

Tantia regarding the number of ships that are being acquired for the Western Shipping Corporation (Private) Ltd I now understand that four ships including the tanker are expected to be ready for delivery during 1959 and not five as I stated. The fifth ship is expected to be delivered in 1960. The error is much regretted.

12.02½ hrs

OPINION ON BILL

Shri Raghunir Sahai (Budaun) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Paper No V containing opinions on the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill which was circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1958

12.03 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur) I beg to present the Forty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

12.03½ hrs

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

FIFTIETH REPORT

Shri M Thirumala Rao (Kakinada) I beg to present the Fiftieth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirtieth Report of the Estimates Committee (First Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Railways—Statistical Studies of Certain Railway Problems

12.03½ hrs

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—Contd

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence. Out of six hours allotted for these Demands, 2 hours and 42 minutes now remain.

The hon Minister would take about an hour?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): I am in your hands.

Mr Deputy-Speaker. Any time that he wants I am prepared to give him.

Shri Krishna Menon: To a certain extent it would depend on how the debate develops today. If it takes the same turn as yesterday where the majority of the statements were total misstatements of facts, I will have to correct them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The debate is to conclude about 2.42. Therefore, I will keep an hour and a quarter for him.

Shri Krishna Menon. That will do.

Shri S M Banerjee (Kanpur) It should be extended by an hour.

Shri Goray (Poona) This is a very important Ministry.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar) It may be extended.

Shri V P. Nayar (Quilon) It will be within your power.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Normally, once we take decisions we ought to stick to them and not change them very often. All the time has been distributed, and we find ourselves in difficulty.

Shri Khadilkar: It is always known that your discretion will prevail.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): May I submit one word? So many times it has been painful for me to

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

remind my hon friends off and again In this case even if you exercise your discretion or the House decides, as I have so many times explained, 18th April 6 pm is the deadline if the House wants to take as much time as possible on all the Demands, the result will be that the remaining Demands will have to be gullotined

Shri S M Banerjee: We have worked on Saturdays Last Saturday also we have worked.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That he has already taken into account We worked on Saturday to make up the deficit

Shri Satya Nayaran Sinha: We are already behind schedule by 2 hours and 5 minutes

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): That is because the Ministers speak too often

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: After all, if the House does not want to listen to the Ministers

Shri Nath Pal: Not their perorations They can be brief and to the point

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Order, order When so many speeches are made on this side, certainly answers have to be made and we require the Ministers to explain those matters of policy and other criticisms that have been offered here It is necessary

Anyhow if the House is prepared to sit even after 6 pm, I will be here

Some Hon. Members: Yes

Mr Deputy-Speaker: All right **Shri Sharma**

Shri D C Sharma (Gurdaspur): I was submitting yesterday that we have been trying to augment our defence potential all these years, though we suffer from very serious limitations so far as financial resources, manufacture and invention of weapons and resources in the training of men are concerned So far as we know, even now we have to send some of our senior officers to the

Imperial Staff College in the UK for higher training But there is one thing in which we are abundantly blessed, and that is our manpower, and our manpower is very splendid, and perhaps one of the finest of its kind in the world But the question is are we making the best use of this manpower with which nature has plentifully blessed us?

I find that so far as the regular Army is concerned, I do not have any suggestions to make, but we have certain auxiliary things in the Army and I think they should be supplemented as far as possible I believe they should be supplemented in the best possible way

For instance, I think more attention should be paid to our NCC, and the number of these cadets of all kinds, the naval wing, the air wing and other wings, should be very much increased At the same time, our ACC should become more or less a mass movement, and cover as many schools as possible

I would also submit very respectfully that the Lok Sahayak Sena deserves extra attention at the hands of the Defence Ministry The hon Defence Minister was pleased to say some time back that this Lok Sahayak Sena had no military potential, it was only there to serve the needs of discipline I would say that they should be trained in such a way that they become sources of military strength and military power The number of units should be increased. I know the training period has been increased I believe that ultimately these things will be more useful to us in a time of emergency than so many other things on which we are relying

I would also submit very respectfully that as in other progressive countries like China Russia and UK, where they are making use of women for training in these things we should also make use of our women for purposes of augmenting the defence

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

potential of our country, because we are living in an uneasy world, in a world of uneasy peace. There is no peace on our border. There was a time when we could say that our borders with Pakistan were quiet, but now we find that our borders have become scenes of unquietness, and I would therefore say that we have to take very great note of the atmosphere of disturbance which prevails all along the borders which we have with other countries. I do not want to create any kind of war psychosis, but I believe we have to take a warning from what has been happening during the last few years. What has been happening in the Punjab? What is happening in our border with Tibet? All these things may be straws to show which way the wind may blow any time. Therefore, we have to take note of these things very gravely and very seriously and we have to build up the military potential of our nation in terms of the population, in terms of the populace.

Other people read detective stories. But I read the accounts of battles, the decisive battles of the world. Of all the battles of the world, the accounts of which I have read, I think the greatest is the battle of Stalingrad. It was the might of the people pitted against the might of the military machine, whereby the might of the military machine was overcome by the might of the people. Therefore, I say in India we have to depend upon the might of the people as against the might of the military machine which we may have to face some day, sooner or later, now or in the near future—some day. Therefore the people have got to be awakened, the people have got to be psychologically armed; they have got to be psychologically prepared for any kind of emergency. For this, these auxiliary bodies of our Army will be useful.

At the same time, I would submit that our border districts in West Bengal, Assam or the Punjab are becoming less and less attractive to inhabitants there. A visit to any one of these border districts will convince anybody of the truth of this statement. So I would say that it should be the function and duty of the Defence Ministry to look after these border districts in those border States with special care and a special sense of responsibility. I belong fortunately to a border State and I also represent a border district in that border State. I know how areas like Khojki Chak, Bamyal and Derababa Nanak have become, so to say, neglected areas. I think this must be the story in West Bengal, Assam and other places also.

I would, therefore, say that the Defence Ministry should look after these border districts with particular care. They should strengthen the armed police force. They should also convert some of the districts into 'sub-Areas'. They should also try to give rifle training to all the adults in those border areas, all the adults between the ages of 18 and 40, so that we can increase the defensive potential of our country. At the same time, without trying to create any kind of war panic in this country, I would say that the brunt of the attack—and of the defence—will fall on these border areas. I would, therefore, say that we should organise village defence forces. These villages defence forces should be there to inculcate in the minds of the people a sense of defence of the country.

I find that in our country people are not educated in this respect. I know there are some countries which try to educate the people along these lines. I think all progressive countries try to do so. Therefore, there should be a Wing in the Defence Ministry which should look after the education of the people at large, the masses of India, in these matters. I do not say that they should be prepared for fighting. But they should be told what is happening and what is going to happen. They

should be instructed in those things. I very respectfully submit that something should be done in this respect.

At the same time, I also very respectfully submit that the armed forces have the finest kind of morale in our country. They have an unblemished record of service since we attained freedom. I think their example is something which has to be emulated. But I also submit very respectfully that we should something for their accommodation and for the education of their children. In this matter, no distinction should be made between officers and jawans. All should be treated alike. Of course, I know we are building houses in Ambala. The smallness of our effort in this direction shows the poverty of our resources, it shows the lack of money from which we suffer. But that is a good venture. If our Army is going to be put in good heart, if our Army is going to be kept in splendid fighting condition, if our Army is going to be in the finest kind of military trim, I say that the first problem that the Defence Ministry should tackle is the problem of accommodation. They should also do something for the education of their children. I think in every city where there is an army unit stationed, there should be a central school where education should be imparted in that language, which is our Indian language, so that when the army personnel are transferred from that place to some other place, their children can have their education without interruption.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Defence Ministry. I hope that as years pass, our Defence forces will compare favourably with the Defence forces of UK, Russia, China and U.S.A., so far as the qualities are concerned, so far as their armaments are concerned and so far as other things are con-

cerned. I hope that that will not be far off.

Shri Goray (Poona): Before I submit for the consideration of the Minister of Defence the few points that I want to deal with, I would like to refer to the observations that were made yesterday by my hon. friend, Shri U. C. Patnaik. As I watched you, I could see how uneasy you were when Shri Patnaik listed one shortcoming after the other, and I shared your uneasiness. But I would request Government to take note of the fact that on the floor of this House, in the Press in the Lobbies and outside constant allegations have been made and are being made against those who hold high positions in the Defence Ministry to the effect that the recent promotions have resulted in supersession of so many able officers and also to the fact that some of these high-placed persons were or are still, partners of some of the companies which are associated with the dubious arms deals. I would like to say this that this sort of allegations are not likely to boost up the morale of the jawans or officers and, therefore, early steps should be taken to see that these allegations are disproved or met adequately.

Coming to the Report which has been submitted by the Defence Ministry, I would like to say that it is a very unsatisfactory Report. For instance, dealing with one of the major wings of our Defence forces, the Air Force, it gives one page, or to be more exact, the Air Force is dismissed with 34 lines. I would like to point out to the Ministry that if they really want to tell us anything about the Air Force or the Navy or the Army, the best thing for them to do is to just mention 'Navy' and in the foot-note write 'Please refer for further information to *James Fighting Ships*' or mention 'Air Force' and write in the footnote 'For further information please refer to *Air Forces of the World* by Green and Frickar.

[Shri Goray]

I have a grievance to make that when we are spending so much of our money on our Defence forces, this Parliament is not taken into confidence. In this respect, this Parliament must be taken into confidence as they do in the United States of America or in the United Kingdom. I hope that henceforward more information would be vouchsafed to us and a committee of Parliament will be formed which would be in continuous contact with the development of our Armed Forces and of their modernisation that is taking place. It is customary to say that our Army is the finest in the world or one of the finest armies in the world. As to the morale of the jawans I need not say anything here. Last year my remarks were misunderstood and I hope this year what I say will not be misunderstood.

Look at the other countries which have Armed Forces. In Russia, we find that the Armed Forces are about 33 lakhs, even after the substantial reduction that they have made. In America, the Armed Forces are about 30 lakhs. The United Kingdom has a force of 7½ lakhs. I do not know exactly what is the strength of the Chinese Armed Forces. But, taking into consideration the fact that in North Korea alone, by way of volunteers, they could send about half a million people, we can very well imagine how big the Armed Forces of China might be. Pakistan has almost the same Defence power as we have.

Our Air Force is small; it is not very big. Our Navy is almost a pint size Navy.

Therefore, I would like to say that when we are thinking of our Armed Forces, we have to take into account the countries that surround us and plan for the future. I hope that the events that took place, the grim drama that was enacted just beyond the Himalayas, on the roof of the world, will not be missed and correct conclusions will be drawn from what has

been happening there during the last month or so.

My grievance is that though we say that our Army is very fine and our jawans are very gallant, we have not been able during the last 10 or 15 years to evolve a military science of our own. I am not saying that we can have altogether a different military science. But you will find that it differs from country to country because they take into account the geography of the country, the genius of the people, the equipment that they have; and all these things are taken into account and some military outlook or strategy is evolved.

It is no use saying always that our jawans are very good and their fighting qualities are excellent. I am reminded of what Gen. Weygand said in France. He said, on the eve of the last Great War that the material which the French Army had was first-rate, its fortifications were first class and its morale was excellent. You know what happened to the French Army when the Germans attacked it; it was scattered like straw. Therefore, I would say that it is not only enough that our jawans are good so far as their morale is concerned, or they are very courageous. It is all true; but, what about the equipment that we have? What about the strategy; what about the other things, that is, the industry and what we can get out of our industry? All these things will have to be taken into account.

Take, for instance, a country like the United States of America. You will find that they have unparalleled resources so far as their productive power is concerned. So that is strong point. If you take England, you will find that they have a particular strategy or defence outlook. They know that theirs is an island. Therefore, they have an adequate Navy and adequate air cover. That is their strategy. They also take into account the genius of the people, people who play cricket.

that is who do not get easily disheartened, who can hold out long That is the genius of the British people

In China, Mao Tse Tung once said that it is a handful of millions and rifle that can stand against all the attack and equipment of Chiang Kai-shek That is the genius of the people In Russia, for instance, they have vast space and Stalin could take his Army hundreds of miles into the interior and still fight back

In India we will have to find out whether we have got such ample space, whether we have got the morale, whether we have got the equipment and whether we have got the necessary productive capacity All these things will have to be taken into consideration

What I complain of is that in these reports or in the speeches that are made here on behalf of Government I do not find any account being taken of all these facts Therefore, I would like to submit that all these points should be taken into account and there should be no hush hush about it

Take, for instance, the American soldier He may be as brave as any other I hope he is as brave as our soldier or the British or the German or the Russian soldier But look at the equipment that they are giving him In this number of the Time dated the 27th October 1958 they have given almost a whole list of the new equipment that is being issued to the American soldier Out of this list which is long, I will only sample out 4 or 5 different items

"Explosive foxhole digger, a 5-lb gadget that blasts a hole in the ground that is 3½ ft deep, 3 ft wide

Silent-sentry radar set, resembling old-style box camera on a tripod picks up movement within 800 yds under any conditions

M-14 rifle replacing the familiar garand M-1 fires 7.62 mm NATO ammunition, which is smaller and lighter than the old 30-cal ammo, Gone is the bayonet"

"Irradiated food, treated to kill any germ-producing material in most perishable foods can be kept in a simple plastic bag be preserved almost indefinitely without refrigeration,"

That is what they are doing so far as the American Army is concerned

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara) Our Budget will only fit in the r key-hole.

Shri Goray. I mentioned Mao Tse Tung also

Look at the recent British Budget. Here is what Mr Aubrey Jones says

"The Army was entering on a stage of considerable change There had never been a period of such a concentrated stage of re-equipment as there would be over the next two, three or four years In the early sixties the rifle would be completely new and the machine gun would be a new one and of continental adoption The howitzer mortar would be displaced by the Italian light pack howitzer This was being tried out and would be droppable by parachute A new tank gun, the 105 mm was in production now It was the best of its kind in the western world It was hoped that the United States and continental countries would standardise on it"

The point that I want to drive home is that we must try to see what we want to do for the soldier In the report there is hardly any mention of the equipment of the soldiers or the new arms that we are trying to develop

Just now Mr Alva said that it takes a lot of money It is true What I want therefore, is not more money

[Shri Goray]

but more speed and more earnestness with which we go about these things. In this connection, I want to bring to your notice one thing. In 1948 there was a committee of experts who recommended that there should be uniform ration for all the three wings of the Defence Forces. For the last ten years we have been considering that and nothing has been done. This has been referred to in one of the reports of the Estimates Committee and still I think no decision has been taken. This is the pace at which we are moving while in other countries they are quick to change taking into consideration the new things that are coming for instance, scientific development new minerals that are being manufactured the new plants that they can build. All these things are taken into consideration and a defence policy is so evolved that it suits all these new developments.

I would now like to take up the point regarding morale and tradition. What about morale? There is a very fine book that has been recently brought out in Delhi in which I find that a reference has been made to what happened in Europe during the last war. They point out that there was concentrated bombing in Hamburg and in one raid alone, 35,000 to 40,000 were killed and an equal number injured. They have pointed out that when we are considering a country like India we shall have to see if a city like Bombay or Delhi or Calcutta or Kanpur was bombed what will happen to the people? Will they put up a resistance and continue production as they did in Western Europe or in England. It is the morale of the people that counts. I entirely agree with Prof Sharma who has said just now that we shall have to see that the morale of the people is built up. When such contingencies arise people must not run away from these places because there has been bombing. They must regroup themselves and try to produce whatever they can with all the shattered material that will be

there. So, this morale is very necessary.

Then there is the health and the education of the people. In the last war we found that even at the highest pitch we could not recruit more than two million people. That was the highest pitch or the highest stage of recruitment ever reached. Will it be sufficient in a time of emergency? It will not be. Therefore, I am saying that all these aspects will have to be taken into consideration. If menfolk go to the forward areas will the women take their place in the industries or in municipal services? That is what happened in England. As soon as they found able bodied young men had gone to the front, all these services were managed by women. I am dealing with these points in detail because I want to bring it home to the Defence Ministry that we shall have to look to all these aspects and prepare the mind of the people from that point of view. I am not saying that a war psychosis should be created but people must know that these are the emergencies that people will have to face and from that point of view they must be trained and educated and equipped.

About equipment, I would like to say one thing. Our ordnance factories must be reorganised. In the reports of the Estimates Committee—Nos 40 and 42 it has been pointed out that what you are producing there is good but we have got to produce much more. So far as I could ascertain I find that we have the best equipment there. In spite of the fact that the equipment is very good and first-rate, the average effective working hours are not more than five, they are 4½ hours or five hours per day. If we really try to find out how much the workers are putting in how the work could be rationalised and how they could be induced to work more, then I suggest that we can save a lot of money, we can produce much more. While I am dealing with the production of these ordnance factories, I would like to say that there is a little humour in the

report that has been given to us. So far as the production from ordnance factories is concerned, these are the items that we are manufacturing: Pressure cookers, meccano sets, blood pressure testing instruments, stethoscope, hypodermic syringe, gas generating plant using cow dung, window air conditioning units, tractor, self-propelled plough, microscope, pathological, automatic coffee machine, etc. I do not know why the ordnance factories should produce a gas generating plant using cow dung or automatic coffee machines. Is it really necessary for the ordnance factories to manufacture such articles? It only shows that in the ordnance factories we can produce these things. So also can the private sector. But I would like to know cost of production. Have you ever taken into account the cost of production or is it only just to show to people that we can produce these things? Is it really necessary for you to do it? I think it is not at all necessary. On the contrary I think that some of the things that we have been manufacturing should be handed over to the private sector. For instance you will see that these coffee machines can certainly be given to the private sector. You can give them the know-how which they have not. You can give them assistance. I would say that even in respect of the rifle barrels or things of that sort why should not the private industries be asked to do it? Only then we will know whether what you are producing is economically produced or it is only a fancy product.

Shri Joachim Alva: Rifles and pistols have gone into the black market through the private sector.

Shri Goray: What we are producing also goes to the black market and Shri Alva must be knowing it very well. Unless the experts working in the private sector are associated with a particular industry you will never be able to know whether what you are producing is being economically produced or it is only a fancy product. I would like to draw your attention to the suggestions

made by the Estimates Committee which has said that whatever you are doing in the ordnance factories should be evaluated by the private sector people so that they will be able to bring their know-how and expert knowledge and through their help it may be possible to find out whether these things could be cheaply produced.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Goray: I have just spoken for fifteen minutes.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: For over 22 minutes.

Shri Goray: Five minutes more and I will conclude. About industrial development in the country, I would like to point out that I do not know whether the Defence Ministry is taken into confidence and whether it is consulted because what I find is that the Indo Gangetic plan is being rapidly developed. From the defence point of view I suppose it is not really good to put all our eggs in one basket. Whether it is an oil refinery or steel industry or fertilisers or railway engines you will find that they offer very good targets to any enemy who cares to bomb the cities or these installations. I would say that the industry should be dispersed because you will find that raw materials are available in other parts of the country also. I am not raising this issue from the point of view of creating a North versus South feeling but purely from the point of view of defence. The concentration of industrial development in this particular belt is not very good. There is another point. Eighty per cent of the recruitment of officers and men is confined to this particular belt. That also is not good. There are races in other parts of the country. There are people in other parts of the country who are equally martial and therefore, I would say that you should tap those sources also because if at all

[Shri Goray]

India is attacked—which God forbid—this particular industrial as well as recruitment belt will be the first to come for attack. Therefore I would say that there should be some eggs kept in a separate basket.

About the personnel, I would point out that as far as it is possible the Defence Ministry should see to it that the discontent which prevails in the civilian ranks is removed. Pointed mention has been made in the Estimates Committee Report to the MES branch, and they have said that the civil engineers in the MES branch find that their ways to promotion are blocked. They have pointed out that in this particular branch there is no reason why civilians should not be given more scope. I would like to speak about the store-keepers also because I happen to be a patron of their association. You will find that the Estimates Committee has also referred to that, and it says that out of a total cadre of officers of 106, so far only 21 officers have been confirmed after 13 or 14 years' service. If people who have been drawing about Rs 600 or Rs 700 today have to go out of service tomorrow, they will have a pension of Rs 70 or Rs 100 and not more than that. It is a very anomalous position. I would, therefore, say that whether it is the MES or the store-keepers or other wing of the Defence Ministry, you should see to it that it is not necessary to go on militarising all the departments, because sometimes it happens that the very fine material which we are turning out of the National Academy has to waste its talents on activities which are civilian in nature. Why should those trained people be put in charge of stores and all those things? They will only be wasting their talents there. Civilian officers who are fit for these things should be put there. I may mention here the Hoover Committee report in USA, where they have stated that support organisations like stores should be manned

entirely by civilians. Therefore, I would beg of the Defence Minister that he should look into these things personally and try to give justice to the civilian employees in these departments.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: I may make clear one thing. Hon Members who do not belong to parties and call themselves unattached—or we call them unattached—must condense their remarks within a short period of 10 to 12 minutes. Shri Naushir Bharucha.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh) 15 minutes may be given. It is a vast subject. Sir, I am glad that this House has concentrated its attention more and more on the realities of the problems involved in defence. The security of India cannot be guaranteed by the mere nature of our weapons nor by the trained personnel nor by the quantum of armoured plates that we accumulate, much less by our wasteful expenditure. It can only be guaranteed by deep and purposeful thinking and by psychological disciplining of the masses. I am not at all referring to the very advanced type of weapons, nuclear and guided missiles. My plea is that our forces are not equipped intelligently even for a conventional war, not a conventional war of 1959 but even a conventional war of 1939. A sense of urgency undoubtedly attaches to defence, because while we may rest assured that the people of Pakistan may not desire war with India, one can never tell what may happen. With a military dictatorship a war may be triggered off accidentally or it is conceivable that one may evolve from mere border incidents. Therefore, it is very necessary that there should be a reappraisal of the defence requirements in the light of the intelligent defence strategy for our country.

The first point to be remembered is that we talk too very vaguely when

we talk of defence strategy and we do not relate our strategy to concrete facts. Assuming for a moment—though I do not believe a thing like that is likely—but assuming for a moment that Pakistan is a potentially hostile country against which our defences have to be equipped, then the geographical areas have to be borne in mind and they will have naturally a deep influence on our defence strategy as also the type of equipment Pakistan possesses, and the technique of defence that Pakistan may adopt. Let us proceed on concrete facts. Supposing a war does break out, then the first question that arises with regard to our strategy is, where will Pakistan attack—by land, sea and air: and what will be the nature of the attack and what our defence strategy and the strategy of retaliation would be and how our personnel and equipment will serve their purpose, because unless our equipment is related to concrete realities, the equipment has no meaning.

A glance at our map will show that Indian territories within the striking range of West Pakistan based bombers, assuming refuelling facilities on the border areas of Pakistan and assuming the range of 800 miles for their bombers, will cover Punjab right up to Delhi. That area will come within the striking range of Pakistan-based bomber. So also, will be Rajasthan, the whole of Saurashtra, North Gujarat, right down to Bombay—though Bombay is a little bit distant; the whole of Assam, West Bengal and parts of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh including our steel plants and our oil refineries and other things will come within the range of East Pakistan-based bombers. The chances of attack by sea on the west coast will be almost nil. There will be attacks of some nuisance value in the Bay of Bengal from the sea. The land attacks will be along any place on the hundreds of miles of our borders, both with East and West Pakistan. Therefore, taking this concrete case further,

what would be the nature of the attack that Pakistan will launch?

This is all with regard to the year 1939, and not 1959. I said we are not prepared even for a conventional war of 1939. In those days it was very common for attacks to consist of high explosive bombs and kilo bombs that is the incendiary bombs. Even today the kilo bomb could be used. They call it a kilo bomb because it weighs only one kilogram or about two pounds. One bomber may carry as many as 3,000 incendiary bombs and a squadron may carry as many as 30,000. In Bombay, at the time of Second World War, we used to practise with practice kilo bombs. It is impossible to extinguish it with water. It cannot be extinguished with water. It will burn furiously for 15 minutes. The heat emitted by it is so intense that the heat will pass through successive thin steel plates. It will burn and make holes through successive steel plates. That is the capacity of a small kilo bomb which is an out-dated weapon today. Assuming that an attack on Calcutta or Ahmedabad which is practically a next door target for Pakistan, is made. 30,000 bombs could be dropped. Assuming that only one per cent will be effective, there will be 300 fires started simultaneously. Neither the fire brigade of Calcutta nor Ahmedabad is capable of coping with that type of emergency, and unless the civilian population is trained in fire-fighting and provided with fire-fighting appliances, you can well imagine what the position will be.

When I discussed this question in the beginning of the session, the hon Prime Minister said that if we start civil defence organisation the public will become panicky. I shall deal with that in a somewhat greater detail. Let us assume exactly how an attack develops. Supposing Pakistan attacks, then we presume that they have got radars capable of catching the raiding aircraft on the screen and

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

communicating it to the central control and that central control will arrange for the sounding of the alert. The Firstline fighter interceptor aircraft will be duly informed and we presume that we have also got a sufficient number of anti-aircraft guns and searchlights. Assuming that all these things are there, assuming the adequacy of those weapons, what will be the result? 99 per cent of the bombers will get through. Let there be no illusion on this score. If we once adopt those premises, a vast number of bombers will be bound to get through to our country from Pakistan territory and there is no doubt about it, and ours will also get through in that territory. Then, immediately the need for training of the civilian population becomes evident. Our Government is suffering from dangerous illusions. That is, if the training of people for civil defence starts, people will become panicky. Assuming it starts panic, is it not more desirable that we start panic while there is peace and time to organise and calm down rather than that we have panic at a time when actually war starts? What is more sensible to do? Our Government seems to be allergic to civil defence. It says: no civil defence. 300 fires may be started by one bomber squadron without the population being trained to do anything and without your fire-brigade and the other resources being adequate to cope with such disaster. Yet we are told, no civil defence. You may spend on aircraft carriers but no fire-fighting appliances at home. That is the flaw in our policy.

We have got dangerous illusions that the anti-aircraft gun will force a raider to fly high. It does not. Nine times out of ten, when a target has to be hit, the bomber flies and dives so low that the anti-aircraft guns become totally useless for such low-flying aircraft. Yet we have got illusions about the protection from bombers through anti-aircraft guns.

It is also presumed that if the leading aircraft is forced to fly high, it will not be able to hit targets. In a huge sprawling city like Calcutta or Ahmedabad, where thousands of incendiary bombs are simply scattered all over, who cares for hitting a particular target? Still, we suffer from this illusion. We also feel that the fighter aircraft, though very useful in a limited way, is going to prevent the raiding aircraft from dropping bombs. Nothing of the kind. The whole idea has to be revised thoroughly.

Let us assume for a moment that an attack develops and this is the position. How are we going to have our defence strategy? What is going to be our defence equipment? The first thing to remember is that a total war cannot be waged without the intelligent co-operation of the whole people. The Government does not know that simple fact. Civil defence services cannot be built up overnight; it takes years; it takes three or four years to build it. Thirdly, it is no use spending on aircraft carriers if people at home cannot have even simple fire-fighting appliances or even first air equipment. So, what should be our strategy? I am directly coming to certain things and I want them to be discussed. I am not asking the hon. Minister to discuss secret tactics. But the broad strategy should be discussed.

The country should be divided according to the proximity of air attack danger into red, pink and white areas. You should provide more intensive civilian training in defence in red areas, a skeleton service in pink areas and no service in white areas. Two-thirds of the country will be in white areas. So far as the air force is concerned, in the light of this development, we should shift our emphasis to bombers for deterrent action. Fighters have got a very important, but exceedingly limited use in view of the excessive speed which aircraft have acquired now. Money

should not be wasted on anti-aircraft guns. It imparts an illusory sense of safety, it does not give protection. Our emphasis should be shifted completely from high explosive bombs to small kilo-bombs and incendiary bombs. Our strategy should be to burn up the enemy areas with the help of these bombs, not blast them out. Kilobombs can be manufactured on a mass scale in our ordnance factories. Why don't we do that?

Then, our effort should be to have self-sufficiency in aviation spirit. It is no use having aircraft unless you are prepared to have aviation spirit, because that cannot be imported in times of war. All your good aircraft will be grounded for want of aviation spirit.

Then, what about our naval strategy? We have a coastline of 3500 miles and great changes have come in naval strategy as a result of the striking power of the bomber, Capital Ships, Cruisers and any category of warships carrying heavy guns are completely out of date. Shore batteries have become museum piece. Still we go in for cruisers and aircraft carriers which is a dangerous illusion which must be scrapped. Aircraft-carrier is definitely outmoded and yet it has been purchased, so far as India is concerned, without any purpose. When I raised that point last time, the Prime Minister got up and said that it extends our striking air power. Good, even a school boy knows that. But what do we want to strike at in the broad Indian Ocean? If you want to extend your striking power, there must be a purpose. All your targets in Pakistan or for the matter of that, in any country that I can conceive of surrounding India, can be reached by land based aircraft. Then, where is the necessary for big aircraft carriers? Nobody can answer that question. Still we spend crores of rupees on the aircraft carrier. Then we may have to spend a lot of money to have an air umbrella to protect the aircraft carrier. It can be said, sup-

posing there is a raider 500 miles away from Calcutta or any Indian sea port, your aircraft may have to go, meet it and bomb it, it may be outside the range of a land based aircraft. But let the surface raider come within 200 miles and we can take care of it with our shore-based aircraft. There is absolutely no purpose in extending striking air power, unless you are a power having far-flung possessions, which is not the case with India. Therefore, I say that our strategy is not related to realities and to our requirements.

Coming to the question of naval strategy, what is the best protection of our 3500 mile-coastline? I would suggest that the west coastline may be divided into five sectors of 200 or 250 miles each, each sector having refuelling facilities. Then, we may create a reconnaissance headquarters in each sector which will keep the particular sector under constant observation during the war to detect enemy surface raiders. Then, striking force of dive bombers should be suitably located at one or two places only in the entire coastline.

With regard to submarines, which in a sense is a bigger problem, I am of the opinion that still the good old depth-charge is as effective and necessary for our purpose. Instead of aircraft carriers, our requirements should be mine-sweepers and mine-layers. Mine layers are necessary, because in times of war, our harbour has to be protected with an apron of floating mines. Therefore it is necessary that our ordnance factories should produce sea-mines, land-mines, magnetic mines and other equipment.

So far as the army is concerned, as several hon. Members have said, particularly my hon. friend, Shri Goray, our land frontiers are so vast that the enemy will be able to break through at hundred and one points. So, we will have to depend, by and large, on the civilian population to take care of those enemies who penetrate deep-

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into the country. So, it is necessary that our ordnance factories must go in for mass production of small arms, particularly sten guns, kilobombs, etc. This is necessary because, ultimately the public will bear the responsibility of meeting the raiders on land. Heavy field guns and all big guns are completely out of date. I hope that we are not wasting our money on that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member's time is up

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I wanted to say so many things about tanks, armoured cars, etc. But I will skip over all of them, since I have no time.

I will conclude by saying that the Government has sadly neglected the home front which is as important as the battle front. Defence is organised as if it is the sole responsibility of the Armed Forces in which people have no part to play, except that of being helpless spectators of outmoded defence equipment at exhibitions. Even a blue-print of defence strategy is not prepared, on which the public can be taken into confidence. There are dangerous illusions about the effectiveness of various categories of useless weapons we are collecting at terrible cost. No thought is paid to questions of mass psychology, and mass reaction, of an untrained populace to the fall of the first bomb they have ever witnessed in their lives.

Finally, I wish to remind the hon. Minister that "a battle is a terrible drama" as Lloyd George once said, "moving with swiftness and the confusion of a whirlpool to a climax and ultimate decision; it leaves no time to improvise methods of help". Sir, one would be prepared to be killed for his country by the enemy's bomber, but one is not prepared to become a sacrificial goat at the altar of Government's incompetence.

सेठ गोविन्द दास (उदलपुर) . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय -

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आपको बुलवा दिया है और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आप उतना ही समय लेंगे जितना आपने चाहा है ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मैं दस मिनट के अन्दर खत्म कर दूँगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं एक छोटे से साहित्यिक के नाते उस समय की कल्पना करता हूँ जिस समय "आक्रमण होना न हो और आक्रमण करना न हो तब सैन्य आयुधयुत निरर्थक प्रेम का साम्राज्य हो ।" यदि इस भूमि को सर्वनाश से बचाना हो और यदि अणु बम के सदृश और उद्‌जन बम के सदृश बल्कि उससे भी अधिक कोई ऐसे आयुध का निर्माण न होना हो कि जिस से हमारे सारे भूमि का नाश हो जाए तो हमें गांधी जी के बतलाये हुए मार्ग पर चलना होगा और ऐसा एक समय आएगा जब इन अस्त्र-शस्त्रों और सैन्य शान्ति की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं रह जाएगी, सारे सत्कार की एक सरकार होगी और इस मसाले पर शान्ति का राज्य होगा ।

नेकिन जब तक वह समय नहीं आता है तब तक कम से कम हमारे देश में ता एक बात निश्चित है कि हमका किसान पर आक्रमण नहीं करना है, हम को अपनी सुरक्षा के लिये ही सैन्य चाहिये और इस दृष्टि से हमी मेरे पूर्व वक्ता महोदय ने यह जो कहा कि जहा तक सुरक्षा का सम्बन्ध है वह सेना पर अस्त्रशस्त्र पर अवलम्बित न हो कर मनोवैज्ञानिक स्थिति पर अवलम्बित है इससे मैं स्वयं सहमत हूँ । अगर इस दृष्टि से देखा जाय तो मैं अपनी सेना का और अपने सुरक्षा मंत्रालय को दोनों को इन के लिये बर्बाद देना चाहता हूँ । हमारे सिपाही बड़े देश भक्त हैं और हमारा सुरक्षा मंत्रालय बड़ा सजग है ।

13 hrs.

इस समय मैं आप के सामने जो कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ वह विशेषकर छावणियों में

रहने वाली सिविल आबादी के सम्बन्ध में है। हमारे देश में तीन तरह के कैंटोनमेंट हैं और इन का विभाजन आबादी के अनुसार है: एक पहले दर्जे के दूसरे दर्जे के और तीसरे तीसरे दर्जे के, इन छावनियों का प्रबन्ध कैंटोनमेंट बोर्डों से होता है। इन बोर्डों में अभी भी जो बहुतम है वह अफसरों का है। कहा जाता है कि इन बोर्डों में एक नामजब सदस्य और चार हज़ार सदस्य बराबर बराबर हो गये हैं। लेकिन अभी भी इन बोर्डों के अध्यक्ष सरकारी व्यक्ति ही होते हैं और उन का प्रतिरिक्त मत का अधिकार होता है। इसलिये अभी भी एक प्रकार से इन छावनियों में जो काम कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड करते हैं वे प्रशासनिक नहीं होते। सन् १९२५ से आसक यही अवस्था है। स्वराज्य के बाद छावनियों के प्रबन्ध पर विचार करने के लिये सन् १९४० में एक कमेटी बनाई गई श्री पाटिल साहब की अध्यक्षता में। उस में केवल दो गैरसरकारी सदस्य थे: एक पाटिल साहब और दूसरे सिधवा साहब। सिधवा साहब ने स्तीफा दे दिया। उस कमेटी में अफसरों का ही हुमत था लेकिन उस ने भी मिकारिया की इस बात की कि कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड में गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों का हुमत होना चाहिये। फिर सन् १९५६ में श्री बलवन्त राय मेहता की अध्यक्षता में जो कमेटी बनी उस ने अपने जगहों पर जा कर इस सम्बन्ध में मशरूहियाँ लीं। उस कमेटी में यही मिकारिया है। सन् १९५४ में एक छोटा सा विधेयक यहाँ पर आया। हालांकि उस वक़्त बचन दिया गया था कि इस सम्बन्ध में एक विस्तृत विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया जायगा और उस समय कैंटोनमेंट ऐनोसिएशन के अध्यक्ष श्री सिधवा जी को हमारे प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी ने भी एक पत्र लिख कर यह आश्वासन दिया था लेकिन मुझे इस बात का दुःख है कि अभी तक यह बिजना नहीं आया। यह प्रबन्ध अब तक प्रशासनिक नहीं बनेगा जब तक इन छावनियों में रहने वाली आबादी

को स्वराज्य का अनुभव ही नहीं होगा। साथ ही कुछ आवश्यक बातें भी छावनियों में नहीं हो रही हैं जैसे प्रतिवार्य शिक्षा, इलाज का सुभीता हरिजनों को सुभिजा, छावनियों में माली मेहतर आदि नौकरों के लिये प्राविडेंट फंड का प्रबन्ध मजदूरों के विकास आदि के काम। पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में जितनी बातें की गई हैं छावनियों में उन में से कोई बात नहीं हो रही है। इन्हें ही वहाँ पर बहुत सी जगहों में ही कम से कम मेरे प्रदेश में बहुत सी जगहों में जिन का उपयोग अधिक अन्न उत्पादन के लिये किया जा सकता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इन जगहों की राज्य सरकार को देना चाहिये। तो मेरा सब से प्रधान सुझाव यह है कि कैंटोनमेंट की सिविल आबादी वहाँ पर रहती है वहाँ के प्रबन्ध के लिये एक विस्तृत विधेयक आना चाहिये जिस में वहाँ पर सफल प्रजापति स्थापित हो सके।

अब मैं जबलपुर के, जहाँ का मैं रहने वाला हूँ और जो एक बहुत बड़ी छावनी है उस के सम्बन्ध में केवल कुछ प्वाइंट्स रखते, चाहना हूँ क्योंकि यहाँ बहुत कम समय दिया गया है। जबलपुर का तो एरिया को जगह बो एरिया बनाया जाय। जो छावनियाँ बो एरिया में आती हैं यदि उन का भिजान जबलपुर के किया जाय, तो आबादी का तो थोड़ा बहुत फर्क होगा लेकिन बो एरिया बनाने पर बहुत मकान बनाने को सुविधा बढ़ेगी और इन मंहगाई के दिनों में कर्मचारियों को उचित भत्ता मिलेगा। अब भी वहाँ ठेकेदारी की प्रथा चालू है। बोरियों का, नाइयों का, इन सब का ठेका होता है। मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती कि अब इस प्रकार को ठेके की पद्धति को हट समाप्त कर रहे हैं, तब जबलपुर छावनी में, या जो भी अन्य छावनियाँ हैं, उन में यह ठेकेदारी प्रथा क्यों चालू है। जो जमीन खेती के लिये हो गई है उस के सम्बन्ध में अनेक परेशानियाँ हैं। उन जगहों पर मकान नहीं बनाये जा सकते,

[श्री मोहिन्द शाह]

इस लिये उन खेतों की देखरेख नहीं होती, इन किसानों को सहायी नहीं मिलती और लगान बहुत ऊँची है। कुछ जमीनों सरकार ने १२ वर्ष पहले ऐकवार कर ली थीं, लेकिन १२, १२ वर्ष हो गये उन का मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है। यदि मंत्री जी चाहेंगे तो मैं इस प्रकार की शिकायतें उन के सामने पेश कर सकूंगा। इलाज का कुछ सुभीता हमारी सगरिया कैंट्री में है, गन करेज कैंट्री में भी है, परन्तु सी० प्रो० डी० में इलाज का सुभीता नहीं है। नियम बनाये गये हैं लेकिन अस्पताल के विस्तार की आवश्यकता है। जो वहाँ की बड़ी हुई आबादी है उस के लिये नई कालोनी तथा और मकान बनने चाहियें। गन करेज कैंट्री के जो पुराने क्वार्टर हैं, उन में बिजली नहीं है, नये क्वार्टर जो बन रहे हैं उन में बिजली है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इन दिनों में बिना बिजली के कैसे यह आशा की जा सकती है कि वहाँ के लोग सुविधा-पूर्वक रह सकेंगे। जबलपुर कैंटोनमेंट में कम से कम प्राथमिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य होनी चाहिये।

मैं ने आप से कहा था कि मैं १० मिनट के भीतर ही समाप्त कर दूंगा लेकिन मैं ७ मिनट में ही समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। जो बातें मैं ने यहाँ पर रखी हैं उन पर हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्रालय को विचार करना चाहिये और हमारी छाबनियों में जो सिविल आबादी रहती है उस का प्रबन्ध प्र तंत्रात्मक ढंग से हो, इस सम्बन्ध में एक विस्तृत विधेयक यहाँ पर उपस्थित करना चाहिये। मैं यह प्रश्न माननीय मंत्री जी के सामने उपस्थित करता हूँ और जबलपुर की जो कुछ मांगें हैं उन को भी प्रस्तुत करता हूँ। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इन पर ध्यान दिया जायगा।

Shri M. B. Krishna (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is very well known not only to the people of this country but

also to the people of other countries that if there is any nation or country which would depend not on the military might but on the spiritual and moral force of the people it would only be India. But, unfortunately, if our country also had to think about defence and strengthen the military forces, I feel, it is not because of the constant firings of the Pakistan forces, nor because of the threats that are coming from the other side, but it is mainly because of the constant, regular military arms supply by the United States of America to Pakistan. When we hear the statesman of America assuring this country that the weapons and the armaments supplied to Pakistan will not be used against this country we are not convinced by them, and I still do not believe when the Government assures the people and tries to create confidence in them by saying that all the weapons or ammunicions which have been found in the border firings, were not those which have been supplied under the Military Pact between America and Pakistan. Sir, you know very well that a country tries to enter into a war only when that country is assured of the military supplies at the time of emergency by another country and it is only then that they would come forward to fight with a third country. Here, in the case of Pakistan when they are having enormous stocks with them that can give enough courage not only to the fighting men but also to the people who are at the helm to do anything with that. It is not that the moment they get any superior type of weapons they start putting them into action immediately. It is not necessary for any country to do that. So, it has become very necessary for this country also to equip our defence forces with effective weapons.

We have just now heard Shri Bharucha saying about the recent innovations and about various things which are now in use. No doubt, our country cannot equip our military

forces with the queen of destruction, like the I.C.B.M. and the I.R.B.M. Even those countries which are possessing them are not quite safe. For instances, it is said that a Russian bomber could fly over the English territory within a short time of 25 minutes. It is not even 25 hours when this is the position of England. I do not know what could happen with Pakistan if at all they think of an invasion over India. It is always the defending country which is left in a very disadvantageous position. The attacking country always has the initiative and above everything the attacking country will decide such a time for attack which would help it to take the enemy by surprise. Therefore, we have to be prepared for every time and we cannot just depend upon our obsolete weapons. We cannot always hope to get things whenever there is any necessity.

It is said that the country which is industrially strong can alone say that it is militarily strong. Therefore it becomes necessary for a country which is always faced with an enemy to see that the industries in that country are very effectively arranged. Today we find in our country that there is no co-operation or co-ordination between the private industries and the defence forces. In England and in various other countries they get the most of the Defence requirements from private sources. Well, in this country we have heard the story of the chassis of trucks. They had been given to the civil sources but they could not be able to build the bodies. The result is that the Defence Department themselves have to think of building the bodies. This is the type of co-operation that we are having from the industry. As long as our industries are not developed to meet the Defence requirements, I do not think, even if we might purchase or get in the form of aid from various other countries very effective weapons, that they will be able to serve us in the time of need. Therefore my suggestion would

be to constitute an expert technical committee to go round the country to see as to what are the industries which could be tapped at the time of emergency. It is no good merely to convene a meeting of all the big industrialists here and ask them whether they would be able to produce certain things which are required for defence. That is not going to serve any purpose. Today most of the industries are financed by the Government and it becomes necessary for those industries also to see that the Defence Forces get certain things manufactured in those factories. It would not be difficult. For instance, a tank consists of about 7,000 parts. All these 7,000 parts could be distributed to various industries in the country.

Now, the Defence Ministry is taking up the task of manufacturing tractors and multi-fuel trucks. It is a very nice thing. We congratulate the hon. Minister for taking this over. But here again I would like to caution the Defence Ministry not to think of manufacturing right from the room to the roof in the Ordnance Factories. They will have to create a lot of ancillary industries or feeder industries which could be tapped at the right time. The Defence Minister should see that whatever they may produce either in their workshops or in their factories, should serve only as models for the private industries to copy. If the technical committee, which would go round the country and know that at the proper time they could depend upon various other factories in the country, I think the country's defence will be quite safe.

Again, Defence workshops are very well equipped with modern machinery. Just as we are now thinking of multi-purpose things, like multi-purpose schools, multi-purpose food and various other multi-purpose things, if the Defence workshops could also be equipped with these types of machinery they will be able to meet not only the Defence requirements

[Shri M. R. Krishna]

but in case the country decides that we should not have anything to do with defence at that time they can even be switched on to civil production.

Just now our hon. friend said as to why the Defence workshops should be asked to produce things which could easily be produced in the civil factories. Some time back when we heard about surplus labour in Ordnance factories and depots, it was suggested to them that perhaps the surplus labour could also be utilised for producing certain things like these to avoid retrenchment. But now in case the Defence factories and workshops could think of better things to be manufactured in those workshops they can definitely discard manufacturing these things and can entrust them to the civil.

The Defence Ministry has left a standing monument in Ambala. The country feels—the hon. Members of this House also feel—that Defence should not be a very costly child of this country and that Defence itself should be able to manufacture various things. In Ambala the Defence Forces have left a standing monument. They have built very nice houses. It has taught a lesson to the MES which is also said to be the money eating department of the Defence Department. I do not accuse them because when the M.E.S. is compared to its civil counterpart, the P.W.D., they are definitely doing a much better job than the P.W.D. But still because we will have to satisfy this country and we will have to leave something permanent, I have a few suggestions to make.

We have got the sappers and miners. The job of the sappers and miners is to lay roads and construct bridges. They could be sent to various places in the States where these kind of things could be done. Still you would not be diverting their training or whatever they may be doing there, that would add to their

experience. But I would definitely not like the Defence Forces to divert their men, who are active in the field and who are getting really very good training to go and regularly devote their time in building houses, hospitals and so on. For that the Defence Ministry can do very well by reviving the old Pioneer Corps.

Now they are thinking of giving more benefits to the jawans by removing this system of short service. But in the case of the Pioneer Corps, even if they want to have the short service system, they could be employed for this kind of work. I think the Defence Ministry will be doing a really wonderful job and they will be getting not only very good results but they will get the appreciation of this country's people. The engineers also can co-operate with this Pioneer Corps and the Pioneer Corps, I do not think will cost the Defence Forces heavily.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then hon. Member's time is up.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Since you have rung the bell, I would now like to switch on to something which is really important to me. I think if the hon. Defence Minister could try to bring in a change in this he will be hailed as the Frederick Duke of York who introduced not only very good reforms but also left some very good standing institutions for England. In England Lord Edward Cardwell has dispensed with the system of purchasing commissions in the Defence Forces. There used to be a system. A man who pays more money would get a Commission. From Second Lieutenant, he can become a Major. This system was prevalent in England. It was only the Caldwell Reforms which put an end to it. I am sorry to say that, in our country, this system perhaps, is existing in a different form. Officers to the Defence Forces have to come from the feeder institutions and these feeder institutions are still being maintained on the

same old lines. The rules and regulations governing entry to these schools will not permit anybody except the wealthy persons' sons Admission fees and monthly fees range from Rs 300 to Rs 500. It is impossible for any ordinary person, however eminent he might be, however physically strong he might be and whatever qualities he might have to take in military lessons and military spirit, to get admission there, since they are still very costly institutions. In other words, they are left only for those people who could pay a high price

Coming to the Cantonments, they are neglected. The State Governments do not cater to the needs of the people in the cantonments, nor are the Cantonment Boards financially sound enough to do anything in the cantonments. For instance, in the Secunderabad Cantonment, even though this cantonment could produce three very good players to go and participate in the Olympics in Football, yet the Cantonment Board has not a single player to spend either for a stadium or for sports or for any such thing. I want the Defence Ministry to take note of this. If they really want to feel themselves proud about the Cantonments, and if they want the cantonments to be really separate units, they must also try to spend on these things.

श्री अजित सिंह (मटिडा—रजित—अनसूचित जातिया) जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर, सबसे पहल तो मैं मिनिस्ट्री आफ डिफेंस का बहुत भराकर हूँ कि मैंने सन् १९५७ में जो सुझाव दिये थे उनको उन्होंने मजूर कर लिया है। एक सुझाव मेरा वह था जिसमें मैंने कहा था कि आर्टु दी रैंक आफ इंफैंट्री कर्नल का प्रमोशन सीनियारिटी बेसिस पर होना चाहिये और यह खुशी की बात है कि इसको मान लिया गया। दूसरी बात मैंने यह कही थी कि मिलिटरी अफसरों को ५५ साल की उम्र में रिटायर करना मुनासिब नहीं है जब कि सिविल डिपार्टमेंट्स

में उससे काफी अधिक उम्र बाल लोग सर्विस करत हैं। मिलिटरी अफसरों की रिटायरमेंट की उम्र बढ़ाने की भी मेरी बात मानी है और कुछ लोगों की सर्विस ५८ साल कर दी गई है तो कुछ की ५० साल और कुछ की ५२ साल तक बढ़ा दी गई है क्योंकि अगर उनके लिए यह मियाद नहीं बढ़ायी जाती है तो जिन लोगों को रिटायर किया जायेगा वह चूंकि अभी सर्विस करने के लिए फिजिकली कौम्पेटेंट हैं वे बचारे सिविल डिपार्टमेंट्स में जान को मजबूर हो जायेंगे और इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर अफसरों को फिजिकली फिट हो तो उनकी रिटायरमेंट की उम्र ५५ साल ५० साल कर देनी चाहिये।

एक सुझाव और है और वह यह कि सन् १९५० से पहल जो लेफ्टिनेंट कर्नल बन गये थे उनको तो सबस्टैन्टिव रेक दे दिया गया लेकिन १९५० के बाद जो लोग लेफ्टिनेंट कर्नल या कर्नल बने उनको सबस्टैन्टिव रेक नहीं मिला है, मेरा सुझाव है कि उन लोगों को भी सबस्टैन्टिव रेक देना चाहिये। मुझे तो इसके लिए कोई माकूल बजह नहीं दिखाई देती है कि उनको सबस्टैन्टिव रेक से क्यों महरूम रक्खा जाय ?

आगे चल कर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हालांकि नेशन क्लब बड़े लिबरल हैं ताहम उन लोगों के लिए जो कि एक्टिव सर्विस पर नहीं हैं और किसी तरह पर चोट खा जाने हैं घायल हो जाने हैं और डिमिश्चुल हो जाते हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे लोगों को प्रमोशन पेदान क्लब बनाने चाहिये। आर्मी में सब करने के लिए बहुत ही थाला किस्म की फिजिकल फिटनेस की जरूरत होती है। मैं चाहूंगा कि अगर ज्यादा नहीं तो कम से कम एक आदमी जिसके कि क्रिकेट पर दस साल की सर्विस है, उसको पैशनरी बेनिफिट्स जरूर मिलने चाहिये।

इसके अलावा मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि मिलिटरी सर्विसमें के वास्ते सिविल डिपार्टमेंट्स

[श्री अजित सिंह]

में कुछ कोटा प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये। अगर ज्यादा नहीं तो १० परसेंट रिज़र्वेशन सिविल सराइव में ऐसे मिलेटरी अफसरान के लिए रक्वा जाय जो कि काबिल हों और जो कि हमारी फौज की कैटेगरी ए में ब आ सकते हों और जिनको कि सिविल सराइव में लिया जा सकता हो उनको सिविल डिपार्टमेंट्स में जरूर एबसोर्ब किया जाना चाहिये।

अभी कुछ दोस्तो ने यह कहा कि डिफेंस सर्विसमें का पुल बनाने, मकान बनाने, नहरें खोदने और खेतों में हल चलाने का भी काम होता है, तो मैं इस मामले में अपने उन बस्तो से सहमत नहीं हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि डिफेंस सर्विसमें के यह काम नहीं होने चाहिये और यह डिसकरेज किये जाने चाहिये। यह फ़ैटीग वर्क हमें अपने फौजी जवानो से से नहीं लेना चाहिये और इस तरह के काम करवाने से हमारे जवानो में एक किस्म की डिमोरैलाइजेशन आती है। डिफेंस के लोगो को तो सिर्फ डिफेंस की ही बात सि जानी चाहिये और उनका जोब डिफेंस से ही सम्बन्धित होना चाहिये। उनका समय उनी काम में खर्च होना चाहिये जिसके कि लिए उनको रक्वा जाता है और तनख्वाह दी जाती है।

मेरा एक सुझाव यह भी है कि आई० एन० ए० और एक्स सर्विसमें को प्रायोज्ड किया जाना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह आई० एन० ए० और एक्स सर्विसमें ही राइट फासंड है जो कि लोगो को फौज में भरती होने के लिए खीच सकती है और अगर उनकी ठीक से देख भाल नहीं की जाती तो खोग फौज में भरती होने से डिसकरेज भी हो सकते हैं। आई० एन० ए० और एक्स सर्विसमें में जो सर्विलेबुल आदमी हैं उनको गवर्नमेंट सर्विस में सूटेबुल पोस्ट में एबसोर्ब किया जाय।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि लैंड कोलोनाइजेशन स्कीम पहले गवर्नमेंट ने चालू की थी।

यह भूले पता नहीं कि वह बंद हो गई या कुछ कम बेश जारी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि लैंड कोलोनाइजेशन स्कीम एक्स सर्विसमें के लिए इंटीग्रूस् हो जाय।

तीसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि कोम्पारेटिव फार्मिंग और कोम्पारेटिव सर्विलेज पर बड़ा और बिना जाता है इस हाउस में भी और बाहुर भी। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हम यह कोम्पारेटिव फार्मिंग लोगो में फैलाने के लिए ट्रेनिंग सेट्स बोल दे जहा कि डिस्प्लड सर्विसमें को इसकी ट्रेनिंग दे तो यह कोम्पारेटिव भूव्यवस्था लोगो में काफी हद तक और कामयाबी के साथ फैल सकता है।

सेविंग मोल्टर्स का जो ५ रुपये महीने का कन्ट्रिब्यूशन एलाउस दिया जाता है वह बहुत नाकाम है जब कि आजकल इनको अधिक मांगार्ड है और मैं उम भत्ते में दो रुपये बढ़ाने का सफाई करता हूँ। कन्ट्रिब्यूशन एलाउस बड़ा कर ७ रुपये माहवार कर दिया जाय और २ रुपये की बड्डींग करने से गरीब आदमियो को कुछ राहत मिलेगी।

इस वक्त जो सर्विस करते हैं उनमें में सिर्फ २ परसेंट आफिसर्स को जगहें उनके जरिए से भरी जाती हैं जब कि ब्रिटिश काल में ५० फ सदी आफिसर्स पोरट्स ग्रान्ड वाई कैंडेट स्कीम के तहत भरी जाती थी।

२० फीसदी जे० सी० भोज की बैकेंसिज डाइरेक्ट भरी जानी चाहिये।

हाउसिंग एकीमोडेशन के लिए मेरे मोहतरिम बुड्गिंग श्री डी० सी० शर्मा ने भी कहा है और मैं भी चाहूंगा कि हर सिपाही और हर फौजी जवान को दो साल के बाद ६ महीने के लिए कैंसिली क्वार्टर दिया जाना चाहिये।

यं चाहूंगा कि प्रोहिबिशन स्कीम प्लानिफरेंस के लिए ज़ास तौर पर लागू की जाय और शाराबबंदी की स्कीम को खरा सड़कों से अमल में लाया जाय और अगर ऐसा किया गया तो हमारे जवानों का पैसा बच सकेगा।

मैं चाहता हू कि आर्डिनेंस डिपोज में जहां कि सिविलियंस को भरती किया जाता है। अब फौजो ज्यादा डिसप्लड होते हैं और इसलिए कोमबेण्डेड्स और नान-कोमबेण्डेड्स में आपस में झगडा बढ़ने का अन्वेषा रहता है इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि आप ५० परसेंट आर्डिनेंस डिपोज कोमबेण्डेड्स के लिए रिजर्व रखे और ५० प्रतिशत आर्डिनेंस डिपोज सिविलियंस के लिये। ताकि आपस में कन्फ्लिक्शन रहे और हमारे आर्डिनेंस डिपोज तरफको करे।

आगे चलकर टैरीटोरियल आर्मी के मूतान्त्रिक जो मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हू वह यह है कि सन् १९४८ में जब कि सरदार बलदेव सिंह डिफेंस मिनिस्टर होने थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि हम इम टैरीटोरियल आर्मी की तादाद बढ़ा कर १,३०,००० कर देंगे। लेकिन आज भी हम देखते हैं कि उसकी तादाद कम है और मैं चाहता हू कि उसकी तादाद बढ़ाई जाय। मैं समझता हू कि यह जो ३० दिन की ट्रेनिंग का प्रोग्राम है यह बहुत ही कम है और इसको बढ़ा कर कम से कम ४५ दिन का कर देना चाहिये।

इसी तरह लोक सहायक मेना की बात है। यह प्योरली सिविलियन आर्गनाइजेशन है। ३० दिन की उनको ट्रेनिंग दी जाना है मैं चाहता हू कि इनको ४५ दिन की वैन ट्रेनिंग भी देनी चाहिये ताकि वक्त जरूरत पर यह देश को डिफेंड कर सके। ड्रिल और डिस्प्लन के साथ इनको हथियारो को चलाने की ट्रेनिंग भी दी जाय ताकि यह सेकेंड लाइन आफ डिफेंस का वक्त जरूरत पर काम दे सके।

अब मैं थोडा सा अपनी कोस्टल लाइन को सुरक्षित करने के बारे में अर्ज करूंगा।

हमारे दोस्त श्री रघुनाथ सिंह ने कहा था कि हमारी कोस्टल लाइन ३५,५३५ मील है और हमें इस बात का पूरा बढोबस्त करना होगा कि हम उस कोस्टल लाइन की पूरी तरह से सुरक्षा करे। मेरे दोस्त श्री अरूबा ने कहा कि हमको ऐयरक्रैफ्ट कैरियर्स नहीं खरीदने चाहिये ले,कन मैं उनसे इसमें मुसफि नहीं हू और मैं चाहता हू कि हमारा देश अपनी हिफाजत करने के लिए ऐयरक्रैफ्ट कैरियर्स, सबमरिन्स, एटैमिक बैंग्स, और आर्टिलगरी बैप्लस खरीदे ताकि हम अपने देश की राहदो की किसी भी बाहरी हमले के वक्त कामयाबी के साथ हिफाजत कर सकें।

इस साल डिफेंस बजट में जो बढौती की गई है उसमें मैं खुश नहीं हू क्योंकि आज जिस अमाने में हम रह रहे हैं उसमें हर एक देश अपनी फौजी ताकत बढ़ाने में लगा हुआ है और हमारे चारो तरफ एक मिलेटरी क्ल सा शुरू हो गया है। और चारो तरफ के लोग धान लगाये हुए बैठे हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हू कि इस मौक़े पर हमने अपने डिफेंस बजट में कटौती करके कोई अकलमन्दी का काम नहीं किया है। हमें उस पैसे से यह तमाम हथियार देश के डिफेंस के वास्ते खरीदने चाहिये थे। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि अगर उन तमाम हथियारो को खरीदने के लिए हमारे पास काफी रुपया न भी हो तो हेवी मशीनरी की तरह हमें उन्हें डेफेंड बेसिस पर मगाना चाहिये। जिस तरह से कूरकेला, मिलाई और दुर्गापुर के स्टोल प्लाटम के लिए हम हेवी मशीनरी खरीद रहे हैं उसी डेफेंड सिरटम पर हमें यह तमाम हथियार विदेशो से खरीदने चाहिये ताकि हम अपनी फौजी ताकत को मजबूत कर सकें।

इसके अलावा मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि फ़ौज में समरी और अनरल कोर्ट माथिस्त होते हैं जिनमें कि फ़ौजी अफसरों और सवानों को सजाये मिलती है और ऐसे लोगो को सुप्रीम कोर्ट में अपील करने या और किसी दूसरी अदायत में आकर अपने कस को प्लीड करने

[श्री अजित सिंह]

का भौका नहीं मिलता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक अनप्टैचड ट्रिब्यूनल बनाना चाहिये जो कि मिनिस्ट्री आफ डिफेंस से अनप्टैचड हो और उस मिनिस्ट्री से उसका कोई ताल्लुक न हो और जिसमें कि हर एक फ्रीजी जबान व अफसर को अपने खिलाफ दी गई सजा के लिए अपील करने का हक हासिल हो।

आखिर में मैं शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों के बारे में कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। मुझे खुशी है कि देहरादून सैनिक स्कूल में गवर्नमेंट ने शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को ७५० रुपये का फ्रा कंसेशन दिया है। लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह अर्ज कर दू कि ये लोग सोशनी और इकानामीकनी इतने बैकवर्ड रहे हैं कि दूसरी जाति वालों के मुकाबले वे कम्प्यूटिब एग्जामिनेशन में नहीं आ सका। इस लिए मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि अगर ज्यादा नहीं तो कम से कम उनके लिए दस पर सेंट का रिजर्वेशन कर दिया जाये ताकि वह लोग भी इस स्कूल से और गवर्नमेंट को इस स्कूल से फायदा उठा सकें।

एक बात मैं और अर्ज कर दू। सन् १९५१ में गवर्नमेंट की एक स्कीम थी कि जितने इनफैंटरी सेंटर हैं उनको आपस में मिला दिया जाये। उस स्कीम के मातहत सिख लाइट इनफैंटरी रेजीमेंटल सेटर को जो कि फोगेजपुर में था, पंजाब रेजीमेंटल सेटर के साथ मिला दिया गया। पंजाब रेजीमेंटल सेटर के दिन बटालियन थे और सिख इनफैंटरी रेजीमेंटल सेटर के चार बटालियन थे। लेकिन उसका नाम सिख लाइट इनफैंटरी रख कर दिया गया। इससे जवानों को बड़ा रिजेंटमेंट हुआ है कि उनका नाम बिल्कुल खत्म कर दिया गया और उसका नाम पंजाब रेजीमेंटल सेंटर कर दिया गया। इस काम के तहत गुरखा रेजीमेंटल सेंटर भी जो गुरखा रेजीमेंटल सेंटर नाइन के साथ मिलाया गया और उस मिले हुए सेंटर का नाम रखा गया गुरखा रेजीमेंटल

सेंटर भी नाइन। हम चाहते हैं कि जो सिख रेजीमेंट सेंटर पंजाब रेजीमेंट सेंटर से मिलाया गया है उसका नाम भी पंजाब सिख लाइट इनफैंटरी रेजीमेंटल सेंटर रखा जाना चाहिए।

मेरा तो यह कहना है कि ये सेंटर अलग-अलग एस्टेबलिश करने चाहिए क्योंकि और कोई सेंटर नहीं मिलाये गये सिवा इन दो के। जब तक और सेंटर भी आपस में न मिलाये जायें तब तक इनको भी अलग-अलग रखा जाये। क्योंकि इनमें प्रमोशन के मामले में बहुत दिक्कत होती है और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट वालों का यह क्याल है कि हमारे प्रमोशन को हड़पने के लिए ये सारे काम बिये जा रहे हैं। इस पर भी ध्यान गौर करे।

मैं आपका बहुत मशकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझ जैसे बच्चे का भी बालने के भौका दिया।

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia):
Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must first of all congratulate our hon Prime Minister for adopting the ideal of *panchsheel*, perhaps, may be due to his innate goodness and aversion to war, according to some critics, but according to bad critics like us it must be due to the weakness of our military strength and the deplorable conditions of our Defence organisations. Today nobody knows where and when war will break out, whether we like it or not. Somewhere current of cold war, somewhere the current of hot war, and somewhere currents both cold and hot war passing at the same time. Nobody thought, for instance, that the problem of Tibet will come to the limelight so soon. Time is very bad and in the present world no country has got any constant friend and today's friend may be turned into an enemy at the dawn of tomorrow. India has got two frontiers on her two flanks and the country which surrounds India can be called anything but a friend. Some foreign pocket also exists

in India. We have got a big coastline, covering more than three thousand miles. Apart from this big coastline, we have got to defend our islands in the Bay of Bengal and in the Arabian Sea. I am saying all this in order to show the importance and necessity of having a strong Defence Force.

Now, the question arises: What have we got? We have got neither adequate number of personnel in the Army, Navy and Air Force, nor have we got the latest weapons or artilleries for our soldiers. It is no use telling us that whatever is spent in Defence is for unproductive purposes, because nobody will object to the expenses if incurred for defending our Motherland.

I will begin with the Army. I visited the National Defence Academy and I came to know that the number of trainees there is becoming less and less every year. It is not a very good symptom. So far I could understand the reasons are the high expenses to be incurred for receiving the training and the method of recruitment that is adopted. I also understand that in this recruitment language is another problem—I mean, English language.

What about our Territorial Army? The Territorial Army is not perfect, nor are their numbers adequate to meet our necessity. The performance of the Lok Sahayak Sena is also not very encouraging. From the booklet of the Defence Ministry I find that till the 3rd January, 1959 only 3,45,910 persons were trained so far. This figure is quite inadequate to meet our requirements. In this connection, I would like to say something about the NCC. The NCC is still restricted to the youth of the rich families settled in the urban areas. So, I would request that steps should be taken to see that the youth of all classes are taken in NCC so that it becomes a people's militia.

Regarding Navy, Sir, our present organisation is inadequate to meet our requirements. As I have already said, we have got a big coastline and

for defending that, we should have a strong Navy. But, our fleet is too small.

Regarding Air Force, we are poorly-equipped. Our Air Force is quite inadequate to meet our requirements, although it is a fact that our pilots are considered to be the best pilots in the world. Modern weapons are unknown to us.

In this connection I wish to refer to an important point. Mr. Naushir Bharucha referred some time ago to the possibility of war breaking out with Pakistan. If we look at the West Bengal border skirmishes we find that every day, these border skirmishes are happening. But no definite step has been taken to protect our territorial integrity. Though West Bengal is on the border of an unfriendly country and its coastline is also the most vulnerable point of the Indian territory, still Government have not cared to establish either a strong naval base or a strong air centre near about West Bengal, whereas Pakistan is strengthening Khulna as one of their strong naval bases just by the side of West Bengal. If a strong naval base or air base is not set up near West Bengal, in a time of emergency the Andaman and Nicobar Islands may be cut off and swallowed before any help comes from Cochin or Bombay.

As I was mentioning regarding the border skirmishes which have been occurring daily, either damaging some Indian properties or killing some Indian nationals, no effective step has yet been taken by Government to defend our territory or the lives of the Indian citizens, except the some pacts and agreements. Am I to understand that our Government are so weak that they cannot protect the people of the border areas? In spite of Panchsheel and in spite of its avowed faith in peace every country has got a right to resist aggression from a foreign power. The people of the border State are losing confidence in our defence organisation. If you fail to take the responsibility of

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

protecting the properties and lives of the Indian citizens in the border, please give them arms, and they know how to defend their hearth and home. While your borders are being battered day in and day out, your sending out military emissaries to the USA, to Viet Nam, to Ethiopia and other countries seems to be a mockery.

Regarding defence establishments, I would like to submit that if there is bungling anywhere, in the Government of India, it is in the defence organisation. I have visited a most of the important ordnance factories but everywhere I have found a huge percentage of machines lying idle. I do not understand why these machines cannot be utilised and switched over to civil production. We have seen that some attempts are being made to have production of goods for civil consumption. But there also, I have found no co-ordination amongst the different establishments. The civil orders are taken from the market by the establishments on a factory basis individually. Therefore, there is much duplication and absence of any standard. So, my suggestion would be for a total assessment of the manufacturing capacity of all the establishments for the different items of civil production. Individual factories should not be allowed to take orders from the open market. There must be a central pool of orders, which may again be distributed amongst the different establishments and factories according to their machines and their capacity. All the departments of Government should be first asked to approach the Defence Ministry for manufacturing their requirements, and only on their pleading inability should they be allowed to place those orders with private firms. Secondly, they have got no exchange programme amongst the different establishments. For instance, I may say that the Jubbulpur Ordnance Factory is improving the same types of lathes as are being manufactured by the Hindustan Machine-tools Ltd.

Thirdly, the establishments should be made self-dependent. There is no foundry in the Hindustan Machine-tools Ltd. The castings are supplied by Kirloskar's admittedly at a very high rate, though one of the representatives of Kirloskar Co. is in the managing committee of the Hindustan Machine-tools Ltd. In fact, the mystery is that Kirloskar is the rival of the Hindustan Machine-tools Ltd. in the market.

Lastly, the establishments are not run on a commercial basis. The overhead expenses are much higher than those in the private sector. But these overhead expenses are not due to the fact that better emoluments are given to the employees or that more amenities are afforded to the workers, but due to the fact that there is huge wastage, planless procedure and maladministration.

On the other hand I found in Coimbatore, Dum Dum, Kakinada, Khambhat, Jubbulpur, Kanpur, Bareilly, Meerut, Kirkee, and Bangalore and everywhere, there is discontent amongst the employees over their salaries and other amenities which are much less than those in the private sector. Too many grades and scales are raising jealousies and rivalries amongst the employees themselves.

In the prototype machine tools factory at Ambarnath, the salaries are so low that the authorities are finding it difficult to get skilled men for running the factory. The apprentices that are being trained there for three years, after receiving that training, pay the whole amount which is advanced by the private firms to enable them to resign from their services, and then join the private firms. Moreover, there is indiscriminate treatment at various places, and indiscriminate punishment and retrenchment of the workers, and also victimisation of the workers for trade union activities.

So, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the miserable

conditions of the defence employees, and I would request him to remove their grievances, standardise their jobs and improve their salary structure and give them better amenities.

Lastly, I would like to refer to the case of the INA soldiers. Justice cannot be done to them by simply giving a Ministership to one of them, but human consideration should be given to all those who are still out of employment and are suffering from starvation. We also feel ashamed to hear that even nowadays, Government are not allowing the defence establishments to hang portraits of Netaji Subhas Bose in their places, though, we have seen portraits of so many other living leaders hanging with garlands, of whom we do not know what our posterity will write. So, I wholeheartedly endorse the suggestion made by my esteemed colleague Shri D. S. Bisju yesterday regarding the INA men.

In conclusion, I would like to remind the hon. Minister that if we do not keep the defence establishments free from corruption, wastage and maladministration, and if we do not keep the employees satisfied by meeting their minimum requirements, the people will lose confidence in him, and this losing confidence in the Defence Minister will bring catastrophe to the people of the country.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji (Raipur): I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak a few words. At the outset, I wish to congratulate the Ministry of Defence and the staff for one thing and what I am saying is on the basis of what I have heard from others. I have got numerous friends in the Army, and I have also got several of my relations in the services from the sepoy to the General.

The morale of the Army which had fallen in the previous years, I must say with all the emphasis at my command, has considerably improved under the guardianship and the benevolent feelings of the Defence Minister. When I say this, I can easily

quote hundreds of examples. I came to this House only a couple of years ago, and I had read in the papers in the past and also had heard from several people what the morale of our forces was prior to the present Defence Minister's taking over charge of this portfolio. So, I feel very happy over it.

Similarly, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not offer my heartiest thanks to all the three services for their loyalty, zeal and devotion while working in the four corners of the world. Wherever they are, whether in Indonesia, Egypt or any other place, they have been giving an excellent performance.

I was amazed that none of the speakers had mentioned a particular point. Only last August when there was a terrific trouble of not having water in Delhi, the Army brought it to us within 48 hours, and thus saved the Delhi population. Besides this, they have been working in various fields also. The Army recently built up nice residences for the military. It is a very great thing. But I would like to warn that simply because the Army personnel built up this nice colony, we should not now think of making use of them fully in building up other quarters.

I am in full sympathy with the Minister of Defence. His Ministry, for the position is, if you will excuse me, just like having half a dozen wives!

An Hon. Member: He has no wife!

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): He is a bachelor!

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: On the one side, he has to follow the foreign policy or the external policy that we lay down. On the other side, he has to see what the Ministry of Finance has to say. On the third side, he has to see what even the Ministry of Education has to say, what the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has to say. Then, he has to think of his own Ministry, where there is

[Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji]

one man watching him all the time the Financial Adviser. On every to put the whole thing on the Ministry, he has a say. So, in our criticism to put the whole thing on the Ministry of Defence alone is not the right thing to do

It is a pity that the discussion on the Demands of the Ministry comes so late. It should have been given top priority because this is a very important subject, but unfortunately it comes at the fag end, and unfortunately it is appreciated so much that most of the top-ranking leaders of the House, whether belonging to my party or the opposition, seem to be away when the question of defence comes

Regarding the cut of Rs 25 crores in the Defence Budget, who has done it? Has the Ministry of Defence done it? But would they have liked to do it knowing very well the situation and after the speeches made last year? They know very well we have Goa on the one side, Pakistan on the other, and Tibet on the third. But I can tell you that I am not afraid of all this. What I am concerned with is the morale of the forces. If the morale is there, let there be two hundred enemies, we can still fight them.

I may quote an example. In the last war when Romel was attacking Egypt, Lord Auchinleck was the Commander of the Eighth Army. When Lord Montgomery took over, he was briefed by Lord Auchinleck. After he had left, he asked his chief of staff a simple question: "I know the difficulties we have, but what about the morale of the force?" And he was told that it was pretty rotten. That was the one thing that Gen. Montgomery paid special attention to, and he delivered the goods as we all know.

The time at my disposal is very short, and the previous speakers have spoken brilliantly on various points including nuclear and atomic warfare. So, I would not like to go into all those details, but I would certainly say that I am not happy over this

cut of Rs. 25 crores over defence. We must also remember that last year the Ministry of Defence saved something like Rs. 11 crores. Not only that, they also saved something like Rs. 24 crores on foreign exchange. So, wherever they can save, they have been doing it. Recently they have started indigenous production, and if this develops, they will be saving more, but the savings should not be taken away.

We must look at this question from another angle also. When we save this money, are we utilising it properly or not? In this connection, I would say that what my hon. friend Shri A. J. Singh said just now is in many ways correct. If you look at the Defence Budget what do you see? I am not saying that our Army officers should be paid Rs 500, Rs 600 or Rs 1,000. My only request is that they should be paid like any other officer. At the same time we must realise one thing. It is now nearly 20 years, I am counting from 1939— even if you take out ten years, it will be from 1949—that the Army in fact all the three forces, have been right on tip toe with one thing or other either on the Kashmir front, the NEFA front, or doing jobs elsewhere. We have not got any relief force, and we could not release them. Consequently they have not been getting rest.

As against this, what do we pay them? We do not pay them much. There is no family allowance, there is no separation allowance, there are no educational facilities for their children when separated. On top of that, there is no compensatory allowance also. If a war comes tomorrow and the great democratic country of India is attacked, I can tell you there will be all other countries coming to help her and throw numerous bombs on those who attack, whether it be to the east, west, north or south. That is a different thing altogether. I also do not say we must not be well-equipped. We should be well-equipped,

and several suggestions have been thrown out in this regard. But let us also try to do something for our forces, to improve their living conditions.

I do not know if you have visited the King Edward Mess or the Queen Victoria Mess. I would say that you would not even put your animals in such a place where our officers are staying. Although we are having brilliant buildings in Delhi, so many Bhavans,—I would not like to name them here—we are not even considering giving our officers and men proper quarters.

Similarly, the offices of the Ministry are in different corners. The Air Force headquarters are in one place, the Naval headquarters in another place. No one has ever thought of providing proper offices for them.

The Edward Mess, I believe, has family quarters, but in the Victoria mess, the accommodation consists of tents with a little bit of billeted accommodation. These conditions should be improved. I am not asking for anything more.

If an officer has to be thrown overboard on grounds that he is medically unfit he is no good, let him be thrown overboard, but he had been an officer, he has served the country; so give him compensatory allowance. These things would help the Army in the long run. This is what I want to emphasise.

My hon friend Shri V P Nayar yesterday mentioned about travelling allowance etc. was not sure that he was correct, and so I went into the details and I find that it is really surprising that right from the subedar major down to the sepoy, they draw Rs 2-4-0. Of course, he gets a free warrant. Similarly a Lieutenant draws about Rs. 5 as daily allowance. If you raise the sepoy's allowance, or the allowance of the subedar major, naturally you have also to raise that of the Lieutenant, but there must be

some proportion about it. To say we should not do it is not correct. For instance, in the rise in positions etc. up the rank of Major it is by promotion. When the question of Lt. Col. comes he has to be selected. Sometimes the Boards are good, sometimes not. Therefore the service conditions of the Army personnel should be improved.

Secondly, the cost of living has shot up tremendously, and hence their pay and emoluments should be commensurate. Going through the Ministry's Budget, on page 147 I find that after six years of service in the Army, Navy or Air Force, an officer gets about Rs 500, whereas, if you take the civil side, his counterpart will draw over Rs. 800. This kind of disparity should be removed, and I strongly support the suggestion that we should appoint a commission to go into the matter. Leaving out the question of pay, at least all the other allowances should be taken up by the Government as early as possible, it is not a matter of increasing the Budget, and when it is a question of the Jawan or sepoy, I think no Member of the House will ever hesitate to do the best for him.

14 hrs

I am very grateful to the Chief of the Army Staff who only a couple of days ago made a statement. I think in the Rotary Club or somewhere at Amritsar that the poor sepoys or jawans have got a contract only for 6 or 7 years and it is a fact that as the age of 25 or 24 they have to go. Whether they have to go as reservists and so on is a different thing, but actually they have to retire. He said that he was considering the question allowing them to service 15—20 years. This will help the jawans and I hope the Ministry of Defence will consider the proposal of the Chief of the Army Staff favourably.

Now I come to one most important point arising out of the Deputy Defence Minister's appeal, which none of the Members has touched upon. A couple of months ago, we, Members

[Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji]

of Parliament, received a letter from the Deputy Defence Minister asking us to do something for recruitment to the services. Now I can give my own experience. If you ask a boy coming from a Public School or any other school 'Where would you like to serve?', he will say 'Business, tea gardens or somewhere else'. No one thinks of the glamour of the Army. This is firstly because the pay and other things in the Army cannot be very high. Secondly, there is the process of selection. Today we are running short of a hundred officers in the Indian Defence Academy. This is going on every year and a time will come when no officers will go either to Khadakvasla or Dehra Dun. What happens today is this: An officer has to apply for service in the Army. There is the Union Public Service Commission. They prescribe a written question paper. For English the marks are 300. Now I put this question: In practically all the schools in India, barring the public schools, the medium of instruction is Hindi. This boy goes and in the English paper, he gets flopped. Only brilliant boys come up. Then what happens? He has to pass an examination in mathematics. I do not know about other States, but in Madhya Pradesh, even mathematics is not compulsory. What happens is that those boys who are too brilliant go away to other services and those that are not, who are only mediocres, come to the Army, and those who are keen also take it up.

So I suggest that the process should be reversed. Instead of their going to the UPSC for written tests, they should appear before a Selection Board. There may be 800 or 900 candidates. Let the Army Selection Board select them, whatever may be the quota, 200 or 300, and then let these 200 or 300 appear before the Union Public Service Commission. Those boys who pass the examination should be taken straight into Khadakvasla or any other place and those who do not should not be discarded, because

sometimes it happens that an officer who might be a dud can be a wonderful Commander. These officers must, therefore, be kept back, given proper education and taken up again.

These are my few suggestions. I hope the Minister will consider them favourably.

श्री प्र० सि० बीलता (झज्जर) :
जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपका मशकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे बतव दिया। हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को मालूम है कि मैं उस हल्के से आता हूँ जो जेहलम के पाकिस्तान में जाने के बाद हिन्दुस्तान में सब से ज्यादा जवान देता है और जिस ने पिछली दोनो लड़ाइयों में सब से ज्यादा जवान दिए थे।

एक माननीय सदस्य . बतानिया को दिये थे।

श्री प्र० सि० बीलता : बतानिया को दिए थे, या हिन्दुस्तान को, यह बताने के लिए मेरे पास टाइम नहीं है, बर्ना बकाता।

उपाय ल महोदय सिर्फ दस मिनट हैं इस लिए दखल न दिया जाये।

श्री प्र० सि० बीलता : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जितना टाइम वह मेरा बढाने जाये, नैक्ट टाइम उतना उन से काट लिया जाये।

मैं प्रार्थ करना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे यहाँ खड़े हो कर डिफेंस पर कुछ लपक बहने में खुशी महसूस होती है, क्योंकि मैं समझता हूँ कि मेरा मुक महफूज है। मैं कल मे इस हाउस में बार हिस्टेरिया की बातें और हवाई कतर की बातें सुन रहा हूँ। इस तरह की कोई चीज नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान को कोई खतरा न आज है और न कल है। डिफेंस की तीन लाइनें होती हैं। फर्स्ट लाइन आफ डिफेंस इज इन फारेन मिनिस्टर्स आफिस। मुझे खुशी है कि वह बकतर, जिसे हम फारेन मिनिस्ट्री का बकतर कहते हैं, और डिफेंस

मिनिस्ट्री का दफ्तर दो काबिल धारमियों के हाथ में है, जो दोनों एक ही तरह से सोचते हैं और जिन में को-ऑर्डिनेशन है, जिस के नर्वेज के तौर पर हमारी पहली फेन्स साइन जो फ़ारेन प्रॉक्सिमिटी है, उस में हम महफूज हैं। यह ठीक है कि मुल्क की हिफ़ाजत के लिये मजबूत फ़ौज की जरूरत है, लेकिन इस से भी ज्यादा मुल्क की हिफ़ाजत के लिये फ़ारेन पालिसी की और डिफ़ेन्स मिनिस्टर के दिमाग की जरूरत है, जो अपने दुशमनों की तादाद में कमी करे, जो अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ दोस्ती के ताल्लुकात रखे, जो अपनी पालिसी को ऐसे रेगुलेट करे कि उस के दुशमन न बनें और उस के दोस्तों में इजाफ़ा हो। अगर आप दुशमन बढ़ाते जायें, तो डिफ़ेन्स पर कितना ही ख़र्चा बढ़ाते जायें, आप मुल्क को नहीं बचा सका है। मुझे खुशी है कि मेरी फ़र्टि साह। फ़ाज़ डिफ़ेन्स—हमारे फ़ारेन मिनिस्टर ठीक तरह से सोचते हैं और दुशमनी के बजाये पड़ोसियों से दोस्ती बढ़ाने हैं।

जहां तक हमारी थ्रॉट फ़ोसिज—हमारी फ़ौजों का ताल्लुक है मुझे खुशी है कि मुझे अपनी फ़ौजों पर नाज़ है—इसलिये नहीं कि मैं एक फ़ौजी का बेटा हूँ, एक फ़ौजी का पोता हूँ, एक फ़ौजी का पड़ोसी हूँ, फ़ौजी का भाई हूँ और फ़ौजियों का चचा हूँ। मेरी फ़ैमिली १८४६ से—मुग़ल थ्रॉट से थ्रॉट से थ्रॉट से है। आज भी है। मैं भी होता, लेकिन कोशिश के बावजूद मैं न हो सका। मैं प्रार्थना करता था कि मेरा जवान जब के मैदान में बिकरे हुए खेर की तरह जाता है, जैसे कि वह काश्मीर में गया था। मेरा जवान, जब मुल्क पर मुसीबत आती है, जब अमन के दिनों में सैनाब आता है, कहत पढ़ता है, पागलपन होता है, मुल्क में फ़िक्राराना फ़सादात होते हैं, एक हलीम, अन्कसार, खिदमतगार की तरह आप के कदमों में हाथिर होता है, विस तरह के जब दिल्ली प्यासी भर रही थी, तो वह जमना पर पानी फ़िसाले के लिये आया था। मेरा जवान

अमन का पैगम्बर बन कर कौरिया जाता है, मलाया जाता है, मिश्र जाता है और नेकनाम लाता है। मेरे जवान का रिकार्ड निहायत धामदार रहा है;—आज भी और कल भी। उस को बर्तानिया का दोस्त और गुलाम बे क्लासिज कहती है, जो कि ला और कामर्स में बर्तानिया की गुलामी करती थीं। हमारे लोगों का मिपाहगीरी हज़ारों बरसों का पेशा रहा है। उन की आज बड़ी फ़ाइल इंगलिश में कहा जाता है कि वे बर्तानिया के गुलाम थे। मुग़लों के डेज में भी वह इंडियन थ्रॉट थी, थ्रॉटों के दिनों में भी वह इंडियन थ्रॉट थी और आज भी वह इंडियन थ्रॉट है और वह थ्रॉट पेडियट रही है—दो तीन सौ बरस पहले भी और आज भी? बल्कि देशभक्ति पैदा फ़ौज में हुई है हिन्दुस्तानी भाषा लशकर ने दी। पहली जंग आज़ादी फ़ौज ने लड़ी, थ्रॉट ० एन० ए० फ़ौज थी या कुछ थ्रॉट थी। जो थ्रॉटों के लिये बुरे अलफ़ाज़ इस्तमाल करते हैं, वे थ्रॉट तौर पर उन क्लासिज में हैं, जो लड़ाई के दिनों में होइन्ना—जलीरा-अदोबी करते हैं और फिर अक्छा सा अक्कन पहन कर नैशनलिस्ट बन जाते हैं। यह एक नाकाबिले-बदलित बात है।

थ्रॉटों के अलफ़ाज़ात में बहुत कमी हुई है, इस के लिये मैं गवर्नमेंट को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। मैं चाहता था कि यह जो ख़र्चा बचा है, वह अदर रैक्स पर, जवानों पर, नायक से ले कर सूबेदार-जेजर तक पर खर्च किया जाय। लेकिन अगर आप ने खर्च नहीं किया, बचा लिया, तो अक्छा किया। मैं उन लोगों में से हूँ, जो यह समझते हैं कि आज के दिन हिन्दुस्तान इस से ज्यादा अपने डिफ़ेन्स पर खर्च नहीं कर सकता, अगर मुल्क का डबलपमेंट करना है। अगर हम हथियारों की बीड़ में ही चलें, तो हम अमरीका और रूस को तो पछुच नहीं सकते। और बुनिया में इस तरह की कोई लड़ाई नहीं हो सकती कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की कोई आइसो-

[श्री प्र० सि० बीलता]

केटिड लड़ाई हो जायं। आज कोई दो मुल्क नहीं लड़ सकते, जिस तरह कि कुछ लोग समझते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान लड़ने वाले हैं। ऐसी लड़ाई नामुमकिन है। वे भारत पुराने जमाने की हैं। कोरिया में लड़ाई हुई, जिस में नुमाली कोरिया और अरबी कोरिया शामिल थे, लेकिन उस में एक तरफ अमरीका था गया और दूसरी तरफ चीन था गया। जब इसराइल ने मिश्र पर हमला किया, तो फिर इसराइल और मिश्र नहीं रहे—इपर फ्रांस और इंग्लैंड था गये और दूसरी तरफ रूस वाले। आज कोई बफर स्टेट नहीं होती है। आज कोई आइतोलेटिड लड़ाई नहीं होती है। आज बिन-अमकवामी सियासत ऐसी जुड़ी हुई है कि यह मुमकिन नहीं है। जो लोग अकेले हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई की बात करते हैं, वे पहले का दिमाग रखते हैं। अगर हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई अभी हुई, तो वह लड़ाई अमरीका और रूस की लड़ाई भी होगी। आज काश्मीर हमारे कब्जे में है, यह सिर्फ हमारी ही गड़ नही है—यह रूस की भी गड़ है। स्ट्रुचेव ने कोई प्रहमान नहीं किया कि काश्मीर के बारे में कहा कि भाषा भाषा दे लेना हम था जाये। यह स्ट्रुचेव की गड़ भी है, रूस की गड़ भी है कि आजाद काश्मीर न हो, हिन्दुस्तान के नीचे हो और वहा पर बैक्यूम क्रिएट न हो, अमरीकनों और जंगवाजों के कदम वहां न हों। यह रूस की भी गड़ है और हमारी भी गड़ है कि हमारा काश्मीर हमारे साथ हो और वह हमारे साथ रहेगा। अमरीकन आर्मी हथियार का जबाब हम कभी भी नहीं दे सकते, चाहे हम कितना ही सपया खचें करें। इसलिये रूस के साथ हमारी दोस्ती रहना निहायत लाजिमी है। चाहे बार-बार कोई भी बात करते रहें, चाइना और रूस और चीन से हमारी दोस्ती कोई नहीं तोड़ सकता है।

हिन्दुस्तान को पाकिस्तान से कोई खतरा

नहीं है। अगर हमारी दोस्ती बनी रहे इस से खतराने की कोई बात नहीं है।

उपपञ्च महोदय : अगर मेम्बर साहब मुझे मतवज्जह हों, तो अच्छा होगा।

श्री प्र० स० बीलता : मैं प्राप को ही मतवज्जह हूँ, लेकिन जो मुझे से ज्यादा सुनना चाहते हैं, मैं उन को सुना रहा हूँ।

मैं अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान से या तिब्बत से हिन्दुस्तान को कोई खतरा नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि पाकिस्तान में आज आर्मी राज करती है। यह ठीक है कि पाकिस्तान में आज अमरीका के हथियार हैं, लेकिन अमरीकी हथियार जहाँ भी जाने है, वे उस नेशन की बर्बाद करते हैं—पड़ोसी को नहीं करने है। अमरीकन हथियार पाकिस्तान को रगड़ चुके हैं, पाकिस्तान की डेमोक्रेसी को रगड़ चुके हैं, —उन्होंने ने पाकिस्तान को नेशन को पहली ठीकर मारी है। हमारा वे कुछ नहीं बिगाड़ सकते हैं जब तक रूस से हमारी दोस्ती है।

जहा तक बार्डर इन्फिडेन्ट का तालुक है, जरा पाकिस्तान के अखबार पढ़ लीजिये कि हम किानी भयमानभी करने हैं। जरा पाकिस्तान का पेपर पढ़िये कि वह अरनी गवर्नमेंट को क्या कहते हैं।

श्री० रणवीर सिंह (रोहताक) यह झूठ निबा है।

श्री प्र० सि० बीलता : कुछ सीखना हो, तो सीख लो। मैं प्राप की तरह धनपड़ लोगो के निचे ख.स तौर पर बोल रहा हूँ।

मैं तिब्बत के बारे में कल से सुने जा रहा हूँ कि तिब्बत से हिन्दुस्तान को खर है। मैं तिब्बत के बारे में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कहना चाहता, जो कान्ट्रोवर्सी देख करे। बुनिया में अमन के लिए अगर हिन्दुस्तान और चाइना

की दोस्ती ज़रूरी है, तो उस से भी ज्यादा जरूरत है इन बैचिब और उन बैचिब में दोस्ती की। इस लिए मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन दो दिन से सुन रहे हैं कि डिफेंस के नुक़्ता-ए-निगाह से तिब्बत से खतरा हो गया है। भरे बाबा, तिब्बत से खतरा नहीं है। तिब्बत में बैकयूम था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बेयर को एड्रेस करे। इस तरह "भरे बाबा" नहीं कहना चाहिए।

Shri Goray: We are in need of education; not you, Sir,

श्री प्र० सि० बीलता : मैं भ्रजं कर रहा था कि तिब्बत से कोई खतरा नहीं है। तिब्बत में बैकयूम होने से, आजाद तिब्बत होने से कुछ लोग तिब्बत में कदम रखने की कोशिश करते हैं—श्रीर इस तरह चाहना को चारो तरफ से घेरना चाहते हैं—जिस तरह कि वं आजाद काश्मीर में कदु रखने की कोशिश करते हैं। तिब्बत से हिन्दुस्तान को डर था, अग्न तिब्बत में बैकयूम होता। लेकिन पिछले दिनों जो वाक्यात हुए, उस से तिब्बत में जो बैकयूम था, उस के बारे में चाहना चौकन्ना हो गया। वहा क्या हुआ, मैं उस में नहीं जाता, लेकिन जो कुछ भी वहा हुआ, उस से उन लोगों के इरादे खत्म हो गये, जो कि आजाद तिब्बत चाहते थे और आजाद काश्मीर चाहते थे। अब कोई आजाद तिब्बत नहीं होगा। तिब्बत में कंट्रोल होगा। जो जगवाज चारो तरफ से चीन और हिन्दुस्तान को घेरना चाहते हैं, वे ऐसा नहीं कर सकेंगे। तिब्बत से हिन्दुस्तान को खतरा की कोई बात नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ लोगों ने जो बार हिस्टेरिया शुरू कर रखा है, उस से खतरा है। चीन और भारत की मित्रता को हिन्दुस्तान को उससे मोहतात रहना चाहिए। मैं ज्यादा बक्त न लेता हुआ कुछ बात भदर देस या जवानों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। जो जवान आर्म्ड फोर या इन्फैन्ट्री में भरती हों, सात लाख की

सब्स के बाद चात्तीस प्रीसदी दाग लगा कर रिजर्वेशन में भेज दिये जाते हैं और वे नुक़्की नौकरी कर सकते हैं और न वहां रह सकते हैं। मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि जेनरल धिमैया ने मान लिया है कि यह चीज हटेगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर अमल हो और यह जरूर हटे।

दूसरी भ्रजं यह है कि लास-नायक, नायक, हवलदार, हवलदार-मेजर, जमादार, सूबेदार, सूबेदार-मेजर, रितालदार, रितालदार-मेजर वगैरह जो आफिसरज है, वे एक ही इन्कतसादी तबके से आते हैं। यह इम्पार्टेन्ट प्वाइंट है, जो मैं भ्रजं करना चाहता हूँ। यह मार्शल रेसिड आता कहा से हैं। मुझे पसन्द है कि कागज पर आपने सारा मेवभाव उड़ा दिया है, कोई भी भारतीय फौज में भरती हो सकता है लेकिन आता कौन है? आता वही है जिस का ताल्लुक जमीन से है, हर कोई नहीं आ सकता है। इस की वजह यह है कि वो चीजों की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत होती है, एक तो अच्छा जिस्म होना चाहिये और दूसरे उसके जिस्म में सर्दी और गर्मी को बर्दाश्त करने की ताकत होनी चाहिये। किसान का बेटा पूष पीता है, खेत में काम करता है, मेहनत का काम करता है और उसका जिस्म अच्छा होता है, इस बास्ते वही इस में आता है। आप चाहे १० बार इस मार्शल की चीज को हटा दें और ४० बार उठा दें, लेकिन आयेगा वही। लेकिन वह जमादार, सूबेदार-मेजर तक ही जा पाता है और जो अफसर होते हैं, जिसके बारे में यह सारी रिपोर्ट है और जिस के बारे में यह कहा गया है कि आर्मी को कोरेक्ट कर दिया गया है उन अफसरों की जगहों तक ये लोग पहुच नहीं पाते हैं। १९३९ से पहले ये अफसर समूह पार से आते थे और जा सिपाही हुआ करते थे यह ही किसान के बेटे। लेकिन १९४९ के बाद अफसर आते हैं हायर अर्बन क्लासिस में से जिनकी, जवान से कोई प्वाण नहीं, उन में से आते हैं जो गरीब लोगों को, देहाली लोगों को अफसरों की मजदत है। मैं

[श्री प्र० सि० दीलता]

संभ्रता हूँ कि एक सीरियस पोखिसन घासी में है। घासी में जवान और अफसर एक दूसरे से इतने दूर होंगे फौजी भाई कहेंगे हैं कि पहले जे० सी० प्रोस० में से जितने बड़े अफसर हुमा करते थे, उनको लिया जाता था लेकिन अब बन्द कर दिये गये हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इंटेलिजेन्स घासी में भायें।

I welcome them on the side of medical or engineer branches. If they come thus side. I say, let them come as de-classed, let them first serve as soldiers for two years. They should sit in barracks with jawans. If they are prepared to de-class themselves and if they are prepared to identify themselves with the soldiers, let those intellectuals come to the Army. But, if they live in detachment, if they live in exclusiveness from the soldiers, they have no right to be classed soldiers.

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि चूकि मेरे पास ज्यादा वक्त नहीं है इस वास्ते मैं बहुत थोड़े से प्रलफाज में एक दो प्वाइट ही कहगा। सब से पहले तो क्वार्टरों की बात है। मैं प्रेक्टिसिंग लायर हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे फौजी भाई मर्डर कैसेस मे पकड़े जाते हैं। जब वे उट्टी जाते हैं तो उनको बड़े अगडों का सामना करना पड़ता है। कुछ तो उनकी गैरहाजिरी की वजह से खानदान मे ऐसी बात हो जाती है जिस में ये फंस जाते हैं। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि एक तो मर्डर होता है अपनी बीवी का और दूसरे जो दूसरा भादमी होता है उसको फासी मिल जाती है। इनको छः छः महीने तक क्वार्टर नहीं मिलते हैं। अगर ये छूट्टी के लिए अर्ज देते हैं तो इनको छूट्टी नहीं दी जाती है या बहुत देरी से दी जाती है। इस वास्ते बहुत जरूरी है कि इनको क्वार्टर मिलें और छूट्टी वक्त पर मिले ताकि बीवी बच्चे साथ रहें।

कस बाजपेयी साहब ने कहा कि इन अर्जों के नामों को बदल दिया जाय। मैं

उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि प्राय कोई सिल फौज नहीं है, कोई जाट फौज नहीं है। सारी फौज मुस्तरका है। ये कम्पनियों के नाम हैं। लेकिन नामों में भी कुछ करामात होती है। ये नाम फिजूल में नहीं होते हैं। शैक्सपीयर ने कहा था कि फूल को फूल कह देने में ही लुल्ह नहीं है, बल्कि रोख कहने से लुल्ह आता है। इन नामों के पीछे भी हिस्ती है। इन नामों के साथ दलेरी की वास्तान है। सिखों के नाम के साथ कृपाण का नाम जुड़ा हुआ है। गुरखों के नाम के साथ खुसडी का नाम है, मराठों का सम्बन्ध नेजा से है, जाट अहीर का खजर से, राजपूत की तलवार ही नहीं, राजपूतानी की कटार से आप हिन्दुस्तान की राजान को दूर नहीं कर सकते हैं। इनके माथ शिवचंदरी की एसीसिएशन है। नाम में करामात होती है। मैं ज्यादा वक्त न लेने हुए इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इनको एमे ही रहने दिया जाय।

जनाबवाला, एक बात कह कर मैं खत्म करता हूँ। मैं काश्मीर में एक कर्नल के कोर्ट मार्शल के सिलसिले मे गया। मैं न उस जगह को चूमा जहां पर ब्रिगेडियर उसमान शाहीद हुए थे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग यह समझते हैं कि जितने भी मुसलमान हैं, वे फिक्थ कालमिस्ट हैं, वे बिल्कुल गलत है। देश भक्ति के नाम में किदवई साहब का, आजाद साहब का, उसमान साहब का नाम जुड़ा हुआ है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि जो बनिया है जो ब्लैकमार्किट करता है, वह फिक्थ कालमिस्ट है। मजहद से इसका कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है। मुसलमान . . .

Shri D. C. Sharma: He said that people say that Muslims are fifth columnists. Nobody called the Muslims as fifth columnists.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right

श्री प्र० सि० दीलता मैं यह कह रहा था नाम में करामात है कि जहां पर ब्रिगेडियर उसमान शाहीद हुए थे। उस वक्त उड़ी में

पाकिस्तानी फौजें बढ़ी घा रही थीं। वहा पर एक पहाड़ी पर कब्जा करने की बात थी। तीन दिन के लगातार पाकिस्तानी फौजें वहा पर बम्बार्डमेंट कर रही थी। हमारी फौजें भागे नहीं बढ सकती थी। तब ब्रिगेडियर साहब ने, जाट और सिख दो कम्पनियो ने कहा कि इस पहाड़ी पर भरतपुर हे लं लो जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब भाप जानते ही हैं कि उस लडाई में एक जाट हरद्वारी लाल रोहतक बा ने ने किस बहादुरी से काम किया था और किस तरह इन दो कम्पनियो ने पटियाला और भरतपुर का नाम सुनते ही उस पहाड़ी चोटी पर कब्जा किया था। 30 मिनट के अन्दर इन कम्पनियो ने क्या कुछ कर दिखाया था यह सब जानते हैं। रिकॉर्ड बुलन्दी पर टेक उस रोज गया, हरद्वारी ले गया था।

जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, भाप जानते ही हैं कि मसोपटेमिया में पिछली जग में सात बार 8 जाट रेजिमेंट मरी और आठ बार उसी नाम से फिर लढी होकर उसी जगह पर जीत हासिल की। इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हूँ जो लोग हमारे नामो से नफरत करते हैं, वे हिन्दुस्तान की सुजान से नफरत करते हैं। खाली नाम की बिना पर कोई फिरका परस्त नहीं बनता है। अगर दौलता को दौलता कहते हैं और मोरे को मोरा कहते हैं, वह फिरका परस्ती नहीं है। बाजपेयी साहब, जो लोग एक फिरका परस्त पार्टी बना कर, मजहब का बहर उगल कर पालियामेंट में धा कर बैठते हैं और मजहब की बात करते हैं, वे फिरका परस्त हैं। वे पोलिटिकल पार्टीज जोकि फिरकापरस्ती फैलाती हैं, वे बैन होनी चाहियें और जो फिरका परस्ती की धाड में यहा धाते हैं, उनको यहा से बाहर निकाल दिया जाना चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहादुरी के नाम से नफरत न की जाये और सब लोगों ने हिन्दुस्तान की हिस्ट्री में बहुत इम्पार्टेंट रोल प्ले किया है और इसकी हमें

कद करनी चाहिये। इन फौजो के नाम को बदलना महसान फरामोसी है।

श्री प्र० सु० तारिक (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपका मशकूर हूँ कि आपने आज फिर मुझे इस हाउस में बोलने के लिए वक्त दिया है। मैं अपने लिए यह फलज की बात समझता हूँ कि मैं डिफेंस के मुतालबात के ऊपर अपने खयालात का इजहार कर रहा हूँ।

जनाबेवाला, जहा तक काश्मीरी होने की हैसियत से मेरा ताल्लुक है मैं बचीरे दिफा का ही नहीं बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के हर फौजी का बिला लिहाज मजहब वह मिल्लत के मशकूर हूँ कि उसने बडी बहादुरी दिखा करके काश्मीर की हिफाजत की है। इससे यकीनन फौजी तवारीख में एक और काबिले तारीफ बाब का इजाफा हो गया है।

जिस वक्त हमको भयोजों ने प्राबादी बन्धी, उस वक्त लूट मार कत्ल, गारत

श्री धाबब (बाराबकी) बन्धी या हम ने ली ?

श्री प्र० सु० तारिक ली थी और बन्धी भी गई थी, ये दोनों बातें साथ साथ थी।

जिस वक्त हमने प्राबादी हासिल की उस वक्त यहा पर लूट मार, कत्ल, गारत का बाजार गरम था। भयोजों ने अपनी पालिसी के मुताबिक फिरकादाराना फिसादात की बुनियाद रखी थी। भयोजों का भाना और उनका जाना, इसको मैं एक क्षेर में इस हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ —

उनका भाना हृद्य से कुछ कम न था और जब पलटे कथामत डा गये।

उस वक्त हमने इन फिसादात पर काबू पाने की कोशिश की और हमें इसमें कामयाबी

[श्री प्र० मु० तारिक]

हथियार हुई। उस वक्त जब हम इन पर कब्ज पाने की कोशिश कर रहे थे तो एक और बात बनी गई, बाहर के मुल्कों के साथ सावधि की गई। पालिसी यह थी कि हिन्दुस्तान की चीनी शाक्त को कमजोर किया जाये। मैं भारतीय सिपाहियों को मुबारिकबाद देना चाहता हूँ कि मैं इस इमरतहान में पूरे उत्तरे और उसको बराज तहसील प्रया करना चाहता हूँ और समझता हूँ कि भाव के दिन भी यह हाउस और यह मुल्क उसका मजकूर है कि उसने बिना मजहब की परवा किये हुए मजहदार सिपाहियों की हेसियत से हमारी सरहदों की हिकायत की।

इस के साथ ही मैं इस बात की तरफ भी ध्यानकी तबज्जह दिखाना चाहता हूँ और इसका मेरे कई भानरेबस मैम्बर साहिवान ने जिक्र भी किया है और वह जनरल तिमैया की उस तकरीर के बारे में है जोकि उन्होंने अमृतसर में की थी। हमारे जनरल तिमैया साहब हिन्दुस्तान के और दुनिया के बेहतरीन जनरल्स में से एक हैं और यह कबिले तारीफ बात है। लेकिन जनाबेवाला यह एक बहुत बड़ी बात है। रिजर्व का मतलब यह है कि फौज का एक हिस्सा रिजर्व में रखा जाता है ताकि जंग के वक्त पर जो कहीं फौजी जख्मी हो जायें या मर जायें, तो इस रिजर्व में से उस कमी को पूरा किया जा सके। इस रिजर्व के लिए हमारे पास एक कानून है और वह यह है कि सात साल सिपाही बैरेक्स में रहता है और आठ साल रिजर्व में रहता है। जब वह बैरेक्स में रहता है तो उसको कुछ ज्यादा तनकबाह मिलती है और जब वह घर चला जाता है तो उसको कम दी जाती है। यह मसला ४०,५० हजार का है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इन लोगों के मसले पर वजीर साहब को इस हाउस को कान्फ्रेंस में लेना चाहिये। यह बहुत बड़ी बात है। मेरी समझ के मुताबिक और मेरी इत्तिला के मुताबिक दुनिया के वे मुल्क जो फौजी मामलात में हम से बहुत ज्यादा

बाहिर हैं, चीनी मामलात में हम से बहुत ज्यादा जाने हैं, उन्होंने भी रिजर्व रखी है। उन्होंने भी इस तरह एकदम रिजर्व को खत्म करने का कोई एलान नहीं किया है। इस बारे में मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस हाउस को कान्फ्रेंस में लिया जाय। इस के अलावा मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि एक्स-सर्विसनेन का जो प्रॉव्जिडन्स है उसी को उन पर रखा जाय। इस में हुकूमत थोड़ा कम बचाविलत करे क्योंकि यह खासिका फौजियों का मसला है और इस को खासिका फौजियों पर ही छोड़ दिया जाय।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि हमारी हुकूमत और सास तीर पर बजारत बिफा इन छोटी चीजों की तरफ, जो यकीनन छोटी नहीं हैं, हालांकि देखने में में छोटी मालूम होती है, ज्यादा तबज्जह दे। मसलन हमारे यहां के फौजियों के रहने का मसला है। जो रहने का मसला है वह देखने में तो बहुत छोटा है लेकिन हकीकतन् यह बहुत बड़ा मसला है और हमारे फौजियों का इस मौजूदा दुनिया में जब कि हमारी सरहदों पर बाकायदा जंग की तैयारिया की जा रही है। हमारे एक हमसाया मुल्क में, जिस की तरफ हमारा बहुत दयानतदाराना नजरिया है, जिसे हमारा दोस्त होना चाहिये, जहा के रहने वाले हमारे भाई हैं, फौजी तैयारिया इस कदर है जिस का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। बाहर के मुल्कों से साज सामान आता है, ताबा आता है, रोज आता है। इस वक्त हमारा फर्ज होना चाहिये कि हमारा फौजी खुश हो, खुशहाल हो, उस को अपने बच्चों की फिक्र न हो, रद्दाइसा की परेशानी न हो। लेकिन हम एक तरफ तो चाहते हैं कि हमारा फौजी निहामत मजबूत हो और दूसरी तरफ हम उस की परेशानियों को कम करने की कोई कोशिश नहीं करते। मैं उम्मीद रखता हूँ अपने वजीर बिफा से कि वह इस मामले में किसी नई और किसी अन्वी खबर से कञ्जनास करेंगे।

इस साल के पिछले जमाने में जब अंग्रेजी राज्य था तो हमारे यहां के राजे महाराजों को, नवाबों को और आगीर-कारों को कमिशन दिये जाते थे। सिर्फ इसलिये कि वह अपने अपने इलाकों में काफ़ी मकदूल थे और फौज की भर्ती में काफ़ी मदद कर सकते थे। अब बुकि राजे महाराजों इन्कलाबत की वजह से नहीं रहे—यूँही उन से बड़ी हमदर्दी है—इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो सोचन बर्कस हैं, काफ़ी अच्छे तरीके के और काफ़ी बुलन्दी पर, उन को यह कमिशन दिये जायें ताकि वह जोश चीज के मामलात में हमारी मदद कर सकें।

एक आमनीय सबद्वय कांसस पार्टी के लोगों को ?

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : तमाम सोशल बर्कस को। सोशल बर्कस बे आप भी धा सकते हैं।

मोगलम के बारे में मैं यकीनन अपने बुजुर्ग मेम्बरों की, जिन्होंने इस की तरफ तबज्जह दिलाई है, ताईद करता हूँ। मैं वह चाहता हूँ कि हमारी फौज के अजाइम निहायत बुलन्द हों। इस के लिये हम यहां निहायत बड़ा रोल भदा कर सकते हैं। जंग सिर्फ हथियारों के नहीं लड़ी जा सकती। अजर दुनिया में जंग सिर्फ हथियारों से लड़ी जा सकती तो यकीनन अजाइम हिटलर तमाम दुनिया पर काबिज होता। जंग के जीतने के लिये यकीनन बुलन्द अजाइम, अमल और बकीन होना चाहिये। हर लड़ाई के लिये यकीन का होना निहायत जरूरी है और उस का बेहतरीन सबूत यह है कि हम ने बहुत बड़ी अंग्रेजी ताकत को, जिस के पास बहुत बड़ा साज सामान था, सिर्फ इसलिये शिकस्त दी कि हिन्दुस्तानियों के दिलों में आजादी हासिल करने का यकीन था। उस के लिये हम ने अमल किया और हम ने उस

आजादी को हथियारों के मुकाबले बर्बर हथियारों के हासिल किया। तो एक चीज तो मैं यह चाहता हूँ।

दूसरी चीज चाहता हूँ अपने फौजियों के आला कैरेक्टर के बारे में। उन के अख्त-जात के बारे में मैं अपने जेनरल चीफ आफ स्टॉफ से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन का फर्ज है कि वह फौजियों की तरफ बुखानजर रहें। जितने उन के अखराजात हो उन को उठना बर्ब करने का मौका बरखा जाय। बरना वह परेशानी में फल जाते हैं और बदहाली के शिकार होते हैं। बताया गया कि एक मेजर डाका डालते हैं। यह हमारी धार्मी पर बहुत बड़ी बदनामी है। इसलिये कैन्टीन में जो उन के अखराजात होते हैं उन की तरफ आप की पूरी तबज्जह मैं चाहता हूँ।

इस के बाद मैं फौजियों के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। किसी भी फौजी का अखलीन फर्ज यह है, हर फौजी के जेहन में यह बात होनी चाहिये, कि वह अपने मुल्क के आईन का बफादार है, वह अपने मुल्क के अंडे का बफादार है। वह किसी भी फर्द का, चाहे वह कितना ही अशीमुषमान क्यों न हो, कितना ही बड़ा क्यों न हो, जाती तौर पर बफादार नहीं है। हम अपने फौजियों के जेहन में इल्म के लिहाज से, तालीम के लिहाज से और दूसरे तरीके से, यह बात बिठा दें कि हर हिन्दुस्तानी बिना लिहाज मजहब व मिल्तत के, इस आईन का, इस तिरंगे का बफादार है उसी तरह हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद सिपाही इस आईन के और इस तिरंगे के महकूम हैं। वह किसी भी फर्द बाहिद के गुलाम नहीं हैं।

मैं इन बन्द अल्फ्राज के साथ इस महकमे का बहुत मजकूर हूँ कि वह इन बातों की तरफ तबज्जह दे रहा है और इस ऐवान के जरिये मैं उसे बुखारकबाद पेश करता हूँ।

[شری اے۔ ایم۔ طارق (جسوں اور کشمیر) : جناب قہقی سہوکر صاحب - میں آپ کا مشکور ہوں کہ آپ نے آج یہ اس ہاؤس میں مجھے بولنے کے لئے وقت دیا ہے۔ میں اپنے لئے یہ فخر کی بات سمجھتا ہوں کہ میں فلسفہ قہماتنس پر اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کر رہا ہوں۔

جناب والا - جہاں تک کشمیری ہونے کی حیثیت سے میرا تعلق ہے میں وزیر دفاع کا ہی نہیں بلکہ ہندوستان کے ہر فوجی کا بلا لحاظ مذہب و ملت کے مشکور ہوں کہ اس نے بڑی بہادری دیکھا کر کے کشمیر کی حفاظت کی۔ اس سے ہندوستانی فوج کی تاریخ میں ایک اور قابل تعریف باب کا اضافہ ہو گیا ہے۔

جس وقت ہم کو انگریزوں نے آزادی بخشی اس وقت ہندوستان میں ہر طرف لوٹ مار قتل و غارت تھی۔ مسلمانوں ہر طرف بڑھا تے۔

شری یادو : (باراہلیکی) بخشی یا ہم نے لی۔

شری اے۔ ایم۔ طارق - لی تھی اور بخشی بھی گئی تھی۔ یہ دونوں باتیں ساتھ ساتھ تھیں۔

جس وقت ہم نے آزادی حاصل کی اس وقت یہاں ہر لوٹ مار قتل و غارت کا ہاؤلو گرم تھا۔ انگریزوں نے اہلی

پالہسی کے مطابق فرقہ وارانہ نسلانہ کی بنیاد رکھی تھی۔ انگریزوں کا آنا اور ان کا جانا اسکو میں ایک شعر میں اس ہاؤس کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں۔

لیں گا آنا حشر سے کچھ کم نہ تھا اور جب پلٹے تو ہمت تھا گئے۔

اس وقت ہم نے ان نسلانہ پر قابو پانے کی کوشش کی اور ہمیں اس میں کامیابی حاصل ہوئی۔ اس وقت جب ہم لن پر قابو پانے کی کوشش کر رہے تھے تو ایک اور چال چلی گئی۔ باہر کے ملکوں کے ساتھ سازش کی گئی۔ پالہسی یہ تھی کہ ہندوستان کی فوجی طاقت کو کمزور کیا جائے۔ میں بھارتیہ سہاہوں کو مبارکباد دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ اس استحسان میں پورے اثرے اور اس کو خراج تحسین ادا کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ اور سمجھتا ہوں کہ آج کے دن بھی یہ ہاؤس اور یہ ملک اسکا مشکور ہے کہ اسے بلا مذہب کی پرواہ کئے ہوئے وفادار سہاہوں کی حیثیت سے ہزاری سرحدوں کی حفاظت کی۔

اس کے ساتھ ہی میں اس بات کی طرف بھی آپ کی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں اور اس کا سہرے کئی آنرہیل سپر صاحبان نے ذکر بھی کیا ہے اور وہ جنرل تمبا کی اس تقریر کے بارے میں ہے چونکہ انہوں نے امرتسر میں کی تھی۔ ہمارے جنرل تمبا صاحب

ہندوستان کے اور دنیا کے بہترین جنرلز
میں سے ایک ہیں اور وہ قابل تعریف
بات ہے۔ لیکن جناب والا یہ ایک
بہت بڑی بات ہے۔ رزرو کا مطلب
یہ ہے کہ فوج کا ایک حصہ رزرو میں
رکھا جاتا ہے تاکہ جنگ کے وقت پر
جو کہیں فوجی زخمی ہو جائے یا مر
جائے تو اس رزرو میں سے اس کسی
کو پورا کیا جاسکے۔ اس رزرو کے لئے
ہمارے پاس ایک قانون ہے اور وہ یہ ہے
کہ سات سال تک سہلی بھیکس
میں رہتا ہے اور آٹھ سال رزرو میں
رہتا ہے۔ جب وہ بھیکس میں رہتا
ہے تو اس کو کچھ زیادہ منظور
ملتی ہے اور جب وہ گھر چلا جاتا
ہے تو اس کو کم دی جاتی ہے۔ یہ
مسئلہ چالیس پچاس ہزار کا ہے۔
میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ان لوگوں کے
مسئلہ پر وزیر صاحب کو اس سائس
کو کانفرنس میں لینا چاہئے۔ یہ
بہت بڑی بات ہے۔ مہری سنجہ
کے مطابق اور مہری اطلاع کے مطابق
دنیا کے وہ ملک جو فوجی معاملات
میں ہم سے بہت زیادہ ماہر ہیں۔
فوجی معاملات میں ہم سے بہت زیادہ
آگے ہیں انہوں نے بھی رزرو رکھی
ہے۔ انہوں نے بھی اس طرح ایک
دم رزرو کو ختم کرنے کا کوئی اعلان نہیں
کیا ہے۔ اس بارے میں میں چاہتا
ہوں کہ اس سائس کو کانفرنس
میں لیا جائے۔ اس کے علاوہ میں یہ
چاہتا ہوں کہ آپکی ایکس سرورسین کا
جو آرگنائزیشن ہے اسی کو ان پر رکھا
جائے۔ اس میں حکومت تو بڑی کم
مداخلت کرے کیونکہ یہ سابقہ فوجوں
کا مسئلہ ہے اور اس کو سابقہ فوجوں
پر ہی چھوڑ دیا جائے۔

میں یہ بھی چاہتا ہوں کہ ہماری
حکومت اور خاص طور پر وزارت دفاع
ان چھوٹی چھوٹی کی طرف - جو

بہت چھوٹی نہیں ہیں - حالانکہ
دیکھنے میں چھوٹی معلوم ہوتی ہیں۔
زیادہ توجہ دے - سب سے پہلے کے
فوجوں کے رہنے کا مسئلہ ہے - جو
رہنے کا مسئلہ ہے وہ دیکھنے میں تو
بہت چھوٹی ہے لیکن حقیقتاً یہ بہت
بڑا مسئلہ ہے ہمارے فوجوں کا اس
موجودہ دنیا میں - جب کہ ہماری
- محدودوں پر باقاعدہ جنگ کی تہاڑیاں
- کی جا رہی ہیں - ہمارے ایک
ہینسایہ ملک میں - جس کی طرف
ہمارا بہت دیا تدارانہ نظریہ ہے -
جسے ہمارا دوست ہونا چاہئے - جہاں
کے رہنے والے ہمارے بھائی ہیں - فوجی
تہاڑیاں اس قدر ہیں جس کا کوئی
ٹھکانہ نہیں ہے - ہمارے ملکوں سے
ساز سامان آتا ہے - تازہ آتا ہے - روز آتا
ہے - اس وقت ہمارا فرض ہونا چاہئے
کہ ہمارا فوجی ذرخ ہو - خوشحال
ہو - اس کو اپنے بچوں کی فکر نہ
ہو - رہائش کی پریشانی نہ ہو -
لیکن ہم ایک طرف تو چاہتے ہیں
کہ ہمارا فوجی نہایت مضبوط ہو اور
دوسری طرف ہم اس کی پریشانیوں
کو کم کرنے کی کوئی کوشش نہیں
کرتے - میں امید کرتا ہوں اپنے وزیر
دفاع سے کہ وہ اس معاملہ میں کسی
نئی اور کسی اچھی خبر سے روشناس
کریں گے -

اس سال کے پچھلے زمانے میں
جب انگریزی راج تھا تو ہمارے یہاں
کے راجے مہاراجے لوگوں کو - نوادوں کو
اور جاگہداروں کو کھین دئے جاتے تھے -
صرف اس لئے کہ وہ اپنے اپنے علاقوں
میں کافی مقبول تھے اور فوج کی بہتری
میں کافی مدد کر سکتے تھے - اب
چونکہ راجے مہاراجے انقلابات کی وجہ
سے نہیں رہے . . . مجھے ان سے بڑی

[شروی اے - ایم - طارق]

ہندوئی ہے..... اس لئے میں چاہتا ہوں کہ جو - سوشل ورکرس ہیں - کالی اچھ طریقے کے اور کالی پبلنسی پر - ان کو یہ کھین دئے جائیں تاکہ وہ لوگ فوج کے معاملات میں ہماری مدد کر سکیں -

ایک ماٹھہ سدھیہ - کانگریس پارٹی کے لوگوں کو -

شروی اے - ایم - طارق : تمام - سوشل ورکرس کو - سوشل ورکرس میں آپ بھی آسکتے ہیں -

سروالس کے بارے میں میں یہنا اپنے بڑگ ممبروں کی - جہوں نے اس کی طرف توجہ دلائی ہے - .الہد کرتا ہوں - میں یہا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہماری فوج کے عوائم نہایت بلند ہوں - اس کے لئے لوگ یہا نہایت بڑا رول ادا کر سکتے ہیں - جنگ صرف ہتھیاروں سے نہیں لڑی جا سکتی - اگر دنیا میں جنگ صرف ہتھیاروں سے لڑی جا سکتی تو یہنا آج ہلاک تمام دنیا پر قابض ہوتا - جنگ کے جیتنے کے لئے یہنا بلند عوائم - عمل اور یہن ہونا چاہئے - ہر لڑائی کے لئے یہن کا ہونا نہایت ضروری ہے اور اس کا بہترین ٹھوط یہ ہے کہ ہم نے بہت بڑی طبقت کو جس کے پاس بہت بڑا ساڑ سامان نہا صرف اس لئے شہست دی کہ ہندوستانہوں کے دلوں میں آزادی حاصل کرے کا یہن تھا - اس کے لئے ہم نے عمل کہا اور ہم نے اس آزادی کو ہتھیاروں کے مقابلہ بغیر ہتھیاروں کے حاصل کیا - نو ایک چیز تو میں یہ چاہتا ہوں -

دوسری چیز چاہتا ہوں اپنے فوجہوں کے عالی کو دیکھنے کے بارے میں - ان کے اخراجات کے بارے میں میں

اپنے جہوں چہت آت اسٹاف سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ان کا فرض ہے کہ وہ فوجہوں کی طرف خوش نظر رکھیں - جتھے ان کے اخراجات ہوں ان کو اتنا خرچ کرنے کا موقع بٹھا جائے - ورنہ وہ پرہتاری میں پھنس جاتے ہیں اور بھلائی کے شکو ہوتے ہیں - بتایا گیا کہ ایک مہجر قاکا قاتلہ ہیں - یہ ہماری آرمی پر بہت بڑی بدنامی ہے - اس لئے کھلائن میں جو ان کے اخراجات ہوتے ہیں ان کی طرف آپ کی بڑی توجہ میں چاہتا ہوں -

اس کے بعد میں تو جہوں کے بارے میں بھی کہنا چاہتا ہوں - کسی بھی فوجی کا اولہن فرض یہ ہے - ہر فوجی کے ذہن میں یہ بات ہونی چاہئے کہ وہ اپنے ملک کے آئین کا وفادار ہے - وہ اپنے ملک کے جہتے کا وفادار ہے - وہ کسی بھی فرد کا چاہے وہ کتنا ہی عظیم الشان کیوں نہ ہو ، کتلا ہی بڑا کیوں نہ ہو - ذاتی طور پر وفادار نہیں ہے - ہم اپنے فوجہوں کے ذہن میں علم کے لصال سے ، تعلیم کے لصال سے اور دوسرے طریقوں سے یہ بات لادیں کہ جیسے ہر ہندوستانی بنا لصال مذہب و ملت کے اس آئین کا ، اس تونگے کا وفادار ہے اس طرح ہندوستان کے آزاد سہا ہی اس آئین کے اور اس تونگے کے مستحکم ہوں - وہ کسی بھی فرد واحد کے فلام نہیں ہوں -

میں ان چند الفاظ کے ساتھ اس مستحکم کا بہت مشکور ہوں کہ وہ ان باتوں کی طرف توجہ دے رہا ہے اور اس آئین کے ذریعہ میں اسے مبارکباد بھی کرتا ہوں -]

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया (इटावा)
 मैं ने भी जवाब से देखवसि की भी कि मुझे
 भी बोलने का मौका दिया जाय । वही
 नहीं, जब जनसंघ के एक बाहिर नुमाइन्दे
 श्रीर कम्युलिस्ट पार्टी के दो नुमाइन्दे बोलने
 तो हमें क्यों न मौका दिया जाय ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय बैठ जाइये, मैं धाप
 को बतलाता हू कि क्यों मौका नहीं दिया
 गया । सिर्फ इस में ही नहीं बल्कि जितनी
 डिमान्ड्स धाई हैं उन में उन का रूप हिस्सा
 लेता रहा है । सिर्फ इसी डिमान्ड में नहीं,
 बल्कि शायद जो प्रागे प्रागे वाली डिमान्ड
 हैं उन में भी मौका न मिल सके । धाप ने
 अपने हिस्से से बहुत ज्यादा बक्ता ले लिया

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया मैं ने हिस्सा
 नहीं लिया है । हमें हमेशा कम हिस्सा मिलता
 है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member should resume his seat

श्री यादव (बाराबंकी) श्रीमन्, मैं
 कुछ निवेदन कर हू इस सम्बन्ध में । जब
 कभी सदन में किसी खास विषय पर बोलने
 दिया जाय तो प्रथं यही होता है कि जो राज-
 नीतिक दल बाहर आ भीतर इस बक्ता मौजूद
 हैं, और उन का किसी खास विषय पर एक
 दृष्टिकोण होता है, तो हमेशा यह होता है
 कि वह यहा पर झलके । अब मंत्री महोदय
 मोशलिस्ट पार्टी को जो कुछ कहना है उस के
 बारे में क्या जवाब देगे । इसलिये मैं कह
 रहा हू कि यह बेइन्साफी हो रही है मोशलिस्ट
 पार्टी के साथ ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं समझता हू ।
 मेम्बर साहब का नजरिया ठीक है । मगर
 मुश्किल यह है कि यहा दल इतने ज्यादा
 हैं कि हर एक दल को हर एक डिमान्ड में
 बक्ता मिलना मुश्किल है । यही मुश्किल होती
 है । इसी लिये मैं बक्ता नहीं दे सका ।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया इस पर धाप
 को और करना चाहिये । जानबूझ कर
 (Interruptions) इस पक्षपात को
 बढ़ाते नहीं किया जा सकता ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall have to name the Member

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया हम इस
 तरह से दान में या भीख माग कर यहा नहीं
 पाये हैं । (Interruptions) हम बाहर
 जाने को हंगिज तैयार नहीं हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is persistently obstructing the proceedings of the House. I will ask him to withdraw from the House

Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: I am not ready to go out of the House. I would remain over here. I am not ready to go out of the House

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order Then I shall have to take the assistance of

Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: Oh yes; you can take any assistance, you like I am ready for that

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi). This is very objectionable

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have asked the hon Member twice or thrice The hon Member must resume his seat

श्री यादव मैं निवेदन करता हू कि
 घाठ बटे की बहस है डिफेन्स पर उस में से
 मोशलिस्ट पार्टी का

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order I shall have to ask the hon. Member to withdraw from the House if he does not listen to me

Shri Yadav: I have been duly elected to represent my views here I am not going to go out of the House

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया किसी कीमत
 पर जो पक्षपात होगा इस सदन के अन्दर
 उसे बढ़ास्त करने के लिये हम तैयार नहीं
 हैं । ये लोग हमारी तरफ धाक उठा कर

[श्री अर्जुन सिंह जयपुरिया]

बोलते हैं। क्या हम बीच भाग कर यहाँ पावे हैं या पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने हमें यहाँ चुन कर भेजा है ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am asking the hon. Member either to withdraw those words, or,—

Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: I am not ready to withdraw my words

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then he should withdraw himself

Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: No. no; not at any cost.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I shall ask the Marshal to . . .

Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: Oh yes; send the Marshal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If discipline is to be observed like this (*Interruptions*) I would request hon Members to resume their seats

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): We are very sorry to note what has been transpiring now. None of us would like to be a party to a thing when the Chair's authority has been flouted. We would never allow that to happen because you uphold not an individual party but keep the dignity of the House. In that there cannot be two opinions in the House We all feel sorry.

But permit me to say that he is an unusually devoted Member of the House and it may be perhaps better—and you may be pleased to give him a few minutes, and there may be an end. We are very sorry.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hisar): It would be very wrong to allow him to speak now.

श्री वादव नाथपाई जी ने जो सन्देह हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। लोक-सभा तहजीब का दायरा नहीं है। यहाँ विचार कर बात कहना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I would not allow the hon. Member to speak.

Shri Yadav rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Just now, I was going to name the Member. Perhaps a proposal might be made to suspend him.

Shri C. D. Fande (Naini Tal): Suspension for seven days.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I was just for the benefit of the House going to say that there were 12 Demands and consecutively in every Demand this group has spoken. Now, it has not been possible to accommodate every group in every Demand. Other groups have also suffered and they have been treated like that. There are other groups here also. Today also they have not been accommodated. But this group, I should say, has taken an undue share, more than what it deserved. Still, it is complained that it is being discriminated against. I am very sorry to note it. If the hon. Member does not listen to the Chair, I shall have to name him.

I may refer to rule 374 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Lok Sabha. Under the rule,

"The Speaker may, if he deems it necessary, name a member who disregards the authority of the Chair or abuses the rules of the House by persistently and wilfully obstructing the business thereof"

He has done it. In spite of my request, my warnings and everything, he has disobeyed and persistently done it.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I may move the motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The rule further says:

"(2) If a member is so named by the Speaker, he shall forthwith put the question . . ."

So, I am putting the question now to the vote of the House. The question is—

“That Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria be suspended from the service of the House for seven days.”

If the House thinks it is a bit harsh—
(Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right I have put the question

Division No 9]

The Lok Sabha divided

Shri M. B. Krishna (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch Castes): I could not press my button I am for ‘Ayes’

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): My vote may be added to the ‘Ayes’

Mr Deputy-Speaker. There are two to be added to the ‘Ayes’ The result of the Division is Ayes 134; Noes 2

[14.13 hrs

AYES

Achar Shri
Ajit Singh, Shri
Arumugham, Shri R S
Arumugham, Shri S R
Ayyakkannu, Shri
Basooryee, Shri Pramatbanath
Bangaik Thakur Shri
Berman, Shri
Barupal, Shri P I
Basumati, Shri
Bhaik Duraban, Shri
Bhargava, Pandit M. B
Bhargava, Pandit Thakur Das
Bhatucha, Shri Naushir
Bhetkar, Shri
Burbal Singh Shri
Brendra Singhji Shri
Bose, Shri
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Narayan “Brijesh”, Pandit
Chaturvedi, Shri
Chettur, Shri R. Ramanathan
Chuni Lal, Shri
Dhillip Singh, Shri
Dumar, Shri
Desai, Shri Moraji
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Gaskwad, Shri Poteenaghar
Galkwad, Shri B K
Ganpathy, Shri
Ghoab, Shri M K
Ghoab, Shri N R
Gedora Shri S C
Gosay, Shri
Gounder, Shri K Perisewami
Govind Das, Seth
Guba, Shri A C
Harvaso, Shri Anwar
Joshi, Shri A C
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Pandit J. P
Kalka Singh, Shri
Karn Singhji, Shri

Kaswal, Shri
Katti, Shri D A
Kotaki, Shri Liladhar
Kesar Kumari, Shrimati
Keshava, Shri
Khedkar, Dr G B
Krishna, Shri M R
Lahiri, Shri
Laskar, Shri N C
Masida Ahmed, Shrimati
Mahaganekar, Shri
Mati, Shri N B
Majitha, Sardar
Manay, Shri
Mandal, Shri J
Manyagadan, Shri
Manjula Devi, Shrimati
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehta, Shri J R
Melkote, Dr
Menon, Shri Krishna
Mishra, Shri L N
Mishra, Shri B D
Misra, Shri R D
Moraria, Shri
Munisamy, Shri N R
Murmu, Shri Palu
Nadar, Shri Thanulingam
Nair, Shri C K
Nair, Shri Kuttikrishnan
Naldurgker, Shri
Nallakaya, Shri
Naskar, Shri P S
Nethwani, Shri
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Onkar Lal, Shri
Padaku, Shri K V
Pahadia, Shri
Palaniyandy, Shri
Pande, Shri C. D
Panna Lal, Shri
Patal, Shri Rajeshwar
Pillai, Shri Thama
Raghaviah Sahai, Shri

Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raghuramiah, Shri
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raju, Shri D. S
Ram Krishna, Shri
Ram Shanker Lal, Shri
Ramakrishnan, Shri P R
Ramaswamy, Shri K S
Ranbir Singh, Ch
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganatha
Reddy, Shri Ram
Roy, Shri Buhwanath
Rungnung Sussa, Shri
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Sahodrabai, Shrimati
Sahu, Shri Bhagabir
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Salunke, Shri Balasaheb
Sanganna, Shri
Sarhadi, Shri Ajit Singh
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri P G
Sharma, Shri D C
Sharma, Shri R C
Shobha Ram, Shri
Singh, Shri D N
Singh, Shri K N
Sunba, Shri Satyendra Narayan
Siva, Dr Gangadhar
Siva Raj, Shri
Sonule, Shri H N
Soren, Shri
Subbarayan, Dr P
Supakar, Shri
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Tahir, Shri Mohammed
Tariq, Shri A M
Thirumala Rao, Shri
Thomas, Shri A M
Uike, Shri
Umamo Singh, Shri
Valvi, Shri
Wediwa, Shri

NOES

Bansjee, Shri S. M.

Yadav, Shri

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I regret it very much; I am very sorry; I never wanted it, but I am forced. Unless this is done, discipline cannot be maintained and we have to maintain some dignity of the House. I may be an unworthy occupier of this Chair...

Several Hon. Members: No, no

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: ... but so long as I am there, certainly the dignity of the Chair has to be maintained. Otherwise, I will be falling in my duty. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria is suspended from the service of the House for seven days. Now he should withdraw from the House

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया हम तो यह चाहते हैं कि हम को सदन से उस समय तक के लिये बाहर निकाल दिया जाय जब तक कि जनरल एलेक्सास नहीं होते हैं और मैं यहाँ पर सदन के उन तमाम माननीय सदस्यों को जो कि मुझे यहाँ से निकाल देना चाहते हैं, चुनौती देना चाहता हूँ कि वह बाहर चल कर वहाँ पर चुनाव लड़ें तब उन को पता चलेगा कि कौन यहाँ पर जीत कर आता है और कौन हारता है।

(Interruptions).

हम जो यहाँ इस सदन में आये हैं वह किसी की दया से या भीख माग कर नहीं आये हैं बल्कि १५ लाख जनता ने हमें यहाँ पर चुन कर भेजा है और हम सदन को इस तरह अधा और बेवकफ बनाने नहीं देंगे

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : धाईर, धाईर । अब भी अगले माननीय सदस्य सदन के बाहर नहीं जाते तो मेरे पास सिवाय इस के और कोई दूसरा चारा नहीं होगा कि मैं माशुल को कहूँ कि वह इन साहब को सदन के बाहर ले जायें

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया नो । डिफेंस बकट के ऊपर आज बहस चल रही है ।

Let me defend myself; I am ready for that; let the Marshal come.

क्योंकि यह प्रिंसिपल का सवाल है . . .

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : कुछ कही इस में प्रिंसिपल का क्या सवाल है ?

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया . हा, प्रिंसिपल का सवाल है तुम क्या जानो कल के छोकरे .
(Interruptions)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : धाईर, धाईर । देखो मार्शल माननीय सदस्य को धाराम से बाहर ले जाओ ।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया नहीं हम बाहर नहीं जाते ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय देखो मार्शल, वहाँ से वाच एंड वार्ड की इमदाद ले ली जाय और माननीय सदस्य को धाराम से सदन में उठा कर बाहर ले जाया जाय ।

एक माननीय सदस्य धाराम से उठा कर बाहर ले जाइये ।

(The Marshal with the help of the Watch and Ward Staff removed Shri Bhadauria from the House.)

श्री यादव धर्म नहीं आती यह कहते हुए कि धाराम से ले जाया जाय ।

एक माननीय सदस्य आप कौन होते हैं ?

श्री यादव धर्म तो आप को घाबी चाहिये जो यहाँ सदन में बैठ कर इस तरह का अन्याय और अधेरगर्दी करवा रहे है .

(Interruptions)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There ought to be no further scenes here now

Shri Yadav: Still, I request the Socialist Party should not be denied .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is closed now; I will ask the hon. Member to sit down.

श्री यादव : श्रीमन्, मेरे लिये यह सम्भव नहीं है कि यह अन्वय हो और मैं बरबास्त करूँ ।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, order

श्री यादव : मैं नग्नता के साथ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं बहुत ही असमर्थ था रहा हूँ अपने भाप को कि इस तरह का अन्वय हो

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय अगर भाप नग्नता से कह रहे हैं तो मैं उस से ज्यादा नग्नता से कहता हूँ कि अब भाप बैठ जायें और विनिस्तर साहब को बुलें और अगर किसी मेम्बर साहब को कुछ बातें कहनी हैं तो फार्निस बिल था रहा है उस बतल कह सकते हैं ।

श्री यादव अगर अन्वय हो तो

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय भाप बैठ जायें ।

श्री यादव मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय बैठ जाइये । भाज नहीं हो सकता । भाज मौका नहीं है ।

श्री यादव : श्रीमन्, मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि यह अन्वय असम्भव है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय भाप बैठेंगे या नहीं ?

श्री यादव : मेरे लिये यह बिल्कुल ही असम्भव है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय तब यह जरूरी होगा कि मैं धा से भी कहूँ कि

श्री यादव न्याय के लिये जो भी दृष्ट भोगना हो उस के लिये मैं तैयार हूँ ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then I ask the hon. Member to withdraw from the House for the rest of the day.

14.45 hrs.

(Shri Yadav withdraws from the House)

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker

Government have submitted for the approval of the House the defence estimates of the current year, which show a reduction of approximately Rs. 35 crores in revenue expenditure and an increase of somewhere about Rs. 7 crores to Rs. 8 crores in capital expenditure, thereby revealing a total reduction of approximately Rs. 25 crores. I want to make two preliminary observations in connection with this. First of all, these estimates are not prepared and submitted on the basis of a percentage cut all over. They are undertaken in the Defence Ministry and later by the Government as a whole having regard to the defence considerations as well as the capacity of the country to bear these burdens.

If it is permissible, I would like to sound a personal note and say that the Defence Ministry is responsible for the initiation of this reduction. Reports have appeared in the Press to the contrary, but they have no substance in fact. The Finance Minister had no knowledge of these figures till they came before him formally at the appropriate stage. At the same time, I want to say that I do not present these figures or ask for the approval of the estimates either in a spirit of triumph or complacency on the one hand or of despondency and depression on the other. This is a realistic approach to the situation. We are approaching the Third Five Year Plan and the requirements of defence, in the context of our resources and what are likely to be the contingencies, had to be recast.

For the first time since 1934-35, when the total defence expenditure in this country was Rs. 44 crores, and excluding the war years, there has been from the Government benches a submission for reduction of estimates. There has been criticism in this House with regard to this reduction on the one hand and on the other of the size of these estimates. Both are quite understandable, because while the Defence Minister, his Deputy Ministers, his officers, Chiefs of Services,

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etc., all have the advantage of knowing the details and facts, those who are in the opposition and even on Government benches have not had the same facility. At the same time, they have greater liberty in regard to criticism that is permitted, quite rightly, in a parliamentary system of Government.

Therefore, I have to impose on myself certain limitations. First of all, a number of these observations pertain to general questions of foreign policy. While I am not entirely ignorant of the approach or the implications of the foreign policy of our country, I do not think this is the opportunity for me to enter into that. Other observations have been made concerned with the production of food in general, morale, not only in the defence establishments, but the general morale of the population as a whole, education and all those problems which are called civil defence. These are more appropriately discussed under firm estimates. While I will be the last person to say that they have no integral relation to the capacity of the country to defend itself, in the narrow context of this discussion, it is neither possible nor appropriate for me to enter into a discussion of those matters.

Thirdly, whatever observations I have to make, I am sure hon. Members on both sides will agree that I have to bear in mind those men who are either in the far away border in the region of Kashmir or in the eastern regions or in the performance of international duties in the Gaza strip between Egypt and Israel. It may be asked, "Cannot the Government tell this House in confidence?" Unfortunately, this House does not sit in a confidential context. What is said here is said to the whole world. What is more, what is said here is said to the men who have the responsibility, in the first instance, of taking the brunt of the attack from the communist benches. It is not possible for me to answer in detail everything that has

been said, even those charges and allegations that have no substance whatsoever in fact and represent very unfortunate distortions. Therefore, not answering them can only be attributed to lack of time, because if I am to answer all of them, I will have to take as much time or perhaps more than what all the hon. Members have taken together and you have indicated to me that the convenience of the House has to be consulted in this matter. Furthermore, there is a great danger in these matters, that when we discuss the pay and allowances of the particular communities represented, in the army or perhaps of the officers who have been superseded, we may lose sight of the wood in counting the trees, whether they exist or not.

Now, the first issue that has been raised here about this reduction, I very much regret to say, is by an experienced member of this House who generally passes off as an expert on these questions. He has taken upon himself to say that these reductions are a camouflage. I think there is a degree of truth in it. Now, camouflage means an external appearance as distinct from the actual facts. That is true, because these reductions do not really expose the actual reductions, because the amount of money that is voted will have to provide more services, more commodities, to take on more burdens than otherwise. Therefore, to that extent, it is a camouflage. We are told about the reduction of Rs. 25 crores on the air force budget and navy budget which figures appear. It is quite true, that these reductions have been made possible on account of the higher technical skill that are obtained both in our defence factories and the Defence Services. Secondly, they have been brought about by realisation, both on the civil side as well as on the side of the fighting services, a greater realisation, of the interests of the country as a whole and, what is more, the capacity to use

the same commodity more times perhaps or with greater potentiality and efficiency. There has been necessity, perhaps, to spread some of our requirements for a longer period than otherwise and, to that extent, we have taken, not a calculated risk, but we have taken into account a situation which is pyramidal. Here, I would like to make it clear that I do not share the views of the critics who have frequently referred to this, namely, giving an impression either to our people, or to the armed forces, or, what is more, people who are on our frontiers, that there is any sense of fear or panic in this House. If anybody should be so unwise, so unkind and so ungenerous as to seriously violate our frontiers, the defence forces of our country, to their best mite and to the best of their capacity, would meet the situation. It is not given to a mature legislature like this to give them the feelings of passion. Passion is in place in the context of defence when you are actually engaged in war. If we are not in war, defence forces have to function with a greater degree of restraint from passion than is otherwise necessary.

Now, if we come to the more detailed facts, it has been said that there has been in the organisation of the Defence Services particularly, a lack of ethical quality, a preference to people without consideration to principles. I cannot go into all the details; neither have I time nor will it be proper for me to follow the example of attacking individuals either by name or implication in a public debate in a context where those individuals cannot answer. We are here free to speak, but those men to whom references have been made, are not in a position to speak. I shall take the main issues in this matter.

The main charge or allegation is about supersessions. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I do not hesitate to have supersessions and there will be supersessions if the armed forces of this country are to be efficient. Here, I would like you to go into the history

of this case. In 1947 when we became independent, there was no commander. The highest officer of the Indian army was a brigadier. I am just taking one example. We wanted people up to the Commander-in-Chief of the army. Therefore, we had to promote people to the highest ranks. Since then, there has been an intensification of training and a greater responsibility has been placed on the army.

So, while all those places were filled at that time, as time passed on, the best of them have come to the top. Now, it is possible that some of those who were declared fit for promotion did not get promotion. In a position where 35 people, shall we say, may be declared fit for promotion by the appropriate bodies, when there are only 15 places and, therefore, only 15 people to be posted—I am giving hypothetical figures—then for those 15 places you must take the best out of the 35. The Defence forces and, to a lesser extent, the civil services have to go.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: May I say . . .

Shri Krishna Menon: I do not yield to the hon Member in public or in private.

Shri U. C. Patnaik rose—

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Now, the hon Minister is in possession of the House and he is not yielding.

Shri Nath Pai: He should.

Shri Krishna Menon: No, I will not.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I simply wanted to know whether he is yielding or not.

Shri Krishna Menon: No, I am not.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Does not matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has said he is not yielding.

Shri Krishna Menon: For the information of the House, I should like to say that these so-called supersessions are the normal course of business in the administration of the defence

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forces in the army, for example, every officer goes by time scale promotion up to the rank of Major, that is, if they pass the examinations, and under the changes made in the last twelve months, no one need retire as an officer from the army until he becomes a Lieutenant-Colonel. But after that period comes promotion by efficiency. Now, it is laid down by regulations covered by an Act of Parliament and by general procedures well understood by the House, that beyond that level, the position of Major in the army, promotions must be by efficiency. And that efficiency is judged not by one individual, it is judged by what may be called a House of Peers, people higher to the personnel to be promoted. They are selected by people who have got the same training and people who afterwards have to take command over them. So, for example, if a Major is to be promoted to Colonelship, the board would consist of officers of higher rank. It is not done by one particular officer only. And, what is more, after that selection is made, it goes before the higher authorities inside the Army headquarters itself. If there are complaints about the supersession, it goes to the Defence Ministry and, finally, it comes to the Defence Minister in such cases which have to come to him. This is with regard to a large bulk of selection and promotion.

With regard to promotions to higher ranks of Generalship, Lieutenant-Generalship and so on, it goes to what is called a Higher Selection Board Selection Board No 1, where a number of service officers, the Chief of the Service concerned and other officers are present. Now, if Government cannot trust the principal Service officers and the Chief of Army Staff in regard to army matters, in regard to promotional matters, how can we entrust them with the command of the Defence Forces themselves? If you cannot trust their integrity or their judgment or their capacity in the case of promoting one fellow officer as different from another—after all they

come from the same service—how can we trust them to defend the frontiers of this country?

That does not mean that the Ministry or the Minister rubber stamp every recommendation that is made, particularly at those levels. It goes up, it goes to the Defence Ministry and every record is checked, particularly in the case of supersession, it is referred back and finally the Defence Minister agrees or disagrees. If there is disagreement, then there is further consultation and further proposals are put up.

Now, it has been stated that a large number of Brigadiers have been superseded and so on.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: 25

Shri Krishna Menon: 27 Brigadiers have been superseded. Apparently, some who have superseded others are on top of somebody else. I hope a time will come when every single officer in the Armed Forces will take it on his chin and not go on grumbling after that, and I think it is our duty not to encourage such complaints.

Now, as I said roughly worked out, in the case of Lieutenant-Colonels and Generals, out of 35 people who were declared by the promotion board as fit for promotion, somewhere about 15 have been promoted to those ranks. And it must not be forgotten that the army is not a very big organisation and is very narrow, especially on the top. Now, we want more places. But then the financial implications, various other political implications and so on have to be taken into account. It is not for me to express a personal opinion, but if I am to express an opinion I would say that as time passes we want wider and wider places in order to provide opportunities for everyone who enters the army to have the hope of getting some high position there. We are taking steps in that direction.

Then, from the Communist benches, there were complaints that all the amenities that were provided were for the officers and not for the other ranks. I think it is quite true. Officers are better off than the men. I believe in the civil services also, it is correct. The Secretaries, the Joint Secretaries, the Deputy Secretaries, the Under Secretaries, the Section Officers, the Superintendents, the Upper Division Clerks, the Lower Division Clerks and the Chaprassis do not all get the same salary.

15 hrs.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Even hon. Ministers are better off there.

Shri Krishna Menon: Union Ministers are better off than hon. Members of Parliament. I do not think in this country they make even a concession to hon. Ministers who are no longer Ministers.

Shri U. C. Patnalk: What about High Commissioners who come to this House as hon. Minister?

Shri Krishna Menon: The hon. Member opposite quite rightly and quite legitimately referred to some Government orders or what are called the Durbar Notes. There have been orders issued. He said, "Here it is what the officers are going to get." It is true as far as it goes. But what he might have done was to show also some other orders which appertain to the other sections of the Army. Therefore, I do not propose to go into the question of commissioned officers, that is, those who are presently commissioned. But on the whole in regard to junior commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers, the changes made in regard to many matters regarding the Other Ranks affect 53,000 people. If there were time, I would have read all this out.

It has been possible in 1957 to bring many junior commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers into the substantive cadres. Where these men have distinguished themselves—and it

should not be forgotten that in a modern army, it is not sufficient for a man to be brave or to come from what is called a martial race or a soldier's family; he has also to understand very many things and read, write and learn almost like in a University—they are given honorary commissions which are not really honorary because there the salary goes up. They become honorary Lieutenants and honorary Captains. You will find in every Republic Day List a number of Risaldars, Subedars and Jemadars who become honorary Lieutenants and honorary Captains and so on and who really get lifted in the other ranks. Many of the junior commissioned officers are employed in place of commissioned officers and they are given special allowances in this connection. Numbers of commissions are given to junior commissioned officers and in a number of cases to non-commissioned officers. The upper age limits in respect of serving personnel of the Regular and Territorial Army for admission to the Military College have been raised for this reason because when a jawan goes into service and if you have the same low age limits for him then there is no time for him to qualify, get the notice and go to Dehra Dun.

Death gratuity and family pensions have been extended to junior commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and Other Ranks. A temporary increase in the pensions of military pensioners has also been brought about which has approximately increased by 6 per cent. at the highest rate and 20 per cent. at the lowest rate of pay. I hope the hon. Finance Minister is not taking too much notice of it. Then you make my position very difficult. Taking all these things together, he will say, now what has happened to the Defence Ministry?

Then, there is increase in dearness allowance for personnel of Defence Forces below officers' ranks. These dearness allowances are only for people below officers' ranks. Nearly a year ago the ration allowance in the

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case of troops was revised or rather some modifications were brought about, because the practice obtained, owing to the stringency that was there, of not giving soldiers, sailors and airmen rations during their holiday period which meant a loss of Rs. 15, Rs. 16 or Rs. 17 a year. The Defence Ministry took a view with which the Finance concurred that this was really taking away the food of the soldier. So, it has been given back to the soldier. It will cost the country nearly Rs. 2 crores.

Junior commissioned officers and their families were not entitled to carry their baggage during the moving period. Now, that entitlement has been accorded. Limited financial assistance in cases where financial distress is established can be given by Army Headquarters for treatment of families of serving personnel suffering from T.B., that is, opening up our Defence hospitals so far as accommodation permits for this purpose.

Service pensions of junior commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers will be assessed on a substantive rank held during the last one year of service—this goes much farther than the civil services—up to 1st January instead of two years under the normal rules. This is related to a further increase of substantive cadre of junior commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers to over 10,000. Government also have now decided to give rates of compensation and enhanced it to 75 per cent. of junior commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and other ranks at all stations with a further increase in the principal cities of India.

I am frightened to read all this out. I do not know what the hon. Finance Minister thinks about it. Family gratuity is to be exempted from income-tax. Family gratuity payable to widows to whom the new Pay Code applies is exempt from payment of income-tax. In this connection, it is pointed out that there is a Pay Com-

mission appointed for the civil employees of Government while the fighting services, the armed forces, are left out of it. That is so as far as the present situation is concerned. But I believe the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister on various occasions pointed out in this House that when the Pay Commission has reported, as happened on the last occasion, those recommendations will be reviewed by a special committee appointed of the armed forces for this purpose and the appropriate and necessary adjustments will be made.

An allegation was made this morning that certain officers of the armed forces are partners in private firms. I do not know whether it came from the advocates of private industries this morning or otherwise, but so far as Government is aware, no such cases are known.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: The hon. Minister is not quite audible.

Shri Tyagi: He is audible.

Shri Krishna Menon: I can only supply a voice.

Shri Nath Pal: It should be a clear voice.

Shri Krishna Menon: So far as Government knows there are no officers who are directly or indirectly engaged in commerce, trade or industry while in Government service. If the hon. Member knows of a case and if it is brought to our attention, suitable action will be taken. Not only are these officers not permitted to do this nor is it in our knowledge if they do so, but even officers on retirement are not immediately allowed to go into service of this kind.

With regard to the differential treatment between officers and other ranks, I said that it exists. I believe when the Navy Bill was introduced in Parliament someone suggested—I do not know if he was on the Government side at that time—that

officers should salute other ranks and other ranks saluting officers They have not gone so far, but I think consistent with the general trend of development in this country, these gaps are becoming narrower and narrower But I think it is only reasonable that when we take those things into account, not merely the money, the salaries should be taken into account but the whole of the emoluments going to each person and the tax deductions therefrom should be taken into account The net result of the agitation or any strong movement towards this matter would be to bring down the scale of payment and emoluments for officers who are already underpaid The country cannot afford all those things that are required I believe—I personally would and I am sure my colleagues in the Government would also feel that with the advance of our economy a soldier should be entitled as in other countries with separation allowance, free education for his children and all those amenities that in a welfare state should be available to citizens in general and to members of the fighting services But, at the present moment if any of these things are to be introduced, it will consume the whole of our national budget Therefore, on the one hand, the comparisons must be like with like and not of dissimilar things Secondly, I think you have got to take into account our resources and what is more the comparison should be between what it is today, yesterday, the day before and the day before

With regard to housing Government sanctions full accommodation for junior commissioned officers Where housing is not available, other accommodation is provided There is shortage of housing in the whole country and at the present stage of development if the total accommodation has to be provided for men and for goods which have to be covered, it is estimated that it will take 29 years The Finance Ministry and the Government, as a whole, is giving deep consideration to this problem as to how this period can be shortened

Reference has been made in this connection to the Ambala project This project has received much publicity I think this is an occasion when one should try to dispel so many wrong notions that may have come about it The Ambala project is not a project of conscript labour It is not employment of troop labour for building purposes in that sense The bulk of labour employed in the project is civilian labour paid for What is more, the troops that had been used as labour, for accounting purposes, have been accounted for in the cost of the project The main contribution made by the troops in this is, first of all, the enthusiasm they put into it and leavening of the general labour force in construction of this standard and a high degree of organisation which made it possible for one of these quarters for the soldiers to be built in less than an hour's time on an average It is not an experiment It is a project It is by no means free It is our hope that the experience gained in that project will now be continued in other projects either in the stage of construction or in the stage of the projects themselves and there will be further reduction in the cost of construction The same applies to covered accommodation With the new techniques that are now available in our Building research establishments and College of Engineering in Roorkee and other places, it is hoped that we may be able to bring down the cost of covered accommodation of material

The next body of items were on the question of production Production in the Ordnance factories went up from 14.57 crores in 1956-57 to 18.88 crores in 1957-58 and over Rs 20 crores in 1958-59 It is expected that by 1963, at the present rate, it would go up to Rs 35 crores In connection with this, there are two observations that I would like to make In 1955-56 when the production was of the order of Rs 14.57 crores the strength of industrial workers at the beginning of that year was 52,300 In 1958-59, the strength of industrial workers is 42,000

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There has been a decrease in labour and an increase in production. Direct labour charges have increased while indirect labour charges have decreased. That is to say, economies in management, thanks largely to the co-operation of the Labour Unions, have been of a character where large unnecessary supervisory labour has been cut. A great deal of not wholly gainfully-employed persons are put to gainful occupations with the result that indirect labour or, as I said, supervisory staff which was 410 in 1956 is 344 while direct labour which was 206 is 262 now. Therefore, while there is reduction of the cost of production as such, there is increase in the output by nearly 40 per cent.

The other matter was whether the ordnance factories, on the one hand, were producing to full capacity and on the other hand, whether they should produce to full capacity and third, whether they are producing unnecessary goods. There was a very sustained plea for private enterprise in this matter. The Defence Ministry qua Defence Ministry is not concerned with the issue of private enterprise and public enterprise as such. The Government has its own policy. The position is, civilian production out of Rs. 20 crores would be somewhere about Rs. 3 or 4 crores and civilian production includes services of the Railways and various other Government departments—non-weapon production as it might be called. Reference has been made to the production of coffee machines, and all kinds of things like that. But, it is part of the organisation of the ordnance factories. They cannot and will not enter into production of anything unless an order is placed with them. There is no question of any infructuous production. It is necessary that in the general field of engineering, for the advancement of our productive capacity, various experiments and developments have to be made.

Shri Goray made a pointed reference to cookers. I am sorry he picked out a very unfortunate instance. We have

got units of our Army at the present time in operational fields at altitudes where water does not boil except under pressure. They have to eat. It so happened that on account of the foreign exchange situation, the Commerce Ministry clamped down on the import of cookers. Is the Army to eat or are we to say, we will not produce cookers? They have produced cookers and they have them.

Shri Goray: What about mechanos?

Shri Krishna Menon: You have again taken a most unfortunate instance. Mechanos are not produced out of material that is useful for anything, but are made out of throw-out material, that is usually waste. An appreciable amount of the income of our factories and conservation of our resources arises by explosives being turned into useful things and by the use of waste products.

Reference was made to cow dung digesters and so on. One thing, it was made for exhibition purposes. It should not be forgotten that the Defence establishment has large numbers of dairy farms and animal farms and places where these things can be properly used. If the Government has a place—where experiments can be made of this character without impinging upon public expenditure, I am sure, Parliament would agree, that is, the right course to adopt. I hope that none of these observations made in this House will go to discourage the man. Most of these experiments, I would like to tell the House, whether it be in the Air Force or Ordnance factories or Navy or the E.M.E. factories or Naval dockyards, are largely made by people in their off-time because that requires that kind of approach and it is to be properly sanctioned by the Government.

As I said a little while ago, economies have been effected partly by greater knowledge of technique and also by the use in many cases of weapons or ammunition of a character

which is more effective and less expensive. I believe that, next year, when certain changes are made in the way of our production of explosives, we would be able to save not only practically all the foreign exchange—I would not say all—practically all the foreign exchange that goes into it, but also able to lower the cost of production. There are components of high explosive weapons which had to be imported until recently. All that has gone out I think the Ordnance factories, the Armed services and civil services who back them are now fully conscious of the conception that there is nothing that cannot be done if it has to be done. That is part of production.

In this connection, before I leave the subject of production, I would like to pay my grateful tribute to the men who work in these factories. It is quite true that we have had small troubles. By and large,—I do not say by and large in a superficial way—taking an objective view, the employer-employee relations in the Defence factories are happy and satisfactory. I am not saying that there are no quarrels. But, they are settled largely by discussion. If there have been stoppages, they have been token stoppages and certainly, they did not involve any violence of any kind. When the Government took the view that there must be self-sufficiency in production, and that our capacity should be used to the full, among the first to respond vocally and in a very pronounced fashion was the organisation of labour. The workers came forward and said that it was in their interests to support this move because if there is greater production, their own craftsmanship will improve and the position of the community would improve. I would like to take this opportunity of paying them a tribute. That is a matter of policy, Sir.

The Ordnance Factories cannot fully stretch out production. The Ordnance Factory cannot stretch out to one hundred per cent production because if it does that, if there is an emer-

gency, you may not have the required capacity and that is why it is calculated for defence production. At the same time, whenever a commodity is produced for purposes of the defence forces or even for any other use, then, there is no kind of covering up the overhead charges and there is no element of subsidy for these things when they are made for civilian purposes.

References have been made to the arrangements made with the foreign firms of production. With all respect to the House, I would say that it is quite unrealistic to think that we could go into production of heavy goods without the collaboration of technique, the arrangement to receive blue-prints, designs and what not. By collaboration, I do not mean collaboration of capital or collaboration in management. When the Ordnance Factories go fully into operation we will be saving two crores of rupees. We will also be saving money on the spares which are used in the manufactured articles. All that means a saving to the Government. I would like to say that there is no idle equipment and things of that kind. There have also been certain economies effected by conservation. The other day I had the unique opportunity of going to the conference of the Trade Union of Scientific Workers called by the Defence Scientific workers. It was the first Trade Union meeting I have attended. The main topics of discussion were not about the conditions of workers, but about the techniques of production and how to conserve resources. For two days they discussed these subjects. Some day, I hope the House will have an opportunity of having these reports and seeing the results.

A number of questions were asked when I was abroad on a particular matter arising from lack of information. That was with regard to the disposal of weapons which have become obsolete. Dumping them into the sea would have cost the country Rs 48 lakhs. Now, they have recovered the metal to the same value and

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that means saving—saving from this expenditure and also saving on the metal—and that would come to nearly a crore.

References have been made to Bharat Electronics and Hindustan Aircraft, but I will deal with Bharat Electronics only because there is not much time for me.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: How much has BEL produced all these years?

Shri Krishna Menon: The value of electronic equipments produced has been as follows:

1955-56	Nil
1956-57	Rs. 5.97 lakhs
1957-58	" 27.88 lakhs
1958-59	" 33.24 lakhs

Now it has gone up to Rs. 52 lakhs and next year it will go up to about a crore. Now, a number of equipments, not electronic equipments, but other equipments have been made at Bharat Electronics and other places for defence purposes. I feel, Sir, you would not want me to detail the numbers of these items.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: What is the value of the work done for the Defence services?

Shri Krishna Menon: I want notice for that. Bharat Electronics is not intended only for producing equipments for defence purposes. They are intended for producing those equipments which Government in its wisdom placed under the management of the Ministry of Defence. That is all. It is in the same way as any other Government Corporation. And I think, if I may say so, a little more thought is necessary to be bestowed in regard to answering such questions, because, you cannot just say 'I want an electronic equipment'. You have got to see what it is for, whether it is designed for that particular purpose etc. It has to undertake tests. But at the moment we are on the way to become self-sufficient in this respect, say, in about two or three years.

Some one said that the Atomic Energy Establishment can make it. Why we cannot do it? That was the question. It all depends upon what we make. An electronic computer is different from the radar or the predictor that goes with it.

Now, Sir, one of the most important developments during recent times is the place that scientific organisation plays in our defence affairs. The scientific organisation is now on a par with the armed services and the ministerial establishments and so on. Certain observations have been made which cause either reflection or raise doubts with regard to co-ordination. It is a matter of great importance and, while it is the business of the opposition to oppose and its counter-part the Government to govern, it is a matter on which some more thought should be bestowed. Often the example of the United Kingdom is quoted. The United Kingdom tried to get away from the difficulties that arose by having too much of separation. Here, there is complete and healthy co-ordination between the scientific organisations, the fighting services and the Defence Ministry. There is increasing co-operation and co-ordination between the three services on the one hand and the services on the Civil side on the other. The armed forces have not shown any undue reluctance or unreasonable difficulty in this matter. Of course, difficulty arises when you have got to make a change from one thing to the other, but we have to remember that we are not writing on a clean slate. We have got prejudices. We have got lack of knowledge, perhaps. But I am personally satisfied that we are moving in the right direction. We are also moving at the right pace, because to do it too quickly might have a setback. There is today sufficient separation between the services and yet sufficient working together. Now, for example, the Land-Air organisation co-ordinates operational experience activities as between the army and the air force. Similarly,

Sea-Air organisation does the same thing.

A reference was made in this connection to operations on sea. One of the hon. Members on this side of the House referred to our responsibility of guarding the security of the Indian ocean and the Arabian sea. We don't live in times when the oceans were the private preserves of anybody, but our coastal traffic and other normal incursions that may happen in peace time would, unless there are extraordinary circumstances, be adequately protected by our growing navy.

There have been criticisms over the aircraft carrier which is hardly annual. I suppose it will come to this country in one year or eighteen months. The aircraft carrier is not only a moving ship but it is also a base for fighting an aircraft. If you cannot have airfields all over the place it is better to have a particular airfield which is what the aircraft carrier partly is.

References were made to the discriminatory treatment or, rather, treatment that was not adequate, in case of the civilians in the M.E.S. Here again, there might have been exaggeration of this thing by the parties affected. It is not possible in a service which has got such a large number of people to say that everybody would be promoted, and the doctrine of dead man's shoes will be followed. In the M.E.S., 27 out of 91 civilian posts have been made permanent and 20 officers have been confirmed. The question is asked, why is it that in some of these establishments officers from the services are imported instead of serving civilians. The answer is that senior officers are required for field duties in emergency, and you cannot turn them out overnight.

Questions have been raised regarding cantonments. There is parity between nominated and elected members. In cantonments, now, on the whole, my experience of them is—and I have seen many of them—that there is an increasing degree of co-

operation between the two sides of the administration; where there have been for personal or other reasons difficulties, they are gradually removing them. Also, in the cantonment areas, much social service, and the beginning of the co-operative movement, in fact, not necessarily as a departmental organisation, are going up to a very considerable extent. There are these projects for greater utilisation of land which is lying idle; it will not in any way solve the food problems of the country, but it will relieve a certain amount of pressure on the food market and also be an example.

Questions were raised about the Territorial Army and the Lok Sahayak Sena. As regards the Territorial Army, the deficiencies we had two or three years ago are being rapidly filled up, and we are happy to say that there is an increasing tendency for people to come into the Territorial Army. And Government would be justified in taking this opportunity of saying that the Territorial Army has to find its place in the minds of our people as a civilian defence force, and what is more, a defence force which at times of emergency might become a regular Army. Today, they are doing army duties in various places, filling up the vacancies created by the taking away of our troops into other places and so on. But it is a long way yet when people of all classes including Members of Parliament and the professional people and so on would join the Territorial Army as they do in other countries and give it a place in the life of the community.

In regard to the Lok Sahayak Sena, we have accomplished what was expected to be done in the five years, and it is proposed to introduce changes in its administration, having regard to the requirements of the country on its borders, and what is more, having regard to quality considerations, so that more efficiency in its training, in its length of service and in the methods of selection is being proposed

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in order that the defence strength of the country could be enhanced.

There were a number of cases brought out in regard to corruption and lapses of various kinds. It is not possible to go into each one of those things, nor can any case be considered at great length. But I would like to refer to this Khamaria affair which on the face of it looks very gruesome, that is, speaking in terms of losses of about a crore or a crore and a half rupees, and so on. I do not know how all this came about, but it is all a question of what you mean by loss, whether it is loss in the sense that there is a physical loss, that is, a thing has been removed by subterfuge or by unethical means. That, of course, is one thing, but loss in the sense of book values is something else.

Khamaria was not only a factory but was a depot soon after the war, and the man who went and took charge of it at that time, and has left service unfortunately—I shall speak about that in a moment—was never asked to take any stock, he never took anything over. The reports of this are coming out, and these figures represent the written down values, taking out of the total stock what is obsolete and what has deteriorated. The Special Police Establishment investigations are proceeding, and we have interim reports on the case on which investigations have been completed. As regards the charges that have been referred to them under four clauses, in not one of them has any high-placed officer been found guilty; the guilt has been brought home to some person who was actually dealing with it.

In this connection, may I say that there was no question of the manager on whom the detailed or rather the technical responsibility fell and who suffered very much under it, being promoted? In the intervening period of changes, he was attached to the headquarters somewhere, and I am

sorry to say he has left us; he was an extremely good officer, and the Defence Production Service has lost the services of a good man, on account of general public agitation and its reactions on him.

Most of the cases referred to are cases that have come up more than once before, because both audit reports and the Public Accounts Committee's observations refer to previous periods. While they are by no means being overlooked, every step is being taken to see that where such loopholes exist, they are closed; and I do not think there is anything that I can add to it.

With regard to the defence of our frontiers, it has been repeatedly said that the functions of the defence forces in this country are, firstly, to be available for the defence of our 3,000-mile coastline and 9,000-mile land frontier, secondly, to be available to support civil power, and thirdly to be available to carry out such international responsibilities as this country may undertake. Now, our defence forces, particularly our land forces, or rather I should not make a distinction among them, our defence forces are fully stretched in this task, and when we have to pull them out in the first task, then for the second or third, it puts us under very great strain. To a certain extent, that strain can be somewhat relieved by greater public support and understanding of various issues, and the increase in the strength of the territorial forces.

I am sure this House will want to pay its tribute to those men who are on our frontiers. Some of these young officers who have come out of the Dehra Dun College have never seen their homes for five, six or seven years. They go out as youngsters, from Khadakvasla, they pass out, and they go to the college, they are commissioned, and then they do not have two years' sitting down somewhere; they go to operational theatres, not because they are pushed there for

punishment, but because the conditions in the country, with the small size of these forces in relation to the 1·27 million square miles of our territory and this large frontier I have spoken about, are of that character.

In this connection, may I say that there is not in the Indian Army, and certainly not in the Air Force or in the Navy, any distinction today between the martial classes and the non-martial classes, to which pointed and correct reference was made by a Member of the Opposition? They are all martial in modern war, and when you consider that our troops in the northern part or part of them are Madras regiments, and in the east of India, they are regiments of the Punjab, and when in the naval craft you see in the Indian Navy, you see a number of Sikhs who have seen no other water except the water that is supplied by the irrigation system, then you see that these artificial distinctions imposed under imperial rule for their own purposes have disappeared.

The difference between these men is either that they are good officers or bad officers or indifferent officers. That is the difference. Either they are good teamsmen or they are not; either they are people who have a sense of loyalty to the country first and to themselves afterwards, or at least in relative proportions or the other way round. These are the differences that obtain. And I am happy to think that there is greater movement from the rank and file, what is called, the other ranks, into non-commissioned ranks and into the officers' classes. Government are now considering proposals, which I am not in a position to announce, by making the provision that existed before, of opening up the centres where people from the other ranks can be taken directly for training as officers before they go to Dehra Dun. I want the House to appreciate that it is not a question of class, caste, creed or anything.

A modern army requires so much of education. The normal conception is

that you recruit a man for six months, and he is trained and shaped, and then it is finished. But it is a continuous process of being trained for one thing after another, where mathematics and all kinds of things come into modern logistics and knowledge of explosives and all kinds of other things. Therefore, we are hoping that if resources are available and the necessary procedural arrangements can be completed, we could make a beginning in the way of reopening these centres that existed in pre-Independence days for good reasons.

Here again, I would ask the House to consider this aspect which I am going to refer to, more with the use of reason than with emotion. Emotionally, we all think or feel the same way. The so-called junior commissioned officer is not an anomaly or a historical survival. In fact, he exists in some other form in every army, but called by other names.

But when you get an Army with a body of people who unfortunately have not had the opportunity of education or economic advancement as in our country, and you have this high-level technique required in the modern conditions, a degree of liaisonship and a degree of interpretation become necessary. Also, again, we are not writing on a clean slate. We have got all these people, and what is more, they are a very unique element in our Armed Forces and perform a service of which very little is known. As for our junior commissioned officers, I would not say they are the salt of the earth; that is the wrong thing to say, but they perform a function which is not so much understood. I think the very fact that their children or a great number of their children go into military academies, and they become officers, and it may be that in one regiment the father may be a jemadar or an NCO, and the son may be an officer commanding or a subaltern or captain, makes no difficulties. These are all indices of moving times in our land.

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Reference was made both during the discussion and during question time the other day about some observations, reported in newspapers—I have now seen the authorised version of it—something that was said by the Chief of the Army Staff with regard to the tenure of men in the armed forces. There were different views expressed in the House. But I want to say categorically that there are no such proposals before Government at the moment. When they come, they will be considered on their own merits. They have very serious financial implications. There are other implications. Therefore, while it is not usual for fighting men to make speeches—they do not do that—this is very much a service matter, and the occasion was an ex-servicemen's rally, and it is quite permissible at any rate, it is nothing unusual, for someone to express his personal view on these matters.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: But does it not mean a major reorganisation and abolition of the system of reserves? Can statements be made like that?

Shri Krishna Menon: I thought I answered that by saying that there are no such proposals before Government. When they come, they will be considered.

Shri Patnaik again said that so many Lieutenant Generals were shot up overnight without telling anyone. If I may say so with great respect, in a parliamentary system of Government the Government governs and Parliament does not administer. It is the duty of the Members of the Opposition and of those belonging to the Government side to criticise, to control, to restrain, to promote, to encourage. But if administration were transferred from the Executive to the Legislature, where would we get to? What is more, in this particular matter, it is not as though overnight these Lieutenant Generals were created

There have been discussions on it going, I believe, even in my predecessor's time, and ultimately the more immediate discussion of it must have taken 8 or 9 months and various proposals were considered. The first instalment of what we have now done emerged at the time referred to. There is no question of these matters being done overnight. Sometimes I wish we could do things overnight, but the Government of India does not move like that. In fact, it is generally regarded as a crime, something wrong, to do anything of that kind quickly because somebody might say "That is too hasty". The very passage of time is regarded by our tradition as necessary—anyway I will not go into that—and anything done otherwise is considered as something wrong. But I do not think Parliament need worry. We would expect it to push us rather than pull us back in these matters.

Ex-servicemen's organisations. It is our general view that ex-servicemen's conditions should really not exclusively or not even primarily be a matter for voluntary charity as such—though that is welcome—but should be part of the conditions of service. Unless a man when he comes into service and serves there for 7 or 8 years or continues for 15 years has an assurance that he will come out with some equipment, either financial or technical, or that he will be looked after, it will be very difficult to draw people for the armed forces. An Ex-servicemen's Directorate exists for this purpose, which is now to be augmented and placed under superior direction. It is our hope that with the State Governments and public organisations which may exist, there will be a more planned procedure in regard to ex-servicemen.

It is probably not known that there are 3 million ex-servicemen in the country. Over and above that, we throw in 30,000 every year. While in the officer classes, a certain number

get employed through the Resettlement Organisation—a few are taken by my hon colleague, Shri Mehr Chand Khanna and others—, there have been no serious attempts made by us in this matter, not because nobody wants to give them anything but all our efforts have come up to only a certain level. The problem is so vast and, therefore, Government has now come to the conclusion that the central direction must be from Government itself and must be part of the concntritants of service in the armed forces.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: They can be used for the Rajasthan Canal construction.

Shri Krishna Menon: There was also reference not only now but at all times about the secrecy that obtains in regard to the Defence forces. Now, I would like to say that what the Government of India publishes is in many ways far more than the Government of UK publishes. That is one thing. Secondly, a country like ours with its backward industrial production, industrial technique and development and its limited resources has, to a certain extent, to rely upon not letting anybody else know what it may or may not have. A statement was made, for example, that the ordnance factories did not produce five items. If I were to say in the House whether those five items are being produced or are not being produced, who would benefit? We, or someone else? Therefore, there is no undue secrecy.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Then why discuss Defence at all?

Shri Krishna Menon: The reference to *James Fighting Ships*, was, if I may say so, a little bit unrealistic. Just because a story appears in a well-informed newspaper that such and such political change is going to take place, are you going to tell the Prime Minister, 'You told the newspaper, but you did not tell us'? It means that there is intelligent reporting.

James Fighting Ships' documents are always written in that manner. Even if they are correct, because they do not carry the stamp of authority, they are not taken similarly on the other side, we use them for our own purposes with that limitation.

I think two of the worst things we could do are to convey to anybody who may have, for good reasons or otherwise, any adverse feelings as far as we are concerned, either about the state of our defences or about our capacity. Often I am asked by Members on the other side, more particularly by those associated with labour organisations 'Can you give us the number of people in each ordnance factory?' Mr Deputy-Speaker, if you had not given much thought to it, you might ask 'What can be secret about it?' They all come and go. 'They can be counted.' But nobody sits down and counts so many people coming into the factory. You cannot give that. And if it is said that there was a depletion of labour in such and such factory or there was an increase in some other factory, the party outside can know what we are producing more and what we are producing less. That is the reason why this is not given. There is no other mystery attached to this. And what is more, all these suggestions that are made for introducing industrial skill, telling ordnance factories how to make things and not make things should, I think, be rather put in reverse. Perhaps it would be a revelation to this House that ordnance factories are making equipments—parts of equipments—for private industry on a commercial basis. They are open to receive work of that kind under our normal regulations. The industrialists get the benefit because, first of all, everything that goes out of the ordnance factory, whether it is a spade, pick axe or gun, is quality controlled in the same way and, therefore, they get a higher quality. Secondly, under general ways of government business, no question of profiteering or cornering of things arises and whatever advantages there are are passed on. But

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ordnance cannot be called upon to become a kind of industrial apprentice school for private industry. It was not the concern of the Defence Ministry; it was government policy passed on to us. At the present time, all that we have done is to receive into those factories apprentices of that kind for increased technical skill.

May I say in this connection that welfare activities, which are not merely of a charitable character, are on the increase? There are engineering schools, for example, for training aeronautical engineers and craftsmen. And, what is more, schools for the training of young people—boys and girls, not only the children of the people working in the factories but children of the neighbourhood—have grown up around the factories largely built by voluntary organisations.

In that connection—I am talking about voluntary organisation—before I sit down I really want to refer to the observations about exactions on soldiers. While I do not propose to make any remarks that show lack of restraint, I think it should be known that there is no question of deducting Rs. 5 from a soldier's pay or anything of the kind. I think the voluntary contribution of a jawan comes to about 25 nP., and so far as officers are concerned, it comes to Rs. 20—Rs. 49. As you would know, these things go into sports funds, educational funds and various other amenities which are the tradition of every Army, and more particularly of our Army. They are going into regimental funds subject to audit not by the Auditor General but subject to public audit. There are proper, responsible committees dealing with these, and by and large, the bulk of the dividends of these go to the men or their dependants. There is no element of exaction in regard to this and I think the bulk of the forces themselves will be the first to resent any suggestion that there is any kind of levy of that character. What is more, the figures suggested are merely fantastic. They have no

substance in fact, and I hope this will not be repeated, because it has a very bad effect upon people who are working hard in order to provide these amenities.

The armed forces provide a considerable amount of educational facilities for the children of the armed forces themselves to which, since last year, Government contributes rupee for rupee of the collections. Apart from the profits, they gain from co-operative effort in the canteens and places of that character.

I have exceeded my time, I believe, and I think I have dealt with most matters.

There was some concern expressed as to what would happen to this country if the whole of it was bombed and so on. On this question of our being prepared for any defensive or military situation where any of our neighbours or anybody who is likely to be an attacker is in another system of military alliances, we must frankly state the fact that we are not in a position either physically, morally, materially or economically, to rearm or engage in an armaments race against any of the Great Powers. I think it will be just fantastic if country X which is in a military system decided to pour arms into another country; in such a case we can use diplomatic procedures, diplomatic abilities, we can use the force of world public opinion, but it is a great mistake to think we can produce arm for arm; but if it is a question of disputes being settled or otherwise we must really think in terms of negotiation and settlement rather than in terms of war.

At the same time, continuous consideration is given to techniques. I was amazed to see that so much was said as though the armed forces, the Defence Ministry and other people connected with it did not know what was happening in the world. There was a lot said about reorganisation

and reorientation. After all, all these people in the Defence Ministry must be expected to know something about it

Therefore, our purpose is to try and increase the strength of our defence services as much as we can, but we must put out of our mind any conception derived from imperial times that these armies have any purpose outside the frontiers of our territory. We do not want to show our flag, and there is not a gun or a soldier or a horse of ours, outside the frontiers of this land

If it should be that we are involved in a world conflict, it should be our concern, and I am sure that so long as the present policy lasts, we will try to keep out of those conflicts, but in a large-scale war, a country like ours does not prepare for war before it prepares to be annihilated, or be left alone, whatever it is

Therefore, those considerations, while they may sound very good on paper abstracted from realities, have no significance in the context in which we live

I repeat once again that this reduction in estimates will not give us any reason for complacency, nor of undue optimism. They are realistic, and I think that with the encouragement that this House gives, the enthusiasm which I am happy to see comes from the civil service, from industrial labour and from the understanding in the case of the armed services, the initiative that exists, the work that has been done in the last ten years, the credit for which goes to my predecessors in this matter, it should be possible to make ourselves as nearly as possible, not in a logical sense but as sensibly as possible, self-sufficient in the course of two or three years. And what is more, in doing so—I have not referred to this particular aspect—we shall save any strain that might be imposed upon our foreign earnings. It is not only a matter of money, it gives our people a sense of self-esteem, it gives

our people a belief that our defence power is not dependant upon the nature or upon the goodwill or the technique of another country. There is a kind of inferior moral factor coming into things when some one else has to help you in these matters.

We are told that our weapons are becoming obsolete. Every weapon is obsolete, there is not a single weapon in any country in the world that is not obsolete, because if it were not so, there is no progress. In our country it will be more so because our requirements, our standards are so much lower, because we have no opportunity of changing them into something new, and therefore it is no good for us to say that what we have is a 1956 or a 1955 affair because we cannot convert it into a 1959 affair at the present time

While it is the function of the Opposition to oppose, I hope what I have said would be taken in the spirit in which it is submitted, and if I may say so with respect, I bear no resentment against the statements made, but they are likely to convey to the armed forces, the civil service in the Defence Ministry and the production people a lack of appreciation in some quarters of the enormous effort that is being made. After all, to lift production from Rs 14.7 crores to Rs. 20 crores in less than two years is not very easy

Reference was made to the wonderful equipment in the ordnance factories. You ought to go and see it, but there is wonderful equipment in the shape of manpower and talent. This is not a military secret and I can tell you that there is a rolling mill in Kanpur, Shri Tyagi knows about it, which was bought 80 years ago, I believe, as second-hand, and it still works, and they keep on squeezing out tight ropes or whatever it might be

It is not a question of defence equipment alone. Now we have issued instructions that equipment is not to be declared obsolete if it is not

[Shri Krishna Menon]

fit for the purpose it was intended; it must be used for other purposes where greater tolerance is permitted. Therefore, it is a great mistake to think that we have got wonderful equipment which is not used properly. We have equipment which other establishments have not, for various reasons. It may be they have to go into special production of alloys and compositions. What is more, the impact of the work that is put into scientific organisation is beginning to be felt only just now. I have made no reference to new weapons and various other matters of strategy and so on on which I am not an expert. Finally, it is not my intention as Defence Minister to function as a soldier or sailor or airman. My business is to discharge my responsibility to Parliament.

Sbri U. C. Patnaik: When I referred to the question of supersession, you will be pleased to remember that I never referred to personal matters till now during all these years. I had to refer to it now because just a few months ago a number of officers, senior Brigadiers, Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels—I have got a list of 25 Brigadiers—and senior Commodores of the Naval Force have all been superseded. I wanted to know from the hon. Minister what steps Government were taking to avoid two things: . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But I thought the hon. Minister had tried to explain it.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: . . . on the one hand the lowering of the morale of the officers by supersessions and injustice, and secondly, what steps they have taken to see that this kind of personal loyalty that is sought to be built up in the superior cadres does not lead to more serious happenings.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There ought not to be a second speech.

Shri Krishna Menon: I had not interrupted the hon. gentleman before. I think it is an entirely unworthy imputation so far as the Members of Government and of our armed services are concerned. These supersessions, as they call them, will take place, and I want to tell the House quite frankly there will be more supersessions if this Army is going to function properly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there any particular cut motion that I am required to put to the vote?

I take it all the cut motions are withdrawn with the permission of the House.

All the cut motions were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 8 to 12 and 109 relating to the Ministry of Defence.”

The motion was adopted.

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

DEMAND No. 8—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 36,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of ‘Ministry of Defence’.”

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,60,19,32,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Army'".

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,86,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Navy'".

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,81,13,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Air Force'".

**DEMAND No. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES,
NON-EFFECTIVE-CHARGES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,03,60,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective-Charges'".

**DEMAND No. 109—DEFENCE CAPITAL
OUTLAY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,82,50,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'".

Ministry of Rehabilitation

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up discussion on Demand Nos. 72, 73 and 128 relating to the Ministry of Rehabilitation for which four hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions. I shall treat them as moved if the Members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are in order.

**DEMAND No. 72—MINISTRY OF
REHABILITATION**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 34,21,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'".

**DEMAND No. 73—EXPENDITURE ON DIS-
PLACED PERSONS AND MINORITIES**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,05,08,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1960, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities'".