

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Seven or eight days before you gave a direction to the Minister of Energy to make a statement about the power failure or scarcity in Kanpur. A large number of employees are affected.

MR. SPEAKER : About that the Minister agreed. He must come forward with a statement.

SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH : The usual practice is that I convey to the Minister concerned what he has actually said. The Minister has to take action.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am not making a statement today. On that day you were very angry and so was I. Ultimately, when I cooled down, you were kind enough to direct the Minister to make a statement.

There is a serious situation in Kanpur, in the whole of U. P., affecting two lakhs of workers, and the Minister goes on merrily, he has no time to make a statement. He may have no respect for me, but he should have respect for you. I request you to see that he makes a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : Before this observation came from you, I have already directed him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You suspend the Minister for a day.

MR. SPEAKER : In view of this particular practice that after your statement about the business for the coming week, Members raise their questions, you must have a new portfolio of only a Minister of Statements. Or it should be directly under the Speaker.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I did not press my adjournment motion when you categorically directed the Minister so make a statement. Our Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should take note of this direction.

12.53 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF EDUCATION

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (S H D. P. YADAV) : I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of paragraph 5(5) (a) of the late Department of Education, Health and Lands Resolution No. F/122-3/35-E, dated the 8th August, 1935, as amended from time to time, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Education, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is : "That in pursuance of paragraph 5(5)(a) of the late Department of Education, Health and Lands Resolution No. F/122-3/35-E, dated the 8th August, 1935, as amended from time to time, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Central Advisory Board of Education, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

The motion was adopted

12-54 Hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1975-76—

contd.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—*contd.*

श्री विश्वनाथ राय (देवरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं भारत को उत्तरी सीमा की तरफ सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहा था। उस सदन में मैंने चर्चा किया कि उत्तर में चीन अपनी सामरिक शक्ति को बढ़ाता जा रहा है। सामरिक शक्ति अपने राष्ट्र की रक्षा के लिए अगर वह बढ़ाता तो हमें चिन्ता नहीं होती लेकिन वह तो शक्ति बढ़ रही है हमारी बिलकुल उत्तरी सीमा के निकट। सदन को मालूम है कि नेपाल एक बहुत छोटा सा देश है। उस के उत्तर की तरफ तिब्बत की तरफ से काठमांडू तक चीन ने जो सड़क बना ली है उस के अलावा भी अभी हाल में जो समाचार मिले हैं उस के अनुसार एक बड़ा सड़क नहीं बल्कि पन्ध्र बीस सड़कें तिब्बत

[श्री विष्णुनाथ राय]

की तरफ से नेपाल की सीमा तक चीन बना रहा है। हम चीन उत्तरी सीमा के निकट रहते हैं। नेपाल के नागरिकों के द्वारा जो हमें समाचार मिले है उस के आधार पर यह समाचार विश्वसनीय माना जा सकता है। उन सड़कों से केवल नेपाल को ही खतरा और संकट नहीं होगा बल्कि हम लोगों को भी भय होगा। भय ही नहीं होगा बल्कि हमें तो पहले ही अनुभव हो चुका है किस तरह से चीनी हिन्दी भाई भाई कहने वाले राष्ट्र चीन ने हम पर अनायास ही आक्रमण कर दिया था। इसलिए इस बात को हमें अपने ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। उसकी रीति यह होती है कि उस के जवान मरते रहे, ज्यादा मरें, कम मरें, इसकी उसे चिन्ता नहीं, जिस तरह वे चींटियों की लाइन होती है उस तरह से उन की फौज बढ़े, चाहे लाखों आदमी मर जाये, फिर भी उन की फौज आगे बढ़े, इस दृष्टिकोण से वे विचार करते हैं। ऐसी नीति उनकी पीछे रही है। इसलिए एक नहीं अनेक सड़कों उनके द्वारा नेपाल की सीमा पर बनाए जाने से हमको इस बात की आशंका होती है कि जाने यह भी संभव है कि चीन अपने लाखों जवान अपनी उस रणनीति के [मुताबिक] शौकता जाये, वह मरते जाये लेकिन वह आगे बढ़ते जाये। ऐसी रणनीति उसकी पीछे रह चुकी है, इसलिए हमें उस से सचेत रहना चाहिए।

देखरिय जिस लेल से मैं जाता हूँ उस लेल मैं भी सुरक्षा संबंधी एक एयरोड्रोम का निर्माण होने कास्य था। उसके लिए भूमि खदान के किसानों की ले ली गई। मेका सुझाव था कि कहीं अप्पल बनयल जाय ज्हा परचीन बाउन्ड है लेकिन बहुत उपजाऊ जमीन ले ली गई। फिर भी राष्ट्र की रक्षा के लिह यदि कोई क्षति होती है तो वह हाकिम भी सह्यी छे पड़ेगी। लेकिन सल्ला आऊ काँ हो पर, भूमि ली गई, देकनी योजना हेने वया, बक न हो उस से जिकरन लेकी कचने पाठक है नील

न सुरक्षा संबंधी निर्माण का कोई काम हो रहा है।

बैठे ही रक्षा संरक्षण के अंतर्गत एक छोटा हवाई अड्डा है कसया में, उसकी हालत बहुत खराब है। न जाने क्यों उसको तोप भूले हुए है। उसके ऊपर भी हमको ध्यान देना चाहिए। युद्ध के समय जो स्थान काम में आते हैं, युद्ध के बाद उनको हम भूल न सकें।

उत्तरी सीमा की तरफ और भी हमें छोटी मोटी सड़कों, कड़ी को बनाई गई है, उसके बनाव बनाने की आवश्यकता है ताकि हम अपनी रक्षा के लिए सेना और युद्ध सामग्री उस तरफ पहुंचा सकें। ऐसे अनेकों स्थान हैं। उनका सर्वे गौहाटी से लेकर अमृतसर तक हो और उसके मुताबिक काम हो। इस संबंध में सही है कि बहुत धन की आवश्यकता होती है। योजनाबद्ध सुरक्षा के कार्यक्रम चलाने के लिए भी बहुत ज्यादा धन की आवश्यकता है जितना भारत इस समय नहीं दे पाता है लेकिन फिर भी उसके लिए हमारी योजना हो और दीर्घकालीन रक्षा योजना के रूप में वह कार्य चले जिस से संकट आने के समय तो उस में जल्दी की जा सकती है लेकिन इस बात को ध्यान में रखने की आवश्यकता है कि हमारी रक्षा सम्बन्धी योजना पूर्ण हो और दीर्घकालीन रक्षा योजना हमारी चलनी चाहिए।

इस संबंध में एक बात हुई है कि युद्ध सामग्री तयार करने के संबंध में हमें सफलता मिली है और उत्पादन हमारा बहुत बढ़ा है। उत्पादन बढ़ाने वाले मजदूर या वैज्ञानिक और टेकनीशियंस काफी सफल हुए हैं, उस के लिए उनको बधाई है। लेकिन उसी समय हमें राजनीतिक पाटियों से यह अनुरोध करना है कि जहाँ पर राष्ट्र की रक्षा सामग्री के उत्पादन के कार्य होते हैं वहाँ ट्रेड यूनियनियज को एक राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से न चलाए बल्कि जब, मजदूरों को आवश्यकता हो तभी उनकी बात समझें। इस सम्बन्ध में कामगूर

से जाने काले जो सम्मन्वीय सवस्य हई, वह इस समय यहाँ नहीं हई, बरु बार बार यहाँ की आर्किवेंस फ़ैक्ट्री के मजदूरों के बारे में तो कहते हैं लेकिन वह यह नहीं कहते कि यहाँ के मजदूरों में कोई कमी या घुट्ट है तो उस को दूर करने के लिए और उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए उनमें कितनी जागरूकता या सक्रियता है। यह बात सही है कि हम मजदूरों की किसी तरह उपेक्षा नहीं करना चाहतें, लेकिन उसके साथ साथ यह भी है कि केवल उनके हित, उनकी भलाई और उन की सुविधा की बात ही न हो बल्कि देश की सुरक्षा, देश की सुविधा और देश के हित की बात भी मजदूर ध्यान में रखें। सरकार तो जानती है और सरकार चाहती भी है लेकिन मैं उन नेताओं से भी प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह मजदूरों को उत्साहित करें जिस्से हमारी रक्षा संबंधी सामग्री अधिक बने क्यों कि हमारी रक्षा को संकट उत्पन्न हो रहा है, वह चाहे चीन के कारण हो, पाकिस्तान के कारण हो या डिगो गार्शिया में नैवल वैंस कारण करने के कारण हो, यह सब देखते हुए पहले जो संकट केवल पश्चिम और उत्तर की तरफ से था वह बढ़ कर समुद्र में भी पहुंच रहा है। और उस के लिए हमारी नौसेना भी उतनी ही शक्तिशाली होनी चाहिये जितनी स्थल सेना है।

13hrs.

स्वाधीन भारत में स्थल सेने और वायु सेना की शक्ति सराहनीय रूप में बढ़ी है लेकिन उस गति से हमारी नौसेना की शक्ति नहीं बढ़ रही है। जो कुछ समाचार हमारे पास है उस के आधार पर मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि लगभग 1 लाख व्यक्ति वायुसेना से संबंधित हैं, उसके मुकाबले में नौ सेना से संबंधित केवल 30 हजार के करीब आदमी हैं। फ्रांस और इंग्लैंड की नौसेना में और वायुसेना में बहुत थोड़ा अंतर होता है। फ्रांस में जहाँ लगभग 1 लाख आदमी वायु सेना में काम करते हैं वहाँ उसकी नौ सेना में 70 हजार आदमी हैं। उनके देखिये मैं

वायु सेना और नौसेना के कर्षणों की संख्या के दृष्टिकोण से अंतर बहुत कम होता है। इस दृष्टिकोण से हम नौसेना की शक्ति बढ़ाने में बहुत पीछे रहते हैं। हथें और आगे जाने की जरूरत है। इस संबंध में विकान्त की भी चर्चा की जा सकती है। विकान्त के हवाई जहाज जो पहले थे, कारगर थे, अब भी कारगर हैं लेकिन उनको और भी विचार-कुल नवीन और आधुनिक बनाया जाय। इस तरह शायद सरकार का ध्यान बगल होगा लेकिन इस संबंध में भी वही धन की आवश्यकता पड़ती है जिस के कारण कुछ देर हो रही है लेकिन इस की उपेक्षा नहीं होनी चाहिए, इस बात का ध्यान रहे। हमारी नौसेना की शक्ति की गति और तेज होनी चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि देश में हम रक्षा के जवानों से बहुत आशा करते हैं और हमारी आशा से अधिक उन्होंने जब जब देश पर संकट पड़ा है, जब जब आवश्यकता पड़ी है, उसमें सफलता दिखलाई है।

लेकिन उनके जो आश्रित हैं, उन के जो घर के लोग हैं उन की तरफ उतना ध्यान नहीं गया है, जितना जाना चाहिये। जैसे हमारे जवानों के सम्बन्ध में यहाँ पर बहुत सी बातें उठती हैं, जैसे अन्य सरकारी कर्म-चारियों और अफसरों के लिये कहा जाता है, वेतन बढ़ाने के बारे में, भत्ता बढ़ाने के बारे में, अन्य सुविधाओं के बारे में लेकिन उन के आश्रितों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं कहा जाता है। हमारे यहाँ जितने जवान और अफसर वेतन में हैं उनसे कई गुना अधिक उनके आश्रित हैं— इन आश्रितों की तरफ हमारा ध्यान बरकर आना चाहिये। जैसे उन के लिये दवा-वाक का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये, हर जिले में ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। इस में सरकार की विशेष धन खर्च नहीं करना पड़ेगा, प्रत्येक सरकारी के द्वारा हर जिले के अस्पताल में उनके लिये व्यवस्था हो सकती है।

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार न स्वतंत्रता सेना-
निर्मा के लिये किया है, उसी तरह की व्यवस्था
इन आशियों की लिये हो सकती है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ—
बिहार के एक जनप्रतिनिधि हैं, मैं उन्हें जन-
प्रतिनिधि भी नहीं कह सकता, क्योंकि वे कभी
या निर्वाचित हो कर सामने नहीं आये, फिर
या जन नेता कहला रहे हैं। उन्होंने सेना
की और जवानों को राजनीति में घसीटने
का प्रयत्न किया है। हालांकि उन का एक
टोका-मेढा बयान और आया है जिस में
उन्होंने कहा है कि मैंने ऐसा बयान नहीं दिया
है, लेकिन अन्त में उन्होंने जो कहा है कि उस
से स्पष्ट होता है कि उन्होंने रक्षा के जो
साधन हैं उन के लिये भी कहा है कि यह बड़े
दुर्भाग्य की बात है। इस तरह स देश में पार्टी-
बाजी फैलाने वाले या राजनीति में घसीटने वाले
लोगों के विरुद्ध आप अपने नौजवानों और
अफसरों को सचेत करें, इस सदन की तरफ
से आप उन से अनुरोध करें कि वे राजनीति
में न पड़ें।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) :
I am grateful to you, Sir, for considering
my request. I shall be quite brief. I
do not wish to deal today with problems
which are generally discussed here during
the debate on Defence budget regarding
combat effectiveness of our armed forces,
the deep penetration fighter bombers or
the maritime reconnaissance aircraft which
is a serious problem with our Navy and Air
Force.

I wish to confine myself to only one
theme which I consider to be very important
in today's context. My view is not going
to be anything to do with the gun but
the man behind the gun. War, as we
know, is not decided by the right type
of weapons but the right type of idea
in the minds of the men who wield those
weapons. I think that in the specific
context of our security needs today and
the dangers which we are facing—both
external and internal—it is very necessary
to instil in our armed forces ideals which
are commonly accepted, broadly accepted,

on a national scale, that is, the ideals of
democracy, secularism, anti-colonialism,
anti-imperialism and of international
solidarity with progressive forces. These
may be ideas which are rather shocking
to bureaucrats or to brass hats in the armed
forces because they have been brought
up in a particular way. But I feel that
instilling of these ideas, a conscious under-
standing of these ideals, would only go
to heighten the morale of the armed forces
their patriotism and make them more
effective and more resolute defenders
of the motherland.

Why do I say this? This has become of
crucial importance, almost of decisive
importance today, because, as the hon.
Member of who preceded me just now
has correctly pointed out, this is the
first time in our history that open attempts
are being made to foment discontent
and disruption in the ranks of the armed
forces, even to instigate some sort of
mutiny or revolt and to involve the armed
forces in political manoeuvres. Of course
the Minister may say that we are ex-
aggerating these things. But, it is always
better to take time by the forelock and
not to wake up on these things when it
is too late. The armed forces of every
country have their own specific traditions,
historical traditions and the armed forces
in our country have always, up to now,
had the tradition of keeping aloof from
politics, of being above politics. Now,
for the first time, an attempt is being
made to involve them in some sort of
political manoeuvres. Therefore, I con-
sider that too often in the past, the value of
the man behind the gun has been measured
by us only in terms of his emoluments,
his service condition, his pension, the
family amenities we provide to him etc.
etc. I have no hesitation in saying that
these are very vital things. There can
be no question of denigrating them in any
way. They have a vital part in the whole
infra-structure of our defence. I wish
to emphasise that within the constraint
of our resources, we should carry on a
continuing exercise to see that our fighting
men are better paid, better fed, better
clothed, better housed and so on; also
better looked after in times of sickness,
in injury, after retirement from the army
and that his dependents are also well
looked after after his death. But, what I
wish to say is that, it is also true, I may
say, there are certain areas—I do not
wish to go into this now in detail because
of lack of time—where due to further sop-
histication and specialisation of arms,

there is, I feel, need for greater care to be taken and greater attention to be paid to the needs of certain categories of personnel who have to perform unusually hazardous duties. I have in mind, for example, the crews of our submarines or the naval divers whose profession is such that they have to undergo certain occupational hazards. But, what I wish mainly to speak about is the value of the soldier not in terms of these needs, but, in terms of his conscious motivation, and I think it is now time to instil in him—I am speaking both of the jawans and the officers such democratic values and concepts as will fortify him against attempts to seduce his loyalty and strengthen his fraternal bonds between him and the people of our country.

Sir, our army has cast aside many obsolete arms like the 303 rifle for example or the horses on which our cavalry used to ride at one time. But, they must also cast aside obsolete ideology, an ideology which was basically inherited from the colonial traditions of the old British Indian Army. This is what I am pleading for. Under the British, our army had played a basically mercenary role and was used by the foreign rulers to further their imperial interests abroad. This is known to everybody. For years, and I am sorry to say that even now, a deplorable practice is continued, of celebrating pre-Independence military campaigns and battle honours in the name of regimental history and tradition. The role that the armed forces once had to play in carrying our exploits against, for example, Boxer rebellion in China, against the tribesmen on the North West Frontier Province, even against Shivaji and Ranjit Singh, if you go further back into history regiments which had been raised at that time and used by the British in their wars against the Sikhs and Marathas—these traditions are still celebrated as historical events which contribute to the glory of these regiments, regiments which fought against the so-called rebels of 1857, described by the British as rebels, but people whom we nowadays commemorate as national heroes of a big national uprising.

I had raised these things on a previous occasion also, and on that occasion the hon. Minister's predecessor had agreed with me that this was a practice which is no longer desirable on the conditions of Independent India, that it has unfavourable repercussions on the ideology

of our armed forces. He had assured me in that debate that these things would be discouraged. I am raising it because I find, for example, in the pages of this journal called *Sainik Samachar*, which is published in a number of languages, that the practice has not been given up and is still being persisted in. So I am bringing this particularly to the notice of the hon. Minister.

I cannot for the life of me understand why services personnel should not also, along with their military training and duties, so be made to undergo some sort of educational programmes which would give them some historical perspective, teach them what is the cunning or should be the meaning of national independence, of non-alignment, of democracy, of anti-imperialism and secularism, because these are broad ideals which have been nationally accepted. I do not know whether it is because Government are afraid that they would be accused of indoctrinating the troops. Somebody might come up with this criticism. Or is it simply because you are not alive to this problem and you want them to remain, as it were, politically ignorant professionals. I do not think this is at all a desirable state of affairs in the context in which the country is placed today. The way we are going now they may be quite competent professionally to repulse an attack from foreign invaders or would-be invaders, but I doubt whether we would be able to insulate the armed forces against unhealthy trends and reactionary forces which are trying to corrode the whole of our society.

I just want to make a mention of the fact that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan in some of his statements has spoken of discontent in the armed forces. He has said in one speech that there is discontent and there is corruption in the army. He may be saying this for motives of his own. But facts are facts and we have to face some realities. If we do not face those realities now, we may have to pay for it dearly later on. I think it is nothing surprising to admit that after all the jawan may be very well looked after as far as he himself is concerned, but of course he is not living in a vacuum; he is living this country and his family back home is naturally as much a victim as any other citizen of this country of things like high prices, unemployment and so on. We cannot do anything about it except in general terms as we are trying to cope with these problems in general. But

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

that does not mean that these things do not affect them or the statements of our jawans also.

Then the relationship between jawans and officers, in terms of certain principles, in terms of social isolation from each other—I do not think this relationship is what it should be in a really democratic army. Then if the cancer of corruption which has become so widespread in our entire society is able to infect this institution also, one institution which we always thought was above all these things and which we certainly wanted to be above all these things, if this cancer of corruption is not dealt with ruthlessly, much more ruthlessly here than it can be dealt with perhaps in the general political and economic life of the country, I do not know what will happen eventually to the morale of the armed forces. I am advisedly referring to two cases which have recently acquired some publicity to point out the seriousness of these things. They are very disturbing in their disclosure particularly of the attitude which has been taken so far by the brass hats of the armed forces towards this question. In the 137th report of the Public Accounts Committee—it is a famous case; everybody knows about it—they have dealt with the supply of substandard blankets to the army. This is a clear case of collusion and corruption, in the words of the PAC. I just want to cite one or two brief quotations. It says :

“The Committee would like the Government to investigate how the Officers of the Department of Supply in what appears to be clear collusion with an officer of no less than a Director of Ordinance Services (Lt. Gen. Sandhu) placed as many as four contracts with Shree Krishna Wollen Mills knowing fully well its antecedents and its past performance. This is a case of clear corruption.”

Later on the report says :

“The Committee are most distressed to see that the officials mentioned above who were entrusted with safeguarding the financial interests of the Government while procuring an essential item for our fighting troops namely blankets in the forward areas conspired with private business and defrauded the exchequer as well as seriously jeopardised the fighting effi-

ciency of our troops by exposing them to climatic hazards.”

May be there is still scope for further enquiry and I would like to hear from the Minister what they are doing on the basis of that enquiry and what action is to be taken, but before that is done, we had read in the papers that this Lt. Colonel has been awarded PVSM. If this kind of things is known in the country as an instance of how a case of corruption is dealt with when it concerns high ranking officers, I think it is an extremely serious matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :
Then Tulmohan Ram should be given Bharat Ratna !

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Another instance is that of one Maj. R. C. Dhawan who has been dismissed from service by the orders of the Chief of the Army Staff. He has made certain allegations of misuse, misappropriation of stores, spares and funds. The documents are available, if the minister is interested, about the operation of a completely unauthorised fund described as OC Fund, which was started with the money obtained from the contractors. These were all established in the findings of the court of inquiry which was held. Fake supply orders, fake vouchers, etc. were used and there was a clear tie-up with the contractors. The people involved in this, according to the court of inquiry itself, were a number of officers, among whom a Maj. General and a Lt. Colonel have also been held responsible.

13.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

I believe under the Defence Service Regulations, it is incumbent on a member of the armed forces to bring to the notice of his superiors all cases of corruption or malpractice. It is laid down in black and white. Maj. Dhawan has been dismissed on a ground which can only be described as a technical ground, namely, “violation of good order and military discipline”. What was the violation? He wrote directly about these allegations to the GOC, Eastern Command, when he should have written to his immediate superior. But unfortunately, his immediate superior happened to be one of the officers involved in this corruption. How can he write to him? He might

have committed a breach of the regulations by writing directly to the GOC, Eastern Command. But for this so-called crime he was sacked. I may also point out that the court of inquiry which was held into the conduct of this Maj. General was presided over by a Brigadier, which is also against the regulations, which lay down that the officer presiding over a court of inquiry must be at least of equal, if not higher, rank than the officer whose conduct is being inquired into. Here a Maj. General's conduct was being inquired into by court of inquiry presided over by a Brigadier. The net result of both these cases was that those people who were instrumental in bringing to light these instances of corruption and exposing them have been victimised and made to lose their jobs while those against whom these most serious allegations have been made, in one case by no less a body than the PAC of Parliament, have been shielded and in one case even rewarded! Is it because these are high ranking officers?

These are, I am afraid, uncomfortable questions. But if this trend is allowed to continue, I think it will be fatal for the discipline and morale of our armed forces. Therefore, I request the Defence Minister to treat this matter with the utmost seriousness and see it in its proper perspective. Let him not try to brush it aside by simply saying, these are isolated cases and one should not exaggerate them as if the whole armed forces are infested with corruption. I am not making any such allegation. Far be it from me to do that. We have the highest regard for the armed forces and we know that sterling service they have given to the country in the last few years, but before it is too late this thing must be stopped, this kind of thing must be nipped in the bud. If it is allowed to spread, because infection is there all around and the social and economic environment in which we are functioning has become such that I suppose it would be folly to imagine that even an institution like the armed forces can remain completely insulated from it unless we are hundred per cent vigilant all the time, and that is necessary because this is a specialised institution which has a specialised job to do. So all these things add up to this question which I have raised in the beginning of attending to problems on which the morale and the fighting patriotism of our troops depends.

The last point I would like to deal with is slightly different, but that is also

concerned with these imponderables if I may say so. I had raised this too a previous occasion, and that is that I do not like the idea of India starting to project and image abroad of a purveyor or seller of arms in the arms market. I know we have got surplus capacity in many of our ordnance factories or other defence production units because certainly we have got the biggest defence production base among all these countries of the non-aligned world and certainly of the Afro-Asian countries and in normal peace time we do have surplus capacity. I do not deny these things, but nevertheless I do not think everything can be measured in terms of earning foreign exchange. There is a news report which has appeared recently from London which says:

"Indian made weapons are in increasing demand in many countries and even international arms merchants based in London have come to accept the high quality and reliability of the products of the Indian ordnance factories."

As far as this is a tribute to our production quality I am very glad, but it means that the international arms merchants are interested in this also. This report further says:

"Over the past 12 months India has sold about \$ 5 million, i.e., about Rs. 10 crores worth of arms and ammunitions to several countries, some through London-based agencies and some on Government to Government account. These arms are stated to be surplus to Indians normal peace time requirements."

There is mention here that even Britain has placed a trial order for ammunitions indications are that this Rs. 40 lakhs order may lead to substantial bigger contracts. The report says:

"Indeed, India has only scratched the surface of the lucrative international arms market. At least one request for some arms by a South American country was recently turned down on political and moral grounds."

Very good. I do not know which this South American country was, it may have been Chile, the military junta there, but it has been turned down on political and moral grounds. I congratulate the Government, and that is precisely the point that I am trying to make.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

We should not be like many of these Western countries who are always ready to sell arms to any one. This is not in keeping with our traditions and the image which we have projected in the past. If you ask me what we are to do with our surplus capacity, that is a different matter for discussion and debate. I suppose ingenuity can devise ways in which this surplus capacity can be used, how diversification of production can take place and so on, but the point I am trying to make is that it will be a sorry day for us particularly in the non-aligned world, particularly in the Third World countries if India, the biggest of these countries, the one which won its national independence earliest, which is committed to the policies of peace against war and so on should now begin in any way to project an image of having entered the international arms market as a vender or seller of arms.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : What about supply of equipment to friendly countries, just as we procure from friendly countries,

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You qualify it as you want, I am worried about the image. You can qualify and explain the limits or the direction within which such a thing can be permitted without doing any harm to us.

I would like him to deal with these points when he replies.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARAS-HAR (Hamirpur) : I must start by congratulating the Hon. Minister for Defence and it is fortunate for the country that he has come back to the Ministry of Defence which he held some years back, but the task this time is much more onerous than it was in the years gone by because the stains are increasing and the signs are not favourable and therefore it requires all the experience at his command and I am sure that the country will prosper in the matter of defence and be secure under his stewardship.

I am in the habit of analysing the various elements of defence expenditure and I am rather unhappy to know that whereas in 1973-74 55.9 per cent of the total defence expenditure was spent on establishment, in 1974-75 the percentage

has gone up to 66.9 or roughly 67 per cent. That means two-thirds of our defence expenditure is only in the form of establishment, salaries and all that. Therefore, very much less is left for new ventures and various other developments in the field of defence.

Viewing in internationally, we are spending 3 to 4 per cent of our GNP on defence whereas many other countries are spending much more. Pakistan is spending about 10 per cent. Taken in terms of our total budget, 14 to 15 per cent of our total budget is being spent on defence, whereas Pakistan is spending as much as 50 per cent. And of the 64 countries for which statistics for defence expenditure are available on a reliable base, India stands 31st.

So this is not a heavily defence-oriented country in the sense that not much money is being spent on it, but the alarming situation is what Mr. Indrajit Gupta referred to, that the money that is being spent is not being properly utilised. As a member of the PAC which enquired into this case, I was deeply distressed to note what is happening inside. I would request the Hon. Minister for Defence to take the House into confidence as to the names of officers, along with their designation, who are responsible along with Lt. Gen Sindhu, immediate action against whom has been demanded by the PAC in its 137th Report submitted to this august House more than a month back, on 5th March, 1975.

I would like to read out one important recommendation of the Committee.

"It is significant that when one firm failed in their contractual obligation (this refers to Krishna Woollen Mills) an associate of the same firm with common ownership goes through another door, blackmails the Government and extracts a much higher price."

Is this the way that the money earned by the toil and sweat of the millions of this country should be spent by persons in authority and should these persons be decorated? When this kind of thing occurs we have to hold our head in shame. I would have been happy had action by the Government followed immediately after the publication of the report of the PAC. We are not pleading for action

unilaterally. These officers, because more than one officer is involved in this, should be given fair opportunity for answering the charges against them. But the CBI had given a report to the Government more than a year ago. What was the Government doing for one year, and what has Government done for one month after the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament, which is a reflection of this House, has given this serious recommendation ?

Similarly, there are some other areas, other shadows which need to be spotlighted rather with an intense light, and I am sure that the Defence Minister will rise to the occasion and spare no one, however big he may be if there are malpractices in the army because the country has great faith in it. Otherwise this faith will be shaken. It has been shaken to some extent and I do not know if it will be shaken any further. I want that the common man in this country should not lose his faith in the army as the defender of the sovereignty of the country. Everything that is being done in the armed forces should be regarded by the common man as being above board.

I have to refer now to one serious thing for which I have been pleading with the Government for the last one year. In reply to my question, Q. No. 3100 dated the 14th March, 1974, the Hon. Minister or Defence has stated that some change has taken place in the procedure of recruitment to the armed forces of the country, especially the army.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): We differ.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : You may differ. But the army is as good a Central service as any other service. Difference should not be for the sake of difference or one's own region. It should be based on national interest, based on the merits of the case. If the army is a Central service, recruitment to the armed forces should be in accordance with article 16 of the Constitution and not because you want to push in people who could not get in earlier. This is not a wholesale market where you can push in a crowd because that crowd was not represented earlier.

But do justice in the Railways also. Please read Article 16. Sir, there should be (a) a uniform policy with regard to recruitment to the central services and no regio-

of the country should be made to feel that because it sent its heroes, its sons in their blooming youth to die on the borders, because their population is small, because they do not breed fast, because they observed the red triangle of family planning, so, they are now to get a lesser share in the future recruitment of the country. This, I fail to understand,

Then, I refer to one memorandum...

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH (Jhalawar) : Sir, I spy a feline stranger in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We cannot do anything about it. He is neither going to participate nor to vote. Therefore, the fine of Rs. 500 is not attracted.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : I am referring to the memorandum some prominent Ex-Servicemen have submitted to the President of India at a very important meeting. This memorandum was drafted by 11 Ex-Servicemen who have proven their mettle in the battle-field and who are not like political people clamouring for representation. The deputation was led by Lt Col. P. S. Gill. It also included Brig Gurpartap Singh, Ris Maj Ram Singh Bahadur, Sub Maj Shamsher Chand Dogra, Shri Rameshwar Sharma, Col Qadam Singh, Maj Tirlak Singh, Admiral Mohindroo, Big C. S. Bhullar, Brig Harmendar Singh and Shri I. S. Balhara..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Why do you go into all these things ?

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : These are more important for the defence of the country. I only referred to the fact that these eleven distinguished Ex-Servicemen submitted as memorandum to the Head of the State and requested that the whole matter should be reconsidered in the light of past experience. I desist from saying anything more except one thing. In answer to a question put by me in this hon. House, the Defence Minister stated that the State Governments were not consulted while taking the decision and that the decision was taken by a committee of the Cabinet as far back as 1963. I have a specific question to ask. If the decision was taken in 1963 that future recruitment to the Army be based on the suitable male

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

population of a region or a State, why was it not implemented in the eight years? Because, according to an answer given on the floor of the House, the decision was implemented in the Seventies, that is, after the census figures of the 1971 census were available. It was on the basis of the 1971 census that the policy was changed and yet it is maintained that there is no change. Now, this reminds me of that famous Wordsworth's poem—'We are seven'. Two are dead, they lie in the grave and still we are seven. This is very strange. You have introduced a major change. It is also strange that the change was introduced without consulting the States who form the Union of India. Secondly, it is also strange that it is being maintained that there is no change. I would like the House to be enlightened on these two important aspects.

I had requested the Defence Minister to declare that at least the villages of the highest military award-winners and the Param Vir Chakra-winners of the country to be developed as model villages with the help of the States. I am constrained to note that though the suggestion was, made three years ago, nothing has come out. If we cannot hold up our heroes and if we cannot provide the basic facilities to the villages where they were born, what example are we going to set to the country that we believe in the welfare of our ex-Servicemen which, I think, is a very important task?

The ex-Servicemen who have sacrificed an important part of their youth, fighting on the borders, deserve a better deal. Of course, the Government has done much for them, but I am not sure whether the 17.5% reservation that has been made for the ex-Servicemen in the banks is actually implemented by the authorities concerned or not. I wanted to know from the Ministry of Defence whether there is any mechanism to ensure that all these benefits, facilities and concessions granted to the ex-Servicemen are actually being implemented and the answer was 'No'. I wanted to ask the Defence Minister. If you grant certain concessions, if you grant certain facilities and if you give them certain things, then, there must be a machinery for that and the matter should not be left to the State Governments or some local bodies or Panchayats so that

they can fulfil it and you just issue a general directive and think that the matter is over.

Lastly, I would draw your attention to an urgent need. A high-power committee on Sainik Schools is sitting tight for the last two years. The Sainik Schools have been there for ten years now and for examining ten years' work—this committee was set up in July 1973—it has taken two years to submit its report.

Its report should be expedited. In the matter of concessions to ex-servicemen and active servicemen it should be ensured that they are properly implemented. My last sentence is this. I pay my tribute to the excellent work done by the armed forces in the times of distress and difficulties for the country. They have done excellent work in Kinanur and Lahaul Spiti districts of Himachal Pradesh when they were hit by earthquake and I praise their gallantry in risking their lives to save people in distress. With these words I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka) : I congratulate the Defence Ministry on its report. The form and contents are both such as to merit our congratulations. In the account which has been given, the background which has been furnished shows that very considerable thought has been given with a view to giving more information. Actually more information has been made available this time than had been the case in the past few years and even last year. It seems to me they could have gone much further than they have in giving information even without security considerations. At the same time I would like to point out that disproportionately more space has been devoted to management aspects and various technological improvements introduced, computerisation and so on. The information of technological advances being made in the management process is of course valuable but they might have gone further and told us exactly what they have meant in terms of efficiency and economy. It seems to me, now we have reached a stage where there is scope for economy in the sphere of manpower. The Defence Minister should see how much less manpower he could do with so that more money can be put in military hardware and in sophisticated equipments.

As the Defence Ministry points out in its report :

"India's defence expenditure has been between 3 to 4 per cent of its gross national product."

Then it says :

"This it may be pointed out, is among the lowest in the world in spite of the fact that the country has faced national security crisis more often than any other country of our part of the world.

Having said that, I don't know if the Defence Minister wants to take satisfaction in the fact that our military expenditure is among the lowest of any other country of the world or is he satisfied that this is all that he can spend for ensuring that our defence forces are as well prepared as they must be as they should be to ensure our security. They have set out the various dangers that face this country.

They have also set out the kind of equipment etc. to which our potential enemies have access. I want to know whether we are in a position to procure enough of these types of equipments and we have resources provided for the purpose. Is 3 to 4% of our gross national product sufficient to enable us to procure those types of equipments ?

It is true that you take pride in the fact of self-sufficiency and in the fact that your progress towards self-sufficiency is very considerable. And it is undoubtedly a matter for satisfaction. But, it is quite obvious that however much we try or however good our progress may be, in quite a few directions, we shall not be in a position even to produce as much as we require. We are not in a position to produce as much as we require of many types of equipments during peace time, not to speak of war time requirements. There are a great many things which we produce, which we cannot produce or which we are not in a position to produce in adequate quantity and therefore dependence on foreign suppliers is there to-day and it is going to be there for quite some time.

Having regard to this, are you quite sure that three to four per cent of the gross national product is really enough to get the equipments as much as you require? Let me put it this way. We are spending about 3 to 4% of our gross national product.

It gives a somewhat misleading picture of what we are spending. We are spending no more than a fiftieth of our total defence expenditure which is itself no more than 3 to 4% of the gross national product, on research and development. I consider this as very little for research and development. Are we sure that we do not need anything and we are really and truly self-reliant? Even if we are to set aside a great deal of money on increasing our research and development efforts, there is no doubt that there are limitations—limitations in the availability of manpower. Could we not put forward greater efforts towards having more and more of right-type of trained men? What is it that prevents us from having more trained people. To my mind, there should be an adequate provision made for research and development so that we can keep pace with the technological and scientific developments that are taking place so rapidly. If we do not make every efforts to keep ourselves in line, we shall be falling so far behind that it may not be so easy to catch up later. I would also refer to one other thing. Barely 12% of our defence expenditure is accounted for by the purchase of capital goods, plants and machinery, hardware etc. It may be even less. We spend 27% on consumer goods which include not only the components and stores for defence equipments but also on clothing medicine etc. Therefore, it is not even, one per cent of our gross national product which is being spent on what might be termed as genuine military hardware. Is this sufficient in seeing to it that we are as well prepared as we ought to be? We are being told that we are adequately prepared. I am glad of that assurance. But, I would like this assurance very much to be backed by certain further facts. It is not enough to say that we are well equipped because it is wellknown that in quite a number of directions; we do not possess the kinds of equipment that we ought to have. Quite a few items of equipment that we possess are ancient and out of date and obsolescent. We have to keep pace with developments elsewhere. We cannot afford to get all we want from others. For various reasons, we have kept ourselves away from buying from some sources.

For instance I have not always understood when we protested against the lifting of the embargo by U.S. for the supply of military equipment, was this

[Shri H. M. P. tel.]

lifting of the embargo of advantage only to Pakistan and not to us? Have we been debarred from buying in that market? Is there any difficulty in that? Why should we not welcome an opportunity to explore that market? I do not suggest that we welcome the lifting of the embargo. That may be a matter of major policy. My only point is that if that country has lifted the embargo on making available military equipment to other countries are we not exactly in the same position as our neighbours.

(Interruptions)

Leaving that aside what I am concerned about is if we tried to obtain equipment in that market will we be able to get it or not. Now, I would like to refer to a very important point which Mr. Indrajit Gupta also made. He said that was the main reason for his intervening in this debate and that is to emphasise that we ought to attach more importance to instilling in our armed forces—men and officers—patriotic sentiments and ideologies which govern our country and so on.

Properly understood, I think this is quite right. Certainly we should instil them with patriotic sense and see that they are as well informed in regard to what our country's ideological outlook is. But this suggestion was made in the context of Mr. Jayaprakash 'Narayan's certain observations. Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan has clarified his observations and made it quite clear that nothing was farther from his mind than to say that he wanted to foment trouble in the armed forces or that he wanted to persuade them to rebellion or dis-affection. He has made it quite clear that what he was anxious to point out was that the armed forces owe their loyalty to the country and the Constitution. I think that Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan was treading on very thin ice. Certainly, like everyone else, the armed forces personnel too should remain loyal to our Constitution and to our country but in the armed forces particularly—it may be in any service—one cannot expect each person to be his own judge as to which particular order was consistent with loyalty to constitution or not. Therefore, there is a very important distinction which needs to be drawn, that while certainly armed forces must be loyal to the country and to

the Constitution, we cannot leave it to each member of the armed forces free to decide for himself what will constitute loyalty and loyal action to the Constitution and what order is not in consonance with such loyalty.

24 hrs.

I think that is a very clear point. At any rate, it was not Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan's intention to create any kind of trouble in the armed forces. All that he wanted to make clear was that they owe loyalty to the Constitution and to the country. Perhaps, what Mr. Indrajit Gupta had in mind was that we ought to see that the men and the officers are fully aware of the country's ideology and so on. There are no imponderables in this matter. The ideologies and so on for which the country stands are well known. We are a democracy and the armed forces live in a democracy, in a free society, where all that is published and printed is open to them. I do not know what more Shri Gupta wanted. They are being trained; they are being educated. Nothing is being withheld from the armed forces. I do not know what he had in mind. It was being suggested as if the armed forces were in some way being insulated against things which were going on in the country. That is not so. He referred to the fact that their families live in close contact with other Indian citizens, and therefore, are aware of the economic and other difficulties through, which the country is passing. Surely they also live in this country; they move about in the country; they mix and meet people and there is no reason for them to think that their families are in a different position from others. I find it very difficult to understand. What more Mr. Gupta wants than is actually being done today? But, I would agree that the armed forces should be as motivated as any one of us, motivated to patriotism, motivated to the service of the country, always remaining loyal to the Constitution. That is the position today and I do not know what further instilling of ideas Mr. Indrajit Gupta wants.

Sir, finally, I would like to say a word about corruption, to which attention was drawn by Mr. Indrajit Gupta and by the previous speaker, Mr. Parashar. There is no doubt that corruption must be ruthlessly stamped out of the society. Certainly, every effort must be made to see that it is kept to an absolutely irre-

discible minimum in the armed forces. But, unfortunately, it does exist. Corruption has crept into the armed forces, more in certain places than in others. The only action that one can expect of the Ministry of Defence is to see that when a case comes to their notice, action is taken unhesitatingly and ruthlessly. Particularly, there was a mention of the case of Major Dhawan. It is very important from this point of view that action is taken against him, a junior officer. For what? For bringing to the notice of the Government, to the notice of the higher authorities, certain things, certain wrong things, that were happening. The fact that his complaint was true is not denied. The facts that he has brought to the notice of the higher authorities are correct. Yet, he is punished for not communicating these things through right channels. It seems to me that there should be some sense of proportion in such a matter. Undoubtedly, discipline is of very great importance. But, while action is taken against this officer, which, I think, was unmerited—I am proceeding on the basis of the facts as they are known, no action has yet been taken against the officer against whom these charges were made. Nothing has yet been done to them, even while admitting the fact that there is a considerable amount of truth in the complaint....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The point is clear enough. You have made the point.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I only want to make this point clear that this type of case ought really not to happen at all if the Ministry of Defence is serious in its desire to stamp out corruption from within its organisation.

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट (अल्मोड़ा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का आभारी हूँ कि आपने इस महत्वपूर्ण अनुदान पर बोलने का मुझे समय दिया है। मैं सुरक्षा की अनुदान के पक्ष में बोल रहा हूँ। पक्ष में ही नहीं बल्कि मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि यह अनुदान बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ाई जानी चाहिये। आप अगर इसका इतिहास देखें तो 1947 में अंग्रेजों के समय से 2.60 लाख इसकी संख्या थी, जो आज 8.30 लाख हो गई है। इतनी हमारी

संख्या में दिन-प्रति-दिन वृद्धि होती चली जा रही है। इसके अलावा सैनिक, इन्धियार, यातायात, इत्यादि हर एक चीज में काफ़ी इजाफ़ा होता जा रहा है। इसका महत्व इन 27 सालों में काफ़ी बढ़ा है और खास कर चीन की लड़ाई के बाद 1962 से इसका महत्व दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ता ही गया है। आज के दिन इसका महत्व और भी ज्यादा हो गया है जबकि हिन्दुस्तान भी एक अणु-शक्ति पावर के अन्तर्गत समझा जाता है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में हम लोगों को चाहिये कि इस बजट का कोई भी ख्याल न कर के इस में जितनी भी छनराशि दी जा सकती है, वह दी जानी चाहिये। ताकि जो हमारी फौज है, उसको दिन दूनी और रात चाँगुनी तरक्की हो, और कोई भी हम पर आँख उठाने के काबिल न रहे।

आज से 27 साल पहले सन 1947 में दस या-अन्ध करोड़ रुपया इस पर खर्च होता था जो आज 1973-74 में 183 करोड़ हो गया है। तो यह खर्च भी दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ता ही जा रहा है और यह बढ़ना आवश्यक भी है, क्योंकि जब तक देश की सुरक्षा नहीं होगी, कितना ही विकास हम देश में करते जाय उसका कोई अर्थ नहीं है। अगर हमने बहुत विकास कर लिया और कोई शत्रु हमारे देश में आकर दाखिल हो गया, इस देश को जीत लिया तो वह सब विकास बैसे का बैसे ही रह जायेगा। तो विकास को कायम रखने के लिये भी सुरक्षा का होना नितांत आवश्यक है।

इसके अलावा जो हमारी फौज है उन्होंने बाहरी शत्रु से ही मुकाबला नहीं किया है, बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर आन्ध्र में 1973 में, गुजरात में 1974 में और पिछली दफ़ा जब रेल्वे हड़ताल हुई थी, तब तथा जब जब अकाल पड़ा या बाढ़ आई, इन सभी कार्यों में हमारी फौज ने काफ़ी महत्वपूर्ण काम किया है और उससे हमें खाल कर बहुत

[श्री मरेश सिंघ बिष्ट]

ज्यादा सन्तोष हुआ। पिछली बंगला देश की लड़ाई से तो सारी दुनिया में बड़ा ऊंचा स्वात इन चीजों की वजह से हिन्दुस्तान को मिला। इस लिये भी हमको चाहिये कि इस के महत्व को किसी रूप में घटने न दें और खास कर रुपये की वजह से। जो सैनिक सामान बनाने का काम है वह कम न होने पाये। आप देखेंगे कि सुरक्षा उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में पिछले सालों में काफी तरक्की हमने की है। तीस विभागीय कारखाने हमारे देश में इस समय स्थित हैं, जिनमें कि काफी काम आर्मा-मेंट्स का हो रहा है। आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर हम लोग दिन-पर दिन बढ़ते ही जा रहे हैं और जितना हमारे यहां देश में सामान बन रहा है, वह विदेश के सामान से किसी तरह कम नहीं है। खास कर हम उन चीजों में तो बिल्कुल आत्मनिर्भर हो गये हैं, जैसे छोटे हथियार, लाइट-आर्टिलरी आदि। दूसरे हथियारों के आयात कन्टेन्ट्स में भी कमी हुई है। कई चीजें जो हम पहले बाहर से बहुत मंगाते थे अब दिन पर दिन बहुत कम मंगा रहे हैं। अपने ही देश में सारे सोफिस्टिकेटेड वेपन्स, जैसे एल-70, एन्टी एअर फ्रैण्ट गन, आदि बना रहे हैं। विजयत टैंक हमारे देश में बन रहा है। ज्यादा से ज्यादा इन्डोजेनस चीजे इन में इस्तेमाल की जा रही हैं। इतना ही नहीं, हमारे देश से बहुत सी चीजें विदेशों को बिकती भी हुई हैं, सैनिक हथियार, इसमें काफ़ी रुपया फारेन-एक्सचेंज का हिन्दुस्तान ने कमाया है। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि इस देश में उत्पादन का काम काफी तेजी से हो रहा है।

एक बात की तरफ़ में सरकार का ध्यान आक-वित्त करना चाहता हूँ—जितना विकास आनी और एम्बर-फोर्स का हुआ है, नेवी और अणु शक्ति के विकास पर हम ने उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया है। जैसा कि श्रीबुकराज सिंह भी ने कहा है कि हमारी नेवी बहुत पिछड़ी हुई है। अनेवाके

जमाने में, नौसेना-विकास में नेवी की बहुत आवश्यकता होगी, इस लिये इस तरफ़ विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है और इसके लिये जितने धन की आवश्यकता हो, वह अवश्य दिया जाना चाहिये।

कुछ शब्द में पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में आठ जिले पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में हैं, जहां कोई घर ऐसा नहीं होगा जो फीज में नहीं होगा। अंग्रेजों के जमाने से ही ऐसा होता आया है। मगर मुझे कुछ के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज कल वहां बहुत कम भरती हो रही है और जो होती भी है उसमें घूसखोरी चलती है, बड़ी मशकल से लोगों को फीज में जगह मिलती है। मैं आशा करता हू कि आप पिथौर गढ़ में एक भरती केन्द्र बनायेंगे। यह जिला ऐसा है जिसके पिछली लड़ाई में सब से ज्यादा लोग मरे। काफ़ी वार-विडोज वहां पर है। पेन्शन के मामले में इस जिले को सब से ज्यादा पेन्शन मिलती है। लेकिन वहां इस समय न कोई ध्यान वार-विडोज की तरफ़ और भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की तरफ़ दिया जा रहा है। आप देखेंगे कि इनके लिये भारत वर्ष में कई किस्म की सुविधाये दी जा रही है उनको अरणाचल प्रदेश में विस्थापित किया गया है, अण्डमान और निकोबार में बसाया गया है, तरह तरह के व्यवसाय उन को दिये गये हैं, रहने के लिये मकान दिये गये हैं, खाने के लिये भोजन दिया गया है, ट्रैक्टर और दूसरी चीजें दी जा रही हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इसी तरह की सुविधा तयारभावक में भी वहां जो कुमाऊ और गढ़वाल के लोग हैं, उन भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को दी जायेगी जिससे वे लोग अपनी रोटी-रोटी कमा सकें।

श्रीबुखाल सैनिक स्कूल मैनीताल में बनाया गया है, लेकिन वहां उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को दाखला नहीं मिलता है। अच्छे अच्छे काफ़िजों और पब्लिक स्कूलों से जो लड़के निकल कर आते हैं उनकी दाखला मिल जाता है, लेकिन जो पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के लड़के हैं, जो गरीब हैं, सामान्य

स्कूलों में भर्षे हुए हैं, जिनकी जर्नी की कमबोर होती है, उनको वापस मिलना मुश्किल है। इस लिये मैं आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार इस जोर ध्यान देगी और उन के लिये कुछ स्थान उस स्कूल में सुरक्षित किये जायेंगे।

जी बार्बर रोड्स हमारे यहां बन रही हैं, उन में भी वहां के लोगों को मजदूरी कम दी जाती है और जो बाहर के मजदूर हैं, उनको ज्यादा सुविधायें दी जाती हैं, खाने में, पीने में, कपड़ों में, छुट्टी की तनख्वाह के मामले में—सब प्रकार की सुविधायें उनको मिल रही हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ये सभी सुविधायें उस क्षेत्र के लोगों को भी मिलनी चाहिये। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि अलमोड़ा से घाट तथा जालजीवी से मव कोट की सड़कों का भी बार्बर-रोड्स में ले लिया जाय।

पिथौरागढ़ में एक बहुत बड़ा कैंटूनमेन्ट बनाने की एक योजना थी, वहां पर बरैली की तरह का कैंटूनमेन्ट बनाने का निश्चय हुआ था, लेकिन बाद में रुपयों की कमी की वजह से वह काम रुक गया। वहां पर जो अच्छी अच्छी जमीनें थी, व इस काम के लिये ले ली गई, बंजर जमीनों को छोड़ दिया गया, अब उन जमीनों पर न खेती करने दी जाती है और न कैंटूनमेन्ट का काम चल रहा है। मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां कैंटूनमेन्ट की बिल्डिंग नहीं बन रही है उन जमीनों में किसानों को खेती करने का काम करने दिया जाय। उन लोगों को जिनकी जमीनें ली गई हैं और खास कर तराई-भाबर को प्राथमिकता देकर उन लोगों को खेती करने के लिये जमीनें दी जाय, अन्यथा उन लोगों का वहां रहना मुश्किल हो गया है। खास कर पिथौरागढ़ के आसपास के जो गांव हैं, उनकी सब से अच्छी जमीनें ली गई हैं, न उनको आज नीकरी मिलती है और न उनके बच्चों को वहां के स्कूल में पढ़ाई की अच्छी शिक्षा दी जाती है। मैं आशा करता हूँ आप इस जोर अवश्य ध्यान देंगे।

बार-बिडोच के बारे में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। यहां जो लिस्ट मैंने देखी है उससे भाजूम होता है कि बार-बिडोच के लिये पचासों

किस्म की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस के लिये मैं सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूँ, लेकिन विष्कत यह है कि हमारे यहां की औरतें बलिष्ठ हैं, उनको मालूम ही नहीं है कि सरकार ने उनके लिये किस किस तरह की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की है, इसी कारण से वे उन सुविधाओं का लाभ नहीं उठा पा रही है और काफ़ी तकलीफ़ में जीवन बिता रही है। इनकी ओर सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये और जो सुविधाओं सरकार अन्य स्थानों पर दे रही है, वे सुविधायें उन को भी मिलनी चाहिये।

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR (Pollachi) : I rise to speak on the demands of the Defence Ministry. The hon. Prime Minister had been frequently saying about the threat by land and sea and about the need to maintain our preparedness and the security of our country. That is why they say that the Emergency is still on. Even yesterday, there was news in the papers about this. But the annual report of the Ministry of Defence does not reflect these views very seriously. Of course the Minister may not agree with me because the main point in this budget is about the financial strains. We do agree that we have to look at the present financial constraints also. At the same time, let me point out to you what the report says on page 9 :

“This will be evident from the fact that while pay and allowances, POL rations, transport, miscellaneous expenditure and pensions accounted for 55.9 per cent of the total Defence Budget estimates in 1973-74, this percentage has gone up to 66.9 per cent in 1974-75. This has further reduced the availability of funds required for the modernisation of our Armed Forces to enable them to acquire the necessary capability to discharge their security obligations.”

I fully agree with the report. In 1974-75 only 33.1 per cent of the Defence Budget was available for defence preparedness. I want to ask : is this enough, especially at a juncture when our country is faced with different crises and threats all over?

In demand No. 18 of the Defence Ministry, a substantial amount had been

[Shri Mohanraj Kalingerkar]

surrendered. The budget estimate was Rs. 2662.49 lakhs and the revised estimate was Rs. 2293.51 lakhs. This saving of about Rs. 369 lakhs could not have been effected under pay and allowances as compared to 1973-74. In 1974-75 that expenditure had gone up, from 55.9 to 66.9 per cent. This is due to the rise in pay and allowances; I have already quoted from the report. This saving of Rs. 349 crores should have been done in the allocation for defence undertakings. I would like the Minister to clarify this point.

Then I come to another aspect. As Shri Indrajit Gupta has also mentioned, there was a newspaper report about the small arms manufactured in India, saying that there is a great potential for the export market in the western countries. I do not know why the Government should hesitate in choosing the buyers. During the peace time, if there are certain surplus arms, as the Minister has recently stated, we should supply them to friendly countries, so that we can earn some foreign exchange which will help us to face the economic crisis.

Coming to the resettlement of ex-servicemen, there was a newspaper report of a Government scheme to resettle 60,000 ex-service men who are retiring every year. Out of these 45,000 need help. I am happy the Government is very seriously looking into the matter of providing jobs so different categories. I would only say that whatever schemes are evolved should be properly implemented because there are still some complaints that the ex-servicemen are not being looked after properly.

It seems that the Government is going to purchase some new aircraft for the aircraft carrier Vikrant. At the same time, it is stated that for six to eight months in a year the aircraft carrier is under repair. Why should we go in for aircraft for the aircraft carrier, which would cost about Rs. 250 crores, when the aircraft carrier itself would not be functioning for a part of the year? Instead of spending that much money for these aircrafts, why could not we buy some other new aircraft for the air force? Even some of the officers of the navy feel that it is a waste to get new aircraft for the aircraft carrier, when the carrier itself is under repair for 6 to 8 months in a year.

As I mentioned in my last budget speech, there should be no discrimination between pilots and submariners in the matter of service conditions. Now a pilot gets a flying bounty of Rs. 350. But a submariner does not get that much of allowance. I am sure the Defence Minister must have gone inside a submarine. The living space in the submarine for movement is limited, the danger of gas leakage is there and the other dangers are equal to that of an aircraft pilot. So, a submariner should get the same amount which a pilot gets. Now when a pilot is on ground duty, he continues to get the flying bounty whereas a submariner will not get his allowance when he is posted on ground duty. This disparity should be removed.

Disputes between the various services should not come out in the open, especially in the newspapers, creating misunderstanding among the people. Let such disputes be decided by the Ministry. Let it not come in the press that the Navy wants the squadron of obsolete Super-Constellations, because it is operated from Bombay, whereas the air force says "no" to it. There should be coordination between the three services and news items like this should not come in the press so that the future generation will not think that there was politics involved in the services.

Finally, I come to the subject of corruption, misappropriation of public money and scandals in services. When our country is passing through financial constraints, when our progress and defence preparedness is delayed because of financial limitations, we should see to it that there is absolutely no scope for misuse of public funds. It is in this context that I want to refer to a few cases of corruption, misuse of official position and government funds.

There is a CBI report against one army officer, Brigadier H. S. Banga, who was the ex-Commandant of the Military College, EME, Secunderabad, who is now Major-General, Headquarters, Western Command. Here I have with me a cyclostyled copy of an order issued by him at the expense of the Government, where the heading is "administrative arrangement for the marriage of Commandant's daughter, 15-17th June, 1972". This was printed in the army

press. Very interestingly it is mentioned here "responsible for MTO and car of the other Officer". He has designated an officer to bring the cars. Then "No 2. Garlands—Subedar-Major—50 garlands would be arranged by Subedar Major etc."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has done it with military precision.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR : Then there are 130 copies of the photos of this marriage, again, printed at the army photograph department.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can pass them on to the Minister.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR : There was purchase of crockery in the name of the "Officers' mess, mis-utilisation of the regimental funds and utilisation of the Officers' mess for this marriage for which he paid a nominal rent of Rs. 750, when it must have cost more than Rs. 10,000, use of free rations of the jawans, use of the Government vehicles and so on. I am not going into the details. While he paid a nominal amount for transport, the amount of petrol and diesel used in connection with the marriage was 3,000 litres approximately, out of 6,000 litres booked during that week. Then there was free liquor, drawn in the names of different officers. He has built a house in Chanakyapuri, which cannot be denied, because the house is there for everyone to see. He used Government vehicles for transporting building material. He used the services of jawans for clearing the site and for supervision of building the house. At present our Government is paying Rs. 950 as rent for this building. This is one scandal.

There is another scandal which I want to bring to the notice of the Minister—

The Armoured Personnel Carrier this is another scandal. There are thousands of them, but I am just quoting a few of them.

The same gentleman...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Perhaps he has become notorious.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR : Brig Banga, when he was a Brigadier,

had gone on a purchase mission to some foreign country—I am not mentioning the country—to purchase Armoured Personnel Carrier.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : From where are you quoting all these?

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR : This is my information.
(Interruptions) I am not talking without any document. I can place everything on the Table of the House. This is a 54 page report of the whole team which went abroad, to select these obsolete APCs. I would like to know. Although India has developed an Armoured Personnel Carrier and technical and user trials have been conducted, but so far no efforts were made to manufacture though it is possible on our part.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request that you pass on all these to the Minister. . .

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR : Through you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This involves a very important point of procedure in the House. There are certain cases which have been referred to by the Public Accounts Committee. They are there before the House, or the CBI reports. They have been proved. But if you follow this procedure of every member, having some information of his own—it may be a correct information, but might not have been established—brings that before the House, I think it is unfair. . . . (Interruptions) .

Are you quoting from the CBI report?
(Interruptions)

That is what I asked. You said that this is your information.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR : This case has been referred to the CBI.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Purchase of Armoured Personnel Carriers was never before the CBI.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If it is a CBI report, I would not stand in the way. As I said, we do not adopt this.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

practice in the House, of bringing anybody and particularly officers and that too, officers of the Armed Forces of the country. Otherwise, it becomes a sort of a witch-hunting which may demoralise them. I am not saying that we should not bring facts before the House. But, unless these facts are established by some sort of an agency, I think, we should refrain. But, if you say that all this is part of a CBI report, then, I will allow you.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR : It is the same CBI report and these senior officers are linked with this.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The short point is whether the APC matter was gone into by the CBI.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR : No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What I am saying is that while we should not allow corruption to go on and that all these things must be brought before the House because they affect the administration, we should also be careful that we do not indulge in witch-hunting. If this has not been established, I would request you to pass on the information to the Minister.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR : We are helping the Ministers.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : But you will agree with me that Shri Mohanraj Kalingarayar is not one of those who are interested in witch-hunting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not saying that about Mr. Mohanraj or anybody.

As a matter of fact, he is one of the most sober members of this House, but I am pointing out to a practice in this House.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : And also if I may add, the usual practice is that if any such allegations are to be made, there must be advance notice to the Chair.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Yes, as per rules.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR : I would not mention the names.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your time is running out.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : All these allegations should be expunged. . .
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order please. Expunction is done only under the rules.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : It is a hobby of Mr. Mohanraj to collect photographs and produce them.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR : What my hobby is, I know. It cannot be said in the House.

Now, it is OK, I would not mention the names.

Sir, on the one side we are trying to say that our all-out policy is to indigenise the country's defence equipment and that we produce it in our own country, on the other, here where all the necessary trials have taken place, we have gone all the way to some other country, to collect some obsolete ones because they have discovered and got a more mechanical infantry combat vehicle and they want to push out the old obsolete ones. They have spent lakhs and lakhs of rupees. The team of officers has gone there. They have given the full facts and figures of the vehicles and the conditions and I would like to hand them over through you to the Minister. When we talk about the country's needs I think this is a wrong thing which this Ministry is doing. There is another form of corruption. This is in choosing an engine for the Vijayantha tanks. When the matter came up which engine is to be fitted in Vijayantha tank two things were decided. One was Leopard, a German tank and the other is Vickers Tank. The senior Lieut. General, whose name I do not want to mention, favoured the Vickers tank though it was not recommended by the Armoured Corps Personnel and the Director of Technical Development, Vehicles. I am mentioning this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can pass it on to the Minister. This can be a very debatable question.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR : The Director of Technical Development Vehicles clearly pointed out that

Leopard is better than Vickers. In spite of this technical advice, why this particular officer should go and choose this one? I could not understand this thing. It is also stated, he has got foreign wife, he goes abroad. That is for the Minister to investigate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : A foreign wife is the biggest liability that any person can incur.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR : It is for the Minister to investigate into this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In the heart of heart every one of us perhaps wanted a foreign wife !

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It may be you, not me.

SHRI MOHANRAJ KALINGARAYAR : I would request the Minister this, especially when our country is going through economic crisis, difficult financial constraints, that these allegations and scandals in defence services particularly, should be dealt with very severely.

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I am grateful to you for permitting me to intervene in this Debate. I would like to briefly mention some of the points raised in the debate. I would like to refer to some of the points which hon. Members made in the course of the debate and I would also like to add some of my own. There are certain special features so far as defence production is concerned. This is an area where production expertise of very high order is involved where technology has to be harnessed through efficient management and organisation to produce things of high complexity.

It is an area of production where technology changes very fast and we are constantly racing to go ahead of obsolescence. This takes time. It is a continuing vigilance against obsolescence. It is an exercise which is very expensive. But, at the same time, the exercise has to be gone through and for which there is not too high a price to be paid.

Another feature of defence production is this. At times there is a high demand

and at times the demand is not so high and we have to have the capacities which are sufficient to meet the highest needs at the time of war or events of that nature. But, at the same time, we should have the resilience to adapt to the peace time pattern of production where the level of production in certain sectors cannot be so high. It needs constant watch over the management of these vast complexes. We have to divert some of our production capacity to areas of civilian use. This exercise also has to go on constantly so that we can make as economic use as possible of the production capacity that has been built in these factories.

Defence production broadly consists of two areas—one is the area of ordnance factories which are run departmentally and the other area is of public sector enterprises which are organised as Corporations. The ordnance factories have a long history and some of them are a century-old. The variety of goods that are produced there are also of a very complex nature. There are about 31 Ordnance Factories which produce a wide variety of stores which are needed for the three Services. The product-mix ranges from highly sophisticated defence equipments like the guns, anti-submarine projectiles, instruments, ammunition, explosives, bridges and vehicles to items of general stores like food, clothing, dry-meat and soup. A vast gamut of productive activities are there in the Ordnance Factories.

As I said earlier, some of the factories are very old and we constantly have to keep the modernisation programmes of one type or another before us. We have added substantially to our new range of production. We recently opened a complex of propellents and ballistite at Bhandara. We have, under consideration, a very major propellant factory at Itarsi which will cost over 90 crores. We are trying to keep up to the latest technology in all these areas so that our defence forces have the best possible weapons and ammunition so that they can defend our country's integrity with great confidence and with great competence. It may well be imagined that it would mean a very complicated type of production, planning and control in all these factories where various products manufacture are going on. It is a question of a very high degree of management. And we have used computers for material planning systems in

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16 ordnance factories. This system will be extended to other factories also. And we are trying to introduce statistical quality control in our ordnance of factories with the object of building up quality production.

A Committee of experts was appointed to go into the whole cost accounting system of the Ordnance Factories and its report has been received and we are trying to see in what way all these cost accounting procedures could be improved. I mention this because we have to improve our management techniques and methods so that the best use can be made of the money that we have.

Shri H. M. Patel referred to the management aspects; he was referring more to the defence side. He asked how much money we have saved by this new methods of management. These are the methods the benefits of which cannot be quantified. The management techniques are actually an orientation to better management procedures. One has to be oriented towards all these modern tools of management and it is something that has to be constantly worked upon. It is difficult to say as to how much we saved on account of this but it can be said that it helps us to reduce our inventory, make proper production planning and see that these thousands and thousands of varieties of goods are produced at the earliest possible time with the least possible cost.

I will mention only one or two factories about which hon. Members might like to know. One is vehicle factory at Jabalpur. Here we manufacture Shaktiman, Nissan 1 Ton and Nissan Patrol vehicles and we have been trying to improve our efficiency in its working as also to indigenise contents of these vehicles.

As on 1-4-1974, the indigenous content of the three vehicles produced in the Factory was as under :

Shaktiman . . .	94.4%
Nissan 1 Ton . . .	74%
Nissan Patrol . . .	70.82%

Besides this the Research and Development Division of this factory has developed in response to Army's requirement a 5-Ton vehicle, which is being tried. In course

of time it would undertake production 4½ Shaktiman bus chassis for the market.

Sir, we have been trying to improve facilities at this factory, one of which is a grey iron foundry to serve as a captive unit for the vehicle factory. It is being established near the Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur at a cost of Rs. 10 crores. The foundry is expected to be commissioned during 1976-77. This will meet the entire casting requirements of the Jabalpur vehicles factory besides meeting some demands of the Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi.

I will also refer to the Heavy Vehicles Factory, Avadi which produces Vijayanta Gun Tanks and Armoured Recovery Vehicles. This is one of our very important vehicle factory and we have been constantly trying to improve its efficiency as well as increase its capacity. The Factory's augmentation programme is being implemented according to the schedule and the increased capacity would be available from 1976-77 onwards. In addition, the Tank Assembly Shop is being enlarged to handle a larger volume of production. Additional expenditure has also been sanctioned for increasing HVR's capacity to produce tank engines.

At present the indigenous content of Vijayanta Tank is around 75% and it is expected to rise to 95% in another two years. Besides the production of tanks, it will also be able to supply a large volume of spares to the Army to sustain efficient maintenance of the tanks already supplied.

Sir, indigenisation is a very important aspect of all our production efforts. There are items which we used to import but which we are now trying to make ourselves here—whether in the public or private sector—or in at our factories. We have in the Ordnance Factories also produced items for civil trade like 12 bore guns, .315 rifles and .22 rifles as well as their ammunition.

Now, a word about production figures. The Ordnance factories have produced in 1973-74 approximately goods worth Rs. 182 crores . . . as against the target of Rs. 148 crores and this would go on increasing. These are, broadly speaking, some features of the working of our ordnance factories. I will come to the points mentioned by Shri Banerjee later on.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know, what has happened to the special alloy steel plant at Kanpur ? Are we getting it ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The special alloy steel plant at Kanpur has not yet been cleared. At one stage, we thought that it would come very soon. It is being discussed with the Planning Commission and other relevant Ministries and we are trying to see that this is sanctioned. The problem of availability of steel alloys is very important for the ordnance factory needs and they are being assessed at the national level as to how best we can meet them. Not only this factory at Kanpur, but, we are also thinking to have a plant for super alloys, alloys of a very sophisticated nature which are used in electronics and for aviation purposes, and we have floated a Corporation to go into production of super alloys which are of a very sophisticated nature and the availability position in regard to which is very difficult. There are few countries in the world which make this. There is another sector, our defence public sector undertakings. They are nine in number.

श्री चन्द्रबाल मनी तिवारी (बलरामपुर)
रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि हमारी आर्डनेन्स फैक्टरी में 315 की राइफलों का निर्माण हो रहा है। पब्लिक में उसकी बड़ी डिमांड है। क्या आप इसके उत्पादन को ज्यादा बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : यह सही है कि इन कुछ राइफल का जितना उत्पादन है, उनसे ज्यादा मांग है और हम विचार कर रहे हैं कि इस मांग को किस तरह से पूरा किया जाये। लेकिन प्राथमिकता हमारी उन चीजों को बनाने के लिये है जो कि हमारी सुरक्षा के लिये आवश्यक हैं और सिविल आवश्यकताएं जो हैं, उनको भी पूरा करने की कोशिश हम कर रहे हैं और यह भी कोशिश करेंगे कि इसकी तायाद बढ़ सके।

These defence public sector undertakings are of a wide variety. They also produce things for civil purposes. Take an organisation like the Hindustan Aeronautics. This is a very important unit and it makes various types of aircrafts and helicopters

for military use as well as for agricultural use. Members know well about this and I would not repeat what things we make. It is doing very significant work. It has eleven factories in six States and each factory is doing good work. During 1974-75, the sale of the company is expected to cross Rs. 100 crores mark and I think we are set for further progress. Along with the Hindustan Aeronautics, there are two other public sector undertakings which are very important for the Defence needs. One is Mazagon Dock and the other is Bharat Electronics. Mazagon Dock is building Leander class frigates for the Indian Navy. We have already built two frigates, INS Nilgiri and INS Himgiri and these have won praise all over. We are making constant improvements in these frigates and as we go on, more and more improvements are being incorporated. As regards the various sophisticated instruments and systems which we were formerly importing, we are now making them in our own factories at Mazagon Dock or Bharat Electronics or at other places. A question was asked, what have we decided to do after this frigate programme is over ? Mr. Brij Raj Singh Kotah mentioned about this. We are conscious of it. The Navy is working upon their future requirements. At Mazagon Dock, we are prepared to undertake production of lighter and more sophisticated ships that may be needed by our Navy.

The Mazagon Docks, apart from constructing frigates and other naval items has acquired quite a name so far as manufacture of ships is concerned, ships for the Shipping Corporation of India and for other civilian needs. These are also being done simultaneously. The Mazagon Docks has also received substantial foreign orders for barges, tugs and things of that nature. I am very glad to inform the House through you that the quality of these frigates and ships that we make here has received world acclaim. We have won some of these orders on the basis of world-wide tenders where we have competed with the biggest of shipyards in Europe, in Japan and in other places. Some of the orders that we have won are really a great credit to our engineers and workers there.

Just to give one example, in Mazagon Docks recently, some repair work was done to some very complicated deep sea

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rigs and the platforms that go with them. Apart from earning more than a million dollars just for their repair work, the type of work that was done, received great appreciation not only from the persons who used it but from international maritime circles. So the standard of workmanship that is available in Mazagaon Docks as well as in the Garden Reach Workshop is of the highest order and we are really proud of it.

Along with this, I would like to mention Bharat Electronics which is manufacturing sophisticated electronic communication and radar equipment for the three Services. The second factory of Bharat Electronics set up at Ghaziabad for the manufacture of microwave and radar equipments for air defence went into production during 1973-74. The total value of the production by BEL during 1974-75 is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 53 crores as against about Rs. 45 crores in 1973-74. I have mentioned three public sector enterprises to give an idea as to the type and nature of work that our defence units do.

I would also like to mention that these enterprises have been working efficiently and making profits. Members will be happy to learn that the overall contribution to the exchequer by way of profits of the Defence public sector undertakings, after adjusting the losses suffered by Praga Tools and Garden Reach Workshops during 1974-75 amounted to nearly Rs. 20.50 crores. The total amount of return to Government on account of the dividends declared by the Defence public sector undertakings in respect of the year 1973-74 (for which the accounts have been finalised) works out to Rs. 266.58 lakhs. The dividends declared for this year were lower than in the previous years partly because of the restriction imposed by the Companies (Temporary Restriction On Dividends) Ordinance, 1974.

It was asked : why the Garden Reach Workshops are not making a profit and why Praga Tools are not making a profit? Praga Tools is gradually coming up. This is a factory which we took over from the private sector. Some private shareholders are still there, but it is gradually improving. As regards the Garden

Reach Workshops, because of some old order for ships which were again for another public sector enterprise and Bokaro steel plant which was done at a very low fixed prices, due to escalation of costs we made some losses. But these are more or less paper losses and whatever our losses they are a gain to a sister public undertaking. So I would not say that there is much of a difficulty in that respect.

All these factories have faced problems of indigenisation and we have made quite some improvements there. I would not like to go more into details about them because that would take hon. members' time. But one thing I would like to mention at this stage before I leave the topic of public sector enterprises. That is about how conscious we are of productivity and how our production standards compare with even international standards. Honourable members would be interested to know that as a result of close monitoring at all levels, the production cycle of the frigate project has been compressed. Whereas the first frigate took 84 months to complete, the second took 77 months, the third and the fourth are expected to take 72 and 51 months respectively. The fitting out period is also being reduced progressively. This period for the first frigate was 51 months, 48 months for the second frigate and is likely to be 36 and 30 months in the third and fourth frigates respectively. This performance compares very favourably with the yards of our foreign collaborators, who have produced many more frigates and where the best fitting out time has been derived as 24 months. So, we are very conscious of quality and we want to work in a way that the best possible use is made of our production facilities.

15 hrs.

A few words about the export performance of these public sector undertakings may also be of interest to hon. members. These export orders have been obtained in the face of very stiff foreign competition. We got the orders because of the merit of the whole thing. The value of the export earning of these undertakings during 1972-73 was Rs. 3.5 crores which increased to Rs. 5.34 crores during 1973-74 and is expected to increase further to Rs. 15.7 crores during 1974-75. The major contribution in regard to foreign exchange earning continues to accrue from Mazagaon Dock. This company has bag-

god export orders worth Rs. 10 crores for building light coasters and barges for Singapore, Iran, Saudi Arabia and U.K. This is in addition to the annual foreign exchange earnings of this yard on account of repairs to foreign flag ships which are expected to touch an all-time high record of nearly Rs. 6 crores during 1974-75. Bharat Electronics has been able to secure an export order from a foreign party for supply of sophisticated electronics equipment valued at Rs. 23 crores. Garden Reach Workshops has succeeded in obtaining an export order for technological equipment worth nearly Rs. 2.75 crores from Iran. Bharat Earth Movers has also supplied 50 railcoaches valued at Rs. 4.60 crores to Bangladesh. The company is establishing contacts with potential customers and importing agencies in Bangladesh and other neighbouring countries.

These are broadly some of the highlights of the working of the defence public sector undertakings.

I would briefly refer to the Defence Research & Development Organisation, which is doing very commendable work. This organisation is primarily responsible for providing scientific and technological support to the defence services, and trying to keep our weapon system as modern as possible. Science and Technology have ushered in an era in which weapons are continuously being developed having greater lethality, longer ranges, higher efficiency, increased manoeuvrability and an increasing degree of automation and remote control. Similarly, rapid developments are taking place with regard to sensors communications and various other systems. To keep pace with the fast changing military technology in the world, the Defence R & D organisation has continued its efforts in taking the country towards an increasingly self-reliant base of indigenous design and development.

I have before me some of the important areas where we are working, but I would not like to go into all that. I will just refer to the budget figures for the R & D organisation. There are 32 laboratories working under this and the budget allocations have been Rs. 17.59 crores for 1970-71, Rs. 21.96 crores for 1971-72 and raising to Rs. 49.43 crores for 1975-76, which means this has increased nearly 3 times in the course of the last 5 years. We are trying to see constantly that we make the best use of this money, because

management of research is also a very complicated matter and one has to be on his toes to see which areas of research to emphasise and which to leave. We are also trying to see how the whole research set-up could be improved, through better equipment, better procedures of requirement, better promotion systems, better management of research facilities that we have in the various laboratories etc. In this way a constant watch is being kept, so that the effectiveness of the research organisation could be maintained. There are four broad areas—missiles, electronics, aeronautics and vehicles—which account for nearly 60% of our total R & D budget. These are the areas which are of very great importance to us.

I now come to the Department of Defence Supplies. The main purpose of this department is to indigenise the various items that we import now. This department was created towards the end of 1965 to establish indigenous sources for items which are being imported. Since then orders have been placed for about 2,3000 items valued at Rs. 212 crores. These value of supplies received against these orders upto March 1975 works out, to about Rs. 80 crores. Last year we faced a lot of difficulties because of the power shortage in various States, labour trouble in some places etc. But still the number of orders placed on the items that have been indigenised as a result of the efforts of the Department of Defence Supplies is considerable. The value of the orders placed has increased from Rs. 23 crores in 1974-75, the highest so far in any year. These are items covered has increased from 3,330 in 1973-74 to over 4,000 in 1974-75, the highest so far in any year. These are items which are highly sophisticated and which have not been made in our country up till now. A lot of developmental effort is being made. There are a lot of technical committees which work under this department. They constantly advise the manufacturers how best these things could be manufactured and made available to the defence services.

I now come to the points raised by Mr. S. M. Banerjee. Apart from being an able parliamentarian, he is a very important labour leader of the defence workers. We have two important federations of defence workers, one of which is headed by Mr. Banerjee and whatever he says does receive our highest consideration. We receive full cooperation from his federation and its members. I would like

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at this stage to mention the dedication to work on the part of the defence workers, which they have always exhibited and are exhibiting. Whenever there has been a war or emergency or difficulties of that nature, the defence workers have risen to the occasion in a spontaneous manner and have helped us to produce goods to the required extent.

Prof. MADHU DANDAVATE : Instead of paying compliments, pay them bonus.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Government on its part has always tried to meet to the extent possible their demands by way of housing, allowances and other things which the workers need. It is always our endeavour to give as much relief to our workers and on the whole we have a very fine working relationship for which we thank them and their representatives.

Most of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission have been accepted by Government. Some of them are still pending. Some of these pending things are really important and I would like to say just now at what stage these are and I will mention briefly what we propose to do.

Shri Banerjee mentioned failure to correlate piece work rates for ordnance factory workers. For the last many years an incentive scheme has been in vogue in the ordnance factories for piece rate workers. An essential feature of the scheme is that the mean of the pay scale is taken as the base for calculating the incentive element. The Third Pay Commission made certain recommendations in this respect which were interpreted in a different way, but our department feels that these rates for piece work should be based on the mean and we are trying to convince the Finance Ministry about our stand. I have had more than one discussion with the Minister of Revenue and Expenditure and other officials of the Finance Ministry. We hope that this thing would be sorted out very soon because we feel that it is a very right thing to do.

Another thing is the pay scales of various categories some of which have been finalised but which have not been well received, like the enhancement of the pay scale of supervisors 'A' (technical) and parity in

the pay scales of supervisors technical and non-technical, revision of the pay scale of draughtsmen, Store holder and Assistant store-holders. These things have been finally decided and final orders have been issued. We propose to review them and we want to take up this matter again with Finance and go to the Cabinet also if necessary so that these demands could be properly discussed at the highest level.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Do not add insult to injury by starting the supervisor on Rs 330. At least that order should be cancelled.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : That order was also issued because some persons were very impatient to get some orders on some of the things about which we were not convinced we had withheld orders, but then even if the orders have been issued, as I have assured the Hon. Member, we are trying to review it and we will take it up again.

Mention was made about the Classification Tribunal which it was said has been stalled by the Personnel Department and the Finance Ministry. I am happy to inform the Hon. Members that there is no impediment in this. We have finalised the list of Members. The Committee will be headed by a retired judge of High Court and we have asked the Ministry of Law to give us a panel of names out of which the Chairman could be appointed. Actually this is being done as a result of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. The Third Pay Commission have said that there should be an expert body for job evaluation. An expert body should have been of a different kind, but our colleagues in the JCM said that the Chairman should be a person of high status, a High Court judge, and in deference to their wishes, we agreed to this and I hope that all the preliminaries for the appointment of this Committee would be over very soon. Another point that was mentioned was about the canteen employees. It is really a very hard case, particularly when we see that their pay scales were introduced about 10 years ago and nothing very substantial has been done by way of revision of pay scales for them. Though in December, 1973 we gave them an *ad hoc* rise of Rs. 50, the question of pay scales still remains as it is. The delay has been mostly because at one stage the Ministry of Labour was contemplating to amend the definition of "worker" in the Factories Act to include canteen

workers also. If that was done, all problems would have been solved. That is why we waited for quite some time, but now we learn that the proposal has been shelved and has not been proceeded with. So now we have taken up the matter. We have proposed that till the final grades are decided, which also should not take very long, one *ad hoc* increase of Rs. 50 per month should be given, and we have sent a proposal to this effect to the Finance Ministry. We are also processing the case for revised pay scales.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There is the question of reviving a permanent negotiating machinery. There is no financial implication as such in that.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : A permanent negotiating machinery was there before the JCM was introduced.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In 1960 after the strike was withdrawn, everybody including the railways and P & T got their negotiating machinery. We were the only people who did not get it.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The JCM has certain features which are superior to one permanent negotiating machinery. For example, in the JCM if there is disagreement on certain important items they can go for compulsory arbitration and they have also gone. That is not the case in the permanent negotiating machinery. Therefore, I would urge him to see that the JCM has been working properly up till now and in a very satisfactory manner and it has been giving quite a lot of relief and advantages to our workers on the staff side. They should not try to introduce another element which might compete with it and confuse it. If there is anything in which Mr. Banerjee sees that the JCM cannot deliver the goods and in which the permanent negotiating machinery can help, we can consider as to how the JCM can be improved so as to work in a proper way. So, I do not think there is necessity of a permanent negotiating machinery.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There are cases of suspension of service in West Bengal, Ambala, Chandigarh, Avadi and Jabalpur. I only want the Hon. Minister to assure us that these cases will be reviewed by the Defence Ministry and not by the local officers before they are finalised.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : These cases have been reviewed and re-reviewed so many times.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Not all.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : So far as we are concerned they are not under review through constant request come for review. But those are a small number of cases, they are old cases and action had been taken after thorough investigation and enquiry. In some cases our Labour Unions suggested that they should be referred to the Labour Commissioner. We did that also. We abided by the arbitration results of the Labour Commissioner. We reinstated persons whom they thought should be but now we have reached a stage where not much can be done.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah) : There are suspension cases.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Avadi cases.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The Avadi cases were decided long ago. You are referring to other cases. He has referred to 71 cases which were decided and completed long ago. So that this is so far as the old cases are concerned and I request the Hon. Member not to press for it.

As regards some Avadi cases we are having them investigated and we will take early action.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What about bonus ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Bonus is a thing which has implication much wider than my department. It is no an issue on which I am expected to say anything definite, but I can assure the Hon. Member that it is our endeavour to see that our defence employees get all possible facilities.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why do not you use your good offices ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : In bonus there is a lot of complication. It is not very simple. There is a certain set of rules and conditions going with the Government servants, some are beneficial, some are not. There are other conditions that go with public sector undertakings. It is not easy to incorporate that into this

[Shri Raza Niwas Mirdha]

without changing the structure of management and other rights and liabilities that go with them. All that I can say is that the welfare of our defence employee is very dear to our heart and we have been trying to improve their working conditions as much as we can.

Again I pay a tribute for their sense of patriotism and cooperation. They represent an excellent work force that has great capacity, that has got varying experiences, varying expertises, and the ordnance factories and the defences public sector undertakings in themselves constitute a very important fact in our national production set-up. And I think it should be our endeavour to strengthen them as much as possible, so that it contributes not only to the defence of our country but also to the general industrial development and progress of our country.

MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpur): as far as the defence policy is concerned, there are three important aspects that have to be taken into account. Firstly, the international situation and particularly, the situation in the neighbouring countries that pose specific defence problems to our country.

(2) The wider implications of a long-term defence planning

(3) People's participation in the defence preparedness of the country, and lastly,

(4) The parliamentary control over the defence perspectives and defence policies

I would like to say briefly about all the four aspects of the defence problems. The process of detente which began in 1973 no doubt acquired a sharper edge in the Year 1974, but I think we should not be presumptuous enough to imagine that this spirit of *detente* was dominated and motivated by the desire for peace. It was really motivated by the absence of terror between the USA and USSR when they realised that the nuclear capabilities of these two super-powers are evenly balanced, they felt the imperative necessity of having a spirit of *detente*. But, unfortunately, that spirit would not be extended to the Asian scene and, therefore, we find that in spite of this spirit of *detente* which has been realised to some extent *vis-a-vis* these two super-powers, viz., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., we find that the battle in Cambodia still continued and we have almost come to the culmination of that war.

Again we find on the West Asian scene there were new developments that have taken place and we find that the Arab world tried to wield a new weapon of oil which has also created certain problems.

Again we find that as far as China is concerned, the relationship between Soviet Russia and China still remains tense. Then we find in Asian countries number of new tensions have been created. The announcement of the 5th February 1974 that the U.S.A. and U.K. will cooperate and expand the communication facilities on the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean and convert it into a full-fledged naval base with the India Ocean thereby becoming a zone of rivalry between the super-powers. All these create a certain amount of defence problems for the country.

Again we have to take note of the fact that China has achieved a tremendous progress in the manufacture of nuclear weapons and then Pakistan is trying to attain a superiority over India with arms from U.S.A., China and some of the West European countries and we too rely on Soviet Russia to secure various types of arms.

In this background certain problems of defence must be analysed. Just now the Hon. Minister made a reference to defence and development. In this connection, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that as far as the picture of defence expenditure is concerned, it is very interesting to find out how the figures compare. If we take into account U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and U.K. we find, the defence expenditure as a percentage of the G.N.P. is as follows

	1968	1969	1970	1971
U.S.A.	9.3	8.7	7.8	7.3
U.S.S.R.	11.1	11.0	11.0	..
U.K.	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.7

In this background, the expenditure on defence in India, as a percentage of the GNP is : 1968—3.6, 1969—3.5, 1970—3.4 and 1971—3.4. Almost the percentage has remained stabilised at 3.4% which is inadequate. Not only that, a more important aspect is what component of this total expenditure on defence is spent on

research and development. If we have not got resources today to go in for manufacture of nuclear weapons in other fields at least we must have adequate technology and have sophisticated weapons. The expenditure on Research and Development has to be stopped up. We find this. The position in 1962-63 regarding expenditure on research and development a section of defence was of the order of 5.10 crores. That is 1.1 per cent of total defence expenditures. In 1965-66 the expenditure on research and development was 9.53 crores which is 1% of the total defence expenditure. The latest figure for 1972-73 indicates that total expenditure on research and development in defence was 29.55 crores which is 2% of the total defence expenditure. It has been the consistent complaint of the scientists working in Research and Development wing of the Defence Ministry that this amount is inadequate. Not merely the total quantity of expenditure has to be stopped up, but the total defence expenditure for R&D has to be improved. As for as defence planning is concerned the 1962 aggression showed us the most imperative need because it brought forward for the first time the imperative need to have long-term defence planning for the country. After independence five times our defence planning was intercepted by aggression on our country and every time we resorted to piecemeal planning. It is only in 1962 that for the first time it was established that there was imperative need to have long term planning. Unless we have that major problems of defence cannot be tackled. After Chinese aggression of 1962 we had for the first time five-year defence planning from 1964 to 1969 and we established for the first time defence planning in proper perspective.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You may continue on Monday.

15.28 hours

STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

Amendments of section 15 and 25)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. L. N. Pandeya, not here. Shri Arjun Sethi.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : I introduce the Bill.

15 & 29 hrs.

INDIAN TRUSTEESHIP BILL *

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (स्वालिदर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय! मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि न्यस्त नियमों के सृजन और तत्सम्बन्ध विषयों का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Naik, you wanted to oppose this ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The other day he commended my bill Has he changed overnight ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTEERJEE : (Burdwan). You cannot take contradictory positions.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) : Sir, Sometimes the silence will have to be more eloquent than a reply or words. And I hope that the very thoughtful Bill which Shri Vajpayee has introduced in this House which I have complimented the other day and the principle behind which I would like to compliment once again today, this noble venture, this noble enterprise, will not suffer for want of constitutional requirements, so that all the roadblocks in the acceptance of both the idea as well as the Bill are cleared to the satisfaction of this august House before we take up further consideration. Sir, the operative part of the Bill which consists in all thirtyfour clauses has clause 4 which provides for the formation of a trust corporation. The other clause with which I would like to deal in brief is clause number 10 and clause number 11. Clause 10 deals with the functions of the Panchayat. Clause 11 deals with

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