

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]

request the House to suspend their judgment till the Committee has re-examined the whole matter in the light of what I propose to place before them. I may, however, express my firm belief and conviction as well as my hope that when the Committee considers the other side of the case, they will come to no other conclusion except that I and the Bharat Krishak Samaj deserve to be wholly absolved. I have, as I said before, the fullest faith in the sense of justice and fair-play of the Committee headed by such a just and impartial person as Tyagiji.

12.35 hrs.

**BENGAL FINANCE (SALES TAX)  
(DELHI AMENDMENT) BILL\***

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, on behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union territory of Delhi.

**Mr. Speaker:** The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union territory of Delhi."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri B. R. Bhagat:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.36 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS\*—Contd.  
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—Contd.**

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I must thank the hon. Members who participated in the discussion on the Demands for defence, not only for

the participation but for the unanimous support for the Demands that they gave. Among Members from all sides of the House belonging to different political parties, though they defined the task of defence in different ways, emphasised different aspects according to their own views, there was complete unanimity as far as the necessity about the size and nature of the Demands for defence were concerned.

I must thank the hon. Members, also, for another reason, for the general goodwill that they have shown about me. I should not have brought this personal note in my speech, but I think it is my duty when I consider this is a unique honour for me to make my maiden speech on these historic Demands for defence, looking to its size, looking to the time when it is introduced and looking to the conditions under which it has been introduced. Therefore, Sir, I am very grateful to the general sense of confidence that they showed about me.

Sir, I would like to explain the scheme of my speech, because I would like to finish as early as possible. I do not propose to go into the details of some of the administrative type of questions that were raised, but certainly I propose to deal with some major issues that were tried to be raised in the course of the debate. But I can assure those hon. Members who have raised questions of the nature of details that will apply my mind very carefully to them, consider about them, and if at all I come to any conclusions about them I will try to inform them individually, and if I consider they are of some importance I shall certainly inform the House also.

One point that I must immediately mention is about the criticism that was made about too much secrecy and the

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†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

‡Moved with the recommendation of the President.

lack of information. That was mentioned by some hon. Members. I would like to give a word of assurance to this hon. House, that there is no question of having any attitude of mistrust in this hon. House, because this is the sovereign House of the country, a fountain of power for everyone who sits here and we all owe allegiance to it. When we do not consider any information to be given here, it does not mean any mistrust. It is only on the advice of those concerned with the information, that it is not considered to be in the public interest to disclose it, that such information is not given. But, at the same time, I do not want to make any dogma about this "public interest" matter. I propose to give certain information in the course of my speech that will possibly show that there is no question of trying to hide anything from this hon. House. Certainly some items of information do appear in different Press, sometimes they are whispered from ear to ear, but certainly it makes all the difference when there is an official confirmation from the Government. I think it is much better that those who are interested to get the information about our country, from an adverse interest, are allowed to go on guessing about it. So, even though sometimes information is published in the press, it is not therefore necessary that it should be confirmed or contradicted officially from Government benches. At the same time, I am not trying to explain it away or decry the necessity of giving information to this House. So, we will certainly try to supply as much information as possible, consistent with the security of the country and public interest.

**Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur):** As communicative as possible.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Here I would like to make a mention about the size and significance of the demand for defence this year because, as I just mentioned, this figure of the defence demand is not only big, it is also very significant; significant because it is not just an accident and it is not going to

be, if I may venture a guess or venture to predict the trend of things or shape of things to come, the last one; it is just a beginning of our defence effort in this country. I think we will have to prepare ourselves, not only this House but the entire country, for the size of this defence effort has come to stay for the defence of our country. I do not mean to suggest that this type of taxation will come from year to year—I have not the authority to say so and an authoritative statement like that on finance cannot come from me—but I have no doubt in my mind that this type of effort will have to be made continuously from time to time, from year to year, and possibly this type of confidence on our defence efforts will have to be permanently created in the minds of the people of our country.

**An. Hon. Member:** Can the Defence Minister not speak over the mike so that he is more audible?

**Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur):** He is quite audible.

**An Hon. Member:** He might come to the front bench.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I do not mind coming to the front bench.

**Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun):** Yes, he should, because he is a front bench.

**Shri Nath Pai:** Defence should be on the front bench not on the back bench

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** Defence is always on the front. Probably, the Minister sits in the back bench.

A reference was made to defence planning and it was said that there was nothing like defence planning in our country. I may say that it is rather an erroneous statement. I hope you will permit me to give some details on this point, not exactly concerning the defence but, to a certain extent, concerning the political angle of the question also.

Defence planning, as any planning, has always two aspects—short term

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aspect and long-term aspect. When we think of a long-term aspect, it is always based on certain principles. There are always certain governing principles when we think of any planning which is long-term planning. In the case of defence planning also there is something like long-term aspect, and that long-term aspect is governed by the foreign policy of the country. Herer I am speaking not about the foreign policy as such, but the major planks of our foreign policy. The foreign policy, besides serving other objects, also serves as a basic stratagem, basic mechanism, for the defence of the country. The foreign policy of any country, besides serving the other ideal objectives, also serves as a mechanism; it serves as some sort of arrangement of working of world forces, making a proper assessment of them and indirectly though not directly, affects the defence of the country. This country has realised that during the crisis in a limited sense when we had to make a huge defence effort. I know some people have a sense of frustration, some people have a sense of despair and anger; I know that I do not say it is always justifiable, but I admit the fact that it is there. During the crisis it has been proved that our basic approach to the world problems has contributed something effective for the defence of our country. I would like to mention about it only from the defence point of view, its significance on the defence stratagem how our defence functions or works. Here I will refer only to one or two points.

By emphasising this, I do not want to underestimate in any way the effort that this country has to make to strengthen its own defence forces; that will have to be done. When we look at the world today, we see some new trends as compared to the position obtained many years back. The passing year 1962 seems to be a year of significance. The year 1962 produced two very significant events—one was in Cuba and the other was the Chinese

aggression on India. I think the world has started appearing rather different, in very clear terms; not that it has started changing from that moment onwards, the forces were already working in that direction, but it started making a little different turn from the time of those two events. How? Maybe it is my personal assessment of the problem, maybe it is my impression of the problem, but I say that after these two events one can very clearly say that despite the conflict of ideologies, despite the historical enmities, many countries are coming together to save the world from war. It is a very important thing, and it has created a very fundamental issue for us—I will come to that point and I will also try to explain how this point is connected with our own problem of defence—because, even countries believing in the principles of Communism and countries which are, really speaking, dead against the principles of Communism are thinking in the same line that it is necessary to co-exist, and that has created a problem in the world in the form of China, because that seems to be the only country today which ideologically believes that there should be a war. Here I am talking of ideological beliefs—a country which is fundamentally emphasising the need for war and other countries, though they may believe in the same ideology, having come to the conclusion for all practical purposes that they must avoid war. Unfortunately, as geopolitics have placed us, the country which believes in the fundamental principle of having war happens to be our next door neighbour. That has given some sort of inevitability to the necessity of preparation of defence of our country. That is the only point which I wanted to mention.

There is no escape from making a conscious effort and being alert in order to safeguard the integrity of this country from this neighbour. It started with the border trouble. Let us hope the Chinese Government will

accept the Colomobo proposals and some solution will be found. In that case, our Government will be very happy about.

But, apart from that, there appears to be something, an inherent defect, which we have to be aware of. Therefore, I am one with the feeling that this House has expressed, that feeling of concern about the defence of the country, that new awareness, that new alertness, that new consciousness about the defence effort. It is something good for our country that such a big effort, war effort, I would rather say defence effort, is getting unanimous support of this hon. House, in spite of the fact that there are very heavy taxation proposals. Though there may be individual grumbings, the country as a whole has given unanimous support to these proposals, because it knows that it is a very desirable and necessary effort for the defence of our country. Once we accept this position, that defence efforts of this size have to be continued, then certainly, we have to think about how to do that.

Then, certainly, I would confine myself to certain factors about planning and the efforts that we propose to make. In the coming years—when I refer to planning, I am not only confining to this year—we will have to make efforts in three or four directions, if I may say so. I am now talking about the short-term planning—I am not now mentioning about the long-term planning—but the short-term planning is also to be spread over a certain number of years. The immediate effort that will have to be made is four-fold. Firstly, we will have the expansion of the army. Secondly, there has to be necessary expansion and modernisation of the air force. Thirdly, there will have to be a sufficiently strong base of production looking into consideration the new capacities of consumption that we are producing in the defence sector. Fourthly, ancillary facilities like communications and transport also, to that extent, will have to be enhanced and

expanded. These are, generally, four directions in which we will have to make efforts. I can say that it is our intention, I should say it is our decision and determination, to expand the army in the coming two years nearly to double the size of the present army. I know some Members may just say, why not three times or four times. It would become just a wishful thinking because an army is not just a collection of people, not even a collection of trained people. An army is trained people lead by trained officers with necessary powerful equipment and many other things. I am coming to that. This is certainly a very, if I may use the word, somewhat, ambitious programme, but we want to accept the ambitious programmes as our targets and fulfil them with your support, with the country's support and the friendly gestures of friendly countries. Though our emphasis is on the production to which I am coming a little later, naturally, we will have in the immediate future to depend upon the support and aid of friendly countries. At this stage, I must make a grateful mention about spontaneous gesture made by many friendly countries like United States of America, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and many other friendly countries in the world because the way they came to our help has some good quality about it, a friendly quality about it. That only shows that the dynamic non-alignment policy has succeeded without committing ourselves to any group or alliances.

Now, coming back to the army again, I would like to mention some few things about the army itself. Some Members mentioned about the concept of Mountain Divisions that were to be raised as to what are they like etc. and I find from the questions put by them that some of them have a rather wrong notion about it. They feel, Mountain Divisions mean Divisions which would consist of only mountain people. I would like to explain the distinguishing features about the ordinary Divisions and the Mountain Divisions. According to me, as far

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as I can see, there are two or three distinguishing features between the standard army Divisions and the Mountain Divisions. As far as the strength is concerned, it is practically the same. But on two points, it differs. One is mobility; the other is the fire power and, thirdly, which is also very essential, it also requires some sort of a special training, some sort of a special acclimatisation, some sort of a special use of special vehicles, etc., a special training for the particular terrain. I am sure that by the end of this year we will be completing five Mountain Divisions that we have planned to raise this year.

I would like to mention one or two points of detail here. Some Members mentioned the question about this NEFA inquiry. I am going to refer to it a little later. But some Members said, "Are we still waiting to make our planning till the decisions of this NEFA committee are out? What are we doing in between?" I can assure the honourable House that we are not just idly waiting for these recommendations to come and then we will take lessons and then we will start learning them or learning them by heart etc. The Army Headquarters have already from their observations—there are competent people there, professionally very able persons—certainly made their own studies about the problems and they have drawn certain lessons and the efforts are being made on the basis of those lessons that are learnt. I would like to take this honourable House and the people into confidence, because I do not want them to feel that we are not just letting them know what we are exactly doing about it. Certainly, this new experience of ours in the last campaign has something to teach us. There is no doubt about that. I am not speaking on the merits. I am not trying to judge the campaign, because some experts will have to do that. But the rapidity and the suddenness with which those events happened in those days have certainly some good lessons

to teach us. We found that it will be necessary to improve the quality of planning for campaigns and those well-thought-out plans will have to be backed by logistic support, rather well-prepared in advance. Practically, every expected campaign, wherever that is going to be—I cannot say because that forms a part of the operational programme—but wherever it is, it will have to be well-thought out in advance, those logistic supports will have to be worked out in detail and I can assure the honourable House that such a planning has not only been undertaken but in certain respects it is completed.

The other important point about the army is, the principles which are guiding us, that there ought to be some sort of a close understanding and collaboration and cooperation between the army and the air force and they have also to tally their own plans for that purpose and much detailed thinking has been done in this respect as well. The question of acclimatisation on which much emphasis was given, that programme, has been undertaken in the mountain areas. Our troops have to go and stay there before they are sent there. Gradually, they are acclimatised from one height to the other height and so ultimately led to the areas where they will have to function. The standard of fitness is a very important factor because, traditionally, possibly, our army was trained and was taught to think in terms of fights on plains. When this difficult task has to be undertaken, naturally it will require a different training the basis of which will be physical fitness. So much emphasis has been given to physical fitness.

13 hrs.

The other important question is about the closest relationship between officers and men. That point also was mentioned by some Members. This is also very important. As we all

know, as one great General said, there is no good army or bad army. There are only good officers or bad officers and the goodness or otherwise of the officers depends upon the confidence that he can create, the confidence that he can germinate in the men that he wants to lead. Therefore, it basically depends on the relationship of the men and the officers. Much care has been taken. I cannot say that it has been taken in all respects—much care has been taken to see that this tendency is cultivated and encouraged.

Importance of intelligence, nobody can deny. But, the machinery for intelligence cannot be created overnight. It requires very thorough planning. It is a very complicated process. I can certainly assure the hon. House that more and more methods have been found to collect information, collate that information, disseminate that information and make it useful as far as it can be made. This process will continue for some time to come, and I am sure that if these efforts are made continuously for some considerable period, we will certainly have a reasonably good intelligence system. There is already an intelligence system. There is a feeling that there is no intelligence system in our country. Possibly this is a misunderstanding. A very effectively working intelligence system is in India. I do not think it will be wrong to have a good intelligence. It is claiming to have our own eyes. I can assure hon. Members that they need not come to any conclusion only because certain things happened in a certain sector that we have no eyes of our own. It is not so.

I would like to mention here the other question about promotions of officers. Somebody said, if I am right, the hon. Member Shri Nath Pai said that there are certain murmurs reaching us. I can tell him through you and the hon. House that there is a very, I must say, foolproof arrangement for this promotion of officers. Above the level of Lieut. Colonels, postings are made by selection. Above

the rank of Major Generals that is, appointment of Lieut. Generals and Generals are made by the Government by selection. Appointments of Brigadiers and Major Generals are made by the Chief of Staff with the approval of the Defence Minister. I can tell the hon. House that in my experience of the last four months, I have not many experiences of difference of opinion on this question. Possibly I can say very few, in certain categories practically none. Of course, there are cases of supersessions. There will be cases of supersession. Why I mention this is because, unhappily, perhaps, these murmurs reach Members by some disgruntled rejected persons. I think that happens everywhere. There is the human element in it. I can tell you, naturally, when promotions to the ranks of active officers are to be given, one has to go by the capacity of the man concerned, about his leadership. It is not merely by seniority you can kick people upwards and sometimes hang yourself. You cannot take that risk. Therefore, these qualifications are carefully examined by the Selection Board. In some cases, the Boards of Selection are presided over by the Chief of the Army Staff himself. I would certainly say, there would be cases of supersession. We must have faith in the people who are doing it. Here, I would like to mention, unfortunately, some reference was made by one of the Members about some unhealthy trends. I can assure the hon. House that from my personal experience of the last four months, I have seen the closest co-operation between all the three Services and their Chiefs of Staff, and also with the Civil authorities and also with the Government. I must say about the leaders of the Army. They are professionally very competent people and I can assure hon. Members that they are as patriotic as you and I and everybody is. Unless we create a condition wherein all the three services who have got a distinctive role to play can work and they are trained to work together themselves and also with the civil authorities and the Gov-

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ernment—the Army will not be able to fulfil the function that it is expected to fulfil. Therefore, I would like to emphasise this particular aspect that we should have this confidence in the team spirit that prevails in all matters concerning defence.

I would like to make a few points about the Air Force. Much has been said about the Technical aid mission that visited India. Those particular points and discussions will be followed further by my hon. Colleague Shri T. T. Krishnamachari who is visiting the United States in a few weeks. Because, naturally we cannot afford to produce the types of aeroplanes or the machinery or the equipment that we need immediately. I am sure, if these efforts succeed, we should have a reasonably strong air arm to support our army if there is an aggression.

Naturally, as the Air Force is going to expand, problems of necessary manpower, training facilities for pilots, training facilities for ground engineers and training facilities for other air men also become very important. Steps have been taken in the last few months to start new schools for these training facilities. I am very glad to inform you that there is good response as far as the pilots are concerned. Generally in the case of the Army and also the Air Force, I must make mention of one point. There is not such a sufficient, I should say, response for technical personnel. I think this is a matter that should make us think about it. I think I should like to make an appeal through this hon. House that we must make all efforts in the different States and different institutions and try to see that we create a sufficient number of technically trained personnel to make our Army a very competent and a very efficient Army. In the case of officers, I must say there is certainly sufficient response to the call for joining the Army though it was rather slow in the beginning. But, I must also mention one point. There is normally a feeling that every State

should have its own share in it. I do not want to mention the States. There are some few States which are making a very poor response to it. I think it is much better that those States consider this question. Because this class of officers which is going to provide leadership to the Army is a very important factor and should be of a really national character. Every State should have its own contribution to this cadre of leadership of the Army. Therefore more energetic steps have to be taken. These energetic steps will have to be made in different ways. Because, normally there is a feeling that the superstitious importance attached to the English language is possibly one of the reasons which comes in the way of recruitment of people. Partly it may be true. I cannot say it is not so at all. But, this question was mentioned by the Prime Minister himself in the National Defence Council and after that, this question has been taken. Army Headquarters have issued orders to see that more and more emphasis is being given to the professional knowledge of the person concerned. For that matter, another thing could be done and that is being done, namely to give more facilities for the junior officers themselves to get the promotion because they have got the necessary training for it, and they have got a sufficient fighting temperament for it, and possibly if they get the chance of becoming officers themselves, it would be much better for the country and the Army. And I am glad to tell you that in the present recruitment, nearly 24 per cent of the recruitment is from these junior officers, NCO's etc.

In the form of questions and answers, one information was given to the House, but I would like to repeat it here that the chain of air-fields has been constructed in strategic places, because somebody said 'Are we still without the necessary air-fields?' They are being constructed,

and, I am sure that the increased air force that we have in mind will be effectively working when it becomes available immediately.

One Member practically concentrated his entire speech on the importance of the Navy. Nobody has doubts about the importance of the Navy. Nobody has any doubts in his own mind about the importance of the Navy, but certainly, there are priorities of high and low, looking to the possibility and availability of resources. In the present context of things, naturally, the Navy does stand down to a certain extent. But it does not mean that we have got an assessment of our own as if to discard the Navy for all time to come. Naturally, the Navy takes a long time to be constructed and built up. I can assure the hon. Members, some of whom have mentioned about the problem of submarines, that the submarine is not necessarily an offensive weapon; it is also a defensive weapon. And we have made a beginning by having some training facilities for submarine, and if we can afford and if our efforts succeed, possibly we may have submarines, but I do not want to commit myself at this stage about that particular aspect.

About defence production there are other more important things, but I should say that this really speaking forms the very basic principle of our defence effort. There is some misunderstanding about these things. I do not understand how a big Army that we propose to have or a big Air Force that we propose to have can always depend upon the process of imports; it just cannot be done. Your Army cannot be made to depend upon the arms and ammunition to be supplied by somebody. The rate of combat consumption is so heavy; it is just not possible to think of fighting any defensive action without having your own defence production base. In the case of the Air Force, and in the case of air production too,

naturally, we shall have to depend upon our own. When we can do that, our efforts must be to do that. Our efforts must be to train our people to do that, if it comes to that.

Somebody mentioned about the MIGs, for example. Some Members said 'If you get the MiG's, possibly, after two or three years, it will go out of fashion. Then, what will you do about it?'. But even then, the MIG's will keep flying. There is no doubt about it. Supposing we import from somebody what happens to that also? If we import some machine from some other country, in the course of two or three years, that also becomes rather out of fashion for that country. How do you maintain those things? The maintaining line becomes rather very difficult. These arguments can be made against each other. Therefore, one must be very clear in one's own mind that in these matters we shall have to depend upon our own technological development, and our scientific progress and the training of our own people. Suppose we have got a type of machine, possibly, we can produce that in hundreds and try to make use of it. What really matters is the will to fight, the determination to resist. The Prime Minister has said many times, and rightly so, that if it comes to that, we may fight even with our lathis also. In that case, if we have got our own production, possibly, a little backward machine will be there, but instead of fighting with lathis, we shall be fighting with that machine. So, about defence production, we must have some clear ideas in our own minds about certain basic principles about our defence effort. And there is no doubt that we must continuously and watchfully and energetically make efforts to see that we try to broaden and deepen and strengthen the base of our own defence production.

In this matter also, in regard to the efforts that we made, at present, I must say that nearly the 21



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ordnance factories that we have got, and some air production factories too, that is, aircraft manufacturing factories, are really doing especially very good work. Whether they have produced immediately what we need is certainly a different question. I can certainly make a very appreciative reference to the work done by the ordnance factory workers. I must salute them for the way that they have worked; in fact, not only have they worked in the factories, but in addition to that the generous way in which they have donated to the defence fund shows their patriotic feelings. Naturally, there is that gap between production and our needs today. That is because our ordnance factories are rather antiquated. I think that it is better that we are realistic and know what the whole thing is about. Sometimes, somebody says that nothing is happening. We do not suppose that nothing is happening. The production is going up because of these efforts, the whole-time efforts made by the patriotic workers.

But the first thing that we have to undertake and we have undertaken—I must say, it was undertaken since 1960—is a big programme of modernising and expanding the present ordnance factories; that was undertaken and now it is gradually materialising.

In addition to this, we propose to have a new complex of production. It is intended, rather, it is planned, and the planning has begun, to have six new ordnance factories for the arms and ammunition. Much depends upon the quickness or the rapidity with which we shall be able to complete them. It depends upon the efforts of my good friend Shri T. T. Krishnachari who is going abroad for these efforts. But certainly, we are not waiting for that. Our planning efforts are there, and we have already begun them here. And I am hopeful that if these efforts succeed in good time, these new factories should

be able to go into production within two or three years. I am rather making a cautious estimate of the time that is required.

In order to streamline the administration for the production effort, we have recently reorganised our administrative set-up also to a certain extent by delegating more powers to the people on the spots, by starting some new training centres at different ordnance factories and so on and so forth, and one officer who is a great expert in that line has been made solely and specially responsible for the development of the new complex of factories that are going to come into existence soon.

Now, I would like to mention some other detailed points that were mentioned by my hon. friends. A very important point that was mentioned next was about the NEFA enquiry. I gave on the floor of this House the terms of reference that were given for the enquiry. As I said, it is my considered opinion that the terms of reference are comprehensive enough to make the necessary enquiry which it is intended to make. The intentions certainly are to make a sort of military appraisal and to draw some military lessons from it.

I may try to argue with the House or some of the Members if they are in a mood to listen to me on this point that if at all we have to make this serious effort for the national defence, should we still go on in that mood of a witch-hunt? Supposing there are mistakes, should we not be ready to forget some mistakes and come together to look to the future?

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara):** And the mistakes must be owned also.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** This conflict of yesterday with today should not be allowed to influence the future or

tomorrow. What really is required is this.....

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** You must learn lessons from the past.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I think that if at all lessons are to be learnt, it would be foolish not to learn lessons. History has always thrown away people who refused to learn lessons. We do not want to do that. It is not only in the interests of a A or B or some persons, but it is in the interests of the nation itself.

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** You remember your predecessor now.

**Shri Y. B. Chavan:** I do not want to discuss any individual here. I do not want to discuss my predecessor because I shall also be predecessor to somebody. And let us all remember that we shall all be predecessors to somebody else. It is just like digging at each other. I am reminded of the story of a son-in-law to be hanged by Akbar badshah or Birbal badshah or some badshah. Ultimately when he issued the order, that the son-in-law should be hanged, somebody reminded him at the last minute: लेकिन आप भी किसी के जवाई हैं। So let us all remember that we are predecessors to somebody. This type of thing must be given up. This type of feeling that 'somebody is withholding some information', 'somebody is trying to cover somebody else' creates a very undesirable atmosphere in the country. Really speaking, what is necessary for the country today to do is to create a feeling of cool confidence, feeling of grim determination. We can import all sorts of arms, but the greatest arm for the defence of the country is the determination and the cool confidence of the people. That we cannot produce in factories, that we cannot import from other countries. That will have to be cultivated from within each home and in each heart. 'I want to die for the country.' Really speaking, if at all we want to create that atmosphere in the country this complex of suspicion, of disbelieving each

other and of punishing somebody, that 'unless you punish somebody, this cannot be done'—let us get rid of this complex, because unless we are ready for that sort of attitude, we shall not become the nation that we want to be.

I would only add one thing because I consider that point of more importance for this country. With apologies to the Prime Minister, who is not here, I wanted to mention one personal thing. You cannot understand the history of a country by merely looking at the material facts. Unless you know—I am not disputing any dogma, but certainly I am trying to mention one thing—unless we know the working of the mind of the man, the central figure of any nation or country—we cannot fully understand it. I remember the day when I reached Delhi on a call from the Prime Minister. Those were the darkest days for our country. It was the 20th of November. I came just like an adventurous person not knowing what I was going to do, and I reported myself to the Prime Minister on the night of the 20th. I saw him. I was rather afraid to meet him because conditions in the country were rather very difficult. I saw, however, a very cool-headed confident person sitting under the light. I said, 'I have just come to report to you.' Then we talked about something. I suppose I must have asked as if 'what next.' He just uttered one sentence that sums up what should be our attitude. He said: 'I easily lose my temper, but I never lose my nerve.' What this country requires today is the determination not to lose nerve.

Difficulties are there. Without difficulties you cannot make a nation. Difficulties are there. Those difficulties will have to be overcome. We are all there for that. This Parliament is there to overcome the difficulties, the people are there to overcome the difficulties. No individual, no single person, can overcome difficulties. If we really speaking, want to achieve what we really want to achieve, we

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must have that cool, stubborn, stout confidence in our hearts. Unless we have great confidence in our minds, I do not think we will be able to reach the great destiny that we are destined to reach. I know that the road to that destiny is rather long, rather hazardous. There are perilous precipices on the way. But unless with smiling face and with head high and with courage we walk that difficult road, we shall never reach that destiny. I have no doubt in my mind that whatever the difficulties, whatever the deficiencies, we will be able to do so. Deficiencies are there. Even today, there will be some deficiencies. Let us not think that because we have made efforts, the deficiencies have been removed. Now we are expanding our Army and our Air Force. There will be deficiencies. But certainly we should see that those deficiencies do not reach the people on the front but that they are taken by people at the back or at the training centres.

So those things will be there. But unless we are prepared to face this problem with courage, we cannot do it. I have no doubt in my mind—I do not think there is anyone who has any doubt in his mind; all of us are determined in that respect—that we can do it. The way our country has lived for the last 5000 years is such that this country must remain an independent country, and will remain an independent country.

So if we continue with these efforts that we are beginning in the form of a defence effort that we have started, the time will come when any potential aggressor will think twice, ten times, a hundred times, before thinking of any aggressive intentions against India.

I have done.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): He has been kind enough to tell us that the co-operation between the Air Force and the Army is increasing. May I

know whether the decision has been taken now that in future, if and when the need arises, the Air Force will not be confined to merely dropping of provisions but will be used as a striking power? Is that what he meant when he said that there is increasing co-operation between the Air Force and the Army?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think I should ask the hon. Defence Minister to answer it.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated Anglo-Indians): It is his maiden speech. We need not question him.

Mr. Speaker: Am I required to put any amendment separately?

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put all the cut motions to vote.

*The cut motions were put and negatived.*

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand. Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 115 relating to the Ministry of Defence."

*The motion was adopted.*

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

#### DEMAND NO. 8—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,62,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum ne-

cessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

**DEMAND No. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,63,17,76,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of the March, 1964, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective'."

**DEMAND No. 10—DEFENCE SERVICES, NON-EFFECTIVE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,32,50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-effective'."

**DEMAND No. 115—DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,45,53,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of the March, 1964, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

13.26 hrs.

**MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 1 to 5 and 113 relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for which 6 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

**DEMAND No. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,09,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of the March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

**DEMAND No. 2—INDUSTRIES**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 19,87,23,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of the March, 1964, in respect of 'Industries'."

**DEMAND No. 3—SALT**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,26,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Salt'."

**DEMAND No. 4—COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS**

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,86,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of the March, 1964, in