

12.061/2 hrs

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

[English]

STATEMENT

SHRI MANORAJAN BHAKATA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) I beg to lay on the Table statement (Hindi and English versions) showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of the Fourteenth Report of the Estimates Committee (Tenth Lok Sabha) regarding action taken by Government on their Fifteen Report (Ninth Lok Sabha) on Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs - Board for Industrial and Financial Reconsation

12.07 hrs

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth Reports

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow) Mr, Speaker, Sir, I beg to present a copy each (Hindi and English versions) of the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee

(1) Forty-fourth Report on Union Excise Duties-Non levy/short levy of duty due to incorrect grant of exemption - Motor Vehicles

(2) Forty-eighth Report on Postal Services in Rural Areas

12.071/2 hrs

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

[English]

Reports of Study Groups

SHRI RAM SINGH (Hardwar) I beg to lay on the Table a copy each (Hindi and English

versions) of the following Reports

(1) Report on Study Tour of Study Group I of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on its visit to Visakhapatnam, Hyderabad, Madras and Madurai during February, 1993

(2) Report on Study Tour of Study Group II of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on its visit to Tirvandum and Bangalore during October, 1992

12.08 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS

First Report

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roseria) Mr Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the First Report of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs for 1993-94

[English]

MR SPEAKER I think , we will take up Matters under rule 377 afterwards

Now, reply to the Defence Budget The Prime Minister

12.08. hrs

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS GENERAL
-Contd

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE -Contd

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P V NARASIMHA RAO) Mr Speaker, Sir, I am

[Sh P V Narasimha Rao]

indeed grateful to the hon Members who have participated in the Debate and I am sure, the Government has immensely profited by the suggestions and also the questions raised in the Debate

Sir, I would first like to start with a very brief resume of the security environment locally and also in our region, in our neighborhood - All these have an impact on our own security environment - and, therefore, in any debate on the Defence of the country, they become extremely important

Sir, It is said that there has been a great transformation after the Cold War came to an end and there is generally greater inclination towards cooperation, dialogue, consensus etc in global matters. The START-II Treaty which we all welcome has brought about, to some extent, a change in the thinking and perhaps brought home the fact that where there is political will, it is possible to take the path of world peace and for sake the path of confrontation. The chemical weapons treaty again is perhaps an ideal treaty which could be emulated in all other spheres because it is truly universal and multilaterally negotiated agreement and it really conforms to all that India has stood for in all matters of disarmament including nuclear disarmament. We have been saying, time and again, that the chemical weapons treaty could be taken as an ideal treaty, as a standard to which all to there treaties of a similar nature could conform

Then again there has been a recent development that in the 47 Session of the UN General Assembly, it adopted a transparency in armament declaration which led to the opening of the arms register. Almost all the countries have subscribed to it, including India and let us hope that this new procedure, new process, will really bring in transparency and make all attempts at bringing about disarmament, reduction in conventional armaments easier. That remains to be seen over the years. But itself, this is a good development.

Having said this, one has to pause because at the global level, all these are welcome features. But what has happened at other levels? The mutual deterrents that had been created during the Cold War, they created globally an atmosphere of uncertainty and a kind of foreboding that any nuclear holocaust will blow the entire globe to bits and no one country, whether it wanted to enter the arms race or not would be spared. That was the specter of destruction on specter of an inhibition that awaited everyone that stated everyone in the face. But really individual countries were not affected except by this psychological scenario that hunted everyone. In actual fact, India was not affected, Pakistan was not affected. Smaller countries were not affected. But after the cold War ended, the effect has now come to the regional conflicts. They were always there. They were even being fueled by the big powers. But they had taken a lower place. Now they have taken the highest profile possible because they are really the live problems that we are facing and, therefore, while one feels satisfied that at the global level there is a modicum of peaceful atmosphere prevailing, at the levels there has been an actual escalate of tension and, therefore, the Defence preparedness of countries like India becomes even more important and urgent and we have to be absolutely clear about it, that the Cold War ending has not ended our troubles. It has perhaps in resolved them. This is what we have to rally and, I am sure that the House will agree with me that we have to be on our toes all the time. I assure the Members that the Government is very much aware of this and has always been aware

What has happened? One super-power is no longer there. It has been divided into many countries. One disciplined, military, industrial complex has broken up. What is happening in each of these countries and what happened during the transformation is something which we have really no way of assessing it. That is why when people talk of disarmament, nuclear disarmament or any other disarmament at a local level or a regional level, I feel that this is just not possible unless you make it global and that

is India's stand. Disarmament can only be global today. In fact, this situation is more clear, more pronounced today than before. At least, there was some kind of a discipline at that time. Now, there is none.

The House may recall that even when the Soviet Union and the United States were talking against each other on many other matters, on one matter they were talking the same language and that was the NPT. Why was it so? Because both of them wanted that except for that small club, no one else should possess weapons of mass destruction, nuclear weapons. But, now, what has happened? We do not know. Who is possessing? How many more are about to possess them? We have a policy. We have a clear enough policy that we are for peaceful purposes of nuclear energy. In spite of our capability, we have not embarked on any weapons programme. I think this is quite clear and this is going to be the policy.

Now, the question is in this atmosphere of confusion what do we do? It only means that both on the diplomatic front and on the Defence front, we have to be very alert, much more alert.

than we had been earlier and I assure the House that this is what we are trying to do. We have now improved our relations, good relations with all important countries of the world including those who can help us in our development as well as Defence. Our sources have been diversified. Today, with the United States a Defence relationship which has been started is very promising. I do not say that we are ourselves building up any great arsenals. But the point is that India's Defence needs have to be met. India's Defence Policy is very clear. I was told yesterday by Shri Jaswant Singh that there is no Policy. But I think the Policy has been very clear.

"Our Defence policy, clearly articulated since independence, is that our military capability is to be directed to ensuring Defence of national territory over land, sea and air, encompassing among others the inviolability of our

land borders, island territories, off-shore assets and our maritime trade routes."

I think this has been the articulated policy since independence. In other words we have no designs to conquer other countries. We have no aggressive designs in our Defence build up. They are purely the needs of defence which we are trying to meet and we will certainly meet them. These needs are changing. These needs are changing because of the environment, what the neighbours have, what the others have what is the approach of other countries and what is the general atmosphere in regard to war and peace in the whole world. These are the factors which certainly will influence our Defence assets from time to time. But there is always a minimum, what we can call figuratively, the dead-level below which we cannot go given so many miles, so many kilometres of post, so many kilometres of land border. Now, we have to have a certain pre-determined level of Defence preparedness always, no matter what. That has been ensured. The doubts that were created yesterday were that even that has been affected.

I would like to disabuse the minds of the hon. Members and tell them, tell the House, tell the nation, with all the authority at my command that, that the optimum level of preparedness has not been affected and will never be affected. There will be variations. I do not feel as the Defence Minister of the country today, as I felt in 1985, because the resource crunch is very much there today, which was not felt to that extent by the Defence Minister in 1985 or thereafter for some years. Therefore, while these variations will always be there, the necessary preparedness for the purposes of our defence policy, in pursuance of the defence policy, will never be allowed to be lowered.

Sir, now I come to some of the conceptual points - points on foreign policy - raised yesterday, and I would like to dispose of these points. One was about the National Security Council having been allowed to wither away. Now it has been felt that, in view of the need for speedy

[Sh P V Narasimha Rao]

decision making, confidentiality and flexibility relating to strategic and security matters affecting the nation, the setting up of a formal institutional mechanism such as the National Security Council may not prove to be very successful. This matter has been discussed back and forth for years and years. I have come to the conclusion that for certain purposes, a National Security Council may be a good idea, although not for all purposes. So I have taken up this matter for a review which is going on and we will come as soon as possible, to Parliament to report on what has been decided. The need for a National Security Council for certain long term purposes is being felt and I personally think that this has to be set up, this has to be, once again resuscitated, resurrected, if it has been allowed to wither away and I will have more to say to the House after sometime.

Sir, there has been a lot of misgiving, a lot of anxiety and probably well placed anxiety because of the fact that with the former Soviet Union, we had a long standing defence relationship in regard to supplies, manufacture etc and after the disintegration of the Soviet Union, our position, as the position of those countries which had similar relationships with the former Soviet Union, has become very very uncertain and very very unsatisfactory. I agree that this has been so. Government have been feeling the uncertainty very much for sometime. But, I am glad to say that after President, Mr. Yeltsin's visit, the situation has changed very much for the better and we have had lot of improvement in the supplies position and also in the spare parts position. I would like to briefly report on this. The supplies position is as under - -

When in the wake of the reorganization of the Soviet Union, it was perceived that continued and smooth supply of spares from the former Soviet Union was in jeopardy. Seven Task Groups covering the following areas were constituted in July 1991: Armament Stores for Army, Vehicles and Engineering Stores for

Army, Electronics and Electrical Stores for Army, Naval requirements, Air Defence Environment and Armament for Air Force, Army and Navy; Aircraft and Airborne Stores for Air Force and Navy, POL and Flying Clothing.

The Task Groups had detailed consultations with the services and the production agencies and identified 19,185 items of spares as indigenous.

The groups found that in another 9275 items it would not be possible to indigenise either because the requirements were small or because drawings and other technical support was not available. Based on the identification orders for the manufacture of 5132 items have been placed on public and private sector units.

So while we have been anxious on this count, we have not been keeping quiet. We have done all that is possible by way of indigenisation and in case it is not possible - whether we can pile up the stores that are needed wherever they are available to the extent of the life of the hardware that we have, for which it is meant - this has been done and the task groups have succeeded.

Meanwhile there has been gradual improvement in the supply of spares from Russia and Ukraine and the Services have been advised to undertake imports and stockpiling of spares as an approach parallel to that of indigenisation wherever it is not possible. At the time of President Yeltsin's visit, assurances were held out that supplies will be resumed against all past contracts. Such supplies have started and are likely to pick up in the coming months, once the problems with the production agencies and for shipping of goods at Ukrainian ports are fully resolved. So we are very much better than we were in 1991. Therefore I think with the passage of time, this is going to improve further. Not only in this, in all other spheres our exports to the Soviet Union had completely collapsed, including tobacco, cashewnut and many many things. Now they are looking up. We are trying to actually reestablish whatever rela-

tionship there was and I think we will succeed. There will be a time lag, it will not be just overnight possible to go back to the level of supplies and the level of trade. But low it is possible to say that the worst is over and we are progressing on the right lines.

About Arun Singh Committee's reports some doubts were raised that nothing has been done in implementation of the report. I would like to correct that impression. The report is in six volumes. The position in respect of each of the reports is as follows. Volume 1 recommended what the size of the 8th Plan for Defence should be. Volume 2 is a report on the proposed organisation and structures in Defence decision making. Volume 3 contains a report on planning, management and financial control. Volume 4 is an acquisition and purchase for the armed forces. Volume 5 is a report on management of equipment, logistics and support. Volume 6 relates to manpower. Government did take a decision on volume 1. However, the subsequent economic crisis necessitated a review which is on at present. Some of the recommendations in Volumes 4, 5 and 6 have been accepted by the Government and orders have been issued for implementation. It is mainly Volumes 2 and 3 which have proposed major structural changes in the form of Government working which are under examination. It is not correct to say that the whole report has been shelved. This is the position.

Another very important, vital matter raised was about Defence expenditure as percentage of Central Government expenditure. It was pointed out that this has been declining in the last five years. I would like to submit that according to the budget documents presented by the Ministry of Defence, the percentage share of Defence in the total expenditure has been as under:

1989-90 15.5 - that was the highest after that 1990-91 14.65, 1991-92 14.67, 1992-93 (Revised Estimates) 14.03, 1993-94 (Budget Estimates) 14.61

It means that with the exception of 1989-90 the percentage share of Defence in the total Central Government expenditure has been more or less stable. Further, as compared to 1992-93, the percentage share shows a slight increase. This is all that could be said. Sir, I do not say that this is a very satisfactory situation but this is a situation which is the best under the circumstances given the resource crunch and the other difficulties we have come across.

Now Sir, the inflow of capital equipment is declining over the years whereas the budgetary outflow is increasing. It was raised and we are asked why this is happening. Now the simple answer to that is major acquisitions from former USSR as well as Western sources involved deferred payments whereby inflow of equipment was confined to a small number of years. Whatever we have to get we got in the first five years or three years while payments were spread over a much larger period. These payments have increased in rupee terms on account of exchange rate variations. When the full requirements as contracted is supplied within a few years the capital goods inflow will obviously vary from year to year. Moreover, the aircraft, ships, equipments, etc. once imported will be in use for 20 years or so. It is expected that the debt repayment obligations for equipment acquisitions of Western origin will be substantially discharged within the next three to five years. So this is the explanation to the point raised.

About the Navy also, the same thing has been raised. The position seems to be more or less the same, there has not been much of a variation. The Defence Budget of 1993-94 does not cater for increase in railway tariff, likely increase in POL prices and extra liability on account of unified exchange rate. Both in the fields of transportation and petroleum products Ministry of Defence and Services Headquarters have initiated measures for economy.

Consequently the effect of increases or likely increases is proposed to be offset by such

[Sh. P. V. Narasimha Rao]

measures. I do not quite agree with this. But, this is the only explanation which the Ministry has, the other explanation which I would like to supplement is that we just have no money, therefore, it has to go down. This is all very simple. We will try our best to make up. But it may not be possible to make up 100 percent. Some part will be made up; and that is why strenuous efforts are being made for economisation and probably this is an opportunity when we could pursue economisation to its logical end.

Sir, another very important point is about the R & D investment; and evidently, all sections of the House, every one of us, wants that there should be a substantial increase in the R & D investment so that self-reliance is achieved as quickly as possible.

To that, Sir, the figure that I would like to give to the House is that the percentage share of R & D in the Budget estimates of 1993-94 has been increased to five per cent from 4.1 per cent, that is, Rs. 952.098 crores in 1993-94 compared to Rs. 720.64 crores in 1992-93, which, I think, is by any standards, a good, a respectable increase, if not a substantial one.

Now, Sir, about the manpower policy. There is a difference between other countries which have been following other systems and India. There is a well-defined manpower policy for which designed to attain and maintain the requisite force levels. The force levels are predicated on the threat configuration, the warning time available and the designated tasks. The force levels of India's adversaries have a direct bearing on manpower requirement.

Since these factors are liable to change, it is not pragmatic to evolve a static policy on this issue. There is a requirement of a large standing army in our context due to mandatory deployment of our live borders as also due to a large number of formations being utilised for counter insurgency, etc.

So, the point that was made, that we should switch to the other method of reservists etc., does not appear to be feasible. That will take a long time to materialise, if at all, but at the moment we cannot do away with the present system. We have to live with it and make whatever changes or whatever abridgements are possible. This is what I would like to submit, Sir.

The other point raised was that the histories of various operations are not published timely. A special mention was made about 1965 war and Op Pawan, etc. Yes, it is a fact that if they are available, they will be of a great use but it is also a fact that histories of Indo-Pak War, 1965 and 1971 have already been released for restricted circulation to Category 'A' training institutions of the Armed Forces. The history of the Chinese Conflict, 1962 is ready for distribution to these institutions. The writing of following operational histories will be taken up shortly; Op Pawan, Op Meghdoot, Op Cactus, etc.

Now, Sir, on the point of modernisation, for which complaints have been made, to some extent it would be right to say that the allocation for modernisation has not been adequate. I only have to say that within the circumstances of budgetary constraints the principal thrust has been towards meeting the deficiencies in ammunition reserves, upgradation of critical weapon systems through overhaul, refurbishment and technological improvements, introduction of simulators and the selective introduction of strategically important force multipliers, particularly in the field of electronic surveillance and electronic warfare.

So, as a result of the concerted efforts made to divert all savings and the additional revenues generated by the sale of surplus assets it has been possible to satisfy most of the priorities projected by the Army Headquarters. Whatever saving have been effected in any Department or by any means have been ploughed into the channel of modernisation. This again is a matter which could be called relative because I do that

modernisation does need more funds and whenever it possible, I assure the House that we will go back to the level which is needed and fund adequate

There was one very good suggestion that in order to reduce the Pension Bill scheme should be evolved for lateral induction of service personnel into para military and civilian jobs. I have some experience of this, Sir. Both as the Home Minister and as the Defence Minister we have tried this. It can be done to some extent but only to some extent because I am not quite sure that after 17 years of service the Army person would like to go and join another Armed Services Generally, it is found that he just wants to settle in something else. But he can be available and we can make it possible if anyone wants to go and join, we can work out the details. The reluctance of the retiring military personnel to join para military services and continue to serve far from home, as I said, is one of the inhibiting factors. And the other factor is inadequate number of vacancies to match the number of people leaving the military services. This is also one of the constraints but the idea is very good because he also has a lot of training, a lot of perception and so on. The idea is good and we will see if more could be done than what is being done at present.

Again, about the Defence R & D, I may inform the House that recently when Shri Sharad Pawar was the Defence Minister, he ordered the institution of a Committee to go into this and prepare a 10 year self-reliance plan for Defence system.

The points that were to be examined were, in the first phase, the focus would be primarily on organising adequate product support for the existing system; the second or the intermediate phase will involve an enhanced level of indigenous systems and goal in the third phase would be to plan for the maximum possible induction of indigenously developed systems so that dependence on imported systems is reduced to the barest minimum. Sir, the Committee so far has had the benefit of presentations by the Army,

Navy and Air Force on their perspective plans for the next decade. Seven Task Groups working on indigenisation of spares for weapon systems, as I have submitted have been set up. A Task Team of resource mobilisation is studying the aspects of bringing down defence expenditure through innovative economy measures as well as possibility of generating resource through fuller exploitation of defence assets in national and international markets. The Committee will be shortly receiving inputs from the other agencies and we are expecting the Report by June 1993 just about two months hence. So, this has been a good step and we will know where we stand more clearly, maybe after June, when we receive this Report in the investment of R & D.

Now, Sir, about recruitment, certain comments have been made. It is very easy to say probably in some respects it is not totally unfounded - that there is some kind of irregularity, corruption etc. going on but the pattern is like this. Tests are conducted on a fixed date all over the country. Applications once submitted remain valid till a candidate becomes over-aged, screening of candidates is carried out by a Board of Officers which includes two Members from the locally stationed Units, a system of independent checks by a second Medical Officer has also been instituted, the merit list of selected candidates is displayed for public information, candidates who are selected but don't join are sent Registered letters as final call for enrolment and only screened personnel are posted to recruitment related jobs and their tenure is restricted to two years. This is the pattern.

Now, if hon. Members have any suggestions, any further suggestions, improvements, refinements whatever to change this and make it more transparent, less corrupt etc. I would welcome every bit of suggestion given by any hon. Member or any one in the country. Because, there is no question of claiming that everything is perfect, human nature being what it is. But, there should be no difficulty in accepting suggestions and implementing them from whar-

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ever they come and whatever extent they may help Sir, this is an open offer, I would like to invite suggestions

Now, Sir, about teeth to tail ratio I may give some figures which may not fully satisfy the members for at least there is a glimmer of hope that in the future, we will be able to do better In 1970, the teeth to tail ratio was 62 to 38, in 1980, it was 65 to 35, and now, in 1990, it is 70 to 30, which is a clear indication that, efforts have been made to improve it and the improvement has come about, maybe there is a limit beyond which it cannot be improved things being what they are But, then, we will make an utmost effort to do whatever is possible, the best efforts and the best results in this respect, Sir So, we are on the right track and this is what I wanted to submit to the House

Now, Sir, some questions were raised about LCA, why is it necessary, you have been buying all kinds of things, all kinds of aeroplanes, if one is enough, why do you go for another and so on Now, Sir, it is a well known factor that a single plane, a single aircraft whatever the make, whatever the capability, cannot really meet all situations in airports

I think this is rudimentary People will know that this is so Therefore, as per our requirements we have had to diversify

LCA is replacing the Mig series of aircraft which form 70 per cent of our fleet LCA has to carry out air combat close air support and interdiction roles The project has been accepted, Sir The Cabinet approval was given only on the 20th of April Now, it is a fait accompli We are going to have it, And the idea is during 1990-95, we have taken a decision on productionisation Presently, all technology options have been closed Sub-system fabrication is in progress. The Project is working towards first flight of LCA in June 1993, and we take decisions for productionisation in 1995 The

initial operational clearance of the aircraft will be sought in 2002 AD The Airforce is fully committed to the LCA

About Jaguar, it was considered as it is a deep penetration bomber, and then Mirage 2000 air-to-air and air-to-ground combat support, Mig 29, air defence system, Migs 21, 23, 27 again with air internal variation, air-to-air and close air support including air to surface and LCA is a multi-role high performance aircraft system, which will replace the ageing Migs So, I don't think any great redundancy in all these series Migs are going to be phased out Therefore, by the time, they are phased out, LCA will be on the field This is the position

Now, when the contract for the Mirage 2000 was signed, some of the weapons to be used on it were still under development Hence the aircraft was purchased without a full, complement of weaponry Whenever a new aircraft is inducted, flying training is to be given for a year or so to make the Pilot proficient in its use, operational use of the aircraft will arise only thereafter All the weapons had been procured in time for the operational use of the aircraft So, the criticism that was made yesterday that in the first place it was brought without the weapon system, the background is what I have just now stated

About the Arjun MBT(Interpation)

[Translation]

You know that it will make my task easier

[English]

A total of 19 prototypes for R & Devaluation - really on this, there is so much of investment of labour and also technological expertise; so much has been done; this country can be proud of Arjun There is absolutely no doubt. - and 23 pre-production series tanks for facilitating transfer of technology and production planning had been approved. Now the results of the winter trial

in 1993 have been very impressive and it had been decided to plan for the induction of certain regiments in the Army after a final round of confirmatory user trials in June, 1993. Probably, there will be summer trials. Allocation for the pre-production series of tanks are adequately provided for in the DRDO budget. The regular induction of MBT on commencement of commercial production is likely to commence from 1995-98. This is the latest position.

Then about compulsory military training, this point is important because there has been a strongly argued point that we should not have this very big Army and we should have a smaller Army with a large number of reservists and so on. Many hon. Members referred to this.

Now the situation is that the Indian Armed Forces get enough people on a voluntary basis and to train all able bodied citizens in military practices would be prohibitive in money terms and also administratively impracticable.

We are not able even to increase the NCC strength. For many years we have been trying, but it has been only marginally possible because the costs are high. But I do feel that at some point of time in future we have to fall in with the other countries who are doing it. The only thing is that the population of India and the conditions here do not admit of a very quick changeover to the new pattern. But I agree that the NCC and the other organisations would have to be first improved, both quantitatively and qualitatively and then we could think of what is to be done.

About the Territorial Army there was a point raised that it is going down. We will look into that.

Some points have been raised about the cantonments. We all know what they are. Very few taxes are raised and it is a kind of all money being found by the Government. I think that has to change and in course of time we will have to insist on some taxes being raised by the author-

These are some of the important points raised. In the end, I would like to once again reiterate that no matter what the constraints, the necessary preparedness of the country will always remain and the Government is determined on this. I would like to assure the nation that there is no let up whatsoever.

[Translation]

DR. S.P. YADAV (Sambhal): Would you be kind enough to tell us about the Bofors gun.

SHRI P.V. NAARASIMHA RAO: I shall put you before it.

[English]

MR SPEAKER: I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence to vote, together, unless any hon. member desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately.

All the cut Motions were put and Negatived

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth Column of the Order Paper be granted out to the President of the Consolidated Fund of India, 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, 1994, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second Column thereof against Demand Nos. 16 to 22 relating to the Ministry of Defence."

The motion was Adopted

Demand for Grants in respect of Ministry of Defence for the year 1993-94 Voted by the Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants on Account voted by the House on 30th March, 1993			Amount of Demand for Grants Voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	4	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Ministry of Defence						
16	Ministry of Defence	266,06,00,000	13,64,00,000	1330,30,00,000	68,21,00,000	
17.	Defence Penalties	396,45,00,000	--	1982,22,00,000	--	
18.	Defence Service-Army	1624,74,00,000	--	8123,67,00,000	--	
19.	Defence Services-Navy	192,61,00,000	--	964,06,00,000	--	
20.	Defence Services-Air Force	520,99,00,000	--	2604,92,00,000	--	
21.	Defence Ordnance Factories	354,47,00,000	--	114,25,00,000	--	
22.	Capital Outlay on Defence					