, with enemies all round, we should be very watchful and careful to see that we are fully armed and fully equipped.

श्री मूलशब्द शाखा (पाली) उपस्थित
अहोदय, मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टर माह्व का ध्यान
नेशनल कैडेट कोर की तरफ दिवाना चाहता
हूँ। नेशनल कैडेट कोर के काम की जाच करने
और उम में आवश्यक परिवर्तन और सुधार
के सम्बन्ध में सुझाव देने के लिए एक हार्ड
प्रावर कमेटी का निर्माण किया गया था।
मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेन्ट ने
उस कमेटी की सिफारिशों के बारे में क्या
एक्शन लिया है और क्या कदम उठाया है।
1948 में नेशनल कैडेट कोर के सीनियर
डिविजन में लगभग छ लाख लड़के और
जूनियर डिविजन में लगभग आठ लाख
लड़के थे, और लड़कियों की संख्या लगभग
चारह लाख थी। इस बारे में एक आर्टिकल
में कहा गया है :

"All these years we have been silent spectators of this gross national loss and mismanagement. Revitalising is no crime, when circumstances demand it. But would it be possible when the corps has

been reduced to a corpse. The whole programme, in spite of high and sound ideals, has become a 'juvenile hoard' of disorganised, ill-trained, and indisciplined rank and file. Would it not be better to scrap it."

अब नेशनल कैडेट कोर को एक बालन्टरी
आगनाइजेशन बना दिया गया है।
इस पर बहुत धनराशि खर्च की जा रही है,
लेकिन इस को रीवाइटलाइज करने के
लिए कोई नया कार्यक्रम नहीं बनाया
गया है। नेशनल कैडेट कोर का उद्देश्य यह
है कि हमारे देश के युवक-युवतियों में चरित्र
का निर्माण हो, उनमें नेतृत्व शक्ति का विकास
हो और उन्हें सैनिक प्रशिक्षण दे कर एक
दूसरी सेना तैयार की जाये, जो लड़ाई के
समय काम आ सके। लेकिन हम देखते हैं
कि इन पच्चीस सालों में नेशनल कैडेट कोर
की हालत बिगड़ गई है। प्रश्न यह है कि
नेशनल कैडेट कोर को जो वर्तमान स्थिति
है, उसमें वह क्या काम करना चाहती
है और उसमें क्या फायदा है। आज आव-
श्यकता इस बात की है कि हम अपनी रैगुलर
सेना को तैयार करने के साथ साथ देश में
कान्ट्रिक्शन और कम्युलसरी मिलिटरी
ट्रेनिंग का इन्तजाम करें, ताकि हमारे हर एक
नागरिक में यह भावना पैदा हो कि उसने
देश की रक्षा करनी है। अगर हमने अपने
युवक-युवतियों में चरित्र का निर्माण करना है
और उनमें अनुशासन की भावना पैदा करनी
है, तो हमें नेशनल कैडेट कोर की तरफ
ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। लेकिन हम देखते
हैं कि एक तो उसको एक बालन्टरी आर्ग-
नाइजेशन बना दिया गया है और दूसरे
उसकी संख्या को छ लाख से कम कर के
चार लाख कर दिया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ
कि हर एक यूनिवर्सिटी और कालेज में नेशनल
कैडेट कोर को कम्युलसरी बनाया जाये
और उस पर ज्यादा धनराशि खर्च की जाये।

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA (Bara-mulla): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it was on the 9th of April of this particular year that the three countries of this sub-continent tried to usher in an era of peace so that this sub-continent will remain a zone of peace. Mr. Bhutto almost apologized and said that he was sorry for what had happened. Mr. Mujib also showed a good gesture by saying that he did not want to proceed with the trial of 195 prisoners of war. India won Peace for which India had always strived ever since independence. Therefore, we can say that an era of peace has been ushered in the sub-continent.

But we should not be complacent. There are two dangers that I want to bring to your notice. One is the situation in the north and the other is the situation in the south. In the north we know very well that China has a big huge army in Sinkiang. We also know that China is not happy that India and Bangladesh have good relations with the Soviet Union. Therefore, China is going out of its way to arm Pakistan. Perhaps, it is producing missiles in Pakistan. The sympathies of the Arab countries are also with Pakistan. So, even though we are having normal relations with Pakistan, I am not very sure about the north. Therefore, our defence against China must be there, and it must be improved.

Then I come to what is happening in the south, in the island of Diego Garcia, where America is coming in a very big way. Their argument is that after the opening of the Suez Canal the Russians might enter the Indian Ocean through the Mediterranean and, therefore, they are trying to build up a very strong base in the south in this island. The Russians have said times without number that they have no intention to have any base in the Indian Ocean. Yet, the Americans are persisting in their attempt to have a base.

At the same time, we see in some of the Arab countries, particularly in Egypt a shift towards the right. In that way they are dividing the Arab world. Already there are some editorials which say save Nasserism. America is trying to influence Egypt and create a safer zone to enter Indian Ocean. It can also influence the littoral countries of the Indian Ocean so that it can have a base in the Indian Ocean.

It is because of these reasons that I say that our defence in the north and south will have to be improved. In the north our defence should be much more better organised. In the south also it is not enough for us to think that things will improve. Perhaps, they may improve with the help of the Soviet Union. We have reasons to suspect the motives of USA in the Indian Ocean.

This is the main point that I wanted to make. The movement of Kitty Hawk is already there. Earlier also, the fleet was there. So, the suspicion continues to be there that they want to be in the Indian Ocean in a way that can influence the littoral countries roundabout.

Also, we see that the position in Vietnam is not improving despite the Paris Agreement. We know that US does not allow the Koreans to unite. The USA is doing all these things. Therefore, we should be on our guard so far as the Indian Ocean is concerned.

I would again plead with the hon. Minister of Defence that our position in the Indian Ocean must be far more better than what it is at the moment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Well, this is one of those very unusual days when the Chair has run out of speakers. I wish the Members are always short and sweet as they have been today.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want to speak? All right.

श्री बरजारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कहना है। सिर्फ एक दो सबाल ही करने हैं। डिफेंस के बारे में हमारे दोस्तों ने बहुत कुछ कहा है और यह बात भी ठीक है कि जिस ढंग से इस देश ने, इस के डिफेंस मिनिस्टर ने और प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने यह काम किया है उस की जितनी तारीफ की जाय वह कम है। अब भागे क्या होने वाला है, इससे मुझसे हमारा क्या संबंध होना चाहिए, यह चीज डिस्क्शन करने के काबिल नहीं है। हमने जो कुछ किया है और डिफेंस को मजबूत करने के लिए जो कुछ कर रहे हैं उसके बारे में सब ने ठीक ही राय दी है। मैं ज्यादा कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता।

जी नई रेशी प्रोपॉजेशन से रिफ्लेक्ट की तकनीक की गई है उसके बारे में कुछ मिनिगिबिज है और उसको आप क्लेरिफाई करेंगे। हम सिर्फ यह चाहते हैं कि बांडर का ध्यान रखा जाए। वहां जो बसने वाले लोग हैं वे लोग ज्यादा तादाद में आ पाए, इस पालिसी के मार्फत तो वह एक अच्छा कदम होगा। क्योंकि वहां बहुत लोग हैन्डिडरी तौर पर इसी चीज पर गुजारा करते हैं कि एक लड़का फौज में भरनी हो गया, उसकी तनख्वाह धाती रही और उस पर गुजारा चलता रहा। नई पालिसी में अगर यह हो गया है कि पचास परसेंट क्लाम के लिए है और पचास परसेंट पापुलेशन के बेमिस पर तकसीम किया है उसके बारे में अगर कुछ मिनिगिबिज है तो उसका जवाब तो डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब देंगे और सफाई करेंगे। लेकिन थोड़ा सा हम यह चाहते हैं कि इस बात को आप फेबरेबली कंसिडर करें कि जो बांडर पर बसने वाले हैं, वे बहुत बैकवर्ड हैं उन लिहाज से भी उनकी परसेंट तकसीम करते वक्त कहेंगे कि कुछ ज्यादा निकल पाए तो आपकी बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी।

अभी हमारे रवि साहब ने कहा कि हमें सैनिक स्कूल नहीं चाहिये। हमारी प्रार्थना है

कि वह स्कूल पंजाब को दे दिया जाए। मैं यह इसलिए कहता हूँ कि जालंधर छावनी में एक स्कूल था। आप तब नहीं थे। हमने उसके बारे में बहुत कोशिश की। लेकिन उन कोशिशों के बावजूद भी वह स्कूल वहां से चला गया। मुझे रवि साहब ने प्रोबोक किया है इस बात को बहने के लिए कि अगर वह स्कूल नहीं चाहते तो वह स्कूल पंजाब को दे दिया जाए। उस बैकवर्ड इलाके के लोगों के लिए गुजारे का कोई और साधन नहीं है। उनके बच्चे इस स्कूल में ट्रेनिंग पाएंगे। वे बहुत शिद्ध से लड़ेंगे। उनको ट्रेनिंग यहाँ मिल पाए तो यह बहुत अच्छी बात होगी।

इस मिनिस्ट्री ने जो काम किया है उसकी जितनी तारीफ की जाए कम है। इन प्रसफाज के माथ में इन डिमांड का समर्थन करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the members of the House for the kind words that they have used for the officers and jawans of our armed force. There is no doubt that our armed forces, whether they are officers or jawans, are imbued with the patriotic feeling that any sacrifice for upholding the prestige and honour of the country is not too great for them.

Prof Madhu Dandavate raised the question of social disparities in the country and has questioned how a soldier will be enthused to defend the country when he feels that there is so much of social inequality. But he forgets that, when a soldier goes to the frontier to fight, he goes to defend the independence of the country. The question of considering what will be the economic position of the country, what will be the industrial relations, how far the social reforms will be accepted, etc., is a matter which is internal for ourselves. When there is any aggression from an external force, the main consideration for the jawans is to repel that aggres-

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sion, and that is what they have shown. Therefore, I am happy that the House has paid handsome tributes to the armed forces. I am grateful to the House for that.

It has been stated by several members that the world has grown so small today with the development of science and technology that an ordinary event in the farthest corner of the world has its effect on the remotest corner of the world. Therefore, the defence of the country depends upon so many world conditions. It has been stated by several members that the last few years have been an era of detente between some of the big powers of the world. It has been so. A serious effort on their part to see that the age of confrontation is replaced by the age of cooperation is being made by them. The cooperation between the USA and the USSR in the political field is itself an advance in that direction. In our country our effort for resolution of differences with our neighbours by bilateral efforts was an endeavour in that direction—in order to resolve differences, recourse should not be taken to violence; they should be resolved by negotiations and discussions—and it has borne some fruit. But what I was saying is, the slightest incident somewhere in the world disturbs the even tenor of relations between the various countries. There was the war between Israel and the Arab countries. We had our officers make a study of the war as also the result of that war. As has been stated in the report submitted to the Members, we have drawn certain lessons. I am not going into details of that. It is given there. But, we have drawn another lesson also from this war, that no country comes to the assistance of any other country unless that country's national interests are served or advanced directly or indirectly. That is a very salutary inference that one can draw from the Arab-Israeli war.

Then, another thing one should not forget is the potentiality of the natural resources which the Arab countries possess, to place the whole world in such a situation as may disturb the economy of many of the countries. And we have also been adversely affected.

I am mentioning this, that so many other factors depend upon external situations and on situations which are quite beyond our purview, but, all the same, they so intimately affect us and we have to take all these matters into consideration.

Therefore, what I say is that today, the defence of a country does not depend only on the internal conditions but on so many external conditions and relations between various powers and countries which may not be even directly thinking of coming into conflict with each other.

There were steps taken and efforts have been made to reduce tensions and chances of confrontation in this sub-continent as well and the efforts have given encouraging results. The repatriation of the prisoners-of-war and civilian internees from India to Pakistan, the repatriation of the citizens of Bangladesh from Pakistan to Bangladesh as also the repatriation of Pakistan's citizens who have been erroneously called as Bihari Muslims, from Bangladesh to Pakistan by mutual discussion have given encouraging results and let us hope that the spirit that has been generated in the sub-continent and among the three countries which have come to realise that it is not a paying proposition to pursue any policy of confrontation for the three countries, will be of an enduring nature and that whatever resources the three countries have—let me clarify that in these three countries, the social conditions are more or less similar and identical, the per capita income, the standard of living and the grinding poverty in all these three countries continue more or less at the same

level—and if this policy of peaceful co-operation continues, whatever resources the three countries have can be diverted for developmental purposes, thereby raising the standard of living of their respective peoples.

But, while wishing this thing, no Defence Minister of a country can afford to ignore what is happening outside. Members have themselves emphasized or rather highlighted the strength Pakistan has gained after the last war, the equipment and the military hardware which the small Arab countries have gained, the situation that has been created in the Indian Ocean, the condition that has been continuing on the northern border, etc.—all those aspects have to be taken into consideration by any Defence Minister while considering arrangements for the defence of his country.

Now, Diego Garcia has become a burning problem not only for India, not only for the littoral countries, but I say for the whole world.

And, nappily, we have succeeded, I may say, to a very great extent, in rousing the conscience of the whole world against what is proposed to be done at Diego Garcia. And all thinking people throughout the world have expressed their opinion unequivocally that what is proposed to be done there is not in the right direction. All the littoral countries have condemned that.

Also, it is a very heartening thing that opinion is growing in America itself that America should not engage herself in this foolish pastime. Let us hope that this public opinion in America will assert itself and that it will force the Governmental authorities to give up their programme and proposal for developing Diego Garcia as a zone of potential danger which will disturb the peace in this area.

Again, it is heartening to note that practically all the littoral countries are of unanimous opinion in this mat-

ter. Let us also hope that enlightened public opinion in Great Britain itself will force the Government to revise the agreement which they have reached with the U.S.A. and thereby set at naught the designs of America in the Indian ocean.

I will not go into the details about our agreement with Pakistan. As I said, it shall be our endeavour to continue our relations with Pakistan, so that the relations between the two grow every day and we can live in peace as good neighbours. But, as I have said also, the developments across the border will have to be taken into consideration and we will have to make the necessary arrangements to meet any sort of situation that may arise on this border or on that border. I will not go into the details because we have given some details already about that. But, it has been my endeavour to modernize our Armed Forces in such a way that they will be able to face the situation, whether it be the Army or the Navy or the Air Force. But it is to be done in the context of the economic situation that we face in this country.

Some friends have asked whether in this era of detente, when efforts are being made to reduce tensions, when efforts are being made to create relaxations, the expenditure that we have provided for defence in the Defence Budget is necessary at all. Certain replies have been given effectively by some Members there also.

Therefore, I will not dilate on that in any great detail. After all, prices have been rising and, whatever, we have provided for, as was stated by some hon. Members, a major portion of the additional provision is to meet the requirements of the recommendations of the Pay Commission and whatever little is left, perhaps, will not be adequate to meet the cost of

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 rising prices. So, whatever we have provided is, in actual terms, no more than what was provided for last year. As a matter of fact, we are apprehensive that it is not enough to meet the requirements on that basis. I may assure the House that we are not increasing our armed forces. But, we have to maintain what we have—whether it is the armour, tanks, missiles or aircraft—and we have to so arrange that the teeth of the armed forces are never short. One thing we should not forget. The figure was quoted by some hon. Member—I think, perhaps, it was quoted by Prof. Madhu Dandavate—and I say that it is perhaps the lowest in the world. Ours has been roundabout 4 per cent or 4.5 per cent. But, this year, it is going to be 3.9 per cent. 3.9 per cent of our gross national product is perhaps the lowest in the world. Still, if some Members can say that we are spending much more on the armed forces, I am surprised at that. In the first place, the G.N.P., as compared to U.S.A. or U.S.S.R. or even U.K., is a very small fraction of their G.N.P. So, in terms of percentage, we can say that we have 3.9 per cent but, in absolute terms, it is much less than what they are spending on their armed forces.

We should not forget that every expenditure on the armed forces is not non-productive. But, quite a sizeable amount of what we spend on the armed forces is of a developmental nature and this was explained by the Minister of Defence Production as to how we also contribute to the development of certain industries and certain activities in the country to meet the needs of what is required for the defence forces. We should not run away with the idea that everything spent in defence is non-productive or sterile. Apart from that, security is necessary for prosperity. That aspect should not also be lost sight of. There can be economic development only when there is peace and order in the country and the army has to play its role in the matter as well. Army has

to guard our borders; army has to repel the aggression. But, at the same time, if an emergent situation arises, the army has also to see that the country remains one. That is very important. To maintain the integrity of the country is as important as to repel external aggression. Therefore, when such a situation arises somewhere where either the stability is likely to be endangered or a situation is likely to be created where many cherished values are to be set at naught the civil authorities call the Army and the Army is sent there.

So far as the relief works are concerned, I think, it should be welcomed by the House that when there are natural calamities like floods in the areas where people are not accustomed to them, as it happened in Gujarat, or there is an epidemic in an area which is not equipped with the medical assistance that is required in that area I think, it is praiseworthy on the part of the Armed Forces to rush to the aid of the people in that area. And that has been done. Sometimes it is said when the workers' agitation is there why should Army go there? I may assure the House that it is never the intention and Army will never be used in any way to adversely affect workers' agitation. But certain essential things have to be maintained in order to see that the life of the community is not adversely affected or endangered. Where there are enlightened trade unionists they themselves admit even in the worst strike situations certain essential services or certain essential departments of an industry should be maintained. What do we do in such a situation? If in the case of a strike life of the community is likely to be endangered we go there not to break the strike but to maintain the services in order to sustain the life of the community and I do not think anybody can take exception to that. After all what is the strength of the Territorial Army? They are not in a position to break any strike at all. Take, for example, the railways. There is talk going on for a strike on the railways and it has been pointed out to me not

to send the Territorial Army otherwise it will break the strike. The number of employees in the railways exceeds one million. The strength of the Territorial Army may be ten to fifteen thousand. Can it be imagined by any person that it can break the strike of a million people. It will be used only in order to maintain certain essential supply lines so that the life of the community in certain areas may not be endangered and, I do not think, anyone should take exception to that. I may assure the House that I myself am very reluctant to permit the Army to be called upon too frequently for such purposes. But wherever Army has gone they have by their conduct and behaviour won the respect and admiration of the people. That itself would show what objectivity and patriotism they have got.

15.00 hrs.

Our Army is a cosmopolitan Army. It is the nation in miniature representing every part of the country. It has been my endeavour to so broadbase it that every area and every class of people will feel that they have an equal opportunity to make sacrifices to maintain the prestige and honour of our Motherland. It will be so broad-based that no area or no class will have the feeling that it is the monopoly of certain castes and communities to protect the honour of the country.

Due to certain historical factors into which I need not go, before Independence, during the British period, the recruitment was restricted to certain classes and certain areas. I would again repeat, due to historical factors, into the details of which I need not go. After Independence, it was decided that the recruitment should be broadbased. It was in 1953 when Shri Mahavir Tyagi was the Minister in charge of Defence Organisation that he advised the Army Headquarters to relate recruitment from the various zones in India to the recruitable male population of these zones. The reason why it became necessary was that during the British period, there were regiments to which recruitment was

reserved for particular castes or communities. The House will be surprised to hear but it is a fact that 50 per cent of the Army—when I say Army I do not mean the Air Force or the Navy, but it is only the Army—50 per cent or practically 40 per cent is based on reservation for particular castes or classes or areas. Therefore, it became necessary for us to see that the recruitment for the remaining 50 or 60 per cent was broadbased so that every area of India would have an opportunity of contributing to the defence of the Motherland.

So, in the Army, there are three classes of regiments. In one class regiments like the Sikh regiment or the Gorkha regiment; nobody else can be recruited to those regiments except a Sikh or a Gorkha as the case may be. Whenever any vacancy arises in that regiment, recruitment will be only from that class or that community. Then there are the fixed class or the mixed class regiments. In the fixed class regiments like the Punjab regiment it is fixed that 50 per cent of the regiment will be Sikhs and the other 50 per cent will be others. There are also other mixed class regiments. Then, there is the all-class regiments to which people from all areas and all communities can be recruited.

For the first time, what Shri Mahavir Tyagi did was that so far as the fixed class or 'one-class' regiments to which all recruitment was reserved for particular castes or communities would not be touched, and similarly again the 'mixed class' would not be touched, but in the case of 'all-class,' the recruitment would be made from all areas proportionate to the recruitable male population of the area concerned. Why did it become necessary? Again, due to historical reasons, during the British period, opportunities for recruitment were heavily concentrated in certain areas and in other areas no arrangements for recruitment were made. We have now decided that the recruitment to "all class" should be

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broadbased by which it could be said that it would be commensurate with the recruitable male population of the area concerned.

This question was again considered after independence, in 1963, by the Military Affairs Committee of the Cabinet. It supported what was decided in 1953, but said that it should be implemented in such a way that it did not create any great dislocation. The Committee also decided at that time that there should be no preponderance of any particular class in the Indian Army so that the Indian Army may become broadbased and representative of all communities and all areas and, as I have said, may be, the nation as a whole in miniature.

As I have said—I will repeat it—as a result of the adoption of this policy, so far as the recruitment to the 'one class' or 'mixed class' regiments are concerned, it continued to be reserved for those classes or communities from which those regiments were made. It is only in case of 'all class' regiments that recruitment proportionate to the recruitable male population has been enforced.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): What proportion of the regiments of the Indian Army is one class and what all class regiments?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Nearly 40 per cent of the Indian Army is on that reserved basis and 60 per cent for all classes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I would like to know, if he could tell me, what is the number of regiments approximately.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Giving the number will not help because there are certain regiments whose number

is not identical. I am giving the total figure. Out of 8.25 lakhs in the total Indian Army, nearly 40 per cent are covered by the 'one class' and 'mixed class' regiments and 60 per cent by 'all class' regiments. Thus nearly 40 per cent are reserved for some class or community or area....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Is the Madras Regiment mixed class or all-class?

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): First class.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: As I have said, at present no step has been taken to disturb the one class or mixed class regiments.

In reply to a question, I gave more information. I said that though there is a demand from various parts of country, why they should not get their proper share in the Indian Army, because it has been continuing, at present we have no intention to disturb the one class or mixed class regiments. In the light of the latest census results, figures for the different States were revised and in areas where there were arrangements for heavy recruitment like more recruiting centres and more facilities, in certain areas, the percentage as related to the population has fallen; in other areas where they had not been getting even in this 60 per cent their proper share, the percentage has increased. Those who are heavily represented even in the 'all class' regiments should not become apprehensive that their ratio will be brought down in one year or two years. This will be very gradual as the new percentage will apply only in respect of vacancies that will arise in future. So there is not likely to be any steep fall in the case of those who have been heavily represented in the Indian Army.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.):
As for the 'one-class' and 'mixed class' will the proportion continue?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: That is what I have said. At present we do not propose to touch them. As I have said, there is demand from various parts of the country as to why there should be reservation for certain classes and certain communities. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: We want a national army; not a class army nor a communal army.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM. I have already explained the position as it is at present.

As hon. Members are aware, all the States of the Indian Union are demanding a legitimate share in the defence forces. During the recent conflict with Pakistan, people from all parts of the country had demonstrated their valour and full involvement and participation in the national cause. The concept of martial races has also now become obsolete. In the circumstances, it is inevitable that the representation in the armed forces will become more and more broadbased. This is sought to be accomplished in such a manner that the fighting efficiency of the armed forces is not impaired in anyway.

In this connection, Mr Horo raised the question of recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. So far as the recruitment to "all classes Regiments" is concerned, it is done purely on merit related to the recruitable male population of the area concerned. But we have taken certain steps to see that recruiting teams go to the Adivasi areas so that larger numbers of Adivasis are recruited to our army. I am happy to

say that looking to the figures of the past three years of recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I find that during the period from 1970 to 1973, nearly 12½ per cent of the total recruitment to the armed forces has been made from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi):
Can you give the figures for the Scheduled Tribes only?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Well, I can supply them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
What about a separate regiment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at least for some time? That is what was suggested by Shri Horo

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM At present I think the approach is in the reverse direction. (*Interruptions*). We do not propose to create that. As a matter of fact, my endeavour is to make the army a cosmopolitan Indian army.

AN HON. MEMBER: A national army (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Yes; it is a national army. Arising out of the British tradition, the pattern of which the Indian army has followed, there are no doubt separate messes for officers and separate messes for jawans, but we should not forget what different conditions we had then. It has been my effort always to see that there is greater fraternisation between officers and jawans. I am happy to inform the House that there is greater fraternisation of officers and jawans and the jawans look up to their officers as their friend, philosopher and guide. I have myself talked to the officers and emphasised the necessity for greater identification of officers and jawans together. Although I do not want to do that by

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any order, I am praying for the day when the initiative will come from the officers themselves to remove all these distinctions and separateness as far as we can. Perhaps it will be a better approach. It is a fact that the regiments have been celebrating various honours that the particular regiment was able to achieve years ago. But efforts are being made to see that the honours won by the regiments after Independence are given more prominence. I have no hesitation in admitting that I had not gone into that question in any detail and I may assure the House that I shall do so and even if certain old honours have to be retained, only those will be retained which will not in any way tell upon our national honour. In the case of regiments which have won new honours after Independence the question of pre-Independence honours will not arise at all.

I share the concern expressed by hon. Members about the salary and emoluments of the officers and jawans. Let me assure the House that I am equally anxious to see that our officers and jawans in the Armed Forces are not discriminated against in comparison with civilian officers in matter of salary and emoluments. So far as officers are concerned, whatever has been decided on the civil side will be applicable to the officers. In the case of jawans the Pay Commission made certain recommendations and certain anomalies were noticed. On the civil side the recommendations of the Pay Commission in respect of class III and IV staff had been implemented; we have not implemented them so far as comparable categories in the Armed Forces are concerned and I have decided that we shall implement them only after removing those anomalies. In order to mitigate the hardship to the personnel below officer rank, orders were issued to pay them *ad hoc* advance ranging from Rs 100 to

Rs 700 for the various ranks from sepoy to subedar-major. I am trying to expedite decision so far as jawans and comparable categories are concerned and I am hopeful that the anomalies will be removed and we will be able to secure the just demands of the Armed Forces.

I am grateful to the House for the sympathy and encouragement that they had expressed for our jawans and officers. During the last war the honour that was won for the country by our officers and jawans of the Armed Forces will remain an outstanding event of Indian history. It was during that war that I decided that those who lost their lives in the war or lost their limbs—their successors will not be thrown on the charity of society. I am happy that I succeeded in securing pension for the widows, for the successors of those who lost their lives, in the case of Officers three-fourths of their salary and in the case of Jawans an amount slightly higher than their salary. A part from that, we have decided to give various kinds of assistance to them. These facilities were later on extended to all those who fought in any war after Independence. All the wars are covered. Even Goa Action and other cases are also covered.

SHRI K. GOPAL: What about those who die in action?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: This is always there.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what he was talking about.

SHRI K. GOPAL: I am asking about those who die not during war, but, during peace-time.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Do you want me to treat both the cases on the same line? In the case of those

who die a natural death and who have qualified service, their widows get pension.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I hope you know the meaning of what you yourself said—"Those who die in action".

SHRI K. GOPAL: I am referring to those who die in active service.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: In the case of those who die during service, their widows get pension. That is what I said. If they have qualified service, they get pension.

Then, Sir, we have various other schemes. I do not want to go into the details. We have mentioned this in the report itself to provide houses to them and to give training to them. There are many young widows. Though I have made adequate provision for pension for them. I think, if they are all the time wangling and not engaged in any avocation, it will not be good for them. So, we have made some arrangements for various types of training in certain avocations. We are running these institutions where we train them so that they are gainfully employed; so that they can gainfully engage themselves. But, as I said, I do not want to go into the details.

The problem of rehabilitation of ex-servicemen is a big problem and whether it will be possible for me to give an answer to this is a big question. Nearly 50,000 persons are disabled every year and our presumption is, at least 50 per cent of them require rehabilitation facilities. Previously we were giving lands to them. Now, we have reached a stage where it is not possible to give them lands because there are no lands. Therefore, I thought of a plan that six months before they are de-mobi-

lised, we could train them in some avocations, in some technical trade, such as mechanics, electricians fitters, etc. so that they will be in a position to find some gainful employment. I would say that this is in an experimental stage. But, I want to pursue this plan. During their service period, I want to give them training so that when they get their salary, they will get this training also.

AN HON. MEMBER: You can fix some percentage in regard to their employment in public sector undertakings.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: We have reserved certain percentage of posts for them in the State Government and Central Government services, and in public sector undertakings. But, that does not touch the fringe of the problem. We cannot say that in various public sector undertakings and in the Government departments, we will recruit only ex-servicemen. The question of providing employment to the educated unemployed is the prime need of the hour. We have to strike a balance between the two. Therefore, I think, it will be a good thing if we give them training by which they can have an opportunity for self employment.

As I have said, it is a big problem. To absorb even 25,000 people every year in a country like ours, which is a developing country where we have chronic unemployment, is a problem for which it is not easy to find a good solution. But we have been trying to do it.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA: What is the character of our territorial army?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: It is only voluntary for people who want to join it. Our army is a national army. The whole nation is involved in it. I will give you one instance to prove

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my point. During last war, I went to a bunker in the Ferozepur sector and I was talking to a Jawan from Madras. He told me that during the night time the mothers and sisters brought him bread and vegetables so that he was feeling he was in his own home, even though he was far away from his house. This shows that the whole nation was involved in the army. The same thing was happening in the borders of Tripura, Punjab and Rajasthan. The entire people were at work, so far as defence is concerned. The Indian army has got the feeling that it is the peoples' army, fighting for the people. That feeling guarantees the security of the nation and the independence of the country. It has been my endeavour to so orient the Jawans and the officers that the interests of the nation and the security and honour of the motherland are the paramount considerations for them. Therefore, there is no danger.

Some voice was raised of military take over. I do not think it may be ever conceived of in this country.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Let us leave it for the moment.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Politicians may conceive, but the army may not conceive.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The Defence Minister himself is a politician.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: He is a politician, but drawn from the masses.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I wish that it always remain a laughing matter.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I mean it.

Some members mentioned that enough attention is not paid to the navy. Our navy demonstrated for the first time that given the opportunity what wonders it can do. There-

fore, within the constraints of the resources that we have at present, we are increasing the outlay on the navy as well. I was looking at the figures. During the past five or six years we are increasing the percentage of expenditure on the navy out of the total defence budget. As I have said, it will be our endeavour to modernise every wing of the armed forces.

In all these endeavours the Research and Development Department is playing a very important role. So also the workers in the ordnance factories and in the public sector undertakings of the Defence Ministry.

The Minister in-charge of Defence Production gave the details yesterday. I now only assure the House that I attach great importance to the work of Research and Development and no work of Research and Development will be permitted to suffer for want of funds.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: What about the development of Laser beam in relation to military technology? The other advanced countries have developed it. I think, our Research and Development Wing should develop that also.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: We are trying in that direction as well.

I would like to convey my sincere thanks to our workers in the Ordnance factories and various producing units for the good relations they have maintained and for wonderful programme they have maintained....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I hope, the leaders of workers are not going to be victimised in any way. I cannot give you the instances now because it will be unfair. You are only paying tributes to them year after year.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I pay tributes to those who work and punishment to those whose conduct is not becoming of a good worker. I may assure my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, that there will be no victimisation.

There is no question of compulsory military training. The N.C.C. is also voluntary. At one stage, it was made compulsory. But the response from the students was not so encouraging. So, ultimately, in consultation with the Vice-Chancellors of various universities, it was again made voluntary. The whole question of N.C.C. is also being examined.

The question of Sainik Schools has also been raised. The Sainik Schools are formed on the demand of State Governments concerned. Most of the expenditure of the Sainik Schools is met by the State Governments. The hon. Member, Mr. Vayalar Ravi, raised the question of salaries and emoluments. Provided the Kerala Government is prepared to increase the assistance that it is giving, there will be no objection to increasing the salary scales of the employees there. Again, about the role of the Sainik Schools, their utility and how they should be oriented, that has been referred to a committee of educationists. When the report of that committee comes, we will decide what action to take in relation to the Sainik Schools, whether to maintain them as they are, whether to orient them to serve the purpose for which they were meant and whether, if they are to work only as public schools, the Defence Ministry should run them. If they fulfill a certain role, we will run them.

श्री जिवानि विश्व (मार्तण्डार) :
सैनिक स्कूल में जो भर्ती होता है, उसमें बहुत सी बातें आ जाती हैं। अगर कालेजों में मिनिटरिंग ट्रेनिंग को कमपल्सरी कर देगे, तो नेशनल आर्मी खड़ा हो जायेगा।

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Whether we should have a standing army or not, that is a matter of opinion. But in this country, where we have voluntary army, I do not think there is any necessity of compulsion at this stage.

I think, I have briefly touched all important points.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR (Pollachi). What about the discrimination between a Pilot in the Air Force and a Submariner in the Navy which I have mentioned in my speech—concerning bounties?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: The hon. Member is aware that the Pay Commission, for the first time, went into the question of armed forces as well. I made it a point to see that the Pay Commission examined the conditions of service of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force and made recommendations. Now the Pay Commission has made its recommendations and we have accepted them. By and large, our approach has been towards amelioration of the conditions of service.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने इनफॉर्मिशन आयल मन्वाइ का सवाल उठाया है।

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: My friend, Mr. Madhu Limaye, has raised a question. You have sent the papers to me. I will certainly go into that and inform the result to my hon. friend; whatever action is necessary there will be taken.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What about avoidable costs? Has your Ministry tried to see that unnecessary expenditure is avoided?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I have said that we have taken steps. I may in-

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form the House that we have effected economy in certain directions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What is the fate of Avro 748?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: That is going to be continued in Kanpur

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are a number of Cut Motions I shall put them all together to the vote of the House.

All the Cut Motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against demands Nos 18 to 23 relating to the Ministry of Defence"

The motion was adopted

[The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 18—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,24,39,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 20,94,35,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 19—DEFENCE SERVICES—ARMY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,32,02,18,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Defence Services—Army'."

DEMAND NO. 20—DEFENCE SERVICES—NAVY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 91,17,01,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Defence Services—Navy'"

DEMAND NO 21—DEFENCE SERVICES—AIR FORCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 3,19,08,81,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Defence Services—Air Force' "

DEMAND NO. 22—DEFENCE SERVICES—PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 63,75,83,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Defence Services—Pensions'."

**DEMAND No. 23—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON
DEFENCE SERVICES**

'That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1, 97,39,41,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Defence Services'.'

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up the Private Members' Business.

Mr. Banamali Babu.

15.38 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS' AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTIETH REPORT

SHRI BANAMALI BABU (Samalpur): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fortieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 24th April, 1974."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fortieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 24th April, 1974."

The motion was adopted

15.39 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE POLICY IN RESPECT OF PRICES AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up further consideration of the Resolution moved by Shri Madhu Limaye. Four hours were allotted by the House, of which 3 hours and 5 minutes have been taken; the balance is 35 minutes. From the papers I do not find anybody was on his legs on the last occasion.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Let the Minister reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Raghuramiah has given me a list of other speakers. Mr. Vasant Sathe.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): The time for the debate should be extended, Sir.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This is the third day.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: But the subject is very important.

While participating in this discussion, to begin with, I want to congratulate Shri Madhu Limaye for having brought forward this Resolution on a vital subject which affects the entire economy of our country. The points which he has raised in the debate and in his Resolution go to the very basis of our present crisis. The present crisis in the country is mainly a crisis of rising prices and if we could do anything to control this vicious circle of rising spiral of prices and then rising demand of wages to meet this rising cost of living and continuous erosion in the real wages and if we want to stop this vicious rise, then the first and foremost thing that is required to be done is to bring about some rationale in this entire price structure, particularly, of the essential commodities in the country. If I see the spirit of the resolution of Shri Madhu Limaye, what it does try to emphasize and impress upon is to have a certain parity in the cost of production of essential commodities.