

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

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HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Friday, 26th March, 1954

The House met at Two of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

3 P.M.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS—Contd.

DEMAND NO. 11—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE.

DEMAND NO. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES,
EFFECTIVE—ARMY.DEMAND NO. 13—DEFENCE SERVICES,
EFFECTIVE—NAVYDEMAND NO. 14—DEFENCE SERVICES,
EFFECTIVE—AIR FORCE.DEMAND NO. 15—DEFENCE SERVICES,
NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES.DEMAND NO. 16—MISCELLANEOUS EX-
PENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY
OF DEFENCE.DEMAND NO. 114—DEFENCE CAPITAL
OUTLAY.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence. The time for this discussion will be, today from 3 to 5 P.M. and tomorrow from 1 to 3 P.M.

نہاں لکھن سٹو چازک (جموں و کشمیر) : جناب ! یوں تو ہر سال کا بجٹ جب کہ ڈیفنس کے معاملات پھر ہوں - ایک خاص اہمیت رکھتا ہے - لیکن سال 1954 میں یہ بجٹ ہندوستان کی تواریخ میں ایک خاص اہمیت رکھتا ہے یہ بجٹ اس لئے خاص اہمیت رکھتا ہے کہ ہندوستان بڑے بڑے آزادی کے بعد پہلی دفعہ ریاستہائے متحدہ امریکہ نے ہمارے ساتھی ملک پاکستان کو امداد دینے کا فیصلہ کیا ہے اور یہ فیصلہ اس وقت کیا ہے جب ابھی تک ہمارے جو اختلافات پاکستان کے ساتھ تھے وہ ختم نہیں ہوئے - ریاست جموں و کشمیر میں سبز فائر ہوا - دونوں طرف ہندوستان اور پاکستان کی فوجیں دہرے ڈالے پھٹی ہیں اور مسئلہ ویسے کا ویسا ہی ہے - باقی معاملات جو پاکستان کے ساتھ فیصلہ طلب تھے وہ ابھی پانچ فیصد ہی طے نہیں ہوئے - ایسے موقع پر امریکہ جیسے بڑے ملک کا ہمارے ساتھی پاکستان کو امداد دینا

*Moved with the previous sanction of the President.

[تھاگر لکشن سلگھ چارک]

ضروری طور پر ملک میں ایک نئی فضا پیدا کر دیتا ہے - یہ فضا صرف گھبراہٹ اور ٹرہو کی ہی نہیں ہے بلکہ فوجی نکتہ نگاہ سے فوجی طاقت کا توازن بھی بدل جاتا ہے - اس ماحول میں ہندوستان کی حکومت اور ہندوستان کے لوگوں کے لئے ایک خاص مسئلہ درپیش ہے - وہ مسئلہ یہ ہے کہ ایک طرف تو شمال میں ہمارا اتنا لمبا چوڑا بارتر ہے جس کی حفاظت ایک بڑا مشکل کام ہے - دوسری طرف یورپ میں آسام اور بنگال کی سرحد کی حفاظت کرنا بھی ہماری ذمہ داری ہے - ان حالات میں ڈیفینس منسٹر صاحب سے یہ

امید کی جاتی تھی کہ وہ ڈیفینس پالیسی زیادہ واضح طور پر بیان کرتے تاکہ جو اس ہائس میں بحث مباحثہ ہوتا اس میں زیادہ اصرار ہوتی - اس میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ ہمارے ڈیفینس کے افسر اور ڈیفینس منسٹر کے صاحبان یہ کہتے ہونگے کہ یہ حالات ایسے ہوں جنہیں ملٹری سیکریٹس کے نام سے یاد کیا جاتا ہے - لیکن میں - جناب والا - آپ کے ذریعہ سے گورنمنٹ کے نوٹس میں یہ بات لانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر انگلستان کے ڈیفینس ڈیپارٹمنٹ کا ملاحظہ کیا جائے اور ساتھ ساتھ ریاست متحدہ امریکہ کے ڈیفینس ڈیپارٹمنٹ کی طرف توجہ کی جائے تو اس میں صاف

ظاہر ہوگا کہ انہوں نے وہاں کے رہنے والوں کو زیادہ تر اس معاملہ میں کانفیڈینس میں لیا - اب بدلے ہوئے حالات میں جب ہندوستان کی آزاد حکومت کام کر رہی ہے - یہ ضروری ہو جاتا ہے کہ لوگوں کی ہمدردی حاصل کرنے کے لئے - لوگوں کو آنے والے خطرات کے لئے تیار کرنے کے لئے اور ممبران کو اپنے خیال کے ساتھ شہرت کرنے کے لئے ان کو پورے پورے معاملات سے واقف کیا جائے - اور میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ ڈیفینس منسٹر صاحب اب اپنی جوانی تقریر میں اس معاملہ پر زیادہ روشنی ڈالیں گے -

جناب والا! کس ملک کے ڈیفینس کو تیار کرنے کے لئے ہلکامی حالات کے علاوہ بھی یہ لازمی ہو جاتا ہے کہ یہاں کے ریزرو کی طرف زیادہ توجہ کی جائے - ہندوستان آبادی کے لحاظ سے بہت غریب ملک ہے اور ہماری فوج چھوٹی ہے - اور جیسا پچھلے دن حضور پرائم منسٹر صاحب نے یہ کہا کہ ہماری آبادی کے لحاظ سے ہماری فوج بہت کم ہے اور ہماری ذمہ داریاں بہت ہیں - اس فوج کو ہم کسی حالت میں کم نہیں کر سکتے - اور بڑھانے کے لئے ہمارے پاس دولت نہیں ہے - اس لئے "زمی ہو جانا ہے کہ فرسٹ - سیکنڈ اور تھرڈ لائن آف ڈیفینس کو اور زیادہ

مضبوط کیا جائے - سہکلت لائن آف
 ٹیفینس میں تیز پوریل آرمی کا قصہ
 آج سے چند برس پہلے اس ایوان
 میں زیر غور آیا تھا - صحیح تعداد
 مجھے کو یاد نہیں - لیکن مجھے
 ایسا یاد آتا ہے کہ جب سوالات پوچھے
 گئے تھے تو ڈیفینس منسٹری کی طرف
 سے یہ جواب دیا گیا تھا کہ یہاں
 ریست میں یہ مناسب نہیں کہ
 صحیح فیکس بتائی جائیں - جہاں
 تک موری معاونات کا تعلق ہے
 - میں آپ کے ذریعہ اس ایوان پر
 نظر کر دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ پہلے
 فیکس بہت زیادہ تھے اور وہ تازگیٹ
 ہم پر را نہیں کر سکے - وہ فیکس
 کم گئے گئے - ہم اس تازگیٹ کا بھی
 پورا نہیں کر سکے - اور آج چند دن
 ہوئے ہمارے ڈیفینس منسٹر صاحب
 نے یہ اعلان کیا کہ گورنمنٹ ہالازن
 کو اگزیری ٹیریٹوری آرمی نے لئے
 کانسرپٹ کیا جائے گا - جناب اس
 اعلان کو سن کر مجھے کسی طرح کی
 خوشی حاصل نہیں ہوئی - بلکہ اگر آپ
 مجھے معاف کریں تو یہ میں کہوں
 گا کہ مجھے یہ سن کر بہت دکھ
 ہوا - اس ہندوستان میں - جس
 ہندوستان میں انگریز نے ظلم و ستم
 کرتے ہوئے بھی ۱۹۴۳-۴۴ میں ۲۵
 لاکھ کی فوج بنائی - اس ہندوستان
 میں جب ان نیتوں کے ہاتھ میں
 حکومت ہے - جو ہر کام پہلک کی
 طرف سے کرتے ہیں - انکو کانسرپشن

کرنے کی ضرورت پڑی - اور وہ بھی
 گورنمنٹ آفسس کو کانسرپٹ کرنے
 کی ضرورت کہوں پڑی - یہ کوئی
 خوشی کی بات نہیں بلکہ افسوس
 کی بات ہے - دنیا پر یہ ظاہر ہوگا
 کہ ہندوستان نے گھبراہٹ میں
 گورنمنٹ آفسس کا کانسرپشن کر دیا -
 اور نتیجہ اس کا کوئی خاص نہیں
 ہوا - یہ بھی قابل غور بات ہے کہ
 اس طرح کے کانسرپٹ گئے ہوئے افسر
 اور گورنمنٹ ملازمین تسہل کے لحاظ
 سے اگلے کامیاب ہونگے - اور ملک کی
 کس قسم کی سہوا کریں گے - کم تو
 بہت اچھی طرح سے کریں گے - لیکن
 ضروری مسئلہ ہاؤس کے سامنے یہ آنا
 ہے کہ آخر وہ واقعات کیا ہیں جن
 کی وجہ سے ٹیریٹوری آرمی میں
 لوگ آنا پسند نہیں کرتے - ہندوستان
 میں بیٹریٹزم کی کمی نہیں - ہر
 ہندوستانی اپنے ملک کی حفاظت
 کے لئے جان دینا اپنا فرض سمجھتا
 ہے - لیکن ساتھ ہی یہ ضروری ہوتا ہے
 کہ گورنمنٹ بھی آفیشل سائڈ میں
 اس کی طرف بہترین توجہ کرے -
 آپ کو معلوم ہوگا کہ پچھلے ۶-۷
 سال کے عرصہ میں پوائی ریاستوں
 کی فوجیں تیزی گئیں - ان کو
 لاکھوں آرمی میں شامل کیا گیا -
 افسروں کو برخاست کیا گیا - اور
 میں یہ کہہ نہیں رہا کہ وہ سکتا کہ
 چلتے چلتے سے اچھے سہاوی تھے - جو
 افسر موجود تھے - جنہوں نے سہکلت

[تھاگو لکشمی سنگھ چارنگ]

ورلڈ وار میں سلدات حاصل کئے -
تمغات حاصل کئے - ان کو اس
انٹیگریشن کے پراسیس میں ہٹا دیا
گیا - ڈیفینس مینسٹری کی طرف سے
مجھے جواب دیا گیا کہ ہمیں ان
افسروں کی ضرورت نہیں تھی -

سپاہیوں کی ضرورت نہ تھی - ہم
نے انہیں مناسب پینشن اور انعامات
دے دیے۔ لیکن ذرا واقعات کی طرف
آپ توجہ کیجئے تو آپ کو معلوم
ہوگا کہ ۸-۱۰-۱۲ سال کی سروس
کے بعد جن نوجوان آدمیوں کو ریاستوں
میں کمیشن دینے چاہئیں تھے۔ جب
وہ انڈین آرمی کے کلائبول میں آئے تو
ان کو نکال دیا گیا - آپ خیال
کیجئے کہ اے جوان دس سال
نوکری کرنے کے بعد پریورشلیمٹ پینشن
۶۰-۷۰ روپے کی دے کر نکال د

جاتا ہے - اس وقت اس کی عمر
۳۰ برس کے قریب ہو جاتی ہے اور
وہ سول سائڈ کی ملازمت کی توقع
نہیں کر سکتا اور اس کو زندگی بھر
اسی ۶۰-۷۰ روپے پر زندگی بسر
کرنی ہوتی ہے -

وہ زمانہ گیا جب کہ پرانا فوجی
جنگ کے بعد اپنے گھر آیا کرتا تھا اور
اگر اس کو کوئی تکلیف ہوتی تو وہ
ڈپٹی کمشنر صاحب پاس جاتا
تھا اور انکو سلام کرتا تھا - اور ڈپٹی
کمشنر یہ محسوس کرتا تھا کہ اس
کا یہ اولین فرض ہے کہ اس جوان

کو جو تکلیف ہے جس کے لئے کہ یہ
مدد دینے آیا ہے اس تکلیف کو دور
کرتے اور اس نے ساتھ عزت سے پیسہ
آوے - کہونکہ خطرے کے وقت اس
جوان نے اپنے آپ کو قربانی کے لئے
پیسہ کیا تھا - اور جناب میں یہ
کہے بغیر رہ نہیں سکتا کہ جس
ملک میں ان فوجیوں کی قدر نہ
کی جائے جنگ کو کہ جنگ کے وقت
بلايا جاتا ہے اور جنگ کے بعد ان کو
بھکسی کی حالت میں چھوڑ دیا
جائے تو یہ اس ملک کے لئے افسوسناک
چیز ہوگی - اور اگر خدا نہ خواستہ
جنگ چھوڑ گئی تو میں آپ کو یقین
دلاتا ہوں کہ جن آدمیوں کے ساتھ
آپ نے اچھا سلوک نہیں کیا ہے ان
سے امید نہ کیجئے کہ وہ دوبارہ آکر
آپ کی فوج میں بھرتی ہوں -

اور ایک بات میں عرض کروں
کہ اسٹیمس میں یہ حالت ہوئی کہ
چھوٹے چھوٹے زمین والے سپاہی فوج
میں سیکلڈ ورلڈ وار میں نوکری
کرنے دو آگئے - ان کی کاشت دوسروں
کے پاس چلی گئی اور جب جنگ
کے بعد تی موہلانڈیشن ہوا اور وہ
اپنے گھر گئے تو ہندوستان آزاد ہو گیا
اور اس آزاد ہندوستان میں اس پرانے
سپاہی کے ساتھ کیا سلوک ہوا - اس
کو زمیندار کہا گیا - اس کو لینڈلورڈ
کہا گیا اور اس کی زمین چاہے پانچ
ایکر ہو اور چاہے ۵۰۰۰ ایکر ہو سب

کو ایک ہی رسی میں باندھ دیا گیا - میں آپ سے یہ عرض کروں گا کہ اگر آپ صحیح معنوں میں اپنی ڈیفینس فورسز کو مضبوط کرنا چاہتے ہیں تو یہ لازمی چیز ہونی چاہئے کہ آپ ان پرانے سپاہیوں کی کھریلو تکلیفوں میں ان کی امداد کرنے کا خیال رکھتے - تبھی آپ اپنے ملک کو مضبوط کر سکتے ہیں - اگر آپ ہندوستان کے پرانے اہلاس کو دیکھیں تو اس وقت یہ ہوا کرتا تھا کہ ایک طبقے کو ملک کے ڈیفینس کی ذمہ داری دیدی جاتی تھی اور اس کو اس وقت کی زبان میں راجپوت کہا جاتا تھا - آجکل وہ فوجی سپاہی کہلاتا ہے اور فوج میں بھرتی ہو کر ملک کی حفاظت کرتا ہے - اس طرح پرانے زمانے میں اس کی عزت ہوتی تھی کیونکہ وہ اپنی جان کو قربان کرنے کے لئے تیار رہتا تھا - اسی طرح آج بھی اس کی عزت ہونی چاہئے - میجر سائوہی جو کہ مدراس سے یا آسام سے تشریف لائے ہوں وہ یہ خیال کریں کہ یہاں سے ہمس ہزار فٹ کی بلندی پر ندانہ کی پہاڑیوں میں سارے جازے بھر جو سپاہی اپنے گھر سے دور رہ کر ملک کی حفاظت کرتا ہے کیا وہ عزت کے قابل نہیں ہے - اگر اس سپاہی کو 10 ہنس کی سروس کے بعد تین یا چار روپے پینشن دے کر اس کے گھر بھیج دیا گیا اور وہ نہ دیکھا گیا کہ اس

کو کوئی روزگار ملا یا نہیں اور اس کو معمولی بھکاریوں کی فہرست میں رکھا گیا تو یہ امداد نہ کھچئے کہ اگر دوبارہ ضرورت ہوئی تو وہ اپنی جان ملک کی قربانی کے لئے پیش کریگا - جہا تک مہری معلومات ہیں ہندوستان میں اس وقت تیس چالیس لاکھ پرانے فوجی موجود ہیں جو کہ مختلف قسم کے کام کاج میں لگے ہوئے ہیں - ان میں سے کچھ بیکر بھی ہیں - ان کی حفاظت اور بہتری اور بھروسہ کا گورنمنٹ کو خاص خیال رکھنا چاہیے - میں یہ سلو کر خوشی ہوتی ہے کہ حال ہی میں ایک ایسوسی ایشن اس قسم کا قائم ہوا ہے جس کے پیٹرن ہمارے پرائم منسٹر صاحب ہیں ؟ اور اس کے صدر میجر جنرل بھونسلے ہیں جو کہ ایک پرانے فوجی افسر ہیں اور جنہوں نے شری سہاش چندر اس کی نیشنل آرمی میں بہت نمایاں کام کیا تھا - مجھے امداد دے دیں کہ ڈیفینس فورسز کی بہتری اور بھروسہ کو خیال میں رکھتے ہوئے گورنمنٹ اس ایسوسی ایشن کی ہر طرح سے امداد کریگی -

جناب والا ! ایک اور موضوع پر میں آپ کے سامنے عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں - وہ یہ ہے کہ جس علاقے سے فوجی بھرتی کئے جاتے ہوں اس علاقے سے افسر بھی بھرتی کئے جانے چاہیے - ملک کی فوج کو کامیاب کرنے کے لئے

[تھاگر لکشن سنگھ چارک]

یہ ضروری ہوگا کہ اگر دیہات کے لوگ فوج میں زیادہ تر ہیں تو کوشش کی جانی چاہیے کہ جہانک ہو سکے دیہاتی لوگ ہی اس فوج نے افسر بنائیں۔ جو آپ نے پہلے سروس کمیشن شہریوں کے مقابلے میں نہیں آتے ہیں۔ اس سے فائدہ اٹھا کر شہری لوگ ہمیشہ زیادہ تعداد میں آجاتے ہیں۔

جناب! میں ایک بات اور عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ وہ یہ ہے کہ جب کسی امرجینسی میں لوگوں کو شارٹ سروس کمیشن پر یا امرجینسی کمیشن پر بلایا جائے تو جب ان کو رلیز کیا جائے تو ان کی بہبودی کا اور بہتری کا پورا خیال رکھا جائے۔ پچھلے دنوں میں سچے ہاؤس میں سوالات کے جواب میں بتایا گیا کہ کئی افسران ایسے ہیں جنہوں نے شارٹ سروس کمیشن میں دس سال سے زیادہ خدمات پیش کیں۔ اب ان کو رلیز کر دیا گیا۔ ان میں کچھ جوان ہیں مگر کچھ کی عمر ۵۲-۵۳ سال ہے۔ اور وہ کوئی کاروبار نہیں کر سکتے۔ ابھی تک ڈیفنس منسٹری کی طرف سے ان کے کفالت فیصل نہیں ہوئے ہیں۔ میں عرض کرنا کہ جلد سے جلد یہ معاملہ طے کر دیا جائے تاکہ ان کی گھبراہٹ دور ہو جائے۔

ایک بات اور عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ کل اپوزیشن کی طرف سے اس بات کی بہت مخالفت کی گئی کہ ہندوستان کی فوج میں انگریز افسر موجود ہیں۔ اس موضوع میں آپ کے سامنے یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جس وقت سنہ ۲۷ میں ہندوستان کی فوج کی تقسیم ہوئی تو جیسا کہ ہمارے پرائم منسٹر صاحب نے اگلے دن ذکر کیا تھا ۸۰۰۰ انگریز افسر ہمارے پاس موجود تھے۔ اس عرصے میں ہمارے ہندوستانی افسر زیادہ سے زیادہ برکھڈیر تک پہنچے تھے۔ پارٹیشن ہوگئی۔ ہمارے افسر جو برکھڈیر تھے تیس برس کے عرصے میں مہاجر جنرل بن گئے۔ لیکن اس ہاؤس کو یہ یاد رکھنا چاہئے کہ محض بھجڑ یا ریلنگ تبدیل کرنے سے کوئی فرق نہیں ہو جاتا۔ ایسا کرنے سے جو ایکسپورت نالچ اور قابلیت ان کو ہونی چاہیے وہ نہیں ہو سکی۔ اور ہم کو برٹش گورنمنٹ کا مشکور ہونا چاہیے کہ انہوں نے ہم کو اپنے افسران کی خدمات دے دیں تاکہ ہم اپنے افسران کو ان کے ذریعے سے تربیت کر سکیں اور ہماری فوج دوسرے ملکوں کے مقابلے کی ہو جائے۔ سنہ ۵۰ میں ہمارے پاس ۲۵۰ انگریز افسر تھے اور اس وقت قریب ۱۰۰۰ ہیں۔ اور ان کا ہونا بہت لازمی ہے۔ ان کے بغیر ہمارا کام چل نہیں سکتا۔ اور وہ محض

ایڈوائزی کھپستی میں ہیں - فیصلہ کرنا ہمارے ہاتھ میں ہے - کارروائی کرنا ہمارے ذمہ ہے -

ایک بات اور عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں - ہمارے دوست نے آرڈینمنٹس فیکٹری کے بارے میں کہا - جس وقت ہندوستان تقسیم ہوا تو سو کے قریب افسر ہمارے پاس تھے - وہ اس کام کے جانکوز تھے - اگر ایک آدمی انگریز ہے تو یہ لازمی نہیں ہے کہ جس ملک کی وہ خدمت کرے اس کے خلاف چلتا - اس وقت ہمارے پاس کل ۳۱ انگریز افسر ہیں جو ہماری آرڈینمنٹس فیکٹریز میں کام کرتے ہیں - ان میں سے دس کانٹریکٹ بیسس پر ہیں - جو کہ اگلے دو چار سال میں چلے جائیں گے - یہ جو ۳۱ افسر ہیں یہ آزمودہ آدمی ہیں - ان کی نگہداشت کی جاتی ہے اور ان پر بھروسہ کیا جاتا ہے - میں اُمید کرتا ہوں کہ میرے دوست اس بات کو محسوس کریں گے کہ جب تک ایکسپرت نالچ ہمارے پاس نہیں ہوگی اور ہم ان ایکسپرتس کو باہر نکال دیں گے تو ہم ترقی کے دروازوں کو بند کر دیں گے -

ایک بات اپوزیشن کی طرف سے یہ کہی گئی کہ ہمارے افسران انکلیڈ کے ٹینٹمنٹس کالج میں کیوں جاتے ہیں - جیسا کہ میں عرض کر چکا ہوں یہ لازمی چیز ہے کہ ہم اُنہیں یہاں کے

افسران کو ٹریلنگ کے لئے ایسی جگہ بھیجیں کہ جہاں کے لوگوں کی فوجی معلومات ہم سے زیادہ ہوں - اور یہ ضروری ہوگا کہ ہماری فارن پالیسی اور ان کی فارن پالیسی مختلف ہوں - لیکن ہمارے افسر وہاں فوجی ٹریلنگ لینے جاتے ہیں فارن پالیسی کی ٹریلنگ لینے نہیں جاتے - ہر ایک فوجی کا پہلا فرض یہ ہے کہ وہ اپنی گورنمنٹ کی فارن پالیسی پر چلے نہ کہ جس ملک میں وہ ٹریلنگ حاصل کرتا ہے وہاں کی فارن پالیسی پر چلے - ہمارے فوجی افسران زیادہ سے زیادہ سال میں دس بیس یا پچاس باہر جاتے ہونگے - وہ ماڈرن ٹیکنیکل نالچ حاصل کرنے جاتے ہیں - اور اگر ہم اُنہیں دوست کی رائے پر عمل کریں تو ان افسران کو بجائے انکلیڈ کے روس میں ٹریلنگ کے لئے جانا پڑے گا - ہماری نالچ ابھی اتنی کافی نہیں ہے اور نہ ہماری فارن پالیسی کے مطابق کوئی ایسا ملک ہے کہ جس کے پاس ہم ٹریلنگ کے لئے بھیج سکیں - اسلئے ہمارے کو یہ محسوس کرنا چاہئے کہ ۱۶ روپیہ ان لوگوں کو باہر ٹریلنگ کے لئے بھیجنے پر خرچ کرتے ہیں وہ لازمی ہے اور وہ ٹریلنگ بہت ضروری ہے -

(English translation of the above speech)

[Th. Lakshman Singh Charak (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, the annual Budget has a special importance when the matters of Defence are

[Thakur Lakshman Singh Charak]

being put forth, but this 1954 Budget has a special importance in the history of India. The reason is that the U.S.A. has decided to give aid to our sister nation Pakistan for the first time after the Indian Sub-continent became independent, and that too at the moment when our differences with Pakistan have not ended. Cease-fire took place in Jammu and Kashmir and the forces of India and Pakistan encamped on the line since, but the problem stands where it was. Not even five percent of other outstanding matters have been decided yet. The aid of so big a country as America to our sister nation Pakistan at such a juncture will only create a strange atmosphere. This atmosphere will not only lead to chaos and fright but will also change the entire balance of power from military point of view. This atmosphere therefore, presents a problem for the Government of India and her people. The problem as it confronts us is that it is a pretty difficult job to protect such a vast border in the north; and then the responsibility of protecting the frontiers of Assam and Bengal also rests on us. Under these circumstances it was expected from the Minister of Defence that he would clarify the Defence Policy here on the floor of the House so that the debate would be more real. There is no doubt that our Defence experts and the officers in the Ministry of Defence may call these circumstances as military secrets, but, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that when the defence budget was presented in England and America, people there were taken into confidence by those Governments. Now, when the independent Government of India is working in the changed circumstances, it becomes essential that with a view to winning the sympathies of the people, preparing them for the dangers ahead and also seeking the agreement of the Members, they should be made conversant with the matters. I hope

the Defence Minister will throw more light on this matter in his speech.

Sir, more attention towards the Reserve should be given when the defence is put up; revolutionary atmosphere only does not determine it. The army of India is shy in comparison to its huge population. The Prime Minister pointed out to us the other day that many responsibilities lay on us and our army was much less in proportion to our population. We cannot reduce the army in any case nor have we money for increasing it. It becomes essentials, therefore, that the first, second and third lines of Defence are made stronger. The question of raising a Territorial Army under the second line of Defence was discussed on the floor of the House some years ago. I do not remember the accurate number but somehow I recollect that the Minister of Defence said in reply that it was not in public interests to disclose the accurate figures. So far as I know, I would like to express here that the figure was considerably large and we could not reach the target. The figure was reduced but that reduced target even was not reached. Now, only some days back the Defence Minister announced that the Government employees had been conscripted for Auxillary Territorial Army. Sir, excuse me to say that I was sad at this announcement. The British Government with all its atrocities raised an army of 25 lakhs in 1943-44, and now when the reins of Government have passed on into the hands of our leaders, who do everything with the consent of the public, they felt the need of announcing conscription, and that too of Government officers. This is a very said thing. Outer world will take it in the sense that India announced conscription of Government officers only out of fright. It will not result in anything. This, too, need be considered how successful the employees and officers of the Government will be from the point of

view of discipline and what service they will render to the country. They will work in a very nice way, no doubt, but the important problem before the House is why after all people do not want to join the Territorial Army. India does not lack in patriotism: every Indian thinks it to be his duty to sacrifice his life for the protection of his country. It is very important that the Government pays its utmost attention on the official side. You may be remembering that the armies of Ex-States were demobilised during the last six or seven years and then integrated with the Indian Army. Officers were discharged and the best possible sepoy and army personnel who had won certificates and medals in the Second World War were discharged in this process of integration. I was told by the Minister of Defence that the services of these people were not needed and it was thought proper to grant them pensions and award them medals. If you just look to the events, you will find that young people of eight, ten or twelve years of service were discharged by the Government when they should have been given Commission. It needs a little thought that a *Jawan* is sent out on a proportionate pension of sixty or seventy rupees after a service of ten years. He hardly enters the thirtieth year of his life and cannot then expect to get any service on the civil side. Look to his lot. He has to spend his whole life on this petty pension of sixty or seventy rupees. Those days are gone when a soldier would come back home and report his difficulty to the Deputy Commissioner. He would go to him and salute him. The Deputy Commissioner would take it upon himself to help that *Jawan* out of his difficulty and would treat him in a respectful way because that *Jawan* had offered his services to the last sacrifice in the days of danger. Sir, let me say that it would simply be a sorry commentary on a country not to value the services of those soldiers and help

them whose services it called in the days of war. God forbidding, if a war breaks out, you should never expect those people—whom you did not treat well—coming back to the rank and file of the army.

I would place before you another fact. In States it so happened that soldiers with small landed property went to fight in the Second World War. Their land passed on to others and when they came back home after being demobilised, India became independent. What happened to them was that they were branded as Zamindars and landlords. Men with five or five hundred acres of land were treated alike. Here I would request you to help primarily these old soldiers in their inner matters and remove their difficulties if you really want to make your defence forces strong. This step only can make the country strong. Look to the old history of India. What happened in those days? A particular class was entrusted with all the responsibility of protecting the country and that class in those days was known as Rajputs. Today a man of that class is called a soldier and protects the country by serving in the army. He would be respected only because he would lay his life for his country. Today also the same respect should be shown towards him. My colleagues here from Madras or Assam may please think about those soldiers who are away from their hearths, posted in Ladakh at an altitude of twenty thousand feet in snowy winters and are protecting the country. Do not they deserve our respect? Now, if this very soldier is sent back home on a pension of three or four rupees per month after his long service of fifteen years, and enlisted with other ordinary unemployed people without any attention being paid to his service or means of livelihood, you should not expect from him the same service or sacrifice to his country if a need arises to recall him for service.

[Thakur Lakshman Singh Charak]

So far as my information goes, there are about thirty to forty lakhs of ex-soldiers who are engaged in various activities. Some of them are without work. Government should pay special attention to their protection, betterment and welfare. We have been pleased to hear that an association of this kind has recently been established with our Prime Minister as its patron and Major General Bhonsle, an old army officer with meritorious services in the National Army of Subhash Chandra Bose as its Chairman. I hope that keeping in view the betterment and welfare of the defence forces the Government will render all possible help to this association.

Sir, I would like to make one more request that in the army, officers should be enrolled from the same area wherefrom the soldiers are recruited. To make the army of the country successful it will be essential that as far as possible the officers are appointed from amongst the villagers if they are in majority in that army. Men from rural areas cannot compete with those from urban areas in the recruitments made by the Public Service Commission. This always results in the larger appointments of urban people.

Sir, I would like to submit this much more that when people are called to a Short Service or Emergency Commission, their welfare and betterment should be completely kept in view when they are released. Only some days back I was told in reply to my questions in the House that some Officers who had over ten years' service in Short Service Commission had been released. Some of them are young. There are others who are of fifty-two or fifty-three and cannot do any work. The Ministry of Defence has not yet given its decision on their papers. I would request that their case be decided very early

so that they are not put in a suspense.

Yesterday the hon. Members on the opposition benches said that British Officers were still in the ranks of Indian army. And they protested to it. I would like to submit in this connection that in 1947 when the army of India was divided, there were 8,000 British Officers, as was mentioned by our Prime Minister the other day. Our Indian Officers had only reached the Brigadiers' ranks by that time. Partition took place. Our Officers, who were Brigadiers, became Major-Generals in one and a half years. The House should know that it makes no difference if the badge or rank is changed. These badges do not add to expert knowledge and ability. We should be grateful to the British Government that they have made available to us the services of their Officers for training our people so that our army can match with that of any other country. We had 250 British Officers in 1950 and now we have about 100 without whom we cannot almost work. It is essential that we have them. They are there in advisory capacity only. We are responsible to making decisions and taking action.

Something more I would like to submit. Our friend referred to Ordnance factory. There were about hundred Britishers at the time of the partition of India who knew this job. It is not necessary that a Britisher should go against the country he serves. We have 31 British Officers in our Ordnance factories at present. Ten of them are on contract basis and will be going away in three or four years. These 31 Officers are well-versed in their jobs. They are being looked after and relied upon. I hope, my friends will realise that we cannot make any progress unless we have people with expert knowledge.

Some Members from the opposition raised an objection why our Officers got education from the Defence College of England. I have already said that it is essential to send the Officers for training to those places where people have more knowledge of military science. Maybe, our foreign policies may differ, but our Officers go there for military training and not for getting training in foreign policy. The first duty of every soldier is to work according to the foreign policy of his Government and not to follow the foreign policy of the country where he is under training. About forty or fifty army Officers, at the most, must be going abroad every year. They go for modern technical knowledge. If it comes to working on the lines suggested by our friend in the opposition our officers shall have to go to Russia and not to England for this training. Our knowledge in this respect is not yet sufficient nor is there any country according to our foreign policy where we can send our Officers for training. The House should realise, therefore, that to spend the money on the training of our men is so very essential.]

Dr. Jaisoorya (Medak): It is a rather tricky thing to discuss defence problems in the open. I should have thought it would have been advisable to have, really, a secret session, when vital and essential matters of defence are discussed by this House. It is rather difficult to know where to stop in discussing these matters, and where to remain discreetly silent. That is one aspect of the matter.

I shall take first a non-controversial thing, i.e. our commitments here for civil defence. Shri U. C. Patnaik is very insistent upon it. Now, the country that is driving civil defence to the verge of hysteria is the United States of America. There is this Federal Civil Defence Administration in the U.S.A. and they have issued a pamphlet called 'Interim

Civil Defence Instructions for Schools and Colleges'. There they write:

"...desirable ways of motivating students and faculties to seek and accept civil defence instructions.....and induce the required civil defence behaviour pattern.....".

This has gone to such an extent that they have distributed metal dog-tags for school children to be identified. Elaborate instructions have also been given to adult population. And what has been the result? *The New York Daily Compass*, in November 1951 wrote:

"The very elements in officialdom who exhort the public, including parents, to be calm and unhysterical in these days of crisis and 'emergency' blitz the population with non-stop barrages of fear bombs".

The Associated Press of America gave news on the 14th June 1952 of the activities of the Federal Civil Defence Administration of America. It says that the Federal Civil Defence Administration estimated that the average American city would have to bury forty thousand dead within two days, if one atomic bomb were dropped on it. Therefore, it was undertaking extensive preparations, in conjunction with municipal authorities, "committees of clergymen, funeral directors, engineers, health officers and others, for disposal of numerous anticipated dead"! In one single city, it expected forty thousand to die. It had asked the Congress to vote \$2 million to buy one million plastic shrouds. It had a plan to reserve about twenty-acres of ground for mass burial of at least forty thousand anticipated victims of bombing, and for registration of children; and the *New York Herald* announced:

"Funeral directors line up emergency morgue sites". All this had gone so far, that even the former President,

[Dr. Jaisoorya]

Mr. Hoover was forced to declare, on 27th January, 1951 that :

"There is in Europe today no such public alarm as has been fanned up in the United States. None of these nations has declared emergencies or taken measures comparable with ours. They do not propagate war fears or war psychosis such as we get out of Washington. Not one country conducts such exercises in protection from bombs, as we have had in New York."

What was the reason behind all this thing? It was the cold war. Again, the Report for the Business Executive, June 1950, said:

"War scare, if not overdone to make the public immune to fright, can be used to keep the boom rolling almost endlessly. With any slowing, new plans can be trotted out, new alarms sounded, big new appropriations voted"

What is the genesis behind this cold war? Why is it that they are creating a war psychosis deliberately? That is put down very clearly here. *Business Week* (30th September 1950) says :

"Military spending will be the thing above all else that sets a pace for American business".

This is from the *U.S. News and World Report* (October, 6th 1950):

"Armament is a new industry that underwrites the boom. The planners are confident that good times can be assured—with no more than moderate interruption for a long time to come".

The *National City Bank's Newsletter* (January 1950) says :

"Our country's economy is moving more rapidly each month to

make armament its principal business and to subordinate civilian activity and the peacetime way of life".

Here comes the crux. Just keep this in mind.

"Just keep this point in the back of your minds. A peace offensive can break out.....if a real 'peace scare' should now develop, watch out.....the boom would crack".

This is from the *U.S. News and World Report* (4th August 1950).

This, Sir, is the hysteria that is being created. Now, it should be obvious to us that we have no protection, and actually, if you look at it, no city has adequate protection against aerial bombing, especially today with high-speed, high-altitude aeroplane bombing. It has been estimated a single atom bomb today can destroy a city of seven million people. So what is the good of fire fighters and all that? All this is wrong. What we should have is a mental preparedness. Actually what has happened? It is the big cities that will be bombed. Who will run away? We saw in Calcutta when the Japanese were occupying Rangoon that the mercantile class ran away selling all their houses and property for a song. They will be the first to run. What does it matter?

Now, I shall come to the problems of our own defence. It depends upon how you look upon them. If you look at it, we still have got the orthodox style of the army formation. That was a part of the organisation that the British built for imperial purposes. Their idea of the defence of India pre-war, in 1939, was different from our concept today. Their idea was that in the event of a war and India's security being jeopardized when they were here, they could get aid from outside, especially air and navy. In other words, the form and

direction in which they built it up was secondary. Today the position is different. Today our army has to defend India independently. If you look at it exactly, till recently we were toying with the idea of the Commonwealth defence: that in the event of war, the Commonwealth would come to our aid against external aggression. If you look at it now, we shall have to depend more and more upon our own resources, our own strength, in fact, possibly under circumstances with this dear Commonwealth not so much in our favour. Now, we shall have to think what is the possibility and scope of improving the army on orthodox lines. That is number one. Or, we have to see in history whether elsewhere armies that have arisen in poor countries are effective. I will give the examples of the Red Army of Russia and the Red Army of China which, due to historical circumstances, were literally stamped out of earth on very unorthodox lines. Take the Russian Red Army. It had to fight the wars of intervention against Denikin, Koltschack and Wrangel and all the western powers with the poor armament of a defeated country like Russia. It still overcame all that. Similarly, in China it was the peasantry that built up and became the people's army. And it is important to realise that the revolution in China was, essentially, a peasant revolution. It was this peasantry that built up this Army and defeated the highly organised army of Chiang Kai-Shek, with its American-trained battalions, American arms, American ammunition and American money and American officers. So, it also depends in what category we place ourselves. We have got a limited sum of money, we have got enormous border lines, we have got the whole sea coast to be protected. Therefore, we shall have to think of evolving our Army and of re-organising our Army with a specific purpose, because there is the problem of mobility. The problem of mobility

means that we shall have to have things like automotive things and fuel for them. There again it exposes our dependence. In the event of war, we shall have absolutely no petrol, no fuel. That is why I drew your attention last year to what I was reading from the *New York Times* of 1st December 1951, describing the Standard-Vacuum Agreement. It says:

"combining the strategic dispersal of non-communist oil facilities east of the Persian Gulf with the opening of the first avenue of the entry of United States private capital into India on a major scale."

Why did they do that? It says here:

"Granting that India would eventually be on the United States side in the event of another world war, as all Western observers here do—and this agreement is another evidence of it—refineries in India would mean an immense saving in construction, maintenance and man-power for refining facilities that otherwise would have had to be established elsewhere farther from the probable scene of conflict."

That was the position at that time when they wrote it. Now the position has changed. Therefore, you shall have to think that a time will come when your orthodox concept of army organisation may have to change. I am giving only the outline.

The second aspect that I wish to tell you is that till now we were dangling with the idea of standardisation of arms on the Commonwealth pattern that is, the British arms specification—and that is one reason why we were trying to get arms from England, that is the Commonwealth pool. Now, there itself, considerable trouble has arisen because the NATO says that we shall have to adopt the Belgian sub-machine gun of the *Fabrique Nationale du guerre* etc. So, there again, trouble arises.

[Dr. Jaisoorya]

I am trying to draw your attention to one other point. I am surprised to find Rs. 15 crores for capital construction not spent. I am not satisfied with the rate of progress of your machine tool factories. I am not satisfied with the agreements you have entered into with the Swiss. To my knowledge, the Swiss are first class watchmakers. But, I have never heard that they are experts in arms or mass production techniques. There is no reason why, in spite of this slow rate of progress you should still keep up this agreement. There are plenty of others. You have probably heard of Czechoslovakia, of Skoda, of Schneider, of Bren; all these are available if you only make up your mind. I am not satisfied. Therefore, the problem does arise. I am not going into details. There are these basic problems. There are specific problems which can be discussed outside this House but which, I think, are essential because you are not getting the maximum. There is discontent in your ordnance factories; there is discontent in the civilians in ordnance factories. I think you are making a mistake by overdoing direct recruitment. You are not giving a chance to men who have experience and who hoped to get promotion. Their promotion has been reduced to less than 3½ per cent. The second thing that I object to is that you are giving promotions far too fast and the men have not got enough experience. I feel proud of our young officers, but this rapid promotion is very bad. In our younger days, we could not rise above the rank of a Captain before we retired. We should be slow in giving promotions because we want more experience. The third thing that I wish to say is about the orthodox outlook on arms and ammunition and armaments. The Americans, for instance have been spending more than twenty times the amount of ammunition in a single fight as compared to what is necessary. Imagine another opponent with

equal fire-power. Where is your American technique before that? We have got to learn from the Chinese that with small arms and by judicious use of man-power, we can hold our own as we have seen it in Korea. For the first time, the people who believed in mechanised warfare got a shock when they found that small arms and proper and judicious use of man-power and guerilla technique are more than a match for the highly mechanised technique of the Western countries. I do not know how far I am to go into the details, but these are points that I want our army to learn, because some of us come from the old army. Again, I want our army to learn these things and we have a right to learn from those who have evolved these simple methods of warfare; as compared to the countries that use howitzers etc. We should not be afraid at all as we have been the lesson of China in Korea. If our man-power is properly directed with the new technique of guerilla warfare, we need not worry.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): I am one of the Opposition Members and I feel rather discouraged to participate in this debate. I may explain my reasons in brief. The Government, with their massive majority, looks like an impenetrable tank and we are not even armed with toy guns. I am entering the field only with a peashooter and, therefore, am extremely doubtful whether my criticism will have any effect, particularly on the Treasury Benches, which are wearing thick-plated armour of indifference and arrogance (*Interruption*). In a discussion on defence problems, some wordy warfare is inevitable. Though we have been brought up in the atmosphere of non-violence, at least when we start to discuss defence problems and matters relating to war, you will permit me and the Members of the Opposition to use some explosive epithets.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Can these explosive epithets be used in actual war?

Shri S. S. More: When the actual war comes, the Opposition and these epithets will be silenced for good. My first contention is that the Defence organisation, as appears from the various audit reports and comments of the Public Accounts Committee, have been very criminal in dealing with the public money. I am not going to suggest at this critical hour that our expenditure on defence should be reduced. It will not be a wise piece of advice, though I am inclined to entertain that sort of idea. In 1903, when the late Mr. Gokhale was making his speech on the budget, he complained that the budget expenditure, which was to the tune of Rs. 17½ crores from 1880 to 1885, jumped up to Rs. 26½ crores. He thought that it was a serious and alarming increase in the military expenditure. After a period of fifty years we have reached the high level of something like 233 crores of rupees in our military expenditure. None of us here would say that this expenditure should be reduced. But the point is this. Are we getting an equal return? Are we getting sufficient return for every pie that we spend? In his Minute of 3-10-70 Lord Mayo said that for every shilling that we take from the amounts which ought to be used for the moral and material betterment of the people to be spent on military objectives, it is necessary for us to see that that shilling is put to proper use.

As far as our defence expenditure is concerned, there is lot of negligence, criminal negligence, wastage, and—if I may say so, with your permission—there is some ground for entertaining doubts that there is even corruption. In the military many officers receive commissions from the President. Formerly they used to receive commission from the King or the Viceroy. Possibly some of our officers have continued the habit of receiving 'commissions' from contractors and suppliers.

In support of my argument, I shall quote the Audit Report on the Defence Services for 1953. It is a matter of public record and it is unnecessary

for me to quote it. But one of the Deputy Ministers for Defence, Mr. Satish Chandra yesterday in his childlike innocence asked for concrete instances on the basis of which the Defence Ministry could be seriously criticised. I will mention only two or three instances.

Our Defence organisation wanted a hundred mules, mountain mules, for the artillery. They were informed that these mules can be had from Iraq. Possibly, donkeys might be had in abundance here, but as far as mules are concerned, they had to go to Iraq. In 1949 the Legation was asked to make enquiries as to whether these mules would be available. For three years the correspondence went on. On the 7th of January 1952 an order was placed, placed with a firm which was not on our approved list. Then, somehow it was agreed that the mules would be ready for being shipped from Basra. Our Defence Ministry very cautiously said that before we accept delivery of the mules, we shall get them examined by a competent veterinary officer. He was deputed from here to Mosul. And what happened? Because the officers dealing with this transaction in the Defence Organisation did not carry on the correspondence properly the company was not in a position to give delivery of the animals and we had to undergo a huge expenditure to the tune of something like Rs. 21,000.

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur cum Purnea): That is all!

Shri S. S. More: My hon. friend Kripalani says 'That is all! Since he came into power in Travancore-Cochin he seems to have no regard for public funds, and to him this amount is negligible!

Twenty-one thousand rupees of poor man's money was wasted. Ships were engaged for taking delivery of the mules. But no mules were available and the veterinary doctor had to return. This is criminal negligence of poor man's money.

The other instance related to purchase of ordnance stores manufactured in a foreign country. An order was placed by a Defence officer who

[Shri S. S. More]

went to see and try that weapon—a private order placed on a private firm. The Audit Report points out that if our officer had approached the manufacturing company and had placed order on them without the intervention of the middleman, possibly some amount might have been saved. But that proper procedure was not adopted, with the result that we suffered a heavy loss.

Along with that there is a third instance which I desire to quote because these audit reports are mines of explosive strictures. The other day yourself, myself and other Members had been to see a demonstration. We saw a patch of land with mines underground. This audit report reminds me of that patch of land with mines. The moment we touch it it explodes. My submission is this.

Some fire-wood had to be purchased—something like 1,97,000 maunds. The proper order was not made in time with the result that more than two lakhs of rupees were unnecessarily wasted. In view of the time restrictions I am trying to proceed very fast...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Member has got five more minutes.

Shri S. S. More: Yes, I know, Sir. My second point of attack is:

If we enter into correspondence with the Ministry we are not receiving proper reply. I had the misfortune to represent the cause of certain clerical staff from Kirkee Ordnance Depot. Their case is hanging fire for nearly two years. One of these unfortunate clerks had written to me a few days back that they are starving and could not go to another employment as their cases are yet pending in their cases some break in service has to be condoned. But this Government is out for concentration of power that even a break in service of a petty clerk could not be condoned by any other officer; all things have to be done in the Army Headquarters and the responsible Ministers, whenever I make any enquiry,

tell me 'Well, we are helpless; the matter is being held up by the Finance Ministry'. The Finance Ministry is becoming a bog where everything sinks; nothing comes out. It is time for the Government to take steps and see that things are given proper impetus...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: *This is the Defence Ministry.

Shri S. S. More: But the Defence Ministry rely for their financial sanctions on the Finance Ministry.

There is another case—the case of a doctor who retired in 1950 and who was raised to the rank of lieutenant—one Dr. P. J. Jadhav from Gwalior. He retired as a lieutenant and he has been pleading for getting some pension. Though he is entitled to pension, the Government is not yet definite whether he has to be given the pension of lieutenant's rank or of the rank in which he was prior to the last promotion. That poor fellow is nearing death without earning any pension though he is entitled to pension—he has put in thirty years of service.

The Prime Minister spoke yesterday and I quite concede he spoke very feelingly, but very unconvincingly. He says that the pattern that we are developing in this country is the British pattern—the British pattern that we have been condemning! If it has become the pattern for the acceptance of this Government, it takes my breath away. Why should we emulate the British Government? Are we going to trust that the Britisher is going to initiate our military officers into the inner secrets? I am not prepared to believe that. Foreign experts are being imported into this country. When we saw the demonstration actually it was very interesting but seeing that demonstration left me sad. The Sherman tanks that we are importing are American; the radar equipment is British; the anti-aircraft guns are American; the trucks are American; the jeeps are American—of course, some are German—; everything worth the name is American.

We were taken round and shown these equipments. We saw what were claimed to be our achievements, namely, the explosives manufactured by us. I asked, "who is responsible for the manufacture of these explosives?" "The Technical Directorate," came the reply. Then I asked, "Is there any foreigner in that Technical Directorate?" The officer to whom I put the question was nonplussed. He began fumbling. I do not know what his instructions were; whether he will be taken to task for disclosing this military secret. But if some foreigner is in charge of the Technical Directorate, I am not prepared to believe that he would tell our people the real secrets of the game. He would visualise that a conflict may arise between the grabbing Western countries and the fighting Asian countries, of whom India may be the leader of the spearhead of attack.

Americans are trooping into this country and our Panditji is very generous. I know, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that you are looking at the clock; I am also trying to go as fast as I can.

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): Our Technical Director is an Indian.

Shri S. S. More: In spite of the interruption, I would say that I made personal enquiries in the company of so many persons and I was given the reply in plain English. Shri Tyagi will, I think, give me credit for having enough knowledge of English to understand the reply given by that military officer. He said that in that Technical Directorate, there are some foreign experts.

Shri Tyagi: Of course, there are some—that is right. They are junior officers.

Shri S. S. More: Junior or senior matters very little because even a junior British officer can boss over the seniormost Indian officer. They have been trained to boss over us for ages, and we have been trained to obey white men. That tradition still survives. I am not prepared to trust even Americans, not because I hate them, but because the country's interests

are supreme. Dr. Johnson said, "I am willing to love all mankind except an American." There is some meaning in that. The other day, I was reading a book by an American.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Johnson said that one hundred and fifty years ago.

Shri S. S. More: We have not changed very much. We have become more gullible and they have become more clever—that is the only difference.

As far as Americans are concerned, their country is vast. There is absolutely no reason why the American experts, with their knowledge, should come to us. Let us have some Indian formula. The Prime Minister said that he proposed to adopt the British pattern for some time for our Defence Forces, but why? Can we not develop in our own Indian style the martial spirit which was there for centuries? I am referring to that martial spirit which was so purposefully and wickedly suppressed by the Britisher. I say, it is for the Indian Government, the national Government, to revive that martial spirit. Therefore, I would say, go to the people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He must finish. He has taken more than twenty minutes.

Shri S. S. More: Then I sit down.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): On a former Defence budget discussion in this House, I said that this House seemed like the old British House of Commons when the India debate was taking place. There were hardly thirty hon. Members present, because they felt that the country was safe in the hands of the Defence Ministry. This is a House elected on popular, universal adult suffrage, and every one of the hon. Members should take an interest in the Defence budget, especially after Pakistan is being armed with U.S. military aid.

I thought yesterday that this House was very niggardly in its praise of the Indian Custodian Force. The Indian Custodian Force did a wonderful job. This House should send a vote of thanks to Major-General Thimayya and Major-General Thorat and the

[Shri Joachim Alva]

officers and men who did a wonderful job. Their work will be recorded in letters of gold. Perhaps, it will be remembered long after the Korean conflict is over, long after even the work of beautiful Florence Nightingale is forgotten. The Indian Custodian Force did a big job of peace with so few armies. They were ready to be slapped and assaulted. Like the soldiers trained by Mahatma Gandhi, they displayed so much courage, loyalty and devotion. Their work will never be forgotten.

Now, I want to refer to the point about excessive secrecy that surrounds our Defence Forces. In the name of excessive secrecy, a lot of blunders have occurred. Nearly Rs. 3 crores have gone down the drain, because they stated that this was not accounted for and that was not accounted for; these stores were stolen or those stores were destroyed; and so on. There was not enough check in the name of excessive secrecy. For a number of years, the strength of our officers and men has been hidden from this House.

If something is good for the United States of America, if something is good for Britain, if something is good for Japan, if something is good for France, I fail to understand why the same thing should not be good for India. I shall not say anything about the red countries. Some of them have a population of 800 millions. If their total population is 1,000 millions, and if you take ten per cent. of it, you will know the size of their Army. But I am not referring to them.

If you take the American *Congressional Record* for 1952, there you find that 36,90,605 men were there in the Army; 15,50,000 were there in the Air Force, 8,35,000 were there in the Navy and some 24,000 in the Marines and other Forces. It is open from this to anyone to know what is the armed might of the U.S.A. They may have some 'invisible' battalions, but here are the figures they have openly given.

Now, I come to a news item published in the *Hindustan Times* regard-

ing the armed strength of France. It says that the French Government intends to increase the strength of the Army from 8,75,000 men in 1953 to 8,90,000 men this year; the strength of the Air Force to 1,33,000; and the strength of the Navy to 70,000.

Even as regards Japan, the figures are available. Now, what is good for Japan must be certainly good for India. That news item says that the defence blue print, which has already been approved, provides for an Army of 200,000 men, a 150,000 ton Navy and an Air Force of 1,000 planes.

I have got three books here—the British Army Estimates; the British Navy Estimates and the British Air Force Estimates—giving the position about the British Armed Forces. We had the pleasure of going on a cruise to Cochin along with the hon. Minister. I handed him one of these books and asked him whether he had read it. He replied in his usual frank manner that he had not seen it. On every page of these books, you find the figures. They say that in 1953-54 they had 1,51,000 officers in their Army; 30,000 officers in the Air Force and 2,70,000 Other Ranks. They have given other figures also. If Britain, America, France and even Japan could give out their figures, what on earth are we afraid of? Are we afraid of China swooping down upon us? We certainly may be afraid of Pakistan but not of Pakistan's armed might.

We must give our figures also, so that we may know what is the strength of our officers and men. We may then see what is their number, and whether they are performing their duty. Then only they can be under the superintendence of this House. We find from the reports of the Estimates Committee that under the garb of secrecy, they are not fulfilling their duty.

As my hon. friend Shri S. S. More pointed out, they are not settling the claims of pensioners and widows. It is scandalous that the Ministry has thousands of officers and yet the claims of these pensioners and widows

are not settled. The Ministry should provide some jobs in the Army even for ex-I.N.A. personnel whose memory we seem to have forgotten.

In the name of secrecy we have known nothing for the past five years, but unless we get the information, how can we judge whether these people have worked in the interests of the country and in the interests of national defence?

The second point I am taking up is in regard to the intelligence forces. I do not know how our intelligence forces are, but I dare say that the intelligence forces of the United States of America, of the United Kingdom, of France and even of certain other second-rate Powers, that are stationed at New Delhi are far superior to the mettle of the intelligence and security forces that we ourselves possess in India. We may say that ours is an open book, that ours is an open land into which every foreigner may come—especially foreign women, who infest our capital, sporting sarees and trying to get our secrets out. I make no secret of it and I am prepared to supply the names of one or two such women to the hon. Minister.

4 P.M.

Shri Tyagi: I protest. I know no women. It is wrong for you to accuse.

Shri Joachim Alva: I want the hon. Minister to ensure that there is no loop-hole by means of which our security forces and intelligence forces might become vulnerable. When I was studying the Estimates relating to our Army, Navy and Air Force, I looked up to see the figures about our intelligence forces. But I could not find any figure. In the blue-book on Defence expenditure there is no information given about security officers. On the other hand in the British Naval Estimates, for instance, I find that they do not make any secret of these figures. They have given a whole column about Naval intelligence. The British Navy has number of those officers. They have allotted a sum of £ 150,492 for the British Admiralty

Naval Staff, Naval Intelligence Division. They have given even the number of women in the Naval intelligence service. There is a whole page. I want that our Ministry should give enough attention to our intelligence forces. We may have the strongest army, a whole battalion of patriotic men. But by a few spies, by a few foreigners our secrets may go out and our whole defence will practically come to nil, and all our installations may come down the fire by information going to the other side. I want the Minister to give ample attention to this matter. And then I want to ask one question. When the British were here there was an upper crest of the Intelligence Service to which no Indian was allowed to enter. What has happened to that upper crest? They did walk away. Perhaps they are in the offices of the British High Commission, at Cairo or in the Middle East. I want to know whether we have got in the Defence Ministry, in the Army Headquarters or Naval Headquarters or Air Headquarters, a group of Intelligence Security Officers half as good as the upper crest high command that the British had in Delhi. It was Mahatma Gandhi who declared "I will fight the Japs with as much strength as I fight Hitler", and it was his moral force plus the British Intelligence force which helped us to eject the Japanese. But what do we have now? When the Pakistan army is on our border line near Amritsar, when there may be hostile ships on the borders of Goa, the car by which myself and my wife were travelling in Bombay was searched to see if we had any smuggled liquor bottles or smuggled watches in our car! I said I do not take liquor and had no money to purchase those smuggled watches. What is the use of having security staff who will search innocent persons and let go the real enemies of our country? We must have a score of intelligent, clever men who by the mere smell of things can find out from a distance whether a man is an enemy or not. If we have not got those men we shall simply allow all our defence forces to go down on account of their vulnerability.

[Shri Joachim Alva]

I want to emphasise this point. For seven years we have gone about in the most lavish scale of hospitality, friendliness, cordiality, embracing enemies who are really wolves in sheep's clothes. If you do not know to detect them, woe be unto us.

On the point of enlisting women in our Defence Services I wish to say it is time that the Government of India trained up patriotic girls for our Defence Forces. It is high time they picked up the best girls and enlisted them in the Defence Services. In the United Kingdom, for example, they made use of the services of the best patriotic girls who were parachutists and who did great jobs for their country. We have known of a young lady in our country who has been able to fly as high as any man. But such persons are not given the salary or allowance they deserve having regard to the perils they have to undertake. We should know how to utilise the services of patriotic women, not the painted beauties but the real women who will fight to the last with a dagger in hand. The energies and talents of our women should be harnessed both for our intelligence services and our security forces.

In this connection I want to put one question. I want to know whether our telephones are tapped, whether foreign agencies have superior equipment by which our talks are heard. I want the Defence Ministry and the Communications Ministry to put their heads together and see whether superior electronic equipment or radar equipment are there by which they can send messages from the country, or whether the headquarters of the Government of India and the Security Staff can be strong enough.

I have two papers in my hand, published papers. One is the *Evening News* of Bombay and the other the *Free Press Journal* of Jaunary 5th, 1953. Here is a front page story: "Pak plane lands at Santa Cruz—Engine trouble". I want to know how a Pakistan plane landed right into the Bombay airport. There are so many

installations at Bombay. Bombay is the nerve centre of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When was this?

Shri Joachim Alva: In 1953, on January 5th. I want to know why the hon. Minister or the Ministry has not given information to this House. We shall not allow any...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has it been brought to the notice of the Ministry?

Shri Tyagi: Yes.

Shri Joachim Alva: Why should I? Is it my duty to bring to their notice what is in the front pages of newspapers? Why I point this out is for this reason. We shall not allow any foreign planes to land in our country with innocent looking packages and innocent looking persons who want to find out our installations and other defence matters. Only yesterday when I was making this point—I wrote down the point in my paper that if innocent looking air travellers with innocent looking packages are not caught, woe betide the country—as I wrote it down I saw in *The Statesman* of the 25th March the following item:

"Warning by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of U.S.A. about smuggling of atomic devices.

About 50 lb. of uranium or plutonium would be about the size of a grape-fruit. Since both these metals can be coated with other metals or plastics and can be machined into all sorts of shapes, we should be alert regarding any article that is extremely heavy for its size." ●

I want to put these things before the House because I want our people to be careful. I remember when the British Cabinet Mission arrived in this country, we, being editors, were the first people honoured by them. But being a trained and old lawyer as well as a journalist. I spotted the detectives. They said "You are the first man to have found us out as detectives, but yet we cannot give our names". We should build up a secret

service with men who are quite, unassuming, unobtrusive but who shall do their duty, who will not harass Members of Parliament for smuggled goods but who will know who the culprits and the enemies of the country are.

I want to know in this connection why the Atomic Energy Commission is set up near Bombay. Russia removed its installations to the Arctic zone, and all the German might was not able to smash the Russian forces. We have so many factories near Bombay. Bombay can be bombed in no time. It is four hours' flight from Karachi or anywhere else.

The real serious question for us to consider is whether it is wise for us to buy from France the equipment we need for our Hindustan Shipyard when the French have got their leg on our neck and have their pockets in our land. We are telling them: here are crores of rupees, give us equipment. Why should we hand it over to the French men either in regard to the Shipyard or in regard to the Electronics factory. Have the Government gone into Europe and considered Czechs or Germans? After seven years have the French constructed the Hindustan Steel factory? We should not go on granting doles and *bakshish* and enormous money to France or any other country which has pockets in our land.

I want the Ministry to go into another point. I was told that it is provided in the Swiss Constitution that no Swiss shall serve in a foreign land and if he joins a foreign army he will be held up before the military court and jailed. Over a thousand Swiss are serving in Indo-China. Similar is the position with Western Germany, and the West German Minister has protested "Our youths shall not go and slave in other countries". If there is any loophole in our law, the Ministry of Defence should enact such legislation that not a single Indian, whether man, woman or child, as long as the person claims Indian nationality, shall serve foreign nations. We

shall not allow that. Our country today is strong enough and big enough. We are proud of the patriotic character and ability of our young men. If a small country like Switzerland says: "no young man can leave our shores and, join a foreign army, we shall stop it and we shall not allow it", why not we do it?

Sir, I want to know whether our Defence Ministry is aware of a message from the United Press of India dated April 10th, 1952 about the visit of three high-ranking American officials to Pondicherry. The report says:

"the visit of three high-ranking American officials is kept a secret by the French authorities" and "the visit of the American officials to the settlements is considered here as not without any significance."

I want to know why we should not be told or informed about the visit of the American officials to Pondicherry when this House sits and considers the question about Pondicherry.

Again, I give information about a despatch from Karachi, in *New York Times* dated 22nd November 1953. Sir, after the despatch of this news from Karachi, came the denial from the American Government, then from Pakistan Government, till the India Government said "it is not our baby" and finally they said "it is our baby". This is what John P. Collahan writes:

"Actually Pakistan is more inclined to build her military strength as a bargaining factor in dealing with India on the Kashmir issue than as a defence against other countries including the Soviet Union. This is a common admission privately made."

Sir, I want the Defence Ministry to know everything about this so that we need not have any fear of our enemies.

I want to talk about one or two more points and hope, Sir, you will give me some more time. I want to know whether our Air Force can guard our country against an attack

[Shri Joachim Alva]

from air. I want to know whether our Air Force can provide cover for land defence in our country, when our armies are on the move. I want to know whether our Air Force is strong enough as a counter offensive at least against the sea raids which will generally be in the Indian ocean? I want the Government to take a very serious view of the deficiency in our Air Force. If the Indian Air Force has no eyes and ears like the 14th Army that walked into Japan in 1953, we cannot have an Air Force. We shall take care of the rest and not allow indifference. Another foreign paper by name *Sailplane and Glider* of December 1950 says:

"Approximately, 1,400 strong, and rapidly is the Pakistan Air Scout and Glider Corps. Many of these boys have now obtained International 'A', 'B' and 'C' Glider certificates and there are now six gliding schools run by the Royal Pakistan Air Force. It is hoped to publish news of their activities from time to time in *Sailplane*."

I now ask the Minister of Communications as to what encouragement the Government have given to gliding so that there may be a second line of defence. Sir, the dividing line between civil and military Air Force is too narrow. Whatever kind of planes our air lines may supply, unless we prepare our men to use them, we will really not be able to guard our people against danger.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are so many other speakers. I will give him only one more minute.

Shri Joachim Alva: I only want to point out that the other day our Prime Minister paid a tribute to the Britishers. May I respectfully point out to the Prime Minister that the British Parliament passed legislation making it impossible for Indian ships built in India to operate in trade with other countries. 1857 saw an end to all Indian shipping rights in Indian

waters. We know from history that our navy under the Marathas had routed the French, Portuguese and Dutch and only when the English passed the legislation in the House of Commons that we lost our Naval Force. We had our own Naval Force

If you had given me some more time, Sir, I could have quoted a dozen instances. I am grateful to you for the time that you have already given. I feel that our Ministers should be more serious. I wish that the hon. Deputy Minister for Communications were present here because the Air Force is the weakest part of our defence. It is no use laughing away things when grave issues are at stake. It is no use overestimating our strength when the weakness is so apparent and we should really take a serious view of things.

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala-Simla): Sir, I find myself in full accord with the sentiments, hopes and fears expressed by my hon. friend who spoke last. I feel that, to the men who form the armed might of our nation, I must pay a humble tribute, a humble bouquet to all those great people who, with unexcelled fortitude, unmatched courage and un-paralled devotion to duty have been rendering great service to this nation, either within the territorial limits of this country or abroad.

This debate has one happy augury. The atmosphere pervading in this House as well as in the country outside is surcharged with sentiments which pave the way to complete cohesion and complete harmony. The citizens of this country are today feeling like one man in demanding that the armed might of our land should be strengthened so that any aggression from our neighbours or from people far away may be met with courage, with fortitude and, of course, with success. In contrast to this happy atmosphere, there is the attitude of our close neighbours, Pakistan, Portugal or France. In view of the fact that they are showing their fangs, in view of

the gnashing teeth that they are displaying, we have to adopt a certain definite attitude and that attitude, I submit, should be of strengthening the armed might of this country to the limit of our capacity. In this respect I wish to quote something said by a Roman General who lived several centuries before the time of Benito Mussolini: "*Qui desiderat pacem prepaeret bellum*," meaning, "He who desires peace must prepare himself for war." The object was not that he should assume an aggressive belligerent attitude, but the object was that the nation should be prepared so that others who are casting an evil eye should beware of its might and strength. Those words said a thousand years ago, are equally true in their applicability to the policy that should be adopted today. I submit that, whereas the Government is justified in making available large sums—not really large having regard to our requirements and exigencies of the occasion—it is also necessary that the Government should devote itself towards training civilians. Trained civilians are the real second line of defence; not only that they would prevent stampede and chaos, manage elements who have not yet got the necessary discipline, but they will also be ready with some organised material which can be requisitioned. I hope that our Ministers, who, I am sure, must be alive to all the exigencies, are also aware of the statute known as the National Service Act of 1947 of England. The year 1947 is important here because when that Act was passed, the war had ended and England, though victorious, was exhausted. But, nevertheless, in 1947 the Government of England thought it proper to place on their statute-book the National Service Act of 1947, the important features of which are two. There are several other matters, but I wish to invite the pointed attention of the hon. Minister of Defence to two provisions. One of them is that every able-bodied person between the ages of 17 and 26 must render military service for a period of two years at a stretch and subsequently for

3½ years in totality, but periodically. That was their feeling that every able-bodied male adult should render military service and be ready for military training according to the statute of England of 1947. The other provision was that employment and education to such a person was absolutely safeguarded and assured. I wish we should have a statute of this type whereby able-bodied young people may be enabled to receive military training and render military service when called. Another thing is that these persons being semi-trained at least, though not trained to the fullest, will readily be dovetailed into the military organisation and therefore such provision is extremely desirable.

I have been reliably informed that all countries who are Members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, otherwise called the NATO, have similar provisions in the respective statutes of their countries modelled on the National Service Act of the United Kingdom. That is why you notice when you go abroad that you do not come across any civilian who does not know the use of arms. The use of arms brings me to another topic; ordnance factories. Whatever they may be doing, I am not anxious to know. I do not desire to know, but I am very anxious and desirous to convey this: are the wheels of this military industry humming properly, regularly, absolutely, day and night? Are the requirements of this nation being met with if not wholly at least substantially, and if not substantially, are ways and methods being planned and devised so that we may be self-sufficient so far as ammunition and other weapons are concerned? I want the authorities that be to be zealously vigilant so far as the output is concerned and so far as other necessities for bringing this industry up to date are concerned.

There is one matter. So far as production of small arms is concerned, that, I think, must be encouraged to a large extent. Today we find that ordinary shot guns are available if at all at a prohibitive price, whereas rifles and other small arms should be

[Shri Tek Chand]

available at very cheap and reasonable prices. No doubt, I do feel that I should not be talking of small arms in an age which has even ceased to be supersonic. Today's age is not supersonic; it is hypersonic where weapons are being devised which have a colossal effect. Therefore, we should not be talking of small arms. Having regard to our exigencies or requirements, and our capacity, there is no reason why what we can easily do should not be commenced and if commenced should not be perfected in the shortest possible time.

Through the kind courtesy and hospitality of the Defence Minister, I was one of these fortunate persons who were invited to a cruise with the naval flotilla. That was to me a great eye-opener, a trip of very great educative value. After seeing what I have seen, I am now in a position to put some limitation upon my ignorance. Now, I can say that there are some bounds to my want of knowledge, after having had an occasion to see our destroyers and flotilla in action. Some criticism has been levelled during the course of the debate that the ships are old and that they have not got the weapons that they ought to have. All that I can say as a layman is that our ships, despite their age, I do not say that they are of great age, they are 10 or 12 years old,—they have been thoroughly renovated—were spick and span and our officers and ratings were absolutely smart and spruce. I noticed the ratings, full of enthusiasm, scoffing over their difficulties which were just a few and I dare say negligible, and fired with the one desire, that is, to serve the land with the last drop of their blood. Such facilities, such amenities that they require and such demands as they have are very small, not of very great significance and if they could be conceded, you will know their happiness knows no bounds. Despite that, they are a supremely happy and satisfied lot. A ship of our Navy is in a way a floating island of our country; a ship of our Navy is almost an epitome of a cross-section of the whole

society. I found people working in absolute harmony, people thoroughly trained and people fully alive to their sense of duty. I hope I will be pardoned for parochial patriotism when I say that though the part of the country from which I come is thousands of miles away from the sea coast, Punjabis were found in very large numbers serving the Navy of this land and serving it in a grand manner. It was a matter of agreeable surprise to me to find people from remote Himalayas, to find people from Himachal Pradesh their conducting themselves as if they were seasoned sailors. This infant among our three Armed Forces is receiving, I have no doubt, a fair and just treatment, but I want this infant to receive a favoured treatment and not simply just treatment, because having regard to the long coastline of this land, having regard to the vulnerability of this land from the point of view of the long coast that we have, the number of ships that we have needs augmentation. Tankers, I submit, are the life-line of the Navy, and I wish we had more tankers than one. Cruisers are absolutely necessary, and I do hope that the Defence Minister will be able to cajole the Finance Minister and find some more money for the sake of the Navy. What I say of the Navy does not mean is not true of our Land Forces and our Air Force, but I do feel that the Navy deserves a special niche in the heart of the Defence Ministry for the time being.

There is one criticism I feel tempted to reply to. It has been said our officers are not getting a square deal in the matter of remuneration and that the disparity between what is being paid to the man as compared to what is being paid to the officer is much too much. I had occasion to go through the comparative table of what is being paid to the officers *pari passu*. In the civilian ranks and the Armed Forces, and all that I can say is that the emoluments in the Armed Forces compare very favourably, officer to officer, man to man, with those on the civilian side. I

wish I could develop this point, but in my own mind I am absolutely satisfied that our men and officers in the Armed Forces are getting a very reasonable, fair and square deal.

4-32 P.M.

श्री रणदामन सिंह (शाहडोल सिद्धि—रक्षित—अनुमूचित आदिम जातियाँ): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जो एक साल बाद आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है इस के लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री का जो नया बजट है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ किन्तु साथ ही यह भी अर्ज करूँगा कि यह बजट कुल आय का करीब आधा है जो अन्य बजटों पर विशेष घाटे का सवाल पैदा करता है। कुल आमदनी में से २,२३,४७,००,००० रक्षा विभाग में रखे गये हैं बाकी बचे रकमों में से शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, समाज सुधार, कृषि उद्योग, व्यापार इत्यादि विभागों का प्रबन्ध करना है। हमारे यहां की आबादी ३६,००,००,००० है। यदि यह रकम प्रत्येक मनुष्य के हिस्से में बराबर बराबर बांटी जाये तो हर मनुष्य की उन्नति पर राष्ट्र केवल ६ रुपये सालाना के करीब खर्च करता है। अब आप यह भली भांति सोच सकते हैं कि ६ रुपये के व्यय से प्रत्येक भारतीय की उन्नति का कितना प्रबन्ध किया जा सकता है। फिर भी ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय का बजट है। उसमें खास खामियां डाल कर बजट को कम करना उचित नहीं है। हां यदि मंत्री महोदय कुछ गहराई तक जाने की कोशिश करें तो हो सकता है कि बजट में कुछ कमी आ सकती है।

डिफेंस के बजट में यथायक कमी डाल कर उसकी शक्ति को कमजोर करना भारत के गौरव को शक्तिहीन करना है; जिसकी जिम्मेदारी सारे देश भर में अमन कायम रखना तथा बाहरी हमलों से देश की रक्षा करना और दुश्मन का मुकाबला करना ऐसे महान

कार्य हैं उसके लिये हम सबों का फर्ज है कि डिफेंस के वास्ते उचित खर्च का प्रबन्ध करें, चाहे लड़ाई की कोई सम्भावना हो या न हो, पता नहीं कि देश में किस वक्त क्या आपत्ति आ पड़े। हमें किसी देश से लड़ने के लिये नहीं बल्कि अपने देश की रक्षा के लिये अपने को मजबूत बनाना है क्योंकि फौज ही एक देश का खास अंग है जो देश की मानव सत्ता को बचाने तथा ऊंचा उठाये रखने में समर्थ होती है मिसाल के तौर पर कोरिया में हमारी फौज के जाने के कारण उनके व्यवहार से भारत का महत्व सारी दुनिया में छा गया। गो कि हमारी नीति अहिंसात्मक है किन्तु फिर भी ताकतवर से ही अहिंसा का प्रभाव अन्य देशों में पड़ सकता है। यही बात महात्मा गांधी जी ने भी अपने विचारों में प्रकट की थी। राम राज्य के समय में भी सेना का संगठन अच्छा था, यद्यपि स्वयं रामचन्द्र जी लड़ने के इच्छुक नहीं थे।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी अर्ज करूँगा कि बजट की एक बड़ी रकम को लापरवाही से खर्च न किया जाय, अधिकारी अफसरों की खास तनक़्वाह होनी चाहिये कि रकम खान कार्यों में जैसे सिपाहियों की ट्रेनिंग, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य व खाना खुराक वगैरा में विशेष रूप से खर्च की जाये और इस पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाय। और कोशिश की जाय कि सिपाहियों की तनक़्वाह वर्तमान तनक़्वाह से कुछ और बढ़ाई जाय ताकि उनके मोराल व उत्साह को बढ़ाने में अधिक बल मिले। बल्कि ऊंचे दरजे के अफसरों की तनक़्वाह कुछ कम कर दी जाय।

कुछ हद तक फौज का व्यय अनिवार्य सैनिक शिक्षा द्वारा कम किया जा सकता है। मैं यह अर्ज करूँगा कि स्कूलों में फौजी ट्रेनिंग देन की एक समिति बनायी जाय जिस

[श्री रणवमन सिंह]

नीजवान बालक और बालिकायें भी सैनिक शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें जिससे देश भविष्य में स्वावलम्बी बन सके। ट्रेनिंग शुदा औरतों को भी फौज में भर्ती किया जाय, जैसे एम० टी०, सिगनल एयरफौर्स, वायरलेस बर्गर्ह में। हमारे देश की औरतों की भी बहादुरी कम नहीं है। झांसी की रानी और चितौड़ की महिलाओं की वीरता किसी से भी छिपी नहीं है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि २१ से २५ वर्ष तक के हर एक नागरिक को अनिवार्य शिक्षा दी जाय ताकि रिजर्व सेना काफी तैयार हो जाय। इसके अलावा संन्द के सभी मैम्बरों को भी फौजी ट्रेनिंग की साधारण शिक्षा दी जाय और उनकी एक टुकड़ी बनाई जाय जिसमें मंत्री महोदय खुद शामिल हों और उसके कमांडर बनकर ट्रेनिंग में भाग लें और भविष्य में देश पर वक्त पड़ने पर आप सब से आगे रहें और अपना त्याग दिखलावें जिसमें आपका त्याग सफल हो क्योंकि आपका नाम श्री महावीर त्यागी है इसलिये यथा नाम तथा गुण होना स्वाभाविक हो। जैसा कि हनुमानजी का नाम महावीर था उसमें त्यागी नाम का शब्द न होने पर भी उन्होंने त्याग का रिकार्ड तोड़ कर रक्षा का महान कार्य किया। इसी लिये वे आज भी पूज्य हैं फिर आपके नाम के आगे तो त्याग शब्द की घंटी लगी हुई है। फिर ऐसे नाम को हमेशा उज्जल रखें ताकि भविष्य में आप भी नारियल और सिन्नी के अधिकारी बन जायं।

धार्मिक एम्पुनिशन व कई तरह के जंगी हथियारों के लिये हमें दूसरे देशों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। यह सब से नाजुक विषय है जो उन देशों के आश्रित रहना पड़ता है। इतने बड़े महत्वशाही देश के लिए यह कितनी बड़ी मानहानी की बात है हो सकता है कि कभी कोई कारणवश वह देश

भी अलग न दे सकें तब तो हम न इधर के रहे न उधर के। एक देहाती मतलब है कि 'गा बाजारी बारहबाट'। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय का इस ओर खास ध्यान दिलाता हूँ कि आप बाहरी विशेषज्ञों से सहायता लेकर अपने देश के अन्दर ही हर तरह की फैक्ट्रियां खोलें और मुस्तलिफ आवश्यक सामान तैयार करायें गेकि कल हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि अभी कुछ ऐसी कठिनाइयां हैं कि जिसको मजबूर होकर हमें अन्य देशों के आश्रित होना पता है और इसी वजह से अपनी आजादी पर कुछ न कुछ धक्का लगता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यहां ऐसा सामान तैयार किया जाय जो दूसरे देशों के समकक्ष हो और कभी जरूरत पड़ने पर हमें पीछे न रहना पड़े साथ ही इससे अपना देश स्वावलम्बी बन सकेगा और अपने आदमियों के लिए उद्योग धंधों का क्षेत्र भी बढ़ जायेगा जिससे देश की उन्नति व प्रगति में वृद्धि होगी। जपान एक छोटा सा देश होते हुए भी गत महायुद्ध के समय २५ वर्ष के अन्दर अपने को उन्नतिशील प्रकृत कर दिया था। वह उस वक्त एशिया में एक भारी ताकतवर देश माना जाता था फिर अपने देश में तो सभी साधन वर्तमान हैं, सिर्फ सन्तुष्य की जरूरत है।

पड़ोसी मुल्क देश की सुरहदों पर बार बार छापे मारते या हमला करते हैं। उनके बाबत भी आपको सतर्क होना चाहिये और उनके साथ उचित व्यवहार करना चाहिये दबी बिल्ली कब तक चूहों से कान कटायेगी मैं यह नहीं कहता कि आप किसी से विरोध खड़ा करें किन्तु अपने महत्व को कायम रखने के लिये इतना दम्भ भी न बने। याने इतना मीठे भी न हों कि कोई बाट जाय और इतने तीखे भी न हों कि सब थूथू करने लगें। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि देशिक नीति में बाहर से और अन्दर भारत में भी सुरक्षा के लिए

आपको समर्थ होना चाहिये और इस माफिक प्रभावशाली हों कि सहसा आपके प्रति कोई देश सर न उठा सके।

मुझे एक बात और कहनी है, वह है आदिवासियों के बाबत। देश में कई प्रान्तों के नाम से तथा कई वर्गों के नाम से केन्द्र द्वारा फौजें केन्द्रित हैं, जैसे राजपूत रायफल, जा रेजीमेंट, गोरखा रेजीमेंट, बाम्बे, पंजाब रेजीमेंट वगैरह वगैरह। किन्तु देश के किसी भी भाग में आदिवासियों के नाम से कोई फौजी शाखाएं नहीं हैं। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इसका क्या कारण है। क्या इस जाति के लोग बहादुर नहीं होते या लड़ना नहीं जानते। मैं तो कहूंगा कि इस जाति की बहादुरी कहीं छिपी नहीं है। महाराजा शिवाजी के जमाने में खास तौर से आदिवासी सेनाओं ने मुगल सेनाओं से लोहा लिया था और आज भी जंगली और पहाड़ी लड़ाइयों में ये लोग अधिक कुशल होते हैं। किन्तु शिक्षा का अभाव और इनकी आर्थिक कमजोरी व सरकार की भूल से यह जाति पतित हो गयी है। प्रजातांत्रिक शासन में भी इस जाति को ऊंचा उठने का मौका प्राप्त न हुआ तो यह इसकी बदकिस्मती है। मंत्री महोदय से मैं बग़दब अर्ज करूंगा कि आदिवासियों के नाम से भी उन क्षेत्रों तथा प्रान्तों में जहां उनकी आबादी अधिक हो एक एक फौजी टुकड़ियां केन्द्रित की जायं ताकि अधिक संख्या में आदिवासियों को भी इस महत्वपूर्ण विभाग में भाग लेने का मौका मिल सके। इस प्रकार फौज के कार्यों में उनके सम्मिलित होने से वह सामाजिक उन्नति में भी आगे बढ़ सकेंगे।

अब मैं विन्ध्य प्रदेश के बाबत कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। विन्ध्य प्रदेश की फौज सन् १९५० में केन्द्र द्वारा शासित होने के पश्चात् ही डिस्बैंड कर दी गई, जिससे वहां के हज़ारों आदमी बेकार और बेरोज़गार हो गये। उनके अलावा फौज से सम्बन्धित जनता में भी

घोर बेकारी बढ़ गयी और अब तक उनका कोई इन्तज़ाम नहीं हो सका। हालत यहां तक है कि बहुत कुछ आदमियों को उन की पेंशन, इनाम व महंगाई वगैरह भी नहीं मिल पाई है, इस कारण वहां की परिस्थिति अत्यन्त शोचनीय है। जैसा कि हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री लक्ष्मण सिंह चरक ने काश्मीर के बारे में जिस प्रकार के दृष्टिकोण से कहा है, वही विन्ध्य प्रदेश की हालत है। क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह अर्ज कर सकता हूँ और आशा कर सकता हूँ कि वहां की हालत सुधारने के बारे में आप थोड़ा ध्यान देकर उनकी उलझी हुई समस्याओं को सुलझाने की कृपा करेंगे।

मैं अब अपने वक्तव्य को खत्म करने के साथ यह अर्ज करूंगा कि जहां पर रियासती फौज तोड़ दी गयी हैं और वहां की समस्याएँ इस तरह से उलझी हुई हैं, उनके लिये मंत्री महोदय खास तौर से ध्यान दें और जो मैंने सुझाव दिये हैं, उन सुझावों पर खास तौर से ध्यान देकर विचार करें। इन सुझावों पर ध्यान देते हुए वह देश और जनता के कल्याण के लिये ऐसे काम करें कि जिन से हमारा देश हमेशा के लिये कल्याणकारी बन सके, क्योंकि डिफेंस में केवल फौज सेही डिफेंस नहीं है, डिफेंस में सभी चीजों का डिफेंस आ जाता है, जैसे सिविल डिफेंस है, सैकिड लाइन और थर्ड लाइन वगैरह हैं। जब हमारे देश में इन सभी चीजों की पूर्ति होगी और हमारा देश स्वावलम्बी हो जायगा और किसी दूसरे देश के सहारे नहीं रहेगा, तभी हमारा डिफेंस पूरा पक्का बन सकेगा और तभी हमारे देश का आम दबाव दूसरे देशों पर पड़ सकेगा। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह अर्ज करूंगा कि हर तरह की फ़ैक्टरियां और सामान बनाने के कारखाने खोलें और देश की उन्नति करें। इस उन्नति में वह सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक आर्थिक, हर एक उन्नति पर ध्यान दें ताकि हमारा देश कल्याणकारी बन सके और हम स्वावलम्बी बन सकें

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra): Yesterday, the Prime Minister indicated the broad outlines of our policy and the basic approach to problems relating to the defence of the country. I only want to touch, in the limited time at my disposal, upon some of the points raised by hon. Members, relating to defence industries, and the procurement of stores from abroad.

As far as the basic approach in these matters is concerned, I do not find any difference of opinion between the hon. Members who have spoken so far, and the Government. The objective is identical and common. Many constructive suggestions have been made by hon. Members and I am sure that Government will try to profit by them. There may have been some difference of opinion on details, there may have been greater emphasis on certain aspects, but as far as the basic policy is concerned, there appears to be a fair measure of agreement. It would not be wrong to call it a national policy. I was gratified to note that not a single Member has raised his voice against the budgeted allotment for national defence.

Government fully agree with the views which have been put forward with emphasis during the debate, that we should try to be as self-sufficient as possible by putting up more and more defence industries. I would just like hon. Members to recall to their minds, the state of the defence industries at the time of the transference of power. On 15th August 1947, there were many ordnance factories which were only partially working. In pre-war days, there were only seven or eight ordnance factories, and during the wartime, some new ones were put up. But after the war, these were not working to full capacity, and some of them had been put on a care-and-maintenance basis. At present, there are as many as twenty ordnance factories which are working more or less at full capacity, except for some idle plants here and

there, which we are trying to utilise for the manufacture of civilian goods.

A few more new factories have been established since partition. Hon. Members are aware of the Machine Tool Prototype Factory, which has been put up recently and has provided increased facilities for the manufacture of new types of weapons and equipment, and also the development of original prototypes. The Bharat Electronics Industries, which will manufacture telecommunications, signalling, and radar equipment is in the process of being set up. A few other factories were also put up during this period. The Government are now trying to set up factories for the development of more advanced and complicated equipment. It is rather difficult to go into the details at this stage, but there is a plan to put up new factories for manufacturing new items. There are also about two dozen schemes for augmenting the existing capacity in ordnance factories for the manufacture of new items.

When we took over these factories, they were more or less an appendage of U.K.'s war potential. We were manufacturing in India only some minor equipment; even the major components of that equipment came from U.K. Some minor components were made here and even for the manufacture of those minor components we did not possess the drawings or the designs which were obtained from abroad. Foreign technicians in ordnance factories set the machines and minor components were produced. There has been considerable improvement since then.

Many hon. Members criticise that there should not be any foreign experts in our ordnance factories. Sir, I would only give some figures in support of the fact that the number of foreigners has considerably gone down after the attainment of independence and that a number of Indian officers have taken over their duties. There were 45 senior Indian officers in the ordnance factories in

1947, but now we have about 227 Indian officers who hold key positions in the ordnance factories. The number of Europeans now is only 41. Some of them are employed on contract basis and may be replaced during the next few years. Every effort is made to replace a foreigner by an Indian if a suitable Indian is available for that post. The Director-General of Ordnance Factories is an Indian. Many Factory Superintendents are Indians. A great majority of the Works Managers and Assistant Works Managers are Indians. Some of the foreign experts who are employed on contract basis for a period of three or four years are likely to go on expiry of their terms. Those who were in permanent service before independence and opted to serve this country and did not leave us at a critical moment will continue till they retire in the normal course. They have done their duty with devotion and there is no reason to displace them till they retire in due course.

As regards indigenous production of equipment, there are lakhs and lakhs of items which have to be manufactured for the Defence Services.

Shrimati Sushama Sen (Bhagalpur South): What about blankets?

Shri Satish Chandra: We do not produce blankets in ordnance factories. I am dealing with ordnance factories at the moment. I do not think that any blankets are normally imported. There is some misunderstanding on this point. There was an old surplus stock of blankets in U.K. which we did purchase a few years back for two or three rupees each. There was some auction and we purchased them to meet an immediate requirement. Otherwise blankets are generally not purchased in foreign countries.

There are lakhs and lakhs of items which have to be developed and produced in this country. The manufacture of all of them cannot be taken up together. But there is a Stores Purchase Screening Committee which scrutinises every indent before it goes out, to see whether a particular arti-

cle can be manufactured within the country or not, either by a private manufacturer or in ordnance factories or other State enterprises. Every indent is carefully scrutinised before orders are placed abroad. The Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is kept in touch; it also scrutinises whether the particular article for which an indent is being placed can be procured in India or not.

Now, Sir, it becomes a question of allotting priorities when we decide to produce new items. There are things which we require in large numbers and are very essential and for which we cannot depend on foreign countries in times of an emergency. There are hundreds of other articles which can be easily stockpiled and it is difficult or uneconomical to manufacture them immediately in this country. So we try to build up such stocks by purchases abroad rather than manufacture them here at least till such time that we make more technical progress and have more industries. There are other articles which we have in plenty at the moment and which are not wasted out easily and quickly. The manufacture of these can also wait. But we try to manufacture ourselves such equipment as is required in large numbers and is very essential for the functioning of the Armed Forces. That is the policy according to which we proceed. During the last few years there has been considerable progress in this field. We are making many items, arms and ammunitions for the Army, Navy and Air Force, which were being imported from abroad.

Sir, I may refer to a point raised yesterday by an hon. Member—Shrimati Renu Chakravarty—about the 20 and 40 mm. project which, she said, had been closed down. According to her, we spent crores of rupees at Khamaria on the 20 and 40 mm. project which has now been closed down. I intervened to say that she had misapprehensions about the matter. I would now say that she has some very incorrect information. The

[Shri Satish Chandra]

20 mm. ammunition is the main ammunition for the Air Force and we have developed its manufacture. The ammunition was actually produced; it was tested; there were of course, some 'teething troubles'. It was also felt that the imported raw material which was being used in the production of the ammunition could be replaced with the raw material available in the country. So there is some time lag and within a few months from now, we should be able to produce 20 mm. ammunition which we require in large quantities. The 40 mm. ammunition is required by the Navy and the Army. The components for that ammunition are being produced at present in various ordnance factories and will be assembled subsequently at Khamaria. There has been no difficulty and the components are in the process of being manufactured in ordnance factories. They will be sent to Khamaria and I think, within a month or two, we should be manufacturing the complete 40 mm. ammunition. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty was probably speaking on the basis of some incorrect information supplied to her.

There is a proposal to produce more components of aircraft. Hon. Members are already aware that we have assembled the Prentice aircraft in the past, as also the Vampires which we are using. We are manufacturing trainer aircraft HT-2. Another advanced trainer is in the process of being developed at the Hindustan Aircraft factory. It would be our endeavour to become as self-sufficient as possible in aircraft equipment. The possibility of manufacturing aero-engines in this country is being explored, though it is in a very initial stage at present.

Sir, there has been criticism about alleged corruption and wastage in the matter of procurement of Defence stores. I may explain here

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How long is the Minister likely to take?

Shri Satish Chandra: I will finish in five or ten minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give him five minutes, but if he wants to take more time, he may continue tomorrow.

Shri Satish Chandra: I will finish within five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then we shall sit till 7-35, for five more minutes.

Shri Satish Chandra: I may explain the procedure followed for the procurement of stores from abroad. There is a misunderstanding that the Army officers directly procure these stores or enter into contracts with foreign firms or indigenous firms for the purchase of these stores. That is not correct. What we do is this. We place our indents on the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals in New Delhi if the stores are available in India and on the Director-General, India Stores Department, London, or India Supply Mission in Washington if the supplies are to be procured from Europe or America respectively. All negotiations etc. and the signing of contracts is done by the agencies of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. Only when the amount involved is less than Rs. 2,000 or so, in the case of indigenous stores, and similarly a small amount in the case of foreign supplies, that we make purchases directly through the Military officers. All large-scale purchases are made through the agencies of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. I could not understand the criticism of some hon. Members that our Army officers are not handling these transactions properly. If the stores are to be released by foreign governments, our Military Attaches abroad do negotiate those transactions on a government-to-government basis. But, when transactions are made with the trade or manufacturers—except for very small sums allowed for direct or local purchase—they are always handled through the agencies of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

I think there is hardly any time left for me. I may say a word about the criticism of Navy and Air Force equipment. Our naval ships, which were

purchased some time ago, may not be as modern and up-to-date as the naval ships of some European countries or of America. But, nonetheless, they are not completely obsolete. Similar types are in use in other Navies. There is however a gradual replacement programme; new ships will be purchased and the present ships kept in reserve for use in emergency. It will take time because a naval ship is a costly affair. But, gradually, all the present ships will be replaced as far as possible with newly constructed ships. Efforts will be made to see that the lighter and less complicated vessels are manufactured within the country. There are some negotiations going on with the Hindustan Shipbuilding Yard in this connection.

Shri Joachim Alva: Sir, may I with your permission ask a very pertinent question? In the British Navy Estimates they have got a whole list of the ship-building yards from where they build their ships and warships. I want to know, why not we get our ships directly from them and why should we get through the British Admiralty only second hand ones. Why not we get directly or through the British Admiralty first hand ones from those shipyards, even though the price is very high?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it a question or a speech?

Shri Joachim Alva: I am explaining at length because I want a reply, Sir.

Shri Satish Chandra: The reply is very simple. All the capacity of those ship-building yards is already booked. Therefore, we must either content ourselves with the old ships, or manufacture them ourselves in this country, or try to depend on the British Admiralty. But, as I said, there is a possibility of our getting new ships gradually and we shall be able to replace our old ships.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF BILL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take up non-official business.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Cannanore): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide relief to unemployed workers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide relief to unemployed workers."

The motion was adopted.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I introduce the Bill.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

(AMENDMENT OF SECTION 302)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Syed Mohammad Ahmad Kazmi on the 12th March, 1954:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860 be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th of May, 1954."

I understand Mr. Venkataraman was in possession of the House. He will continue.

Shri Venkataraman (Tanjore) rose—

Shri Vallatharas (Pudukkottai): I have submitted an amendment to this circulation motion that, instead of eliciting public opinion, it may be referred to a Select Committee of this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When was that done?

Shri Vallatharas: I submitted it yesterday and it has come on the Order Paper.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I understand the hon. Member has not given the names of the members of the Select Committee.