

12.15 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—*cond.*

Mr. Speaker: We take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Defence. The hon Minister for Defence may continue his speech.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I said that the debate had roamed far and wide and drew attention to the fact that some of it covered the Ministry of External Affairs and though I am not entirely unfamiliar with the problems, at the present moment, we are only dealing with the Defence Estimates.

The Demands now submitted to the House are for Rs. 376 crores which is an excess of Rs. 65 crores over the last year. I have always to bear in mind that whatever is said in this House is not only to hon. Members but to the whole country and an audience for out side this land. Therefore it is necessary to point out that while there is Rs. 65 crores of increase the proportion of defence expenditure to our national revenue last year was 28 per cent, and this year it is 24.9 per cent, which is far smaller than the proportion of expenditure on other countries, even apart from Pakistan, but many other countries of the world. The percentage of military expenditure to total Government expenditure including capital expenditure was 15.4 last year and 14.5 this year. So, then, those who either have conscientious views about military expenditure or perhaps want to adopt the pose that we are on an aggressive trend of affairs should be aware of the facts that we are not increasing our military expenditure over and above what is permissible in relation to our national

revenue. The increase in the budget is about 20 per cent. The increase in the 1962-63 budget over 1959 is very much more, about 45 per cent.

There has been considerable criticism, I believe, from the majority of the Members who spoke that, first, we were not spending enough money on defence, which I shall deal with later on to the extent possible, and then, specifically that the Navy was neglected. It is quite true that the Navy is a smaller arm of our Defence Services, largely due to historical reasons, and on account of the decision on priorities.

The Navy budget this time is Rs. 24.42 crores as against Rs. 25.78 crore for the year 1961-62. This diminution is due to the fact that a phase of the work on the Naval dockyard, which required a large amount of expenditure, has been completed. It is also due to the fact that as I informed my colleague the Finance Minister, this figure does not represent the total demand for the twelve months, and that we would have to come to this House with supplementary demands in the future. There is no need for the House to feel unduly concerned in regard to the lesser attention paid to the Navy. The destroyer complement of the aircraft-carrier which is necessary would be undertaken by Defence Production itself in the Mazgaon dockyard and elsewhere for the first time.

There are other programmes in regard to naval ships arising from the necessity of greater defences of our coastal islands in present conditions. As the House is aware the unification of Goa with India also create a slight naval problem, because we have got another opening on our coast. That is also being looked after.

There have been many observations in regard to emoluments and conditions

of service of the Armed Forces. But before I go further into this, I should have said what I said earlier, that I am extremely grateful to hon. Members of the House on both sides for the generous way in which this subject has been handled, and for the generous observation made in regard to my Ministry and myself. It is my good fortune both in this country and abroad to receive generous treatment, whatever some newspapers may say.

An hon. Member opposite yesterday said that what the jawan gets is only 50 nP in the year by way of increment. You know, Sir, that it was said about statistics: 'Lies,....lies, and statistics.' That is what it comes to. It is quite true, and it is technically correct, that is to say, if you take the view that a jawan only goes by the time-scale, and he goes from one grade to another. Under the various orders issued since September, 1960, the persons in the services have received substantial increases in the rate of pay together with the new dearness allowances with retrospective effect from the 1st July, 1959. That is, for a long period, they have got a lump sum of money. This treatment of the dearness allowance in this way has meant that the jawan's family now is counted as civilian's is counted. Formerly, his emoluments in regard to his ration were taken into account in respect of his family too, I am not for a moment suggesting that we overpay them. But what we are suggesting is that to the extent of our resources, having regard to other commitments in the country, we are doing the best we can.

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): At page 167 of the *Defence Services Estimates*, the increment has been stated to be only 50 nP.

Shri Krishna Menon: I said that it was so, if you calculated in a particular way. This year the increase in the budget on account of pay and allowances of personnel in the armed forces would be Rs. 11 crores, out of which

less than Rs. 2 crores go to the officer ranks and Rs. 9 crores to other ranks. In the previous years it is more because, as I have said, we have backdated the increases.

If you are asking for the figures, an infantry soldier previous to this received a sum of Rs. 52, now he receives Rs. 66; armoured corps received Rs. 57, now it is Rs. 71; engineers received previously Rs. 67, now Rs. 81; clerks received Rs. 80, now they receive Rs. 95; armament artificers received Rs. 100, now they receive Rs. 115. These are the average rates; they will not by any means represent the highest level of payment. This is exclusive of the rations and other, what is unfortunately called, perquisite in the service.

So far as junior commissioned officers are concerned, there are increments in the same way, but since I do not want to take the time of the House by answering every point raised and lose the wood for the trees, I will circulate these papers although these have been circulated once before.

With effect from 1st July 1959, personnel of the defence services; below officer ranks have been allowed city compensatory allowance and bad climate allowance to the extent of two-thirds of the rates admissible to civilians instead of half the rates as in the past. The difference is because they receive other emoluments in kind.

Now, there are certain aspects of these increases which are engaging the attention of Government, since Government, whether it is one Ministry or another, has to take all commitments into consideration. Our troops, officers and men, are functioning at high altitudes, whether it be on the top of the Himalayas near Jammu and Kashmir or near the Chinese frontier or some other frontier, at which altitude Members of this House would not be able to survive for more than five minutes. There it is necessary to separate them from their families; for longer periods than otherwise because

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a soldier who would be acclimatised to that kind of performance cannot be recalled too soon as that would be a loss altogether. This is engaging the serious attention of Government—I mean the question of high altitude allowances. When this is gone through and we reach some conclusion, I will inform the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshagabad): May I request him not to lower his voice? He becomes inaudible then.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): He is not audible on this side.

Shri Krishna Menon: The pay of a Lt. Colonel in the fourth year—I hope I am audible now; I do not want to shout the roof off—has been increased. The Prime Minister says that I end up badly. That is my trouble always!

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He lowers his voice at the end.

Shri Krishna Menon: The pay of a Lt. Colonel in the fourth year of service has been increased from Rs. 440 to Rs. 480. Here I may say that while the officers today are still receiving a smaller salary than their opposite numbers in the police; they are doing better than they were before. The maximum in a Major's pay scale has been increased from Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 1,300. In addition to this, it is now possible in the Indian Army where a person has been commissioned, unless he has been previously treated in other ways for insubordination, on the ground of discipline or on security grounds, to go up on the time-scale provided he puts in a number of years and end up as a Lt. Colonel.

Substantial increase: have also been given in the higher ranks, Lt. Colonel, Colonel and Brigadier. For example the pay of a Lt. Colonel of the Indian Army in the 17th year has been increased from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1350, that of a Colonel has been enhanced from Rs. 1550 to Rs. 1730 and that of a Brigadier from Rs. 1800 to Rs. 1950;

In fact, we would have raised this to Rs. 2,000, but then the Finance Minister would have to take more by way of taxation.

A question was asked by hon. Members opposite: why is it that an officer in the Indian Army is paid more than a jawan? There is no army in the world where an officer is not paid more. One might as well ask: why are, Members of Parliament, be paid more than some other people?

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): We are not questioning that. We are questioning the disproportionate character of the difference.

Shri Krishna Menon: They are performing different functions. Therefore it is not possible to run democracy in this way by obtaining a mathematical equality. Difference of function; difference of education, questions of demand and supply, all these come into it. The Indian Army, the Indian services are based on the same practices established anywhere in the world in this respect irrespective of their political systems.

The same hon. Member, I believe, raised the question that the Defence Minister had evinced enthusiasm in the past about providing housing accommodation for troops which seems to have relapsed and nothing is being done. May I submit that I am not a person of unbounded enthusiasm in any case. But, apart from the fact, it is not an individual's enthusiasm but the requirements of the services and the resources available, not only in money but in the way of labour that can be made available or released for this purpose. There has been no stepping down of this; and the only thing I can do is this. Apart from this general statement. I would give some figure:

In 1956-57, Rs. 10.56 crores were spent for housing officers, men and stores; that went on increasing until in 1961-62, it was Rs. 18.33 crores and in the present year the provision is Rs. 23.31 crores in regard to housing.

But even now, I think to be very factual about this, the entitlement to housing in the Indian Army is less than the total number of those requiring accommodation. It is quite true that the officers and the J.C.Os, if they are married, they get full accommodation; but, in the case of Jawans, it is not so. But, then they are part of the population. There are large numbers of people who have not got housing accommodation.

I regret very much some of the observations that have come out yesterday, that there should be created a separate class of individuals, who are called the military class and who have certain privileges and who should be called in for every purpose.

In this country we have the citizens defence force, the soldier in citizen's uniform; he might be a doctor, a sailor or a lawyer or anyone else.

In regard to housing projects again, a question was raised that these are minor projects. I have no time to go into the details. But if we take one of them, called *Jyoti*, that is the quarters built in Ferozepore, partly because there was no proper accommodation there and also because it is on the frontier, to increase the morale of the people, to realise that we can build permanent buildings on the Pakistan frontier itself. In 18 months' time, they built 2,255 houses, that is one every 6 hours. The total cost in the first phase is Rs. 2.9 crores. It has a sewage disposal somewhere about 50 miles, electric supply 38 miles and water supply 52 miles and road about 18 miles in the colony. It is, again, for the first time that the Defence Establishment have built a colony of a sizeable character, which concerned very very unsightly looking barracks into more or less what looks like a township where it is possible for our men when they are not in actual action to have the amenities that can be provided within the entitlement that is financially possible.

There has been considerable criticism from more than one person in regard to the application of caste names and

class places and so on in the Armed Forces. May I correct a mis-understanding in this matter? There is no discrimination in regard to entry into the Armed Force, neither religious nor class-wise nor anything else. Women are not admitted into the Army, except in the Medical Services. Apart from that, the fundamental rights under the Constitution are observed. In fact, the overall distribution is more or less equitable and fair, though of course, in a province like the Punjab, for historic reasons there is what people might call disproportionate recruitment. The distinctions are partly by function. For example, there the Armoured Corps, the Regiments of Artillery, the Corps of Engineers the Army Services Corps etc. It is quite likely that a person inside the Army Service Corps or one of his relations or friends may think that the Army Service Corps is a class below, shall we say, the artillery. Well, there must be the Army Service Corps. The persons either chooses it or he gets shifted into a position on account of his suitability for the job.

Then it was said that we have got classes like Sikhs, Jats, Dogras, this that and the other. There is no preference for Dogras or Jats or Sikhs in the Indian Army. Personnel are placed in companies of those names, units or the regiments, whatever, there may be and there would be lesser proportion of these committees of the name, the units bears. But while there are units representing either the Mahrattas such as the Maratha Light Infantry, or the Maharas or the Sikhs or the Jats, it must be remembered that they are part of the historical survival and these are generally regarded, from a pragmatic point of view, as suitable for army purposes. But it does not mean that more Jats are taken or more Sikhs are taken or somebody else is taken at somebody else's expense. We must take the army as a whole. It is just like saying, while education is available at all schools, why some children should go to some particular schools. There may be very good reasons for it.

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Then the question of re-numbering the infantry regiment was also considered. What is the alternative? Are we to call these as the 366th regiment or the 364th regiment without any notion to the historical context? It is not only in this country that it is so. In the United Kingdom, for instance, there are Scottish Highlanders, the Lancaster Regiment, the Yorkshire Regiment and things like that. They name those things according to the place and sometimes they even tie them up with the names of persons who founded it, as sometimes we did in this country as Hodson's Horse and so on. So, I would like to disabuse the mind of hon. Members of one thing, if they really feel about it. There is no attempt in the army to create any caste, class or creed; there is no such basis of any kind. In fact, a: two hon. Members pointed out, if there is one place in the whole country where national integration sheerly by institutional factors and by conditions, in actual fact occurs, it is in the armed forces. There are no separate kitchens for Brahmmins, non-Brahmmins, etc. I believe vegetarians are allowed to be vegetarians. But apart from that, there are no other distinctions of any kind.

Then we come to the question of officers' strength in the army. I regret it would not be proper for me to discuss the officers' strength in the Indian Army. But when I say Indian Army, it may be taken as a general phrase to cover the services. There is a shortage, particularly in the army of officers. This arises partly from the fact that the army service today is not as attractive as it was in the British days. I hope there are various reasons. In those days, the army was a part of the occupying power, with all the panoply, strength and power that went with it. Now, they are the forces of a democratic country. Therefore it is like everything else. The emoluments of the other services have also increased. They were less in the British days but those places

were largely occupied by our people and not by British personnel. Those are difficulty in obtaining recruit for officers training in the Indian Army. But during the last four or five years, we have made very considerable efforts. The strength of the Indian Military Academy, as we now call it, at Dehra Dun has been doubled by taking over the place in Clement Town which was formerly used as a prisoner of war camp. The strength has now been doubled. Similarly, at Khadakvasla, we have places for 1,500 cadets, and it is now fully occupied today.

There has been difficulty in getting young people with the necessary qualifications either academically or in other ways. Various efforts are being made in this direction to get qualified people. The NCC is making a very substantial contribution to which I shall refer in a moment. Also, the Defence Ministry itself is making such contribution as it can in the educational field itself to which also I will refer later.

Though the present strength of the army is far below our requirements—it does not mean that we are in weak position or anything of that character. It simply means that we are placing a greater load per man than otherwise would be the case. Also, in the organisation of the Indian Army in comparison to the British Army, for example, there is a smaller proportion of officers. That has to be read in the context of there being a cadre of people who are called Junior Commissioned Officers in the Indian Army. They are the salt of the Indian Army. Without the Subedars or the Jamedars, the Indian Army would not be what it is. It is quite true that they take order from command Officers, at the same time, they reach the officers. And the NCOs and JCOs form a considerable part of the officer strength in reality and between them they make up the deficiency. One has of course to increase the officer intake. But it is not merely a question of money. It is a question of

finding officers to train other officers and therefore a certain time-lag is inevitable.

It should not be forgotten that when we became independent, and immediately after our Independence, our whole outlook and our whole desire, as is even today, was to contract the size of the army. Unfortunately, the conditions in the world and the lack of wisdom on the part of our neighbours, have pushed us into a position of increasing the load of defence requirements (more and more. And so, there is bound to be a time-lag. We have also to terminate the services from the army of comparatively ill-equipped people who came in the war-time in various ways, or to regularise their position.

There were questions about special schools, and questions as to whether it is possible to send some to one place or another so that they may qualify for specialities. I would give you such information as the services think should be given. There are special places for training for jungle and guerilla warfare. There are special schools for snow warfare, as also schools which have been set up for work study as such, that is to say, for minimising fatigue and the application of modern psychological knowledge in the performance of tasks.

As I said, the Indian Military Academy has been stepped up by 100 per cent. But we are still very short of officer strength in the Air Force and so the facilities at the new training college at Hyderabad are being expanded.

Questions were asked about training our people in regard to the newer obligations which arose in respect the protection of mountainous regions by our troops. There is a school of mountain warfare which is separate from the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute. It would be improper, as was suggested yesterday, to convert the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, which is purely an educational and sports or-

ganisation, into an adjunct of the army. It is quite true that the Defence Minister answers questions about it but it is under the directions of its President, the Prime Minister, with the co-operation of the West Bengal Government.

I would like at this moment to inform the House—and the House will be glad to know it—of course, it is a subject falling within the competence of my hon. friend Shri Humayun Kabir—that news was received last night that the Indian Everest Expedition which had reached the South Col, about 26,000 ft. on 21st May, succeeded in establishing Camp VII at 4 P.M. on 28th May. This last camp was set-up at 27,900ft. which is a record height for any camp in the history of mountaineering. The attempt on the peak should have been made on the 29th May, but due to extremely bad weather the summit team could not leave Camp VII. I am told that at such heights with high windrift snow goes into people's eyes and they cannot stand it. If the weather showed some improvement, the team should have made an attempt yesterday.

While the news about this attempt is awaited, the House will no doubt, wish to express their appreciation of the extraordinary courage and perseverance displayed by the members of the team. Bad weather has dogged the efforts of the team from the very beginning. Before reaching South Col, the expedition had to work extremely hard on the hazardous task of traversing the Lhotse Face which is a steep almost vertical slope, incrust-ed with hard ice. This year the weather was bad, the snow conditions were one of the worst experienced by any Everest expedition, and there were extremely high winds. It took the expedition about six weeks to reach South Col. from Camp IV, which is at about 23,000 ft. whereas normally it should have taken less than three weeks. The summit party has been at a height of 26,000 ft. or above ever since the 26th May, and had

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to spend two nights in Camp VII.

I am sure that whatever the result, ultimately, I hope—the expedition's effort would not go unrewarded—their saga of undaunted courage and tireless efforts would become a legend in mountaineering history. Half the personnel in this expedition are from the defence forces. Almost the entire equipment come from indigenous sources; most of it is made in the ordnance factories. The team is led, and 'deputy-led', as we may call it, by servicemen. I hope I am not transgressing into the field which is the concern of my hon. friend, Shri Humayun Kabir, but I would like to mention an interesting fact. The youngest member of the expedition is a student, 19 years of age. For the first time, a teenager has tried to climb the Everest.

We are not referring to the troops, but in the last five or six years, this country has sent more expeditions to the Himalayas than any other country has done, since mountaineering was organised in the Himalayas fifty years ago. Most of the members of the expedition have been ex-students of Himalayan Mountaineering Institute and about half of the members have been from armed forces.

Questions were raised about the N.C.C. Some people want to introduce conscription in the country. But when it is realised that this country probably has 150 million people of military age, it will be realised that we cannot do it even if we so wish. Even if we wanted to introduce service for a population of 150 million, we have neither the money nor the resources nor the men. What is more, policywise, in my humble opinion, it would be a wrong thing to do, because we are not in the position at the present time where we can conscript people. Therefore, the question of conscription, which is raised every year is to my mind not only not practicable, but an approach that should not be in our minds.

The same thing applies to the NCC. Speaking for myself, I regret the NCC has not reached the strength it should. Its aim should be that every student who enters college, every young boy or girl, should go into the corps. But under the Act of Parliament and the arrangements made thereunder it is partly financed by the States and partly by the Centre. The Central Government—the Ministry of Finance have been extremely generous in regard to that, but in spite of that, some of the States have not been able to meet their quota. It will not be proper for me to mention the names of the States, but larger the State, lesser is the contribution of the State.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Why not make it the sole concern of the Centre? Why depend partly on the States, when the army is solely the concern of the Centre?

Shri Krishna Menon: NCC is not really a defence enterprise. It is only partly so. It is an educational character-building, citizenship enterprise. Even if all the money is found from the Centre, the States would suddenly find out that the NCC standards ought to be increased because the money comes from somewhere else! Over and above that, the cooperation of the States is part of the general plan of our development, whether it is economic, social cultural, spiritual or in any other sphere. At the present moment, there are 127,667 cadets in the NCC Rifles, division and 280,000 in the NCC Rifles, making a total of 407,000, which is just less than half a million. These are senior boys in colleges. Over and above that, there are some 170,000 school children in the Junior Division and 12,12,840 schoolboys in the ACC.

There is some doubt in the minds of hon. Members whether ACC is worthwhile, in the same way as some people doubt whether the Lok Sahayak Sena is worthwhile. It is very difficult to estimate what is worthwhile, and what is not. The L.S.S. seems to func-

tion well on the whole and the expenditure is comparatively small. The number of girls in the NCC is relative small, considering the fact that under the Constitution, men and women have equal rights and equal privileges. But when the question of taking responsibility comes there is a long way to go yet. It is also partly due to the fact that we are not able to provide the necessary instructors. Also, in the NCC Rifles for girls, there are certain disciplines. The army requires motor transport drivers, but social conditions do not permit training of girls for motor transport purposes, except perhaps in some urban areas. There seem to be social difficulties which I am not able to understand very much, but that is what I am told.

Attempts have been made in order to see that the National Defence Academy has the proper kind of education. Education is not part of our function. Education is the function of my colleague. In part, he takes the blame and the States also. The National Defence Academy should get cadets who come up to standards. I am revealing no secret if I say that during the last one or two years, we had to lower the standard in order to get cadets. Ultimately it may affect the armed forces, though their training in the Academy might improve it. The academic standards in the National Defence Academy have been stepped up, with the result that this year cadets are eligible for the Poona University examination. Next year they will be eligible for the graduate examination of the same university. So, on the one hand, academic standards would be improved and on the other hand, if these boys ultimately leave the armed forces for some reason or other, their educational period is not be wasted.

In order to provide the right type of education, Sainik Schools exist all over the country. So far as the Defence Ministry is concerned, what we do is to meet the demands from the States. Because it is primarily educa-

tional, the burden is very largely upon the State itself, although there are scholarship and other assistance provided from defence. There are 1710 cadets now in the schools, which exist in all States except Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. There would be somewhere about 5,000 cadets in the next few years. It is proposed to change the character of these schools into a more technical character, so that the cadets could go from there to the military engineering colleges. At the present moment, our services, particularly the Navy, is unable to get engineers. Last year, Government permitted them to go to colleges and to give commission to students in the fourth year. Once they get in, under the Navy Act, they cannot get out. Even this has not been very successful. Unless there are sufficient engineers and sufficient technical men, it will not be possible to maintain a modern army.

Thanks largely to the assistance of Shri Kabir's Ministry—the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs—they have provided some of the money and thanks to the enthusiasm of the Engineering Member of the Planning Commission, we are using the voluntary enthusiasm of the members of the defence services and of the armed services in order to train engineers in the evening time, not like the evening colleges which the universities run. This method, to a certain extent, is removing the class distinction in the industrial force. No one can go to the class unless he is already working in a factory. That is to say, if a young man working in a factory, who has passed the intermediate examination, and either because he has no money or because he had to earn money as a working man, could not devote his time for further study, he comes to us and gets training. Nearly 3,000 of them are getting training this year. Another 1500 will be taken this year for the degree and other classes. This is done in cooperation with the other Ministry and they are very pleased about it. The same thing applies to polytechnic classes.

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References were made to Goa. I deeply regret, if I may say so, the extremely uncharitable observations made by one individual Member of this House about the conduct of our troops in Goa; I do not say there are no miscreants who misbehave in the armed forces any more than there are no people who misbehave either in the country or in the Lok Sabha.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. This is unparliamentary. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is wholly unwarranted. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: We should not be too sensitive in this. Some misbehaviour might be objectionable and some here might be against the Speaker alone. Therefore, it might not be so objectionable. It is not a very serious thing that the hon. Members have taken objection to, but I do not know what exactly the Defence Minister had in mind. I only enjoyed it; I thought he had in mind some misbehaviour against the Speaker. Sometimes I am asking the hon. Members to sit down and they do not resume their seats.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Shri Krishna Menon: Sir, in any aggregate of population there would be all kinds of people. The armed forces are not composed of people who are totally free from all human frailties.

Mr. Speaker: They say that the Minister of Defence referred to misbehaviour in the Lok Sabha.

Shri Krishna Menon: I say it can be anywhere, any place.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think he had....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Either he should modify his statement or withdraw it.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Berhampur): Sir, I made that....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Why should he take the cap from somewhere else and put it on his head? I only wanted to know from the hon. Defence Minister whether he had anything in his mind against the attitude or conduct of a Member of Parliament here so far as his conduct as a member was concerned.

Shri Krishna Menon: No, Sir. I simply said that there could be contravention of the rules in any aggregate of population. Only two days ago you asked someone to go out.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I rise to a point of order. The hon. Minister said that there might be people who misbehave in the Lok Sabha. May I submit, Sir, that the Speaker is also a Member of the Lok Sabha elected to that high office and he is a symbol of the prestige and sovereignty of this Parliament. Therefore, when the hon. Minister says like this, it might include him also because he is primarily a Member of Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. When Shri Hem Barua has included me, I do not think the Minister of Defence would exclude himself.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I rise to a point of order....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. We should proceed now. There is nothing very serious.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Sir, I do not wish to say anything about the point of order. But there is perhaps such a thing as propriety in this House, and I feel that a Minister of Government, especially when he is answering to a debate during which the Ministry is more or less on trial before the Parliament and the country, should choose his words a little more wisely so that the relations between the Minister and Parliament are as they should be. I do feel that, quite apart from the point of order which may or may not

be involved, a point of propriety is involved and a Minister using this kind of language in a Budget Session answering a debate of this description is a very undesirable phenomenon.

Mr. Speaker: Exactly that was why I put that question to the Minister of Defence whether he was referring to the conduct of Members so far as the discharge of their duties inside the House was concerned. I put that to him simply on that account because that should not be referred to in such a manner. That was what I intended and I put that question. He says he did not mean that. What else is there that the Members want now?

Shri Krishna Menon: If I have contravened the rules, I am sorry. All that I said was that in any aggregate of people there would be a certain number who do not conform to norms. Is it not a good way of explaining that?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, I rise to a point of order. Very carefully you were pleased to rule that there might be—Sir, the hon. Defence Minister might sit down because here is a point of order—Members on the Treasury Benches also who might misbehave. It is a good ruling, we are glad to hear that. But the word used by the Defence Minister in an earlier context was 'miscreants'. The word used was 'miscreants' with reference to remarks on Goa by some hon. colleague here. In that context, in the same breath he said "it is no less than" or "any more than" or something like that, and said there are members in the civil population and in the Lok Sabha. So the connection is between 'miscreants' and 'misbehave'. Therefore, this part of the speech must be expunged.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry that the use of the word has been understood in this manner, and if it really was intended in this manner then it is really bad. That I admit. But when I put that question, the hon. Defence

Minister said that mistakes and errors are committed by all sections of human beings wherever they might be, whether they are soldiers, businessmen or others or even Members of Parliament. Then, perhaps, it had not the same bad smell as is sensed by some of our hon. Members. If really it was intended as has been understood, then it is bad. I have told that to hon. Members. But when I put that question it has been explained that it was not used in that context. That should suffice and we should proceed now.

Shri Badrudduja (Murshidabad): If the hon. Minister has wounded the feelings of the Members of this House, he should withdraw it in good grace.

Mr. Speaker: When he says that it was not intended in that context, it is as good as withdrawing it. When an hon. Member here says that it was not used in that context, then what is it that I should ask him to withdraw?

Shri Krishna Menon: I went further and said that if there had been a contravention of the rules and practice of the House I am sorry. Anyway, so far as the troops in Goa are concerned, their behaviour has been exemplary. I regret that general references should have been made to convey the impression that they were an occupying army which was running riot. There had been a few cases, a very few cases of misbehaviour, misconduct or crime and they have been very severely dealt with by court-martial and where court-martial was not applicable other judicial processes have been employed. There has been no question of the Indian Army not maintaining the very high standards of discipline and behaviour and also the social relations we are accustomed to associate them with. The same has been the position wherever else they have gone. The Indian army in Goa have been welcomed everywhere by the population and there has been no feeling that they are strangers or an occupying force as it was suggested.

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Then, there were the usual criticisms from the audit. Mr. Speaker, you would no doubt advise me and guide me if in the observations I have to make I go wrong. I am aware of the responsibility of audit to Parliament, I am aware of the responsibility of audit to Parliament independent of Government officials. I have looked up the audit rules. I find that the Comptroller and Auditor General is to do a financial audit and not an administrative audit. Criticisms offered by the Audit and Accounts Department in Parliament must be limited to financial criticisms based on accounts. It is not the function of the Auditor General to range over the field of administration and offer suggestions as to how the Government could better be conducted. In auditing accounts of the Government the Audit should not make independent enquiries—I emphasise this—from private individuals or members of the general public as such an act would amount to encroachment on functions of the administration in dealing with cases....

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I have understood and I agree with him.

Shri P. K. Deo: My point of order is that the Minister should not prescribe a code of conduct....

Mr. Speaker: I have agreed with him. It is about the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs passing between me and the hon. Minister who is on his legs. That has happened three times. But my only difficulty was that I was only considering the balance of convenience. Because I would have interrupted the Defence Minister in his arguments, I kept silent; otherwise I really wanted to point out that.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):

As you know, Sir, in the discharge of my duties, I have sometimes to do that (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: He should have gone by the other way. He is a Cabinet Minister. He does not know his responsibility. For 20 years he has been the Chief Whip.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is questioning your ruling.

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Mr. Speaker: This is no explanation that the hon. Minister has to discharge his duties and, therefore, he would transgress the rules. The conduct that is prescribed under the rules is uniform for all the Members. And it was not once or twice but thrice that he did it. That is exactly what happened. I remained silent and I tried not to take notice of it because the Minister was in the midst of his argument and I thought I would be interrupting the chain of his arguments. Therefore, I kept silent. Otherwise, I would not have remained silent. In future, I will really take note of it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I submit that the offence is aggravated by the fact that he is the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs? As Minister of Parliamentary Affairs he should know the parliamentary rules and procedure much better than other Members.

Mr. Speaker: It is an offence done by a member of the House. Whether he is a Minister or another member does not make any difference.

Shri Krishna Menon: I will not, in view of the fact that the time is running on, read the whole of the Audit Code. It is for the members of the House and the Public Accounts Committee to compare the Audit Code with the Audit Report, as it is. But I

would like to say that, from the point of view of administration, these statements have a handicap over us. Long before we can correct them, or catch up with them, they are before the public and picked up by the newspapers and presented in a context which is wrong.

I will not, as I did last year, go into all the cases and clarify them. I will only take a few cases. It worried me when I found that one was the construction of roads. A question was asked: if the P.W.D. can construct roads at Rs. 50,000 a mile, why should it cost Rs. 4 lakhs per mile for army engineers? The answer is very simple. If the P.W.D. can construct the road, they would have constructed it. The army engineers have constructed roads in places which could not be reached by P.W.D. So, how can a comparison be made in this way? The cost of Rs. 4 lakhs per mile is in respect of roads in N.E.F.A. in a difficult and hilly terrain. If you want to compare the cost and distance, the P.W.D. constructed a road in Dhar-Udhampur at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs per mile in a less difficult terrain than N.E.F.A. So, when we compare the costs while taking into account the difficult terrain, the performance of the army engineers must be considered very good.

Then we have another criticism about the acquisition of a store carrier, which relates to the purchase of a second-hand cargo ship in 1952! I accept the theory that States continue even when Governments change and so a Government must own responsibility for the actions of the previous government and so on. It was purchased in 1952 and since then it reincarnates in the discussion every year. The conversion of the cargo ship took a few years mainly because of the inability of the Hindustan Shipyard to complete the structural and conversion work and also the inability of the Naval Dockyard who did not have spare capacity at that time. Eventually, the work was got done by the Mazagon Dock Ltd. and the

ship was commissioned in April 1959. A new vessel of comparable size would have cost us Rs. 188 lakhs as against Rs. 82 lakhs spent on this vessel.

Then there are two or three items which some hon. Members thought are subjects of ridicule and levity. One is in regard to production of sound projectors. These sound projectors have been exhibited at various exhibitions and have attracted considerable attention. There is an embargo on their import into this country. They require considerable amount of foreign exchange. Ours cost Rs. 75,000 each. It was developed by our own mechanics without any licence and without any designs. I think the cost on development was about Rs. 3 lakhs for two such machines. I should like the House to remember that when a technical item like this is developed and the total number is two the expenditure on one number appears to be very high. This development expenditure will now be distributed on the sound projectors made hereafter, where the army itself will be placing orders for six of them to be produced. So that, the overhead costs would be wiped out within a short time. Then it is expected that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, which would not easily get the foreign exchange required, would have to look to the indigenous production in this matter.

Again, some mention was made about the coffee machines. These coffee machines are required in our canteens. On the one hand, and quite rightly, members speak of the welfare of troops and things of that character. A modern equipment is required for this purpose. This machine, which is seen in railway stations all over the country, is usually imported from Italy. God knows at what prices, at any rate, comparatively at very high prices. Now it is made available to the civil trade at Rs. 2,500 which is lower than what they would otherwise have to pay. These prices fixed

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by the ordnance factories cover not only the overhead costs but make provision for any other costs that may arise. The Director-General of Ordnance Factories is now engaged in executing an order for 100 of these machines, which will cost Rs. 2½ lakhs. So, the developmental cost per unit would be very small. Now, if the auditor takes something from a cross-section and asks "what is this? "It is costing too much", that is not a fair criticism. The approach of audit to some of the defence expenditure has not been of this character. I have picked out these things to show the inappropriateness of these observations.

Then we come to the question of the disposal of surplus equipments. My colleague and myself have been faced with the fact that we never know whether a comparatively old equipment within a country which is not highly advanced industrially should be thrown into the scrap heap as it would not be useful to us because it may quite happen that what was useless two years ago, may sometimes become useful this year. And so, there has been, quite rightly, during the last four or five years an embargo on the disposal of equipments. I have great difficulty in keeping things because officials, especially technical officials, would like to throw away things which are not upto-date. Now the Ministry keeps very strict control on the disposal of equipments. At the same time; Defence accounts on the one hand, Audit on the other and the Public Accounts Committee turn round and ask: why should you keep things and equipments which you cannot use, why could you not dispose of them. We have to strike a balance between all this which is a very difficult thing. Therefore, in my submission, the policy which has been followed by Government in this connection has been along-sighted one which has stood us in good stead. Last year, the maintenance depot of the Indian Air force, which is responsible for the manufacture of AVRO, produced

out of what is termed as "disposable items" produced equipment worth about one crore and a half of rupees, which was saving of foreign exchange and money. I will not read the other ones.

Then a reference was made to the increase in production in the various defence factories. Defence production establishments consist of ordnance factories, or workshops under the armed forces such as the Indian Air Force, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. Corporations like the Mazagon Docks and Garden Reach, Hindustan Aircraft, BEL and other units. The total production in the ordnance factories has been set out in the figures in the papers submitted. During the last four or five years it has gone up from Rs. 14 crores to Rs. 40 crores. This year it is expected to go up to Rs. 50 crores, according to the estimate so far made. When these figures are given, it should always be understood that, at the present moment, we are not incurring any expenditure on surplus labour. In the Ordnance factories the services of labour cannot be terminated if there is no work; we have to retain them. But now they are all employed and the production costs per unit, per item, by and large, is lower than it used to be. So that, this Rs. 40 crores in real value represent more than Rs. 40 crores five years ago. In Hindustan Aircraft the production last year has been worth Rs. 8.29 crores. In 1962-63 it is expected to be Rs. 14 crores. The total investment in Hindustan Aircraft is Rs. 18 crores. In the Bharat Electronics, four or five years ago the total turnover was Rs. 22 lakhs. It has gone up to Rs. 243 lakhs or 2½ crores. The savings in foreign exchange are somewhere about Rs. 177 lakhs. I could go on giving figures in that way.

Questions were asked in regard to dock yards and it was stated that the Garden Reach workshop was working at a loss. This is not the case. Garden Reach is not only not working at a

loss but has undertaken tasks of a character which is necessary in the defence interests such as building a ropeway across the Himalayas. They also work for the Home Ministry or other departments of the Government that require ships or other engineering work as such.

The increase of indigenous content in the Shaktiman Truck is not as much as we expected because there was a lag in production in 1960-61 or 1959-60—I forget in which year—on account of the shortage of raw material. We did not get the steel as required. That had to come from private enterprise. I hope now the Government factory is going into being and we will have no difficulty.

I am quite aware of the fact that there has been very considerable hostile opinion about the production of these things and not getting them from other sources. The Defence factories entered into the production of trucks largely on the advice of DGS & D who said, "You will not be able to meet your requirement otherwise." At the present moment we are producing better vehicles at lower cost and are lowering the foreign exchange commitment. The indigenous content was 29.3 per cent in 1959-60. It has gone up to 49 per cent last year and to 62 per cent this year. So, all this is necessary in order to save the foreign exchange which has got to be utilised for other items

An hon. Member referred to the troubled conditions of labour in the Ordnance factories. Now it so happens that five or six years ago we lost over 80,000 man-days on account of labour disputes. Year before last we lost 360 and last year 190 days. There is no better state of labour relations not only anywhere in the country but in any other set of industrial establishments. This is largely because of the new system of remuneration that has been introduced whereby they can do piece work and the introduction of scientific methods for eliminating fatigue. Welfare institutions function in these places.

The hon. Member is entirely wrong in thinking that a particular trade union is favoured as against another. The Ordnance factories in the sense of employers have to see that there is healthy labour relationship. There are certain rules laid down by the Government with regard to the number which is required for recognition. Whichever trade union has those numbers, that is recognised. In some places there are two unions. It is not correct to say, for example, that one federation is recognised and the other is not. In fact, we do not recognise either federation. Federations are not provided for in the trade union law. But they are recognised in the sense that we have relations with them. We have agreement with them. Both are treated equally. There is great strain on our officials and the Ministers in having two sets of negotiations. But in order to improve the difficult conditions of the country we have done so.

Production and the efficacy of defence depends very considerably, more than is often realised, upon our research and development. The scientific organisation of the Government of India in the Ministry of Defence was founded soon after independence and in the last four or five years has made considerable advance. It covers the field of basic science as well as armaments including explosives, electronics and material research. The number of scientists now employed in the Defence Science Development Department proper is 933. This is excluding those who are called Fellows, that is to say, students who come from colleges who go into Metcalfe House Central Laboratory and other laboratories. They work on their own on research projects for a few years before they are taken into the service. The Fellows come through the Public Service Commission but we have difficulty in recruitment because the procedure that may be applicable to recruitment of ordinary civil servants do not seem to be suitable for scientific and tech-

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nical personnel. There are also another 500 to 600 scientists in the Ministry of Defence who are concerned with testing and inspection. Both these include men and women.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why are you lowering your voice? You are inaudible.

Shri Krishna Menon: I believe, it requires a voice and an ear as well.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have got a good carrying voice but you do not make full use of it.

Shri Krishna Menon: There have been new establishments in connection with research in nuclear medicine, solid states physics, special weapons, as they are called, that is to say, weapons which I do not wish to disclose, in electronics and in the production of food, which is not an encroachment on the Food Ministry or anything of that character. In the conditions in which our troops are where food supply, in fact, anything from a match-box to a tractor, has to go by air at places, it is necessary to produce the kind of food that in small quantity gives nourishment and at the same time is portable. So, considerable research is made in this way.

We have also suffered from the fact that all the milk in times that has to be supplied to the troops had to be imported uptill now causing a considerable demand on the foreign exchange which is not available. So, both the Scientific Department and the ordnance factories between them had to produce the machinery in order to process the milk and other things.

Now, a question has been asked about equipment, largely arising from some statement that was made by someone who should not have made it at all. It is not true—I hope I do not get misunderstood in this way—that there is no army in the world that does not consider itself ill-equipped. Otherwise, why should they make the machines next year? .. (Interruption). Kindly have some patience

and listen. It is quite true that we have not got an impregnable army and the most up-to-date weapons in the world. But modernisation of the army takes place and what is more, that modernisation is on the basis of our own effort in the sense that somebody cannot turn it off. But you would not expect me to recite the items of production.

Questions were raised with regard to atomic weapons. Actually, automatic weapons have been in use in the Army for a long, long time, but I believe, hon. Members were particularly referring to, what are called, the self-loading rifles. These are under production.

Two other matters were raised. One with regard to submarines. The Indian Navy has no underwater arm except in a defensive way, that is to say, it is equipped for anti-submarine work. In the course of development of anti-submarine work, Naval personnel have to be sent abroad for training. It is thought that if submarines should become necessary, we would have to make a start in this way. The Underwater Arm is a very expensive one to maintain. But our first concern is with regard to defence against attack by others, that is to say, if submarines come and attack, how we should deal with them. That is the first thing to do. The Indian Navy is equipped for anti-submarine warfare. In order to perfect anti-submarine warfare, a large number of personnel, five officers and 12 sailors, have been sent to the Royal Navy. It is not easy to get them placed anywhere. The main and ostensible purpose of this is for them to perfect anti-submarine warfare. But they would make a beginning in the practice of submarines and to get accustomed to those machines.

But it is a large policy decision that we have to make because it would involve a considerable amount of money. If the submarines are to be of any use, modern submarines with considerable speed and with all the

apparatus that goes with them and the conditioning of our sailors to underwater warfare will also have to be undertaken. In our laboratories, this aspect of our defence is in the preparatory stages. But the matter is in our consideration.

Then the next question is in regard to nuclear weapons. It is really not a defence question entirely. It is a policy question. First of all, I want to submit, Mr. Speaker, without any reservations whatsoever that nuclear weapons are not weapons of defence. This country would be no more safe from attack with the possession of nuclear weapons than otherwise. Some one said that if the Japanese had nuclear weapons at that time, they would not have been bombed. But the fact is that others with nuclear weapons bombed them. Even if they had nuclear weapons, they would not have been able to be immune from hostile nuclear bombardment. Here the question is who gets in first.

Mr. Speaker: He was arguing that that might act as a deterrent.

Shri Krishna Menon: No, Sir. Firstly, are we to make large numbers of weapons which we are never going to use? Secondly, once you had the weapons, the temptation and the necessary justification to use them would arise. What is more, it is not possible to make nuclear weapons in any country without experimentation of a character that adversely affects the health of the population of the country and of the world. The genetic effects of radiation are so considerable that it is really an act of criminality against humanity to have recourse to these weapons. This country is totally, fully and unreservedly committed to the fact that nuclear energy will not be used for offensive purposes. It will be used for peaceful purposes. That policy remains unchanged. If hon. Members want to challenge that, they will have to challenge the basic policy of Government. I do not want to make any reservations in this matter espe-

cially as we are engaged in serious discussions in regard to this question elsewhere. Therefore, in no circumstances are we likely to be equipped with nuclear weapons even if any other country had nuclear weapons. It is only a question of who gets it first, that is, who destroys initially. What is more, no guarantee that some will survive. Lord Montgomery was quoted, who said that the safest place in the next war is nearest to the enemy. That is to say, when there is a nuclear bomb, the thing will be blasted away from you so that you may survive. Therefore, this kind of discussion does us a lot of harm, because, people may think, whatever may be the Government's policy, this country wants to have nuclear weapons. To the extent that I am a citizen of this land, a Member of this Parliament and of this Government, I want to repudiate any suggestion of that character.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Will it not be argued "*Ashaktiman bhavet Sadhu*"?

Mr. Speaker: The interruption was that this is the argument of a weak sadhu. Am I correct?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It means, one who is very weak says, I am a sadhu, I do not do any harm.

Shri Krishna Menon: The country decided who is weak and who is not. They have had a chance to decide and they have decided.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Will the hon. Minister make it clear that this policy does not apply to all offensive weapons, because, after all, in a war, offensive weapons are the best defence?

Shri Krishna Menon: No. Because, this is not a weapon of defence. What you do is, you annihilate the entire population, for example, one of the weapons that the United States drops in the Pacific or Russia drops in the Siberia. I would only say this: what we call a small weapon, a 15 mega ton bomb has as much explosives as all

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the explosives used in all the wars of history.

Shri Tyagi: I am talking of other offensive weapons: not this.

Shri Krishna Menon: It is all a question of degree. Because one is a chicken, that does not mean that it should eat its grandmother. It is all a question of degree.

In this case, first of all, we would be concentrating all our resources in the wrong way. The hon. Member himself said that we should have nuclear weapons and we should ask everybody else not to have it. That is not an argument which is easily understood. At any rate, this is not a practical proposition and we are using all our energies and knowledge—we have considerable knowledge compared with other countries at the present moment—in order to promote the use of nuclear power for peaceful purposes.

Then, I come to the question of promotions. Quite rightly, you, Sir, have said that names should not be introduced. I am not going to introduce any. But, it is wrong to say that there has been any promotion against rules or established procedures. First of all, just because an officer, today or tomorrow, occupies a position which is better than what he was occupying two days ago, that cannot be called a promotion. It is promotion in the sense he is at a higher level. This is achieved by a process of selection. Beyond a certain level—even in civil service it is so—people have to be selected for various reasons. Mr. Kamath is a good friend of mine in the old days. He had also written earlier.

Mr. Speaker: He also said like that.

Shri Krishna Menon: He read out only parts of a rule. I refer to this because I interrupted Mr. Kamath yesterday. It is quite true that on account of certain Historical circumstances, most of our regulations are copied from the Admiralty rules. It is quite true there is a paragraph

which says that a senior Rear Admiral shall be Vice-Admiral and so on. But it has to be read along with the other regulation which says that the Chief of the Naval Staff shall be appointed by the Government by selection. There is necessarily no guarantee that all Chiefs of the Naval Staff will necessarily be Vice-Admirals. It so happens that when an officer is made the Chief of the Naval Staff, he is made a Vice-Admiral substantive or acting. There is no promotion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of clarification, is the rule not still in force, as regards promotion of Rear Admiral as Vice-Admiral, the seniormost Rear Admiral is promoted automatically by seniority and not on considerations of so-called merit?

Shri Krishna Menon: No. If that is so, the Navy would be in a sad way. But, that is not so. The Chief of Naval Staff is appointed by a process of selection where the Defence Minister consults everybody. It is not only the question of files. It is a very important appointment. There are private discussions with senior officers and with certain Members of Government. The Prime Minister is consulted. Then, it goes to the Appointment Committee of the Cabinet. Then, he is appointed. It is unfortunate that when the new Chief of Naval Staff was appointed, there were press criticisms. I could have said that most of the arguments I heard even verbally I have read elsewhere. The House has been speaking a great deal about the morale of the Armed Forces. Again, I do not want to be misunderstood. I would appeal not to allow debates here to be used as a medium either for a propaganda or for lobbying for displaced persons, non-promoted persons or dismissed employees or any thing of the kind. It would be quite impossible to maintain discipline in the Armed Forces. In this particular case, selection has been made in the proper way. I cannot go further without, by implication, referring to individuals. There have been no cases of supersession. There has

been no officer entitled to promotion. The aggrieved officer was given extension at the discretion of the Government. If that extension had not been given, no question would have arisen at all. Extension was given for a particular purpose, in a particular post. If I take it any further, I would be going beyond the limits you have set. I would assure the House, there has been no injustice done in this case. Always a person who does not get what he wants, thinks injustice has been done to him. After all, so long as I hold the portfolio of Defence, I have some responsibility towards these men. I have to deal with them every day. If I perpetuate injustice, how can I deal with them?

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Is there a rule that there should one Vice-Admiral or there may be more than one Vice-Admiral?

Shri Krishna Menon: The number of posts in a particular rank depends upon the size of the force and what financial arrangements can be made to upgrade these posts. For example, three years ago, we had two Air Vice-Marshals. Today, we have got seven. Two or three years ago, I believe there was one Rear Admiral. Now, there are three or four. When the Navy grows, Vice-Admiralships grow. My difficulty is, I cannot fully explain this without pointing to individuals. I am quite prepared to explain to you or to show you the papers in connection with this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the show the papers to any Members of the House just as he promised to Acharya Kripalani in the last Parliament? Does that offer stand? I have seen the records. I have seen the debates. I had gone through the proceedings. It was promised.

Mr. Speaker: I remember that last time, something of that sort was said in the last Parliament.

Shri Krishna Menon: First of all, even Bills lapse in a new Parliament. Are we to be governed as if there is a statute of Mortmain in this matter?

Mr. Speaker: I do not want to fix the Defence Minister. Because earlier, last time, it was said, it is only being enquired whether he sticks to the same position now or he is not prepared to show that?

Shri Krishna Menon: I do not. I think it is the duty of the Government to govern, of Parliament to control that. Government will carry on its responsibility.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is not the way that a Minister should behave to a Member. He could have at least acknowledged my letter. I was therefore handicapped when I spoke yesterday.

Shri Krishna Menon: I did not say I would not reply. I receive so many letters. If one has not been acknowledged thus far, it will be acknowledged in due-course.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is due course here? This is not the way to behave to the House.

Shri Krishna Menon: The hon. Member is not the whole House.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This much of courtesy . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This is not the way he should speak in the House. I want your ruling.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This much of courtesy is expected that when a Member writes to a Minister, he should at least acknowledge receipt of that letter. That much of courtesy is expected that a letter from a Member of Parliament should be acknowledged. Whatever the action may be, that is a different thing altogether. It is the responsibility of the Government and the Ministers to carry on their duties and to execute their policies. That is right. It is the business of the Government. But at least this courtesy would be shown to Members that letters that are received may be acknowledged.

Shri Krishna Menon: All letters are usually acknowledged. There has been a spate of correspondence. I did not say that I would not reply. After the debate, I would reply to him.

Mr. Speaker: That would be replied.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: After the debate is over!

Shri Hem Barua: There is this trouble. That letter was written on the basis of the assurance given by the Minister. He wanted to use it during the debate. That was put in cold-storage. Now, he comes with new information.

Mr. Speaker: I have made the position clear. I can only say about the future what should be the response in this matter. That was what I had said. I have advised the Ministers that they should at least show this much courtesy to the Members that every letter that is written by a Member should be acknowledged.

Shri Krishna Menon: I am sorry that the implication that I have been discourteous has come from you, because every letter is normally acknowledged. This letter came to me personally, to my home address, I believe;—I am not quite certain,—in Mr. Kamath's own hand, and I would have replied to it. There is no question of my not replying to letters.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. Are we to understand that the hon. Minister is challenging your ruling, when he says that he is sorry that this should have come from you?

Mr. Speaker: It is not that. He has not said that; he has not said that he would not reply or that he is not prepared to reply. So, why should the hon. Member say that he is challenging my ruling?

Shri Hem Barua: He says that he is sorry that this observation had come from you.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: About discourtesy.

Mr. Speaker: I said that this much courtesy should be shown to Members, and he says that he never intended to

be discourteous. He did not know that this would be taken in that manner. He has said rather that he never meant to be discourteous to anybody. So, why should hon. Members take it in that manner? He says that certainly something might have happened, and that letter,—though he is not sure—might have been sent to the home address.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I sent it here in this Parliament House itself.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is not sure himself. He has said that he is not sure about that. Therefore, there ought not to be any dispute on that account.

Shri Krishna Menon: If the hon. Member thinks that I was discourteous, I am sorry. He knows me better than that.

Unfortunately, time is running out. So, I cannot answer the various points that were brought up and mention the various factors that I wanted to bring out. But there is one thing that I would like to say briefly in regard to defence production. It is not the ambition or the desire or the function of the Ministry of Defence or the affiliated establishments to cover the production of the country. But I would like to submit in Parliament—not for purposes of controversy—the basis of defence production.

In items of emergency, normally called war-time, ten times the production is calculated to be required as a conservative estimate, that is, this production should go up ten times what is normal. If conditions are normal in our country we could have, with the existing plant and machinery put up the production $2\frac{1}{2}$ times by working 24-hour shifts, but as it happens, most of our establishments are working 24-hour shifts. So, we are already stretching that capacity, and, therefore, if there should be an emergency, there are only two or three ways of dealing with it.

One is to set up shadow factories, as the UK and others did before the

war, that is to say, set up factories which do not do any work; you just put a piece of cellophane over it and your money goes to waste. In our country, there are two difficulties about this. First of all, we have not got the resources. Secondly, we have not got the personnel. Machines alone would not do anything.

The Second way is to look to the general run of industry. The difficulty in this matter is, and our experience has been, first of all, what the industry produces is hardly adequate for consumer needs, and secondly is we cannot in all these matters, to say quite frankly, be sure of quality control.

Therefore, the only way, if you are to meet an emergency, whether it be of shells and shots, whether it be of vehicles or whether it be of complicated weapons, is to have sufficient industrial capacity not only in the way of inanimate machines but in the way of trained personnel, who can be turned on to the total war production in a time of emergency. We did not have to think of all these things ten years ago or eight years ago, but things are a little different now. We are getting more and more cast in the mould of the realism of living among difficult neighbours, and, therefore, this has been brought home sharply to the services and the country and the Government have to accept it.

There is no other way of expanding defence production capacity except having additional capacity and using it for certain purposes and when it is not required for other State enterprises as such it will in no way displace private enterprise or anything of that character; it will probably improve the quality and lower their costs of production by competition.

But it would be necessary to expand the defence production capacity very considerably if we are to deal with an emergency even of the kind that we might contemplate, and that is why we venture into this or that.

Today it is not the utilisation of surplus labour that is our problem. Today, there is no surplus labour in the defence factories. They are fully utilised and what is more, they are employed sometimes for longer hours than they would be doing if they were working on shifts and on a peace-time system. This is the basis on which our ordnance factories are to function.

Therefore, I would ask the House to appreciate this fact when we go into one project or another. For example, we are going into the production of the milk evaporating machines. People may turn round and say 'Is it defence to produce milk evaporators?' We spend, believe, about Rs. 75 lakhs every year in foreign exchange to bring evaporated milk from Denmark, where the standards of labour are higher than those in India. We cannot get the foreign exchange release now. And the Armed Forces have their, what shall I say, particularities in regard to consumption. You cannot just push in anything that they are not accustomed to. The consumer resistance should be overcome. And so, we had to make these machines, and we had to go into the production of milk evaporators. The total quantum of production of milk products in the country is somewhere about 4 to 5 thousand tons, while our requirements are 30 thousand tons or so. That is the position. In that way, it applies to vehicles, it applies to weapons and it applies to shells and shots.

For example, in a country like the United Kingdom, all cosmetic factories would be turned into shell factories, because they produce cases and the equipment could be utilised for making cartridge cases.

In that way, defence production organisation, both on the scientific side and on the production side would have to be very considerably enlarged, if we had to meet an emergency.

Therefore, if you will allow me to quote some figures, I would say that in England, for example, between the years 1936—45, they had to set up 260

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factories with Rs. 400 crores worth of investment, in spite of the fact that theirs was a highly industrialised country, and it is possible to go and buy anything anywhere, and even very complicated weapons are made by the ordinary manufacturers. Here, we have found it difficult even to get trucks in the proper way. That was why we had to go into their production.

The Ministry of Mines, for example, want their earth-moving equipment, not tractors, but earth-moving and heavy equipment. Unless they produce coal in large quantities, we shall not get them, and if we do not get any coal, we would not get any weapons. So, they turned round to us, and we turned to the production of vehicles which probably take 90 tons of coal at a time, whereas the normal truck would take three tons. We have to move in this direction.

Since my time is up, I want to come down to what may be called, not the answers to criticisms, but general matters of defence. It is hardly necessary to say that we do not live in conditions of hundred per cent security! We have nearly, to the best of my recollection—I shall get the facts in a moment—somewhere about 9700 miles of land frontier out of which somewhere about 4900 miles are with Pakistan, about 2400 miles with China, and the rest with Burma, and somewhere about 1100 miles or so with Nepal and so on; and these are land frontiers, which certainly, in relation to Pakistan, and in more recent years, with China, have been, shall we say, situations of an onerous character. Since Independence, we have had no peace with our neighbour Pakistan.

On the 28th October, 1947, the Armed Forces of India had to move into Kashmir in order to meet not what was called a tribal invasion but a full-fledged military invasion by a neighbouring country, and, there was

war on a considerable scale, and these things have gone on.

I would like to say that I have no desire to be thought of in Pakistan as a blood-thirsty Defence Minister or anything of that kind. But what is the position? And what has been the number of incidents?

We have really three or four sectors of trouble with Pakistan, the main Jammu and Kashmir, then, East Bengal and then we had the Punjab, where the situation is somewhat more easy because the populations have been accustomed to this for centuries; then, there is the whole of the frontier that runs in Punjab south, which will become more onerous when the Rajasthan Canal comes in, because until now Rajasthan was a desert, and, therefore, was a barrier against invasion; when Rajasthan becomes a garden, the proposition will be very different. So, we have these four sectors.

First, I shall take the Jammu and Kashmir frontier. In the Jammu and Kashmir frontier, that is to say, including the international frontier and not only the cease-fire line, in 1959, there were 97 incidents and in 1960, the number became 106; in 1961, this kind of incidents rose to 536. These are not incidents of cattle-lifting or anything of that kind. Practically, in everyone of these incidents, things like machine-gun fire, rifle fire, throwing of hand grenades and all these things have taken place.

When they cross the cease-fire line, we report to the United Nations Commission. Well, this is not the place where I desire to make any observations about these report procedures. But it so happens that this has not been a very successful procedure, because on the one hand Pakistan takes advantage of the technicalities of the rules of this Commission. The Commission held that they are concerned only with soldiers; so, if Pakistani individuals come into the five-mile belt of the cease-fire line, even though armed and sometimes in uniforms and either attack or kill our people or try

to kill our people, then, the Commission will turn round to us on our complaints and say 'We are concerned only with the Army personnel; these are civilians'. At the same time, when Jammu and Kashmir Government in the region of Balakot, for example, put up a police post, in order to guard those areas from these 'civilians', the Commission turns round to us and says, 'It is a military post'. Our function first is not only to mind the 'susceptibilities' of the Commission according to their choice but to mind our own security. As I said, there were 536 incidents in 1961. Out of these, in the J & K, there have been 240 incidents in three spots alone. Our positions have been subjected to intermittent fire almost every day and we have been fired on in other areas.

On the Assam frontier, until about two years ago before some arrangements were made for the Army to be in overall control there was practically a situation where the Army had always to be alerted to assist the civil power. At that time, under our regulations, the defence forces of this country were not responsible for maintenance of those frontiers. But afterwards, the defence forces had to be made responsible for the entire defences in an overall fashion, though police personnel and so on are maintained. There have been penetrations in various areas as a result of which some agreements with Pakistan were entered into; sometimes agreements were observed, sometimes not. Anyway, it is a very onerous situation.

In addition to these, there have been large numbers of instances of sabotage. Inside Kashmir in 1961, there were 81 instances of sabotage. In 1960, the number was 94. The equipment used by the saboteurs was sent to our research laboratories, at the Institute of Armament Studies, and in practically every case, it has been proved that it comes from Pakistan sources, bearing marks, whether it is gun cotton or otherwise. These acts of sabotage are intended to create difficulties for us inside, not so much to inflict property

damage as to create trouble between Hindus and Muslims—e.g. by planting a bomb in a temple and spreading propaganda that it has been done by Muslims and vice versa. This is also done in order to create panic in Jammu and Kashmir. I am happy to say that the State Government have dealt with these things, on the one hand, with firmness, and on the other, without panic.

As a result of stern action taken by us, the number of infiltrations has gone down from 258 to 159. On the Assam frontier, as I said, we had the same situation. We had a situation in Gujarat where two incidents took place during 1961. There was no loss of life or property, but it was all attempted probing and encroachments.

So we have a situation on our frontiers where such incidents occur practically in our territory. We do take limited action if and when necessary. This country does not want to buy a war with anybody. We do not want to buy a war with Pakistan, China or anyone else. At the same time, when in addition to occupation by Pakistan, other intrusion has taken place—in addition to total control of territory exercised in Pakistan occupied Kashmir—there comes a serious position which we have to take into account. There is a limit beyond which we cannot go, and it would be necessary to protect our frontier with all we have got. In this matter the first requirement is the morale of our men and the morale of our country. Then comes equipment. That is why so much concentration is placed upon the production of defence equipment.

There has been debate and controversy about the MIG planes. The Defence Ministry as a Defence Ministry has no ideologies. It seeks to get what weapons it can get in such a way as would place it in a position of security. I said during Question time that I would deal with this matter. May I state the position of Government so far as this is concerned? First of all, we want to look at the cost of the weapon. Then we want to look at its performance. We want to be able to

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obtain this in the quantity we require practically over the counter—no use of saying 'two years or three years hence'. We must not be in trouble with regard to spares, which in our case means not stocking supplies of spares, because we cannot do it. We have to make them here. In other words, unless with the supersonic fighter also comes the liberty, the facility to make them, and the materials are of a character easily accessible to us— it is not as in other systems where all sorts of sophistication are put in—we cannot do it.

We have examined this problem very carefully. We know what planes are being produced. Our people have looked at them. They have examined them and made recommendations to Government. I am not in a position at the present moment to say what decisions we shall finally take. But whatever decision is made, it will be for the purpose of matching our defensive Arms with offensive arms elsewhere, and, as was said a while ago, perhaps to provide the deterrent. These planes must have the speed, that is, they should be able to take off in a much shorter time than the other fellow's planes would

Over and above this—I did not intend to mention this but a great many questions were raised about supersonic speed, this that and the other—let me say that speed is only one part of it. The main aspect is the weapon carried. The plane is only a carrier of fighting power, as a destroyer is receptacle for guns. Unless these planes can carry weapons and those weapons are within our means, we cannot buy them for any useful purpose. Some of these guided weapons used by some other countries—I am not referring to the United States, but some of the other countries—cost as much as from £35,000 to £50,000. This country can hardly afford that.

So we have got to go into all these things. Also there are security regulations in every country in regard to

the passing on of information or in permitting these things to be made. We have not been able so far, in spite of all the years of talk between us, to obtain either the know-how or the knowledge in regard to these weapons. But our people are sufficiently clever to be able to do some perhaps a few things! Therefore, when a selection is made, the question of weapons, the question of electronics, the question of radar and other things that go with it, our capacity to make them in quick time, and over and above that, our ability to procure a few not in one year or two years, our ability to produce them not in two years or three years, but in one or 1½ years—these are the things that have to be taken into account plus the ability of this country to bear the burden.

I am sorry that all this has become the subject of political propaganda. After all, where we buy our goods is largely our business. That does not mean that we want to irritate anybody.

An hon. Member quite rightly asked, would it be right to acquire weapons from country A if country B thinks that its own weapons would be subjected to being looked at by others? We have not been unmindful of this. In fact, today the licence and manufacture of one thing is in one place. In Kanpur, we are manufacturing aeroplanes with a licence from the British. They are only civil planes. Neither the Russians, nor the Americans nor anybody else will go there.

Shri Hem Barua: I put that question this morning in regard to a note of enquiry from Britain?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Two hon. Members are standing at the same time.

Shri Krishna Menon: My concern is to assure this House, not to assure propagandists in Britain. We are a country which observes honourable relations.

Shri Hem Barua: I object to this word, if by 'propagandist' he means me.

Mr. Speaker: He said 'propagandists in Britain'. He should listen to the whole of it.

Shri Krishna Menon: We observe honour in our relations and we keep to our commitments. Wherever we have had a weapon under security conditions, we have observed them. But if any country imposes the position, 'If you take our weapons, we must look after our security', that is mocking at our independence instead of defending it.

For example, we have got transport planes from the Soviet Union—helicopters, heavy freighters and so on. The whole of this establishment is in the Punjab. It is not in Kanpur or Bangalore or anywhere etc. It is an entirely separate establishment where none goes except Indian and a few Russian technicians.

Then the question was asked whether the Russian technicians coming in here would not contaminate our men. I think it is highly discreditable to think that we are so easily susceptible of contamination. And contamination can be of more than one kind.

But our experience is that there has been no attempt at propaganda by us. And, what is more, we have the necessary security regulations for that purpose. If any country thinks that by mere propaganda, they can change the contours and the character of this vast nation of 400 millions, they must be very unpolitical people indeed. Further, while I cannot at the present moment say what steps we would take, we would be guided by our self-interest in this matter conditioned by the considerations of the security of the country and the way we should deal with the matter and so on.

In winding up the debate, I would express my gratefulness to hon. members who have spoken about the Armed Forces. But it is not proper for me not to mention the performance of the

troops everywhere. I have already referred to Goa. The Army crossed—the bulk of the Army crossed—the frontier at first light, as they call it and they were outside Panjim by sunset and it was somewhere about 14 or 15 hours. The Government held them outside the city overnight. They did not want the Army to get into a capital city by dead of night. The operation was finished with the minimum number of casualties. I think our forces lost about 25 persons who were killed. Out of them 7 or 8 were due to the treachery of the Portuguese who hoisted the white flag and when our soldiers entered shot them down.

And, in Congo, the performance of the Indian Army, and the Indian Air Force, has been exemplary. It is surprising that in the context in which one moves, even those who are politically biased, even the Belgians, for example, look to the presence of the Indian soldier to prevent anti-social crimes and other such work. They are just like a police force and they are engaged in occupations where they had to take without giving. For example, when they captured the post office or whatever it was, their instructions were that they were not to fire, that they were not to shoot. Eighty-five of them suffered injuries in the performance of their duties. We lost some of our brilliant officers. One of them was recently decorated by the President with the Param Vir Chakra. He did perform an act of gallantry almost super-human, where practically single-handed he led his men and removed a road block which would have otherwise annihilated a large number of Africans.

They are popular in Africa; they have created no social problems. Their officers have behaved as statesmen. The men who have gone there have created good relations. The same thing in Gaza, in Indo-China where they were placed between two great power blocs. They had to maintain a balance. Our function does not rest only with the Ministers, Ambassadors

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and Chairman of Committees but it goes right down to our men. I would take this opportunity to pay a tribute to these men who are far away from their homes, and led by able officers of but not higher than the level of Brigade Commanders. They have done extremely well.

The Air Force has also done the same way in their duties. In Goa, the Navy, which went into action for the first time into a sort of war, to them also is due no less than to any other part of the Armed Forces, the speediness of the campaign, particularly on the Anjadiv Island where they had borne onerous duties. To all of them, I am sure, as the House has already done, it would expect the Defence Minister to express his thanks.

Finally, there has been a statement here, to which either as a Member of the Government or a citizen of this country, one has got to respond in some way. It has been said, that we should not place Army men in double jeopardy. That is to say, if they commit any crime in the Army, they should not be tried in civil courts. It would be an unhealthy principle to create two sorts of citizens. First of all, it would be against the Constitution. I explained to the lady. There is no question of double jeopardy. There are two ways; double channels, if you like. There is no double jeopardy arising anywhere.

It has also been said, I am sure and I hope not seriously, that for the defence of this land we must stop everything else; we must stop the Plan; we must stop economic development. If I may respectfully submit, it is the wrong way to look at things. No country can be defended only by Armies alone. It can only be defended if there is contentment inside the country by economic production and by the morale of the people. So, unless there is something to hold, some habitat as it is called, unless there is prospect and prosperity, what do we

defend? We cannot defend a country unless there is a homeland to defend. That is an important part of the education in our establishments. The importance of the educational cadre in the Army is that there is a great deal of discussion and there is no lack of the reality of democracy in the Armed Forces. There are methods whereby opinion in the bottom comes up and opinion at the top goes down and it works satisfactorily. Democracy in the sense of a Union where meetings are held and points of order are raised is not the way they function in the Army. If the reflection is that we have a mercenary army, any kind of levy that is wrong.

I would like to submit, Mr. Speaker, —perhaps, it should have come from someone,—that the morale of the Indian Forces, Land, Sea and Air, have never been higher than today. They are conscious of the fact, all those men in the peaks of the Himalayas, not necessarily the new frontiers, but even the old frontiers, that it is for them to defend the frontiers of the country.

There are others who are not directly connected with the Defence Forces such as technical and administrative personnel who today are working under very very difficult conditions, building roads in these mountainous areas. I may not like to disclose the figures but they have exceeded the targets set for them, blasting rocks and building roads whereby we can enter with wheeled traffic where it has never been done since this land was created.

While either due to interruption and partly because of my own inability to marshal the facts, I have not been able to answer every question that has been raised, I am deeply grateful to all sides of the House for the kind things they have said. I am also sorry if I have not provided enough opportunity to have their minds set at rest on all the points that have been raised. It is not possible to

answer 7 hours of debate in a very short space of time.

I, therefore, submit this for your consideration and ask that these Demands be passed without a division. It is none of my business. It is the Parliamentary method. But today, as a Member of Parliament and as a Member of the Government and also as a citizen I have the right to say this. England, Australia, and Canada and other people understand Parliamentary systems of Government. That is to say, the role of Opposition, cut motions, adjournment motions, all those are part of the game. They understand it. But, as I said in the beginning, this House has an audience far outside the frontiers of this country; and if this House were to divide on Defence Demands, it is for those who are responsible to consider what its effect would be in other places.

For example, when you wanted to take steps, after 14 years of patient waiting, the only thing that a country could have done to vindicate its own honour and to keep its integrity and marched our troops into Goa, there were people whom we regard as our friends who were critical about it. For example, if those countries were to know that we divided on the Defence Demands and it was because of some voices raised here and there (*Interruption*) what impression it would make? I have not the slightest desire

.....

Shri Hem Barua: He said, noises made here. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He has made more noise in the country and in the United Nations also.

Shri Krishna Menon: I did not say anything about noise. What I said was that while it is the right of any individual or a particular group or whatever it is, just to take whatever action they deem fit, it is also my right to express my opinion. You can reject it if you like. This is a thing that cannot be monopolised by

individuals. If that is the conception of democracy that does not work with me. (*Interruption*). I say that because the rest of the world may have other systems of Government and they may have Assemblies and they may have a parliamentary system of Government but they do not understand our method. And I am not saying therefore that our House should be conditioned by it. I express an opinion, because I heard from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that the House is going to divide on this, that debate is necessary. Cut Motions are necessary, and even division may be necessary. It is for you to decide. But equally, I have a right to submit that to divide the House on the Defence Estimates at the present juncture may not be the right course.

14 hrs.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, on a point of clarification. The Defence Minister has replied to the many points raised in the debate. He has referred to Pakistan, he has referred to Goa, he has referred to Portugal and everything. But he has scrupulously avoided any reference to our border with China. Will he make some clarification about that?

Mr. Speaker: I think he has mentioned about China.

Shri Krishna Menon: If I may supplement my observations, whatever I have said about one aggressor relates to another aggressor. I said that yesterday. We are concerned here with weapons and everything else. I am not in a position to disclose as much information about our positions, defence positions, in regard to China as I would be in other cases. Because my main concern would be, how is this information likely to be used? An hon. Member asked me, "What is the lack of security in telling where are the Chinese posts?" First of all, suppose I said that there are six Chinese posts, and suppose there are sixteen, the Chinese would immediately know that I do not know how much there are. It is not so simple as it looks.

An Hon. Member: You really do not know.

Shri Krishna Menon: Therefore I think, if I may say so, it is an unnecessary reflection on Government and the individuals concerned to think that we choose as between aggressors. Aggression is aggression, and there is only one answer to it, and that is to vacate it. And so far as our meeting that is concerned, it is conditioned by time, place and event, by our resources, by what we can do. Hard words will not drive the Chinese forces away. We have got to create the conditions where in these unpassable areas our defences and our suzerainty can be maintained. And that maintenance and the way of its maintenance, so long as I have responsibility for Defence, I do not intend to disclose here or anywhere else except under conditions consistent with the security of this country.

Mr. Speaker: May I know whether I can put all the Cut Motions together?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Cut Motion No. 5 standing in my name may be put separately.

Mr. Speaker: Then I may first put all the Cut Motions other than Cut Motion No. 5 to the vote of the House.

All the Cut Motions, except Cut Motion No. 5, were put and negatived

Mr. Speaker.: With regard to Cut Motion No. 5, if the idea is to have a division, it is two o'clock now and there cannot be a division at this moment. But if the House agrees....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There is no objection. It can be taken up now.

Mr. Speaker: Is it the pleasure of the House that this may be put to vote just now?

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1." (*Failure to*

effectively guard the land frontiers of India, and preserve inviolate India's territorial integrity).

I think the 'Noes' have it.

Some Hon. Members: The 'Ayes' have it.

Mr. Speaker: Let the Lobbies be cleared.

Order, order. Every hon. Member may be in his own seat, both hands to be kept ready, the right hand on the right button—'Ayes' or 'Noes' as the Member desires—, the left hand on the push switch. And as soon as the gong strikes, Members will press it. Let there be no mistakes.

The question is:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1." (*Failure to effectively guard the land frontiers of India, and preserve inviolate India's territorial integrity).*

The Lok Sabha divided.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: My machine has not worked. My vote is for 'Ayes'.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): The machine has not worked. My vote is for 'Ayes'.

Shri Easwara Reddy (Cuddapah): My machine has not worked. My vote is for 'Noes'.

Shri Laxmi Dass (Miryalguda): My machine has not worked. My vote is for 'Noes'.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अक्ष महोदय, मैं दवाना भूल गया था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप किस तरफ के लिए दवाना चाहते थे ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : कांग्रेस विरोध में ।

Shri M. M. Haq (Akola): My machine has not worked. My vote is for 'Noes'. My division No. is 123.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki (Barpeta): My machine has not worked. My vote is for 'Noes'.

Division No. 5]

[14.08 hrs.]

AYES

Bade, Shri
Barua, Shri Hem
Barua, Shri R.
Berwa, Shri
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Y. S.
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Deo, Shri P. K.
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Gauri Shankar, Shri
Gounder, Shri Muthu
Gupta, Shri K. R.

Jha, Shri Yogendra
Kachhavaiya, Shri
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kapur Singh, Shri
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Koya, Shri
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Lahri Singh, Shri
Marandi, Shri
Mate, Shri
Mehta, Shri Jasvant
Mohan Swarup, Shri

Munzni, Shri
Omkar Singh, Shri
Pattnayak, Shri K.
Rajaram, Shri
Singh, Shri Y. D.
Singhvi, Dr. L. M.
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi.
Thevar, Shri U.M.
Utiya, Shri
Yajnik, Shri
Yashpal Singh Shri

NOES

Abdul Wahid, Shri
Achuthan, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Aney, Dr. M. S.
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Balmiki, Shri
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Basant Kunwari, Shrimati
Basumatri, Shri
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darashan, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K.
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Biren Dutta, Shri
Birendra Bhadr Singh, Shri
Bist, Shri J. B.S.
Boorooh, Shri P. C.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Chakraverti, Shri P. R.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotana
Chandak, Shri
Chandraskhar, Shrimati
Chandriki, Shri
Chattar Singh, Shri
Chaudhry, Shri C. L.
Chaudhri, Shri D. S.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamal
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chettiar, Shri Ramanathan
Chuni Lal, Shri
Dafe, Shri

Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B. K.
Das, Shri S. B.
Dasappa, Shri
Dasaratha Deb, Shri
Dass, Shri C.
Deo Bhanj, Shri P. C.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Dhebar, Shri U. N.
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elias, Shri Mohammad
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V. B.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Goni, Shri Abdul Ghan
Gopal Dutt, Shri
Gopalan, Shri A. K.
Guha, Shri A. C.
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Hajarnavis, Shri
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Haq, Shri M. M.
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatvingka, Shri
Imbichibava, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jayaraman, Shri
Joshi, Shri A. C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J. P.

Kadadi, Shri
Kappen, Shri
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Khan, Dr. P. N.
Khan, Shri Shah Nawaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kunhan, Shri P.
Lakshmi Kantamma, Shrimati
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Dass, Shri
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahtab, Shri
Mahishi, Shrimati Sarojini
Malaichami, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri
Maruthiah, Shri
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehdi, Shri S. A.
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Menon, Shri Krishna
Minimata, Shrimati
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Misra, Dr. U.
Mohsin, Shri
More, Shri K. L.
More, Shri S. S.
Mukanc, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.

Murmu, Shri Sarkar
Muthiah, Shri
Naidu, Shri V. G.
Naik, Shri Maheswar
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Nambiar, Shri
Naskar, Shri P. S.
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nesamony, Shri
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pande, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri R. S.
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Paramasivan, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotubhai
Patel, Shri Man Singh P.
Patel, Shri P. R.
Patil, Shri V. T.
Patnaik, Shri B. C.
Pottekkatt, Shri
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Raghvan, Shri A. V.
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramaiah, Shri
Raju, Shri D. S.
Ram, Shri T.

Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ramaswamy, Shri V. K.
Rameshwaranand, Shri
Rananjai Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganath
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddiar, Shri
Reddy, Shri Eswara
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sara, Shri Sham Lal
Sen, Shri P. G.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Sham Nath, Shri
Shankaraiya, Shri
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri K. C.
Shashri Ranjan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shinde, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Siddiah, Shri
Singh, Shri R. P.

Singha, Shri G. K.
Sinha, Shri B. P.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinha Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Subbaraman, Shri
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Sunder Lal, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Surya Prasad, Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohamad
Thimmaiah, Shri
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tula Ram, Shri
Tyagi, Shri
Ukey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Varma, Shri M. L.
Veerabasappa, Shri
Venkaiah, Shri Kolla
Verma, Shri B.
Verma Shri K. K.
Vidyalankar, Shri A. N.
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Waijor, Shri
Wasnik Shri Balakrishna

Mr. Speaker: The 'Ayes have 35. The 'Noes' have 183. The motion is lost.

The motion was 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, 1963, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 114 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. 35,06,000 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, 1963, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 9—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE ARMY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,84,74,75,000 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, 1963 in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Army'."

DEMAND NO. 10—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—NAVY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,12,44,000 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, 1963 in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Navy'."

DEMAND No. 11—DEFENCE SERVICES,
EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,05,80,000 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, 1963 in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Air Force'."

DEMAND No. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES,
NON-EFFECTIVE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,75,00,000 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, 1963 in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective'."

DEMAND No. 114—DEFENCE CAPITAL
OUTLAY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,99,75,000 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, 1963 in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'."

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MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND
SUPPLY

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, for which eight hours have been allotted. The usual time-limit will be there for hon. Members. Hon. Members who are desirous of moving their cut motions may kindly hand over their numbers within the next 15 minutes to the Table.

DEMAND No. 99—MINISTRY OF WORKS,
HOUSING AND SUPPLY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 96,22,000 including the sums already voted on account for the relevant services be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1963 in respect of 'Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply'."

DEMAND No. 100—SUPPLIES AND
DISPOSALS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,38,32,000 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, 1963 in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

DEMAND No. 101—PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,48,19,000 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, 1963 in respect of 'Public Works'."

DEMAND No. 102—STATIONERY AND
PRINTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,98,09,000 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 March, 1963 in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."