

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That in pursuance of item (7) of Rule 4 of the Rules and Regulations of the Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine, Jamnagar, the Members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker, may direct, one Member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Governing Body of the Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine, Jamnagar.”

The motion was adopted.

***Demands for Grants**

DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Mr. Speaker: Now, we shall resume further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Department of Atomic Energy. Shri V. P. Nayar was in possession of the House and, I think, he wanted only 5 minutes, the other day.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Sir, I think there are other Members who want to speak and so I would like to take only a few minutes more.

Yesterday, before you adjourned the House, I was referring to the inadequacy of the working of the Raw Materials Division and I had incidentally referred to strontium. As we all know, Strontium is one of the rare, infrequent elements and one of its commercially important minerals is found to occur in plenty in Trichinopoly district. I put a question the other day, about the deposits of strontium in Trichinopoly district and the hon. Minister for Education was pleased to answer that the occurrence of Strontium—I am reading from the answer to question No. 232—in Trichinopoly were investigated by the Geological Survey of India in 1939-40. No detailed survey regarding the deposit of strontium has been made by the Geological Survey of India in recent

years and as no detailed survey has been made, it is not possible to assess the chances of exploitation.

Sir, as long back as 1939-40, Dr. K. S. Krishnan of the Geological Survey of India made some investigations and in his publication of 1951, he says that around half a million tons of saecite, containing strontium must be available in one particular region in Trichinopoly. We have this basic information with us. Yet, we find that on one of the rare elements, the occurrence of which is reported already by a very competent authority, the Government of India have not chosen to have further investigations with a view to ascertaining the exact quantity of this very rare mineral.

Then, there is also another aspect of this Raw Material Division over which I am very much concerned. That is the export of raw minerals, rare earths from the coast of Kerala. As you know, we are exporting ilmenite. We do not know what safeguards Government have taken to see that only ilmenite is exported because ilmenite occurs along with monozite and very many other rare minerals. We know that for some time we have been exporting ilmenite and it has been done by private trade. Here, again, the House has not been taken into confidence because, in other countries where there are minerals of any value for atomic energy, it is publicised.

Here, I find the Prime Minister giving an answer about this in reply to a question of mine. He says—I am sorry, it is not my question; it is a question of Shri Kumaran—and Shri Kumaran asked a question about the price of ilmenite and monozite prevailing in the world market. We know most of the supplies of ilmenite go from Kerala. The Prime Minister could not give any information. He said, “the information was not readily available, the price of this material varied from

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

country to country and there is no standard world price at which ilmenite is sold. The same varies from £4—10 to £5 per ton, depending upon the quantity produced."

I want the Prime Minister to tell us whether proper steps have been taken to ensure that maximum prices are obtained from our American or U.K. buyers for ilmenite sands we collect and send from the coasts of Kerala.

I find from the summary that has been given to us that a new company has been formed known as the Travancore Minerals (Private) Limited. It is said there

"A new company owned in equal shares by the Government of India and the Government of Travancore-Cochin was set up for taking over the existing mineral sand separation undertakings owned and operated by the State Government. These undertakings now lie partly in Kerala State and partly in Madras State."

Those undertakings lie mostly in my constituency and I think I am entitled to know what the Government has been doing in this matter. We do not know the capital structure of the company. We do not know what are the terms and conditions. We do not know whether the private companies that are functioning will also be taken over. These are very very important matters affecting the whole of our country, and much more my constituency because almost the entire mineral sand that is sent from Kerala is sent from portions within my constituency.

I would also like the Prime Minister to tell us whether it is true—Shri Sreekantan Nair, who was a Member of this House, has been heard repeating it in this House—that there is some monopoly for some firms in

the matter of export of ilmenite. He used to say that the Tatas enjoy that monopoly for export. I want to know whether this is a fact, whether any private agency has been entrusted with the export of this material, in which case I would also like to know the reasons why it is not possible for Government to handle this very precious commodity, and why it should be given over to some private firms or individuals.

I would like the hon Prime Minister to give us at least some information about the functioning of the new company. I know there were some previous agreements between the workers and the erstwhile management. How is the present company going to implement those agreements? Are they going to implement them or are those agreements to be scrapped? No details are available with us and I think I am entitled, as every other hon Member is and perhaps more, to know the details in respect of this company.

Sir, I do not propose to take more time, but I request the Prime Minister to inform us as to what is happening in respect of matters I have pointed out.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Rajampet) Mr Speaker, Sir, the previous two speakers speaking on this subject have dealt with in some detail particularly about the use of isotopes etc with which the Department of Atomic Energy is concerned. This department is a new one and it is coming up for discussion in this House for the first time as a separate Ministry. It is very gratifying to note that this Ministry has been placed under the charge of the Prime Minister himself directly. That only shows the extent of importance with which this subject of atomic energy is viewed by the Prime Minister as well as the Government of India.

The Prime Minister has said once before in this House, and several times afterwards outside this House, that we are on the threshold of an atomic era. The full impact and the meaning of the Prime Minister's statement will have to be realised by all of us in this House.

Most of the countries in the east, and particularly India, were caught napping when the industrial revolution took place about the middle of the last century. When that happened, unfortunately, we were under the heels of a foreign power and the full impact of the industrial revolution was not felt in our country. Ever since that time we have been trying to catch up with the advance in other countries and our efforts have always been elusive. Therefore, if at all the atomic era should overtake the world, we should be careful enough not to be left behind in this revolutionary change that we all anticipate.

Therefore, it is but natural that the Government of India should take steps for the production of atomic energy in our own country particularly, only for peaceful uses. That position has been made clear by our leaders, and we are interested only in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. This subject, therefore, is of very great importance in this context, and I am very glad that the House is taking a great interest in this particular matter.

A few days back I was reading an article written by an eminent scientist on the subject of atomic energy. It is very interesting to recall to my mind just now and submit to the House that the world ever since it was born was experiencing the benefits of atomic reaction. He was referring to the processes that take place in the sun every day and every second.

It has been very well established that the process which supplies the enormous amount of energy

given out by the sun every second is sustained by the process of fission as well as fusion taking place inside the core of the sun. He was pointing out that, in spite of the fact that through ages this energy was coming to us, it was given to the scientists only one or two decades ago to realise the importance of this energy and science was able to discover this energy only a couple of decades ago.

That is not the whole story. Although the existence of this energy has now been discovered, we are not able to realise fully the process that goes on inside the core of the sun. Science has produced atom bombs as well as thermo-nuclear weapons. The energy that is given out when these bombs are exploded is given out with an explosive violence. If only it is possible for us to harness this huge amount of energy and utilise it for the good of mankind, we would have really entered the age of atomic science.

I am only describing to you, Sir, the matter that was contained in the article to which I earlier referred. That scientist proceeds further to point out that even today the process of fusion as well as fission that takes place inside the core of the sun is harnessed by some sort of a natural arrangement which we have not yet been able to understand. That arrangement is existing inside the core of the sun. He says, if it had been released with an explosive violence as it takes place in the explosion of an atom bomb or a hydrogen bomb, the whole of the solar system would have been blown to pieces by now. Since nothing of that sort, such a calamity has not happened, it means that the energy is being released for the good of mankind in a planned way.

How is that process possible inside the core of the sun is the main problem that modern science will have to tackle. We are trying to have a cosmic research institution in Gulmarg in Kashmir. No better

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place can be chosen for this purpose. Cosmic rays, as the House knows, are primarily particles that emanate from the sun itself. By an intimate study of those particles it would be possible for us to find out the processes that take place inside the core of the sun. Therefore, my submission is that it is quite possible that it may be given to an Indian scientist to discover in future the very important processes that take place inside the core of the sun, and when that happens we are at the beginning of the age of atomic era, and atomic era would have overtaken the world with a bang, almost with an explosive violence.

My friends Shri V. P. Nayar and Shri Bharucha have submitted to the House a great many details about the various uses in biology, medicine, industry and agriculture of the radio isotopes. I do not propose to pursue that branch relating to the use of atomic energy for the reconstruction of our country.

I propose to refer to the production of power through the release of atomic energy. Attempts have been made all over the world for the production of power through the use of atomic energy. In fact, U.K. is constructing a very big power station based on the release of atomic energy from reactor.

I was going through this report of the Department of Atomic Energy when I came across a type of reactor called Zerlina. This reactor is a small one and it uses not so much the heavy water and graphite but it uses mainly uranium, thorium and beryllium. The importance of the use of these products in this reactor is very evident, because all these minerals are available in our country. Discoveries of deposits of uranium have been recently made. Beryllium is known to occur on a large scale in our country. Although graphite is being produced on some scale in some refineries, I do not think the availability of graphite

would be sufficient for the needs of big-size reactors in our country. Therefore, the use of the Zerlina reactor in a widely dispersed way in our country would be very handy in future. If power stations are to be built through this atomic energy, the need for us would be to build a large number of power stations of small capacity and disperse them all over the country. That should be our objective. It is not necessary to build a huge power station at one place and then take the current to the various villages. Our need would be to disperse the location of these power stations all over the country. If that is our objective, then certainly the development of the Zerlina type of reactor would be ideally suited for the conditions of our country.

The swimming pool type of reactor has already gone into operation and a big reactor which is being erected with the co-operation of the Canadian Government is going to start functioning before the end of 1958. Although these reactors are there, the emphasis should be, to my mind, on the Zerlina type of reactor not only for the purpose of research, but also for the purpose of establishment of power stations all over the country.

A word about the raw materials division of the department of atomic energy. Shri V. P. Nayar was submitting something about the discovery of strontium and other important minerals in the various parts of the country and how the Government has failed to encourage greater production of these vital minerals. I have been reading an article about the prospecting of uranium in Canada. As you know, Canada is the biggest producer of uranium today. How it is possible for Canada to discover uranium in a short while is a story by itself. In fact, the type of large-hearted prospectors that are functioning in Canada, United States and some other countries are not to be found in our country. The reason is:

not far to seek. Governmental encouragement and distribution of knowledge and the wherewithal for the prospectors are very poor in this country. If at all, the private prospectors are discouraged from trying to discover uranium deposits or beryllium deposits or any other vital deposits in our country. That is why we are lagging behind in the discovery of all these important minerals although the geological department is trying to do its best. The atomic energy department has its own geologists and parties are sent to the mines; some discoveries are made off and on. Unless you have a type of large-hearted prospectors who are adventurous, we cannot possibly cover every inch of ground in our country and discover these important minerals at an early date.

The discovery of a single deposit makes all the difference for us. For instance, in this report it has been mentioned that a large deposit of titanium and thorium has been discovered in Ranchi. With this discovery, the availability of thorium in our country, the potential for thorium, has been doubled. With several more discoveries like that, we will not only be self-sufficient with regard to atomic minerals, but we will be in a very dominating position in this world with regard to those minerals. Therefore, I suggest this is a field in which private prospecting ought to be encouraged. Even if these minerals are of vital importance, Government can have control with regard to the disposal, sale or use of these minerals. In these matters Government may have monopoly. But with regard to mining and prospecting of these minerals, unless private prospectors are encouraged in that direction, nothing can happen, and teams of geologists may take years and years probably before they can discover sizable deposits of these materials.

As I have already submitted, beryllium is available in large quantities in our country whereas graphite is very rare. If we are to have reactors based on beryllium entirely, the production of beryllium must increase.

Today we are only producing beryllium as a by-product in mica mines. We have only one or two mines producing purely beryllium. Therefore, it is very imperative that production of beryllium must increase. If, as I have submitted earlier, the principle is accepted that Government should think of the erection of small power factories and wider dispersions all over the country, we have no other go except to find more beryllium in our country. I am sure the raw materials division of this department would do its best to discover beryllium.

Now a word about these nuclear and thermo-nuclear explosions. It is well-known that our Prime Minister has taken the stand that there should be a total ban on nuclear and thermo-nuclear explosions. To my mind, there are two reasons why nuclear and thermo-nuclear explosions should be completely banned. One is, the damage and harm that these explosions might cause to the people living around the danger zones where these explosions are caused. Secondly, due to the explosion, the radiation or radio-activity in the atmosphere will be increased and thereby it will cause harm to humanity as a whole. The first reason is very obvious. Nobody would like large numbers of people to be either killed instantaneously or through a slow process of radiation. That proposition is obviously rejected by everybody. But I have a submission to make with regard to the second proposition, namely, the totality of radio activity in the atmosphere would be increased by this experimentation of nuclear and thermo-nuclear explosions. Several eminent scientists have stated that the amount of radio activity in the atmosphere is very negligible, and that we need not take it into account if we are thinking in terms of harm that may be caused to humanity by this radiation. In fact they have suggested that the radiation which the earth receives every day from the sun is much more than the radiation that may ever be produced by these explosions. Therefore my submission is this. Unless

[Shri Viswanatha Reddy]

the scientist is made aware of the amount of energy available or released in a nuclear or thermo-nuclear process, how can we be able to harness that energy and utilise it for the purpose of humanity?

I would, therefore, plead not for a total of these thermo-nuclear explosions, especially in view of the fact that the radiation caused thereby is not likely to harm humanity as such on a large scale. It may harm the people living in that area of explosion. My submission is that there should be international co-operation in the matter of exploding these thermo-nuclear weapons. Areas like Siberia or Antarctica should be set apart where it is possible to experiment these nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons. If there is international agreement, we can have a field where every country could take their nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons. They will make a thorough and scientific study of the consequences of such explosions. It might be possible for the scientists and the engineers to evolve a process of harnessing this huge amount of energy and utilise it for the benefit of humanity.

I know I am treading on a delicate field. I know I may be accused of saying something which will be more serious than what the House would think.

In conclusion, I would make a submission with regard to the suggestions voiced by Shri V. P. Nayar as well as Shri Bharucha that the allotment for this Ministry should be substantially increased. They said that if there is any Ministry which deserves more money, it is this Ministry. If there was such a motion—if I may describe it as the opposite of a cut motion—I for one would have certainly supported it.

With these words, I support the Demand for the Department of Atomic Energy.

Shri Tyabji (Jalna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the general discussion on the Budget, the hon. Member for

Sitamarhi, Acharya Kripalani had made some critical remarks about the working of the Department of Atomic Energy. In his reply the hon. Prime Minister had remarked that he was not aware that the Hon. Member had ever been a professor of Atomic Physics. Therefore the House will excuse me if I begin by giving my credentials to speak on this subject.

When I obtained my post-graduate degree, the subject of atomic physics was not the fashionable subject and I obtained my post-graduate degree in the General Theory of Relativity. But from 1949 to 1954, for 5 years and a half I was in Cambridge, the home of atomic physics. There I worked under Prof. Dirac, whose name is one of the greatest in atomic physics. I hold a research degree of the University of Cambridge today in atomic physics.

I have read the report of the Department of Atomic Energy with great care. So far as the work that has been done is concerned, it is no doubt excellent though there is not enough material in the report to pass judgment in the matter. Nor could it be reasonably given in the report which is intended for circulation among Members of Parliament, most of whom are not atomic physicists. Nevertheless I feel I have a grouse against the Department of Atomic Energy. I have a grouse not because of what it has done but for what it has prevented from being done.

If we turn to page 2 of the report we find that the work of the Trombay Atomic Energy Establishment is organised in three main groups—the physics, the chemistry and the engineering groups. Then we find that the physics group consists of the following divisions: theoretical physics, applied mathematics, nuclear physics, reactor control, electronics, air monitoring and health physics.

Then, the report goes on to tell us what has been done regarding the air monitoring division, the health division, the reactor control division, and the nuclear physics division. But nothing is said as to what has been done in the theoretical physics division. It must be remembered that the Secretary to this Department is or, rather, was one of the great names in theoretical physics.

If we turn to page 12 we find that Dr. Bhabha was away from India from August to November, 1956 and during this period he had discussions with the French Atomic Energy Commission, he led the Indian delegation to the United States, and he visited the Chalk river plant. All these are very good things, but I would have wished that instead of those Dr. Bhabha had written one of the papers like which he did prior to 1948. Administrative work and leading delegation can be done by second class physicists and there are many such in India. But there are very few physicists in India who can write a paper for which they would be elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. This is what I mean when I say that I have a grouse against the Atomic Energy Establishment for having prevented what would have been done.

There is another aspect which I wish to bring to your attention. Atomic energy is a very good thing and it may change the face of the world. But then making comment is also a very good thing and it is also very considerably changing the face of the world. Essentially making atomic energy is no different from any other industrial enterprise and there is nothing particularly secret about it. Every manufacturing process has got its know-how, if I may use this convenient jargon. This know-how is, to a certain extent, secret and may cost money to get. But if we say that we are doing research in the Atomic Energy Establishment, we are only debasing the word 'research'. Research in atomic physics can, in fact, be easily measured. There are in the whole world only a score of reputable

journals publishing the work of research in physics. The Japanese have one of considerable status. I am sorry to say that there is no journal in theoretical physics in India of any great status. Most Indians publish their work in English and American journals. What I would like to know is, how many papers have the staff in the Atomic Energy Establishment in Trombay, which is called in the report India's centre for research and development in the field of atomic energy, published. The report does not say how many.

May I submit that India's greatest contribution to the history of the human race has been in the field of thought. We may have in the past created great wealth. Even now, what with our Five Year Plans—we may succeed in creating wealth. But let us not forget that an Indian created out of his mind the decimal system. Let us not forget that India gave birth to Ramanujam whose theorems in mathematics are still being studied and are an almost infinite source of fruitful ideas. Let us not forget that Chandrasekhar, Professor of Astrophysics in Chicago is an Indian. I do not hesitate to call him one of the greatest living Indians. It is a remarkable fact that at least in recent times, great Indian thinkers and creators have often had to leave their own country to find an atmosphere in which they can work and create. In some other land Chandrasekhar is in Chicago. Another Indian, a first class mathematician and quantum mechanist is in New York. I have got in my hand a book the title of which is Quantum Theory of Radiation by Heitler. It is not a text book. It is largely a summary of the more important papers in atomic research published during the period that I was myself at Cambridge. The book has got an author index. If we turn to the author index we find that the name of Dr. Bhabha appears four times. But this is in respect of papers written before 1945. If we go further, we find there is a name Gupta, whose name appears five

[Shri Tyabji]

times. His references are exceeded only by those of Dirac and of Feynman. Who is this Gupta and where is he? I do not know how many Members of this House know this. I do not know whether even the Members who have spoken on this subject, who may be presumed to have an interest in this matter, know about Gupta. I am not sure whether the Prime Minister himself knows about this Gupta. This young man, when I last heard of him, was in Ontario. He came to Cambridge when I was there, and when he was writing some of the papers which are now cited in Heitler's book. He was wondering whether after he obtained his Ph. D. in Cambridge, he would find employment in his own land. He has been unable to find employment. So far as I know, he is now in Ontario. What is the remedy for all this. On page 8 of the report of the Ministry we read that the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research has been recognised by the Government of India as a national centre for advanced study of fundamental research in mathematics and nuclear science and that it falls within the purview of this department for administrative purposes and that this Institute works closely with the Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay. When the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research was started and Dr. Bhabha was appointed its director, some of us had high dreams. We hoped that this would form another Princeton Institute of Fundamental Research where Einstein worked during his last days. India had sufficient brains to make it another Princeton. The index of Heitler's book proves that. But, it was not to be. I appeal to the Prime Minister to look into this most important matter, not only for India but for the creative thinking of the whole human race. Why is it that the young men whose names figure in the index of this book, cannot earn their living here? Why have they got to go to foreign countries to earn their living and

create their theorems? What is the remedy for all this?

One thing is certain. If the Prime Minister wants the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research to work as the Princeton Institute does and to attract Indian Einsteins to its colloquium rooms. It must be removed from the atmosphere of the Public Service Commission, promotions and pay scales. The institution must have its own professors, selected by their own peers in atomic physics and mathematics, as the Cambridge professors are. Once selected and appointed, there must be nothing for them to be afraid of and in fact, nothing for them to hope for, so far as promotion is concerned, as there is nothing for the Supreme Court Judges to be afraid of and nothing more for them to hope for. That is the only atmosphere in which research will thrive.

Shri S. V. Ramaswami (Salem): Sir, I not merely support this demand, but I regret that the demand has not been more. It appears to me that we are going about this atomic energy question in a somewhat halting manner, I do not think the House will grudge granting more if the Government had asked for more. The rate at which we seem to be progressing is somewhat slow, when we go abroad and see how things are progressing there. No doubt, we are interested in atomic energy only for peaceful purposes. We are not interested in lethal purposes. We shall never be interested in atomic energy for lethal purposes. Even for peaceful purposes, it appears to me that we should go faster than we are doing.

It was my good fortune to visit Oakridge, Tennessee. The very sight of it took my breath away. It is a vast city devoted only to the problem of atomic energy. I gathered that there were about 3000 scientists working there. It is no use comparing that with the situation in our country. We have not got the means. When we see all that, we feel that the money that we are going to grant for this is small.

In my humble view, there is a great deal of secrecy about this department which, I submit, we might well shed. There is a general air of secrecy. We never mention anything about atomic energy. But, wherever we go in the United States, even little boys, urchins, seem to know much more than adults in our country seem to know. That is because the general level of information and education is much higher there than we are having.

This brings me to the point that more attention should be paid to atomic physics in our colleges. It is no good merely saying that the future lies with atomic energy. Unless we take steps to popularise the study of atomic energy, we cannot progress. We must start branches dealing with atomic physics in the colleges. I do not mind if you don't have enough funds. I don't mind your closing certain departments and taking those funds for the development of this department of atomic physics.

The other day, when I was there, papers flashed that one professor, a young man of 35, Dr. Alwares, a Professor in the California Institute of Technology, discovered some particles inside the atom. I am not a technician; I am not a scientist. It was amazing. It was put out that he has discovered something which would give even greater energy than any other fission or fusion would give. Now I was surprised to see that his age was only 35. How is it that such young persons are able to make discoveries in that country so great and so fundamental in importance? Is it not because the general level of knowledge that is imparted in the colleges is much greater than what we find here? I do believe the Prime Minister will pay great attention to see that the study of atomic energy is attended to a much greater extent in our colleges and if necessary additional funds are provided for that purpose.

That brings me also to the question of the search for atomic materials. I put out the idea some years ago that even students in geology must be

furnished with geiger counters so that during their excursions and holidays they may be able to find out where these materials are available.

This is a vast country. I do not know whether I have committed any offence in bringing a geiger counter with me which proved useful during the elections. I took it with me and I discovered....

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri):
Votes?

Shri S. V. Ramaswami: My friend may think it fit to make fun, but I am making a serious statement.

Shri Narasimhan: You did not lend it to me, that is my grievance.

Shri S. V. Ramaswami: I took it with me in the course of my election campaign and on the mountain top I could see my ear drums being pricked by the flying particles. I immediately reported this matter to the correspondents and believe they are going through that matter. I am a lay man, I am not a scientist. If I could do this little bit of service to my country, I am sure the students in geology, if they are furnished with these things, will be able to make some substantial contribution to our country.

With regard to these geiger counters, I do not know whether they are made here. Sometime ago I asked a question but it was not allowed. But they could be bought almost for a song in some of the shops in the USA. Originally the price was somewhere about 150 dollars, but they were available for sale during the Christmas season for 55 dollars. I asked how this was and they told me this was because there was surplus stock. We might buy this stock and get them distributed to the college students.

In Trombay we have this research station. What is the provision that we have made for the disposal of the waste? Are we throwing it into the sea, or are we burying it in the land. In either case there is a danger. I believe we have not paid sufficient

[Shri S. V. Ramaswami]

attention to the disposal of the waste. I do believe that proper steps will be taken in consultation with the scientists for its proper disposal.

My question has been disallowed. This is the occasion for me to raise the issue.

Shri Narasimhan: He may disallow it.

Shri S. V. Ramaswami: Our Prime Minister has always been urging the cessation of nuclear explosions. The other day the Defence Minister of the U.K. stated that any agreement on cessation of nuclear explosions would not stop further development of the inter-continental ballistic missile. I put a question and it was disallowed because it is too premature. My humble submission is that it is not too premature. They have already exploded some of these missiles. They have miscarried no doubt, but they will be put in the proper direction and ultimately they will be able to do it. If these missiles fitted with hydrogen warheads can be let off into the air, the safety of the world will be as much in danger as from nuclear explosions. I do not know how no statement has been made in regard to these missiles. I believe our Prime Minister will say something about this also when he has wholeheartedly condemned nuclear explosions.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): The Budget provides for Rs. 310 lakhs for atomic energy research. There is one reactor functioning in Trombay, and on the 20th January when our hon. Prime Minister opened the reactor, he remarked that India would never use the energy for evil purposes "whatever might happen and whatever might be the circumstances". I humbly submit that our research may not be confined only to peaceful uses. It should be expanded for defensive purposes also. In these atomic days, to think of defence in terms of our conventional weapons is meaningless, and many military experts have remarked that more research should be

carried out in this atomic energy for our defence purposes. There is no use keeping up the old level of production of conventional weapons when atomic military strategy has been accepted as part of military thinking and especially when our neighbour Pakistan most probably has been equipped with atomic weapons.

In this connection, I bring to the notice of the House a news item in the *Indian Express* that appeared some time in December last year. The item said:

"Authoritative sources in Karachi said that combined Pakistan army and air force exercises would be held under theoretical nuclear war conditions from December 14 to 17 somewhere in north of West Pakistan."

And it further said that it was the first time that a nuclear bias was being given to the military exercises in that country.

If we conduct research in atomic energy for our defence purposes, that does not take away the non-aggressive character of our country. We are pledged to peace and we maintain that. We are pledged to Gandhian non-violence, but still we have an army for our defence purposes. Similarly, for our defence purposes if we expand the research in this particular subject, it will be most helpful for our security purposes.

Secondly, there have been many reports in the papers regarding the sporadic occurrence of atomic mineral deposits in various parts of the country. I must humbly submit before you that there should be a regular survey department like the Geological Survey under this department so that we can know where the minerals actually occur.

Regarding atom for peace, there has been a great controversy regarding the use of atomic power for peace-

ful purposes Though the previous speakers have most emphatically stated that this energy could be utilised for peaceful purposes, I bring to your notice the statement of our Rajaji He said that there were potential dangers involved even in the peaceful use of the nuclear material To decide this controversial issue, it would be most proper that the matter be left to the experts and the scientists

13 hrs.

Lastly, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed in this House regarding the stoppage of nuclear test explosions A resolution to this effect has already been passed in this House during the last session, and we would like to know how far the matter has been pursued by Government in the United Nations Organisation or in similar bodies, and what the result has been

Since this is a very powerful weapon, I humbly submit that the know-how of atomic power should best be utilised for the good of the people lest it should turn out to be like a loaded pistol in the hand of a small baby

Shri Narasimhan. Owing to want of time, I am not able to say all the things that I would like to say But I would like to ask for clarifications on one or two points

In the brief reports of the activities of the Atomic Energy Department, at page 9, it is mentioned that

"Senior and junior fellowships tenable for foreign workers have also been instituted in the following categories There has however been no response to these fellowships"

These fellowships are for Rs 400 and Rs 250 respectively I would like to know why there was no response, whether qualified people did not apply or whether the fellowship amounts were not attractive

Then, there is reference to air monitoring to find out the pollution of the air, and to what extent radio-

active dust has fallen and so on But I am anxious that there should be sea monitoring also In view of the fact that we are having these test explosions in and around the Indian ocean, studies have got to be made also of how the marine living creatures are affected It is stated in the literature that has been furnished to us that the radio-active pollution of seawater may be considerably low, but the fish and other living creatures in the sea are able to absorb and concentrate the poisonous material Strontium, and if these fish etc are taken as articles of food, they would prove to be very dangerous Just as in the human system, the throat glands collect iodine, likewise, the fish also have the knack of collecting this poisonous Strontium, though water pollution is generally very much below the danger point I would, therefore, like to know what precautions are being taken in and around our coastal zones in this regard, and what steps have been taken to find out whether the animal and vegetable kingdoms living under the sea are affected either below danger point or above danger point This has to be watched to a considerable extent I would like that some money is spent on this also

Before the world-wide agreement was arrived at about atomic research, it was the usual practice to keep all this literature about atomic energy and radio-activity and so on a complete secret, that is, literature about discoveries and other things In India we have the Atomic Energy Act Now that there is a general agreement on this matter throughout the world—I do not know whether we shall be justified in doing so I would suggest that this secrecy should be gradually relaxed, there should be no hush policy about it so that science in this country can grow without suppression

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) Mr Speaker, Sir in the course of this discussion, almost everyone has emphasised the necessity for us to go ahead as far as we can in the

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development of atomic energy in this country. The subject is naturally one which rather excites the imagination of everyone, and there is a feeling, as someone has said, that in this matter at least we should not lag behind, as we did, when the industrial revolution took place. I can say nothing more about it except that we have no intention of lagging behind, in so far as resources etc. permit.

Apart from the theoretical as well as practical necessity of keeping abreast of this new realm of knowledge and discovery, there is this aspect that from the power point of view, it is likely to be of the utmost importance for us in India to utilise the atomic power for peaceful purposes. We hear a lot about the use of iron and coal and oil for purposes of power. But it is rather a sobering thought that if by any chance, we used our power supplies at the rate, let us say, that the United States is using them at—which is a tremendous rate—, they disappear in a very short time, and we finish them up in the course of a generation or more—I forget exactly how long.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khadesh): Thirty-five years.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It may be twenty-five or thirty-five years. It does not matter.

So far as we know about the coal we have, and the oil we have—we now hope to have more oil than we thought first, and I believe that we are likely to discover oil in several parts of India—the fact remains, however, that our power resources potential, considering our population, is not great, for we cannot merely deal with the present generation, but we have to build for the future.

Now, therefore, as far as one can see, the main source of power, apart from the conventional sources has to be atomic energy. So, it becomes a question of extreme practical importance for us to develop power from atomic sources.

It is curious that only about, perhaps, three or four years ago, people talked rather vaguely about using atomic energy for power purposes, and there were hardly any definite plans in almost any country, although, no doubt, in the United States and England and the Soviet Union, there were some efforts being made to that end. But the progress since then has been so rapid in some of these countries, that now, it is taken for granted, which it was not then. Then, it was a kind of adventure in the sense that it could be used for civil purposes. But it was not an economic proposition. Today it is recognised that it is an economic proposition, and it is likely to become more and more so.

Of course, at the present moment, at any rate, no one would think of our going to a coal-field, let us say, and putting up an atomic energy plant there. That is, if you are near the source of power, that is, coal or some hydro-electric concern, you would not put an atomic energy plant right there. That will be wasteful. But where you go away from the source, go away some distance from the coal-fields or from hydro-electric power, where, in fact, you may have to take vast quantities of coal to create power, there, even today, it might well be cheaper to have an atomic energy plant.

Take Delhi. We have to put up something here. We have to bring coal from 800, 900 or 1000 miles away. There is the question of transport and so much of cost.

I would make two points. The first is that India must have some additional sources of power, apart from conventional sources, if it is to go ahead and give higher standards to our people. Secondly, it is possible to do it through proper development of atomic energy now. Therefore, the third point comes out and you must try to do it. Indeed, we are trying to do so.

Many hon. Members who have spoken have congratulated the Atomic Energy Department on the work they have done. Some have criticised them or said that they ought to do much more than what they have done. It is not very easy to have a correct measurement of what one can do and one could have done if we had proceeded differently. But the fact remains that the development of atomic energy work in India has been remarkably rapid and, if I may say so, remarkably good. Both facts have to be borne in mind. As to whether it could not be better or whether we could not be more rapid, it is open to one to have an opinion. But the Atomic Energy Department as such was started three years ago in August, 1954. Of course, before that there was the Atomic Energy Commission, which also did that work.

In August, 1954, I think we spent about Rs. 1.1 crores on atomic energy work here. Money is not much of a test, but still it helps us to understand what we are doing. Two years after that, that is, in the current year, we are spending 12 times that amount. It has increased twelve-fold, and we are spending about Rs. 12½ crores.

I may inform the House that nobody in the Government of India—neither the Finance Ministry nor any other Ministry—anxious as we are to have economy to save money, has ever refused any urgent demand of the department. Sometimes, it may be that we may suggest to them that a particular item may be spread out. I saw the other day a very big figure for a huge wall round the whole area, mile upon mile of it, which, I suppose, is necessary because one has to protect these things; but it may be that the wall might be postponed for a little while. But we have not come in the way of the development of this department and of the work it does from the financial point of view. We do not propose to do so.

Naturally, there are certain limits beyond which we cannot go. Anyhow, we realise completely the importance

of this work both in the present and even more so for the future. It is really because of that that in India and in some other countries, it is usual for the Prime Minister to be in charge of it. Not that the Prime Minister of India or any other Prime Minister is supposed to be peculiarly brilliant or suited for that purpose, but in order to show the importance attached to it. Therefore, the Prime Minister takes charge of it.

In doing atomic energy work, there is of course the side of research and there is the practical side of the application of that research. So far as research work is concerned, the Tata Institute is the principal institute. Of course, research work is done in Universities and Colleges etc. I entirely agree with an hon. Member who said that this kind of work should be encouraged in the Universities, though I would add that what is necessary in the Universities is a sound grounding. Sometimes there is a tendency for a person to try to do higher research work without an adequate grounding in the basic position in various sciences, specially atomic physics. That is not, I think, a very good way of proceeding but we must have a broad foundation in the Universities necessarily for training in atomic physics etc. out of which specialists will come. Apart from that, we have, as you will have seen from the printed paper that has been circulated, increased the number of people being trained by the Atomic Energy Department. I believe the present number is about 260; it will go up to about 1,000 very soon.

One must remember that this training is not some kind of simple training but rather high class training of high class men who are chosen. It is a fairly good number which will go on growing. I think that the work we have done, both in the realm of theory and research and in practice, has not only been appreciated in various centres of atomic energy work in the world—important centres—but there have been many references to it elsewhere.

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Whenever I travel abroad, I am particularly asked often enough by scientists of the countries I visit about our work. I am told by them how much they appreciate the rapid progress that we have made. Only about a month or six weeks ago, I happened to meet more than once a person who is almost the father of all this business, Prof. Neils Bohr, in Norway. He has spoken in the highest terms about our work. He has not been in India; naturally he keeps himself informed. In the field of atomic physics, he is a kind of semi-god or high guru. He is an old man who has done so much and is highly respected. He spoke in the highest terms to me about what we were doing. He was very pleased and he sought to make out that they in Norway were trying to do something which we had already done. That may be just pure compliment, but I do not think it was. It is a fact that we have done rather well. That does not mean that we should not do better.

I wanted to say this because we have got very fine young men doing this work, not a question of one or two or three top men. I am talking about the considerable number of young men, some of them quite brilliant.

Shri Tyabji referred to Indians being abroad and asked why they were not in India. I can give him no particular answer to that except that I would like to see our noted scientists, noted Indians, come and work in India and help us in developing various important activities. So far as scientists are concerned, we have definitely tried to do so. He mentioned two names, Shri Gupta's and Shri Chandrasekhar's. I might inform him that in the course of the past few years we have made numerous attempts to get these gentlemen as well as others and on several occasions they had agreed to come. There has been agreement, then there has been refusal, then there has been agreement and then has been refusal. I do not want to go into details. But anyhow we are well acquainted with

them, and we have made attempts to get them here. But in the totality of circumstances they prefer to remain outside even after agreeing once or twice to come; they changed their mind. It is a little difficult for us to compel a person to come here. Of course, I can understand the conditions in India previously, Indian scientists not having enough opportunity to develop their talent or genius here, and their going abroad suddenly when they got opportunities. We got no opportunities. But that can no longer be said to be so. We cannot—never in the course of the near future—compete with countries like the United States in the salaries that may be given or the other amenities that can be provided. We cannot do it. India has not got the finance. They can give very big salaries; they can afford it. But, we cannot. I recognise that the labourer is worth all his hire—rather, I mean the other way about that he should be paid enough to live, to do his work, comfortably, not with financial worries. We recognise that scientists or other people of that type should be paid adequately. That I recognise; but we cannot compete with others and ask someone who may be getting some kind of salary in America to come here, and say: We will give you more than that; come over here. That we cannot do. We cannot compete in that way.

So, we do want our young men to work here, to come and work here even if they are working abroad and there is plenty of room here in our various National Laboratories—apart from Universities—in our National Laboratories and other national institutions

Then, Shri Tyabji asked, how many research papers have been contributed. Well, I could not give him the exact number. But the fact is that quite a considerable number of papers indicating research done have come out of the Tata Institute. I am told some of them are rather of a high class. Of course, it is obvious that you do not judge of an Institute or of an

individual by the quantity he writes but rather by the quality. A person may write a hundred papers and they may be second-rate or third-rate. Another may write ten and they may be first-rate and they may be acknowledged as such. I do not say that more cannot be done. But the fact remains that in this realm of atomic energy good work is being done in research, in theory and in practice.

The putting up of the Swimming Pool Reactor, which was opened by me last August—to which we gave, I think, a very proper name 'Apsara'—was built entirely by Indian scientists and Indian engineers and that was a good piece of work. Now, two other reactors are being built, the Canada—Indian reactor and the other one.

I believe, in our research work at the Tata Institute, among other things, at least one new elementary particle has been discovered. At the Institute, at least one new decay process for an elementary particle has been discovered, apart from helping in establishing a number of other processes. The Tata Research Institute, the Institute of Fundamental Research is recognised the world over as one of the leading research institutes in mathematics and physics.

An hon. Member asked something about fellowships. I am told that there had been a response to fellowships for Indians offering Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 per mensem. But there has been no response to fellowships for foreigners. This is because the amounts are much less than those offered by other countries. It is, I believe, intended to raise these amounts.

The Atomic Energy Department is planning for the next 15 years looking ahead. We have Uranium here, though not at present in very large quantities. But, we have vast quantities of Thorium. Thorium is of big importance and can be used for working reactors, but only in the second stage. In order to reach the second stage, you have to go through the first stage with Uranium reactors. And, it has become necessary, therefore, to

start with these natural Uranium reactors so that later you may get to the next stage of Thorium which you have fairly in abundance, not only in Kerala, as we all know, but, even more so than there, in Bihar now.

There is one aspect which I should like to mention, which has some kind of political bearing. That is, how necessary it is for us not to depend too much on outside sources. If we depend too much for fissionable material or the rest, then, inevitably, that dependence may affect us; or other people may try to affect our foreign policy or any other policy through that dependence. It is not good, in a sense, to depend on others. That is why, when discussions took place about the formation of what is called the International Agency for the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, we had this specially in mind. If we have to depend too much on some central pool which contains these very special fissionable materials like Uranium 235, Plutonium 233, to be used for future atom bomb programmes, then, we have to submit to all kinds of safeguards. These very things are necessary to make the atom bombs. We do not now make atom bombs or anything like that. In fact, we have declared quite clearly that we are not interested in and we will not make these bombs, even if we have the capacity to do so and that in no event will we use atomic energy for those most destructive purposes. I declared that and I was quite sure in doing that that I represented every Member of this House. And, I hope that will be the policy of all future Governments whoever is in charge. But, anyhow, the fact remains that if you develop adequately and get these fissionable materials and if you have got the resources, then, you can make a bomb too, unless the world has been wise enough to come to some decision previously to stop this kind of production of bombs.

Therefore, there is a grave danger that if this fissionable material is kept in the hands of a particular agency which is more or less controlled by a

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particular group of powers—all other countries to that extent are dependent—what might be called atomic colonialism might grow up. Something of that type. One wants to avoid it. Of course, one can never wholly avoid the fact that a strong country is strong and a weak country is weak and a country financially or militarily strong throws its weight about and does throw it about. But, nevertheless, we do not want that, as far as possible, to come into this. There was some reference to one or two other matters. One thing was about the Travancore Minerals Company Limited. This Company was established by an agreement between the Government of India and the Travancore-Cochin Government to take over the Travancore Minerals Concern and was operated by the T.C. Government so as to improve production methods and increase the production. The shares of the company are held in equal amounts by the Central and the T.C. Governments. It is run by a board of directors—these are the old rules—comprising three representatives of the Government and three representatives of that Government with a Chairman nominated by the Government of India. Dr. John Matthai was appointed the Chairman of the Company.

Now, since the redistribution of the States, what has happened is this. After the partition of the T.C. State, the southern part, Chavara (Quilon) is with the Travancore-Cochin State whereas the other part, Manavalakurichi passed to the Madras Government. The former company has been taken over in essence by the new company, that is Kerala Company. The Madras Government want one of the Travancore-Cochin directorships on the board while the Kerala Government is of the view that that directorship should be in addition. The Government of India has agreed to the Madras Government in this matter, because, the Government of India's share has not been affected by these changes; it is the same. It is

the other's share which has been divided up and therefore, it seems reasonable and logical that the Madras Government should share in that. This matter has been negotiated.

I do not want to take up any more time of the House. I am sorry if I have forgotten to reply to any particular point. Much has been said about the use of atomic energy, isotopes, etc. being used for medical, agricultural and other purposes. Naturally, they are being used and we help in every way; they will be used. There is no difference on that I believe considerable progress is being made in that respect and I can assure the House that the atomic energy department is fully alive to its responsibilities and the Government also realises the importance of the atomic energy department and the work it is doing.

Mr. Speaker: So far only one cut motion has been sent to me and that is by Shri Sampath. Is he here? Very well, he is not here. I have already said that I will deem only those cut motions moved which the hon. Members hand over at the Table.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: We do not want to move them.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member cannot speak for the others. All right, I will now put the Demands to the vote of the House. 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, 1958, in respect of the following heads of demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demands Nos. 97, 98 and 135.

The motion was adopted.

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

DEMAND No. 97—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,07,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'"

DEMAND No. 98—ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,80,83,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research'."

DEMAND No 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 5,25,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Department of Atomic Energy'."

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr Speaker: The House will now take up the discussion of the Demands for Grants Nos 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 106 relating to the Ministry of Defence. As the House is aware 8 hours have been allotted for the Demands of this Ministry.

Regarding the time limit for speeches, the usual practice has been to fix a time-limit of 15 minutes for all Members including Movers of Cut Motions and 20 to 30, minutes, if necessary, for Leaders of Groups.

There are a number of Cut Motions to these Demands. Hon. Members may hand over at the Table within 15 minutes, the numbers of selected

Cut Motions which they propose to move I shall ask the Members to move them, if the Members in whose names those Cut Motions stand are present in the House and the Motions are otherwise in order

DEMAND No. 8—MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 20,69,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND No 9—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE ARMY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,00,55,66,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Army'."

DEMAND No 10—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE-NAVY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 9,34,16,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Navy'."

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

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,72,54,000 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, 1958, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Air-Force'."

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

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 7,53,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective Charges'"

**DEMAND No 106—DEFENCE CAPITAL
OUTLAY**

Mr Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 14,58,33,000 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 1958, in respect of 'Defence Capital Outlay'"

Would the hon Minister like to say something at this stage?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): If you would permit me, I would like to speak at a later stage

Shri Warrior (Trichur) rose —

Mr. Speaker Is he the spokesman of the Communist Party?

Shri Warrior. Yes, Sir I have tabled some cut motions to these Demands under the Ministry of Defence along with another hon Member, Shri Kadiyan Before I go into the merits of these cut motions, I may be allowed to make certain preliminary observations in regard to this very important subject Our country is wedded to a policy of peace and our defence is also to be organised in relation to that policy of peace Undoubtedly, the best preventive and the best defence is to pursue a peaceful policy But, in that respect, I wish to submit that we have very

many doubts about the practice that is adopted not only by this Ministry but the Government as a whole because, when it is a question of progressively supporting the peace policy the Government in many respects purposefully do not take the people into its confidence Rather, it keep it as its own monopoly

For instance, whenever the question of peace conference and such other activities in the world are taking place, so many impediments are placed before our delegates and others who are very much for a peaceful policy For instance, passports are not given in time or, if given, it is after the event Whenever there is any reference to these matters, even the Prime Minister makes a reference to them rather derisively—another word does not occur to me just now he asks what purpose is served by all these peace conferences and our taking part in that? He himself moved the Resolution on the atomic tests and said that the resolutions have their own purpose and effect When something is done by the Government, it is effective but when it is done by the people at large, it has no effect That cannot be so The practice of the Government must radically change and the people must be taken into confidence, the policy of peace must be in the consciousness of the people at large in the country Then only that policy is going to be progressively carried on

Another thing that I want to point out is that everything is a 'closed book' as far as the Defence Department is concerned There are very many reasons that can be adduced for keeping secrecy in so many matters connected with the defence organisation, defence planning and everything connected with the Defence Department But, going through the military journals of other countries even we, laymen, can understand much more about those countries, their military potential, what all kinds of weapons

they have, how much they are spending for each and every item and so on. All these details are given in papers like the London Times. But, going through the reports that we have here we cannot find out anything. Everything is kept secret. We know the reasons for it. We know that this is only a copy of the traditions which we have in the Defence Department from the time of the Britishers.

From the reports we find that about Rs 50 crores or more is to be spent this year over and above the money spent last year. What for this sum of Rs 50 crores is spent we do not know. What are the items for which this sum has been provided? What are the particular new innovations that are going to be made in the Defence Department? No details are given. We are not taken into confidence. This House is not taken into confidence, much less the people at large. I wonder how without taking at least the 700 Members of Parliament into confidence the defence of this vast country can be fruitfully maintained, how our borders can be protected by a Government, however popular it may be and however much confidence the people may have in it.

It is, therefore, necessary that the Ministry must be able to give us more details without, of course, disclosing those aspects which may prove advantageous to the enemies of the land, whoever they may be. We must be given sufficient data, sufficient facts and figures to understand the state of affairs of the defence of this country and at the same time, take the people's co-operation in implementing our plan. Then only I think the defence of the country can be in sure hands.

Sir, our country is in danger, we are all mindful of that. There are political questions involved. For instance, our Prime Minister had been to the recent conference of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers. Some of the Prime Ministers connected with the Baghdad Pact were pre-

sent there. At least the main Prime Minister, the Prime Minister of U.K. was there. What is the attitude of Britain? That is a very crucial point, because we all understand that Britain is the main power that is involved in this very notorious Baghdad Pact, which is the most dangerous thing that is hanging over our head. If the Baghdad Pact is a reality, surely we must think—I for one do not want to say that—that war is at our gates.

What is the attitude of Britain towards this, and what is the reciprocal attitude of India? That should be made clear, because our defence is more involved in this Anglo-Indian connection. India, on the one side, is a member of the Commonwealth and, on the other side, India is attacked by the main power in the Commonwealth—the mother of the Commonwealth—Britain. How can these two things be reconciled, this paradoxical situation, this contradiction involved in it explained? I cannot make out, nor can anybody else make it out.

In this connection we want to know what will be our military potential, the defence potential of our country. I have been going through the debates in this House on this subject. I find that the very same things are continued without any hesitation whatever. For almost all our military supplies we are depending upon two powers for major things and for certain items—the United States of America. We want to know how far we are on safe grounds, because we know that these very same people, who are parties to the Baghdad Pact, are supplying the most up-to-date and modern weapons of war including, I believe, thermo-nuclear weapons to Pakistan.

There had been reports in the papers that only recently tanks were unloaded at Karachi Port. We also hear reports—of course, that is common knowledge in this country—that there is so much of sabre-rattling from Pakistan. When that is the position, we want to know whether we are in safe hands as far as our supplies of military equipments are

[Shri Warrior]

concerned. What will be the state of our weapons? Are we even now depending upon the disposals from Britain? Are we even now depending upon those obsolete weapons of Britain which they can't sell anywhere else in the world? Are we sure that these weapons can be used effectively if—God forbid—the next door neighbour comes to our doors? This is a very important matter. We are in a very dangerous position in that respect. We find that the Ministry has not cared much for that. We do not know the reasons for it.

What about our potential forces? We had been spending crores of rupees on them. Till last year we have spent something like Rs 1400 for improving the conditions in our ordnance factories, for new establishments and making India slowly self-sufficient as far as armaments and other necessities are concerned. What is the position today? How far has production gone in our factories? So many enquiries were made into this question, for instance, there are the Baldev Committee Report and the Kalyanwala Committee Report. May we know how far the recommendations of these committees have been implemented and how far production has been stepped up? We would also like to know how far retrenchment plans have been negatived and how much more man-power has been taken into these factories. From the figures supplied to us it is very difficult to get all these details.

Therefore, the Government must have a reversal of the policy that has been followed for so many years. As a matter of fact, I do not believe that it is possible for any country, much less for a vast country like ours, all of a sudden to reverse a policy that has been there for 200 years. But, have we made a foundation for that? Have we made at least a small beginning as far as our resources permit? That is a major question in our defence expenditure.

There is another point. The main potential of our country is our man-

power. We are short of war materials. Our industries are still backward in relation to our defence purposes and civilian purposes. As in the case of the undeveloped eastern countries who have resisted aggression to save their integrity, independence and sovereignty, we can also evolve a strategy which will be a people's strategy and a mobile strategy and which will make the people understand that the defence question is their own question. Our people must be conscious that we can resist, although modern atomic weapons may be used in case of a crisis. Our Ministry has miserably failed in this respect. I can understand a foreign Government not attending to this. We should not treat the army as if the army is a secluded or isolated thing. The policy which the Britishers followed was a different one. Their policy was to keep our country under subjection with the purpose of exploiting our resources and man-power.

Therefore, a change of policy is necessary. Instead of keeping defence an isolated subject, instead of keeping the army separate from the people, we should make the army sink into the people. The people should take up the defence question as their own question and give a mobile strategy for the defence of the country. This is a very important point which, I hope, the Ministry will take up soon.

So far as secrecy is concerned, at present, we are not allowed to know any details. We are purchasing strategic materials from foreign countries. They know how much we are strong. They know how much capacity we have got. For instance, only a few crores have been allotted to the navy. Ours is a poor navy. They know our naval strength. This navy is poor to guard our coast-line which is very long indeed. It is my view that secrecy is kept only from us, but those people from whom we fear aggression, or those who are the instigators of aggression, know everything. It is as clear as daylight to

them how much strength we have. They know exactly about the kind of defence materials we have. They know all that. What is the fun of keeping us alone in the dark? I do not desire to say that everything should be divulged to the general public. There must be distinction between what might be given to the public and what should be given to this House and what should not be given. Everybody understands that everything should not be divulged to the public, but that does not mean that the old system of the Britishers should be followed. A reversal of policy is necessary in this direction.

13-55 hrs

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

From the explanatory memorandum submitted in the first instance itself it is seen that there are lapses. Our resources are very meagre and our financial resources are in a crisis and yet there are lapses. You can read between the lines and find out what sort of policy is being followed. There is a short fall of nearly Rs 122 crores as compared with the budget estimates. This is due to a shortfall on stores for the navy and the air force partly offset. The figure of actual lapse in the navy or air force is not this. This is partly offset by increase in army expenditure mainly in the purchase of defence stores decided upon during the course of the year. Amounts lapse so far as the navy and air force is concerned, but in the case of the land army, there is enhancement. We know that in the British times the land army had preponderance over and above the naval arm and the air arm. To keep in check thirty six to forty crores of people they had this occupational army. They had the navy for a specific purpose. The navy surrounding the coast-line was kept to help the land army in a crisis and to crush the people's movement here. Although the navy was there, it was exclusively their prerogative and they maintained the navy for their own purposes and we were kept away from it.

The question now is—should we have that now? Since partition, the entire strategy of defence has undergone a change. I am not an expert in strategy or in matters of defence. But I have read the History of India from which I have learnt that the invasion of this country had always been through the Khyber pass and we have few instances of invasion through the Eastern or North-eastern frontiers. There is a battle of Panipet, they come to Punjab and then go to Delhi. But is it the position now? The Khyber pass was then the only way by which they can come to India. Our frontiers are much away—the Himalayas—and that was the only way. Is it the position now? I read from some papers or pamphlets that the desert that we have is not an impregnable fortress for us. Modern weapons and conveyances can be transported in no time in a blitz-kirk. We are most defenceless now as far as that side is concerned.

The point which I want to stress is that our coastline must be well guarded and more emphasis should be placed on our navy. I am very proud of the fact that at the time when the Farangees, whom we call the *Parangis* invaded our land through the Malabar coastline, for 200 years, the famous family of Kunjali Marakkar, who was the Commander of the Zamorin, held them at bay, even though the Farangees had more efficient arms and a more capable navy even on European standards of that time. Kunjali Marakkar is a name which will be honoured as long as this land lives. That tradition is still there in that country. We are very proud of remembering that Muslim family of Kunjali Marakkar descendants after descendants of that family has been the Commander-in-Chief and admirals of the Zamorins. Our hon Defence Minister is a neighbour of that family and I hope that also will induce and inspire him to give more allocations to the navy. We should have a very efficient navy, because our coastline is very much in danger. I hear there are naval bases all around. Even from Singapore we

[Shri Warrior]

are only 1500 miles away; from Aden it is only 1500 miles or so. Therefore, we are at the mercy of the modern pirates of the world.

14 hrs

It is necessary that we should have a very strong naval arm, but in that respect I submit very humbly that the Ministry is fumbling. There was a statement here that we are going to have an aircraft carrier. I do not know what purpose it is going to serve. It may serve certain purposes, no doubt, but in that respect also, the very same old outmoded anti-traditional strategy is followed, because from nowhere else we can have the know-how except the United Kingdom. If we have a mobile naval arm in the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean, I am quite sure that basing on our own peninsula, which is the best aircraft carrier, you can go and smash anybody's head anywhere, if aggression is there. The best defence, of course, is to stop aggression in their own territory.

Lastly, I come to the organisation of the army. One point I want to make out is that the army is founded on the same caste system that is practised in India all over. There are the Brahmins of the army, the Kshatriyas of the Army, the Vaisyas—I hope there are many of them—and the ratings, who can be classified as Sudras. They must do any dirty job. As the Defence Minister has reminded us, a command is a command and it is lawful. When the Commander-in-Chief asks the rating to bring him water, it is a lawful. All commands are lawful, that is the general rule. But we know for certain what sort of practices had been here when the Britishers were here. The higher officers, the Brahmins, ordered our sepoy to do the meanest jobs. I do not go into that aspect now, but I only want to stress that this casteism must go. As the army is to be merged into the people, so also the

officer cadre must merge into the very ranks of the army. That is very important. After all is said and done, we are the people to defend our borders. The 36 crores of people have implicit confidence in this Government that their homes, their children and their property will be protected. But all of a sudden they find they are defenceless because of one main reason. The main reason is that in the army, there is no contentment, no satisfaction and no such thing as an element of patriotism in them. That this land is ours, these people are ours and they must be defended. Often times, military strategists have said that the military fights more on their belly than on their head and heart.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member must conclude now.

Shri Warrior: I am just finishing. I ask hon Members to go through the last portion of the estimate and see what disparities there are in their service conditions in emoluments. There are people who draw Rs 20 in this land of ours, land with a socialist pattern as its objective as proclaimed in the *mauseam*, and there are people drawing Rs 1200 and much more. Sir, this must go. Unless the Defence Ministry at once sets up a committee to reorganise the entire pay structure of these ratings and officers, unless the top is brought down and the bottom is raised up, unless the disparity is more or less reconciled—I do not say there must not be any difference, but it must be reconciled—I think we cannot rely upon and it will not be justifiable to rely upon our army. The cadre in the lower ranks must be satisfied; there are so many things to be done. I only want that a committee should be set up to go into all these matters.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now there is reconciliation.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): I want to speak today about the dangers facing the Indian Air Force, its per-

sonnel, its organisation and its basic needs. It was reported a few days ago that the hon Prime Minister warned the Congress Parliamentary Party about any emergency that may arise in the near future. We want the hon Defence Minister to take this House into confidence.

After all is said and done, the first basic need expressed in the first clause of the Defence Ministry's report is that the Defence Ministry is responsible for the defence of India and every part thereof. "Every part thereof" means the land, air and water around us. The air, land and water around India have been invaded several times during the past several years by a peculiar combination of powers, of Pakistan and Portugal. Portugal on the one hand is invading both our air and water space, we have put up with it. On the other hand, Pakistan is invading both our land and air space. We are putting up with air violations, not one or one dozen but several dozens, by Pakistan. I want to ask the Defence Minister what measures they are taking, what advice they are tendering the Prime Minister, what advice they are tendering in the ultimate round to the people of India. The people have to be taken into confidence in a large measure. A simple warning, showing the red signal that an emergency will arise, will not do.

There was a very strenuous debate in the House of Commons barely two years ago and Major Watt, accompanied by Stafford Cripps in the Cabinet Mission to India said that the air defences of Britain were crumbling and that Britain would crash any moment. That was declared barely two years ago in the House of Commons, when the British Parliament was compelled to issue not one but nearly three or four white papers on Defence, defining their air policy, defining their defence policy and also defining their nuclear policy in regard to weapons.

In regard to nuclear warfare, it is a closed book. Our defence debate has followed the atomic energy debate. There, it is a fairly open book. We

try to exploit atomic energy for peaceful purposes only so that we may become a strong and powerful nation in regard to atomic knowledge. In regard to nuclear knowledge, the USA Congress has passed a peculiar law that not a single bit of information shall be bequeathed about the nuclear weapons to anybody, not even to the British. They are so afraid that they won't impart any nuclear knowledge even to their partners.

Let me come back to the original point. The President of India has made a declaration that the territorial waters of India extend to a distance of six nautical miles. This was issued the other day. I was very happy to note that the Nicobar Air base which was run by the R A F has been taken over by the I A F and that we shall not allow any strange flying force on our soil. Winston Churchill said on a former occasion that the air power of Britain should be more than the combined air forces of all the neighbouring countries.

What is the test of our aerial strength? Our expansion will not help us much. We have to defend ourselves. We have a strong army. Our Navy is just rising. I will take up the point later that in the matter of submarines and other potentials and training of submarine personnel we are far lagging behind. What I would say is that the I A F has no strong collaboration with the civil aviation force in our country. Unless we integrate these two forces, we cannot have a defensive air arm.

It is a well known fact that we have hardly two or three air fields on this side of Punjab facing Pakistan. We have four times the number of air fields on the other side, in Pakistan. In an emergency, what will happen? These three will be scuttled away and the bases will be unworkable. Panic will arise in our country and we shall have to fall back on our man power only. We have also allowed their naval arm, a strong arm, to be on a footing of equality with us. I want to know whether the Toofans with which France has armed us, will be strong

[Shri Joachim Alva]

enough to stand up against the fighters with which U.S.A. has armed Pakistan. Toofans, which were called Mysteres the No. IV variety were given to Israel, Israel, a tiny power, was able to scuttle their enemy's forces. M.I.G.s were given to Egypt by Russia. The war between Egypt and Israel has been described as a textbook war in the sense that whatever was supplied to Israel was given to Egypt by Russia and Egypt was thrown overboard overnight by the superior aircraft given to Israel by the French with which they scuttled away the M.I.G.s some of which took shelter in Syria. This is a well known fact. The air supremacy or air security of Egypt was thrown overboard. I would also like to be assured in this direction. I want this House to have full cognisance of the Weaknesses of the air potentiality of our country in times of emergency.

The Director of Civil Aviation says, we have 82 aerodromes. In what shape are they being maintained? Do the Defence Ministry and the Civil Aviation wing act in consultation in times of emergency, in regard to the shape of the aerodromes, in regard to the runways, in regard to the aerodromes being ready to take any emergency step? Aeroplanes flying at speeds of 700 miles an hour can pass petrol in the air. We have not yet come to that stage when we can pass petrol that way. I do not know in what stage the Air transport command is. The Air transport command in the U.S.A. and U.K. is on first class ground. The U.S.S.R. has been able to build up a first class Air transport command in the sense that they can fly troops from one point to another, at any moment. They were able to build this up with the help of the knowledge imparted by the Germans whom they conquered. The U.S.A. has built up a first class Command. They were able to have the Berlin and Korea air-lifts. That showed that the Air Transport command of the U.S.A. was first class—I am only describing what happened and not giving

out any secret—and the allied powers were able to transport men and materials on both sides.

We have no plans to bomb other people. We are a peaceful nation. If we have any fighters, if any invasion comes, let us at least have an Air Transport command arm, which is strong enough. We are relying on the U.K. for 80 per cent of our supplies. We give them so much money to feed their factories and keep them going. The Hindustan Aircraft Factory has less than 15,000 men on its rolls. The U.K. has got about 225,000 men serving in their aeronautical factories. The U.S.A. has got 668,000 men in their factories and there are about 200,000 men in the French aircraft factories, though France is the oldest power in regard to the air arm. Where is 10,000, where is 225,000? The least that I can impress upon the officials of the Defence Ministry is to see that we increase the potentiality of the Hindustan Aircraft Factory. We should have at least three aircraft factories located in three important centres in India. Our friends from Assam and Bihar demand that all oil refineries should be installed in their place. That would lead to concentration. Don't concentrate only in Bangalore. Perhaps that would be detrimental to us. A fast plane flying at the rate of 800 or 1000 miles may destroy all our installations and industries at one stroke. I would earnestly and humbly urge on the Defence Ministry to increase the potentiality of the Hindustan Aircraft Factory.

British Engineers may come. American engineers may come. Whoever may come, we must train our people and build our factories. It was interesting to note in the report that they have some course by which we shall be able to have our own Air Transport command. The Jalahalli Air training college is a first class institution and we are proud of that. There are first class officers and first class boys. I was there a few months ago. They wanted better water supply, better dormitory W.C. arrange-

ments, etc These ought to be granted to them We see appalling loss and damage in the Army Stores department done by the sheer negligence of the officers These are bare necessities which we must give to our air personnel and officers

See how grudgingly we pay the widows of air crash victims If an Air Force officer, drawing a salary of Rs 1000, dies at his duty's post in an air crash, his wife is paid Rs 120 or 150 for buying sarees for her, for the education of her children, for medical expenses, and to keep the pot boiling We have to be more generous in our payments to the widows and children of officers who die at their posts in the Indian Air Force The Indian Air Force demands the highest quality of sacrifice We should give something more than what we give to the other arms of our defence forces in this modern age to those who go up in the air and fight for our country We should make adequate provisions for their families In the UK the widows and dependents of officers and men convicted of criminal offences are looked after better than the widows and dependents of our IAF officers who die at the posts of duty They are paid handsomely in England while we are niggardly This cannot go on

As I said, there is no proper correlation at all between the IAF and Civil aviation We must provide good living conditions for our men and officers and give them scales of pay which compare favourably with the scales in other walks of life, all amenities, medical facilities and quarters for both married and unmarried officers

I want the Defence Ministry, especially the air arm, to look to our civilian needs A Commander who takes hold of a Viking or other aeroplanes has to undergo four to five thousand hours of flying Today we have put that rule into the coldstorage and we take pilots who have not had so much flying to their credit and ask them to fly a Viking or a first-class plane for instance That is why the rate of flying accidents is increasing. It should be the first and basic concern

of even the Indian Air Force to see that their brethren on this side of the Indian Air Lines do not perish If we on the civil side look after their wives and children and their pecuniary needs, it is the basic and inherent duty of the people in the Indian Air Force to see that the rate of accidents in Indian airlines is kept down, that its effects on our pilots is taken notice of, that the four to five thousand flying hours which is considered essential for a captain of a first class air ship is fulfilled in the Indian airlines, that they do not throw up their hands in despair stating that they have no pilots If we have no pilots it is our duty to build half a dozen first class training centres and see the pilots are trained Every pilot is an asset to the country and not a liability

There are countries like Iraq which spend £4000—5000 on the training of a pilot We have no knowledge of any air crashes there Maybe the civilian force or the air force there may be small but we will have to spend money profusely, or rather generously, where training of our young boys is concerned as pilots in the Air Force or in the Indian airlines

There are a number of points that I would like to bring to your notice I want to know whether we have at least applied for the Hastings aircraft for our air transport command Britain today is almost coming up on the top in regard to its transport command They are able to fly their troops in the Middle East and everywhere I want to ask the Defence Ministry whether they have at least applied for a Hastings aircraft After all, our British collaborators on defence matters give us advice, direction, throw open their books and maps except when they are concealed and secret At least in transport there is no secret about it They can say "Here is the Hastings" My knowledge of civil aviation matters is completely insignificant, but I am entitled to ask the question whether our air transport command has been equipped with Hastings aircraft With this

[Shri Joachim Alva]

we would be able to transport our troops quickly in times of emergency, as also men and materials.

There are Powers today which claim all sorts of privileges for their people. There are Powers today that has built up their air forces. There is the U.S.S.R. I said on a former occasion that the U.S.S.R. claims to possess the largest submarine force in world's naval history, numbering 500. It may look a small number, perhaps they have more, but this number has not been exceeded by the Japs who also once specialised, nor the Germans nor the Americans'. It has no doubt been built up with the strength and guts of the Germans and also the inherent Russian ability. I want to know whether any attempt has been made in this direction, or we have merely placed an order for one submarine. We must be able to train up our youngsters to man these submarines. There is no use having ships if they are going to be scuttled away by others and we have no knowledge of submarine warfare.

During the last war 32,000 officers of German V boats perished in 820 submarines which they possessed and which navigated the seas. Out of 39,000 officers and men only 7,000 were saved from ocean graves. I want the Defence Ministry to make a start with 100 men. It is a very small number. If you call upon our patriotic young men, they will come forward and say: "Here we are ready to serve our country". They would not mind watery graves even as long as they serve their country in this submarine warfare.

As I said at the beginning, our position on this side of the Punjab is weak. We must make it strong. On the Punjab side this Hindi agitation and all kinds of feudalistic agitations are carried which lessen our security and defence. It is time.....

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): Is it relevant on the part of the hon. Member to refer to the Hindi agitation?

What has it got to do with the Budget proposals now under consideration?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member is stressing the point that our country should be engaged in more important things just at present. The hon. Member has to conclude now.

Shri Joachim Alva: I want five minutes.

If the cap fits him, he can keep it on his head.

I must stress about the naval arm which is referred to in paragraph 7 in the Defence report. It is equally important. We cannot afford to neglect it. We started with sea landers which I think now are out of date, though they have afforded training to our youngsters. That is very important.

Secondly, I want to know how we are going to turn our automobile factories overnight into aeronautical factories. Our automobile magnates are very much concerned about the kind of motor cars they produce, about the profits and prices they fix up unmindful of the fact that overnight we shall have to turn our automobile factories into aviation centres. Perhaps the Defence Ministry may have to take over overnight one of the factories or all of them and turn them into centres of aviation. But if training is lacking in these factories, what can the Ministry do in times of emergency? As far as I can see from the Ministry's report they do not seem to be concerned about turning the factories overnight or going and tapping at the doors of these factories and asking them whether they have any training facilities for defence programme.

I am sorry you are not giving me more time. There are one or two points which I want to raise about stores. They are very important because we are spending one-third of the defence expenditure, nearly Rs. 70 crores on stores every year.

An Hon. Member: Rs. 70 crores.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member might utilise some other

opportunity if he is not sure of his figures

Shri Joachim Alva: I am sure of my figures I have got the whole report before me I can give the facts We spend Rs 65 to Rs 70 crores, that is one-third of our defence expenditure on stores And if we are buying anything from vegetables to radar, it is time we bought not 10 per cent but at least 50 per cent of these stores in India

Finally I would impress upon this House the dangers which our Air Force faces and the methods of training needed for our personnel, and the organisation that is necessary to make it into a first class national organisation in times of emergency

Shri Manabendra Shah (Tehri Garhwal) I find that the Army budget is for Rs 172 crores, the Navy budget is for Rs 16 crores and the Air Force budget is for Rs 70 crores approximately, that is a total of Rs 258 crores out of Rs 663 crores of the Budget If we take the Central and the State Budgets together this comes to 15 to 20 per cent and if we take only the Central Budget this comes to 33 per cent But in our neighbouring country the budget for defence is about three-fourth of the total budget The purpose of my pointing this out is not to start an armaments race, but to show to the House that we cannot ignore the defence entirely I would in this case touch only the Navy budget As I see it, it is only Rs 16 crores as against Rs 172 crores of the Army and Rs 70 crores of the Air Force This, I feel, is rather out of proportion, especially when this country of ours is the seventh largest, and it has about 3535 miles of sea-coast As against this, we have in our neighbouring country, the Chittagong harbour, which, I understand is being enlarged with great rapidity There have been certain troubles in Kutch, and there is trouble in Goa also Keeping all this in view, I feel that the naval budget is too low I would strongly urge the Defence Minister to kindly consider at least the doubling of this budget

The next item that I would like to touch is the Territorial Army and the Lok Sahayak Sena I find that their budgets are Rs 58,60,000 and Rs. 73,80,000 respectively With this money, we are giving training to the people for about a month I doubt very much how far this money is beneficially spent I feel that the labour and time and money that is spent on this is all wasted I would rather think that if a system, as is the position abroad, of having compulsory training is introduced, it would have been better This would not only give concrete training to the people of this country, but we would also be creating for this country a reserve force and a second line of defence

There have been certain cut motions about wastage I agree that there are certain items on which there can be savings But I would like to point out to the House that, to my knowledge, this matter is receiving the consideration of the Defence Minister. In fact, I understand that a junior officer has recently proposed a system by which Government have saved about a crore of rupees I hope this sort of thing will continue

In regard to disposal of stores, I find that in 1950-51, there was a loss of Rs 126 lakhs, in 1951-52 Rs 39 lakhs, in 1952-53 Rs 13 lakhs and in 1953-54, Rs 19 lakhs While it has come down in 1951-52 and 1952-53, I find that it has gone up in 1953-54 I hope this will not continue, and this will only be an exceptional case

The Ministry of Defence has a number of organisations under it, such as the Technical Development Directorate, in all the three services, the Defence Production Board, and the Defence Science Organisation I feel that the functions of these organisations overlap in many respects Probably, the Defence Science Organisation can say that they have a Psychological Research Wing under them for which a separate body is required But I feel it would be economical, if there is one co-ordinated organisation to look into all these things, and the work of the Psychological Research

[Shri Manabendra Shah]

Wing is transferred to the organisation which does the Selection for the Defence Forces. In this way, I feel that there can be better co-ordination of the development, production and manufacturing sides of the organisations, and at the same time, we can ensure that there is no overlapping.]

I appreciate the spirit behind cut motion No. 156, wherein certain safeguards have been asked for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Although some concessions are given to them in the civil side, I feel that the giving of such concessions in the Army or any other Defence Force would not be proper. In defence especially, merit should count, and not reservation of posts based on caste or class, or on the ground that a person belongs to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. Recruitment on the defence side should only be on the basis of merit. If we start with reservations of this sort, there is a chance of politics coming into defence, which so far has been avoided.

In fact, I feel that everybody would agree that the stability of this country depended on three points, namely good leadership, good civil service and loyalty of the Army. These are the criteria which should be borne in mind, in order that the stability which is there in our country, but which is not there in our neighbouring countries, is not jeopardised.

I would like to touch briefly the service conditions. There is a good deal of discontentment in the service personnel of the Defence Services on this score. If we compare it with the civil side, we find that the defence personnel have to undergo great hazards and are always liable to be called upon to face the emergencies. So, a sort of time-scale emoluments, which is at present lacking in Defence, should be there.

Further, the Defence Services personnel are asked to retire at an earlier age, as compared with the civil servants. Of course, there is a scale for

it; all the same, they are retired at an earlier age, whereas in the case of the civil servants, the age of retirement is 55, and in certain cases, it may be extended even up to 57 years. I feel that this disparity should be removed. Even the release benefits and gratuities, which have been increased to some extent, no doubt, are not enough, I feel, to encourage the Defence Services personnel.

I understand that there is a liaison officer, a high ranking military officer who has been able to find jobs in the civil side for about 150 defence officers. But I feel that that number is too small. Therefore, it appears as if a long-term policy for the re-employment of retired defence personnel on the civil side should be formulated.

If I had been the author of the cut motion regarding reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I would have said instead that there should be some reservation for the retired defence personnel on the civil side. This will not only provide for the absorption of the younger officers who retire from the Defence Forces—younger, because they retire earlier, as compared to the civil servants—on the civil side, but it would also solve the problem of not having to raise the age of retirement for civilians from 55 to 57 or 58.

Naturally, in the case of the military personnel, the physical examination etc. would be very essential. If, as I would also suggest, as in the civil side, the age group should be raised, naturally, these persons would go into the higher age group, if they are medically fit.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): On a point of information. The hon. Member has objected to the reserving of a certain percentage of posts in the military for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. May I know the reason for this objection?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has given that already. The hon. Member may

have his own view, and he can mention it when he speaks.

Shri Manabendra Shah: There has been a lot of talk about disparity in pay between army officers and other ranks. But I feel that the disparity is not so much. With their pay minus income-tax, the army officers are expected to live at a special standard *vis-a-vis* the civil side also so that they hardly save anything. On the other hand, the other ranks and junior commissioned officers not only get their pay but other allowances and emoluments which, I feel, put them in a much better financial position than the army or navy or air force officers. Therefore, to say that there is a disparity in pay is not correct. There may be disparity in the basic pay, but we cannot take only the basic pay; but we have to take into consideration the overall picture and see whether there is disparity or not. I feel that there is really not much of disparity.

Moreover, unlike the civil side, there is a closer relationship between the army officers and the army personnel. Some hon. Members said that there is a clear-cut line between officers and men. I have been in the army too. We have been told, our wives have been told, to go and mix with the families of the army personnel, talk to them and give them advice. I suppose that that is not done in the case of the civil; where no officer's wife goes to the house of a junior or clerk to have such contacts. Therefore, to say that there is no close relationship between the army personnel is, I feel, wrong.

I would now like to touch on a most controversial subject, and I am doing so because one of the ordnance factories happens to lie in my constituency. In that ordnance factory, a year or two back, there was a strike. I feel that this is a very important point to be considered by the Defence Minister. The defence establishments are both civil and military and they come in touch with one another in these ordnance factories and such other organisations of the department. If strikes, which seem to be the com-

mon fashion of the day, take place in these ordnance factories and such other organisations, they not only cause harm to the defence of the country but also create an atmosphere in which military personnel can be affected. Moreover, they can create an atmosphere where there has so far been no sabotage, but a condition may come when it may take place.

Therefore, I venture to suggest that all civil personnel in the army or ordnance factories etc. should be militarised. By militarising them, not only do we safeguard the defence as such but we also give to the civil personnel benefits which they at present do not get. Military personnel get better facilities like allowances and so on than the civil. This is not a private enterprise where bonus can be given. So the question of bonus is not there. By making their service conditions on a par with that of the army personnel in respect of this matter, which we can do by militarising the civil personnel, I think the problem of strikes in these ordnance factories and other defence establishments should be solved.

Before concluding, I would just like to bring to the notice of the Minister the item of miscellaneous expenditure that I find under the various heads. These expenditures actually run into crores. I would not take time to give details, but under each main head there is a miscellaneous item. Under one item there is Rs. 5,40,46,000. The miscellaneous items come to Rs. 7,11,00,000 and odd. This House is supposed to pass the budget and I feel it would be legitimate to expect to know what these miscellaneous expenditures are. There should be a note to show what these expenditures constitute.

Shri V. Raju (Visakhapatnam): The discussion on Defence, coming just as it does after External Affairs, means that by and large Members of this House, in considering defence questions, would have before them the picture of the international situation that is prevalent and would to a large extent direct their statements to tally

[Shri V Raju]

with the overall idea of the picture of our international position today

The Prime Minister speaking yesterday has clearly indicated the difficult stress that the country is going through in relation to Pakistan. The attitude of our neighbouring country in regard to Kashmir and also the dispute of water distribution in the Punjab, calls for a large measure of vigilance. Therefore, there is a feeling in this House that defence questions are sacrosanct and should be gone into very carefully, and any criticism directed against Government must be constructive and should in no way lead to a deterioration in defence standards.

The previous speaker, the hon Member for Tehri Garhwal, taking this viewpoint made the amazing suggestion that all civil defence workers should also be militarised overnight and the next stage of course would be that they would be subject to some sort of martial law. Therefore, not merely are our relationships bad from an international standpoint, but some of our Members have already got the impression that we are on a war footing. I do not accept this line of argument because even if we were on a war footing, we have to analyse what type of war this nation would have to participate in and whether such a war would be conclusive in action if it did take place, and to what extent this army which is today being kept, would be capable of contesting that hypothetical war, possibly with the neighbour who is most frightening to us at the moment. Only if we look at the defence question from this practical angle would we be able to decide whether with our defence budget, our army, navy and air force are developing in a direction which would be considered healthy for the future of the overall defence of the nation, not merely in time of crisis which we may claim is the situation today, but at some future date. That would be the basis on which I would like Members to consider the Defence question. And, here, I find that the overall picture is not satisfactory, for no effective steps

are being taken to create a Defence force which can evolve out of the economic and man-power resources of the nation.

Nearly one-third of our Budget, about Rs 84 crores is earmarked for expenditure outside the very shores of our country. Eighty-four crores or roughly one-third of our Budget is spent in the United Kingdom where . (Interruption)

quoting figures only from the Budget. Of course, there are incidental expenses outside Eighty-four crores, or one-third of our Budget is spent today in the United Kingdom. Apart from the obnoxious character or the basis of this expenditure—we are supposed to be a free country and we are supposed to have severed our connection with the British Imperialists and yet one-third of our Defence Budget is spent in the United Kingdom—this is an extremely large figure and creates a very dangerous situation. This is a hypothetical war that we are to contest. The very hypothesis presumes that you are involved directly and indirectly in the prosecution of that war with a neighbouring country whose defence establishment directly corresponds to the very defence system that you are trying to build in this country.

I know Members may contradict me to some extent by pointing out that American military aid has been given to Pakistan and, therefore, to that extent the type of armaments available to Pakistan are different from the type of armaments available to India. And therefore both countries are not equally affected by the purchase of stores from the same centre of industry, namely, the United Kingdom. But, I would venture to point out that this is not too accurate a statement because the similarity of fighting power between the two nations is there and, in fact, I believe that war as such between these two countries is not possible without the interference either negatively or directly by the power to whom I have so far been referring, namely, the United Kingdom. Therefore, a war, on the estimate made by

our Defence Ministry, recedes gradually from the horizon and becomes impracticable beyond a limited skirmish which may take place for not longer than 2 to 3 months. Because the very strategy of the two parties involved in the conflict is such that neither party can sustain itself for a longer period than 2 or 3 months at the outside, from the point of view not merely of ordnance requirements but also from the standpoint of petrol and various other modern requirements of war. That is why not more than a limited war of two months can be contested in any case. And, in the event of such a war being contested, the United Kingdom and the United States get directly involved, one because of our unfortunate continuation in the Commonwealth and the other because of its direct loan of arms and military equipment to Pakistan. In such a situation, for contesting a limited war of 3 months and not more, are we justified in the approach that the Defence Ministry is making towards the creation of a modern Army? If we are to create a modern Army and if it becomes defunct and incapable really of fighting a protracted war, a war which is considered a total war, a war where the decision is conclusive in such an event, I would venture to suggest that we must reappraise our whole strategic concept to the question of defence.

And, here, I believe that the Army, the Navy and the Air Force of this country tend to be over-conservatively efficient. I would like to use that phrase, conservatively efficient because if I were to say that the Army is conservative, then, of course, there may be a certain element of dispute about that characterisation. They are conservative and yet efficient, conservative in the sense that their whole strategic concept is bound with the United Kingdom—and I believe this must be first and foremost broken if the Army is to take any step forward. If it is to make any progress this integration must be broken wholly and solely. I use the word, 'solely' here so that it could be understood more clearly by all of us. The very ethos,

the very soul of Indian Army is with the Armed Forces of Britain at the moment and this ethos must be broken. I may tell you, being a materialist—I call myself from a metaphysical standpoint, a transcendental materialist—that the soul is affected by our body also to some extent. Therefore, to release our soul from the tentacles of the British Army I would suggest that the Indian Army considers, shall I say a different approach to the spending of these Rs 84 crores or one-third of our Defence Budget and decides to purchase arms, ammunition, motor-cars, trucks etc and the equipment that goes for the Army in other places, outside the United Kingdom and the United States.

An Hon Member: Which place?

Shri V Raju: I would suggest that also.

I know the Prime Minister had referred on an earlier occasion in May—I think it was during the debate on the President's speech here or on the debate on the Budget—that there was no question of purchase of arms or ordnance requirements from the Soviet Union and also from East European nations such as Czechoslovakia. The Skoda Works in Czechoslovakia are well known for the supply of arms. It is supposed to have supplied arms to the Middle-East, Egypt for instance. That is one of the accusations made against Egypt by the United Kingdom and France. The Prime Minister says that no such offer was made for the sale of such arms and that the Government of India was not contemplating the purchase of such arms also from that source. I accept that it was the policy of the Government. I want the Government to relax that rule and consider the purchase of arms from those nations if the offer is now available.

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Apart from this source, are there not other sources from where arms and ammunitions can be purchased? A large part of our requirements can be purchased from Japan. Similarly, Germany has the industrial potential

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and is also capable of supplying us. If there is difference in bores or standard gauges in shells—11" gun or 75 millimetre or 4" gun—I am not quite sure and the technical friends would correct me—there are certain equivalents to all these calibres. The Indian Air Force has developed a certain pattern in ordnance. In such instances, it is possible to say that we use a particular type of shell etc. and so we cannot change the whole basis of our arms and ammunitions and go and buy the new type of ordnances from these nations. Then, what about questions like motor cars, trucks, radio or telephone equipment? Are these not interchangeable? You cannot put a bullet in my gun which is not suited to a particular bore. It is possible for you to say that. The British have produced herculean ignorance and the present Government continues it because only the elite in the country can own a gun. You have still to have a licence and apply for a licence and go to the Collector or Tehsildar or sub-inspector and all sorts of sundries to obtain a certificate about your character. Still murders continue happily with the other small weapons and the Indian Penal Code goes on merrily.

The British stopped the use of firm arms for fear that a huge population knowing the use of fire arms would overnight become an area of possible insurrection against the ruling party. I brought this only incidentally here to point out that apart from bores which are usable in the armed services, other equipment can easily be purchased from other sources.

I would like the Government to consider this concrete suggestion that I have to make. There is no co-ordination between the purchasing branch of the armed services and civilian business circles in this country. Whenever something has to be purchased because of the old conservative habits—efficient, I have already paraphrased it—we immediately look to the purchase from abroad. Many items can be purchased nationally and I

would suggest the appointment of a Commission to co-ordinate this. Parliament Members should also participate in that Commission. I do not know the technical term as to what it should be called. But this Commission should immediately go into the question of co-ordination of national industry with the requirements of the armed forces. It should also explore the possibility of the supply of medical, ordnance and military stores in this nation itself. This Commission should be a permanent Commission, appointed by every Parliament every time the House assembles. There may be a review of the situation every five years. It is very necessary in your administration—not in ours—because if we were in power, we would not have this private sector. But, today, when you have the private sector functioning, nobody knows which influential section of the private sector has a say so far as the army or navy or air force is concerned.

There are contradictions in the so-called private sector apart from those that exist in the Navy, Army and Air Force. Surprisingly enough I find that in the purchasing commission that we have in U.K., we spend anything up to about Rs. 21 lakhs per annum, each one of the armed forces has a separate committee in operation in London itself. None of them combine with one another in the purchase of these goods. Even in simple interchangeable ordnance requirements, it is not possible. We cannot even interchange the every day requirements between the Navy and the Army. This system should go. There should be a co-ordinating committee in the armed forces for the purchase of goods and also to go into the question of how much economy and efficiency can be created. The civilian-cum-armed forces commission that I am suggesting would then go into the question of purchases and study these questions. Unless this is done, I am afraid that we would be continuing in this way year after year with no possibility of improvement.

I have one or two things more to add to whatever I have said.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am only concerned about time.

Shri V. Raju: I am sorry I speak slowly.

I believe that I would be given an opportunity later I want to go into an involved argument about each Service separately and that may take the time of the House. But, I would like the Government to consider the relaxation of the rule for carrying fire-arms by civilians in this country. In a popular government there is no fear of the people. Secondly, a government which is continuously afraid of insurrection and conspiracy is no government at all. I may assure the leaders of the Government that if the people of India carried arms, just like any country squire or any working man in England, every road in every village of India could be turned into a bulwark of defence. No Major General is required to rally tried troops to the front. If a prospective invasion of Britain in 1940-41 could make Mr Churchill say that every house in England would be turned into a battle field, it was under the full consciousness that everybody in England—man, woman and child—knew how to bear arms.

An Hon. Member: Even a child?

Shri V. Raju: Even a child. I may assure the hon Member that there is a gun which will easily teach you how to shoot. I belong to one such fortunate family which allowed me to take the lives of stray birds, insects and other things when I was about seven or eight years old.

Therefore, this rule would allow us to create a huge automatic national force which could be mobilised, and it is only after that you can say that you have a real force which could stand up to any kind of invasion. I do not know if it is within the purview of Defence, possibly it overlaps into the Home Department, but this is another positive suggestion that I would like to make to help Defence create the lost manhood, the manhood that the Indian people have lost during the

last 200 years. Free licence to carry fire-arms should be given to everybody. After all, 'fire-arms' covers in this country even pieces of steel over 12 inches to 14 inches. When the British came to India we were carrying swords, talwars etc. When the British introduced this ordinance, not merely fire-arms but even swords were covered in the same regulation.

Shri Birendra Singhji (Raipur): Sir, I rise on a point of order. Does this question deal with the Home Ministry or the Ministry of Defence?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already said it, he is creating a second line of defence.

Shri V. Raju: Sir, thank you for defending me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But, now the hon Member's time is up and I won't be able to defend him.

Shri V. Raju: On that note, Sir, I conclude my remarks.

Shri D. S. Raju (Rajahmundry): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence. Personally, I feel that the amount provided is too meagre for the demands of our Defence Services. Defence problem is a very complicated problem especially in the present day context. We are committed to a policy of peace and that has given us good dividends.

For the last ten years we have consistently followed this policy of peace. We have tried to minimise international tensions. We have minimised the acuteness of the feeling nearer our home also. We have adopted the same policy to our neighbouring country, Pakistan. We have had many pin-pricks, and we have had many threats also. I would say that any other country, and even our country under any other leadership would have gone to war with Pakistan. But we did not choose that line of action.

In the modern context war is not an easy thing. It is intermingled with so many other problems and so many other countries. Personally, I feel a

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war will not come, because in this atomic age war is not an easy thing. It might engulf the whole world and I am sure almost all the statesmen of the world know about it. It will mean a total destruction of humanity.

If in spite of these things Pakistan is giving us threats, it is only trying to bully us. It does not mean a real attack upon India.

It is not easy to prepare a country for defence. Defence Services cannot be manufactured in a factory. Defence Forces grow out of history, they grow out of pressures both internal and external, they cannot be made in a day.

There is one thing in which we should not like to take any risk, and that is in the defence of the country. Even if there is one per cent chance of an aggression from any quarter, we should not take any risk. We must be prepared for defending our country. I think every Indian agrees that we have to make the total sacrifice in the defence of our soil. In spite of the fact that we are willing and ready to negotiate threats of Jihad are frequently thrown at us. If that challenge ever becomes real, it is certain that India is going to resist it with all its force.

We might be deficient in equipment, in modern armaments. But, I would like to suggest that we need not be afraid of this deficiency. After all, wars are not won by mere equipment alone. I would like to remind the House of the last war where France with her five million well equipped army was defeated by Germany in about three weeks' time. The same thing happened to Germany and the same thing happened to Japan. They were modern countries with very well equipped armies. Still they lost the war and lost their freedom as well. What I am suggesting is that there is also another factor in the defence of a country, which is the spirit of the Army and the spirit of the people.

So far as discipline in the Army is concerned, the whole of India is proud

of the Indian Army. It had achieved wonderful things before, and now I am sure it will come to our rescue again. I would like to say that we must do all in our power to keep the army well-contented. There are rumours that their salaries are not sufficient. I hope there will not be any discontent on this account. As I have said, the spirit is a great factor in the defence of a country.

There are great many instances where the spirit of an army or people has won the day. There is the history of Garibaldi, who with an ill-equipped mob has overthrown an organised Government. The same is the case in respect of the Russian revolution in 1917. It is not always the army that decides the issue of a battle or the fate of a nation.

In India we have a number of training organisations, the NCC, ACC, PRD, NDS etc. I would suggest that all these organisations should be co-ordinated under a central authority. This is an important step because, after all, the future of India is made in our schools and colleges. It is there that we have got to build up a nation. Strength, discipline, alertness—characters which are necessary for the defence of the land are taught here in our schools and colleges. I request that these organisations should be co-ordinated and centralised and should be given the widest possible help.

Regarding our army, in Assam and Naga Hills they are doing a wonderful job in spite of several difficulties and handicaps in respect of accommodation, communication etc. They have almost controlled the Naga rebellion. I would suggest that the Government may come to some understanding with the Naga people, some of whose leaders have been very spirited and have offered resistance. We should extend our hand of friendship and try to bring their chieftains to our side.

I would like to say something about the discipline and morale of the training organisations. There was a scheme formulated by Shri Bhonsle. That

scheme has been appreciated very much by all the authorities here as well as abroad I do hope that wider publicity and help will be given to this scheme of reorganisation from the discipline point of view

Another point We are nearing our Independence day celebrations of August 15th I do hope that Government will not forget the part played by INA soldiers and INA officers Under difficult circumstances they have played a magnificent part and I hope they will be given a chance of showing their own loyalty in these independence day celebrations and I do hope Government will not forget it

I would like to say something about the pay and allowances of the INA men who have sacrificed their lives in the battle for independence Most of their cases have been settled, I believe There are, I understand, some cases pending where some money and allowances are due to them I do hope that the Defence Ministry will settle these accounts very soon

Lastly, I would like to take up this point before I conclude If any war is thrust upon us, I am not at all afraid of the consequences If a nation is well-equipped only militarily then, there can be much more danger because, when the military and the army fails, the nation also fails That is proved by the history of the two world wars I am sure that our army, navy and air force are patriotic enough to defend our soil and the whole Nation of 38 crores are with them We have had the lessons of history We have been subjugated for centuries and the miseries inflicted upon us are still green in our memory Every country knows that we will very zealously defend our freedom More than any other country, Pakistan herself knows that we are prepared to defend our country to the last of our blood Under these circumstances, nobody, and least of all, Pakistan will venture to attack us.

We have three outstanding problems with Pakistan which have not been settled One is the Kashmir dispute and the other is the Canal waters dispute The third is the Evacuee Property claims These three seem to be the main items in which we have major difficulties with Pakistan I hope that these problems will be settled peacefully by negotiation whatever the delay and the question of war will recede to the background

श्री भक्त बर्ज़न (गढ़वाल) उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, रक्षा-मन्त्रालय के अनुदानों के संबंध में जो वादविवाद चल रहे हैं उसके संबंध में अपना कुछ मत देने से पहले मैं अपना यह कर्तव्य समझता हूँ कि इस अवसर पर भारतीय सशस्त्र सेनाप्रां के प्रति अपनी श्रद्धांजलि और शुभकामनाएँ प्रदर्शित करूँ। हमारे जवानों ने जल, थल और आकाश में सभी घोर से हमारे देश की इस पिछले वर्ष में जिस जवामर्दी और मुस्तेदी से रक्षा की है उसके लिये वे हमारे अभिनन्दन के पात्र हैं। एक घोर जहाज जम्मु और काश्मीर के कठिन शीत का उन्होंने सामना किया, वहाँ दूसरी घोर तागा हिल्लस में उन्होंने घनघोर वर्षा और जगलो का मुकाबला किया है, साथ ही राजस्थान में दम घोटने वाली गर्मी में भी वे अपने कर्तव्यों का पालन करते रहे हैं, और इससे भी अधिक भारत की सीमा से बाहर हिन्द-चीन में और दूसरी घोर स्वेज नहर के इलाके में उन्होंने जिस अनुपम योग्य और अनुशसन का परिचय दिया है उसके कारण भारत की कीर्ति पताका चारों घोर फहराने लगी है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले वर्ष प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय की बजट की मांगों पर बोलते समय मैं ने सुरक्षा मन्त्रालय की तीन मातयों का जिक्र किया था और आज भी यह बड़े सीमाय की बात है कि इस रक्षा-मन्त्रालय के सञ्चालन का भार उन्हीं फेर तीन मुसियों के कंधों पर पड़ा है। हमारे सरदार मजीठिया पुराने महारथी आज भी मौजूद हैं और

[श्री भवन दर्शन]

उन से मुझे धाशा है कि वे पिछली बार से भी अधिक योग्यता के साथ प्रतिरक्षा-मंत्रालय का कार्य संचालन करेंगे। हमारे श्री रघु-रामैया जो अभी हाल ही में प्रतिरक्षा उपमन्त्री नियुक्त किये गये हैं, उन्होंने अपनी ससद् सदस्यता के काम में जिस योग्यता और परिश्रम का परिचय दिया है उससे मुझे धाशा है कि डिफेंस इन्स्टीट्यूट और ऐसी दूसरी चीजों के अन्दर, जिनका कि उन्हें कार्यभार दिया गया है, उन्हें वे बहुत ही योग्यता के साथ में निभायेंगे। लेकिन इस से भी अधिक हम सब के लिये बड़े गौरव की बात है कि हमारे देश के एक बहुत ही वरिष्ठ पुत्र, जिन्होंने कि भारत की कीर्ति-पताका को चारों ओर ससार में फहराया, मेरा मतलब श्री कृष्ण मेनन से है, उनकी अध्यक्षता में इस रक्षा मंत्रालय की बागडोर को सँपा गया है। इसके दो विशेष अर्थ होते हैं, एक तो यह कि हमारी रक्षा-नीति हमारी वैदेशिक नीति की भित्ति पर आधारित है और जिस शांतिपूर्ण नीति को लेकर हम ससार के अनेक मोर्चों पर भागे बढ रहे हैं, उसी के अनुकूल हमारी सेना भी सगठित की जा रही है। लेकिन इसका एक दूसरा बड़ा अर्थ यह भी है कि उनके नाम में जो 'कृष्ण' शब्द है, उससे मुझे महाभारत काल के श्री कृष्ण की याद आती है। जब महाभारत हुआ था तो एक ओर पांडवों की ओर अकेले कृष्ण थे, जब कि कौरवों की कई अशौहिणी सेनायें थी, इसलिये हमारे लिये यह गौरव की बात है कि कृष्ण हमारे साथ में हैं, वे हमारे सारथी हैं और हमारी सेना का संचालन कर रहे हैं। इसलिये अगर दूसरी ओर पाकि-स्तानी कौरवों को अमरीका की अशौहिणी सेनाएं भी मिल जायें तो हमारे लिये घबराने की बात नहीं है, क्योंकि कृष्ण हमारे सारथी हैं और उन का सुदर्शन चक्र हमारे साथ है। मेरा मतलब यह है कि अपनी विचक्षण बुद्धि के आर जिस प्रकार उन्होंने सयुक्त राष्ट्र सब में कई मोर्चों पर हमें सफलता दिलाई है, मुझे विश्वास है, वे उसी प्रकार इन मोर्चों पर भी हमें सफलता दिलायेंगे।

इस अवसर पर मैं उन से कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। यहाँ पर वे उपस्थित नहीं हैं, फिर भी मेरे इस निवेदन को वे सुनने की कृपा करेंगे कि जैसे श्री कृष्ण ने बिना सेना के ही एक प्रकार से पांडवों को सफलता दिलाई थी, अपने बुद्धिचातुर्य के द्वारा, उसी प्रकार मुझे धाशा है कि वे सैनिक बजट में कटौती करके, यानी मितव्ययिता करके, भी हमारी सेना को अधिक सक्षम और सुयोग्य बनायेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं बहुत बड़े-बड़े सिद्धांतों की बातों में न जा कर आपका ध्यान केवल दो तीन छोटी-छोटी बातों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, यद्यपि वे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। मेरे मित्र श्री मानवेंद्र शाह जी ने लोक सहायक सेना का जिक्र किया, और मेरे मित्र श्री राज ने, जो शायद समाजवादी दल के नेता हैं, फायर आर्म्स के लाइसेंस और द्वितीय रक्षाप क्त (सेक्रेट लाइन आफ डिफेंस) आदि का उल्लेख किया। मैं समझता हूँ कि लोक सहायक सेना का जो परीक्षण इस देश में दा वषों से किया जा रहा है। वह बहुत मफन सिद्ध हुआ है। उस में लगभग दाला व्ययिती को ट्रेनिंग दी जा चुकी है, और उसके द्वारा हमारे देश के नवयुवकों में अनुशासन, आत्म-विश्वास और समाज सेवा की भावना फैलने लगी है। लेकिन इस सबंध में मुझको थोड़े से सुझाव भी देने हैं।

मेरे कुछ दिन पहले एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुये माननाय मंत्री देया जी ने बताया था कि सन् १९५५-५६ में इस पर ७८ लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ और सन् १९५६-५७ में ८० लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ। मेरा खयाल है कि जिस समय यह योजना बनी थी, उस पर प्रति वर्ष एक करो रुपया खर्च किया जाना था। मेरा ऐसा मत है कि इस चीज पर खर्च में कमी नहीं की जाना चाहिये, बल्कि इस पर और ज्यादा खर्च करके, ज्यादा कैम्पस खोल कर के इसका व्यापक प्रचार करना चाहिये।

इसके संबंध में जो दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि हमारे सामने लोक सहायक सेना में जो धाँकड़े रखे गये हैं, उनसे पता लगता है कि कुछ स्थानों में तो ट्रेनिंग लेने के लिये इतने लोग आ जाते हैं कि उनको ट्रेन करना मुश्किल हो जाता है और कहीं पर बहुत कम। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में नरेंद्र नगर जैसे कुछ कैम्पों में पाच-पाच सौ युवकों को ट्रेनिंग दी गई, जब कि फतेहपुर में ६६ और हैदराबाद में ४८ लोगों को ही ट्रेनिंग दी गई है। मेरा यह मत है कि फिलहाल ऐसे ही स्थानों में यह कैम्प खोले जायें जहाँ अधिक से अधिक लोग इसके लिये तैयार हो और ऐसी जगहों पर न खोले जायें जहाँ पर व्यर्थ का खर्च होता हो।

इस के सिवा मुझे बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि पहले जो आग्जिलरी फोर्स के कैम्पस होते थे उन में एक सप्ताह या दस दिन की ट्रेनिंग दी जाती थी, लेकिन अब वह तीस दिन की दी जाने लगी है। यह बहुत अच्छा कार्य है, लेकिन जैसा एक दिन प्रश्नोत्तर काल में बताया गया, इस ट्रेनिंग को जारी रखने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। यानी जो लोग ट्रेनिंग लेते हैं वे उमे भूलने जा रहे हैं। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि प्रति वर्ष यदि ३० दिनों का न हो सके, तो कम से कम दस दिन के छोटे छोटे कैम्पस किये जाएं दो-तीन वर्ष तक और उन लोगों को रिफ्रेशर्स कोर्स के लिये उन में बुलाया जाए।

लोक सहायक सेना के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह भी निवेदन करना है कि जो लोग उस में भर्ती हो कर ट्रेनिंग लेते हैं, उन को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये भी कुछ उपाय करना चाहिये, जैसे कि उन को फौज आदि में भर्ती करने में प्राथमिकता दी जाए। अभी राजू साहब ने कहा कि गृह मंत्रालय और रक्षा मंत्रालय को मिल कर अपनी आर्म्स लाइसेंस बालिसी को और लिबरल (उदार) बनाना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूँ कि उस को इस प्रकार से लिबरल किया जा सकता है कि

जिन दो लाख लोगों ने ट्रेनिंग पाई है उन को लाइसेंस दिये जायें। उन के सम्बन्ध में यह सन्देह नहीं होना चाहिये कि वे बन्दूक नहीं चला सकेंगे, और यदि उन लोगों को बन्दूक आदि खरीदने में यह विभाग सहायता दे सके तो यह और भी बड़ा अच्छा कार्य हो सकता है।

मैं भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की और भी अपने रक्षा मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आज इस विभाग के मंत्री हमारे त्यागी जी नहीं रहे। उन के समय में एक फार्मुला तैयार हुआ था और उस के मुताबिक एक नया पेंशन कोड तैयार हुआ था। और अब जो पेंशन दी जाने लगी है उन से हमारे सैनिकों में एक विश्वास की भावना पैदा हुई है। लेकिन उस में जो बात की गई वह यह थी कि उस को २६ जनवरी, १९५० से लागू किया गया यानी जो लोग उस दिन के बाद से पेंशन पर जा रहे हैं उन्हीं को यह सुविधा दी जा रही है। उस दिन से पहले पेंशन पाने वाले हम से पूछते हैं कि उन्होंने कौन सा अपराध किया है कि उन्हें यह बड़ी हुई पेंशन नहीं दी जाती। क्या उनका अपराध यह था कि वह ब्रिटिश सरकार के जमाने में फौज में थे? और उनका यह पूछना उचित भी है। मेरी समझ में ऐसा नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। और यदि बहुत पुगने सैनिकों के लिये ऐसा न किया जाय तो कम से कम नये सैनिकों में जो पेंशन पाने वाले हैं उन में तो कोई अन्तर न किया जाय। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि १५ अगस्त, १९४७ के पहले, जब कि देश स्वाधीन हुआ, वालों को यह नई पेंशन न दी जाय तो कम से कम इस के बाद वालों को जरूर मिलनी चाहिये। मैं बहुत पुराने पेंशन पाने वाली के लिये सिफारिश नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि ऐसे बहुत से लोग हैं जो कि अपनी नौकरी से ज्यादा पेंशन खा चुके हैं। कई लोग बालिस-बालिस वर्षों से पेंशन ले रहे हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में तो मैं क्या कहूँ? मैं तो केवल

[श्री जगत बर्दान]

यह कहता हूँ कि जी दस वर्ष के ज्यादा पेंशन ले चुके हैं उन की पेंशन को धीरे धीरे प्रति वर्ष सरकार कम करती हुई चली जाय। ऐसा कोई फार्मूला निकाला जाय जिस से जो ज्यादा पेंशन ले चुका हो उस की पेंशन का हफ्ता अनुपात में कम होता जाय। मैं रक्षा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें, क्योंकि इस प्रश्न को ले कर भूतपूर्व सैनिकों में बड़ा असन्तोष फैला हुआ है और यदि वह इस पर विचार नहीं करेगा तो यह असन्तोष बढ़ता जायेगा।

मुझे से पहले भाषण देते हुए डा० राजू साहब ने आजाद हिन्द फौज का जिक्र किया। लेकिन शायद उन्होंने यह बताया कि बहुत से लोगो को हिसाब दिनाया जा चुका है और कुछ ही रह गये हैं। मैं बड़ी नफ़रत से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि करीब २२,००० सैनिकों ने आजाद हिन्द फौज में भाग लिया था। उन में से कुछ को नौकरी मिली है। उन को पी० ए० सी०, फ्रंटियर कोर्स, प्रांतीय रक्षा दल आदि में काम दिये जा चुके हैं, फौज में तो बहुत कम को लिया गया है, लेकिन उन के जो एरियर्स हैं वह उनको नहीं मिले हैं, इस में उन के दिल में बड़ा कटका है। मुझे कहते हुए सकोच नहीं होता कि इस चुनाव के अन्दर असन्तोष के ही कारण उन में से बहुत से शासन के विरुद्ध चले गये। आखिर उन्होंने कौन सा कुसूर किया है जो उन के एरियर्स नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं? इसलिये मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ वह इस पर विचार करें। यह कोई बहुत बड़ी रकम नहीं होगी। लगभग दो करोड़ रुपये की रकम है। हमारे यहाँ सरकार निर्माण कार्यों पर अरबों रुपये खर्च कर रही है, यह छोटी सी रकम भी निकाली जा सकती है और सारे देश में एक सन्तोष और आंति का वातावरण पैदा हो सकता है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे बहुत से भूतपूर्व सैनिक पुराने रजवाड़ों के हैं, पटियाला, धौलपुर, टेंहरी आदि के। हमारे यहाँ उन के पेंशन के कई मामले हैं जो लटक पड़े हैं। पता नहीं कब उन का फैसला होगा और उन को पेंशन मिलेगी। फिर उनको पेंशन लेने के लिये दूर-दूर जाना पड़ना है, हमारे कुछ आदिमियों को पटियाला जाना पड़ता है, कुछ को धौलपुर जाना पड़ता है। आखिर इस का क्या कारण है कि अपनी पेंशन लेने के लिये भी कोई शक्ति पटियाला जाय या धौलपुर जाए? यह बड़ी भारी दिक्कत है। जब स्टेट्स का एकीकरण अर्थात् इंटिग्रेशन हो चुका है तो रक्षा मंत्रालय की ओर से इस प्रकार के आदेश होने चाहिये कि अपने जिले के सजाने में ही सभी लोगो को पेंशन दे दी जाए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश के अन्दर ५६ छावनियां हैं, जिनमें करीब दस लाख जनता निवास करती है। मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख होता है कि स्वाधीनता के बाद, और हमारी इतनी प्रगति होने के बाद भी, वहाँ के नागरिकों के लिये बहुत कम अधिकार हैं। इस के बारे में आप को मालूम होगा कि आज कल जो हमारे इन्विजन ऐंड पावर (शिवाई और विद्युत) विभाग के मिनिस्टर श्री पाटिल हैं, उन की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति बनाई गई थी। उस ने कुछ सिफारिशें की थीं। लेकिन उन को अब तक कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया है। कॅन्टोन्मेंट्स के 'एक्सीशन के बारे में उन्होंने कहा था कि वह नहीं हो पाया। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि हमारी लोक सभा की प्राक्कलन समिति, अर्थात् एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी, ने एक किताब डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के आकड़ों के बारे में बनाई थी, लैंड्स कॅन्टोन्मेंट्स के बारे में। मैं उस के बारे में अधिक तो नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन उन्होंने उस में बड़े भारी सुझाव दिए हैं। कॅन्टोन्मेंट बोर्ड्स के प्रजातन्त्रीकरण के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है कि

उन्हें म्युनिसिपल बोर्ड्स के बराबर ही अधिकार दिये जायें। मैं रखा मन्त्रालय से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि उस को इस पर विचार करना चाहिये। आज जो कन्ट्रोल्मेट बोर्ड्स हैं उनके लोगो के मुकाबले पास के म्युनिसिपल बोर्ड्स की एरियाज के जो लोग हैं उन को ज्यादा अधिकार हैं। क्या उन का अपग्राह यही है कि वे भारत सरकार के अधीन हैं। भारत सरकार के अधीन होने से तो उनका स्टैण्डर्ड ज्यादा ऊंचा होना चाहिये था। लेकिन होता क्या है कि जैसा कि एम्प्लोयमेंट कमेटी (प्राक्कलन समिति) ने बताया कि ५६ कन्ट्रोलमेंट से से १० कन्ट्रोलमेंट बोर्ड्स तो अपने-अपने पड़ोसी सिविल एरियाज से अच्छे हैं। पन्द्रह की हालत लगभग बराबर है, लेकिन ३४ की हालत उनसे बदतर है। यह चीज हमारे लिये शोभा की बात नहीं है। उदाहरण के लिये हमारे मंत्री जी जानते हैं कि लेंसडाउन एक छोटा सा कंटोनमेंट है। उसके पास वाली नगर पालिकाओं में बिजली की रोशनी भ्रा गयी है। वे प्रान्तीय सरकार के अधीन हैं, इस लिये उन को बिजली मिल गयी है। लेकिन लेंसडाउन को, जो सीधे भारत सरकार की छत्रछाया में है, बिजली नहीं मिली है। जो सिविल एम्प्लोयीज जो पड़ोस के इलाके को मिल गयी हैं वे लेंसडाउन वाले को नहीं मिली हैं। क्या इस कारण उनका दिल नहीं दुखता होगा और क्या वे यह नहीं सोचते होंगे कि यद्यपि हम भारत सरकार के सीधे अधीन हैं पर हम को बिजली नहीं मिली ?

मैं ने छावनियों के प्रजातंत्रीकरण का जिज्ञासा किया। बात यह है कि कंटोनमेंट का जो आफिसर कमांडिंग होता है वही कंटोनमेंट का पदेन अध्यक्ष होता है। होता यह है कि अगर वहाँ कोई अच्छा आफिसर कमांडिंग पहुँच गया तो शान्ति रहती है, नहीं तो झगड़ें लड़ें हो जाते हैं मैं अपने फीज के आफिसरों की तारीफ करता हूँ। उन में से अधिकार

ने अपने को नई परिस्थितियों में एडजस्ट कर लिया है। लेकिन आप मुझे क्षमा करेंगे यदि मैं कहूँ कि अभी भी उनमें कुछ आफिसर ऐसे हैं जिनके दिमाग से पुराने जमाने की बू नहीं निकली है। वे अभी भी पुराने खुमार में हैं। इस लिये जहाँ वह पहुँच जाते हैं वहाँ झगड़ा हो जाता है। रक्षामंत्री जानते हैं कि लेंसडाउन में बड़ी शान्ति रहती थी, वहाँ जनरल करिअप्पा गये, हमारे उपरक्षा मंत्री श्री सतीशचन्द्र गये और पिछले वर्ष हमारे रक्षा-संगठन मंत्री श्री त्यागी जी गये।

श्री किरोज गांधी (रायबरेली) जो आपके यहाँ गया, वह मंत्री नहीं रहा।

श्री भक्त बर्षान मैं तो आपको भी निमंत्रण देता हूँ। आप हमारे महा धावेंगे तो मंत्री हो जावेंगे। जो नहीं रहे वे नहीं रहे, लेकिन जो नहीं थे वे हो जावेंगे।

तो मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि वहाँ पर बड़ी शान्तिपूर्ण स्थिति थी। लेकिन हाल में एक छोटी सी खंजक घटना हो गयी। खेल के मैदान में कुछ सिविलियन्स व फीजी आफिसरों के बीच झगड़ा हो गया। मैं आलोचना नहीं करना चाहता, पर यदि आफिसर कमांडिंग में टेकट होता तो वह दोनों पक्षों को बुलाता और उनसे कहता कि तुमने झगड़ा किया, यह गलती की अब हाथ मिलाओ और फिर खेलो। लेकिन कमांडिंग ने मामले को बढ़ने दिया और बच्चों के झगड़ों के कारण बाजार वालों को दड दिया, और उनका इकानामिक ब्लैकआउट कर दिया। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह कहाँ का न्याय है कि झगड़ा करने वालों पर वश नहीं चला तो सिविलियन जनता को दड दिया गया। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे आफिसरों को आप तरक्की दे, उनको लड़ाई पर भेजें, उनको जम्मू-काश्मीर या नागा हिल के फ्रंट पर भेजें। लेकिन जहाँ सिविलियनों से सम्पर्क

[श्री अन्त दर्शन]

का सवाल हो वहा ऐसे ही अफसरों को भेजें जिनमें सज्जनता हो जो कि प्रेम से बात कर सकें । मैं रक्षा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात की और विशेष रूप से ध्यान दे ।

मैं केवल एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ । मैं अपने रक्षा मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने अफसरों और अपने जवानों को हिन्दी की शिक्षा दिलवायी है । यह हमारी फौजी में एकता स्थापित करने में बहुत सहायक होगी । मैंने देखा कि २६ जनवरी के समारोह में हिन्दी में कमांड दिये गये । यह बड़ा शुभ लक्षण है । अगर फौज में राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी का प्रचार हो गया तो मैं समझता हूँ कि और सरविसेज में भी इसका प्रचार हो जायेगा । लेकिन मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ । यह जो रिपोर्ट हमको दी गयी है उसमें दिया हुआ है कि म्थल सेना में अधिकांश लोगो ने हिन्दी सीख ली है हमारी नौसेना में ५० प्रतिशत ने हिन्दी की परीक्षाये पास कर ली है और एअर फोर्स में ४५ प्रतिशत ने परीक्षाये पास कर ली है । लेकिन जो मुझे अनुभव हुआ है उस से मालूम होता है कि यह जो टेस्ट होता है यह कुछ नकली सा होता है । मैं कुछ अफसरों को जानता हूँ जिन्होंने ये परीक्षाये प्रथम श्रेणी में पास की है, लेकिन जब उन में से एक सज्जन एक सभा में बोलने खड़े हुए तो उन्होंने ऐसे टाइप की हिन्दी बोली कि जितनी गलत अंग्रेज भी नहीं बोलते थे । अभी जब उस दिन रेलवे प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स बिल पर बहस हो रही थी तो वाजपेयी जी ने कहा था कि लिचड़ी भाषा बनती जा रही है । लेकिन जो भाषा इन अफसरों ने बोली वह तो 'बर्नसकर' भाषा थी, जो कि न हिन्दी थी, न मलायलम थी, न तेलगू थी । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन परीक्षाओं की अच्छी

तरह जाच की जानी चाहिये और इन लोगों को स्टैंडर्ड हिन्दी सिखलानी चाहिये । साथ ही केवल परीक्षा पास करने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा । हिन्दी को फाइली में भी काम में लाना चाहिये ।

मैं अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता । मैं तीन मूर्तिया को फिर धन्यवाद देता हूँ । और अभिनन्दन करता हूँ । हमारे महारथी श्रीकृष्ण जी के हाथ में रक्षा-विभाग की बागडोर है । उन्होंने आते ही रक्षा-विभाग में ५० करोड का व्यय बढ़ा दिया । मैं आशा करता था कि वे ऐसी चतुराई से संचालन करेगे कि ५० करोड का व्यय कम कर देगे जो कि हमारे विकास कार्यों में काम आवेगा । लेकिन शायद उन्होंने अपने विभाग के अफसरों की कानफरेस बुलाई है, ताकि वे सुझाव दे कि किस तरह से खर्च कम किया जाये । मैं समझता हूँ कि कुछ दिनों में वे इस कार्य में सफलता प्राप्त करेगे । इस शुभकामना के साथ मैं बजट की इन मांगों का हृदय से समर्थन करता

Shri B. C. Kamble (Kopergaon): Mr Deputy-Speaker, while listening to the speeches of some hon. Members of this House, I had gained an impression that we are in the midst of a kind of warfare.

An Hon. Member: Cold war.

Shri B. C. Kamble: It is cold war. Yesterday, the hon. Prime Minister made an important statement. He said, while referring to the problem of Kashmir and others, that their solution is entangled in the cold war. I am sorry that things have come to such a pass. Looking to the nature of warfare, it has completely changed. It entails, as many have said, total destruction. There should not be any reference to or any talk of conflict. This House must insist that this Government must solve these problems, namely, Kashmir, Goa, etc. quite peacefully. If we are able to solve

these problems peacefully, then alone we will be able to reduce the expenditure on defence

The hon Defence Minister has come with a demand for Rs 257 crores. When the country is starving and we are hungering for development, is it possible for us to afford to spend such a colossal amount on defence? It is quite true that there are natural apprehensions with regard to the relations of this country with Pakistan. If we make a determined effort, and sit together to settle these problems once for all, whatever may be the cost, I am quite sure that the amount that we are spending on defence could be diverted and utilised for development purposes. There may be certain hon Members who may ask what is the solution for these problems. I am not here to suggest any precise solution. But, I may suggest that a kind of a standing committee of all representatives of the different parties and national elements in this country must be constituted with a view primarily to emphasise the solution of India's international problems as distinguished from other foreign affairs. Our emphasis must be on solving our own problems and not to speak and to have a kind of role of wisdom of silence with regard to other international matters. If we do this, I am quite sure that this amount can be well utilised.

I would like this House to consider what should be our policy, while spending amounts between defence and development. Taking the civil administration and defence together, nearly 70 per cent of our Budget is expended on non developmental purposes whereas only 30 per cent is left for our development purposes. During the British regime, the situation was not different. The situation was almost the same. Therefore, I would like this House to consider that this policy must be changed and more and more money should be expended for development purposes. It appears to me that it is a habit of the Defence Ministry every year to increase the demand. I have examined the demands

for various years. Whether it is a time of peace or whether it is a time of cold war as it has been said, the Defence Ministry is coming with increased demands. In the year 1949 the Defence Ministry wanted Rs 176 crores, in 1950 Rs 188 crores, in 1951 Rs 197 crores, in 1952 Rs 198 crores and now it has jumped to Rs 277 crores when we are starving for development purposes. Therefore, this peculiar tendency of the Defence Ministry must be checked.

Sardar Iqbal Singh (Ferozepur) It is for security purposes.

Shri B C Kamble That is quite true, but when we have solved the problems of Kashmir and Goa I am quite sure much of the expenses which are required for defence purposes can be well diverted. That is why I repeat that the various elements of the different parties should sit together and see whether we can find any solution to these problems.

Shri A S Sarhadi (Ludhiana) What is your suggestion?

Shri B C Kamble I am a member of the Scheduled Castes Federation which is known as Dr Ambedkar's party. In regard to Kashmir I may repeat that Kashmir should be partitioned and that will be the only practical solution. With regard to Goa, there must be some negotiation with the Goan authorities. As Dr Ambedkar had suggested, there are only three practical ways, and you may choose one of them. Either we take police action straightaway, or negotiate for a lien or have some kind of bargaining. If there are any other solutions beyond these, this House and the Government should consider them, but if there is no other solution beyond these, then one of them must be accepted. It is no use piling the file of Goa or Kashmir problem and going on spending money when we are starving.

Now I would like to refer to the policy of the Army being employed in the matter of restoring internal order. The Simon Commission made an important observation long ago that there

[Shri B C Kamble]

are two peculiarities about the army of India. One is that the army is utilised against external aggression, and secondly it is also used for maintenance of order inside the country. Even when the Britishers have gone away, that feature has remained. I may casually make a reference to what happened in Bombay when the Army was stationed in Bombay. I may also make a reference to what is happening in the Naga Hills area where the Army is being made use of. As far as possible, the police must be in a position to maintain internal order. If the Army is being employed, then the matter stands on an altogether different footing and this House has a right to ask for an explanation from the Minister in charge as to the policy of using troops for maintaining internal order.

Then I would suggest that this being a very great amount, it must be reduced by at least Rs 50 crores because then alone will we be able to meet our developmental demands.

I find that the information which is given with regard to the various items as comprised in these various demands is very scant. The House is treated with scant respect and is not taken into confidence. I have calculated that in 28 lines explanation for the expenditure to the tune of Rs 60 crores is given, that is to say in one line the explanation is given with regard to the expenditure of Rs 2 crores. That is how this House has been treated. I would like to tell the Minister in charge that he better give such information as can be reasonably given to the House and as can be valuably used in this hon House.

Finally I will turn to the recruitment of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the defence forces. I am very glad to see that there is a reference in the report with regard to reservation. An hon Member over there made a suggestion that there should be no reservation for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. If he is in a position to change the Con-

stitution, they will have no objection whatsoever, but I may incidentally refer to the valuable services that the Mahar regiment rendered in Kashmir. To such of those who say that there should not be reservation, I would say very plainly you can recruit yourself and show the valour which is shown by others and particularly the Mahar community. Therefore, such a point should not be raised in this hon House. When the Constitution already provides for it, what is required to be done is to see that the reservation is implemented.

Even though there is a reference in the report, my complaint is that the reservation is not observed fully. I may give certain figures. In the year 1952 there were two Second Lieutenants from the Scheduled Castes. We do not know what happened to them, but in the year 1953 there is no Second Lieutenant at all. We do not know whether they were reverted or discharged.

An Hon Member Promoted

Shri B C Kamble: We do not know if that is so, that is a good thing.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The hon Member has been seeing only the list of Second Lieutenants and not below it.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Karimnagar—Reserved—Sch Castes): They are Majors now.

Shri B. C. Kamble: I have taken the information which is readily available from a certain book.

In the year 1952 there were 601 junior commissioned officers, but in the year 1953 there were only 455. Similarly about non-commissioned officers. In the year 1952 there were 3,273 of them, but the next year there is only a figure of 2,533. That is to say, there is a reduction of 750. About the other ranks, in the year 1952 there were 22,000 and in the next year they were reduced to 18,000.

Finally, I would like to make a reference to this disparity of pay scales. The pay scales vary from Rs 20 per month per sepoy to Rs 4,000 to the highest officer. The difference is 200 times in our socialistic pattern of society. I suggest for the consideration of the House and the hon. Minister in charge of this particular Demand that their salaries should be raised and the principle of a socialistic pattern observed.

Shri M. R. Krishna: The defence policy of our country or any other country is related to the foreign policy it pursues. The defence policy has to be based on the threats of our neighbours and the dark designs of the border countries.

The friend who preceded me in the course of his speech said something about the settlement of the Kashmir problem. As I have other things to deal with, I want first to deal with this matter which has been referred to just now. This is a thing which was included in the manifesto issued by the Scheduled Castes Federation during the last elections. The country has gone through it and the people of this country have given their verdict. The result of that is we could see in this House as well as in the State Legislatures there were hardly any representatives of this organisation. So, that is a very old and stale thing about which we need not discuss.

16 hrs.

In regard to defence policy I would like to stress on the type of weapons we are having at the moment. The whole country and this House knows that we depend mostly on the things which have been left over by the British or from the American Disposals. We have been using all those weapons and our men have been very well acquainted with those things so much so that today the country and the Defence forces feel that they cannot change over to any other kind of weapons. In the first place, in the Defence one should try to understand not only about the defence weapons, but the main thing that concerns the

defence of any country is the secrecy it maintains. Today we cannot say that our neighbour country, or any other country for that purpose, does not know about our ordnance factories, ammunition factories, the type of weapons that our Defence Forces are using, the submarines, the planes, everything. Well, every secret is known to them. It is no more a secret. Even for the parts we have to indent either from the UK or from USA. This has become our fate. Committees after committees, and the Members who have taken keen interest in defence matters have stressed in this House that we should not depend upon foreign countries for small things which we can manufacture ourselves in this country. For instance some time back the Defence Minister said that 70 per cent of the things which we require for defence purposes—leaving the advanced weapons—we are still purchasing from foreign countries. The Estimates Committee, and perhaps also the other Committees which went through the Defence expenditure, have time and again stressed that these things should be manufactured in this country and that we should not go abroad for any of these things. I would not like to be satisfied with this alone. We will have to go in for foreign purchase. The moment Shri Krishna Menon was given the portfolio of Defence, the country and this House felt a little bit happy because a man who is so well versed in international politics will be able to understand the defence policy of this country and be able to equip our Army in the manner that it deserves.

We know there is the feeling, or this expression is always made known to the Members of this House, that our Defence Forces have been habituated to using US or UK manufactured weapons. If our country has to take any weapons or any kind of things from other countries like the Soviet Union or other well developed countries, it is said that our Defence Forces will not be able to handle them. You know the history of the "Churchill tank", the tank which was

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first introduced or first used by the British against the Germans. It was quite unknown to the Army. It had to be brought from the drawing board straight into the workshops and the tanks had to be manufactured. The people, not only Europeans but even Indians have proved to be very efficient people in the Armoured Corps and in the use of these tanks. Similarly, if we were to go in for "Stalin tanks" I do not think that our Army personnel will find it in any way difficult to understand either the technique or the operation of it.

Now, the weapons and the kind of equipment which we are having today are well known things for every country, there cannot be any secret about them. Now we have got very good relations with different countries. And if we were to ask the other countries also to supply us some weapons about which we will also be able to know something and we will be able to operate them properly, I do not think it will be a crime on our part. Every nation and the whole world knows that our policy is not to capture countries and establish colonies. We are a peace-loving country. But when we have got a big standing army, when we have a Navy and an Air Force, we will have to give them proper weapons which they can properly use at the time of an emergency. Emergency does not tell a man or a country in advance. You cannot know when somebody is going to invade your country. And if such unhappy things take place, we cannot wait to consult an astrologer or our legal adviser to publish a white paper. We must be prepared to meet the situation then and there.

I know some of the tanks which our depots in Poona and other places are having. They are very costly things. We have paid large sums for them. But these things are lying in the open and they are deteriorating every day under the sun and rain. We need them. We cannot again and again go in for foreign purchase. We

will have to mend them and use them. The Ordnance Factories or the A.F.V. Section may say that every year they repair five or ten tanks and put them on the road. That is not a good progress. If they could convert some of these Command Workshops mainly to repair tanks, the Defence Ministry will be really doing a very good job. I am told that some of the radars that we got from America are lying in the open, exposed to sun and rain. When we ask the officials about it, what is the answer? They say "we do not get financial sanction to put up a shed, so we have to leave it in the sun and rain". This should not be the attitude of officers. If we are not spending any money on Defence, I will be too happy. The Scandinavian countries spend three-fourths of their revenue for various welfare development purposes. I will be too happy if our country is not spending any money for war purposes or for defence equipment, etc. But once we spend, we must spend it correctly, and I do not want that even a single item of importance like tanks and radars should be left in the sun.

I know the former British Government in 1929 or so made a declaration that for all the purchases they will depend upon this country itself and will not go in for foreign purchase. But even today what are we doing? We are spending Rs 70 to 75 crores for foreign purchases. And what type of purchases? Not big things like MIG planes or any effective long-range radars, but things which we can normally get here. In Britain times of war the Defence Minister had an additional job to do. He has to go round all the factories, private-owned factories and find out what will be the capacity of those factories, how far he will be able to procure all his requirements from those factories. If such a thing is done here, I do not think it will be difficult for the Defence Ministry to get all their requirements from these factories which have been established in this country. They may say that in a factory it will be difficult for

them to have additional machinery to produce the type of things which the Defence Ministry will be requiring. If an existing factory has to produce an additional item of machinery, it will not have to import a very advanced plant to produce it. If they could spend something more, they will be able to give you what you want. For this purpose a conference of all the industries in this country can be convened and they can be told as to what your requirements are. After all, there is nothing secret in producing your parts which are required for your heavy vehicles and tanks, etc. I do not think this country will not be able to give you this much of things.]

Then I would like to speak about one thing with which I am very intimately connected, and that is the E.M.E. personnel. I have sent some papers to the hon. Minister about the clerks under the E.M.E. and hope I will get a reply from him. I want to say something about the Class IV personnel in the E.M.E. establishment.

This is a cadre which finds no place anywhere. It has not been categorised so far into any category, whether unskilled, non-combatants enrolled, or non-combatants unenrolled. They have to go and work from morning four o'clock till ten o'clock in the night. If the officers are questioned, they say, 'Well, the man comes at four o'clock; he has to work there till breakfast; after that, he gets some interval till lunch, when he can take some rest; similarly, between lunch and dinner again he gets some rest. All this time should not be counted.' I say that this is criminal. You will have to treat your civilian personnel in the proper manner.

We have been speaking a lot about the combatants. We say that there must not be any difference or discrimination between an officer and a soldier, and that there should be no kind of separatist tendency between them. That is good. But when I find that there is no proper care taken to give proper encouragement to the civilian personnel in the Defence

Services, well, it pains me a lot. So far as the officers and the men are concerned, I do not want the officers to freely move with the men. It was all right when the Britishers were here. Even if a BOR was there, an officer, of the Indian Army would not be able to argue with him because of the fear for white men. But now, the position is this. If an Indian sepoy who has got landed property in the village, meets the officers—of course, they do not meet in the mess—in the playground or anywhere else, they say, 'What is he? After all, he comes from my village; he is a pauper. I do not care for him.' This is the tendency that has developed. I want my officers also to have a certain amount of independence. They can meet the sepoy on the sports field or in the durbar where he can express his difficulties. That would be quite all right. But I know the difficulties which our officers, especially those people, who are a little bit poor, feel when they meet the sepoys who are very rich.

Then, I would like to say a word about the Sainik schools. From the report of the Ministry, I find that they have been kind enough to give concessions to the Scheduled Castes boys to join the Sainik schools. They have given a concession to the extent of Rs. 750. Even, this is too much for them.

You know that the Indian students who were anxious to get into the Defence Forces were not able to get admission into the Sandhurst school owing to various difficulties; the background, merit, education and various other difficulties were there, which they had to face. So, it was difficult for them to get admission there. It was precisely because of this that we wanted a feeder school like the Sainik School, and we wanted to liberalise the rules there. The same difficulty will be faced by the students from the Scheduled Castes also today to get into the Sainik School.

From the list given, I find that in Andhra Pradesh, in 1955, only one

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student has taken advantage of the Sainik School; in the former Hyderabad State, there were none in 1954-55, and only in 1956, there was probably one candidate or so. But in 1957, I do not think there has been any admission.

I would, therefore, request the Defence Ministry to get in touch with the Home Ministry and see that the members of the Scheduled Castes are given preference in this school.

When my hon. friend there, said something about reservations for Scheduled Castes in the Army, I wanted to give him an answer immediately, but Shri B. C. Kamble has already spoken about the Mahar Regiment. If the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes know anything, they know how to fight. Even the officers who have been commanding this Regiment, and the highest officers in the Army have got very high regard for this Mahar Regiment. It is the Machine Gun Battalion, which is one of the very effective Regiments. When they have proved their worth already, I do not see any reason why the members of the Scheduled Castes should not be encouraged to get into the Defence Forces. I hope the Defence Ministry will take proper care to see that they get the encouragement which they deserve.

Then, I would like to say a word about cantonments. Shri Bhakt Darshan has already spoken about it in a very eloquent manner, giving detailed information. Speaking about the Secunderabad cantonment, in particular, I would like to mention that it used to get a lot of money from the Nizam in those days. The Nizam used to give his share; in addition, the Defence Ministry also used to contribute their share. But, now, the Nizam does not give anything. And the cantonment will have to manage its show with the money it gets from the Defence Ministry. Formerly, it used to get a lot of revenue from Secunderabad proper. But now Secunderabad has been separated

from the cantonment. Therefore, the cantonment is not in a position even to provide facilities for the treatment of TB patients in Secunderabad; those patients will have to go to the TB hospital at Hyderabad where it is difficult for them to get admission. At one time, the TB hospital at Hyderabad wanted at least two sweepers to be given by the Cantonment Board, but the latter were not in a position to provide them. That is the financial condition of the Secunderabad Cantonment.

I want that the Defence Ministry should see that the Secunderabad Cantonment is given enough money to manage its show. I know the Defence Minister has been apprised of the difficulties that are being faced by the cantonment people, in fact, not only by the people living in the cantonment, but even by the people living in the eighteen villages on the border of the cantonment. All their life, they have been rendering service only for the Army troops, in various capacities, and they have done everything for the Army and the Air Force. But today they cannot get even water from the cantonment. The Secunderabad Municipality could give about ten to fifteen gallons of water per family, but in the cantonment, they cannot even get two gallons of water. That is the difficulty which the cantonment people are facing.

Besides, the people in cantonment the eighteen villages which are on the borders of the cantonment also deserve encouragement from the Defence Forces, because the villagers have rendered service to the military all their life. So, it is the duty of the Defence Ministry to see that these people are provided proper amenities. After all, they do not want any money; they only want water, and if you cannot provide even water, it becomes difficult for them, and one would begin to think 'Why not merge these cantonments with the municipalities?' Of course, I am not supporting that view. For certain reasons, the Defence Ministry must

maintain separate cantonments. I am not of the view that these cantonments should be merged with the adjacent municipalities, because the civilian population working in the Defence Forces must be subjected to some kind of discipline, and they can not be allowed to go out and mix with any kind of persons. So, there must be cantonments where they may be housed, and these cantonments must be maintained properly.

In the Secunderabad Cantonment, the Defence Ministry have not even opened a school. In Ambala and other cantonments at least they are giving free primary education to the children. But I do not see any reason why the children in the Secunderabad Cantonment should not be given primary education even. It is rather very strange. I want the Defence Ministry to take immediate steps in this regard and see that sufficient money is provided for the Secunderabad cantonment to run their show.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before I call upon the next hon. Member, I have to announce that the following are the selected cut motions relating to various Demands under the Ministry of Defence which have been indicated by the Members to be moved —

Demand No	No of Cut Motions
8	153, 154, 231 to 235, 377 to 381
9	236 to 238, 74 to 77, 355 to 357, 359 to 364, 367, 368, 382 to 385, 401 to 418, 446, to 462, 503, 504, 506 to 510, 513, 516
10	78, 419 to 423, 517
11	79, 80, 424, 425, 518.
106	439, 440

Development of Defence production

Shri Warrior: I beg to move—

“That the demand under the

head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re 1”

Inadequate provision for the Navy

Shri Warrior: I beg to move.

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence, be reduced to Re 1”

Management and control of the Ordnance Factories

Shri Kodiyam (Quilon—Reserved—Sch Castes) I beg to move

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence, be reduced to Re 1”

Policy of retrenchment in Defence Establishments

Shri Kodiyam: I beg to move.

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re 1”

Excessive dependence on the UK for equipment and stores

Shri Kodiyam: I beg to move.

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re 1”

Standardisation of armaments according to British makes and patents

Shri Kodiyam. I beg to move

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re 1”

Development of Internal Defence Production

Shri Kodiyam. I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re 1”

Service conditions of Armed Forces personnel

Shri V. Raju: I beg to move—

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Defence’ be reduced to Re 1.”

Failure to introduce a common ration scale

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Refusal to publish the Baldev Singh Committee Report on the working of Ordnance Factories

Shri Warrior: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs 100"

Composition and functioning of the Defence Production Board

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs 100"

Failure to rehabilitate ex-service personnel

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Defence' be reduced by Rs 100"

Unsatisfactory conditions of service of civilian army employees

Shri Goray (Poona) I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced to Re 1"

Wasteful methods in the manufacturing establishments

Shri Goray: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced to Re. 1"

Procurement of equipment and stores abroad

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced to Re. 1."

Extravagant expenditure on transport.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Extravagant Expenditure on Army Ordnance Corps Stores

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs 100."

Extravagant expenditure on purchase of stores for the army

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs 100."

Extravagant expenditure on petrol oil and lubricants

Shri Naushir Bharucha I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs 100"

Wastage in Defence Establishments.

Shri S. M Banerjee (Kanpur) I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs 100"

Retention of British Officers in Ordnance Factories

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs 100"

Functioning of negotiating machinery at various levels in Defence Establishments

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Utilisation of armed forces for construction and other work under the Second Five Year Plan

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs 100"

Housing Problems of the Defence Employees

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs 100."

Failure to solve the problem of surplus labour in Defence Establishments

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100 "

Inclusion of a worker's representative on the Defence Production Board

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs 100 "

Removal of discrimination between the service conditions of industrial and non-industrial employees in Defence Establishments

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs 100 "

Expansion of Defence Industry under the Second Five Year Plan

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs 100 "

Utilisation of Military Engineering Service Power Stations under the Second Five Year Plan

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Wages and Working conditions of Cantt. Board Employees

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs 100."

Losses incurred on stores due to the failure to provide covered storage accommodation

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100 "

Losses written off due to corruption, theft, fraud etc.

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Unsatisfactory position of stores verification

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Delay in the declaration and disposal of surplus stores

Shri Warrior: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs 100."

Losses incurred in the purchase of stores due to incomplete supply of specifications and date while indenting for stores

Shri Warrior: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs 100."

Orders for stores outstanding with the Ordnance Factories for long time

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to locate internal sources of supply and manufacture for large number of items of equipments and stores now being imported

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Delay in setting up of an "Equipment Committee" for Defence stores to examine the capacity and potential in India for the manufacture of various types of Defence Stores

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to simplify and rationalise specifications for Defence Stores and equipment

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Delay in setting up proper and educative show rooms in important industrial centres in order to attract Indian industry in regard to the possibility of manufacture of Defence Stores

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs 100."

Detrability of eliminating the distinctions between the service conditions of non-industrial and industrial employees in the defence establishments

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to take into account the service rendered by the Sepoy clerks recruited during post war years for considerations of seniority, years of service and increments etc

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Corruption in the Military Farms

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100"

Rehabilitation of ex-Indian National Army personnel

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs 100."

Need of increasing the pensions of ex-servicemen, especially those realised in the pre-war period

Shri Warrior: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs 100"

Excessive provisioning of Stores

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs 100."

Free education for dependents of Army personnel

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective-Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to grant 10 per cent as house allowance for all cadres

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs 100"

Low pension fixed for sepoy

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need of having same mess for officers and sepoy

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need to increase home allowance and Travelling allowance for sepoy

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs 100"

Need for revision of pay scales of sepoy

Shri Tangamani: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs 100"

Abolition of the Junior Commissioned Officers grade and absorption of all those duly qualified into the grade of Indian Commissioned Officers

Shri Warrior: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs 100"

Question of allowing conveyance or conveyance allowance to civilian employees in the army who are not provided with housing accommodation at their place of work

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs 100"

Question of paying higher prices for materials supplied to the army over and above the margin allowed

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs 100"

Extravagance in purchase of stores for the army

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs 100"

Replacing of imported articles with those manufactured in India

Shri Warrior: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs 100"

Closing down of Ammunition Depot, Gunmadspundi

Shri Warrior: I beg to move

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs 100"

Dismissal of large number of O. Rs. in the Signal Corps early this year

Shri Warrior: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs 100"

Indifference shown by higher officers towards the complaints from lower ranks

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs 100."

Low rate of annual increments in the pay of O.Rs in the army

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs 100."

Lack of incentive to work hard due to the absence of wide and promising channels of promotion for majority of O.Rs

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Disparity in the service conditions and amenities between officers and other ranks

Shri Warrior: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Discrimination against other ranks and their families by officers

Shri Kodliyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100 "

Necessity of increasing the scale of dearness allowance allowed to defence services personnel

Shri Kodliyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs 100."

Abolition of the grade of J.C.Os. in the Army

Shri Kodliyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Necessity of bringing the Indian Army Act in line with modern conceptions of discipline

Shri Kodliyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs 100 "

Quality and style of the winter clothing allowed to O.Rs

Shri Kodliyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs 100 "

Necessity of increasing the amount of deferred pay in keeping with the increased cost of living and depreciation in the value of the rupee

Shri Kodliyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs 100 "

Question of permanency of the Staff in defence establishments

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move . .

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs 100 "

Regularisation of services of employees working in A.S.C. (Supply depots)

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move .

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Army' be reduced by Rs 100."

Question of discrimination in the service conditions of IO Rs and NCOs

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I beg to move .

“That the demand under the head ‘Defence Services, Effective—Army’ be reduced by Rs 100 ”

Non-application of article 311 of the Constitution to the civilian employees in defence

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I beg to move .

“That the demand under the head ‘Defence Services, Effective—Army’ be reduced by Rs 100 ”

Industrial relations in defence establishments

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I beg to move

“That the demand under the head ‘Defence Services, Effective—Army’ be reduced by Rs 100 ”

Treatment of Trade Union workers in defence establishments

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I beg to move

“That the demand under the head ‘Defence Services, Effective—Army’ be reduced by Rs 100 ”

Indiscriminate application of Rule 5 to the employees resulting in dismissals

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I beg to move

“That the demand under the head ‘Defence Services, Effective—Army’ be reduced by Rs 100 ”

Question of over-head charges in Ordnance Factories

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I beg to move

“That the demand under the head ‘Defence Services, Effective—Army’ be reduced by Rs 100 ”

Formation of an Anti-corruption Committee for the defence establishments

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I beg to move .

“That the demand under the head ‘Defence Services, Effective—Army’ be reduced by Rs 100 ”

Inadequate provision of the Navy

Shri Naushir Bharucha : I beg to move

“That the demand under the head ‘Defence Services, Effective—Navy’ be reduced to Re 1 ”

Insufficiency of allotment of funds for Navy

Shri Kodliyan : I beg to move .

“That the demand under the head ‘Defence Services, Effective—Navy’ be reduced by Rs 100 ”

Failure to develop capacity to build Naval vessels in the country

Shri Kodliyan : I beg to move

“That the demand under the head ‘Defence Services, Effective—Navy’ be reduced by Rs 100 ”

Dependence on UK for Naval armaments and vessels

Shri Kodliyan : I beg to move .

“That the demand under the head ‘Defence Services, Effective—Navy’ be reduced by Rs. 100 ”

Failure to provide family accommodation for Naval personnel in shore establishments

Shri Kodiyam : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Fostering of foreign manners and code of conduct in the Navy

Shri Kodiyam : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Non-functioning of negotiating machinery in Naval dockyard

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy, be reduced by Rs. 100."

Pattern of expenditure on Air Force

Shri Naushir Bharucha : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force' be reduced to Re. 1."

Disparity in salaries and emoluments of officers and other ranks

Shri Naushir Bharucha : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Dependence on foreign sources for supplies and services for Indian Air Force

Shri Kodiyam : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force' be reduced to Rs. 100."

Failure to develop Aircraft Industry, to meet the country's defence requirements

Shri Kodiyam : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force' be reduced to Rs. 100."

Non-functioning of negotiating machinery in Air Force

Shri S. M. Banerjee : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Services, Effective—Air Force' be reduced to Rs. 100."

Failure to utilise the full amount allotted for industrial development

Shri Kodiyam : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Capital Outlay' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to utilise the full amount allotted for capital construction work for storage and accommodation

Shri Kodiyam : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Defence Capital Outlay' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Speaker : All these cut motions are before the House.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur) : I have heard many eloquent speeches on the floor of this House about the philosophy of peace to which our country is wedded. I believe in the philosophy of peace. I am an ardent advocate of peace. I think it is a very wise philosophy which the leaders of our country have enunciated and which they are following sedulously and patiently.

But a wise man has said: if you want peace, you should be prepared for war. I believe that while we do not want a war of aggression with any country, while we do not want any

imperialistic war or war of conquest, I believe that what our country needs at present is, along with the philosophy of peace, the philosophy of dynamic defence. I think unless this is done, we cannot build up a welfare state as fast as we should, we cannot serve our people as well as we should, we cannot do all those great and big things which are very dear to our hearts.

It may be asked what do I mean by this policy of dynamic defence? Some time back, I read in the press that some of the Pakistan legislators were very critical of the American aid which Pakistan was receiving. The Prime Minister of that country took these legislators to some place and showed them the specimens of the American aid which they had received. They all came back convinced that America was a great friend and ally of the people of Pakistan.

Pakistan is arming itself to its very teeth. She is getting the latest weapons. Of course, people talk of military secrets, all the secrets are for the people of that country, but I think they are not secrets for the peoples of other countries. For instance, so far as our defence is concerned, I think the military people of Pakistan may be knowing much more than we, the Members of the House of the People here.

What I was saying was that they are getting the latest weapons. I was told by a very knowledgeable person that one great American said while he was attending a conference in Karachi—'We are at this time more prepared for war than we were even when we were waging the second world war, our preparations are much greater in terms of resources, weapons, armaments and other things than they ever were.'

With Pakistan arming itself in that fashion, with Pakistan equipped with the latest military weapons, with Pakistan raising the cry of *jehad* and with Pakistan asking the people to 'liberate' Kashmir and to do other things, I believe that the philosophy of

dynamic defence is the one which our people should be given at this time. I do not want that our country should be caught napping, I do not want that we should have to face a challenge for which we may not be prepared. I do not want that we should be doing something for which our coming generations may hold us responsible.

Only yesterday there was a write-up in the *Hindustan Times* which was based on a pamphlet circulated in Karachi, a pamphlet which gives the technique of sabotage in Kashmir. It also gives, according to the author of that pamphlet, an account of the military operations of the Indian Army against the Pakistan Army after India was partitioned. In the face of an authentic document like that coming from a retired officer of the Pakistan Army, I believe that to say that Pakistan won't attack us, won't do this and won't do that would be,—I would not call it idle talk, something I will not take seriously; I will certainly say that we must take these developments a little more seriously than we are doing now.

How can we take this seriously? I think our country has done great things during the last ten years. Our country is plan-minded. I cannot go to a village without meeting people who talk about our plan. They talk about our plans beautifully and knowledgeably and wonderfully well. I cannot go to a place and not meet people who tell something about the foreign policy of our country. We are foreign affairs-conscious as a nation, we are plan-conscious as a nation, and I want this nation to be, and this country to be, defence-conscious. I want that we should be defence-minded. We can be defence-minded only if we try to understand all the implications of the defence potential of the other countries in whose neighbourhood we have to live.

It was said that there was a 'war' between the army and the people. I believe, and believe honestly, that our army is for the people, it is meant for the people and it is the people. We have broken all those walls which

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

used to exist between the people and the army at one time. Our army at this time is a mirror of our nation. For that reason, I say that if we have given concessions to some backward people, Harijans, Scheduled Castes and people of backward areas, those concessions should be kept up, because I know that unless we have all the sections of our people in the army, our army will not represent the people. It will represent the people only if we have a cross-section of our country in it.

16-30 hrs.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

That we have done. We have broken the myth of military classes, religion and ancestral heritage. We have done all that. We have brought the Army near the people. No doubt, our men are the best of the kind. Just now, a gentleman who is more conversant with these things than I am, was comparing the soldiers of India with the soldiers of other countries. I do not want to indulge in any comparison between our soldiers and those of other countries. But, I know our soldiers are the finest of the kind.

But the trouble arises when you think that our soldiers are living in an economy which is not self-sufficient. It is not self-sufficient so far as training goes; it is not self-sufficient so far as armaments go; it is not self-sufficient so far as equipment and resources go. If we want technical know-how, we have to go to other countries.

I am not one of those who do not believe in sharing knowledge with others and acquiring knowledge from others. I do not want any kind of intellectual isolation. I do not want any kind of mental barriers. But, it is one thing to go to a country as an equal and give them our own secrets in order to get secrets from them; and, it is another thing to go to another country as a person who is not

up to the mark so far as their knowledge of things is concerned.

The technical know-how is not there in our country to that extent to which we should have. And, I would say that so far as our Defence industries are concerned, they are making good progress. There is no doubt about that; we are advancing along the lines suggested by them. We are trying to improve them. But, I would ask what is the potential of these industries in time of emergency. In what way can we depend upon these industries when we are going to be in the midst of a crisis? I would say that we have to see to it that the technique of our establishments are brought more to the pitch of up-to-dateness than they are. Even the colleges in Dehra Dun and Kadakvasla and others are suffering from a kind of out-of-dateness, a kind of outmodishness. If I can use that kind of expression. I have no time to show all this. But, I can tell you that even those places where the flower of our Indian youth go for training are not up-to-date.

At present we find that we are having seminars. Every Ministry is having a seminar; it is having refresher courses. Some Ministries are having more of them than others. And, perhaps, the Defence Ministry is also having seminars. I would say that so far as the training of our personnel is concerned, we should try to step it up right from the colleges where our young men go up to the officers. We must have refresher courses and we must have them in as large a number as possible.

Again, I would say that our Defence production should be stepped up as far as possible. It is said that military production is something which is a matter of collaboration between technicians, industrialists, inventors, designers and scientists. My friends have been talking about Churchill tank and Stalin tank. I wish I would be able to say, when I speak on the floor of this House next time, that there is a tank called Menon tank. Have we done anything of that kind?

Therefore, I would say, that for the purposes of production we should try to bring about a greater co-ordination between scientists, technicians, designers and the manufacturers. And, for this purpose, we should not confine ourselves only to those factories which are in the public sector but, if need be, we should also go to the private sector.

Before I sit down, I should say, in order to make our people defence-conscious, we have to tackle this thing at the district level. We are doing many things these days at the district level. We have District Development Boards and Committees for Community Projects and all that. They are doing useful work. They are trying to speed up the implementation of the various programmes that we have. I would say that so far as this problem is concerned, this problem of defence-consciousness is concerned, it may also be tackled at district level, and our Defence Information Officers or Office, whatever they are, should take hand in that.

Last time when I was speaking here, I found that only one pamphlet had been prepared by the Information Office but had not been published. I find that a few pamphlets have been published this time. But, I would say that these pamphlets do not do much credit to our great country and to the Defence Ministry which is spending so much money.

I would also say that while the 'officers' should be kept contented and happy, the 'other ranks' should also be looked after. People talk about caste system. I do not think there is any caste system. But, I would say as Disraeli said, there are two nations, the rich nations and the poor nations. I think in the Army also there should not be two types of officers and 'other ranks'. I think we must do something to give contentment to what are called 'other ranks'.

Since Hindi is being very much encouraged, I would say that we should have Hindi nomenclatures for all these ranks that we have there.

With these remarks I support the Budget of the Defence Ministry. I would also say that something has got to be done in order to make India more defence-conscious than it is at present.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kairathal) On a point of information, Sir, may I know whether new-comers can catch the eye of the Chair?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should have confidence in the Speaker and the Chair and the hon. Member need not interpose and ask whether a new Member should be allowed to catch the eye or an old Member. Every member shall take his turn. He should have confidence in the Chair. If all the newcomers are allowed, even the newcomers are too many and the hon. Member may not get a chance.

Shri Achar (Mangalore) As a matter of fact, while we get none, they get too many chances.

Shri M. C. Jain: Members after Members are repeatedly given chances while the new Members stand up and they do not get a chance.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. This is not the way an hon. Member should behave. I have told him that he should have confidence in the Speaker. He has no right to criticise the Chair.

Shri Goray: Sir, I must confess to a sense of disappointment and apprehension also to find that when an item of such importance is being discussed, there is such a lack of interest in the House.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam). The Minister is not present.

Shri Goray. Even the Minister, as my hon. friend points out, is not present. We are discussing a demand which amounts to Rs 273 crores and I suppose this is the biggest single demand so far as this Budget is concerned. Perhaps this lack of interest

is due to the fact that all matters pertaining to defence are considered esoteric and there is a feeling in the country that it is only the top brass hats who can understand and discuss competently everything that concerns Defence. I think that this is a very undesirable condition. I wish that soon in India people like Winston Churchill, Captain Liddlehart and Captain Mahan and Clauswitz and General Ludendorf will appear and will impart to the people in general knowledge of military science so that not only a few people at the top, but the people in general will be able to understand where their nation stands so far as the defence of the nation is concerned.

I am not one of those who would venture to suggest that there should be drastic cuts in the Budget. It seems that it would not be possible in spite of the Panch Sheela. We find that we have to spend a very large slice of our annual income on the defence items. But, when I scanned the defence items I was rather surprised to find the paltry amount allotted to the Navy. Many hon. Members have expressed surprise and I am also surprised at the fact that the Navy has been allotted a bare Rs. 16 crores while the Army is allotted Rs. 172 crores and Air Force Rs. 70 crores. I do not know whether there is any definite policy behind this and whether from the point of view of defence in this country people who are guiding the policy in this regard have come to the conclusion that the Navy is of no importance at all. Otherwise, they could not have given such a paltry sum to our Navy.

I looked at the Budgets of the U.K. and the U.S.A. I found that there was a sort of an internal structural balance between the three wings of Defence the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. I do not want to quote all the figures but the latest figures that I have, would go to point out that while the U.K. spent in 1954. I am giving in round figures—£496 million on the Air Force and 541 million sterling on

the Army, it spent £356 million on the Navy. The corresponding figures for the U.S.A. are like this: the Army was allotted 9,975 million dollars; the Air Force, 1,554 million dollars and the Navy, 9,854 million dollars.

You will find that there is a sort of a parity in the allotments that have been made to the Navy, Air Force and the Army. I would like to understand from the Defence Minister as to why our Navy nowhere comes up to the level of the Army or the Air Force. It is left far behind with Rs. 16 crores. Perhaps the idea is that India will not have to fear any attack from sea. If that is the idea, I would like to have an explicit statement from the Minister of Defence to that effect. Or does it just happen that they have not given sufficient thought to this problem?

I would like to point out that it is not our policy of Panch Sheela that sometimes determines our policy on many issues. It is perhaps our weakness so far as our defence organisation is concerned that goes to determine our policy on many issues.

Take for instance Goa. I sometimes wonder whether our particular policy towards Goa is not dictated by the fact that we have a Navy which is inferior even to the Portuguese Navy. It is rather surprising but I think it is a fact. Portugal which is considered to be the smallest European nation, perhaps a third or fourth rate power, happens to possess a Navy which is superior to ours. Therefore, we take a high stand and say: well, we are not going to force you out of Goa. But, perhaps, at the bottom of the policy is the realisation that we are not in a position to do it.

I feel that in this regard, pointed attention has been drawn by people like Sardar Panikkar who in his very valuable book points out that India must revise its policy so far as Navy is concerned. It is not only our coasts that we have to guard; it is the wide

expanse of the sea from the island of Socotra to the Straits of Singapore. The Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea are Indian seas, though the name of the latter is Arabian Sea, all are Indian sea, whether to our east or to our west. If you want to control that area and guard it, then I think that we shall have to devote more finance to the building up of our Navy.

I have a feeling, Sir, that this Maritime outlook is lacking in our Ministry. Perhaps, matters will change with the coming of Shri Krishna Menon, because he happens to be from Malabar, and I have found that somehow people from the North have never understood the importance of the sea. It is not a sheer accident that it was a Kanoji Angra from Alibag and a Kunja Ali from Malabar who understood the importance of the navy and built up their armadas, while a potentate like Akbar or Aurangzeb could only think of an army. It is true that we revise our policy and try to give more attention to the Navy which is one of the most important wings of our defence organisation.

Then I would like to take up a few points which are internal to the defence organisation. Of course, the backbone of the Army is the higher cadres of officers and other ranks. I have been told by many important officers that they are liable to be transferred from place to place, and the greatest headache so far as officers and other ranks are concerned is the education of their children and the housing accommodation. I think, if the Defence Ministry start their own schools or subsidize the schools which have already been started a lot of worry that these officers and men have to undergo will be done away with.

As regards civilian employees in the Defence Services, I would like the Minister in charge of Defence to consider once for all the total strength of employees that he wants in the various depots in India. Every year the civil employees in the Defence Services find that there is the axe of

retrenchment. As soon as January or February comes we have to discuss this retrenchment problem, and my friend Shri Banerjee will bear me out that every year these crises have to be faced.

I understand that during the war there was a lot of recruitment and all sorts of people were taken into the Army, and a huge establishment like that could not be maintained. But, ten years after war, can we not come to some sort of a basic calculation as to the personnel that we would require in our Armed Services and in the depots? I would suggest that certain definite calculations should be arrived at, the people should have some security of service and they should not have the Damocles sword of retrenchment hanging over their heads all the while.

I would like to refer to a very patent sort of grievance, and that is about the delays in deciding pensions and gratuities of the people who retire or who are discharged. I can point out names and particular cases where after retirement men have to wait even seven years before their claims are decided. It was only recently, some 15 days back, that the gratuity and pension of a man who had served in the Army for nearly 25 years were decided after a lapse of seven years. I am not going to be convinced by the arguments that so many files have to be gone into etc., because within eight days after I started correspondence the whole case was decided, which means if the army people want to do it, they can do it. But they sleep over such things because they feel there is nobody who can pull them up. There is another case from Poona where the man is informed after four or five years that all his files have been lost. I do not know how he can now claim anything, because the files are not there, he does not know how to argue his case. Such instances can be avoided and I think if such instances are avoided, the people will feel a sense of security and that will develop their loyalty towards the army.

[Shri Goray]

One important point I would like to bring out is this. In the Estimates Committee report for 1956-57, there are a good many recommendations which, I wonder, if the Defence Ministry has carried out. There is a very revealing table given in an appendix, where a statement showing the State-wise position of the cadets who were admitted into the National Defence Academy during 1954, 1955 and 1956 is given. I call it revealing because, one finds that amongst these cadets, Delhi, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh have the lion's share. I have added up the figures and I find that in 1954, in the twelfth course, out of 149 cadets admitted, Delhi, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh accounted for 81. In the next, out of 130, these three States got 91. In the next batch, out of 228, they got 150. In the next batch, out of 185 they got 128. In the last batch of 186, they got 127.

16-57 hrs.

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

I do not know why nearly 50 per cent of the cadets should come from these States. Somebody just now talked about the caste system in the army being abolished. I do not think so, because what happens to the other States? As for the other States, hardly two, three or four cadets are admitted in every batch and the lion's share goes to the particular areas I have mentioned. Does it mean that Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi contain all the martial races that are there in India? What has happened to other people? I think we are continuing to recruit people from these particular areas, because we are following the code which has been laid down by the Britishers that the men must have so much height, must have a broad chest, must be able to speak very fine English and so on. I think all these qualifications have no relation whatsoever to the efficiency in the army.

I have seen Japanese officers who put on spectacles, who are short-statured, who have bad teeth and so

on and you know what sort of fighters they make. The sooner we shed all these ideas and all these prejudices in favour of tall, hefty people, the better it will be. It is the brain and the patriotism of the men that count and not the big body. Otherwise, the people in the South and in the rest of India will feel that only people from Punjab, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh can fight and others are to be protected by them. It is not a good feeling.

Then, there are other things also. The committee had recommended that the retired officers should be utilised. I do not know how far this policy is being followed. The other day, the Deputy Minister told us that there was a paucity of efficient officers.

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): All our officers are efficient.

Shri Goray: There was a paucity of senior officers, very efficient no doubt; he had to take some of them back.
17 hrs.

Shri Joachim Alva: What he wants is that the brain and the brawn of Hindustan should be combined.

Shri Goray: What I want is that all these officers, because we have so few of them, should be taken again. I am trying to make out this point because I came across a case where one of the very efficient senior officers of the Army asked for voluntary retirement and it was given to him. I do not know whether there was some injustice. I do not want to cast aspersions. I suppose there is something fishy in this case. If such cases are there, the Defence Minister should look into them and he should be careful that very good material, efficient material is not allowed to go waste.

There are many other things. As the time is short, I would like to deal with only one point. After Independence we should have taken care to see that the Army really belongs to the people. All the barriers between the people and the Army should be

now cut down and the Army should be of the people and for the people I say this because I have found in Poona and roundabout, vast areas have been requisitioned by the Army—not only in Poona, but near Bombay also—and constant complaints are coming that the Army people are not behaving well with the people there

Sardar Majithia: Question

Shri Goray: Only fifteen days back, Sir, there was an incident in which MES personnel was involved. The whole area roundabout the National Academy has been requisitioned. Some of the MES people came and they asked the peasants who had there cottages to quit. They said the monsoon has started, we cannot move now with our cattle and with our families, allow us two or three months and as soon as the monsoon is over we shall go. They said no you must move immediately. We were surprised to find that when they did not comply, their huts were pulled down and they were driven out. This is a thing which should not be repeated. Because these people feel that the Indian Army is in no way different from the British Army and that the Colonel-sahib of the Indian Army is the same as the Colonel-sahib of the British Army. This is not the way to win over the people to our side. This is not the way to create the confidence that this is then Army which must be loved and respected. These are small things, but they go a long way when we try to convince the people that they have to pay through the nose to maintain this Army and the stupendous budget of the Defence Ministry.

I hope that with the new Defence Minister, the maxim that new brooms sweep well will be proved true and he will see to it that the Defence Ministry and the Defence personnel and the Defence organisation is given a clean new look.

Shri A. S. Sarhadi: Mr Speaker, the problem of the defence of India

has to be viewed in a particular context. India is not a member of any Defence Organisation. India is not a party to any military pact. India also has got no commitments with any country about mutual aid. In the matter of foreign policy, India is neutral. Its neutrality may be positive, active, dynamic though. Therefore, India's defence problem has to be seen in this context. We have got to judge India's defence position and its defence potential from the aspect. What would be the strategic position of India in the case of a war if and when it comes, it is very difficult to forecast. It depends on many factors. What would be the future grouping of the different big blocs that control the world now? What will be the location of a clash, what would be the nature of the war? All these factors would determine the strategic position of India in a future war. But one thing is certain. We are in the midst of a cold war. This cannot last for all time. This is not a position which is perpetual. It must culminate in something, possibly it would culminate in war, and we have got to face that exigency.

In this connection there is one factor which must be kept in view, namely the emergence, rise and growth of certain Asian powers. The diplomatic and military venue has shifted from the West towards Asia and it would be also the effort of the Western Powers to shift the location of a clash from the West towards Asia. That also should not be forgotten.

You will also see that the political and military alignments of the neighbouring countries are very significant. So what I want to drive at is this, that in a future conflict, if and when it comes,—God forbid—Asia has got to play a very important part and Indian which is not isolated geographically will have to participate in it.

We have got a very big coast line and we have got no Navy, at least not a large Navy. We have got a very big land frontier also, and it is

[Shri A. S. Sarhadil]

most unnatural and unstrategic on one side. And then we have not got a large standing army in the sense that the big Powers have got. We have got to keep these things in view. Therefore, what is to be our line of defence?

In this connection, I would submit there is another factor that we have to keep in view. It must be admitted that power is shifting to those countries which have got the destructive power of war weapons in their possession.

We have got the Bhagdad Pact on the one side with all its implications, explicit and implicit. We have got the South East Asia Defence Organisation on the other side with all the Powers that have got an interest in the Pacific as its Members. In the Indian Ocean practically the entire control of strategic position is in the British hands.

We are friends with everybody and want to remain friendly with everybody. That is the position. But what is the shape of things to come. What may be the grouping or realignment if a conflict comes? That should not be forgotten.

As I was saying just now we have got also to see the destructive power of the weapons. Of course I realise, and I agree with one of the Members who said that the coming war would be very short. But you cannot exclude local skirmishes in such war. You may say that you are neutral. Yet there is a possibility of local war, and it may be a long one.

In this context of things I would ask, what is the policy which India should follow. We cannot become a very big power in a short while. We cannot have a big standing army. We cannot have a large Navy. Our Air Force cannot be so strong as other countries have today. We are just a growing infant. It will take some time, however accelerated steps we may take, to get strong. Then

what is that is necessary and essential for the defence of the country?

Here I am reminded of a certain advice which a great Chinese philosopher, Confucius gave. He was asked, "What are the three essentials for a ruler?" He replied, "Military power, food and faith". He was again put a question, "If we are to confine ourselves to two, what are they?" He said, "I would in that case eliminate military power but have food and faith". He was again asked, "If our choice were to be limited to one thing only, what will it be for the ruler and the people?" And the philosopher replied, "Faith". So what we need now is faith, faith and only in our own strength, but in our own moral stand, in our own people and in the righteousness of our cause. How can that be brought about.

I submit that wars are inevitable. Even at the time of Ram raj we used to have wars and local skirmishes. So we have to face that position and consider with all the handicaps that we have now what should be done. So what I am driving at is this, that it is most essential that there should be faith, faith on the part of the people in the rulers and faith of the rulers in the people. How can that be created?

As I was just now saying, it is very difficult to have a large army, but we could certainly have extensive military training. An hon. Member who preceded me said, "We are not on a war footing; why should we spend so much on the Defence Budget? Why not divert it to the developmental activities?" and why we should not do this and that. Our existence depends on our defence. As long as we are not in a position to defend ourselves, where would the development schemes be? There must be some strength, and our strength lies in our own people.

Therefore, I would suggest to the hon. the Defence Minister that now is the time, and the exigency of the

time calls for the people being trained militarily—if not in the entire country, at least in the border States. That is most essential. I was looking at the debates in the preceding years. This question was brought up. But this suggestion was always met with the plea that it would cost very heavily. I think the defence of the country is more important than even the Five Year Plan, because the Five Year Plan depends upon the independence and liberty of the country, and whatever we can spend on the training of the people would be worth spending. You should have confidence in the people and train them. I would respectfully suggest to the hon. Defence Minister to look into this aspect, that for boys between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five or twenty-one, three years' compulsory training should be given. Particularly, in the border States that is essential.

The war of the future would not be a war between armies only. Even in the two previous wars it was a people's war. The coming war would be more dangerous and more destructive. You have to make the people ready for it and make them understand the exigencies of the position. I do not want to take long, but the main point that I want to drive at is this, that it is most essential in the interests of the country that we should prepare our people for any contingency or exigency that may arise.

The second point which I would like to place before the House is this. As I was saying, we do not stand committed to any country. We are free from all commitments. We are not members of any defence organisation. We do not want to have military pacts. The adjective 'military' smells of something which is odious to our culture. We are a peaceful people. We want to be at peace with all the world. All the same, we want to be strong. We have got to judge our position in the context of things.

A future war cannot allow isolated defence. It would be a war that would necessitate a sort of collective defence. I do not want that we should have military pacts, but we can certainly have peace areas with our neighbours. China is our neighbour, similarly, other big countries are our neighbours. There may be a terrain in between there may be lack of communication, but we can have a peace area. Why can we not have a sort of collaboration and co-operation as the USA has got with the South American countries? I am for eliminating the military nature from these pacts. But we should have a sort of peace area. We should welcome Pakistan in it. Pakistan is our neighbour. I would even go to the extent of saying that if Pakistan joins in a common defence, we should welcome it. Let the whole of Asia have a peace area, because Asia is one of the continents, where the countries are almost undeveloped, and where development is badly needed for the betterment of the people. Therefore why should we not make an effort not as leaders of Asia, but as co-peace-workers, to have collaboration and co-operation with Asian countries and have a peace area? If we turn to the West, we find there is the NATO. Again, if we look at the South-East Asian zone, we have the SEATO. Again, look at the treaty that the USA has had with New Zealand and Australia in the ANZUS pact. Through these military pacts, they want to have control of the Pacific. They are keeping away Taiwan islands from China with a certain objective. All these things can be met if we have a peace area in Asia, not for the purpose of conflict, but for the purpose of peace. That is essential for the purpose of our defence policy.

श्री राजगोपी अध्यक्ष महोदय राष्ट्र
क सुरक्षा वा प्रश्न विभी दन का या वर्ग
वा प्रश्न नहीं है। राजन तिव दृष्टि से
हमारे बीच में कोई भी मनभेद ही जहाँ तक
राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा का और स्वतंत्रता के संरक्षण
वा प्रश्न है मारा भारत एक है, और किसी

[श्री बाजपेयी]

भी संकट का सामना हम सब पूर्ण शक्ति के साथ करेगे। इस विषय में किसी को शंका नहीं होनी चाहिये। जैसा अभी मेने मित्र ने कहा, हमें राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिये। यह ठीक है कि हम राष्ट्र का निर्माण कर रहे हैं, हमारे सामने विकास योजनाये हैं, किन्तु राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा के लिये जो मकड़ है, उसे भी हम अपनी दृष्टि में ओझल नहीं कर सकते। आज परिस्थिति क्या है? हमारी ही गलत, के कारण हमारी ही भूमि पर एक ऐसे राज्य का निर्माण हो गया है जो हमारीकी सम्पत्तियों से लेश ही कर हमारी स्वतन्त्रता और सुरक्षा के लिये संकट का कारण बन गया है। हम उस पर आक्रमण करना नहीं चाहते। हमारा परम्परा भी किसी पर आक्रमण करने को नहीं रही है। लेकिन हम पर आक्रमण हो सकता है, और मैं बड़े सदबल से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि भारत का भूमि पर आज आक्रमण हुआ है। काश्मीर का एक तिहाई भाग और गोआ ये भारतीय भूमि पर हमारी सार्वभौम मना के विरुद्ध पाकिस्तान और पुर्तगाल के लिये आक्रमण के उदाहरण हैं। काश्मीर का जो भाग पाकिस्तान ने अधिार में है वह वैधानिक दृष्टि से अतिरिक्त, भौगोलिक, सभी दृष्टियों में भारत का भाग है, किन्तु आज उस पर पाकिस्तान का वर्चस्व है। दूसरे शब्दों में उस पर पाकिस्तान का आक्रमण कायम है। यह स्थिति गोआ के बारे में है। हम भले हैं किसी पर आक्रमण न करें किन्तु अपने भूमि पर से हमने के आक्रमण को हटाने में हमें कोई मकड़ नहीं होना चाहिये। अभी लोग इस बात में परिचित हैं कि पाकिस्तान और पुर्तगाल का गठबन्धन हो गया है, और कभी कभी एचो आगका होता है कि भारत को चारों ओर से घेरने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। पाकिस्तान, पुर्तगाल और दक्षिणपूर्व एशिया मन्थि संगठन, ये सभी हमारी सुरक्षा के लिये एक संकट पैदा करते हैं, और संकट के निवारण

के लिये उसका सकलतापूर्वक सामना करने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से हमारी स्थिति सुदृढ़ होनी चाहिये इस बात को ध्यान में रख कर नये बजट में सुरक्षा के लिये जो ५० करोड़ रुपया अधिक दिया गया है उसे मैं अधिक नहीं मानता। अगर आवश्यक हो तो सुरक्षा के लिये हमें इसमें भी अधिक धन देने के लिये तैयार रहना चाहिये।

इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा एक निवेदन है। हम जो भी खर्चा करते जो भी धन स्विकृत करें उसका उचित तरह से सदुपयोग होना चाहिये। रेबिन एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट आया है उसमें ऐसा मान्य होना है कि हम सुरक्षा के लिये स्व.कुल धन का सदुपयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं। यार्मी स्टोर्स के सम्बन्ध में जो एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है उसमें यह बताया गया है कि पिछले पाच वर्षों में खाराश के कारण मरतना नगरपाल हुआ है जो ३१०,६०० रुपये का प्रान्त है, और मेडिकल स्टोर्स और १० प्री० प्री० स्टोर्स के बारे में भी जो हमारा धन दुर्लभ है उनका गति भाकाक बड़ा है। ए प्री० प्री० स्टोर्स में पिछले चार साल में, ५६-५७ का उसमें शामिल नहीं किया गया है ८०००,६१०० रुपये का सामान खराब हुआ है। क्यों ऐसा हुआ? इसका कारण दिने जा सकते हैं। एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने स्वयं भी कई कारण बताये हैं जिनमें एक यह भी है कि स्टोर्स का रखने के लिये कोई ठकी हुई जगह नहीं है। लेकिन दूसरी ओर एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी का कहना है कि १५ लाख वर्ग फीट करके एकोमोडेशन एर्वा है जिसका उपयोग नहीं किया गया। करणों काये का सामान एक ओर तो इस लिये बरबाद हो रहा है कि कबई एकोमोडेशन नहीं है, और दूसरी ओर १५ लाख वर्गफीट कबई एकोमोडेशन उपयोग में नहीं लाया जाता। एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी सुझाव दिया

है कि एक डिफेंस स्टोर्स एन्वयायरी कमेटी कायम की जानी चाहिये जो इन सब बातों की जांच करे और इस बात की सावधानों बरते कि जो भी हम खर्च करें उसका ठीक तरह से सदुपयोग हो और काम में काम बरबादी हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के साथ इस बात की ओर भी दिल ना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा जो मिलिटरी इंटेल्जेंस ऑर्गनाइजेशन है वह ठीक तरह से काम नहीं कर रहा। हमारे यहाँ विदेशों के गुप्तचर हैं और वे सक्रिय हैं। हमारी सेना की गतिविधियों की छांटें छोटों खबरे जिनके पास नहीं पहुंचतीं चाटिये पहुंच जाती हैं। मैं आपको दो उदाहरण दूंगा।

झाम में हमारी छावनी है। जब हमारे प्रतिनिधि सुरक्षा परिषद में काश्मीर के बारे में बहस कर रहे थे, तो वहाँ हमारी सेना है वह कुछ कवायद, पेट्रोल के गिनमिने में झोना की तरफ गया और पन्द्रह सोलह सोल का रास्ता उसने ले लिया, लेकिन आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि जिस समय जामी में हमारी सेना यह हलचल कर रही थी उसी समय पाकिस्तान के सुरक्षा परिषद के प्रतिनिधि न भारत पर यह आरोप लगाया कि भारत की सेनायें पाकिस्तान का ओर बढ़ रहीं हैं और झामों की जो हमारी सेना सामान्य हलचल कर रहीं थी उसका उल्लेख किया। यह हमारे निये बड़े सकट की सूचना है। झामी की हमारी सेना हलचल करे और उसको खबर पाकिस्तान को लग जाये और उसका उल्लेख सुरक्षा परिषद में किया जाये। यह साधारण बात नहीं है।

एक दूसरा उदाहरण भी मेरे पास है। अभी कुछ दिन हुए झामों में वशी के एक पोस्ट आफिस में झामों के हमारे ब्रिगेडियर के नाम एक पारसल रजिस्टर कराया गया और उस पर पोस्ट आफिस के ही किसी कर्मचारी से ब्रिगेडियर साहब का पता लिखा गया, लेकिन जब वह पारसल ब्रिगेडियर

साहब के पास पहुंचा और खोला गया तो उसमें एक बम बरामद हुआ। मैं चाहूंगा कि सुरक्षा मंत्रालय इस सम्बन्ध में जानकारी प्राप्त करे, जांच करे। अगर हमारा मिलिटरी इंटेल्जेंस ऑर्गनाइजेशन विदेशी गुप्तचरों पर कड़ी नजर नहीं रख सकता तो मुझे आशंका है कि किसी भी संकट के समय हमारी सुरक्षा का पता जिनको नहीं लगना चाहिये उनको लग जायेगा, और हमको बाद में हाथ मल कर पछनाना पडेगा।

इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा सुझाव है कि हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्री विदेश मंत्रालय के साथ सम्बन्ध स्थापित करे, गृहमंत्रालय के साथ सम्बन्ध स्थापित करे। गृह मंत्रालय का एक अलग गुप्तचर विभाग है। राज्यों के भी इंटेल्जेंस डिपार्टमेंट हैं। उन सब की शक्तियों को और उन सब की कार्रवाइयों को एक साथ चलाने की आवश्यकता है। और इस दृष्टि से जितनी जल्दी प्रयत्न किया जायेगा उतना ही अच्छा होगा।

इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक निवेदन और करना है। अग्रज चले गये, अगर हमारी सेनाओं का भी भारतीयकरण नहीं हुआ। यह आवश्यक है कि हमारी जल सेना का, स्थल सेना का और नभ सेना का भारतीयकरण किया जाये। उसमें जो भारतीय तत्व हैं, जिनकी निष्ठा सदिग्ध है, और किसी भी संकट के समय जो हमारी सुरक्षा को खतरे में डाल सकते हैं, उन तत्वों का हमें सेना के प्रत्येक भाग में से निराकरण करना चाहिये हमारा जो डाक्यूमेंट है उसमें ११,००० भारतीय काम कर रहे हैं मैं नहीं समझता कि किसी संकट के समय उन पर कैसे विश्वास किया जा सकता है।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.
17.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the 25th July, 1987