

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

THIRTEENTH, FOURTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH
REPORTS AND MINUTES

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes of the Estimates Committee :—

- (1) (i) Thirteenth Report on the Ministry of Health and Family Planning (Department of Family Planning)—Family Planning Programme.
- (ii) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report
- (2) (i) Fourteenth Report on the Ministry of Foreign Trade — Export Promotion Measures, Commercial Publicity, Exhibitions and Trade Fairs.
- (ii) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.
- (3) Lighteenth Report on the Ministry of Foreign Trade—Fta Board
- (ii) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FIFTH, FORTYSEVENTH AND FORTY-
EIGHTH REPORTS

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee :—

- (1) Twenty fifth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Seventeenth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) relating to Direct Taxes
- (2) Forty-seventh Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Sixteenth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on Appropriation Accounts (Railways), 1967-68 and Audit Report (Railways), 1969.
- (3) Forty-eighth Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Twentieth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

12 26 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion and voting of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence. Shri Chhotey Lal was on his legs. He may continue his speech.

श्री छोटे लाल (चैल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चैयार को घन्यवाद देता हूँ जो मुझे यहाँ पर बोलने का समय दिया। मैं कल यहाँ पर अपने विचार उन लोगों के लिए व्यक्त कर रहा था जो कन्ट्रिब्यूट बॉर्ड के अन्तर्गत कन्जर्वेन्सी स्वीपर्स के रूप में काम करते हैं। उनकी हालत यह है कि 30 माल की सर्विस के बाद जब उनको बैठा दिया जाता है तो उनके लिए किसी कम्पेन्सेशन की व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनकी सर्विस रन्डीशन की ओर अन्य तर्जुमारियों की तरह ध्यान दिया जाय, जिस तरह से आपने अन्य चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिए सर्विस कन्डीशन बनाई है, उसी प्रकार की व्यवस्था उनके लिए होनी चाहिए। पेन्शन की रिपोर्ट जो विचाराधीन है या जो आनेवाली है, मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से आग्रह करूँगा कि इन कन्जर्वेन्सी स्टाफ का मामला भी पेन्शन को रीफर कर दिया जाय ताकि वे इनके बारे में भी अपनी रिपोर्ट दें।

मैंने यह भी जिक्र किया था कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की ओर से मिलिट्री की कृषि योग्य जमीन ऐसे लोगों को दी जाती है, जिनके पास पहले से ही बेती की काफी जमीन होती है। इलाहाबाद में मिलिट्री एस्टेट की काफी जमीन है, वह जमीन ऐसे लोगों को दी गई है जिनके पास सैकड़ों बोधे जमीन पहले से थी। वे भूमिहीन बन कर झूठा सर्टिफिकेट ले आते हैं। स्वाभाविक है कि परिवार से जमीन केवल एक आदमी के नाम होती है, वे उस परिवार के दूसरे सदस्य पटवारी से झूठा सर्टिफिकेट ले लेते हैं कि उनके नाम कोई जमीन नहीं है और उनको जमीन एलाट हो जाती है। मिलिट्री

[श्री छोटे लाल]

एस्टेट आफिसर, लखनऊ ने एमि बहुत से लोगों को सैकड़ों बीघे खेती दे दी है, जिनके पास पहले से खेती थी। इस प्रकार की घाघली वहाँ पर भूमिहीनों के साथ चल रही है। मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि मिलिट्री की कृषि योग्य जमीन केवल भूमिहीनों को मिले और मिलिट्री यदि चाहे तो डिफेंस परसोनल और जवानों को खेती के लिए दे।

मैंने कल एक बात यह भी कही थी कि मेरे क्षेत्र में मिला हुआ कैंटूनमेंट बाड का एरिया है, वहाँ पर एन मैकफर्सन-लेक है, जिसमें बरसात का वाफा पानी एम्ब्रिन हो जाता है और ओवर-फलो होकर गया में बह जाता है। उमका रोकने के लिये एक बाध बना हुआ है, लेकिन 1948 में गया की बाढ़ में वह बाध टूट गया, उमके टूट जाने में अब वह पानी अकमर बह जाया करता है, जिससे मछली पालने की योजना यदि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री चाहे तो चला सकती है। इसमें सबसे बड़ा फायदा यह होगा कि उम बाध के टूट जाने से जो समापवर्ती गांव के लोग शहर आते थे और बाध टूट जाने में जो रास्ता अवरुद्ध हो गया था वह पुनः खुल जायगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रालय इस आर ध्यान दे। कैंटूनमेंट बोर्ड, इलाहाबाद, ने इस सम्बन्ध में एक योजना डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री को भेजी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उम पर शीघ्रातिशीघ्र विचार करे ताकि समापवर्ती गावा के लोगों को आने जाने की सुविधा उपलब्ध हो सके।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों को भी मिलिट्री में भरती किया जाय। उनके रिजर्वेशन को वाच करने के लिए यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने एन शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स बोर्ड कायम किया है, जो उनके हितों की सुरक्षा के लिए काम करेगा। मुझे आशा है कि शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग, जो मेहनतकश इन्सान होते हैं, लेकिन गरीबी के कारण इतने कमजोर होते

हैं कि उनको कमजोर समझ कर मिलिट्री में भरती नहीं किया जाता है। मैं इस बात के लिए आग्रह करूँगा कि जब वे इतने मेहनतकश होते हैं, देश की सुरक्षा के लिए मिलिट्री में अच्छी तरह से काम कर सकते हैं, यदि उनको मौका दिया जाये और जो राशन मिलिट्री को भोर से दिया जाता है वह राशन जब उनको मिलेगा तो मुझे आशा है कि शेडयूल्ड कास्ट और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग देश की सुरक्षा में भी किसी में पीछे नहीं रहेंगे। यदि आज वे कुछ कमजोर पाये जाते हैं तो केवल गरीबी के कारण। उनकी गरीबी के जो कारण हैं उन पर यदि भविष्य में बालन का मौका मिलेगा, मजदूरों के मंत्रालय के अनुदान के सम्बन्ध में तो मैं पूर्ण रूप से विस्तारपूर्वक बताना मकूँगा। आज मैं केवल यही चाहता हूँ कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री में शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों का हर कैटेगरी में भरती किया जाये। आज की स्थिति में मेहनत का काम केवल स्वीपस कर सकते हैं, दूसरी जाति के लोग नहीं कर सकते हैं इसलिए ज्यादातर देखा गया है कि जब कोटे की बात की जाती है तो उन तमाम मेहनतगो को काउंट करके पूरा कोटा भरा हुआ बता दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार की घाघली जो तमाम मिनिस्ट्रीज में चल रही है शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के कोटे के बारे में, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं यही आग्रह करूँगा कि तमाम मिनिस्टर्स देखें इस बात को कि उनके अन्तर्गत जितने विभाग हैं उनमें जितने प्रकार के सर्विसेज हैं हर कैटेगरी में उनका रिजर्वेशन फुलफिल होना चाहिए। यदि अब तक नहीं हुआ है तो अब उसको पूरा करने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिए।

इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी आग्रह करूँगा कि डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत जो सिविलियन कर्मचारियों की यूनिवर्सल चल रही हैं उनमें कुछ ऐसी यूनिवर्सल हैं जो इनटक यूनिवर्सल कहलाती हैं, उनको मान्यता नहीं दी जाती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनको मान्यता दी जाये।

अगर उनको मान्यता नहीं दी जायेगी तो उनकी सविस कन्डीशन्स और उनके हितों की रक्षा नहीं हो पायेगी। वे हमेशा सरकार के सहयोग में रहते हैं इसलिए सरकार को चाहिए कि इनटक यूनियन्स को जरूर मान्यता दे और उनके हितों की रक्षा करे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं रक्षा मंत्रालय के अनुदानों को पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHIRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah)
Mr. Speaker, Sir, this time the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence are presented in a different context. Last year great events have taken place. The new nation of Bangla Desh has emerged and Pakistan has been disintegrated. India played a very great and positive role in the fight against Pakistani aggression and defended its independence and security and also made a contribution to the freedom struggle of the people of Bangla Desh. Naturally, in this new context, the question of Defence has to be considered in its proper perspective and outlook.

The great event which took place last year has changed the correlation of forces in the entire sub-continent. On its eastern border India has got a new neighbour who is friendly to India, and because Pakistan has been recently disintegrated, its power to attack has far more weakened. The main thing is that the conspiracy of American imperialism was defeated and it received a big set back. Moreover, the great victory of the freedom struggle of the people of Bangla Desh has created and strengthened the new force of democracy which is now playing its great role even inside Pakistan. So, the question of national defence, if we take it in its proper perspective, must be viewed not in terms of any short-term programme but from the long-term proper perspective.

Some Members here raised the slogan of making nuclear weapons. They have demanded that India should go nuclear. I do not agree with them. I support the stand taken by the Government of India that India will use atom and other forces for peaceful purposes and they will not go to nuclear weapons. To go to nuclear weapons and further strengthening of the Defence Forces so that India can become competent to counter the forces of American imperialism, if it becomes the coming perspective, I think it will be a direction towards a

wrong path. Our main emphasis should be to create conditions both in the sub-continent and around for a stable peace and in this respect, the initiative taken by the Government of India to come to terms with Pakistan and to normalise relations with China and other neighbouring countries is a correct stand and we support this stand. All efforts must be concentrated to have a lasting peace with Pakistan and because of the growth of forces of democracy which are asserting themselves in Pakistan, if we take a correct stand, there is every likelihood and possibility that a lasting peace with Pakistan may be achieved.

A similar initiative must be taken to normalise relations with China which, the Government of India has already stated, they are interested to do. By these efforts if we create conditions in India and around, then the question of going to nuclear path is not at all necessary and the perspective in that respect should be more and more to turn towards policies and gradually reduce the expenditure on defence.

India is committed to peace and a country like India where the problem of poverty is so vast and the magnitude of unemployment is so big and when the economy is facing a crisis, the burden of making nuclear weapons will become so heavy on the economy that it cannot bear that burden. In the conditions as they exist to-day when the crisis in the economy has not been solved, if India takes to that path, the entire economy will collapse and if in a country its economy collapses, social tensions are bound to develop inside the country and in that case, however sophisticated weapons our Defence Forces might possess, the defence will not be strengthened but, on the other hand, it is bound to be weakened on account of internal factors. Ultimately, it is not the weapons that decide the future of a country. In the ultimate analysis, it is the people who decide the entire future of a country. See the fight in South Viet Nam. They are fighting with the most Powerful imperialist country, American imperialism, which has nuclear weapons. But, American imperialism has both faced with such a steep resistance that day by day they are being forced to quit that country. This example shows that if the people are totally united for a great cause, for the defence and independence of their country, nuclear weapons cannot put them under slavery or bondage. That determination of a nation or a country is the main force.

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

So, in this respect, our point of view is that India must have before it a perspective of stabilising peace in this region including Indian ocean. That does not mean that peace will come automatically because there is American imperialism whose conspiracy has not yet been stopped. Their Seventh Fleet was sent to the Indian Ocean. If we are to counter the force of the Seventh Fleet, we have no such resources by which we can counter militarily the strength of the Seventh Fleet, but our moral superiority and the cause for which we have stood up are far more powerful than the Seventh Fleet and nuclear weapons and America had to leave the Indian ocean with the Seventh Fleet. Now they have taken to the Bay of Tonking. It is being used against Vietnamese people. Moreover the forces of peace are stronger and India is now in pact with the Soviet Union, and you have seen how the Soviet Union has played a role when the Seventh Fleet entered the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean. So the forces of imperialism that are out to destroy the urges of independence and liberation can be countered by these forces both nationally and internationally, these forces have grown in the past, they are growing and developing. Taking into consideration the conditions of South East Asia as it is today taking into consideration the victory in Bangladesh,—as well as the advancing march of the people of Vietnam,—if you take into consideration the total correlation of all these things,—I think, we can say with confidence that we need not go to the path of nuclear weapons.

We must have a perspective to build up India by removing poverty, by removing unemployment by making the Indian economy free from crisis so that India can stand on its own feet and can advance as a nation which is self-sufficient and its economy more strengthened. In order to do that this burden of heavy defence expenditure must be gradually reduced. That perspective must be there. But I do not see that perspective in the report presented to us. On the other hand, from a narrow angle of the Defence Forces, the suggestion is given that more sophisticated weapons are necessary to face the present situation, and because the amount sanctioned is not sufficient for that, this strategy is to be operated, and sophistication of munitioneries to be effected. About the defence expenditure a comparison is given in this book. In 1970,

India's expenditure on defence was computed at 3.4% GNP. Out of 56 countries of the world for which data on defence expenditure is readily available, 31 countries spent more than 3.4%. Of the 20 countries which spent less than India's percentage in that year, 13 have mutual security arrangements with one or the other of the super-powers. If we call Russia to be a super power, then Russia is our friend and with the help of the Soviet Union we can counter the blackmailing by American imperialism. So there is no need to increase the defence expenditure more and more because our economy is in a condition where it cannot bear the heavy strain of this defence expenditure because more defence expenditure means more taxes on the masses, and since we are still living in a capitalistic society where big business is being boosted in all possible ways this defence expenditure or at least a good part of it is being pocketed by these private companies and big business. I shall come to that later on.

Then we have the argument that none of the other countries has had to face five aggressions in such a short time and so on. All these arguments are there in respect of this higher percentage of defence expenditure. But my point is that we must have a perspective for developing the Indian sub-continent and its neighbouring areas as a long standing zone of peace, and our entire efforts must be concentrated in that direction. I am glad that the Government of India have taken initiative in this matter and we hope that they will succeed.

But the general trend in regard to Indian defence expenditure is that it has been increasing gradually. While in 1960-61 it was Rs 280 crores, now it has come to Rs 1408 crores. There has been such a big rise in defence expenditure, and the tendency is to increase this more and more. This means that the fight against poverty and unemployment will remain only on paper and will never materialise and the entire economy will go down. It is in this socio-economic background that the entire defence system should be studied. The defence forces can be strengthened if the entire people are free from the problems of poverty and unemployment and crisis, and they are imbued with the pious ideals of defending their own country and securing their independence. But that does not mean that we shall have to give up our

vigilance. Vigilance must be there because there is American imperialism. The real force behind the Pakistan Government was American imperialism. American imperialism is the main enemy of the entire people of the world. In order to defeat their conspiracy, we must be constantly vigilant. There are reasons for being vigilant, because particularly in the Indian Ocean, at Dingo Garcia there is the US base, and they may use that base for their nefarious games. In Madagascar there are British and American bases. In order to keep the Indian Ocean completely free from these sources of conspiracy, we shall have to take proper initiative and to mobilise the other countries around the Indian Ocean so that they can jointly put pressure the imperialist forces, particularly American imperialism so that America may not use the Indian Ocean for their imperialist purposes out of power rivalries.

I find from the papers that the Nixon Administration has asked the Congress for 2,34,000 dollars for military assistance grant to India, and 2,43,000 dollars for similar aid for Pakistan during the fiscal year 1973 as part of its security assistance programme to bolster up the self-defence capabilities of their own allies as well as to meet the crisis situation. They are trying to pose themselves as friends of India now. This is their tactics, manoeuvre, trying to win over again the support of India, and there lies our fear. The Government may not agree, but our fear is that—

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : I am concluding with one or two points more. So, Government must not take America to be a friend. They must be careful about that.

Defence must be absolutely free from foreign dependence. Still, there is large dependence regarding defence equipment and materials and weapons. That has been admitted by the Government but no steps so far have been taken to completely make the Indian defence free from imperialist dependence.

Secondly, this monopoly of private capitalists must not be entertained in any way. For instance, defence clothings and other materials are supplied by private companies in Moradabad and Kirkee. I got reports

that even ammunition shells are being manufactured by private companies. Mafatlals supply tarpaulins and tents. This is big business. Mahindra and Mahindra supply jeeps. Tatas are supplying trucks. I got a report that Per truck, the Tatas are making a profit of Rs 4,000, whereas for defence expenditure the poor man is being taxed. Out of the tax paid by the poor man, the other big monopolists are making huge profits. It has become a source of huge profits. This is how the country's economy is operating in India today through its defence programmes.

Another thing is about disparity. Last time also I raised this question of disparity between the officers and the jawans. I see one figure here : the annual income including allowances of the Secretary of the Defence Ministry is Rs. 1,44,000. This is equivalent to the salary of 136 Class IV employees. Why should there be so big a disparity in today's India? Some disparities may continue to remain; true; but this big disparity must be reduced. This is an old heritage and tradition which you are still maintaining.

You have helped Bangla Desh in their struggle for freedom and democracy. When the whole of India was behind you, when the workers were raising the production, at that time, you also found that those workers and employees were increasing production for helping the struggle for freedom of Bangla Desh. But at that time also, the defence employees were sacked from the services. This is the old bureaucratic attitude taken by this Ministry of Defence.

I have told this to our Defence Minister. His reply was the same old bureaucratic reply. Invoking section 311 as per the power of the President, 32 employees have been dismissed in West Bengal, and they have not been given a chance to represent their cases. There are reports of victimisation also from other places, and there are also reports of discrimination.

This morning, some fellow came to me. I am simply referring to what he has given. I do not know its detailed implication. It says that EEOs appointed to civilian jobs against vacancies were denied the benefits both of pay and seniority for the period of service rendered by them. Some pay benefits have been given, but not seniority. There has been a discrimination in that those who are appointed in previously fixed vacancies are given higher emoluments than others.

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

I shall draw the attention of the Minister and request him to enquire into it. I do not know the details about it.

My last point is that in the case of the Defence Ministry there must be proper perspective, keeping in view the task faced by the whole nation regarding the removal of poverty and unemployment. Keeping peace should be our sole aim and gradually we must reduce the expenditure on defence.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU (Visakhapatnam) : Sir, I come from Visakhapatnam and it is very near this port that a submarine was sunk in the Bay of Bengal during the last war. Without a strong Indian Navy in Visakhapatnam, it will not have any protection. Therefore, after the Bangla Desh struggle, I feel that the Navy should be given more importance. It should be remembered that a modern Navy is needed for India not only to protect our country's coasts but also our trade ships and other vessels when they are outside the country.

Army, Navy and the Air Force are the three wings of our defence apparatus. After what we have seen in Bangla Desh, I feel that the Navy and Air Force should be given greater priority that had been given so far. As far as Navy is concerned, we have three ship-building yards—Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam, Mazgaon docks in Bombay and the Naval Dockyard at Cochin. I think that we should increase our shipbuilding capacity. The other day I asked the Minister of Shipping as to when we were going to build bigger ships in India. He then said that there was a proposal to build ships of 60,000 tonnes in Cochin. I do not know when it will come up. Visag and Mazgaon docks should be able to build larger navalcraft than they have been doing so far. Sometime back the Mazgaon dock built 3000 tonnes ship. I think the Mazgaon docks build one ship every five years for the Navy.

But, I am afraid, this is too little for our naval building programme. I demand that another shipyard be built for meeting the requirements of the navy.

13 hrs.

INS Vikrant, our aircraft carrier, is 20 years old. Now the cost has gone up so much that even a Leander class ship will cost as much as Vikrant cost us. Therefore, the navy must have ship-building facility attached to the navy so that we will be able to build our

own naval craft. Secondly, it will be much cheaper than getting them from the foreign countries. As a matter of fact, even though the Hindustan Ship-building Yard is making ships, the turbo-engines are not being made in India. The turbo-engines for the ships made here are imported from a friendly country like Poland. We cannot always depend on foreign countries for our defence purposes. Poland may be friendly with us today. But we do not know what will happen tomorrow. We must assume that it is just like playing chess with a friend. He may become an enemy tomorrow. So, we should not depend on any country for our shipping facilities. Take, for example, Japan which is the biggest ship-building country in the world. It depends on no one except itself. Japan has been able to achieve great progress in the world because it did not depend on anybody. Even today the Hindustan Ship-yard will not be able to meet all the requirements of the navy.

Therefore, I may be permitted to point out that the Indian Navy would be able to build its own ships more efficiently than is built today by Hindustan Ship-yard.

In conclusion, I would like to say something about the Indian Air Force. Indian Air Force is a mighty service. I do not think it should be combined with the Indian Navy. We should have a first class maritime aerial survey service. As a matter of fact, the maritime aerial survey service is one of the most backward services in the whole of India. I find that the maritime aerial survey service has been using only Constellation, the old type four-engined piston plane. Its speed is only 310 miles per hour whereas most of our present jet planes have a speed of not less than 500 miles per hour. I was surprised to hear that the maritime aerial survey service of India was using only Constellations. I am told that the Constellation plane is not used by any civil airlines in the world. It is used only by our maritime aerial survey service. I want this service to be modernised with all the latest equipments.

Then, it is only in England and India that this maritime aerial survey service is managed by the air force on behalf of the navy. In the United States and USSR the maritime aerial survey service is manned by the navy. I am making this suggestion that it should be manned by the navy because I want the Indian navy to be modernised.

As a matter of fact, the Indian Navy is 20 years old. It may be that an individual may reach majority at the age of 21. But a navy cannot afford to have ships which have attained majority, namely, 20 years old. Our ships are already over 20 years old. In the USSR fleet the oldest ship is only 10 years old. I do not know if it is possible for us in India to have oldest ships which are only ten years old but I feel that we should learn a lesson from USSR, so far as younger ships are concerned.

It is already ten minutes past one and I do not know whether you are going to adjourn the House for lunch.

MR. SPEAKER : If he will take only another two or three minutes he may conclude now.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU : I will take only another three minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : If he feels so, he may speak sitting. I would not mind it.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU : I am strong enough to stand and speak.

MR. SPEAKER : If at any time you feel like sitting, you may sit and speak.

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU : I have only two more points.

As far as the defence services are concerned, the people are retired at the age of 35 or 40. I feel that the Government of India should pay them a little more than they do now. I am told that the case has been referred to the Pay Commission. The Pay Commission will take its own time, may be two or three years, if not more. So, instead of waiting for that report, they should be paid more than what they are paid at the moment. At present a jawan gets Rs. 70 to 100, which is a very meagre amount considering the fact that they are looking after the security of the country. It should be increased.

Then, the Defence Ministry is now part of the Government of India and it is manned by the civilians. I have nothing against the civilians, being a civilian myself. But I do not think we can have a well-organised defence service unless some people from the army, air force and navy are associated with the Defence Ministry. Now, just like the postal or education department, it is manned by IAS people. That should change. I would

suggest that officers of the rank of Major and above, when they retire from active service, they should be enrolled in the Defence Ministry so that their vast experience and technical knowledge can be used for the benefit of our defence services. With these words, I support these demands.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Chintamani Panigrahi. He will continue his speech after lunch.

13.10 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till
Fourteen of the Clock*

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at five
minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—Contd.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

I congratulate the bold political and military leadership of our country who made possible liberation of Bangla Desh, liberation of the exploited millions of Bangla Desh, in such a short time. I am happy to read from the Report of the Ministry that, so far as Defence is concerned, they have kept our perspective very clear. They have said :

“In a democratic polity, the armed forces are an instrument of the political policy of the Government and must, therefore, reflect the nation's political style and ideology in actual operations.”

I am very happy that the Perspective for overall defence has been kept very clear in this largest democracy of the world. The decision-making power in this country is left with the political leadership and it was so ably managed—the political leadership and the military leadership worked in close co-operation with each other last year and made possible the greatest success that we achieved.

The situation in Asia and in the South-East Asia, nearer our home, is changing very fast. When we discuss the Demands for Grants of the Defence Ministry, we have to be anxious to know whether this Ministry is keeping these new alignments that have taken

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

place in Asia in its view while up-dating our country's defence plans and projects. In this connection I would like to quote from the famous book, *Leviathan*, by Mr. Hobbes. He has written an interesting thing about war and peace. I think, it is very pertinent here. I quote :

"For war consisteth not in battle only, or the act of fighting ; but in a tract of time wherein the will to contend by battle is sufficiently known ; and, therefore, the notion of time is to be considered in the nature of war as it is in the nature of weather. For as the nature of foul weather lieth not in a shower or two of rain but in an inclination thereto of many days together ; so the nature of war consisteth not in actual fighting but in the known disposition thereto during all the time there is no assurance to the contrary. And all other time is peace time."

I think, in this context, we shall have to review our defence in the coming year and also see what steps we have taken to up-date our defence preparedness. All these years we have been comparing our military notes with those of Pakistan—how many fighter planes Pakistan has, how many tanks, they have, how many anti-aircraft missiles Pakistan has, and so on. We are comparing notes with Pakistan's defence potential. We are really happy that, so far as Pakistan's defence potential is concerned, we stand today at a superior footing, and actually we are superior. But, after the emergence of Bangla Desh and the role that we played in Bangla Desh, the situation in Asia is different now, and a new balance of power is emerging in which the role that India is going to play will be vital. We should not rest satisfied with comparing ourselves only with Pakistan now onwards. There is a kind of thinking in the Defence Ministry, may be some people there are saying this, that Mr. Bhutto is a good man and, therefore, if we do not help him now out of his trouble with Gen. Tikka Khan, may be Gen. Tikka Khan may take over. A kind of psychology, a kind of working of formula is being evolved somewhere in some sections of the Ministry ; 'let us try to salvage Mr. Bhutto now ; otherwise there will be a military take-over in Pakistan and conflict with India'. However, it is a matter of political judgment. Here I would like to say that if any of us is thinking that Pakistan's military power has

been completely damaged, if any such impression is created anywhere, I think, it is not quite correct. What we have damaged is Pakistan's mischief-making power and not its military might, because Pakistan was clever enough not to put in all its military might in the recent conflict. Whatever Pakistan has lost, it has recouped it and to-day Pakistan's military might is well-consolidated, and if we look to the developments of the last three or four months—may be Mr. Bhutto may now be yearning for peace—but the very fact is that Pakistan is re-arming itself with tremendous speed and is trying to recoup and collect arms and gifts of arms from all sources. It is no use saying that we can manufacture our arms while Pakistan may not be able to manufacture arms. But it may get a number of gifts of arms, and countries are there to gift arms to Pakistan.

Therefore, we shall have to measure our role in the new alignment and that alignment is that China has emerged as one of most powerful forces of Asia and China has developed itself completely—I do not know what is the information our Ministry has—but today China has completely developed itself into an operative nuclear power. I say 'operative'. Then Japan is also emerging as one of the most powerful factors in the Asian continent and with its massive economic growth, one of the largest possibly in the century. The Japanese Government is thinking of switching over its economic strength to military field, and I have no doubt, and I can say that in the coming two or three years Japan is going to become a nuclear power. Therefore, in the Asian continent, to-day there are four nuclear powers operating. One is the USA, second is China the third is Japan which is emerging and the fourth is the USSR. Therefore, I was always pleading for India going nuclear. Sometime ago, our hon. Minister, Shuklaji, which answering to one of my questions, said 'We are reviewing our defence preparedness in view of Chinese emergence as a nuclear power.' He cannot give us secrets, but what we want to know is that there is no option to India. Some friends say, 'Why do you want to go nuclear ? Sir, nuclear power is nothing but a political power. You are not going to launch a nuclear war . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI B. P. MAURYA (Hapur) : We should not talk of going nuclear. We cannot maintain it. It is a very costly affair.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Unfortunately, I have no time to convince him why India should go unclear. It will require ten hours to discuss this matter . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : And you have taken nearly ten minutes.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : At least 18 minutes should be given to me. Eight minutes more please.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; That will be at the expense of your Party.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Therefore, I am just putting before you in brief that these are the emerging patterns and there is no option to us but to try to develop India as quickly as possible as a nuclear power.

The region to which India belongs has now become an area of hot controversy of super powers, and I am happy to note that the Defence Ministry's note takes note of the problems of the Indian Ocean and how to keep it free from the power rivalry of the great naval powers of the world. I hope the Ministry is trying to pursue it, because that is the aspiration of the Indian people and the people of all the states surrounding the Indian Ocean.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the defence allocations. Out of Rs. 1200 crores, you have allotted about Rs. 500 crores to the Army, about Rs. 400 crores to the Air Force and may be another Rs. 100 crores to the Navy. This is an imbalance. In view of the strategic importance of the Indian Ocean it is necessary on our part to see that the Indian Navy is strengthened and is converted into a class one Navy. I do not know what the thinking is on the part of the Government with regard to maintaining a large standing army of one million and increasing its numbers. Its fire power must be increased ; its mobility must be increased. We could have reached Dacca within 7 days. How is it we could not go to Dacca in 14 days ? It is because there was no mobility. For example, in other countries, in Europe and in the Soviet Union, they could go for 50 to 60 miles per day. We could not do that. So, we have to improve our mobility.

We have to attain full production targets of all the defence production factories. No capacity should be idle. Why cannot we have

a kind of ship-to-air and air-to-air missile divisions. Why should there not be a separate missile division so that you may reduce your dependence on the standing army, so that you may increase the combat power and striking power ? These are matters to be considered and I hope that Government are giving due consideration to this problem.

This morning only we were discussing the proposal of the HAL for going in for TV sets. HAL has a capacity which is not being utilised. There is idle capacity. Last year the production was of the order of Rs. 6 crores ; this year this is going to be Rs. 3 crores. The capacity is not going to be fully utilised. Private parties are getting the licence. HAL has applied for licence which is pending for the past 2 years. This is going for the private sector. This should not happen. The full capacity should be utilised. Even in respect of the P & T Department, they are going for their electronic apparatus and they are going in for their own separate plants and they are not placing orders with HAL. There should be better coordination between these various Ministries. Whatever installed capacity is there in our country should be utilised properly. There should be no idle capacity at all. I hope the Defence Production Units will give the topmost priority to the utilisation of the full capacity of our defence production units.

Regarding tanks, you will be surprised to know that Rumania, with 1,30,000 soldiers has got 1700 large and medium tanks whereas we have got 1200 tanks for an army of one million. Both the ship-to-air and air-to-air missiles should be produced in large numbers and our navy should be modernised and our fleet should increase in strength.

After the emergence of Bangladesh we have got a new responsibility. Perhaps Ceylon may ask and perhaps Nepal may also ask for our help and other countries may also seek our help. Therefore, we shall have to reshape our defence preparedness and programmes, keeping in view all those changes. I hope the Defence Minister is also aware of these new responsibilities.

The Defence Ministry has taken up a project of having a Naval Training Institute at Chilka in Orissa State. The work has started. Anyway, it is not proceeding well. People are not able to get adequate compensation. They are going to be vacated from their villa-

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

ges ; their lands are to be acquired. They have to move to new sites and houses built there. All these things are to be looked into.

Regarding Naval Shipyard, I wish to say this. Orissa has a long coast. In India from the West to the East we have got a long sea-coast and after the emergence of Bangladesh and the power rivalry of super powers in the Indian Ocean, it is necessary that we should have a strong naval centre in Chilka besides the Naval wing at Vizag. The Orissa coastline is very big extending between Calcutta and Vizag. It is necessary that Government should also look into the possibility of developing this centre as a naval shipyard. Orissa itself was once a maritime State and it is our request that this should be developed. With these words I support the demands.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka) : I would like to begin by congratulating the Defence Ministry and the Armed Forces on the first-class job that they have done. I would also like to congratulate the Ministry on the report that it has produced because it has adopted a new line and has become less secretive. In particular, I would say that the chapters on National Security and Planning and Management deserve to be read with great care. They give an admirably objective account of the events that led to the establishment of Bangla Desh, the careful planning and thought which went into the building up of an efficient fighting machine ; all that is instructive. But it is ironical that we need an emergency in order to bring out the best in us. However, the chapter on planning ends to my mind on a rather unsatisfactory note. Let me quote para 33 which is in the nature of a summing up of this chapter. It says :

“With major changes in our strategic environment, it has become necessary to review the basic assumptions of Defence Plans. The current uncertainties on the western border complicate the process of review. The threats to our security in the new strategic environment are being appraised and action has been initiated to update and revise our Roll-on-Plans.”

I think the Ministry could have been some what more specific and it was quite unnecessary to my mind to have been unduly cautious.

Mr. Bhutto has let it be known that he is on the way to building up what he calls the finest fighting machine in Asia. Newspaper reports, not only reports in our journals but journals abroad have also stated that Pakistan has already raised two new divisions fully equipped. For these new divisions, the requisite equipment has probably come from China, and the USA also must have sent whatever it could through the Arab countries and possibly also Iron. If we were to release the prisoners of war, as sooner or later we shall have to release, then too there will be no lack of equipment to arm them and that would mean another two or three divisions, and that would really change the position of military strength on the western front.

Is Mr. Bhutto doing all this for the fun of it ? Mr. Bhutto may appear to be talking nonsense at times, but it is clear now that it is purposive nonsense that he talks. We can see it from the way he has succeeded in giving to his country on interim Constitution and the removal of martial law, and that is why we are not yet giving up the state of emergency, understandably because of Pakistan's postures. So, Mr. Bhutto must have some definite purpose in strengthening himself militarily. If it is an innocent purpose, then it may be that he wishes to be in a position to negotiate with us from strength. But if it is not so innocent a purpose, then he is clearly planning for a short and swift war in the hope of getting something to satisfy the shattered ego of Pakistan. The appointment of Gen. Tikka Khan, knowing quite well how such an appointment would be regarded in Bangla Desh, was a deliberate risk that he took. Why did he take this risk ? He wanted the Armed Forces to be made into a really strong fighting force to be trained properly and put on a war footing. And that is what Gen. Tikka Khan, I am sure, is now engaged on. Neither Mr. Bhutto nor Pakistan has shown any signs of giving up their hostile attitude towards India. In these circumstances, what should we be doing ? There should be clearly no complacency. I have little doubt that the fighting machinery created by us for the last war has not been dismantled already. I hope that we are vigilant. I am sure that we are—and are determined to see that we make good with all speed the losses that were sustained by us in arms and equipment, in aircraft and fighting ships. But then merely making good

would not be enough. We have to strengthen ourselves, for, as I have just now pointed out Pakistan is fast making itself much stronger than we are. We must recognise that. Whatever happens, now that Bangla Desh is out of the way, we shall have to keep ourselves strong on our northern frontier too, because, in any future conflict we must expect China not to remain silent, not necessarily to come out in the open but certainly to carry out operations which would keep our men busy and would not enable us to withdraw them in order to face the Pakistani forces.

This is the reason why, I think, there is some justification for what is implied in the report that the defence services need to be provided with larger funds, more adequate funds. Why have they not said so quite openly and clearly? Because there is an absolute necessity now—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : It is absolutely imperative that we strengthen ourselves, with the most efficient equipment and most efficient aircraft and strengthen our Navy too which has not only a long coastline to secure but also certainly has a role to play in the Indian Ocean.

I imagine that it is a recognition of this situation that has led Government to keep the team of the three Armed Forces Chiefs together and order Gen. Manekshaw to remain at his post. The terms of the order may not be altogether happy. Moreover, why there has been so much delay in making up its mind? It is unfortunate that Government should have displayed so much indecision in this matter. Indecisiveness has fortunately not been a characteristic of our Government at least during the past year in the prosecution of the war or the relations in regard to Pakistan. What has happened has not had a good effect psychologically on our armed forces.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member must conclude now.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Just a few minutes; I am finishing. It is clear that Government must proceed to ensure that our Air Force has additional aircraft of the right kind wherever they can be had without delay. I make this point emphatically because time is of the essence. So also should our Navy's

modernisation proceed with utmost expedition. Similarly, our armed forces must have all that is necessary to make it a most effective and most powerful mobile striking force. There can be no question, at this moment, of worrying about being self-reliant, etc., for the danger to our security is very real and immediate.

There is nothing of a panic in what I am saying. But we must face facts and the realities however much we may wish for peace and friendship. But just as you cannot clap with one hand, so also you cannot have peace and friendship just because you desire it. Mr. Bhutto must also show by his action and behaviour that he means what he says when he asked for peace.

There is no time now and therefore I will not say what I wanted to say regarding nuclear weapons. There is a good deal which has been said here about it. I should say this much that the time has come for us to make a fresh appraisal of this question. There is no reason why Government should fight shy of giving its reasons for saying that it relies on conventional weapons and that it is sufficient. It has never yet shown why it is that nuclear weapons are something which we should keep away from. Conventional weapons are also destructive. War itself means destruction of human beings and property and nuclear weapons mean more destruction. But it does give you the power of deterrence. Recent war has shown us that with poor capacity to deter somebody we shall not be able to discharge our duty or duties that are going to be forced on us and which we shall have to face.

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम सदन में अपने देश के सुरक्षा बजट पर बहस कर रहे हैं। मैं इस अवसर पर अपनी तरफ से और अपने दल की ओर से उन तमाम जल, थल और वायु सेना के अफसरों और जवानों को, जिन्होंने पाकिस्तान से लड़ाई में अपनी जान गंवाई, क्रांतिकारी अभिनन्दन करता हूँ और साथ ही साथ उन तमाम लोगों के प्रति आभार प्रदर्शित करना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने 14 दिन की लड़ाई में बहुत मेहनत से काम किया और जीत हासिल की। जिससे हमारे देश की प्रतिष्ठा अपने देश में ही नहीं बल्कि सारी दुनिया में बढ़ी।

[श्री सरजू पांडे]

मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है जब हमारे कुछ माथी एटमबम की बात करते हैं और वह चाहते हैं कि अगर हमको शक्तिशाली बनना है तो तभी बनेंगे जब हमारे पाम एटमबम होगा। जैसा कि आप देख रहे हैं कि अमरीका के पाम इतने एटमिक हथियार है मगर फिर भी वियतनाम का लडाई में उसकी क्या दुर्दशा हो रही है। इमको देखने के बाद भी हमारे मित्रों की आखे नहीं खून्ती। 12 वर्षों से सारी मानवता की हत्या करने के बाद मारी दुनिया के सामने अमरीका के लोग जितने नगे हुए हैं उतना कोई अन्य देश नहीं हुआ होगा, और उनके मारे हथियार धरे के धरे रह गये हैं और बहादुर वियतनाम की जनता के मामले उनकी एग नहीं चली। आज की लडाई में हथियार नहीं बल्कि मनोबल और देश की एकता चाहिए। यह मैं मानना हू कि हथियार भी चाहिये, उनमें हम आत्म निर्भर बने, लेकिन साथ ही देश का पुनर्निर्माण भी उनना ही आवश्यक है, और उस पर भी उनना ही बल दिया जाना चाहिये। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि हथियार नहीं लेना चाहिये, अगर इस तरह के हथियार बनाने में कोई लाभ नहीं है जिनसे हम जीत टामिल नहीं कर सकते हैं।

सुरक्षा कैक्टियों में जो टैंक बने हैं, खास तौर से आवाडी में बने टैंक वे किसी भी तरह में और मुल्कों के टैंकों से कम अच्छे साबित नहीं हुए हैं। और भी जो हथियार हमने बनाये हैं उनमें हम आत्म निर्भर हो रहे हैं, और जो समाजवादी देशों में सुनह हुई है उससे अपने देश में आधुनिक हथियार तैयार कर सकते हैं जिनमें दुनिया का मुकाबला कर सकते हैं, और आधुनिकतम हवाई जहाज और हथियारों का निर्माण कर सकते हैं, और हम किसी देश में कमजोर नहीं रह सकते हैं।

चूँकि हमारे देश ने एक नयी दिशा दी है, हमने देश में मेकमूलैरिज्म और समाजवाद, प्रजातन्त्र का नाग दिया है इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि अपनी फौजों का गठन इस प्रकार करें

जो उस दिशा के अनुकूल हो। मुझे जानकर दुख होता है कि आज भी हमारी फौजों का नाम जातियों के आधार पर रखा जाता है, जैसे गजपूत रेजीमेन्ट, जाट रेजीमेन्ट। इस प्रकार के नाम रखना शर्मनाक है। ऐसे देश में जिसने अपना एक तौर तरीका बनाया है उसमें इस तरह की चीजों को बन्द करना चाहिये, अब उनका कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। अब समय आ गया है कि हम इस तरह के नाम न रखें। और अगर रेजीमेन्ट का नाम रखना ही है तो देश के बड़े नेताओं के नाम पर रखा जाना चाहिए, जैसे मुभाष रेजीमेन्ट। मगर जातियों के नाम पर इस तरह की चीजों का बन्द कर देना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो लोग सुरक्षा कारखानों में और दूसरी जगह हमारे हरिजन और वैकवर्ड जातियों के लोग काम करते हैं उनको उनका उचित म्यान नहीं मिलता है। खुद इस मंत्रालय ने जो रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित की है उसमें लिखा है, मैं उसको आपकी अनुमति में उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ।

समिति को यह देखकर खेद हुआ है कि अभी तक रक्षा सम्बन्धी सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी उपक्रमों में स्नातक इंजीनियरों के रूप में नियुक्त किये गये उम्मीदवारों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों की संख्या नाममात्र की है। समिति को इस बात का और भी खेद है कि हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लिमिटेड द्वारा परीक्षा/साक्षात्कार के लिए बुनाये गये अनुसूचित जातियों के 43 उम्मीदवारों में से, जिनके पास प्रथम श्रेणी की डिग्रियां थी, स्नातक इंजीनियर के रूप में केवल एक उम्मीदवार का चयन किया गया। यह स्थिति समाप्त होनी चाहिए, और जो हमारे देश में इनका उचित स्थान है वह प्राप्त होना चाहिए।

इसी तरह से हमारी सरकार ने रक्षा उत्पादन बोर्ड बनाया है। लेकिन आपको जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि इस रक्षा उत्पादन

बोर्ड में उन लोगों का कोई स्थान नहीं है जो उत्पादन का कार्य करते हैं। अब समय आ गया है कि रक्षा उत्पादन बोर्ड में उन कर्मचारियों को स्थान दिया जाय ताकि वह अनुभव कर सकें कि हम भी देश के एक अंग हैं और हम उसके लिए कार्य करते हैं। हमको सेना को सिर्फ हुकम का बदा नहीं रखना चाहिये। वह जमाना चला गया जब हुकम के बदे बनाकर फौजियों को रखा जाता था। आज के जमाने में उनको सही माने में इसका ज्ञान होना चाहिए कि हम किस लिए लड़ रहे हैं और हमारा उद्देश्य क्या है। इसलिए जो लोग कारखाना में काम करते हैं उनको उस बोर्ड में अवश्य रखना चाहिए।

इसी तरह मैं पूना में सुरक्षा मंत्रों जो न लूट जाय के सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों के बीच में बहुत सारे आश्वासन दिये हैं, मुझे मालूम है कि उमरा पानन भी यह कर रहे हैं। एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि मितम्बर 1971 में इंडस्ट्रियल साउथमिन की मीटिंग हुई थी उसमें कुछ निर्णय लिये गये थे, अभी तक यह निर्णय लागू नहीं हुए हैं। सरकार को चाहिए उन निर्णयों को जल्दी लागू करे।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे देश में और पाकिस्तान में जो बातें चल रही हैं, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ, और मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन तमाम देशों से जो कि हमारी सीमा पर हैं, जो हमारे पड़ोसी देश हैं, उनसे हमारी मित्रता होनी चाहिए। उन लोगों की तरफ से जो युद्ध घोषणा किया करते हैं, दिन भर भाषण किया करते हैं सावधान रहना है। यह आप जान लीजिये कि जब तक साम्राज्यवादी और पूँजीवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था बायबल है, युद्ध का खतरा हमेशा रहेगा। मगर आज शांति की शक्तियाँ मजबूत हैं। युद्ध का नारा देने वाले कौन लोग हैं? वे कहीं हैं जो मुनाफाखोरी और लूट मचाने वाले हैं। इसलिये हमें ऐसे तत्वों से सावधान रहना चाहिये, और दुनिया के उन तमाम शान्ति की शक्तियों से कब से कथा मिलाकर चलना चाहिये, जो दुनिया के निर्माण के लिये, शांति स्थापना के लिये लड़ रही हैं,

और मैं समझता हूँ कि समाजवादी देशों से इसका आदर्श सीखा जा सकता है। एक देश चीन जरूर है जो कि पागल हुआ है। अब सी में से एन पागल हुआ ही करता है, मगर शांति की शक्तियाँ आज मजबूत हैं, और जो बाग मीगर्स हैं उनके बहुवादे में हमें नहीं जाना चाहिये। आज पाकिस्तान सिर्फ अकेले भूटो ही नहीं है, उस देश में जनता भी है, और मैं समझता हूँ कि सागी की सारी जनता भी भूटो के इशारे पर चलने वाली नहीं है। यही नहीं आज वहाँ भी भूटो का विरोध हो रहा है। और मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान के लोग दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ायेंगे तो यह हमारे लिये गौरव की बात होगी।

हमारा कानपुर में जा कारखाना है एच० ए० एन० उसमें एक्टर 748 के विस्तार का जरूरत है क्योंकि यह हमारे प्रदेश में एक मात्र कारखाना है और उसका विस्तार होने से लाजिमा तौर पर हमारा सुरक्षा को बल मिलगा और हमारा प्रदश भा आग बढ़ेगा।

बहुत सारे कर्मचारी, सामान्य से बगल में 32 कर्मचारी निकाले जा चुके हैं, इसी तरह से जबलपुर में 6 कर्मचारी निकाले किये गये हैं। एच० ए० एन० कानपुर में भी 4 आदमी निकाले गये हैं। मुझे पता चला है कि मंत्री जी उनका मामलों में विचार कर रहे हैं। लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि मजा देने में अपराध करता नहीं है, यह सारी दुनिया के लोगों ने मान लिया है। सिर्फ अगर मजा दी जाय और उन के शिवासेज पर गौरन किया जाय तो अपराध रहेगा नहीं। इसलिये मंत्री जो को और उदारतापूर्वक काम करना चाहिए और इन कर्मचारियों के लिए पुन मीका देना चाहिए ताकि वे ठीक ढंग से काम करे। मुझे आशा है ऐसा होगा और मंत्री जी को ऐसा करना चाहिये।

कैटोनमेट के बारे में मुझे एक चीज कहनी है कि वहाँ बहुत सारी जमीनें पड़ी हुई हैं जिनका कोई इस्तेमाल नहीं होता। अंग्रेजों के जमाने में अफसरों और फौजों को जनता से

[श्री सरजू पांडे]

दूर रखने की कोशिश की जाती थी। लेकिन आज जमाना दूसरा है। इसलिये मैं नहीं समझता कि इतनी ज्यादा जमीनें वहां क्यों रखी गयी है जबकि इन जमीनों पर खेती की जा सकती है, फल पैदा किये जा सकते हैं, सब्जी पैदा की जा सकती है इसलिए कैंटोनमेंट की ऐसी जमीनें ऐसे लोगों को देनी चाहिये जोकि भूमिहीन हैं।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने इलाहाबाद की मिसाल दी कि वह जमीनें ऐसे लोगों को एलाट की जाती हैं जो जमीन वाले हैं। इसलिये कैंटोनमेंट एरिया में जो जमीनें होती हैं, मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि उनको अलाट किया जाये।

आज जवानों के बारे में बड़ी सहानुभूति दिखालाई गई है, और है भी। लेकिन उनकी तनख्वाहें आज बहुत कम हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो डिस्पैरिटी है अफसरों और जवानों की तनख्वाहों में उसे कम किया जाय और जवानों की तनख्वाहें बढ़नी चाहिये। कहा जाता है कि पे कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आने वाली है। पता नहीं वह कब आयेगी। आज जवानों में बड़ा असंतोष फैला हुआ है, सारे कर्मचारियों में असंतोष फैला हुआ है। इसलिए पे कमिशन की रिपोर्ट जल्दी से जल्दी प्रकाशित की जानी चाहिए। अगर वह जल्दी प्रकाशित नहीं की जायेगी तो उनका क्या होगा जो निकट भविष्य में रिटायरमेंट की अवस्था में हैं, जो 1972 में जाने वाले हैं। इसलिये सरकार पे कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को जल्दी से जल्दी प्रकाशित करे और उसकी सिफारिशों को काम में लाये।

जो जवान फौजों में काम आये उनके अलावा बहुत से लगे और लूले हो गये। बहुत से जवानों को, जो गरीब घरों के हैं, जमीनें नहीं दी गई हैं। उनमें जमीनों की भूख है। आपने यह अन्तजाम प्रांतीय सरकारों को दे रक्खा है। कम से कम मैं अपने सूबे की सरकार के बारे में कह सकता हूँ कि वह

बिल्कुल जमीनें देना नहीं चाहती। जवान बेचारे दरखास्तें लिये हुए इधर से उधर घूमते रहते हैं क्योंकि जमीनें देने का अधिकार आपने गांव सभाओं को दे रक्खा है। गांव सभाओं के लोग सारी जमीनें अपने कब्जे में रखते हैं और जो हमारे सैनिक रिटायर होकर जाते हैं या दूसरे तरीके से, वह जमीन के लिये दर दर फिरते रहते हैं। उनको जमीन देने का कोई भी प्रावधान नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि या तो वे अधिकारियों को ही यह अधिकार दे कि वह जमीनें अवकाश कर के दें या फिर गांव सभाओं पर ही यह जिम्मेदारी डाली जाय कि उनको जमीनें दे। वना सैनिकों को जमीनें मिलती नहीं हैं। इसकी व्यवस्था मंत्री जो को करनी चाहिये।

जी० सी० एम० का सदस्य होने से भूतपूर्व कर्मचारियों को बार किया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस चीज को वापस लेना चाहिये। साथ ही आज 6 हजार अप्रेंटिसों जो ट्रेनिंग पाये हुए हैं, जिनमें से प्रत्येक पर 27,000 रु० खर्च आता है। उन आदमियों को ऐंजार्ज करना जरूरी है। मुझे सूचना मिली है कि अभी तक उनको ऐंजार्ज नहीं किया गया है। उन कर्मचारियों को ऐंजार्ज करने की जरूरत है।

इसी तरह से कैंटीन के कर्मचारी हैं। इंडस्ट्रियल कौंसिल की मीटिंग में तय हुआ था कि उनको सरकारी कर्मचारी माना जायेगा, लेकिन मंत्रालय अभी तक इस मामले का निर्णय नहीं कर पाया है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि कैंटीन के कर्मचारियों को सरकारी कर्मचारी मानना चाहिये।

हमारे इमर्जेंसी कमीशन के आफिसर्स हैं जिनके बारे में मुझे पता लगा है कि उनके वेतन तब से नहीं लगाये जाते जब से वह नियुक्त किये जाते हैं, बल्कि किसी सरकार का आवेक्ष है कि जनवरी 1972 से उनको पे किया जायेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह गलत है। उन अफसरों को पे उसी वक्त से देनी चाहिए।

जब से वह नियुक्त किये जाते हैं। मंत्री जी को इस पर फंसला देकर निर्णय करना चाहिये।

यहां पर ऐटम बम बनाने की बात कही गई है। मैं ऐटम बम की मांग करने वालों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक बाबू जगजीवन राम मौजूद हैं, जब तक यह विभाग उनके हाथ में है, तब तक ऐटम बम की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। एक अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में जो कुछ भी आप कर रहे हैं, इस देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम पूरे देश को शक्तिशाली बनायें क्योंकि मिफं हथियारों की बात करने से या ऐटम बम की बात करने से कोई निर्णय होने वाला नहीं है।

मुझे आशा और विश्वास है कि जो मुझाब मैंने मन्त्रालय को दिये हैं उनके ऊपर मंत्री महोदय विचार करेंगे। जो हमारे देश के जवान हैं उनके दिल में काफी अमन्तोष है जिसको दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। या तो आप पे कमिशन की रिपोर्ट जल्दी से जल्दी भगवायें या फिर स्वयं इस मामले में इनिशिएटिव ले कर कोई निर्णय लें और जो पेंशन आदि की सुविधायें हैं उनको अधिक से अधिक देने की कोशिश करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे हमारे जवानों का मनोबल ऊंचा रहेगा और हमारे देश में काम भी अच्छा हो सकेगा।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में यह रिपोर्ट बड़ी निराशापूर्ण है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो सफाई कार्यालय के लोग हैं सिर्फ उन्हीं लोगों का शुमार उनमें न किया जाये। एक माननीय सदस्य से कहा है कि फोर्थ क्लास के जो एम्प्लायी हैं, स्वीपर तथा दूसरे लोग, उनको ही लेकर जोड़ देना और कोई अच्छी जगह न देना अन्यायपूर्ण है। यह गलत परम्परा है जिसको दूर करना चाहिये ताकि वह लोग भी महसूस कर सकें जाति विशेष का होने के कारण उनके साथ अन्याय नहीं हो रहा है। अगर उनमें किसी जाति विशेष का ज्ञान ही तो गलत है। उनको भी इस बात का

अवसर मिलना चाहिए कि वह देश की मुश्काल के लिये अन्य लोगों के साथ कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर आगे बढ़ सकें और काम कर सकें।

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is the declared policy of the Government to achieve progressive self-reliance and self-sufficiency in the matter of defence supplies and items. As the production of arms and ammunition is essentially a continuing process, this idea of self-sufficiency can be expressed only in relative terms and this has to be seen in the context of the availability of raw materials in the country, technical know-how and other production facilities. But I must say that since 1962, after which really serious efforts were made for self-sufficiency in our own armament and other defence equipment, we have made a tremendous amount of progress.

At times to buy time we had to enter into collaboration agreements, because to develop technology and advanced knowledge would have taken so much of time that all the requirements of the armed forces could not have been met within the necessary time frame. So, in the beginning we started with various kinds of collaboration from other countries who had gone far ahead in this matter of armaments production. We had foreign collaboration on many items and of various kinds. Some were for licensed production, some were an outright purchase of technical know-how and some were real collaboration with royalty payments etc.

But in 1965, during the aggression that Pakistan committed on us, we had a very sad experience. Many of our friends who were very anxious to enter into collaboration agreements because it would give them a good deal of benefit, due to various political considerations, in 1965 suddenly withdrew their help and we were left to fend for ourselves. It was, therefore, decided by the Government to set up an independent department, called the Department of Defence Supplies, which was charged with the responsibility of import substitution. This is the most important work of the department. I must say that in the seven years that this department has been in existence it has done very good work and has given a very good account of itself. But I will

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come to the details of this department a little later

During the last aggression of our borders by Pakistan I am glad to report to the House that the ordnance factories, which now number 30 plus eight defence public sector undertakings, not only met almost all their targets but in many cases exceeded them by several times in certain cases 400 per cent or four times. We did not give any reason for complaint to our armed forces. We not only completed special assignments within the target date and the time frame, but also gave the good and items of desirable quality. It is not a matter of small satisfaction for us but it is a matter of great joy for those who are engaged in defence production that the items produced in our country have proved of equal merit and calibre if not better than the imported items of the comparable types. In this I must pay my compliments to the defence workers and officers who are involved in this process of defence production along with our Department of Inspection. This Department of Inspection does a silent job but a very effective job and it is because of their untiring and very strict handling of the defence stores that sub-standard and bad production is not given any encouragement. To give an example of the good work done by the defence factories—here I am mentioning only the production of ordnance factories that are the departmental undertakings, I will come to the public sector undertakings a little later—the value of issues from ordnance factories in arms and ammunitions etc., in 1970-71 was Rs. 94.25 crores, and in the last financial year, i.e. 1971-72, this rose to Rs. 120 crores. Apart from this we have launched several new projects to cope up with the increasing demands of sophistication and changing technology and warfare methods. One of the projects that has been started is 105 field gun project. We have some satisfaction in this because this field gun has been conceived, designed and productionised by our own scientists, by our own men. This gun is reckoned to be one of the best field guns in the world by the people who know about arms and ammunitions. This is going to replace the World War II vintage 25 pounder gun. We expect to establish trial production of this gun from the next financial year and the bulk production will be established immediately after that. We have also started simultaneously our exercise in R & D for

Mark—II version of Indian field gun. Though the striking power of this gun will be the same, the weight of the carriage will be reduced to almost half. Therefore, by the time we productionise this, we will be ready again with another design of this gun which will serve us in the years to come. For air raid precautionise and anti aircraft warfare, we have established production of L-70 40 mm guns. This is a very sophisticated gun with remote fire control. It is radar-operated and it has given a very good account of itself during the last aggression by Pakistan.

We have taken various actions to see that our dependence on private trade sources becomes as little as possible. This can be illustrated by the work that we have done in the case of vehicle production. Although we were taking vehicles from various automobile manufacturers in the country, we found that, to meet the stringent requirements of armed forces, it was necessary to have a vehicle which will meet all the requirements. Therefore, we decided to set up a vehicle production unit which was first started in collaboration with various ordnance factories. And then we set up a vehicle factory in Jabalpur which is producing three kinds of vehicles—Nissan 1-ton petrol tank and Jongsas, i.e., jeep. Though the production in this field has not been entirely up to my satisfaction, looking to the difficulties, we have done really quite well. The production in this factory in the last financial year has been of the order of Rs. 18 crores and about the indigenous content in these vehicles, we have already achieved almost 80% indigenous content in the case of Shaktiman, 64% in the case of Nissan one-tonne vehicle and 34% in the case of Jongsas. But within a short span of time, we hope to increase the indigenous production considerably. We expect to reach the full rated capacity of this factory in 1975-76 when it will start producing 13,000 vehicles of all these three categories.

Another field in which we had difficulties and we have been facing a good deal of trouble is regarding raw materials and, therefore we have started the work on a special steel and alloy project in Kanpur. It will cost of Rs. 46.1 crores and it will produce 68 varieties of special steels of high and sophisticated specifications which will be required

for producing various modern items of armaments. So far, we were obliged to import most of these metals and as soon as this project in Kanpur goes into production, our dependence on imports even of raw materials will cease to exist.

Coming to our factory in Avadi, here also, the workers and the officers who are engaged in production of our medium Vijayanta tank, have kept to the schedule more or less and they have given, in terms of total number of tanks and spares, the targets they had set for themselves and this, they did in spite of all kinds of difficulties which they solved sometime by themselves and sometime by taking our help. The total value of production in this factory went up to Rs. 20 crores in the last financial year. The indigenisation of Vijayanta has also touched the figure of 68% and by the next financial year we hope to make the indigenous content of Vijayanta 85% and we shall continue our efforts to indigenise as many of these vital defence items as possible.

We found that it is necessary for us to augment the capacity of the Avadi factory and, therefore, we have sanctioned an augmentation project at a cost of Rs. 5.69 crores and this project, when completed, will considerably augment the production facilities in the Avadi factory.

15 hrs.

Coming to the public sector undertakings under the Department of Defence Production, I am glad to report to the House that these public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Defence have, by and large, maintained the upward trend of production. The total value of production in the Defence public sector undertakings in 1971-72 is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 176.36 crores as against Rs. 146.28 crores in 1969-70. It has registered a very sharp increase in the production in the Defence public sector undertakings. We hope that the progress of production in these undertakings during the year 1972-73 will be of the order of Rs. 223.65 crores. I do not want to take of the House by giving the achievement of each individual factory but I will mention a few outstanding achievements of the Defence Public Sector Undertakings, particularly the H. A. L. which has done a very good job. Not only have they maintained the production of MIG 21 planes but they have also set

themselves on for production of improved version of MIG 21—that will be called MIG 21-M which they expect to deliver to the Air Force from next year. This was done against very heavy odds. Hon. Members will be pleased to note that it is being done almost without help from the foreign technicians. We do have some foreign technicians there but it is being done mostly and largely by our own boys who have been recruited and trained in our own establishments.

We have also taken care in HAL to produce other items of general use like aircraft for agricultural purposes. We require aircraft for agricultural spraying. So far such aircraft was being imported. In the HAL the engineers and designers developed an aircraft which was test flown ahead of schedule and it was eminently successful in its flight. Now we hope to receive a sizeable order from the Ministry of Agriculture and we hope to enter into production on a priority basis. We hope in this field also we will become self-sufficient. There are large areas of crops in the country which sometimes get destroyed because of pests and infections because we do not have enough capacity for air spraying. In a few years to come we shall be able to meet this requirement with our own production.

The House knows the splendid performance of Gnat aircraft produced in HAL for some time. We have embarked to take up the programme to have a second Mark II version of Gnat aircraft. I would like to take the House into confidence and say that the Airforce itself was thinking in terms of phasing out Gnat from the Airforce but after the last experience in December war the Airforce has changed its mind, and it has told the HAL that they would like it to continue with the Gnat. There were one or two small snags that had to be removed. We have taken up the matter in our stride and we hope to produce a Mark II version of the Gnat soon. We will try to remove the small deficiencies that were noticed in the operation of the aircraft.

For the first time India is sending its aeronautical production to the World Air Show in Farnborough in December. We will also export various other sophisticated items that we make in HAL so that the world at large may know about the progress made by the aeronautic industries in India and we expect that we will be able to enter into the

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international field with this accretion to our production in HAL.

AN HON. MEMBER: Are you exporting ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: If we get order, we shall take up orders for export also. As the House knows, we have taken up the project of manufacturing frigates. The first frigate, the *Nilgiri* is almost ready for delivery, and as the time is set for delivery and the production is set, we expect to deliver one frigate a year to the navy in the years to come. This frigate project has lagged behind schedule, because of our anxiety to have as many indigenised items in these frigates as possible. With our effort, we have been able to achieve almost 50 per cent indigenisation even in the first frigate, and as we go on, we will keep on increasing the indigenous items in these frigates.

The overall contribution of the defence public sector undertakings to the national exchequer in terms of profit and dividend declared this year is Rs. 16.18 crores. This is the profit that we have given to the nation this year as against Rs. 12.92 crores last year, and we hope that apart from giving self-sufficiency to the country and also giving sophisticated weaponry and equipment, we shall keep on contributing such profits to the national exchequer for the national benefit.

Hon. Members know that HF-24, that is Marut bomberfighter was designed and manufactured entirely by the HAL engineers and designers. Here we have also reached a content of 70 per cent of indigenisation, and it is a major achievement in my opinion because the infrastructure in the country of the industry is such that even for small items we have to depend on our own production and we cannot farm out the sophisticated sub-assemblies and sub-components and get them from private trade. If we could get them from private trade then a lot of non-critical items could have been farmed out, and our total productivity in these factories could have gone up a lot more.

BEL which is producing electronic items for the defence forces also, in spite of various collaboration agreement with which they had to start, have reached an overall indigenous content in their equipment of about 60 per cent, but we hope to increase this indigenous component or the content of indigenous items in their

entire production to 82 per cent during 1973-74.

By legacy of time, one of our undertakings is producing rail coaches also, namely the Bharat Earth-Movers Ltd. in Bangalore. Here, our production is about half of what the Integral Coach Factory produces in Madras. In this coach factory, the indigenous content of the coaches that we are making is 95 per cent and only 5 per cent of the non-indigenous item we use in the production of these coaches.

A small point in favour of BEL is that their cost of production compares very well with the *f. o. b.* cost of the imported components. As is well known, normally, when we indigenise a particular item or we want to produce these items in the country and stop the imports, the cost of production in our country is very high because of various factors and the cost of the imported items is less. But in Bharat Electronics we have been able to achieve a very reasonable cost frame and we expect to improve upon this performance in future.

HAL has also started work—the construction of the factory has started—to manufacture SA-315 helicopters. As the hon. members know, we are already manufacturing Alouette III helicopters in Bangalore. This is a bigger and better helicopter that we have taken up for production, and a separate factory is being constructed in Bangalore for the manufacture of these helicopters.

We were so far depending on foreign imports for many sophisticated items like undercarriages, air-conditioning equipment, pressurising equipment, the hydraulic equipment, fuel injection system, etc. Now, we are setting up a factory in Lucknow, a new division of the HAL at Lucknow, which will produce all these items and we expect that this factory will commence production with effect from the next financial year.

In Kanpur, a division of the HAL has been making the AVRO planes which are being used for various purposes in the Air Force and also the Civil Aviation purposes. We have developed a new version, a military type version, of this aircraft for airdropping, or for dropping of defence supplies and supplies to areas which are inaccessible otherwise, and this version has been tested and has been found to be suitable, and we are manufacturing it very soon in Kanpur.

Bharat Electronics is setting up a second unit in Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh for the manufacture of micro-wave and radar equipment for our air defence, and we are going more or less according to schedule, but I expect that we will be able to finish the construction of this factory and commence production according to the schedule that has been laid down.

In this war as in the 1965 aggression, we had the embarrassing experience of many friends putting embargoes on various items of defence supplies. Even all such items which were promised to us in agreements between two commercial companies—one commercial company with a collaborating country abroad and one collaborating company in the country which was in the public sector—even such commercial agreements were nullified or suspended, and we had difficulties in getting these items. But thanks to our Research and Development Organisation and the foresight with which we were organising our defence production it did not materially affect us, and our defence production was not hampered because of these embargoes. But this again has taught us a lesson, as it did in 1965, that in order to defend our freedom and be a self-reliant power, we must develop all the essential items of defence production in our own country. Therefore, we have taken action to give a greater impetus to this movement of Indianisation. This year has been termed as a year of self-reliance and self-sufficiency. We in the Department of Defence Production have taken this slogan very seriously and we expect to achieve good results.

It is known that there is a vast disparity in the consumption rates of defence stores, during the active hostilities and in peacetime. It is generally as high as 10 to 20 times. It happens that during the hostilities or immediately before that, the demand of the armed forces goes up, and then we hike up our production in the various factories, and after the hostilities are over and the war-based reserves have been made up, the demand on the factories goes down or starts to go down.

That creates a tremendous amount of difficulty for us because we cannot lay off the workers or put them on idle time wages or retrench them. To overcome these difficulties, we have now decided to enter the export market in a big way and also diversify our

production into civil trade items wherever possible or wherever necessary. Here the advantage will be that when the orders from the Armed Forces go down, we shall be able to export various items of arms and ammunition to friendly countries of course in strict consultation with the Ministry of External Affairs and also go into civil trade items and export them wherever necessary or put them into use in the country itself. If and when an emergency arises all this capacity of trained manpower and equipment and machinery that we have could in a short span of time be switched over to defence production items. We can stagger our export commitments and give the required quantity to the armed forces in times of their need. If we do not do like this we shall have tremendous difficulties and there would be factories working only half of one-third of their capacity and workers will be put in idle time wages. We do not want that now this tremendous capacity we have installed in our country should be kept in such an unproductive way. We are examining ways to set up a public sector organisation to organise the exports of these items and we hope to make quick progress. We have already made a start and had exported up to last year to the extent of Rs 2.70 crores to some friendly countries. This could be increased to a substantial figure with the efforts that we are making now.

Nothing would have been possible and no good progress could have been achieved without the excellent work that our research and development organisation had done. We have nearly 2,000 scientists and technicians working in our defence laboratories all over the country and they undertake various kinds of activities to help the Armed Forces and also the production agencies of the department of defence production. They design and develop new and sophisticated equipment based on new technological studies and our operational requirements and side by side help in their indigenous production providing scientific support to the services in solving their operational, logistic, maintenance as well as physiological and allied problems. The defence scientists are working hard with single minded devotion on aeronautics, missiles and electronics and their budget has been increasing although it is still a very meagre budget on research and development compared to other countries which are engaged in production of defence items. It was a little over Rs 5.2 crores in 1962-63 and it has risen to Rs. 19.78 crores

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in 1971-72 and we hope that it will reach the figure of about Rs. 46 crores by the end of 1975-76. Our defence scientists are at present engaged in 1100 projects of various kinds and descriptions and these projects help us to keep our armaments industry and other production apparatus in proper shape, in keeping with modern technological improvements.

Coming to the Department of Defence Supplies about which I made a brief mention, here also we have to be very careful about what we undertake. We cannot afford to have sub-standard production in this matter. As I said earlier, it has done a very good job and it has put us on the road to self-reliance and self-sufficiency. This department orders things on private trade and also various public sector undertakings. Since the inception of this department, it has indigenised items to the value of Rs. 110 crores, *i.e.* saved Rs. 110 crores of foreign exchange. It has done a very good job during the last 2 years, when it has made special efforts and placed orders worth about Rs. 30 crores and Rs. 40 crores in the last two years. This import substitution is a very difficult task, but it is being done with a great deal of care and I am glad that fine expertise has been developed in this behalf.

The House will be interested to know that apart from the figure of money I mentioned, this department since its inception has identified and indigenised 12,000 items which were imported earlier. Now these items are all being manufactured here or are in the process of being manufactured. This good work is being continued and I hope we will be able to reach a very good degree of self-reliance in the years to come.

I will now touch upon a few points made by the hon. members during the debate till now. Shri Bisht mentioned the need for an ordnance factory in the hill areas of U. P. Hon. members know that these factories are of strategic importance, and various things have to be taken into consideration while deciding their location. It will not be prudent to locate them too near the border. Even then, we have an ordnance factory at the foothills of Shiwaliks in Dehra Dun. Whenever we establish a factory, we do it strictly on the basis of the requirements of that particular project and various other strategic considerations, which we consider with the help of our technical committee.

Mr. Frank Anthony wanted more expenditure on tanks and APCs and I have indicated that this is being done.

Shri Chandulal Chandrakar mentioned about the vehicle factory's work in Jabalpur. I agree that this factory is not functioning as well as it should. We are paying special attention to this factory and we hope in the current financial year we will be able to give a better performance than we have been able to do so far.

Shri Naik mentioned about the profitability of the defence public sector undertakings. Shri Naik comes from a state where there are three major public sector undertakings of the Ministry of Defence. These public sector undertakings are not meant primarily for making profits. But it is a happy coincidence that out of eight defence public sector undertakings seven are making profits, in some cases the profit going up as much as Rs. 4 crores to 5 crores a year. Not only have they been giving good dividend to the Government but they have been giving very liberal bonus to the workers.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Do not say it is only a coincidence. Keep up the good work.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We will keep it up and, if possible, increase it.

Shri E R Krishnan wanted that steps should be taken to meet the shortage of aeronautical engineers. We have not so far had any shortage and we did not find any difficulty in training our engineers in aeronautical work.

Shri Naik mentioned about the various problems of HAL. He will be glad to know that for the first time in its working it has declared a dividend this year. I was in Bangalore about a week back and I had occasion to meet the representatives of workers. I found that the workers are happy and they are looked after very well.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara) : I referred to the recruitment of people from Bangalore city and round about in those undertakings.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : In such matters, although we want the local people to be recruited, we have to be careful about what kind of people we get in the

State, especially in a highly sophisticated industry like aeronautical industry.

Shri Darbara Singh referred to the implementation of the report of the Aeronautics Committee. He will be glad to know that the implementation is in hand. We have taken various steps to implement those recommendations. There are only some recommendations which we have found ourselves not in a position to accept. The other recommendations have already been implemented, or are being implemented.

Shri Chandrakar referred to the need for a supersonic aircraft. As has been mentioned in this House several times, as also in the Report, we have undertaken the study regarding an advance fighter aircraft which, if we ultimately decide to productionise, will be productionised in later seventies so that it will be available to the air force in the eighties.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South) : Is it true that some sophisticated parts for Aeronautics could not be produced because they require the import of costly equipment which may cost us upto Rs. 65 crores and our production of supersonic aeroplanes is going to be hampered because of that ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It may be sometimes because of shortage of funds, or shortage of foreign exchange, we may not be able to get all that we want but, by and large, there have not been any complaints of that kind. Whatever projects we have given to the defence scientists, they have been given the machinery and equipments to do their work. It may be, there are certain projects which may be worthwhile but we may not be able to undertake them because of the prohibitive cost. But in the case of all those projects which we have undertaken we have given the wherewithal to the defence scientists.

Shri Samar Mukherjee complained about private industrialists making a lot of profits out of purchases that we make from them of trucks and things like that. May I say that we do not allow them to make a lot of profits. We get those items at the DGS&D rates, which are lower than the market rates and they get only a little money out of it. Our purchases from these companies has also come down quite a lot since production in our vehicle factory has picked up. As I indicated

earlier, when the vehicle factory achieves full-rated capacity it would not be necessary at all for us to purchase these vehicles and other items from these firms.

श्री के० एन० तिवारी (वेतिया) : इसमें एक बात यह है कि आप ने कहा कि मर्सिडीज टाटा में बनती हैं, वह आप की फैक्ट्री में बनती हैं या नहीं, उस टाइप की बनती है या नहीं ? दूसरी बात यह है कि आप की डिफेंस के लिये जो जरूरत थी उसमें कमी हुई, और टाटा ने इस बात की माग की थी कि उन को कैपेसिटी बढ़ाने की परमिशन दी जाय ताकि वे डिफेंस को भी सप्लाय कर सकें और पब्लिक की डिमांड को भी मीट कर सकें । तो इसमें क्यों विलम्ब हो रहा है ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I may tell the House that Shaktiman that we make is as good if not better than the Tata trucks that are made in Jamshedpur. They may have made a mention of their productive capacity and may have wanted to augment it on the plea that they want to supply it to defence. I am not aware of this particular case. As far as we are concerned, we are not interested in augmenting the production of trucks in the private sector ; we want to augment production in our defence and public sector undertakings, in our own factories.

The last point that I want to mention is about the point made by Shri M. C. Daga about Praga Tools. This is one public sector undertaking which has not given a good account of itself. I have gone very deeply into the matter and I hope that within a year or so we shall be able to improve its working and put it on the right road. Its history and legacy has been bad. It was not a Government of India concern. It was not set up by us. When it went into very serious difficulties we took it over from the Andhra Pradesh Government. Even now, it is not fully owned by us. Because of historical difficulties, which we have not so far been able to solve, we have not been able to give a good show here. But I hope that even here in a year or two we shall be able to make good.

श्री सरजू पांडे : श्री महोदय, आप ने हमारे पीइड्स का जवाब नहीं दिया । बेरा

[श्री सरजू पांडे]

सवाल था कि सोवियूल्ड कास्ट्स और सोवियूल्ड ट्राइब्स के बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : माननीय सदस्य माननीय वैनर्जी साहब की बगल में बैठे हुए हैं, आप उनसे पूछ लीजिये, वह आप को बता देंगे ।

In the end I want to thank you. Members who have paid compliments to defence workers and our officers and the defence production organisation for the good work that they have done in the last year and I hope that, with their good wishes and their help, we will be able to be better next year.

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH (Jhalawar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I should like to begin by paying my homage to all the jawans and officers who laid down their lives for the defence of our motherland. I should also like to congratulate the Defence Minister and his ministry, the Chiefs of Staff and all the officers for bringing such a good name to this country. For the first time in a 1000 years India, as a free nation, took the surrender in Dacca of enemy forces. This was a historic fact.

I also compliment the Ministry for producing a report, quite unlike the previous ones, for it tells quite a lot of details, even giving the casualties sector-wise. I welcome this trend which was hitherto not visible.

Last year when I spoke I had said :—

“The greatest threat we face is of a short term duration in the nature of a pre-emptive strike of the type that Israel had to do *vis-a-vis* the Arab countries.”

This has come true. The only thing was that the Pakistan Air Force, with its blundering tactics and penny pocket methods, could not achieve what it wished to do and our Air Force displayed a very high sense of vigilance.

After this victory of 1971, I think, India cannot afford to be complacent. We cannot be sure what may not happen on our borders even after this victory. The Asian sub-continent has always been submerged in war since World War II. There was Korea in

East Asia ; West Asia is still fountaining ; in South East Asia Vietnam war goes on and in Central Asia, peace is maintained by hostility between the Soviet and the Chinese.

Pakistan never had the capability nor the capacity to inflict defeat on India. But she certainly has the capacity launch crippling blows still on this country with the U.S. aid she still gets and with the help of the Chinese in providing her equipment. Having lost Bangla Deah and her 45 per cent of the gross national produce and 50 per cent of her export earnings, still, I feel, that Pakistan has quite a capacity to threaten India.

With the recent pronouncements in Pindi by President Bhutto about saying that he is going to build the “finest army in Asia,” and with the appointment of Gen. Akbar Khan as adviser who was a leader and who attempted a coup in 1951, it all indicates that Pakistan has not given up her designs of aggression on India. They are now blaming the Generals for losing the war and they are trying to build up a myth that Pakistan army is still as good as it was before. All this coupled with the statements by President Nixon, Mr. Rogers and the Joint Communique at Peking, the Chinese stand at Bhutto's recent visit and the pronouncement at Jeddah Conference all indicate trouble.

Let us not forget that Mr. Bhutto's political base is in the Punjab and 60 per cent of the Pakistan Army comes from this region. Their Chief of the Army Staff, Gen. Tikka Khan, is also a Punjabi and this is where hate-India feeling is strongest. So, all this indicates that Pakistan may still have designs of launching something, may be in Kashmir or elsewhere.

The biggest thing that we have to watch in Pakistan is the conflict going on between the political forces and the armed forces for the control of the nation's destiny. It will have a very great bearing on the future trends on this sub-continent. On it depends peace. Therefore, we have to watch with the greatest care the events in Pakistan for the next few months.

A conflict over Kashmir may not be to Chinese dislike and, I say, that we have to keep our army, our air-force, on constant alert.

We have sought to find a peaceful solution with the Chinese on the question of our boundaries and, I hope, this will bear fruit. But we cannot keep away from our minds that Chinese would not dislike a conflict on our borders.

The Report mentions somewhere, I quote :

“Shortcomings in performance in weapon system and equipment.”

I do not know what these are. But, I hope, we will know what they were and they will try to take remedial steps.

India's defence budget has shown a happy trend of progressively going down as far as the percentage is concerned. Of the gross national produce, in 1963-64, it was 4.5 per cent. Today, as estimates show, it will be 3.6 per cent. Our *per capita* expenditure on defence is perhaps the lowest in the world. It comes to about Rs. 3. So, out of the 31 countries who are spending more than 3.4 per cent, I feel that if need be, we can easily raise our defence expenditure progressively to go up to but not more than to 5 per cent, looking to the threat that we have to face in the mid-1970s.

Coming to the Army which is still at 8.28 lakhs strength, having 4 Commands under the command of Lt. Generals, I quite fail to see why with all this great victory that we have achieved, we could not upgrade the Chief of Staff to perhaps a 5—star General. We certainly wish that the Defence Minister looks into the aspect of better days for the jawans and NCOs. It is a constant thing that I heard when I visited troops on the border—the desertion rates of the army personnel who have to stay for months on end at altitudes of 20,000 feet and over in the inhospitable climate of NEFA and Ladakh is quite disquieting. If a probe is made, it will be found that people are more interested to leave the army than to come back, meeting all the punishments that they may have to. We feel that better living conditions and pay for the jawans will keep this trend down.

At the Rajasthan border, I feel, there should be an Army corps stationed permanently either on Rajasthan side or on Gujarat side. This sector, I have felt, has no such formation.

Coming to the awards, we notice that a

lot of awards were given to lot of generals and lot of officers, but two persons stood out in my mind.

Why was an award not given to the gallant General who defended Chhamb? Although we had to retreat, it was a gallant action. Had it not been for that action, we would have been in more troubled waters. Why were not such people who did something in withdrawal not in offence, rewarded? It is for the simple reason, as I feel, that they did not advance? In warfare, advance is always not possible. Even retreat has to be done with great care. I wonder why the General who first landed in Dacca, first man who entered Darca, was not commended for any award. I do not know why.

Coming to the Navy, India has realised that Sea Power has a very pivotal role to play. Our Navy has come of age and it has displayed that, if a country possesses a compact, powerful and muscular navy, a lot of good things could be achieved for a remarkably low amount of casualties. Although the Twentieth Century puts the Navy under water, still surface vessels have a role to play, and they did show what they can do by gaining local superiority, as they did, in the Bay of Bengal in achieving so much there for so little. The Navy's role in India lies awaiting. The Indian Ocean which is still nobody's private lake can be made as one of the foundations where our Navy can show its mettle. I think, the urgent need for the Navy is to have more small missile boats, more submarines and anti-submarine vessels. The greatest need which I felt was this that we have no long-range maritime reconnaissance patrol planes. We were using the old Super-Constellations which have long since been eased out of service even by the commercial airlines.

I feel that the work on Leander class frigates should also be speeded up. The progress is very slow.

Coming to the Air Force, I will only say that they did a splendid job. Gunnery was most accurate as was displayed by the rocket attack at the Government House in Dacca. They had excellent coordination with the Army and provided very good support to our army in the field. Here again we need to look back as to where our falling lies. I feel that we need a bomber for our needs. In the Chhamb sector where opposite Changa Munga forest, Pakistan had a big concentration, we

[Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah]

used AN-12s as bombers. Even Pakistan used old freighters to bomb certain fields in Rajasthan because they had no bombers. I do not know whether AN-12 can be classified as a bomber. To the best of my knowledge, it is a troop carrier.

So, I hope that we shall consider the need for a strike aircraft which will go deep into the enemy's heartland. We used Vampires in the last war which was very creditable although they are very old. But I feel if some newer aircraft having the same characteristics and capabilities are bought, they can do the same job better.

In the end, I would like to say that the Age of Deterrence has brought about a change in the strategic values. Old concepts are altered. There are no more clear cut periods of peace and war with mobilisation in between. It is now just cold war, confrontation and escalation. In order to deter effectively, the Armed Forces have to be ready with minimum delay in response for strategic situations, with a modern hard-hitting force and with a stockpile of arms and equipment. Our forces must, therefore, be ever ready to cope with such a situation and support our diplomacy with military action even if it means accepting a risk of escalation.

I, Sir, in the end say that we have done very well and we hope we will do better when the next time comes.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT (Kolaba) : I rise to support the Demands of the Defence Ministry.

The thirteen days of December 1971 will for ever be remembered as witnessing a saga of gallantry written in blood by the three arms of the Defence Forces. It is during this period that India was reborn as the mightiest nation in the non-aligned group, a nation that can still live up to its ancient past.

In this age of science and sophistication India has emerged triumphant over international confabulations and conspiracies, thanks to the exquisite performance of our Defence Forces. And true to its noble heritage, India has shown that she can be charitable towards the vanquished.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are not intelligible to the reporter. Please come nearer to the mike.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT : A unilateral cease-fire in the hour of triumph, at a time when our forces were poised for the final assault is unknown to the west. Never was so great a victory achieved in so short a time. Even the much-applauded German *blitzkrieg*, of the Second World War could not force the surrender of a lakh of armed forces within a fortnight.

The question before us now is how to appreciate the gallantry of the Defence Forces. This has two aspects. Firstly, we have to decide what we should do for those in harness. I understand that the Third Pay Commission is going to revise the entire pay structure of the Defence Services. I should like to request the Pay Commission to take a liberal view and ensure that our Defence personnel are properly paid and are enabled to live with a status commensurate with their responsibilities and with the element of risk they have to encounter both in peace and in war. There is no reason why Commissioned Officers in the Armed Forces should get lesser pay than the IAS officers. It is like wise necessary to arm our Jawans with sophisticated weapons and equipment. In this connection, I may point out that with our Defence Budget of Rs. 1409 crores we are spending hardly 3.8% of our GNP on defence. There are several countries in the world which are spending a much higher percentage on their defence. Pakistan alone will not dare to confront us in the near future but there is a possibility of Pakistan and China making a combined attack on us in which case we must be prepared for the eventuality. This is the reason why we should be prepared to spend more on defence and be prepared for hard times to come. This is also the reason why we should like to arm ourselves with nuclear weapons. All the big powers are armed with nuclear weapons. We have to contend against Pakistan and China both of which are known to be unscrupulous. It is no use drawing a comparison with Vietnam and say that small countries could do without nuclear arms. But the truth is that it is fighting against America which will not use the nuclear weapons because of the fear of its own people. After all, America is a democracy. But that is not the case either with Pakistan or with China. They both will stop to anything to achieve their nefarious ends. Hence the need for nuclear weapons in our armoury.

Our Research and Development wing is

indeed doing good work. But it is often handicapped for want of funds. Several of our eminent scientists are working abroad as they do not get proper remuneration at home. They should be encouraged to come back to India and serve here.

Along with the amelioration of the service conditions of those in the armed forces we should also pay special attention to the dependants of the service personnel and the ex-servicemen. When a jawan goes home either after being wounded or after completing his service he should be enabled to live in his village with honour. The Government should help him in getting reemployment if he is bodily fit or get preference in the distribution of lands as a result of the enforcement of the Land Ceiling laws. There are some villages which have always maintained martial traditions. In my constituency the recruiting is confined only to some villages. These villages where every house has a jawan in the army. Special attention should be given to the developmental needs of such villages. As against the individual approach for the welfare of jawans this group approach will have far reaching repercussions. The Jawans will thereby be honoured, in the eyes of the village community and even of the society as a whole. If the hon. Minister for Defence takes up this point both at the Central level and at the State level he will heighten the prestige of the jawans and will change the social thinking about them.

The Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmans' Boards both at the State and district levels are more or less ornamental institutions. They have no funds at their disposal nor have they any powers to recommend any expenditure. These Boards should be reconstituted. They should be given enough funds for the amelioration of the lot of ex-servicemen and should be armed with plenary powers for the purpose.

With these words I support the Demands.

श्री जगदीश चन्द्र बोलित (सीतापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, डिफेंस विभाग की भांगों का समर्थन तो मैं करता ही हूँ, किन्तु समर्थन करते समय हमको उन तमाम संदर्भों और अनुभवों को भी ध्यान में रखना है, जिन के आधार पर हमारी सैन्य नीति पिछले कुछ वर्षों से स्थिर

होती आई है। इस में संदेह नहीं कि 1971 के अन्त में हमारी सेनाओं ने—वायु सेना, सामुद्रिक सेना और स्थल सेना ने—जो शौर्य-प्रदर्शन किया और देश को जो गौरव दिया—जिम ने इतिहास में उनका एक स्थान बनाया—, उनके लिए वे प्रशंसा के पात्र तो हैं ही, किन्तु इसके साथ साथ हम को यह देखना है कि क्या इस नये बदले हुए युग में, उन तमाम अनुभवों से शिक्षा लेते हुए, क्या हम अपनी रिक्तमैट की नीति में कुछ परिवर्तन कर पायेंगे। अभी तक किसी न किसी रूप में हमारी रिक्तमैट की नीति वही चली आ रही है, जो शायद 1778 के आर्मी कमीशन ने तय की थी। अभी भी वही पुराने भेद कि कौन जानि सामरिक महत्व की है और कौन जानि सामरिक महत्व की नहीं हैं, और वही मान्यनायें, जिन पर चयन हुआ करता था, चली आ रही हैं।

मेरा निवेदन है कि बदले हुए युग को देख कर और यह समझ कर कि आखिरकार हमें ऐसी सेना बनानी है, जो हमारे राष्ट्र का सही प्रतिबिम्ब हो, हमें अपनी रिक्तमैट, चयन, की नीति को बदलना होगा और उसके साथ साथ हम को बदलनी होगी वह नीति भी, जो पर्सनल पालिसी से सम्बन्ध रखती है। यह ठीक है कि जो लोग युद्ध से सम्बन्धित हैं, जो काम्बेटेंट्स हैं, उनकी पर्सनल पालिसी पर हम यहां ज्यादा चर्चा न करें। किन्तु क्या उनकी सेवा-निवृत्ति-रिटायरमेंट, को आधु उन्नी प्रकार से रहेगी, जिस प्रकार से वह अन्य क्षेत्रों में है? मेरा विचार है कि उस में परिवर्तन अभीष्ट है। इस लिए हमें एक नयी नीति निर्धारित करनी है।

साथ ही हमको यह भी देखना है कि लोगों में संतोष हो। यह बात सत्य है कि बहुत से योद्धा विमूषित किये गये। किन्तु जिन क्षेत्रों से मैं आता हूँ, वहां यह सुनने को मिलता है—यह सही है कि मैं जो कह रहा हूँ, वह जन-श्रुति के आधार पर कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन जनतंत्र में जन-श्रुति का भी महत्व होता है—कि कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं, जिन को मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन नहीं मिला। मैं कोई सैन्य-शास्त्र का ज्ञाता या

[श्री जगदीश चन्द्र दीक्षित]

अधिकारी नहीं हूँ कि मैं अधिकार पूर्वक कह सकूँ कि अगर उन लोगों को नहीं मिला, तो अनुचित हुआ। किन्तु हमारे क्षेत्र में कुछ लोगों की चर्चा है जिनके बारे में जनता सोचती है कि उन को भिन्नता चाहिए।

मैं एक व्यक्ति को जानता हूँ। वह एक ऐसे व्यक्ति से सम्बन्धित है, जो स्वराज्य पार्टी का लीडर था, जो बहुत ही बड़ा ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर भी था—वह इलाहाबाद का युवक था। कुछ और व्यक्ति हमारे आस-पास के थे। मेरा स्थान है कि हमारे रक्षा मंत्री इन बातों पर थोड़ा ध्यान दे कर आवश्यक कार्यवाही करें।

जैसा कि रई साथियो ने कहा है, हमारे कुछ पड़ोसी देश हैं, जिन से हमें सदा आक्रमण का भय है और इस लिए हमें सतर्क रहना है। इस हेतु अभी तक हमारी जो शक्ति सबसे अधिक वाग्यार हुई है, यानी वायुसेना की शक्ति, उस शक्ति में और वृद्धि करनी चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझसे भी आगे हैं।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The hon Member may continue his speech on the next day.

15.57 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*
(Amendment of Ninth Schedule)

SHRI L. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellichery) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The question is

'That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.'

The motion was adopted.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : I introduce the Bill.

UTILIZATION OF CULTIVABLE RAILWAY LAND BILL*

श्री नरेश सिंह बिष्ट (अल्मोडा) : उपा-

ध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ "कि रेल पटरी के दोनों ओर की भूमि तथा अन्य रेल भूमि की खेती बाड़ी के लिये उपयोग करने का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।"

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the utilization of land on both sides of railway track and other railway land for agricultural purposes".

The motion was adopted

श्री नरेश सिंह बिष्ट : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. The next two Bills are standing in the name of Shri Bhogendra Jha But the hon Member is absent

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur) : He has been sent to jail.

15.59 hrs.

FILM INDUSTRY WORKERS BILL

By SHRI S C SAMANTA—Contd

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri R. S. Pandey on the 14th April, 1972 —

"That the Bill to provide machinery for fixation of wages and for improvement of working conditions of workers in the Film Industry, be taken into consideration"

Shri J M Gowder—absent Shri Bada—Absent.

AN HON MEMBER: Mr. Gowda is here.

16 hrs.

SHRI D B. CHANDRA GOWDA (Chikmagalur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak—(Interruption).