

14.32 hrs.

Motion moved:

**DEMANDS\* FOR GRANTS, 1976-77—**  
Contd.**Ministry of Defence**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 20 to 25 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who desire to move their Cut Motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the Cut Motions they would like to move.

"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, 1977, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 20 to 25 relating to the Ministry of Defence."

*Demands for Grants, 1976-77 in respect of Ministry of Defence.*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 23-3-1976		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted of the vote of the House.	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
20.	Ministry of Defence . . .	27,79,000	4,77,61,000	1,38,97,000	23,88,65,000
21.	Defence Services—Army	274,95,96,000	..	1374,79,78,000	..
22.	Defence Services—Navy . .	28,03,71,000	..	140,18,53,000	..
23.	Defence Services—Air Force	85,28,41,000	..	426,42,04,000	..
24.	Defence Services—Pensions	19,09,27,000	..	95,46,87,000	..
25.	Total Outlay on Defence Services	..	43,27,43,000	..	216,02,17,000

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

**SHRI DASARATHA DEB** (Tripura East): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the total estimated budget for the year 1976-77 for Defence is to the tune of Rs. 2703.89 crores gross and Rs. 2544 crores net. Compared to Revised Estimates of 1975-76 the gross estimates for the year 1976-77 reflects a gross increase of Rs. 100.15 crores. In this connection, I wish to submit that our national policy should be to reduce the expenditure for keeping regular army. The size of regular army should be gradually reduced.

Instead of this, maximum number of youth, men and women, should be given military training so that they may be able to face the situation when the country is attacked by external forces. We should not depend upon our regular army alone. We have to remember how the people's force became the best defence forces in Vietnam. The entire people got training and they fought bravely and vigorously against Imperialist American Army who were equipped with modern weapons of warfare. But in

this country we are pursuing the attitude of British imperialists in that we are still depending upon our regular army. We should give training to our boys and girls so that they will become stronger and stronger and we will be able to fight back the enemies of the country. That is the policy which we should adopt, but this is lacking now. The entire people should be given military training so that they can fight against any foreign aggression that may come about. You can reduce the military expenditure and utilise it for developmental purposes. You should not follow the policy of imperialists who did not have any confidence in their own people. They only depended on their regular army. We should not develop that line of thinking in India.

Mere increase of defence military budget is no guarantee for our country's security. We cannot build up a strong defence force by that. We must also be aware of the fact that we must develop friendship with our neighbouring countries like Bangladesh, Pakistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka and also with gulf countries etc. Their people are not our enemies. There are forces either in Pakistan or in Bangladesh who might be inside or outside the Government of those countries who are out to create certain misunderstanding between our countries and thereby they are acting as imperialist agents who have created this deterioration in our relations. These imperialist Americans will take advantage to create some tension amongst us. In that way they will be a gainer; they will be selling arms to Pakistan and to us and to everybody and, at the same time, politically, they will be a gainer because they will have the opportunity to act as a mediator between us.

But, we must not allow these forces to act like that. That is why I say we have to develop our friendship with all our neighbours. As compared to us, particularly, Pakistan,

Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal are not big countries. So, we should not give any understanding to these neighbours that India is strong enough to capture them; we should not give that understanding at all. We should only give the understanding that we have no design at all to take their land, but we want to live in peace. Our policy should be to live in peace. We should be more cautious when we deal with our neighbours, particularly, with those who are smaller in size compared to us.

I want to tell you that the country's defence depends not only on arms and the people but also on certain other things. Defence things must be kept secret. But, we find that in India the radar system was set up in the border area with the help of foreign expert particularly the American personnel. That means our defence strategy is already exposed to the enemies and that cannot be said to be safe for the security of India. It is dangerous to our defence. So, we should be very careful about that.

In relation to defence, I want to state here another thing. The Government itself in one of its reports, says that the Indian Ocean is fast developing into an area of tension on account of the naval presence of Big Powers and their decisive powers to establish base facilities. It is true. It has been discussed in this House many times and we have been pointing out that because of the presence of the naval base in the Diego Garcia. Upto now we found that Government of India do not seem to have realised the magnitude of this danger; they are not very serious about this.

The 167th Report of the P.A.C. reveals so many things about the activities of the American Military Intelligence carried on in India in the disguise of research works such as the genetic control of mosquitoes unit project, the migratory animal pathological survey—of the United States Institute of Pathology. That report

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

of the PAC has revealed these things and I do not want to deal with them as the same have been dealt with sufficiently in that report itself. Even after that, what precaution is the Government of India taking? We do not know that. If Government of India is allowing multi-national corporation to develop here, then how will they be able to fight against the American imperialism? We cannot understand this. If we are to depend upon America for so many things, then you cannot develop an independent defence force; you cannot fight directly against the Americans. That is why we have made some formal protests but we could not make a protest seriously against the American naval establishment in Diego Garcia. We should change this policy and we must come out very categorically against imperialists' design in Asia because the presence of American naval base in Diego Garcia poses a real threat to India, Asia and to the gulf countries. We have to mobilise the entire peace forces against the American design. That is the thing which we have to develop.

As regards military we should make our Army very close friends of our people but sometimes we find Army is used to suppress even the strikes. It should not be done. If Army is used to suppress the strike, two dangerous trends may develop—one, Army personnel may develop anti-people character; secondly, if you are going to use the Army constantly in political field then a tendency may develop in the high-ranking officers to get political share. Army is not meant for that. It is meant to fighting against the aggressor and protecting the country.

Now, Sir, I take up the next point. Eighteen trade unionists of Ambar-nath have been detained under MISA. There may be many more in other factories also. Now, what was their fault? They, on behalf of their union, had submitted a memorandum to the

Prime Minister against reduction of overtime wage etc. For that they were put under MISA. They should be released immediately.

There are certain defects in the working of the defence production also. They have established Design and Development Cell. There is loss of public money from leakage and mis-utilisation of technically trained personnel in Design and Development Cell. This Cell was created for indigenisation of stores/components/materials/amendment/removal of defects in design and drawings in respect of ordnance/ammunition stores. In the first stage it was sanctioned for a period of two years from September, 1973 to September, 1975 but it started functioning only with effect from 9-10-1974. Now, its sanction has been further extended by two years, that is, upto September, 1977. This has resulted in a huge loss to the Government. Due to bad planning of the Cell a huge loss is being incurred by the nation. Non-functioning of the Cell for two years and eight months has resulted into unnecessary wastage of the labour of the skilled workers. It should have been avoided. In future Government must see that whatever plan they take up, there is effective implementation of the same.

Further, I want to draw the attention of the Defence Ministry to certain problems of the employees working under the Defence Ministry.

Firstly, it was agreed by the Government that with effect from 1-2-68 they would encourage the educated defence employees to achieve engineering graduation (AMIE) by paying special increments on completion. Now this has been discontinued with the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission on the excuse of its budgetary effect. Automatic channelisation to class one officer category from lower categories should be opened up for the engineering graduates with immediate effect. This process will help poor but talented people who would otherwise never get a chance to qualify themselves as engineers; after joining service, they can get training and become engineers. They can thereby benefit

Withdrawal of this system means that only rich people who can afford to go to an engineering college can become engineers and poor people will never get any chance. Thereby you are depriving poor people of talent of this opportunity which they should get. So the earlier system should be restored.

Secondly, the Third Pay Commission has totally failed to fix up the scale of Supervisor A and its equivalent in defence sectors affecting some other NGO categories. At one stage, I was told Government had said that they would consider the matter though the Third Pay Commission did not suggest any pay scale for them; they said they would consider their case and fix up some scale. But up till now, it has not been done. I request the Minister that this should be done without further delay.

Thirdly, the Government policy of authorising some doctors for certifying fitness/unfitness deprives a large number of employees of the facility of leave on medical grounds because of the unavailability of such doctors in all places of the country, especially in the villages, district towns etc., where no such authorised doctors are readily available. They have to suffer for this. That is why I suggest that registered doctors' certificates should be considered valid for this purpose.

Another thing is the disparity in leave between industrial and non-industrial employees. Now non-industrial employees are enjoying more number of leave days on various accounts in comparison with the industrial employees. This sort of disparity should be removed by increasing the number of leave days to the industrial employees and not by reducing the number of leave days of the non-industrial employees.

Then as per the pronouncement of the Supreme Court in the case of the BOAC employees, the formula of taking 194 as the divisor instead of 200 as

is existing for the calculation of overtime wage should be implemented without any further delay.

Then promotion of low paid employees like labourers, sweepers, darwans, counters, telephone operators etc. should be ensured after five years of service on a seniority basis. At present, there is no such system of promotion for these unfortunate workers.

Another point is concerning vacancies caused due to death or retirement. I was told a large number of posts have been lying vacant because of death or retirement of employees. These should be filled up. Moreover, about 6,000 employees have been retrenched on certain grounds. All these posts are lying vacant. The result is that the workload on lesser number of workers has increased. Government want to increase production. That means you have to overwork these people. So Government must fill up all these vacancies which have been there for years together.

Then the canteen employees in the defence sector should be treated as Government employees. At present, they are treated as casual labour or employees of either contractors or some co-operative societies managed by the employees. They are also getting very poor pay. Nobody gets more than Rs. 150 a month. The minimum is Rs. 50 or Rs. 60. They prepare food for the defence employees. Without their work, defence production cannot be carried out. That is why all these employees, the canteen boys should be treated as Government employees and whatever benefit is given to the Government employees must be extended to them also. Regarding housing and medical facilities, they should also be extended to the defence employees as it was being extended to other Government employees.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jal-nagar): I beg to move:

[Shri Bhagendra Jha]

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

[Need to increase the proportion of army officers promoted from amongst the ranks to more than 50 per cent (4)].

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

[Need to provide common messes for the officers and the jawans (5)].

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

[Need to impart anti-communal, democratic and socialistic training to the jawans and officers (6)].

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

[Need to train and alert the jawans and officers against the tendencies and attempts of the foreign imperialists, who are active in bringing instability in the independence, integrity and democratic set up of the country (7)].

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):  
I beg to move:

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

[Non-finalisation of pay scales of supervisors and allied categories working in various defence installations (8)].

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

[Non-functioning of classification tribunal appointed for civilian employees in defence establishments (10)].

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

[Restrictions on piece work profits in Ordnance factories (11)].

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

[Need for provision of more work in H.A.L., Kanpur (12)].

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

[Removal of discrimination between the industrial and non-industrial employees in defence establishments in the matter of their service conditions (13)].

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

[Functioning of Raksha Utpadan Board (14)].

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

[Need to have close coordination between Ordnance factories, Inspectorate and Research and Development Organisations (20)].

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

[Need to implement workers' participation scheme in defence establishments at various levels (21)].

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

[Scheme of militarisation in M.E.S. (22)].

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

[Need to revoke suspension orders in case of certain employees in Ord-

nance factories in Trichy and Ambar-nath (23)].

**BHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI**  
(Patna): I beg to move:

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

[Failure in conceding the demands of the workers and employees of the MES (13)].

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

[Failure in checking malpractices in appointments of defence personnel (14)].

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

[Failure in checking the bureaucratic behaviour of the officers to the jawans (15)].

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

[Failure in making the country self-sufficient in the matter of Defence (16)].

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

[Failure in increasing the term of Cantonment Boards from three years to five years (17)].

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

[Failure to improve the behaviour towards the Jawans (24)].

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

[Failure to provide common messing arrangements for the officers and jawans (25)].

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

[Need to inculcate anti-imperialist and anti-fascist feelings in military officers and Jawans (26)].

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

[Failure to do away with the policy of discrimination against the Jawans (27)].

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

[Malpractices in Danapur Cantonment Board for recruitment in Army (28)].

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

[Need to improve the roads under Danapur Cantonment Board (29)].

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

[Mosquito-menace in the areas under Danapur Cantonment Board (30)].

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

[Insanitary conditions in the mohallas of Danapur Cantonment Board (31)].

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

[Need to repair the road by the side of the hospital in Danapur Cantonment (32)].

[Shri Ramavtar Shastri]

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

[Need to permanently settle Harijans living on the land belonging to the slaughter house in Danapur Cantonment (33)]

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

[Need to accept demands of Class IV employees of Danapur Cantonment Board (34)].

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

[Need to remove shortage of drinking water in Danapur Cantonment (35)]

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

[Need to elect Chairman of the Cantonment Boards instead of nominating them (36)].

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

[Need to regularise the houses of citizens in Cantonment Boards and to declare them the owners thereof (37)]

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

[Need to continue the facility of passage to the people of Dilaia via Danapur Cantonment (38)]

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

[Need to lay special emphasis on propagation of the ideas of socialism, secularism and democracy amongst

the personnel of the Armed Forces (39)].

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

[Need to alert and warn the military officers and jawans against the conspiracy of the imperialists to undermine the independence of the country (40)].

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The cut motions are also before the House

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—Kotah (Jhalawar). Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we are happy to debate this important subject once more. As you know, the defence debate should necessarily concern all of us and it should be based on a national consensus; it is not a one-party business or a one-man show, it concerns the entire nation its security and liberty, for, without a strong country, everything else has no meaning. Therefore, all valid viewpoints expressed must be taken into account in evolving such a policy

We have been warned about various threats as postulated in this report of the Defence Ministry and my only criticism, if at all I should say, is that a time has come when this nation expects that those threats and our counter postures to meet those threats must be spelt out more cogently. By this I mean that one who studies this report, unless one has access—to various other documents available in abundance elsewhere one cannot arrive at a position as to what exactly we are trying to do in order to meet the so-called threats which I certainly assert there is I think a time has come when the country should be taken into confidence when the members of Parliament should be taken into confidence as to what exactly we mean and what exactly we are going to do and a slightly better understanding should be reflected by the defence ministry to—

wards this point. I certainly do not wish that classified items are to be made available. They are certainly the prerogative of the administration to keep; but they should give us at least in general terms what we are expected to know.

Nearly 55 per cent of the last year's defence budget was spent on the rise in the costs of petroleum articles, oil, fuels, lubricants and the rise in payscales, pensions, and allowances etc. It hardly left for the entire defence budget a balance of forty per cent, which goes to make the real hard punch. And so it remains this year also. This position has to be rectified in the coming months and that is a cause for concern. I have the greatest regard for the hon. Defence Minister, Bansi Lalji and I know that he is a man of action and that he will take this point into account, so that our Defences do not lack the punch that we want to have.

The threats as spelt out in the report of the ministry are mainly from the north and west and as far as they go, they are right. As far as the threat from the west is concerned, it is more positive. I do not foresee anything to come out of that cold state in the north. But if you look at the west, the defence budget of Pakistan has increased by 25 per cent in the last year; from 1971 they have increased their budget 50 per cent; they have raised three new infantry divisions and one armoured division. Not only that; they say: Pakistan will settle outstanding differences with India from a position of strength. We on the other hand have the same commitments as we had, pre-1971. That should be an indication to those who understand this matter that our commitments remain the same, our ratio of forces on the Western sector necessarily has not improved as one would like them to do. Together with this, the leadership of Pakistan is known for diverting the attention of their people from the various troubles

that they have inside their country, and creating tensions along the Western border which concerns us. We have had the sad experience of having three major wars in the last twenty years. The increase in the Air Force of Pakistan has also to be noted. You must also see that they will have a long pipeline stretched—I do not want to name any country, but—from the Gulf Areas to the Maghreb, and they are adept at getting these arms at the so-called “no-cost basis.” Pakistan is also going in for a large defence ordinance production programme, necessarily to make facilities of overhaul, repair, supply of small arms and weapons to the Oil-rich countries of the Gulf, and also in the bargain, making a sizeable base for developing their own self-reliance and self-sufficiency.

It is no good just pooh-poohing the idea that they do not have an industrial base and therefore, it does not constitute any threat to us. I beg to remind the House that initially and basically they and we are from the same race, from the same stock, possessing the same skill and the same resourcefulness. So, one should not under-estimate the capacity that they have for doing all this. I wish to say in all humility that special attention must be paid towards this. They have made a big centre at Wah with as many as 9 or 10 ordinance units recently established there. They are now getting in the pipeline perhaps some more missiles and more anti-tank weapons and aircraft which give them a qualitative edge over us.

Now, the other factor that needs to be taken into account is China's own way of thinking; compelled by its own national security angles, it has left its old insular position and has now gone into a lot of technical and technological cooperations with the Western countries including in things like Rolls Royce aero-engines, and such other things from several parts,



[Shri Brij Raj Singh]

of Europe and the USA in armaments.

So, there should be no doubt that when production starts flowing out of China in this new generation of armaments, it will certainly flow into the pipeline to Pakistan.

So, I pose this question to our mandarins of the South Block, not of this Defence Ministry, but of the other Ministry related, namely the External Affairs Ministry, that something has to be done to solve either of these two problems either from the West, or from the North.

I say that concern has been voiced in the report on the threat from the sea, that is, the Indian Ocean. It is so obvious that old colonial countries and those who have a little hang over of that outlook have not forgotten the showing of the flag through the old gun-boat diplomacy or now in modern parlance called 'force diplomacy'. Especially, the super-powers who tend to interact into local disputes and get opportunities for intervention in such matters.

'No presence of any external powers' is what we stand for, and this is what our aim should be. But together with this, we should not neglect the littoral States of the Indian Ocean. Four of these littoral States have got a very modern well-developed submarine arm. Seven of them have got the latest guided missiles, and one of them has made a very big base right next to the neighbour in the West which looks meaningfully into the Indian Ocean—the base at Chabahar. I am saying this because, we should not be caught up in the Diego Garcia syndrome but we should view the whole situation with more practicality. The only way to solve this problem in times to come is to build up our own naval power. In respect of that, I feel in the last few years,

there has been a little trend of re-thinking in the building up of our naval power, but even today with the allotment to the Navy being only about Rs. 168 crores, the ratio of the budget of the Navy is still within 10 per cent of the entire defence budget. Modern countries having a navy worth the name are spending, at least one-third of their defence budget on the navy. Whatever constraints hold us from doing so is best for the minister to look into. But my plea would be that the navy deserves much greater attention than it has so far received. I must compliment the navy for its fine turn out for I had the privilege of viewing the Naval Review recently held in Bombay and it certainly was a stirring sight to see the navy and all its ships displaying very good morale.

The task of the navy is not only to defend the country's long coastline, its trade and sea-lanes, but also to patrol and keep good surveillance on potential threats. The navy, as I mentioned in my speech last year, is the only three-dimensional service amongst the three services. It has to operate on the surface, below the surface and in the air. Looking to this need, our lag is so apparent in some of the spheres like that of the carrier, "Vikrant" which still does not have the "teeth" it should have if it is to be an effective force in the sea. The planes it has are pretty old, if not fit for scrap. They do not have the missiles of longer range. One thing in which we were lacking was the long range maritime reconnaissance anti-submarine air arm, about which there was a lot of controversy. This was happily settled last year and so we should soon be operating these planes which will fill a long-standing gap in the navy. But there are increasing risks as we go ahead with our Rs. 1000 crore investment in the Bombay High region for off-shore oil development. No proper integrated defence system for this vital installa-

tion on which the future of this country more or less depends is there at the moment. As far as I know, I do not hear of any such defence. By this I mean not only the normal patrolling with sea craft that the navy does but proper missile defence. I mean something more sophisticated, because Pakistan has also got these new weapons, specially the Atlantique maritime reconnaissance plane, which can carry Exocet MM 38 or 40 airborne missile which has a range of 35 miles or 35 KM. Against this or any other such threat, you must have a missile or ships capable of bearing such missiles which can intercept them. It is no use Leander class ships like Udaigiri or Nilgiri, with missiles which have hardly a range of 5000 M. If somebody comes from 10 miles away and delivers a missile at you, you are more or less in a soup. This is what what I mean by saying that our sea-borne threat has to be very seriously viewed and special action has to be taken to defend our vital installations in the Bombay High region. Although our frigate programme has gone on very well, the need has arisen to see that their anti-craft defence is strengthened up and they may be provided with gas turbine engines instead of the present ones. And if there is any programme to produce more effective snips of the anti-submarine warfare types, we should seriously go in for it. Our submarine arm also needs a more effective increase.

Coming to the Air Force which is rated as the 5th or 6th largest in the world, it has had a very high record; and under the new Air Chief of staff, I am sure it will continue to keep this record up. But there are two main deficiencies which have been felt for long and debated in this House also. One is the deficiency in the strike arm. We do not have a proper plane to do this job. Whatever we have, are pretty old. The 'Canberras' are of 1952 vintage; and the

SU-7 Sukhois have not proved as good as they should have. Of course, there is a big difference in the operational philosophy of these Sukhois. The Russians who made them, have a preponderance of aircrafts. They might send 40, where 4 are needed for the job. That way it carries out all the work; but the survivability rate of the aircraft is not so good; and the whole Air Force knows about it. We need newer aircraft to replace both these air-craft, which will be fast, safe and which have all the avionics of the latest type and a good radius action over 300 plus miles. Modern targets are very difficult to hit, as they have new defensive weapons known as precision guided missiles. They give very little time for an aircraft to come in, find the target, release its weapon and get out. If the job is not done on the first occasion, it will be in trouble. I wish that this lag in our strike arm is remedied as soon as possible. The other deficiency which the Air Force has, is in the transport arm. Here again, our old war horses which carry all the material and the troops from one place to the other, and in times of need, right up to the forward bases, are the C119s and the Dakotas, which are of the Second World War vintage; they are pretty obsolete; and I do not think that they can do the job economically which they are meant to do. We are carrying on, because we have no other choice. The only aircraft left to the Air Force is the AN-12. Either you increase the AN-12s or get some other aircraft, more modern with V.T.O.L. or S.T.O.L. characteristics to do this job. Together with this, the augmentation of the helicopter force is also necessary. The modern world is using helicopters in anti-tank roles, in ground support roles and in the normal rescue and relief jobs for which we use them already. We have to use such air mobile formations based on helicopters which is very important, as demonstrated in the 1971-war, when our troops were ferried at the battle of Tangli. Helicopters,

[Shri Brij Raj Singh]

transports and the strike aircrafts are the three main concerns of the Air Force.

How many minutes do I have Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have all your party's time, if you want to take. I am trying to give you 25 minutes.

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH (Kotah): I will finish in five minutes. I shall now go on to the Army. Although our Army is rated as the fourth largest and has a very fine high tradition and record, there are some things which need to be taken into account seriously. The new concept of using task forces using armour, guided missiles and helicopters, in an integrated manner is the thing that makes a devastating dent in any attacking force. And this concept has to be seriously used and perfected.

15 hrs.

We also need effective management of crisis control, for I foresee that in the future one is not going to get any warning in any emergency of not more than 48 hours to 72 hours. So, we need faster reflexes quicker retaliation and the necessary favourable ratio to achieve our objectives once we decide to launch on a mission like we did in the Sind sector in the last war. But, I am afraid, in 1971, we could not do much, although we want in some depth because of various factors which the time does not allow me, Sir, to go into at the short time available at my disposal. So, I would only say that the army needs to have all these things taken into serious consideration.

Perhaps, 10-tonner trucks need to be produced and introduced so as to further save on teeth to tail ratio, at the same time delivering more tonnage and reducing the frequency of traffic. Then, perhaps the crops headquarters could be pruned not to have administrative encumbrances, and thus save further on the teeth to tail ratio.

In short, newer things like self-propelled guns, laser ranged guns

sites and increasing use of what are known as precision anti-guided missiles on the field needs to be done.

In conclusion, I will say that major threats have to be fully defined by a posture paper, giving the various scenarios and full information of the defence situation. Full coordination between the three services is most essential and, in this respect as many modern countries have done it, I would again plead that re-thinking must be done to have something like a Joint Chiefs of Staff or something like that.

A national consensus must be evolved, involving all the masses so that they realise what defence is. After all, we are spending only four dollars per head, which comes to Rs. 40 per head, which means not more than three per cent of our gross national product.

Then, a line has to be drawn beyond which it should be forbidden to prostitute liberty in preaching sedition and anti-national feelings.

A factual and full realisation of the enemy's war potential with the in-pipe-line aid must be made.

The need for avoiding wasteful expenditure, endless proliferation of funds on duplicate jobs between the services has to be seriously looked into and checked for I can say that no purse is bottomless. Lastly hundred per cent dependence on any one armament supplier must be avoided, for the world is full of painful examples when they did so.

In the end, I will say that the new Defence Minister has been known elsewhere for his dynamism, his zeal and his pragmatism. I only hope that with these qualities he has in him, he shall be able to bring about changes for the good in the Ministry of Defence so that the country has a sound defence system through its armed forces.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** : (Alipore)  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while welcoming the new Defence Minister to his office, I must confess to a feeling of disappointment when I study this Report of the Ministry. I had expected that Shri Bansi Lal, with his great reputation for forthrightness, would perhaps be instrumental in seeing to it that more information, rather than less information, on specific matters was provided to Parliament this year, so that a fruitful discussion could be held. I regret to find that this book tells us rather less than usual about what actually we are doing to bring our defence preparedness up to the mark.

I know it is very easy to brush aside these things by saying that we cannot divulge all this kind of information and so on, but we have debated this so many times. Those of us who have been trying to follow this subject year after year have received this reply from previous Defence Ministers also, but the fact remains that we do read of debates in other democratic countries on this question of defence, we do have sometimes the opportunity of seeing the White Papers which are published in other countries and which do give plenty of information which enables the country and Parliament, the representatives of the country, to be properly informed, so that we do not have to depend simply on confident speeches being made about the state of our preparedness.

I really find it difficult to participate in this debate because I have to raise again so many questions which have been raised year after year, to which no reply is forthcoming either in the pages of this Report or anywhere else. How do we satisfy ourselves?

The context, the aspect of national security, the background in which we are discussing this Budget, has been

brought out in the first few pages of this Report, though I must say with a certain amount of complacency in my opinion. For instance, the reference to the conclusion of hostilities in Viet Nam is noted, but the connection between the end of those hostilities and what I would call the kind of increased pressure from outside and the encirclement of India which is being attempted is not brought out at all. The fact that a certain Power has lost its foothold in Viet Nam, its bases in South-east Asia and, therefore, may be now more interested in Diego Garcia and even in obtaining some kind of base in Bangla Desh, these things are not pointed out here at all.

The reference to Deigo Garcia base in the Indian Ocean is also mentioned here exclusively in the context of Super Power rivalry, as though that is the only significance of what is happening in the Indian Ocean. You, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, participated last year in the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference where this was one of the subjects for discussion, and it was pointed out that in Congressional hearings in the United States so many representatives of the American Armed Forces and Naval Forces have made it quite clear that it is not a question of Super Power rivalry. They want a naval and military presence in the Indian Ocean so that they will be ready at any time to influence events, to influence happenings in any of the littoral countries. They have said it openly. I cannot go on quoting those things now, I will not have time. They are all on record. So, it is not only a question of Super Power rivalry. That may, of course, escalate if people go on building bases, but they have said it quite frankly that they must be present in the Indian Ocean so that they may have the capacity, if necessary, to intervene in the internal affairs of the littoral countries if they consider

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it necessary or to be in their interests. These aspects are slurred over in this Report, if I may say so.

However, in this context of the danger to our national security, I really do not see any reason why they are being so apologetic in several places in this Report and the other Budget papers, trying always to prove that, after all, we are spending very little, as though to anticipate the criticism that we are spending too much on defence. There is always an attempt to argue that it is only 4 per cent of the GNP, it is only so much percentage of the national income, and that, comparing it with other countries, we are far down in the list. Why this apology, I do not understand. The question is not whether we are spending too much or spending too little, the question is whether what we are spending, what we can afford to spend, is being properly spent or not.

That is what we are concerned about when we are asked to vote the grant of your Ministry. We all understand that there are constraints on the financial resources of the country, and therefore, it is all the more necessary to ensure that within the framework which is fixed by these financial resources, every pie is really spent wisely and spent well. There are references to cost effectiveness in this Report. This should be given the top-most priority. There is no doubt about it. And the allocations within the overall Budget should not suffer from any kind of static thinking. If necessary, we have to change priorities; if necessary, we have to reallocate amounts to different heads in such a way that the overall Defence preparedness and the combat readiness of the Defence Forces is ensured. But no light is thrown on these matters. That is my whole complaint. We do not know where we are. For example, I welcome one thing, that is, the

announcement of the new policy regarding the changes in the period of colour service and reserve service. In fact, I do not know who should be congratulated for this, whether it is the Minister or the present Chief of the Army Staff, but whatever it is, this is a welcome step which has been taken and it is long-overdue, I think, and should have been done long ago and probably was not done due to old bureaucratic ideas of the Army top brass and perhaps, if I may say so, to a policy of drift practised by the hon. Minister's predecessors, in this matter. The whole point is whether the teeth to tail ratio, as my friend, Mr. Brij Raj Singh had said, will be improved or not. When you have to cut your coat according to your cloth, the top-most priority is, whether all the time teeth to tail ratio can be improved. I think that this new policy by which the colour service is being increased to 15 years and 18 years in the ranks, and this huge reserve which we were carrying and which reserve according to your own Report has proved to be unsatisfactory is being abolished, is a welcome policy. For decades, the old policy has been there. I am glad that that kind of reserve is being done away with, because it does not serve the purpose particularly, as Mr. Brij Raj Singh mentioned, in times of crisis when we are suddenly embroiled in some hostility without any due warning. This itself is a measure of crisis control.

I think we should be able to mobilise our men at the peak of their combat capacity instead of recalling them from the reserve with some rather unfortunate results, which I do not want to repeat here, which have been mentioned in your Report. But, we were not told—after all, this is a Budget,—that in 1976-77 what will be the estimated saving on this head? We are told that over the next five years, there will be saving of so much. We are not told how much

savings are anticipated or estimated in this Budgetary year for which we are now asked to give our vote; how much reduction will take place this year in the intake of recruits? We are not told anything about it.

And as far as technical specialists and skilled categories are concerned, there I would like somebody to explain to the House why in some cases the colour service is being fixed at 15 years while in other cases, it is being fixed at 18 years, because I find from the break-up that in the four groups—groups 1, 2, 3 and 4—there are specialists and technical cadre in all of them. In group one, for example, there are Wireless Operators, Mechanical Fitters, Gunners and so on. In Group 2, there are Electric Fitters, Machinists, Armourers, Surveyors, Turners and Welders. In Group 3, there are Draftsmen, Overseers, Radio Mechanics, etc. In Group 4, there are Blacksmiths, Carpenters and so on. Why and on what basis, I would like to know, in the cases of these technical categories, in some cases, you have fixed 15 years colour service in other cases, you have fixed 18 years colour service? I would like to be informed about this position.

Then, if certain economy measures are unavoidable, I think the Report is very reluctantly and hesitatingly trying to tell us in some places that certain economy measures have become inevitable because of the financial constraints.

We want to know whether any crucial requirements are being held up unfortunately due to lack of funds. We are not told. We should be told. I hope, you want the Parliament to help you. If you can convince us that there are some crucial requirements which, unfortunately, are being held up due to lack of funds, well, the entire Parliament can see what can be done about it. But no light is shed on these matters.

In the matter of priorities, there is a question of our own production base. I have no time and it is not necessary that every year we pay a high tribute, a justified tribute, to the work done both in the ordnance factories and other defence production units and to the men who are working there. They have done an excellent job. This is one matter in respect of which a country like India can really claim to have a much stronger foundation than some other countries. But there is a mention about slippages—I am quoting—in construction and in materialisation of stores. This has led to a lower expenditure than what was budgeted for last year. Usually, the budgets are exceeded. In this particular case, the expenditure is less and the reason given is: "slippages in construction and in materialisation of stores" with reference to ordnance factories. It is a casual remark, one-line remark. But a question arises in my mind as to what it is all about. What does it mean?

Certain restrictions have been placed on the system of payment of piece-work in ordnance factories. I do not think this is a very good policy. It may turn out to be a short-sighted policy if it adversely affects production. Some light should be thrown on this matter also.

There is the question of participation in production, in management, of our defence workers, industrial workers in defence units. There is a reference here to what is being done in H.A.L. and, I believe, the same system has perhaps been introduced in Mazagon Docks also. That seems to be, on the face of it, a fairly good conception of how this joint machine should work. But why should it in that case be restricted to these two units only? Why a similar scheme or a similar structure is not being introduced in all the production units so that labour can be really made to feel an active participant?

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There is a reference to the fact that a large number of components, some equipment, stores and other things are being ordered from the private sector for supply for defence purposes. That has always been done; there is nothing new about it. But there is a reference that some sort of an agreement has been reached with the private manufacturers that there will be a reduction in the number of inspections of these goods which they supply. I think, in matters concerned with defence, the highest standards of quality and performance must be ensured. Therefore, I would like to know, on what basis, at whose instance, and, for what reasons and considerations it has been decided to reduce the number of inspections before this material is delivered.

Then, I am told—I do not know whether it is a fact or not; I would like it to be confirmed or contradicted and I do not claim to be a military expert—that the field exercises, the tactical exercises which are carried out from time to time, particularly, of the land forces are being, for the sake of economy, conducted on a somewhat skeleton scale. Some pruning, some reduction, in expenditure has been brought about with the result that these full-fledged training field exercises are not what they used to be. This I consider to be a somewhat serious matter because, in normal times, it is the tactical field exercises which can keep our defence forces upto the mark and in proper readiness all the time. This is not, in my opinion, one of the items on which high priority should be given to the question of economy.

As I said earlier, I must ask a few questions. I am sure, the replies will not be given. How are we to feel satisfied whether the gaps in our armour are being fulfilled or not and to what extent they are being fulfilled? My friend Shri Brajraj Singh mentioned some of these. There is a

reference here in the report to the need to replenish ageing transport air-craft. You deal only with that. I want to know whether it is only the transport air-craft which requires replacement and replenishment. Is it not a fact that there are various types of air-craft with our Air Force which are gradually being out-dated and getting obsolete and we are badly in need of replenishments? If you cannot do it now because we have no resources, please say so: don't think that that would be revealing a secret to the whole world. Everybody knows what is going on, as we know about other countries. We know what Pakistan is acquiring from various countries and of what type—fighters, bombers etc. That information is available in many authoritative journals abroad. But we don't want to tell even Parliament!

What about the 'deep penetration strike aircraft' about which we have been talking for so many years? Every year we are talking about it, but I don't know whether we are anywhere nearer the goal. After all, the HF 24 Marut has proved to be inferior as far as supersonic capability is concerned, and we should give it up as lost. We can keep it as a subsonic air-craft; I have no objection to that. But the original plan to develop it as a supersonic air-craft has obviously mis-fired, not due to our fault but perhaps due to that of the suppliers of the engine. So, where are we in this respect? I don't know anything.

About the Navy, it has been mentioned—and I think—that the role of the Navy has certainly acquired much greater significance for the reasons mentioned just now by the earlier speaker. It is not only a question of guarding our merchant ships but it is also a question of being on guard against possible threats developing from foreign military bases or foreign naval bases in the Indian Ocean and the need to defend our Sagar Samrat and other oil drilling installations

which are functioning in mid-ocean on Bombay High. This will be the first and most vulnerable target in the event of any hostilities.

Therefore, as far as the Navy is concerned, I am not bothered much about the sums allotted because sums have no meaning for me unless I know what they are being spent on and what is being done.

Now, the replacement of the Vikrant or, at least, of the aircraft carried on the Vikrant, is an old, old story but we are still searching for that. The Leander Frigate Programme is, I hope, nearing completion and I don't know what will happen after the fifth Frigate is delivered—or perhaps one more. One must do planning. There is much talk here about long-distance planning, but what will be the after-effect of the 5th and 6th frigates? After the programme is completed, I think anti-submarine air-craft will be required of a more modern type and in greater numbers.

About the naval helicopters and the long-range maritime reconnaissance air-craft, these things were being sorted out and we could be told about it, I think. After all, the people who have been taken to see the exercises and so on have discussed these matters and we could be told what are the immediate requirements and what are the deficiencies. Some information should be given; otherwise, it is really meaningless to have any discussion of this type.

I would also like to know whether anything has been done or is being done to improve the channels of promotion. Channel of promotion is a very important thing on which job satisfaction and the morale of the fighting forces depends. I think there should be some new thinking by the Defence Minister—just as it has been done in the case of the colour services. The old ideas about the so-called normal channels of promotion should be changed and every effort

should be made to see that promotion channels are opened up more liberally.

There is also another question. I have heard complaints that there are too many transfers and too frequent transfers of personnel from one station to another. It affects the Air Force and it particularly affects the Navy. In the Army, it is circumscribed to some extent by the manner in which they are attached to certain regiments. Too frequent transfers of personnel may be a somewhat wasteful exercise and it should be looked into more closely.

I would also like to know whether it is a fact that there are a number of cases of widows' pensions arising out of the 1965 war and the 1971 war which have not yet been settled to-date. This is a serious matter if it is true. If the people who became eligible for these pensions five years ago and eleven years ago have not yet received their pensions, it is a matter which, I think, does not reflect very well to the credit of the authorities. This is a matter which should be looked into immediately and on a very urgent basis.

I will conclude by asking the Defence Minister whether he has—he must have—acquainted himself with the issues which were discussed last year and whether anything has been done in respect of two or three matters which I had raised last year.

One was whether anything was done or thought about, about the relationship between officers and men, officers and Other Ranks in our armed forces. After all, we have inherited many ideas and practices from the past. I want to know whether anything is being done in the direction of breaking up the kind of complete social isolation which exists or existed between officers and Other Ranks and bringing about some kind of a democratisation, whether anything has been done or is being done to edu-



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cate the fighting men in terms of democratic and anti-imperialist ideas, particularly after the last year's experience when open attempts at sedition and inciting people to revolt against Government were being made. Now we have a menace, from two or three sides at least, by forces which are neo-colonial and imperialist in nature. Our Army is to fight to defend the country, and the best fighter is the man who fights not only for the sake of his pay and pension but also because he is imbued with certain conscious ideals. We have seen the experience of this in Vietnam, how a small country was able to defeat the mightiest military power in the world that was because the men who were fighting in Vietnam were imbued with such feelings of patriotism and anti-imperialism that they could withstand all sorts of trials. I had raised this point last year; I do not know whether any attention is being paid to it.

Certain unfortunate cases of corruption creeping into the armed forces were also mentioned last year because some of them have been revealed in the reports of the Committees of this House. I would like to know what, if any, has been the follow-up action, for example, in the case of Lt. Gen Sandhu who was mixed up in that famous contract for supply of sub-standard blankets to our jawans at high altitudes. Last year when we raised the matter, he had been decorated with PVSM or something like that. I do not know what has happened subsequently, whether any further inquiries were held, whether any action has been taken or not.

Conversely, there was a case mentioned last year of one Major Dhanwan—the other way round—who had the courage to try to expose some cases of corruption indulged in by higher officers; because he had dared to do that, he was cashiered and sacked from the Army.

These things leave an ugly taste in the mouth. I hope, Mr. Bandi Lal, with all the dynamism and the things for which he is famous, will look into these things with a broomstick and see to it that all undesirable elements and undesirable activities of this type are swept out of the armed forces.

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN (Medak):** The truth cannot be ignored. The Indian defence budget is the lowest in the world. We are fortunate in having acquired a very good position in this field compared to the other international community; we are holding the fourth place in Army, the fifth place in Air Force and the Seventh or eighth place in Navy. Based on non-alignment policy, India has always been advocating, and has been endeavouring to maintain, international peace and security. We have no territorial designs or ambitions. But if our territorial integrity is violated by any of the countries, whether a neighbouring country or even super Powers, we are ready to give a fitting reply as we did in 1971 in the Indo-Pak war. Our beloved Prime Minister has been playing a constructive role in maintaining absolutely good relationship with neighbour countries and others. I do not agree with the allegation made by my friend, Shri Dasaratha Deb that we are not normalising our friendly relations with neighbour countries. We are for it. After the Indo-Pak war, the bilateral Simla Agreement is a clear indication of the desirability for our nation to maintain friendly relationship. As you know, in 1955, after the enunciation of Panch Sheel by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr Chou En-lie on his way back from the Bandung Conference agreed with the principles of Panch Sheela, but later our experience revealed that they violated it. We do believe in mutual respect and we do believe in territorial integrity and sovereignty. However, last year, we have had an experience of provocation on the part of the Chinese by killing some of our

soldiers. Is it desirable on the part of a neighbour country to violate our territorial integrity? Apart from that our role has been appreciated not only by our national community, but the international community also. After lifting of the embargo on arm supply, Pakistan's desire, violating the Simla Agreement, for the accumulation of the arms and ammunition and spending huge amounts in building atomic power and other armaments is a clear indication of their intention. On our part, we have decided not only to maintain our internal security and peace, we want to play a positive role in the international affairs also. As has been mentioned by the earlier speakers as also Shri Indrajit Gupta that the navy base of super powers at Diego Garcia is not merely the rivalry between the super powers, but it is something else. Anyway, I do not want to go into detail in that.

So far as our Defence is concerned, our armed forces ought to be given more encouragement, so that the right kind of spirit develops in them. The spirit of sacrifice is the only ingredient which will surmount any war.

In this connection, I congratulate BDL Hyderabad; last year they have successfully produced SS 11 missile. we do not know, when and how the external aggression will take place, but whether it will take place or not, that is immaterial to us. What is material to us is self-reliance. We are really proud that our hon. Defence Minister, Shri Bansi Lal, within the short duration of his ministership has got acquainted with various in and out, and his statements of full confidence and preparedness to meet any external threat is a clear indication, how we are working. Some facts about the defence may not be brought to us; but it makes no difference, it is the inherent spirit which counts. We have to play a great role in the production side. As you all know the missile technology has revolutionized the art of warfare and we

should give top priority for its production. In any battlefield the greatest friend of the infantry man is the tank. If the infantry man is also provided with certain lightweight missiles, he can defend better and it will be of great help. These second generation missiles are not in production. I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to see that the second generation missiles are produced.

There are certain other factors so far as our self-reliance in equipment is concerned. The ordnance factories and other defence production units have been playing a great role. The electronic technology has resulted in manufacture of computers and improvement of the radar system so that we may be ready for any eventuality. The nation and the people with all patriotism under the able guidance of our beloved Prime Minister are always spirited and prepared to face any threat to our security with a spirit of courage and conviction. And to this the present Defence Minister will give, as the people believe in his dynamism and virtues of courage, a perspective direction for the armed forces and for the people.

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the youth force. Will the youth force be mobilised as the youth are the pillars of the nation in order defend the country? We are proud to have Mr. Sanjay Gandhi who has given to the nation the four point programme for the youth and expressed his deep desire for the effective implementation of the 20-point programme. I have the confidence that he will also give a new inspiration to the youth in order to defend the nation and develop patriotism and I hope certain military training and discipline will be given to the youth of the country. As we all know, Mr. Sanjay Gandhi is the rising sun and the future hope of this great nation and I do feel and desire that he should give some inspiration to the youth to defend the nation.

[Shri Mallikarjun]

The ordnance factories have been functioning effectively under the 20-point programme under the workers' participation in the management. Just now Mr. Indrajit Gupta was a little perplexed about the workers' participation. Productivity Committees have been formed in all ordnance factories and there is a relationship now between the workers and the management in the augmentation of production and the production of a variety of arms to defend the country. Needless for me to say that we feel—I redraw the attention of the hon. Defence Minister to this—the need to speed up and accelerate the production of and build-up particularly of our defence weapons, particularly, the second generation missiles, arms and ammunition in order to meet any eventuality as a result of any external aggression. The Indian Armed Forces—the Army, the Navy and the Air Force—are absolutely spirited and they will sacrifice their lives and see that the motherland is defended. I am fully confident that whatever the number of arms and ammunition that are being accumulated by Pakistan by purchasing from various countries and whatever may be the tactics of China—they got a supply of Lance missiles from USA, we are not worried about it—our armed forces are full of determination and they will give a fitting reply to any aggressor and I am also equally confident our new Defence Minister, a dynamic administrator he is, will prepare the country to face any eventuality.

SHRI N. E. HORO (Khunti): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Report which has been circulated to us speaks about Nation's Security in perspective. It is stated here as follows:

'India is situated in a region where the benefits of detente have not reached despite our efforts for peace and friendship. The threat to our security has not diminished and the situation thus warrants a close and continuous watch on our part. The country cannot afford any complacence

at this juncture and will have to maintain constant vigil to protect and safeguard her security, with a greater unity of purpose and discipline. (Page 4, para 10, Report of Ministry of Defence for 1975-76).

If you look to another page, page 7, this is what has been stated therein:

'We are more interested in peace and national development effort, than in acquisition of arms and ammunition and hence our sustained efforts to keep down drastically defence expenditure as a percentage of GNP. The latest publication of Military Balance lists India as the 38th in the list of 62 countries, in the diminishing order of defence spending, whereas Pakistan, as 10th in the same list, has a much higher level of expenditure.'

Now, on the one side, we say, our Defence Forces should be very strong. On the other side, we come out with an apologetic statement like this. This portion which I just now quoted is listless and lackadaisical. What I would like to submit is this. We should spend more on our defence because we are now facing certain realities in the country. Now many hon. Members have stated about this point. They have tried to tell us how western countries like the USA and the USSR and other countries have been building up their strength in Indian ocean. The developments in Diego Garcia and other places have been really frightening us but we have failed to give expression to our interests, to our objectives and policies. We are friendly to several African, Asian, developing countries. They are friendly to us. They look to us for leadership. Now it is high time when we should come out with a statement of our purposes. That is to say, we should come out with a rational policy in this post-Vietnam world. Sir, after Vietnam war, things have changed in the entire world and in this new situation, which has emerged, we have to go in for more spending, for strengthening our armed forces. We cannot ignore the fact that the

USA is selling military hardware to Gulf countries. About 5 years ago they were selling military goods worth 921 million dollars. Now, in 1975, this has gone up to 9.3 billion dollars of military hardware. They were selling these to Gulf countries. So also, USSR, Eastern European countries, France, Britain, West Germany etc. are selling military hardware to these Gulf States. These are now hard realities. Therefore, we should go for spending more in defence. It is no use saying that we are spending less; we are interested in peace and all that. Every country is interested in peace.

One of the previous speakers stated—and rightly stated—that in the matter of defence of our country, the entire nation should be involved. Defence Ministry should continue to take the entire nation into their confidence.

In this connection, I would like to point out one thing. That is regarding the recruitment policy immediately after Independence. This is what the Government had stated in a Government of India publication entitled: '*Defence Organisation in India, 1967*.' on page 187-188:

"The theory of martial and non-martial classes was completely exploded during the second world war. Soon after the 15th August 1947, the Government of India decided as a matter of policy, that communal and class composition should be eliminated from the Indian Army and that all Indian nationals should have equal opportunities in it."

But, you know, like many other professed policies of the Central Government, this only remains in paper. This is what they said later on: I quote from the same document:

"For administrative reasons arising out of this previous commitment and location of troops it was not possible to implement the decision

immediately in the case of the Infantry and Armoured Corps. The system of class composition in the army has not been introduced in the Navy and Air Force. During the post-British period, no reform in the matter of recruitment was therefore called for in the Navy and the Air force—after August, 15, 1947".

Sir, this is a clear case of admission. There are vested interests in the armed forces who are opposed to any change. How do you expect the entire nation to support the defence efforts? These are statistics which our former Defence Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram gave in this House on 7th April 1972. According to the statement, this is the figure of recruitment during 1968-69 to 1970-71. In Assam, with a population of 12.21 million the total recruitment strength during these three years was 4881; in Bihar, with 46.49 millions, its total recruitment strength was 8,664; in Punjab, with a population of 11.14 million, the total recruitment strength was 26,312 and in Haryana, with a population of 7.60 million, the total recruitment strength was 14,841 and in U.P. with 73.75 million population, the total recruitment strength was 27,133

I wanted to point out these figures to show that 60 per cent of our armed forces come from the states like western U.P., Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh. But, what about the other States? It is only 2 per cent in the case of West Bengal. From North-Eastern side, they are not now being recruited. I want to tell you that the entire country should be taken into account in the matter of recruitment. When this was the agreed policy of the Government of India which was announced immediately after Independence then why this selective recruitment policy on the racial basis should be continued, especially when this was the British policy. I would leave it at that.

[Shri N. E. Horo]

I shall mention one or two points if you give me time. I mentioned last year too. In my State of Bihar—in Ranchi—the army is occupying a certain portion which belongs to a religious society for the last thirtyfive years.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can write directly to the Minister.

SHRI N. E. HORO: I have written several letters for the last so many years. They have not listened to that. I want to repeat this. Since the new Minister has now come, I hope he will take up the matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You please write to him in detail. That will be better.

SHRI N. E. HORO: Then I will also write to him about the compensation having not been paid to the tribals around Ranchi for their land having been taken by the Army for cantonment and field firing.

श्री बिश्वनाथ राय (देवरिया): उपाध्यक्ष जी, भारतवर्ष ऐसे महान और बड़े देश की सीमा का बड़ा होना भी प्राकृतिक और स्वभाविक है। वह सीमा श्रीलंका के पास से लेकर चाइना की सीमा तक है, और वह भी एक प्रकार की नहीं बल्कि कई प्रकार की, कहीं समुद्रतट है, कहीं हिमालय पर्वत है, कहीं दरें हैं। इस तरह की सीमा की रक्षा के लिये जितनी शक्ति और साधन होने चाहिये उतने सभी देश में नहीं हैं।

हमारी सीमा पार दो ऐसे देश हैं जिनकी नीति विस्तारवादी है। कई बार प्रक्रमण भी कर चुके हैं हमारी सीमा पर यह सब देखते हुए हमें उन से सचेत रहने के साथ ही यह कहना भी आवश्यक है कि जितना धन चाहिये हमारी रक्षा के साधनों के लिये उतना नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं

मानता हूँ कि भारत की आवश्यकता नियोजित है। उस योजना के अनुसार हर विभाग जो हर विषय के लिये धन मिलता है। किन्तु उस मौलिक नीति के आधार पर ही यह हो सकता है कि रक्षा के लिये और धन बढ़ाया जाय और उस में बिशेषतः जल सेना के लिये। जल साधनों के सम्बन्ध में गत वर्ष भी मैंने कहा था और इस वर्ष भी कह रहा हूँ कि वायु सेना और जल सेना की प्रगति हमारी नेवी के साधन और ताकत कम है उन के लिये जितना धन होना चाहिये उस में भी कमी है। यह प्रवृत्ति है कि जिस तरह से वायु सेना और स्थल सेना के लिये सामग्री जल्दी से जल्दी तैयार की जा सकती है उस तरह से नेवी के लिये जहाज जल्दी नहीं बन सकते हैं। फिर भी आप देखें घमरीका हो, इंग्लैंड हो, फ्रांस हों वहाँ जो तुलना वायु सेना या जल सेना जल सेना की है उस के मुकाबले में हम बहुत पीछे हैं और उस की पूर्ति करनी चाहिये। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं पुरानी बातें नहीं दोहराना चाहता, लेकिन इस प्लानिंग में जो योजना आप की है या सेना की रक्षा के लिये जो साधन है उस में जल सेना की तरफ आप का ध्यान अधिक जाना चाहिये।

आप का यह प्रवेश है कि जो मौलिक आधार होते हैं रक्षा की सामग्री के वह आप के मजबूत हो रहे हैं चाहे लेबीरेटरी रिसर्च की बात हो, चाहे सामग्री उत्पादन की बात हो। यह अधिक बढ़ रहे हैं। एक समय था 1962 के पहले जब केवल 14 कोड़ रु० की सामग्री डिफेंस के लिये पैदा होती थी। आज की रिपोर्ट में है कि लगभग 100 करोड़ रु० के मूल्य की सामग्री रक्षा विभाग और उस के कारखानों ने उत्पादित की है। यह प्रवृत्ति उत्साह की

बात है। लेकिन साथ ही यह भी है कि जो उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है उस को और बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। क्यों कि हमारे बगल में चीन पाकिस्तान को सहायता कर रहा है वह न केवल टैंक, जहाज दे रहा है, बल्कि जल सेना के लिये चाहे टोर्पीडो हो, या सबमरीन हो, इन सब चीजों को भी बढ़ दे रहा है। यही नहीं अमेरिका ने पहले तो थोड़ी सी रोक लगाई थी लेकिन अब उस रोक को भी हटा लिया और इस में पाकिस्तान की शक्ति बढ़ रही है। पिछली लड़ाई में उम को जो कुछ धाटा हुआ था, उम का सामान नष्ट हुआ था, उस की पूर्ति अमेरिका भी कर रहा है और चायना भी कर रहा है। इस तरह से जो संकट हमारे ऊपर पहले था वह सकट पुन ज्यो का त्यों हो गया है। ऐसी स्थिति में हमें बहुत सचेत और जागरुक रहने की आवश्यकता है।

ऐसे ही अबसर पर अब दो शक्तिशाली देश, जिन्हें चार्ले दुश्मन न कहे बल्कि विरोधी कहे, पाकिस्तान को शक्तिशाली बना रहे हैं, हमें चोकरना रहना चाहिये। अमेरिका दियोगो गार्शिया में एक बेस बना रहा है और यह वह अपनी साम्राज्यवादी नीति के अनुसार कर रहा है। अब इस साम्राज्यवादी नीति का विचार कौन होगा, उसका लक्ष्य कौन बनेगा, इसीलिए सभी इस चीज का विरोध कर रहे हैं और सब से पहले भारत ने इस का विरोध किया था। अफ्रीका के देश भी उसका विरोध कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं यह चाहूंगा कि अगर इस प्रश्न को, यद्यपि यह विदेश मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित प्रश्न है, यू० एन० ओ० में उठाया जाये, तो बड़ी अच्छी बात होगी और इस तरह से यह ससार का एक प्रश्न बन सकता है। सरकार को तरफ से इस प्रश्न को वहां पर उठाया जाना चाहिये।

अभी कुछ समय पहले यहाँ पर नैवी के सम्बन्ध में कह रहा था। नैवी

के अफसरों के बारे में कुछ समाचार ऐसे मिले हैं जिससे यह भालूम होता है कि जितनी उन को सुविधायें मिलनी चाहियें, वे उन को नहीं मिलनी हैं और इस कारण कुछ लोग पद छोड़ कर प्राइवेट मरचेंट शिपिंग में चले जाने हैं और इस तरह से जो ट्रेनिंग उन को सरकार द्वारा दी हुई होती है, जो प्रशिक्षण वे लिए हुये होते हैं और जो तजुर्बा उन को हो जाता है वह सरकार के काम आने की बजाय और देश की रक्षा के लिये जो प्रयुक्त होना चाहिये, वहां पर इस्तेमाल न होकर प्राइवेट निजी कार्यों में चला जाता है। इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि या तो आप उन को यही पर ज्यादा साधन दीजिये या फिर ऐसे नियम बनाइये जिस से कि उन्हें सब्सिडी छोड़ कर निजी क्षेत्र में जाने की आवश्यकता न हो और अगर वे जाना चाहें भी तो उन पर किसी तरह से प्रतिबन्ध लगे। आप क बड़े बड़े अफसर लेफ्टिनेंट कमांडर और कमांडर सरकारी नौकरी छोड़ कर प्राइवेट शिपिंग में चले जाते हैं क्योंकि उन को वहां पर ज्यादा सुविधायें मिलती हैं। इस को आप रोकिये। इस बात को मैं अपने निजी अनुभव का आधार पर कह रहा हूँ। तीन चार ऐसे अफसरों को मैं जानता हूँ जो कि आप की नैवी को छोड़ कर दूसरी जगहों पर चले गये हैं। इस के कारण कुछ भी हो, उन को आप दूर करें, यह मेरा आप से अनुरोध है।

एक और बात मुझे यह कहनी है। ट्रेनो में यात्रा करते समय प्रायः हम को मिलिट्री के अफसर मिलते हैं और उन के पास बहुत अधिक सामान देखा जाता है। अधिक सामान होना कोई बुराई नहीं है लेकिन सुना यह जाता है कि एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जब उन का तबादला होता है, तो उन को वहां पर बसने के लिये, रहने के लिये बहुत अधिक सामान ले जाना पड़ता है क्योंकि अगर वे वह सामान

[श्री बिरबनाथ राय]

16 hrs.

न ले जायें, तो उन को कठिनाई होती है। इस सम्बन्ध में अमेरिका और फ्रांस जैसे देशों में कुछ और नियम है। जब वहाँ पर रक्षा विभाग के अफसरों और अधिकारियों का एक जगह से दूसरी जगह तबादला होता है, तो वही पर उन को आवश्यक सामग्री मिल जाती है। इस से उन को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह बहुत सारा सामान नहीं ले जाना पड़ता है। सामान ले जाने में न तो वहाँ पर अफसरों को दिक्कत होती है और न ही उस के लिये सरकार को कुछ व्यय करना पड़ता है। ये कहने को तो बहुत मामूली और साधारण बातें हैं लेकिन जो जो कुछ मैं समझ सका हूँ एक बार नहीं अनेक बार सम्पर्क में आने पर उस से यही पता चलता है कि इस से उन लोगों को काफी कठिनाई होती है। हम लोगो को और कोई समय तो रहता नहीं है कि हम उनसे बातचीत कर सकें, लेकिन रेलों में यात्रा करते समय ही उन की जो दिक्कतें होती हैं वे पता चलती हैं और खास कर ऐसी जगहों पर जहाँ मीटर गेज से बदल कर ब्रोड गेज और ब्रोडगेज से बदल कर मीटर गेज पर उन्हें जाना पड़ता है और गाड़ियाँ चेंज करनी होती हैं, उन की इन कठिनाईयों को देख कर मुझे सरकार से यह अनुग्रह करना आवश्यक जान पड़ता है कि तबादले के समय उन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधायें देने का आप प्रयत्न करें।

रिटायरमेंट के बाद कुछ दिक्कतें हो रही हैं लोगों को और इस के बारे में गायद गुप्ता जी ने संकेत भी किया था। उस की तरफ मैं भी आपका ध्यान आकषित चाहता हूँ।

बाहिर में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि रक्षा सम्बन्धी उत्पादन के कारखानों में उस तरह का ट्रेड यूनियनिज्म न चलने दे या मजदूरों के दूसरे आन्दोलन न चलने दे जिस तरह का दूसरे क्षेत्रों में या निजी क्षेत्र में चलता है। इस से राष्ट्र का नुकसान होता है। पब्लिक सेक्टर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कारखानों में या दूसरे ऐसे कारखानों में किसी तरह की असुविधा होती है तो उस से राष्ट्र का नुकसान होता है। मंत्री महोदय को मालूम होगा कि जब जब भारत पर आक्रमण हुआ, चाहे वह पाकिस्तान की तरफ से हुआ चाहे चीन की तरफ से हुआ, हमारे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के कारखानों में सामग्री सम्बन्धी उत्पादन बढ़ा है। यह उत्पादन उसी तरह से बढ़ता रहे इस में हमें सुविधा होगी। इस बात से हमारी शक्ति बढ़ेगी, हमारा सामर्थ्य बढ़ेगा। इन कारखानों में हम किसी तरह की राजनीति न चलने दें, केवल मजदूरों की सुविधा के लिए एक्शन लें।

नेशनल डिफेंस एकेडमी में रिक्तों की संख्या बढ़नी चाहिये। अगर हो सके तो न केवल देहरादून में, बल्कि दक्षिण में, पूर्व में, पश्चिम में भी इस तरह की संस्थाएँ कायम करें जिन में कि प्रशिक्षण पाने वाले जवानों को अधिक सुविधा हो।

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh). Mr. Deputy-Speaker. I am very happy to see my old friend Chaudhary Bansil Lal at the head of the Defence Ministry today. As an ex-serviceman and a Haryanvi, I feel some gratification in his selection as Defence Minister. I am sure there could not be a better person under the present circumstances to hold this post and I think the Prime Minister has made a right selection in this matter.

I have known him for a long time; he is a tough man with a reputation of being tough which must have even travelled across the border by this time. He has a rough exterior but I know that he has a very soft heart for servicemen and their families; he has done a lot for them in Haryana, he knows his business and he means business. Whether I call it a good quality or not, he has one great characteristic which might serve him in good stead as a Defence Minister: when he faces an enemy there is no weapon in his armoury which he would not like to use; he wants to make sure of his kill unmindful of the expenditure that he incurs on it; I know it from my personal experience.

We have great hopes in him India needs a very strong defence force. He is known particularly for eliminating red-tapism and I am sure the Defence Force will benefit from his dynamism and his experience as an administrator. Now, for this amount of Rs. 2544.0 crores which is demanded I have no hesitation in supporting his Demand but this much-talked about increase of Rs. 136.0 crores in the Defence Demand over the last budget is very insignificant. This amount of Rs. 136.0 crores is not sufficient even to buy a single good destroyer or a nuclear-submarine or even for that matter a sophisticated long-range bomber fighter. I do not know how he is going to meet the threats which this country is facing from all round. We know the arms pile-up which is taking place in Pakistan and in the Gulf States. There are threats even from the side of the Indian Ocean. India has a very long sea-coast to defend, that is, 6,000 kilometres. We have a small Navy comparatively. Hardly 30,000 men are there in the Indian Navy, and that is a very small force. They have got a very insignificant air-wing of the Navy. They require a lot of money for establishing a shore-force for striking on the Navy side, and for that we need large amounts of money. At present only 8 per cent of

the strength of the Indian Navy is in the Air-wing. Unless the Navy has a strong Air-wing upto 30 per cent like other developed countries, we cannot hope to defend our country effectively.

Another thing I would like to point out is the research work in Defence. They have provided Rs. 4.5 crores only as loan to Mazagaon Dock which is producing sophisticated warships, destroyers and frigates. Similarly, a very small sum of Rs. 40.0 lakhs only has been provided for Bharat Dynamites which is manufacturing missiles and carrying out research in guided missiles. I do not know what they are going to do with this small sum of Rs. 40.0 lakhs for that important work in their hands. A sum of Rs. 7.75 crores only is provided for Hindustan Aeronautics which is engaged in the production of aircrafts, their overhaul and also manufacturing of air to air missiles. For these works, you need a lot of money and I think this House will have no hesitation if the Defence Minister had come to this House demanding even 50 per cent of the total budget for Defence. Only then, this country can hope to be secure and unless the country is secure, your 20-point programme will come to nothing. It is a very laudable programme and I and my party support the 20-point programme for economic and political development, but I feel, unless you have a strong army, strong air-force and strong Navy—unless you have ensured security of the country—you cannot hope to be successful in your programme. For defence of the country, for maintaining high morale of our Defence forces, what is needed most is the welfare of the soldier's family.

You are looking after other backward sections like Harijans, landless labour, factory workers, students, women etc., but I would not be happy unless you have another point added to your 20-point programme, i.e. resettlement of ex-servicemen and looking after the welfare of the families of the sainya



[Shri Birender Singh Rao]

The soldier can only fight if he has no worry about his family living in the remotest village. That is absolutely essential if you want to keep up the morale of your defence force. Jobs should be reserved for demobilised service even in all the States.

We are spending only 4 per cent of our GNP on defence. Neighbouring Pakistan, which has not got so much of resources, is spending upto 10 per cent. Other countries which feel secure from defence point of view are spending much more. So, there is need to raise the defence expenditure. I do not agree with friends who say that the standing army must be reduced. I do not know what is their purpose. I would not like to impute motives, but if they want to arm the entire population of the country for internal strife or if they even go to the extent of suggesting that there must be political indoctrination in the army, I do not at all agree. We have seen what has happened in many other countries and what is happening in Lebanon today. The army is divided between two factors not only on religion but also on political lines. We do not want that to happen to the Indian army. The Indian army must be kept free of all politics. There should be absolutely no interference from political parties and no political ideologies should be preached. This country consists of various religious groups and all shades of opinion in politics. Unless the country has a united army, it cannot hope to remain secure.

16.08 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

I do not say that bravery and patriotism are the monopoly of any particular section of the people. But somehow, I do not agree with those who want recruitment in the army on the basis of male recruitable population

in each State. All religious groups and States have produced heroes. In the past conflicts, we have had heroes, from amongst the Muslims, the Christians, the Parsis the Sikhs and others. We cannot forget Brig. Usman who laid down his life in Kashmir in 1947. We cannot forget Sepoy Abdul Hamid, the Keeler Brothers, Lazarus and so on. There is no end to the names of brave soldiers that this country has produced. But a real soldier is not made overnight. You cannot catch hold of factory workers or farmers, give them a little training and expect them to stand against the enemy fire. If their nerves fail, you would unjustly court-martial them and shoot them. That is not fair. This is in the scheme of nature that certain characteristics are developed over a long period of time even amongst animals. You may have very good milch cows in Saiwal or Montgomery or Jersey or Friesian or Holstein, but can the bullocks produced by these cows be as good as the Hissar bull or the Haryana bullocks as draught animals? The golden retriever may be very nice to look at; but can he have the tenacity and the fighting traits, as the bullterrier or the bull-dog has got? Similarly, human beings have also got some characteristics which they have acquired over generations, through their military background; by tradition of fighting for the defence of the country. Where, as it is everybody's right to fight for the country and to show his bravery, we should only have those people who are the fittest, in the interests of the country. If you want to recruit people on the basis of population State-wise into the Defence services would you also go to the extent of recruiting people to the IAS and IPS on the basis of population, from those States? Then you would say that the administration would suffer. If the administration suffers it is very bad; but if Defence of the country suffers, the nation may be subjugated. Your policy of maintaining the present class composition in fixed class requirements as declared by the Government

in this House—which you want to retain—is very much appreciable. But even for the other regiments where you want people to be recruited from all over the country, you should not lower your standards. There was a friend speaking just now, before me, Mr. Horo. I was listening to him. He was talking about Assam and had said that there is, in the Army, very little per centage of people from Assam. I would like to give some figures for his information. As regards desertions from the Army, So far as Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh are concerned to the representation from which States he was objecting—the per centage of desertion is only 0.1 per cent to 0.2 per cent. And in the case of Gujarat and Assam my friend Mr. Mavalankar would excuse me—it is as high as 5.2 per cent. And this is the difference between martial and non-martial people. In the case of Orissa, Bihar and Tamil Nadu, the rate of desertion from the Army, after recruitment, is 3 per cent. If one man deserts from the unit in the face of enemy, the whole force is demoralized. What would happen if 5 out of 100 start running away, leaving the guns behind? That is why I say that we should not have such sudden changes in the policies as might be detrimental to the strength and morale of our fighting forces (*Interruptions*) Another injustice perpetrated by the British during their regime is that they named the regiments after certain sections. But there are certain classes which are as good as the others in fighting. But they were left out for political reasons; for instance the Ahirs and Goojars I hope Mr. Vikal is here. He must be able to say how his tribe feels when their sons fight with the name of some other class on their shoulders. When others are fighting under their own names, why should these people also not be permitted to fight similarly, as long as certain regiments are named after certain classes? (*Interruptions*) I do not know how many Adivasis have deserted. They can shoot birds with bows

and arrows and with proper training in due course of time may become good soldiers. I have served during the war for five years and I did not see you anywhere.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Kindly address the Chair.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: As an ex-serviceman, I am very thankful to the Defence Minister for revising the rates of pension available now to retiring personnel. But I cannot understand the logic behind the decision. In the case of sepoy's the increase in the minimum pension is to the tune of 90 per cent and in the case of Subedar—Major it is 85 per cent. The highest non-commissioned rank and the lowest rank has been bracketed, whereas for other ranks in between, the Naik, the Havildar and Naik-Subedar the increase is upto 127 per cent. Similarly, in the case of commissioned officers the Subaltern has been bracketed with the General. The pension of the Subaltern has been increased by 28.63 per cent. In the case of the Chief of Staff, the post of a full General, the increase is 19 per cent, whereas in the case of Captain, Major and Brigadier the increase is from 43 to 52 per cent. I think this is very unfair. The person who receives the lowest salary should receive the highest percentage of increase in pension.

Before this increase was announced a sepoy was getting a pension of Rs. 40 per month. Without trying to hurt anybody feelings, I would like to say that in the case of political pensioners you are granting a pension of Rs. 300.

AN HON MEMBER: Rs. 200

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Rs. 200 to Rs. 500. In the case of INA personnel, they are getting two pensions, one political and one from the army. There is no reason why a sepoy who is now serving his free country should not get that much which an ex-INA person is now getting, which even a retired chaprasi is now getting. I think this increase is not sufficient.

[Shri Birender Singh Rao]

I appreciate your decision about increasing the period of colour service and reserve service. As Shri Indrajit Gupta said, this is very admirable. But I would request the Defence Minister to set up a special organisation for looking after the grievances of soldiers and families of ex-soldiers to give them the feeling that they are the people defending the country and that their services are being appreciated by the nation. At present there is no distinction between soldiers and civilians. When a soldier goes home, if somebody makes a complaint against him, immediately the police registers a case against him, even though in most cases they are false charges on account of factions in the villages.

Now there are some civilians working in the defence organisation. Trade unionism is creeping into even the defence organisation. There is no reason why every civilian working in the defence installations and defence offices should not be in uniform. They must be put under the Army Act. That is the only way to ensure security and discipline in the defence services. This should be introduced in the Navy and Air Force also where a large number of civilians are serving.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Why not have uniforms here?

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: I will be very happy, but probably you would object to it.

I only suggest that the Army should get a higher percentage of the Budget as the circumstances of today demand. We are facing threats from all over from submarines with guided missiles in the Indian Ocean to modern and intermediate range ballistic missiles installed in Tibet. Our neighbouring countries are arming themselves with the most sophisticated weapons. I hope the Defence Minister would prevail on his Cabinet colleagues for a

higher percentage to be set aside for the defence of the country.

जी जोहान स्वयं (पीजीपीत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। हमारे रक्षा मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत सेना, वायु सेना और जल सेना आती है। वायु सेना और स्वयं सेना का तो महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है ही लेकिन हमारी जल सेना का भी स्थान कम महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है। आप जानते हैं कि इस देश का समुद्री तट तीन हजार मील से भी ऊपर है। इतिहास बताता है कि वह देश जो अपनी मजबूत नौवी नहीं रखते हैं वे अपनी सुरक्षा कायम नहीं रख सकते हैं। इंग्लैंड ने नौवी के बल पर ही बहुत बड़ा साम्राज्य कायम किया। अमेरिका की भी बहुत बड़ी नौवी है जिस से वह आज पूरे सतार में मुपर पावर की हानत में दिखाई देता है। इसलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि नौवी को ज्यादा मजबूत बनाया जाय। इस समय हमारी एम्फैसिस स्वयं सेना और वायु सेना पर ज्यादा है और नौवी पर कम है। मेडिन पिछली पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई में आप ने देखा कि थोड़े से साधनों के रहते हुए भी हमारी नौवी ने बहुत अच्छा काम कर दिखाया। नौवी के दो कमांड हैं इस्टर्न कमांड और वेस्टर्न कमांड। लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि अइमान निकोबार लक्षदीप और मिनिकाय द्वीप ये हमारे हमारे देश के अंग हैं और अइमान निकोबार में मैंने देखा है कि वह पाच सौ मील के क्षेत्र में फैला हुआ है। जब मैं वहाँ गया तो मुझे बताया गया कि वहाँ पैट्रोलिंग के लिये सिर्फ दो छोटे छोटे जहाज हैं जो पैट्रोलिंग करते हैं। मुझे बताया गया कि वहाँ पर इन्डोनेशिया के फिशरमैन आते हैं, बर्मा के फिशरमैन आते हैं और मछली मार कर चले जाते हैं। चाइना के जहाज भी आते हैं और क्रूम कर चले जाते हैं। लेकिन हम को पता नहीं लगता।

इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि प्रबंधमान निकोबार नौ नौवी का एक प्रच्छा प्रकटा होना चाहिये। अभी जो है वह बहुत छोटा है और वह इस योग्य नहीं है कि प्रबंधमान निकोबार की सुरक्षा कर सके। आप ने देखा कि बिट्रिग काल में जब जापान ने हमला किया तो सब से पहले प्रबंधमान निकोबार को हड़प लिया इस तरह से वह बड़ा बलनरेबल एरिया है। इंडोनेशिया और थाइलैंड की निगाहें लगी रहती हैं और वे लाभान्वित होते रहते हैं। इसलिये ईस्टर्न कमांड का एक विंग वहाँ रहना चाहिये। पीट ब्लेयर ने अभी हम उस की सुरक्षा कर सकते हैं। वरना कल कोई खतरा आया तो मुझे प्रदेशा है कि बहुत जल्दी प्रबंधमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह खतरे में आ जायगा।

इस के साथ साथ मैं आप का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी नौवी में एयर क्राफ्ट कैरियर सिर्फ एक है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ईस्टर्न कमांड में भी दूसरा एयरक्राफ्ट कैरियर हो। दूसरी आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि एयर क्राफ्ट कैरियर्स पर जो जहाज है या जो दूसरे नौवहन हवाई जहाज हैं वे बड़े प्रबलनीत हो गए हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन को बदला जाय और उनके स्थान पर नये जहाज रखे जाय क्योंकि बिना एयर विंग के नौवी काम नहीं कर सकती है। साथ ही बिना गच्छे हेलीकोप्टर्स के हमारी नौवी काम नहीं कर सकती है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ आप थल सेना पर ज्यादा जोर देते हैं, वहाँ नौवी पर भी ज्यादा जोर दें, ज्यादा खर्च करें। हमारी डिफेंस प्रिपेअरनेन्स अभी अधूरा है, इस की तैयारी के लिये अधिक पैसा लगाना चाहिये।

आप देखिये ईरान जो हमारा एक पड़ोसी देश है इस सिलसिले में बहुत बड़ी तैयारी कर रहा है। उसने बहुत से प्रकटे बनाये हैं, बहुत बड़ी तादाद में हथौड़े कोपर्टेड इकट्ठे किये हैं, जहाज इकट्ठे कर रहा है। अपने बजट का 27 परसेन्ट वह मूल्य के डिफेंस पर खर्च कर रहा है। शाहशाह ईरान का कहना है :—

"Iran had 'no choice but to arm itself to the extent necessary for the preservation of its national interest. He stressed that the arms build-up was necessitated by Iran's geographical location, its national sovereignty, its refusal to take orders from anywhere else, and its insistence on going its own way."

इस तरह से ईरान में एक बहुत बड़ी तैयारी हो रही है और उस तैयारी का इस बात से जाहिर होना है—मैं आप के सामने कोट कर रहा हूँ—

"According to columnist Jack Anderson, Iran has been importing modern arms at a rate faster than the Iranian armed forces can assimilate. "As a result, he says, "mountains of manitons are piling up on Iranian docks and fields. Planes and helicopters and other sophisticated weapons are left in crates for weeks waiting to be assembled. Iranian crews simply cannot be trained fast enough to operate all the aircraft that the Shahanshah has thrust on them. They were just learning to fly in F-4s when Shahanshan began buying F-5s. Before the F-5 crews are broken in, the still more advanced F-15s will begin arriving."

आम्हें के मुतालिक शाहशाह की कोशिश है कि अधिक से अधिक सोफेस्टिकेटेड वेपन्स ईरान में आयें। आप यह भी जानते हैं कि

### [श्री मोहन स्वर्ण]

ईरान का पाकिस्तान के साथ गठजोड़ है और पाकिस्तान के डिफेंस धाज क्या है—पिछली सड़ाई में जो उसका मुकसान हुआ था, हथियारों की उस कमी को उसने पूरा कर लिया है और अब वह और ज्यादा हथियार इकट्ठा करना चाहता है। इंग्लैंड, फ्रांस, अमरीका और चाहता सब उसको हथियार दे रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हमारे देश के लिए बहुत बड़ा खतरा है, हम को इससे सजग रहना चाहिए। पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारी जो एनिमिटी है, दुश्मनी है, वह भी हम को सतर्क रहने के लिये बाध्य करती है।

हम को अपने एयर-पोर्ट्स की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए, अपने हवाई जहाजों को मोड़ने हथियारों से लैस करना चाहिए, ज्यादा से ज्यादा हवाई जहाज हमको बनाने चाहिए। मुझे पता लगा है कि ईजिप्ट ने हम से मिग हवाई जहाजों के पुर्जे मागे थे। मैं नहीं जानता कि हम उनको वे पुर्जे दे सकते हैं या नहीं। हालांकि हमारे उनके साथ बहुत अच्छे ताल्लुक हैं, लेकिन मिग के पुर्जे हम उनको दे सकते हैं या नहीं—यह देखने की बात है, क्योंकि हमारी अपनी आवश्यकता खुद इतनी ज्यादा है कि उसकी पूर्ति करना ही मुश्किल हो रहा है।

जहा तक डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन का ताल्लुक है—हमारे कई मित्रों ने कहा है—डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन को और ज्यादा सुदृढ़ बनाने की आवश्यकता है। इस समय जितना प्रोडक्शन हो रहा है, वह पर्याप्त नहीं है, लड़ाई की ज़रूरत के लिये नाकाफ़ी है। हमें इस मामले में सेल्फ-रिलायन्स होना चाहिए और ऐसा प्रयत्न करना चाहिए कि हमें किसी के आगे हाथ न फैलाना पड़े।

अब मैं आपके सामने दो-तीन सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ। हमारी बार-बिडोज़ दूर-दूर के देहातों में रहती हैं, वे बहुत ज्यादा

असहाय अवस्था में हैं। उनकी बरबर्तन के कई तरीके निकाले गये हैं, लेकिन मेरी दृष्टि में वे पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बार-बिडोज़ या जो सिपाही या भक्तार लड़ाई में अग्रण हो गये हैं उनकी देखभाल की तरफ और अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए। खास तौर से बार-बिडोज़ के लिये। इसी के साथ-साथ डिफेंस में जो सिपाही और अन्य पर्सनल हैं वह बड़ी डिफिकल्ट कंडीशन्स में काम करते हैं और दूरों में, पहाड़ों में काम करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनके बेलक्रैपर का और ज्यादा इंतजाम हम कर सकें, उनकी अच्छी देख-भाल कर सकें तो अच्छी बात होगी और इससे उनको ऐनकरेजमेंट मिलता रहेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री हरि सिंह (खुरा) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, वह बड़े सौभाग्य की बात है कि हमारे जो मौजूदा रक्षा मंत्री चौधरी बंसी लाल जी हैं वह ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जो सेना और मुरझा के हिमाच से बहुत ही फिट बैठते हैं। सेना में ग्रांडर इज ग्रांडर। वहाँ क्यों और कैसे को नहीं पूछा जाता। माननीय बंसी लाल जी को मैं पिछले कई सालों से जानता हूँ, उनके स्वभाव और मन की स्थिति भी यही है कि काम होना चाहिए, अगर मगर सुनने की उनकी आदत नहीं है। तो ऐसे मंत्रालय को ऐसे व्यक्ति का मिलना, और हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने इनका चयन करके उपयुक्त स्थान पर उपयुक्त काम करने के लिए जो मौका दिया है, यह बहुत उचित और ठीक है। यह वाकई उस स्थान के लिये बहुत सुयोग्य हैं। हमारे रक्षा मंत्री जी को बहुत शौक है कि काम होना चाहिए। वह लालफीताशाही और कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के झगड़े में नहीं पड़ते।

मैं ऐसे जिले से आता हूँ जहाँ एक जिले के हिसाब से हायेस्ट नम्बर में सेना में आवश्यक

है, जिसा बुलन्दशहर से, और बी०एस०एफ० तथा अन्य पैरा मिलिटरी फ़ोर्स में काफ़ी ताबाद में वहाँ के लोग हैं। चौबरी साहब के रक्षा मंत्रालय का भार सम्भालने के बाद रक्षा मंत्रालय के काम में तेज़ी आयी है। जो फ़ाइलें विभाग में हफ़्तों घूमती रहती थीं, लोगों की बेंशन का कोई निपटारा नहीं हो पाता था, आजकल उनका बहुत जल्दी क्रैमला हो जाता है, ऐसा देखने में आता है, और लोग भी कहते हैं। इसका श्रेय वर्तमान रक्षा मंत्री जी को है।

मैं जानता हूँ कि उनको निर्माण करने का बहुत शौक है। हरियाणा जो मेरा बीर्डर का सूबा है, वहाँ मैंने देखा है कि उनको इस बात की बड़ी ब्वाहिश रहती है कि कोई भी काम इसलिए न पड़ा रहे कि उसमें फ़ैसला देर से हुआ। जैसे ही लोगों ने कुछ जिक्र किया, अपनी कुशल बुद्धि से उस मामले को समझ कर बहुत जल्दी फ़ैसला ले लेते हैं। तो सुरक्षा के जो कार्यक्रम हैं उनमें भी ऐसे कुशल और जल्दी फ़ैसला लेने की बड़ी ज़रूरत होती है। इसी तरह की ट्रेनिंग मिलिटरी की होती है, लीडरशिप की जो ट्रेनिंग मिलिटरी के अधिकाधिकारियों को मिलती है उसमें यह एक बड़ा फ़क्टर होता है। तो देश का सौभाग्य है इस वक़्त जबकि हमारी सेनाओं पर और मीमाओं पर दुश्मनों की आंखें लगी हैं, उस वक़्त ऐसा कुशल, अनुभव और कमेंठ व्यक्ति मिला है जिससे हमारी सुरक्षा की रीढ़ की हड्डी को मजबूती मिलेगी। हमारी सीमाओं पर दुश्मन आंच लगा कर बैठा है। पाकिस्तान एक ऐसा मुल्क है जो अपने को चारों तरफ़ से हथियार लेकर मजबूत कर रहा है, और अमरीका ने जो उनके लिये अपना हर खेज खोल दिया है हथियार देने का बाहे बहुत किसी किस्म के हों, और हिन्दुस्तान का सारा भय दिखा कर सारे देशों से पाकिस्तान तरफ़ तरफ़ के हथियार बचा कर रहा है।

भुट्टो साहब की दो, चार किताबें मैंने पढ़ी हैं—उनकी हर एक किताब से उनका इरादा पता लगता है “मिथ आक्र इंडिपेंडेंस” में भुट्टो साहब ने लिखा है कि पाकिस्तान का चेहरा और उसका शरीर तब तक पूरा नहीं है जब तक कि उसको कश्मीर न मिल जाय। जब उन्होंने अपनी किताब में इस बात को लिखा है वह क्या इस बात को भूल जायेंगे, और क्या वह उम मिर और शरीर को प्राप्त करने के लिये उपाय नहीं करेंगे? पाकिस्तान का दुर्भाग्य यह है कि वहाँ पर अब तक जितने प्रधान मंत्री होते आये हैं वह अडल्ट फ़्रेन्चाइज के जरिये से नहीं आये, पीपुलर वोट से नहीं चुने गये, बल्कि इंडो फोबिया दिखा करके वहाँ के प्रधान मंत्री बनते चले आये हैं। जब उनकी कुर्सी या गद्दी हिलने लगती है, तो पाकिस्तान में वह नारा लगने लगता है कि अब एकोनामिक स्ट्राइफ है, अब पाकिस्तान की अन्दरूनी हालत बहुत खराब है। आज चारों तरफ़ से उसको मशद दी जा रही है। जब पाकिस्तान के अन्दर बिद्रोह और बग़ावत की हालत होती है, तभी वह सेनाओं का खूब आग्रह पर हमले करने के लिए इधर कर देता है और अपनी कुर्सी को बचाना है। इसलिए मैं आज फिर डम हाउस को कहना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान में जब भुट्टो साहब की कुर्सी छीनने की नीबत आयेगी, तो वे अपनी कुर्सी को बचाने का ढोष रचेंगे और मुझे यह देख कर बड़ी ख़ुशी होती है कि हमारा जो रक्षा मंत्रालय है, वह इस बात के लिये विजिलेंट है।

जहाँ तक दूसरे देशों का सवाल है हमारा पड़ोसी चीन है, उसके बारे में मैं यह कहूँगा कि हम ने उससे मूहबत की और पचशील का पकट किया और “हिन्दी, चीनी भाई भाई” का नारा लगाया। उससे हम जितना निभा सकते थे निभाया लेकिन चीन में हमारी कमर में छूरा भीका और आज चीन हिन्दुस्तान

## [श्री हरि सिंह]

की हेमोक्रेसी को खत्म करना चाहता है और वह ऐसा इसलिए करना चाहता है कि एशिया के अन्दर एक चाइना-टाइप डिक्टेटरशिप फँसे। वह अपनी आइडियोलोजी फैला कर एशिया में अपना साम्राज्य स्थापित करना चाहता है और उसके इस मकसद के पूरा होने में हिन्दुस्तान ही एक ऐसा देश है जो बाड़े आता है। तो चीन की यह पालिटी है कि अगर वह हिन्दुस्तान को बर्बाद कर देगा, हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला करके उसकी हानत को ख़ुदा कर देगा, तो उसका जो राजनतिक उद्देश्य है, उसकी जो मनोभावना है, उसको वह पूरा कर लेगा और तभी चीन सफल हो सकता है। आज चीन बड़ी तेजी से हाईड्रोजन बम, मिसाइल और दूसरे आधुनिक हथियार तैयार कर रहा है और एक के बाद एक वह उस पर तज़्ज़ा करता चला जा रहा है। कोई भी राष्ट्र, जो हथियारों से लैस न होगा और जिसके पास सेटैस्ट टाइप के और डेवलपड हथियार नहीं होंगे, शक्तिशाली नहीं हो सकता है।

आप जानते हैं कि चीन रूस जैसे मुल्क से, जोकि लेना और शस्त्रों के लिहाज़ में बड़ा मजबूत है, जिसके पास हर प्रकार के अमेरिका से भी बढकर हथियार मौजूद हैं, भी क्लेश ले रहा है बोर्डर पर और उसने आदेश कर दिया है, चीन के अन्दर उसने घोषणा कर दी है कि किसी भी दिन रूस से लड़ाई हो सकती है। लिहाज़ा उसके जितने भी एटम, हाईड्रोजन और दूसरे हथियारों के प्लान्ट्स थे, उन सब को उसने इन्टीरियर में स्थापित कर दिया है। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो देश आज रूस से लड़ना चाहता है, जो देश रूस को मुँह के मैदान में डिक्रीट करना चाहता है, आप समझ सकते हैं कि वह हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला क्यों नहीं करवाएगा। उसकी बड़ी दूर की नीति है इस सिलसिले में और आपकी सुन कर ताज़्ज़ुब होगा कि

अमेरिका और देव चीन के साथ लड़ना-लड़ कर रहा है और वह इसलिए कर रहा है क्योंकि वह पाकिस्तान का दोस्त है और पाकिस्तान अपने बाब की ओर सन् 1971 में उसको लया था, लूटा नहीं है। वह अपने उस बाब को फिर से बढ़ना चाहता है चीन को उकसा कर कि वह हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला करे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में किस चीज़ की कमी है। आज अमेरिकन और रूस दुनिया के बड़े बलवान देश हो सकते हैं, उनके पास तरह तरह के एडवान्स टाइप के हथियार हो सकते हैं, तो हिन्दुस्तान क्यों नहीं हो सकता है। हमारे इस देश के पास सारे सोर्स हैं और जो एटम बनाने के लिए, टैंक बनाने के लिए और हवाई जहाज बनाने के लिए साधन चाहिए, वे सब हमके पास मौजूद हैं। अब यह कहा जाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में रोटी नहीं है, रोजगार नहीं है और आप एटम बम और एटोमिक मकिन का परीक्षण कर रहे हैं। मैं जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि चीन के अन्दर जो हायस्ट और वेन्ट-क्वालिफाइड इंजीनियर्स हैं, वे सब वैपनरी और हथियार बनाने में लगे हुए हैं। जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि हमें रोटी और कपड़ा प्रोड्यूस करना चाहिए, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी फैक्टरियों में जो हथियार बनने हैं, वे एकोनोमी जेनरेट करने हैं। डिफेंस ब्रामाग सबसे बड़ा कन्ज्यूमर फैक्टर होता है और यह जो सिद्धान्त लोगों का है कि अगर हम अपना रुपया एटम बनाने में लगा देंगे तो मुल्क में गरीबी आ जायेगी, यह मेरी समझ में गलत है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर देश को खुशहाल रखना चाहते हैं, हेमोक्रेसी का कायम रखना चाहते हैं, तो हमारे देश की मुरादा बड़ी मजबूत और स्ट्रोंग होनी चाहिए। आज सारे देश के सामने यह सवाल है कि आखिर हम कब तक बने रहेंगे। इन्डियन ओशन का सवाल आप सामने है। हम पहले यह सोचने के कि इस तरह से मुँह करने का मोका कभी नहीं पड़ेगा लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि आज अमेरिका अरबों रुपया लगा कर सेटैस्ट चीक

वहाँ इकट्ठी कर रहा है। वह इसलिए कि उसका इरादा था कि युद्ध जो दुनिया में शुरू होना चाहता है, वह एशिया की धरती से शुरू होना चाहिए। उसने एक सख्त कनावा ठोसा है कि एशिया में लड़ाई होगी। यही नहीं, वह इंडियन ओपन में क्यों जाना चाहता है? उसकी रोक तेल की मांग रहती है। आप जानते हैं कि घराबी तेल की मांग को लेकर अमेरिका बबरा गया। आप अमेरिका ने नवें ट्रेंड प्रतिस्पर्धा कर सिये हैं। आप देखें कि दुनिया के बहुत से देश अमेरिका से हथियार खरीदते हैं। अगर दुनिया के देश अमेरिका से हथियार खरीदना बंद कर दें तो उसकी इकोनॉमी को बहुत क्षति पहुँच सकती है। वह जानता है कि हमको हथियारों से पैसा ही नहीं मिलता, सुरक्षा भी मिलती है। आपने पढ़ा होगा कि उसने यह कहा कि जो देश हमें यू०एन०ओ० में स्पोर्ट नहीं करेगा, उसको हम आर्थिक तरफ़ी करने के साधन नहीं देंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो मुल्क किसी देश की खुशहाली के लिए आर्थिक सहायता देने में अनुरक्तता है वह क्या एशिया के मुल्को को बढने देगा। वह एशिया के देशों को हथियार ही नहीं देना बल्कि उनके लिए सज्जा भी है। एशिया में वह बियननाम बरैरह में लड़ा और मुझे खुशी है कि उनको वहाँ मुह की खानी पड़ी।

इन सारे हालात को देख कर के, हमारे रक्षा विभाग ने इन सारी चीजों पर नजर रखी, देश की तरफ़ी के और हम मजबूत बनाने के सोलिड प्रयत्न किये। हम को खुशी होती है कि हमारा डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन फार टाइम हो गया है। यही नहीं, हमारी सरकार का यह ट्रेंड है कि हम हथियारों के मामले में सेल्फ सफिशियेंट होना चाहेंगे। अगर हम सेल्फ सफिशियेंट नहीं होंगे तो हमारी इंडिपेंडेंस खतरे में पड़ जायेगी।

। अध्यक्ष जी, मैं ज्यादा तकसील में न आकर के, जैसा कि मैंने अभी निवेदन किया

था, मूलन्दगहर जिले के बड़ी तादाद में लोग नेता में, एयर फोर्स में तथा अन्य सेनाओं में काम करते हैं। बहुत अच्छे जवान सेना को वहाँ से मिलते हैं। लेकिन अफसोस है कि वहाँ पर कोई रिजुटिंग आफिस नहीं है। मैं बराबर पिछले एक साल से इस बात की मांग करता चला आ रहा हूँ। हमारे चौधरी साहब, हमारे जिले को जानते हैं कि इलेक्शन के दिनों में वहाँ के लोगों ने कौसी मिलिटेंसी दिखायी थी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जिले में एक रिजुटिंग आफिस बन जाना चाहिए जिससे कि हर तरह के लोग सेना में आसानी से भर्ती हो सकें।

अभी हमारे राब साहब ने कहा कि हर तरह के आदमियों को सेना में भर्ती करना मुनासिब नहीं, जो फिट आदमी हो, चाहे वह किमी सूबे का हो, कहीं का रहने वाला हो, उसको भर्ती करना चाहिए। कोई जन्म से बहादुर नहीं होता। किमी भी बिरादरी का, किमी भी मजहब का कोई हो, कोई जन्म से बहादुर पैदा नहीं हुआ है। आज की सोमायटी बड़ी कमप्लेक्स है। हमारे हिन्दुस्तान की सोमायटी के कुछ हिस्से जो सुप्रीम कम्युनिटी कहलाने हैं, उन्होंने कमजोर लोगों को आगे बढने नहीं दिया। मैंने गांव में देखा है कि कोई हरिजन एक डडा हाथ में लेकर चला जाता था ता उसका हाथ तोड़ दिया जाता था, टांग तोड़ दी जाती थी और कहा जाता था कि उसने हाथ में डडा क्यों पकड़ा है। भभाज के लोगों ने उनको बढने ही नहीं दिया, उनको बहादुर बनने का मौका ही नहीं दिया। आज चीन के अफ्रीमची कैसे लड़ाई हो गये। आप उन्हें तरफ़ी दें, अच्छी ट्रेनिंग दें तो वे भी बहादुर हो जायेंगे। केवल इन्सान की लम्बाई ही बहादुरी की निशानी नहीं है। आखिर पहाड़ी लोग तो 4 फुट की ऊँचाई के होते हैं, वे तो कम बहादुर नहीं हैं। बीने कब के लोगों ने बहादुरी के इनाम पाये हैं। आबकल मुझ का पेटन बदला है। फोल्ड में लड़ाई तो होती है



## [श्री हरि सिंह]

लेकिन सेना में ऐसे बहुत से काम हैं जिनके लिए दूसरी किस्म के लोगों की भी जरूरत पड़ती है। मैं राब साहब की इस संज्ञा की बहुत खिलफत करता हूँ। नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान के हर मजदूर, हर इलाके, हर सूबे का भादमी भर्ती होना चाहिए। कौन कौम मांसल है, कौन कौम डरपोक है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस आइडिया को, इस फिलासफी को बढ़ाना देश के हित में नहीं है। एक ही भावाच्च उठानी चाहिए कि सारा देश सब लोगों का है।

मैं अन्त में सिर्फ यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि अपने राष्ट्र के सुरक्षा मंत्रालय में मुझको विश्वास है, कांफिडेंस है क्योंकि चौधरी साहब को व्यक्तिगत बहुत अनुभव है और उनके मातहत हमारी सेना का काम आगे जायेगा, ऐसी मुझको आशा है। इस बात के साथ मैं रक्षा मंत्रालय की अनुदानों मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री अचल सिंह (भागरा) : डिफेंस मिनिस्टरी की जो बजट मांगें पेश हुई हैं उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। मुझे खुशी है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने श्री बंसीलाल जी को हमारा डिफेंस मिनिस्टर चुना है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनके हाथ में हमारे देश की सुरक्षा सुरक्षित रहेगी। भारत बहुत बड़ा देश है। उस पर पाकिस्तान और चीन की लगातार निगाह लगी रहती है। अब तक हिन्दुस्तान पर तीन चार बार हमले भी बं कर चुके हैं। इन हमलों की वजह से हमें काफी नुकसान हुआ है। फिर भी हिन्दुस्तान विजयी हुआ है और उनको मुंह की खानी पड़ी है। डिफेंस के बास्ते जितनी भी तैयारी की जाये और जितना भी उस पर खर्च किया जाये, कम है। हमारा लैंड तथा सी बॉर्डर बहुत बड़ा है। दोनों की तरफ से हमें खतरा है। अभी अमरीका ने इंडियन ओशन में एक सैनिक अड्डा बनाया जिसका विरोध तत्काल एशिया की ताकतों ने किया है।

अमरीका तथा उसके साथी ब्रिटेन आदि तैयारी कर रहे हैं कि इस अड्डे को और मजबूत किया जाये। यह अड्डा भारत के लिए खतरा है। उसका हमें पूरा-पूरा ध्यान रखना चाहिए।

वह भी खुशी की बात है कि हमारा डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन बढ़ रहा है। तमाम जो फैक्ट्री हैं उनमें आर्मामेंट्स आदि तैयारी के बन रहे हैं। हवाई जहाज, पानी के जहाज, टैंक आदि वहाँ बन रहे हैं। इसके बारे में जो कुछ हमारे पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

अब कुछ स्थानीय समस्याओं के बारे में आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। खान तीर से कंटोनमेंट्स के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। दो बार पहले मिनिस्ट्री का ऐसा कुछ विचार था कि जितने हमारे कंटोनमेंट्स हैं, उनमें से सिबिलियन को हटा दिया जाये, उनको अलग कर दिया जाये। अंग्रेज हिन्दुस्तान में पचासों वर्ष रहे, उन्होंने यहाँ राज किया लेकिन उन्होंने कभी ऐसा सोचा तक नहीं। लेकिन कैसे हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्रालय ने इसके बारे में सोचा पता नहीं। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री से भी कहा था। यह बात सुन कर उनको बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ। उन्होंने कहा कि देखिये। मुझे खुशी है कि उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि ऐसा नहीं होगा। मेरा विश्वास है कि वह मामला वहीं रुक गया है। हिन्दुस्तान में करीब 60-70 कंटोनमेंट्स हैं। वहाँ के तमाम लोग बेचैन हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्री वहाँ के लोगों को आश्वस्त करेंगे और बौध्वा करेंगे कि उनको वहाँ से निकाला नहीं जायेगा।

मैं आस तीर से अब आगरा कंटोनमेंट की एक कठिन समस्या की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ। उसकी आबादी करीब चालीस हजार की है। वहाँ पर पीने के पानी की समस्या बड़ी अटिच है। पिछले

पांच सात बरस से मैं कोशिश कर रहा हूँ कि वहाँ की यह समस्या हल हो जाये। अब भी जंगजीवन राम के और सरकार स्वर्ण सिंह के, उनसे भी मैंने इस समस्या को हल करने की प्रार्थना की थी। अब मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप वहाँ की इस समस्या को हल करें। मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब आगरा गये थे दो महीने पहले और उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था कि इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए जो छोटी सी स्कीम है, उसको हम हाथ में लेंगे और उसको कार्यान्वित करेंगे। उसका समर्थन हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्री जी ने भी किया था। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस बालीस हजार आबादी की पीने के पानी की समस्या को आप हल करें। खाम तौर से गर्मियों में लोगों को पीने के लिए पानी नहीं मिलता है और तब यह समस्या बहुत ही गम्भीर हो जाती है। वहाँ का मुझे ज्ञाती तजुर्बा है। वहाँ पर मेरा कालेज है जिसका नाम है श्रीमती भगवती देवी जैन गन्ज डिगरी कालेज। उसमें करीब पच्चीस सौ बच्चियाँ पढ़ती हैं। उनको पीने के लिए पानी न मिलने की वजह से कभी-कभी स्ट्राइक तक हो जाती है। इस वजह से मैं आप से प्रार्थना है कि आप इस समस्या को जल्द हल करें। बिना पानी के आदमी जिन्दा नहीं रह सकता है। यह एक बुनियादी समस्या है और इसको सुलझा हल किया जाना चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मागों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA (Bara-mulla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my friend Shri Hari Singh a few minutes back referred to Bhutto wanting to get Kashmir. I must make it clear that it is not possible for him ever to get Kashmir. It is not a question of defence, but it is the question that the people of Kashmir do not want to go to Pakistan. Long long ago, in 1938, Kashmiris had accepted the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit

Jawaharlal Nehru. It was in 1942 that they asked Jinnah to go back. It is the people who matter and those people do not want Bhutto to be there.

Nevertheless, the Prime Minister only a few days ago at Jammu said that there was hostile attitude on all the four sides. Let me again begin with Pakistan as my friend Shri Hari Singh has done. Pakistan has been carrying on a very unfriendly propaganda. Added to it, now the USA also has lifted its arms embargo. Then Pakistan has obtained from France, a nuclear processing plant. In the nuclear clear processing plant in the nuclear processing plant, its plutonium separation plant can be used for making an atom bomb. Therefore, Pakistan is becoming dangerous. It is proceeding at a mad pace. We see also that China is helping Pakistan in a big way. All these things are there. We also note that Pakistan has allowed China the use of Karachi port. All these things being there, we should certainly be alert on it. Sometime ago, we had on our border—I am talking of Kashmir border—some small incidents, border incidents. All these we see on the side of Pakistan.

On the other side is China. What is China doing? China is again not only supporting the hostiles in our north-eastern regions, it is persisting in an unfriendly propaganda. It refuses to respond to any gesture of friendship. It is also intensively patrolling on the Indo-Nepal border. You know on 20th October last year, four members of our six-man Assam Rifles patrol party were killed.

On the third side we have Bangla Desh. After Mujib's murder Bangla Desh is not the old Bangla Desh. During Mujib's time there was what was known as Dacca Declaration which called for peace in Asia but the new regime is reversing the goodwill that Mujib built up. We cannot say that the new regime has brought in security or it has a stable govern-

[Shri Syed Ahmed Aga]

ment. We also see that after Mujib facilities in Chittagong have been offered to China as well as the USA. Bangla Desh not showing a friendly attitude to us is another side that has got to be taken note of.

I now come to the United States, the great policeman of the globe. It has come in a big way into the Indian Ocean. This is a development we see after its defeat in Vietnam. Right from Simonstown in South Africa to the North-west Cape in Australia it has got a link or network of bases, bases at Gan in Maldives, Nagev in Ethiopia, a base in Cockburnsand, in Asmara, Masera, Mahe in Seychelles and Vacos in Mauritius and then Diego Garcia. Then it has also introduced into the Indian Ocean the Poseidon submarines 2500 miles range missiles as against the polaris 1200 miles range missiles. It has become more dangerous in the Indian Ocean than it was before.

I am reminded of a few other incidents. Some years ago, Daniel Moynihan, the former US Ambassador to India, talking to the Press Club, said:

"Notwithstanding India's views, the USA will stay in and use the Indian Ocean because USA considers the views of the friends in the region"

He said 'because the USA considers the views of the friends in the region' Now who are the friends in the region? I am reminded of Mr. Bhutto said on the 27th April 1974 in an interview to a NBC correspondent which was carried by the *Indian Express*

"Pak would not object to the US base at Diego Garcia though an ocean of peace would have been ideal."

Then again, he says: "The small powers could not dictate to big powers." This is what he said. This

gives me the impression that Pakistan is not independent actually, has no views of its own, but it is a satellite of the United States. We are not worried very much of a big power. But we should be concerned with such small countries who have no views or opinion of their own, but which can be used by big powers and they can be more dangerous. Super-power detente is very good. Helsinki guaranteeing peace in Europe is also all right. But the USA is using the Afro-Asian theatre and concentrating in the Indian Ocean in a big way. The Indian Ocean provides a huge launching pad for missiles—carrying submarines. With this show of strength, USA is attempting to influence the internal and foreign policies of all littoral countries. Sir, Capitalism survives on exploitation. The Indian Ocean provides enormous natural resources. It provides 60 per cent of proven uranium, 40 per cent of gold, almost all tin, rubber, jute, chrome, diamonds and so on. Therefore they are coming in a big way and they want to have a complete sway in the Indian Ocean.

Therefore, our strategy should be, to launch a campaign for Asian Unity, Asian Security. We must also campaign for Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. This was advocated by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, our leader and an outstanding world leader. She said in a very emphatic and forceful way:

"We must have Indian Ocean as a zone of peace." We are a powerful non-aligned country and we have, under the dynamic leadership of Mrs Indira Gandhi, created a place for ourselves in the non-aligned world. We can influence them, especially, the Asian countries. We must try to bring about this Asian unity and security. Our great leader, Mrs Indira Gandhi, in the course of same remark, said: "The theory of power vacuum is an insane theory"

Sir, we must go the whole hog along with the Soviet Union to see that the continent of Afro-Asian

countries become a zone of peace, to enable them to develop as they should, and the United States should take a lesson. Thank you.

17.48 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI PAOKAI HAOKIP (Outer Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I associate myself with the feelings of other hon. Members who have spoken, in welcoming the new Defence Minister, Shri Bansi Lal.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must tell you that this is one of the occasions again when we should congratulate the armed forces—three wings of the country—for their performance.

This House has had occasions in the past to express its gratitude to these three services of the Indian Defence Forces both in times of war as well as in times of peace. At this moment I would not choose to speak about the past things.

I am aware of the performance of these Wings which is still fresh in the minds of the people of this country.

I hope with the induction of the new Minister, their performance in the three wings will gather momentum through his dynamism. Before I go over to certain important points, I would like to emphasise the spending on these forces. In the beginning of the debate, opening the discussion, some remarks were made by the hon Members on the other side that the budget allocation is huge and is not in proportion to the urgent needs of the defence in the country.

When we try to view the neighbouring countries, we are trying to view in a manner which is not unjustifiable at all I should say the increase in defence budget so far as our country is concerned is not very

big. I should say it is rather low; it is very insignificant. In view of all this, I should say that this increase in the defence budget is not out of proportion.

Coming to my next point, I think that the House has been discussing right from the very beginning only the defence or security of the nation. Security of the nation can be achieved only through the measures and through the sense of performing together and through the sense of defending our country as one-man. That is to say, everybody should be trained not only the regular forces. The country only with the regular forces will not be in a position to face the danger as effectively as they should without the industrial support, massive support effective support of the masses of the country

In order to achieve this what we are required to do or what we are wanted to do is this. It would be difficult to face anything only by maintaining a regular forces, of course, I am not pessimistic about it because a number of wars had been fought victoriously right since 1748. During the British period, when a strong foundation was laid. I do not want to narrate the bravery and gallantry of our forces since that period. It is known to the whole world. In order to achieve our target, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are a number of schemes, trainings, like NCC, Sainik schools, etc in the country. This is one of the means to bring about the required man-power to the aid of the existing strength of our armed forces. But even today many of the States have been left out and there are no sainik schools and incentives of trainings. There are still no sainik schools being established in some of the States. That is why I say the position is far from satisfactory. If this sort of schools NCC are encouraged by the Ministry—I hope it will be done by the new Minister—more of our youths will be able to get training through these

[Shri Paokai Hackip]

schools. The object of these schools is very clear and, as such, I do not want to go into it. This is one of the means to add to the strength of our Army. At present these schools are only in Haryana, Orissa and Punjab and some others. The number of such aided schools should be increased.

Now, I want to say a word about the welfare of our army personnel. By army personnel I mean the members of Army, Navy and Air Force. We often hear—I do not say complaints—that some of their requirements are not being met. We have more than 4 lakh members of the armed forces in the mountains. What is their condition today in relation to their families? There is lot still to be done in order to ameliorate their condition so that they may have the required will-power to fight. Will-power is the most important thing. You may be having super aircrafts, tanks and other ammunition to fight but if the will-power is missing then all these things will be of no use. The welfare of the armed forces, Navy Airmen is very important and, I hope it will be attended to very promptly wherever and whenever necessary.

Another point. Now we are having in the defence organisation a number of branches recruiting people from the backward communities. There is a certain percentage of reservation for these communities. Whether this is fulfilled or not also requires to be looked into.

Lastly, so far as the security of the nation is concerned, one of the most important things, according to me, and I believe, according to the House also, is the identification of areas of priority. Now I come from an international border area. I have experience of the army people, how they suffer in this matter of movement. There is poor communication. Due

to bad communications, these people, the army people as well as the people living there, are experiencing great difficulty. So in order to defend the country and the border areas adequately, I would emphasize this that the Ministry should identify these areas and invest more money for the construction of roads. This will ensure that the defence of the country will be adequately strengthened against the external threats.

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur)  
At the very outset I congratulate or pay my compliments to the armed forces on the wonderful job done during calamities in Patna recently and in other places. It has really brought them nearer to the civilian population. Today in Patna and other places, every man has nothing but appreciation for the armed forces. I hope that this will be continued in future also and the army shall never be used to quell popular people's movement. By 'popular people's movement', I do not mean the movement launched by right reactionary forces. But take for instance, a strike which is going on. There the army should be kept aloof. This was said by Shri Dasratha Deb also and I hope the hon. Minister will take note of it.

A lot was said about sophisticated arms supplied to Pakistan. My hon. friend Shri Brij Raj Singh, mentioned that Pakistan has set up so many ordnance factories near the Border. Let us not over estimate Pakistan's capabilities. I am not in favour of underestimating them either, but can she possibly win a war only with the help of imported machinery and imported weapons? How did we win the wars of 1965 and 1971? The biggest reason why we won and why Pakistan was defeated hollow was because they were relying on imported aircraft and tanks whereas we have a sound base, a solid foundation of self-sufficiency in defence production. Tanks to the workers of the ordnance factories and their capable officers commanded by the DGOF, we could produce better tanks.

than the Patton tanks supplied to Pakistan by the American imperialists and our guns could favourably match the sabre jets supplied to them again by the Americans. So we should emphasise more the aspect of attaining self-sufficiency in the matter not only of conventional weapons but also the sophisticated weapons.

It is heartening to note that in the ordnance factories the value of production in 1974-75 was approximately Rs. 191.63 crores as against the target fixed for the year of Rs. 180 crores. Our ordnance factories have produced more than the target and the workers should be complimented for that. On behalf of the All India Defence Employees' Federation and those workers, I assure the hon. Minister, Shri Gadgil, and the hon. Minister in Charge, Shri Bansilal, of our wholehearted co-operation in the matter of stepping up production. My hon. friend, Shri Bishwanath Roy, said that the unions should work on different lines, and my hon. friend, Shri Birender Singh Rao, the great leader of Haryana, Vishal Haryana rather, said that every civilian employee should be in uniform. During the 1962, 1965 and 1971 wars, without any uniform, the workers showed that they could work like one man and produce much more than what was needed. That was one of the causes for our victory. One debate that was made in 1962 should not be attributed to our jawans or the army. A war psychosis should not be created in this country. In Pakistan day in and day out Mr. Bhutto and his friends are talking of war and aggression and air violation by us and so on. I know because I hear Pakistan radio. Now they do so only because they are unable to solve their economic problems. It happens that even other countries which are unable to solve their economic problems create this kind of war psychosis in order to divert the attention of their people from the leaders' mistakes and failures. This is what Pakistan is also doing. I do not say that we should underesti-

mate Pakistan. From America with their right arm they give us wheat under PL 480 and with their left they give Pakistan sabre jets and patton tanks.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why not come to the main point that you have?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: How do you know that this is not the main point?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am sure that is not the main point.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is the misfortune that both of us are in Parliament for many years; somebody should change. There are some problems concerning the civilian defence employees.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what I had in mind.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: At the outset I must assure Shri Gadgil who is dealing with ordnance factories that we shall definitely co-operate. But there is need for co-ordination among various defence projects such as ordnance factories, research and development establishment and DGI there should be perfect co-ordination among such agencies.

The workers in the ordnance factories are their backbone and they are opposed to the restriction of 50 per cent profit. I do not know why they should always succumb to the financial authorities. Suppose I am a good artisan and I produce more than 50 per cent, what does the government lose? On the other hand the government is going to gain much more. This should be remedied. Otherwise production will go down and shortages will appear. This step will take away the incentive from the workers in the ordnance factories. Coming to the next point, certain cases have not been finalised. Unfortunately you have been hearing us on the pay commission report; 28 months have passed. Some of the cases of the supervisors and allied categories, even deputy

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

general manager and manager have not been finalised. Wherever Mr. Gadgil, Mr. Bansil Lal or Mr. Patnaik or some of us go, immediately some people come out and say: what has happened to us? Could this not be finalised during 27 months? I do hope that it would be finalised quickly.

My other point is about defence production board. A time has come when the workers have to be taken into confidence in the matter of production also and I hope hon. Minister Bansil Lal and Gadgil would apply their mind and see how the workers' representatives could be taken on the defence production board. We shall not nominate workers who do not know about financial management and other things; we shall nominate persons who know these things well and who will possibly help in defence production.

Coming to the question of stagnation of L.D.Cs and unskilled workers under the AOC, I should say that it is horrible. I am happy that the Defence ministry had taken note of it and I am thankful that the Defence Secretary who is chairman of the J. C. M. took note and appreciated the difficulties of the workers. A worker who is appointed as unskilled labourer in an ordnance depot dies an unskilled labourer after 25 years of service. So, there should be avenues of promotion for such workers.

About the non-functioning of classification tribunal, I may submit this. This was recommended twice by the Pay Commission and with the greatest difficulty the defence Ministry and both the federations unitedly agreed to have a classification tribunal. Sir, I am told that the Chairman has joined and this has started functioning. But unfortunately, no meeting has been held so far. I would urge upon the Hon'ble Minister to kindly see that Classification Tribunal starts functioning immediately.

Then, Sir, I have a point to mention about the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Kanpur. The Hon'ble Minister has assured me that there will be no dearth of work in that organisation. There are about 4000 workers there and I am told that we are producing certain aircrafts and more aircrafts will be produced in this public sector organisation. I would request the Hon'ble Minister to kindly see that there is no dearth of work in this factory.

I have two other points to make. One is discrimination between industrial and non-industrial. I would request the Hon'ble Minister, Shri Bansil Lal to kindly consider that there should be no discrimination between the officers and the workers. They are even socially discriminated.

The second point is the scheme of militarisation. This should be reconsidered. Militarisation should not be done in M.E.S. at the cost of the existing civilian employees who work to the best of their ability and to the satisfaction of the Defence Ministry. I would also request the Hon'ble Minister to consider that the canteen employees in the Defence Establishments should be regarded as full-fledged Government servants and they should be given all benefits.

Sir, in Ambernath, three or four workers have been arrested under MISA and others under D.I.R. I am happy that the Hon'ble Minister is seized of the problem and I would request him that the suspension should be revoked. We assure you, Sir, that the All India Defence Employees Federation will co-operate in stepping up production and if we fight, we will fight only for self-defence and especially at the time of Emergency the Defence Employees will rise like one united force and defend their motherland.

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SRI VITHAL GADGIL): I rise to give a brief

account of the activities of the Defence Production and to meet some of the points which have been made by the Hon'ble Members. My senior colleague, Mr. Bansi Lal, in his reply, will naturally deal with the general question of policies in regard to the Defence Production. But I shall try to give a brief account of the activities of the Department and meet some of the points which have been made here. I am very thankful for the general appreciation shown by Members for the performance of the Defence Production. Sir, I would request the House to consider that before judging the performance of the Defence Production there are certain basic and fundamental considerations which should be taken into account. In the first place, the House knows that the technology is moving so fast, so rapidly that Defence Production in any country is seriously met with the problem of obsolescence. You try to design something, produce a proto-type and by the time it goes into production, it may be that whole or a part of it may become obsolete. Secondly, as everyone knows, there are financial constraints. We have to plan our Defence Production in the context of general economy of the country. The third consideration which I would like to submit for the consideration of the House, is that you cannot consider Defence Production in isolation. Defence Production will naturally depend upon the general industrial climate and culture and the infra-structure that we have got.

Last but not the least, there is a peculiar problem in defence production, namely, the demand is highly elastic. Sometimes there are wide fluctuations. Suddenly demand increases because international political situation changes. So, it is not always possible to plan defence production in very great detail in advance because of the circumstances and changes in the international political situation. I can do no better than remind the House of the great speech that Shri Jawaharlal Nehru made in this House. Referring to the

four-fold defence equation, he said: Defence depends firstly on defence forces, secondly on industrial and technological growth, thirdly on the economy of the country and fourthly on the spirit of the people. I request the House to judge defence production not in a isolated way but in the context of these four factors. If defence production is considered in the light of the above factors, I would claim, not that the performance is so excellent, but that we have achieved a reasonable competence and promptness consistent with the contemporary situation. When I go into details of various productions, you will immediately see that the claim I am making is substantiated. Before that, I would like to give the House a very good news. You know under defence production, we have a number of ordnance factories and nine public undertakings like HAL, BEL, etc. All of them were running at a profit for a number of years except two—Garden Reach and Praga Tools. I am happy to inform the House that this year both of them have cut even and may be they will make a marginal profit. This is something which has happened this year and I thought I should mention it to the House at the outset.

Before trying to reply to the points raised, I would acquaint the House with the performance in various sectors of defence production. It has been mentioned in the report and it is a fact that in the ordnance factories, we have achieved self-sufficiency in small arms. In the case of medium artillery weapons and ammunitions which are replacing traditional items, an attempt is being made to achieve self-sufficiency. Indeed, if I may say so, the whole thrust of defence production has been to achieve self-sufficiency and self-reliance and it is with that object that we are trying to modernise arms continuously, re-examine and re-design various weapons and armours and bring in research and development to assist production of defence equipment. As I said, in small arms we have achieved self-sufficiency. In the case of other arms, we are progressing considerably



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towards self-sufficiency. In the case of various kinds of ammunition also, attempts have been made over a number of years to achieve some self-sufficiency and in many such areas self-sufficiency has been achieved.

As Mr. Banerjee pointed out, the value of issues made by these factories during 1974-75 was Rs 214 crores and that of issues for 1975-76 has been estimated at Rs. 225 crores, which I am sure the House will agree, is a good performance.

As has been mentioned, a number of new projects have been taken up. The details, of course are not necessary. In the case of field gun, certain ammunitions and propellants new projects have been started with the object of becoming self-sufficient and self-reliant. The same is the case with variable time fuses and other allied equipment. A number of factories have been established nearly over a century back. For example, the factory at Kirkee which is very near Poona—the place I come from is more than a hundred years old. We have now undertaken a scheme of renewal and replacement of various machineries in the factories, e.g. in the High Explosives Factory and certain other factories. In Kanpur also since 1971, a programme of replacement and modernization has been started and it is in progress. In the field of general stores also an attempt has been made consistently and continuously to indigenize and see that most of the equipment is produced in this country. Similarly about modern methods of management Mr. Banerjee had made a mention about some of the problems of the ordnance factories. We are making an attempt to introduce modern methods of management, planning of production and materials management and so forth. I can cite one instance. We have now been successful in introducing computerized material planning in as many as 19 ordnance factories, because our insistence is that in the century-old factories, modern methods require to be introduced, so that management and production will be-

come more and more efficient. Mr. Indrajit Gupta had mentioned something about cost. In this area also, we have a committee which looks continuously into the present system of cost accounting and the relation between finance and management. Indeed, there is a proposal, although there is no final decision, as to how the whole scheme of production in ordnance factories should be re-organized. Therefore, it is not as if we are allowing things to lie as they are. Continuous attempts have been made to modernize production. With regard to the Avadi factory also, similar measures have been taken, with the object of increasing production and efficiency and to indigenize as much of its components as possible. In the Jabalpur factory, we produce the Shaktiman, Nissan-1 tonne and Nissan Patrol vehicles. In the case of Nissan 1-tonne for example, the indigenous content is now 82 per cent. The point I am making is that in all these areas, whether they are ordnance factories or public undertakings, a continuous effort is made to reduce the import content and indigenize as many components as possible. I am very happy to say that this vehicle's factory has also produced buses for civil use. And the buses that they have produced are now undergoing running trials with the Delhi Transport Corporation and the Madhya Pradesh State Transport Corporation. The initial reports on these vehicles are very satisfactory. Before I come to research and development, I want to point out that the whole structure of defence production has been evolved in such a way that at least indirectly, it helps the civil industrial production in the country. In a sense, it interacts. Unless you have a certain industrial base, your defence production cannot increase and if your defence production increases in a particular way, it also helps the civil industry. For example, nearly 15 per cent of the capacity of ordnance factories is being utilized to meet civil demands. The result has been, it has encouraged

industrial growth in many areas, some of which are very backward areas.

Some hon. Member, whose name I forget, has already mentioned that in the last decade the value of production of public undertakings has increased as much as 8 times. That, I believe, is a considerable achievement for public undertakings engaged in defence production.

I do not want to go into individual cases, but one or two I might mention. For example, the agriculture aircraft Basant was designed and developed by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. without any outside help. Then again, Bharat Electronics have made considerable progress in the matter of micro-wave communication, the supply of which is being made to the Indian Oil Corporation and various police authorities, even by turn-key projects.

While I do not want to differentiate, probably the best unit we have is the Mazagon Docks. Incidentally, Shri Indrajit Gupta referred to the Leander class frigates and asked what is the programme. I can tell you straightway that the design is being changed for certain reasons and that planning will be based on the amended or changed design. The Mazagon Docks has made considerable progress, as also some other units.

If I might mention some figures, even taking into account the losses incurred in Praga Tools and Garden Reach, the contribution by the public sector undertakings to the Exchequer by way of profits is of the order of Rs. 22.88 crores during 1974-75, and it is likely to increase to Rs. 25 crores in 1975-76.

SHRI B. V. NAIK May I ask for a clarification? Since these defence production undertakings are monopolies in their respective spheres, both in regard to production as well as sales—the purchasers or customers are also monopoly purchasers—how do you calculate the rate of profit or

quantum of profit? What is the basis on which you do the pricing or cost of production, either local or international rates?

SHRI VITHAL GADGIL: In the case of the Mazagon Docks, we secured contracts for repair of ships etc. even when there was stiff international competition. Then, it is not as if in every defence undertaking there is a monopoly. There are certain items which are produced by the civilian sector also. So, it is not correct to say that we have a monopoly in all spheres.

I may now give you some idea about indigenisation in some of these public undertakings. For example, in HAL, a wide range of castings, forgings, metallic and non-metallic raw materials, cables etc. have been indigenised. I do not want to go into the details of each and every case. What I am giving is just an indication of the achievements in the various public sector undertakings in the defence side. For instance, the picture tubes which are required for television are produced by one of the defence undertakings. This is largely the result of the research and indigenisation programme undertaken by these defence public sector undertakings. This is briefly the working or achievement of some of the public undertakings and the ordnance factories.

The Mazagon Docks have secured as I said, against stiff international competition some orders, nearly of the order of Rs. 40 crores. Similarly, Bharat Electronics have secured an order for Rs. 25 crores. Even Garden Reach had secured an order of Rs. 2.75 crores. In general, therefore, as I said at the outset, the progress has been quite satisfactory and consistent with our contemporary needs.

Before I go to the specific points raised by hon. Members, I would like to make a brief reference to defence supplies. There, I would like to say that the policy has been

[Shri Vithal Gadgil]

help of the private sector within the framework of the Industrial Policy Resolution. I can tell you from my experience that there is a considerable talent of small entrepreneurs, self-made men. I can straightway mention one instance. There is an organisation called Forum of Industrial Technologists in Poona—consisting of all young men not beyond the age of 40, between 30 and 40, highly educated engineers, who are very anxious to help defence production. It is not as if they are big industrialists trying to squeeze big profits. I think it will be only proper that we should take the help of such small young entrepreneurs and it is in that context that the Defence Supply Department gives some of the orders to the private trade. We also keep in touch, close touch, with the Association of Indian Engineers again with a view to indigenise as much production as possible.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Not by relaxing inspection.

SHRI VITHAL GADGIL: I will come to that point later on.

Then, I would like to mention about the 20-point programme because that point was raised. One of the points in the 20-point programme is workers' participation in industry. I can tell the House that it is not as if the scheme has been introduced only in HAL. The Director-General of Ordnance Factories has issued instructions to all factories that this programme should be implemented as directed by the Government of India, and, pursuant to these directions, in some of the factories, Joint Councils have already been established. Mr. Banerjee knows this. An attempt will be made to see that in all ordnance factories the programme of workers' participation in industry is fully implemented.

With regard to the other point in the 20-point programme, namely

apprentices, so far we have recruited a total of 2,274 apprentices since the commencement of the emergency. Their break-up is as follows: Scheduled Castes—442; Scheduled Tribes—18; Physically Handicapped—3; Minorities—720; Women—44; Rest—General. It is not as if we are resting at this. Further efforts will also be made to see that a larger percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people is given representation among the apprentices.

SHRI K. S. CHAVIDA (Patan): In which class?

SHRI VITHAL GADGIL: In apprentices there is only one class.

With regard to the point made about the Ambernath factory, it is not necessary to give all the facts, although I have got the facts here. I have discussed this matter with Mr. Banerjee, and he is conversant with the latest position. Therefore, I do not think I should waste the time of the House on individual cases.

He raised a second point about HAL, Kanpur. Here, there are two points I would like to make. One is that there is already a Committee of the Department which has been appointed to consider how more and more work can be given to the Kanpur Division of HAL. The other is that in order to improve the workload, the production of Basant agricultural aircraft was transferred to the Kanpur Division and the programme is now in progress. In this connection, I would only like to say this, that there are certain uncertainties about this, because contrary to our expectations, agro-aviation in this country has not developed to the extent that it should.

And the only State which has so far purchased five Basant Aircrafts is Haryana. If other States follow, I think HAL, Kanpur will have no difficulty.

Then, let us take the Classification Committee. Mr. Banerjee has raised one point about it. The Classification Committee has already been appointed. The terms of reference are already published. In November 1975, Justice K. C. Puri, a retired High Court Judge has been appointed and he has taken charge of this Committee. Recently, Mr. Kohli has been appointed as Secretary of that Committee. The spade work is being done and I think in a very short time, the Committee will meet.

The second point is with regard to Supervisors. Mr. Banerjee is right. Every establishment I had visited, a representative of the Supervisors came to me, and by now, I have learnt by heart all the arguments in favour of their case. Their case is mainly that comparable people in the railways are paid a particular salary whereas they are not. About this case, I have only to say that a decision, I expect, will be taken in two months' time. It will take about two months' time when a final decision in the matter will be taken. I am very conscious and I do appreciate some of their contentions, but it will take about two months to arrive at a final decision. Similar is the case with the Managers and the Deputy Managers.

About piece work, those who work in the trade union field, in the Defence, know what is the position. The position was that there were two ways of calculating piece work. One is on the basis of means of the respective pay scales and the second is on the basis of minimum. The Government decided that the basis of means should be accepted but with a condition and with a rider and the rider was that the piece work profit should be limited to a ceiling of 50 per cent.

Now, it is true that in some cases representations have been made

about this problem of piece rates. At this stage, I can only say that the matter will be reviewed after collecting data and all the information necessary for that purpose.

About Raksha Utpadan Board, I think we have just made a beginning about workers' participation in management and I may tell you very frankly that in some cases earlier the experience was not the kind of experience one should have. Frequently, these committees were converted into a forum for making demands. There is nothing wrong in making demands, but that was not the basic idea of the workers' participation. So, I would say that we have started this experiment, let us see how it works and then we can go to the other areas.

With regard to coordination between the ordnance factory and the R&D, here also, I may say that there is always an effort to coordinate these. This is how it works. A development order is given to the ordnance factory or the establishment and the R&D works on the basis of that development order. A certain design is made, it is tested and then it goes into production. So, there is a continuous coordination between the two. What we have done now is that we have nominated a particular officer in each factory to bring about greater coordination. Similarly, we have decided to open R&D cells in various ordnance factories. I think, these two measures will bring about greater coordination between the production and the R&D.

With regard to the point made about R&D by the hon Member from Haryana, I do not think you can take into consideration in an isolated way how much is allocated for R & D, say, in HAL. The total budget for R & D this year is of the order of Rs. 52.52 crores. Therefore, it is not quite correct to say that R & D has been neglected or that a very small amount has been earmarked for R & D. What is assigned

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to HAL or other factories has to be taken into account alongwith the general allocation for R & D.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How many more minutes would you like to take or would you like to continue tomorrow?

SHRI VITHAL GADGIL: I would like to finish today; 10 minutes at the most.

With regard to the point raised by my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, about inspection, what I would like to say is that no stores can be accepted if they do not meet our requirement. In the case of reputed firms with the established quality control organisation, the quantum of inspection stages is sometimes restricted. But the final product is accepted only if it passes the required specifications. That assurance of quality control is always there. It is not quite correct to say that there is relaxation in that matter.

Only one point more.

AN HON. MEMBER: Have you allowed him to finish his speech?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If I have not said anything, that means I have agreed. Silence means consent.

SHRI VITHAL GADGIL: I do not like long speeches. I will be very brief.

18 hrs.

The last point that I want to make is to join with other hon. Members

who have said that the achievements of defence production are largely due to the efforts made by workers. In this connection, I would like to narrate a very touching instance. I particularly want to single out our young engineers and scientists. I went to one of the establishments and I was told that the production had been increased by the effort of a very young engineer. I thought, perhaps, in a typical bureaucratic way, that I might say, he should be given one or two increments. When I tried to sound him, he said, "I do not want any increment. What I have done is for my country." It is such young men, such young engineers, who are the pride of our defence production. Frequently we hear of brain-drain and money considerations being there. But from my little experience of three months, I only find this: give them a challenging job and appeal to their sense of patriotism and they will work; Money considerations will be secondary. I do want to join the hon. Members and endorse that our achievement has been largely as a result of the efforts of these people. After all, the security, sovereignty and integrity of the country depend as much on the toil and sweat of the factory workers as on the blood and sacrifice of the jawans.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 00 a.m.

18 02 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 8, 1976|Chaitra 17, 1898 (Saka)