

[श्री सदाशिव बगईकर]

अगर ऐसा नहीं है तो यह आदेश क्यों निकाला गया। इस तरह की लिस्ट पहले भी सरकार ने आयुद निकाली थी। उसमें अधिकतर राजनीतिक दल ही थे। लेकिन इसमें ट्रेड यूनियन्स को शामिल किया गया है। इसके लिये मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार के पास इस तरह की मालूमात हैं कि इन संगठनों में से किसी ने विदेशी सहायता लेने की कोशिश की है? अगर की है तो ऐसे कितने संगठन हैं और उनके नाम क्या हैं? अगर सरकार इस सदन में इसकी सूचना देने की स्थिति में नहीं है तो मैं समझता हूँ इसमें सिर्फ कुछ संगठनों को बदनाम करने का तौर-तरीका साबित होगा। बेकार ही उन पर विदेशी मुद्रा लेने, आर्थिक सहायता लेने का आरोप लगाया जा रहा है। जब सरकार इस तरह की लिस्ट संगठनों की निकालती है तो सरकार को यह भी जानकारी सदन में रखनी चाहिये कि इन संगठनों ने कहाँ से पैसा लेने की कोशिश की है। इस बारे में अगर मालूमात है तो वे भी सदन के सामने रखने चाहिये। यह मेरी साग्रह प्रार्थना है।

THE NAVY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1982.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Navy Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

The Navy Act, 1957 was brought into force with effect from the 1st January, 1958. In the light of the experience gained from the working of the Act, the Act was amended in 1974. Since then some difficulties have been experienced in the working of the Act. It has, therefore, become necessary to make certain further amendments to the Act. There are four important amendments.

Firstly, some of the minor punishments were made applicable to Master Chief petty Officers when a new cadre was introduced in the Navy in 1968. Experience during the last 13 years has shown that

at times offences committed by Master Chief Petty Officers are not of a sufficiently serious nature to justify trial by court-martial and at the same time these could not be adequately punished by awarding to them any of the summary punishments prescribed under the Regulations. It is, therefore, proposed that the punishment of forfeiture of seniority for a period not exceeding 12 months and forfeiture of time for promotion for a period not exceeding 12 months be made applicable to Master Chief Petty Officers. Section 81(1) (f) (g) and section 82 are being amended accordingly.

The second amendment is to section 94 of the Act which empowers the Central Government, the Chief of the Naval Staff and other Officers to impose forfeiture of time or seniority in the case of subordinate officers without undertaking the lengthy court-martial proceedings. And a subordinate is defined as a person appointed as Sub-Lieutenant, midshipman or a cadet. Section 84 of the Army Act, 1950 and section 86 of the Air Force Act, 1950 contain provisions for summary trial of officers below the Rank of Lt. Colonel and Squadron Leader respectively. Lt. Colonel is equivalent to a full Commander in the Navy and, as far as the Air Force is concerned, Squadron Leader is equivalent to Lt. Commander in the Navy. With the expansion of the Navy, and keeping in view the institution of full-fledged commands and the upgradation of officers holding these commands, it is proposed to bring the provisions of the said sections of the Navy Act into conformity with the corresponding provisions of the Army and Air Force Acts so as to provide for the imposition of forfeiture of time or seniority in the case of officers below the rank of a Commander.

The third amendment is this: In the Navy, unlike in the Army or Air Force, regulations have been framed statutorily under section 184 of the Navy Act of 1957. Benefits to the Naval personnel are conferred by executive orders. At present, there is no provision in the Navy Act to give retrospective effect to the regulations framed under this Act. A new section 184A is, therefore, being proposed to be inserted to enable the making of benefi-

cial regulations with retrospective effect. These provisions are in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee of Parliament on Subordinate Legislation and are on the lines of similar provisions contained in other enactments such as the All-India Services Act, 1951.

Then, Sir, the fourth amendment is this: The existing expressions "rate", "ratings" and "disrating", occurring in the Act at various places are being suitably substituted by appropriate new terminology, namely, "rank" and "reduction in rank", respectively according to the context in which such expressions occur.

Then, Sir, the Bill mainly seeks to achieve the aforesaid objectives. This opportunity is being availed of to rectify an inadvertent omission that had occurred in clause (a) of Section 55A at the time of the earlier amendment in 1974 by adding the words "or such other punishment as is hereinafter mentioned" which expression shall invariably be used throughout the Act so that it may be possible to impose any lesser punishment mentioned in section 81 of the Act, as considered appropriate.

Also, reference to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, are sought to be substituted by references to the corresponding provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, in sections 135, 141, 142 and 158 of the Navy Act, 1957.

With these words, Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Yes, Mr. Joseph.

*SHRI O. J. JOSEPH (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am happy to note that there have not been many serious cases of indiscipline in our Navy. I would like to say a few things about this Bill, which has been brought forward to enforce more

discipline in the Navy. Discipline is certainly necessary. But discipline is not merely for the Defence forces. If only there is a general atmosphere of discipline in the country and in all walks of life, discipline can be expected of the Defence Forces also. Discipline cannot be thrust upon any body. If that be so, it would be like the case of a guardian, who is incapable of protecting his ward, starts beating the child to discipline him. They should have a sense of security also. Otherwise there cannot be any discipline in the country. They should enjoy a sense of security while punishment is meted out for enforcing discipline. But I do not find any such approach in this Bill. On the other hand what I find is that the same policy of the British Government is still being pursued by this Government even after so many years of independence. Here I would like to point out that in the case of Senior officers forfeiture of time for promotion is for a period of three months while for Junior officers it is for twelve months. For the same kind of offence Senior Officers are given lesser punishment and Junior officers are given higher punishment. In my view those who have higher qualifications and occupy high positions, even if they commit minor offences, should be given severe punishment; while others with lesser qualifications and responsibilities should be awarded lesser punishment. On the other hand what we find is that people at the top need not be punished at all. There is a saying in Malayalam to the effect that if the Chief Priest commits a minor theft from the temple, all the hangers-on will start stealing. What we find today is that all the corruption, indiscipline and all that is rampant at the highest level. Therefore there is no sense in expecting discipline from the common people. Sir, the sense of discipline emanates from a sense of national pride. Therefore we have to examine whether the approach of the Government to the Junior Officers in the Defence Services is conducive to promoting a sense of discipline and responsibility. For example the recruitment of officers to the Defence Services, whether it is Navy or Air Force or Army, is done from the elite class of the society. Only this section of the society can afford to pass the test

*English Translation of the Original speech delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri O. J. Joseph]

and complete the training. If the common people and common soldiers come to understand that all the three wings of the defence services are maintained only to subserve the interests of the elite class, then I do not know what will happen to the country. During the British regime Indians were not given any commanding positions. They were to be satisfied with the position of a Sepoy. If that is the kind of approach they still continue to adopt towards the Navy, it will certainly not serve the interests of the country.

Another thing which I would like to point out is that the family members of our men in the Defence Forces should be able to live in peace with a sense of security at their native places.

There should be a feeling of oneness between the Army and the people and without this feeling merely by imposing discipline nobody can achieve anything. If ever an army has won a war it is mainly due to their patriotism, national pride and the feeling of mutual trust that the army and the people had for each other. On the other hand if the army becomes an instrument of oppression and if there is no discipline in the country, then the army itself cannot achieve anything.

Sir, here I would like to ask the Government one question. There was a news report to the effect that in Mizoram the rebels would not do any harm to the army men. They would harm only the civilians. I want to know whether it is only a part of the general atmosphere of indiscipline or due to any secret understanding between the top officers of the army and the rebels. Normally it is not the common soldiers who go for spying activities or things like that. Therefore one wonders why such a situation has come about in Mizoram? It would appear that it is as a result of the lack of discipline and other deficiencies there. If such a situation starts developing in other parts of the country also what will happen?

Sir, there was a recent report to the effect that some newsmen who were proceeding to Ladakh through Punjab were insulted by some army officers. This sort of things should not have happened. There

was another instance of a case in the Supreme Court in which the wife of a soldier was assaulted by some Senior Officers. What deterrent steps have been taken by Government in such cases? It appears that such offences are often committed by people at the higher level in the army because they come from the elite society and they have considerable influence on people at the highest level. Therefore they go unpunished for the offences committed by them. This sort of a situation should not be allowed to continue.

Sir, all efforts should be made to improve the relations between the people and the defence services and a feeling of security should be created in the minds of the soldiers, Sir, in my State under the new regime it is the army men on leave who are arrested whenever any untoward incident takes place. If this is the situation what kind of patriotism and national pride can be fostered in the minds of our Defence personnel.

Sir, there was an advertisement in the newspapers that recruitments would be made to the Navy at Trivandrum on the 1st of this month. Tens of thousands of youngmen came to Trivandrum to appear for the selection. Then suddenly there was an announcement to the effect that the microphone at 10 O'Clock in the 5th. The local police was not informed nor the people were informed in advance. When it was announced through the microphone at 10 O'Clock in the morning the situation became tense Rioting and utter chaos followed. The police had to resort to Lathi Charge. The result was that the people who came in search of job lost even their certificates. Therefore I would like to request the Government that this sort of advertisements through the newspapers and the Radio for recruitment without adequate preparation and without deciding about the qualifications and the number of vacancies and all that should not be made. When the unemployment situation is so acute in the country youngmen would come from far off places in response to such advertisements to appear for the test. When the matter is dealt with in such haphazard

manner, as in the case at Trivandrum, the people naturally become restive, the situation becomes tense and the police will be compelled to intervene resorting to Lathi Charge etc. resulting in avoidable inconvenience, difficulties and loss of precious belongings. Therefore I request that proper and adequate arrangements should be made in future for recruitment to the services and with this request I conclude my words. Thank you.

4 P.M.

श्री रामानन्द दादव (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। इस सिलसिले में मैं सरकार का ध्यान कुछ विषयों पर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, डिसिप्लिन एंफोर्स करने के लिये जरूरी नहीं है कि बिल में अमेंडमेंट ला कर के कड़े से कड़े पनिशमेंट का प्रावधान किया जाए। डिसिप्लिन एंफोर्स करने के दूसरे भी तरीके हो सकते हैं। 1957 में जो एक्ट बना नेवी का उसमें डिफिशियेंसी आई, 1958 में वह एक्ट लागू हुआ, 1974 में यह अमेंड हुआ। उसके बाद शायद दूसरा या तीसरा अमेंडमेंट यह है जो है। उस के सामने है। हमारी नेवी एक्सपैंड कर रही है, कम्पलीकेशन आराइज हो रहे हैं, रिक्लूटमेंट बढ़ रहा है और साथ ही साथ यह समुद्र जो है आज बहुत ही नजदीक के स्थल हो गये हैं। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि नेवी में जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं जवान हैं उनका रिक्लूटमेंट कैसे हो, पहली बात तो यह है कि जो नेवी का रिक्लूटमेंट होता है अधिकांश उसमें सी-शोर के लोग ही जाते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत से हिस्से ऐसे हैं जहाँ नदियाँ हैं और बहुत सी ऐसी जातियाँ हैं जो ट्रेडिशनली समुद्र के पानी से डरती रही हैं बल्कि अधिकांश ऐसे हैं जो पानी के माध्यम से अपना जीविकोपार्जन करते हैं, रीवर्स में मछली मार कर, समुद्र में मछली मार कर, ऐसे लोगों के लिये रिक्लूटमेंट में विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। सरकार को इस बात का भी विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये कि देश के हर कोने में जो नेवी का रिक्लूटमेंट होता है वह हो। आज ऐसा लगता है कि बड़े-बड़े

शहर जैसे कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास, विशाखा-पल्लनम या दूसरे जो सी-शोर पर शहर हैं उन्हीं जगहों पर रिक्लूटमेंट नेवी का विशेषतया होता है और इसलिये ऐसा होता है कि सारे देश का जो इंटीरियर हिस्सा है वहाँ के नौजवान रिक्लूटमेंट से वंचित हो जाते हैं। मैं सरकार से चाहूँगा कि सरकार रिक्लूटमेंट का जो बेसेज है उसको बदले और उस अधिक से अधिक देहात में ले जाने की कोशिश करे ताकि एबल बाडिड मैन जो हैं वे पानी में काम कर सकें, ऐसे लोगों को रिक्लूटमेंट कर सकें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जैसा कि पहले मैंने बताया कि डिसिप्लिन एंफोर्स करने के लिए यह जरूरी नहीं है कि अमेंडमेंट के द्वारा ही यह हो जाये। जिस वक्त सेना का नौजवान नेवी का यह समझेगा कि हमारे परिवार के लोग, हमारी सविस, हमारी किट्स, हमारी रहने की जगह, हमारे रिटायरमेंट की एज, अभी हमारी क्या तनखाह है और रिटायरमेंट के बाद क्या तनखाह मिलेगी, उसमें हम अपने परिवार का भरण-पोषण कर सकेंगे कि नहीं यह सब ठीक है इन सबकी सुविधा होगी, जिस समय समझ जायेगा नौजवान कि जो पैसा मिलता है या रिटायरमेंट के बाद जो पेंशन मिलेगी वह उस परिवार के लिए सफिशियेंट होगी, अगर वह समझ जायेगा कि देश के लिए वह प्राण देगा तो उसके परिवार के जो बाल-बच्चे हैं, उनकी जिम्मेदारी सरकार लेगी उनको शिक्षा देगी उनके लिए अच्छा सा प्रबंध करेगी उनके भरण-पोषण का इंतजाम करेगी और उनके बच्चों को नेवी में या दूसरी जगह सरकारी नौकरी मिलेगी तो निश्चित रूप से वह डिसिप्लिन के मामले की कोशिश करेगा। इसलिए मैं सरकार से चाहूँगा कि यह अमेंडमेंट जो समय-समय पर पिन जैसा छोटा-छोटा लाया जाता है इस बात को बंद

[श्री रामानन्द यादव]

किया जाये और अधिक से अधिक कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि आज नौवी ने जितना महत्वपूर्ण स्थान हमारी रक्षा पंक्तियों में ले रखा है उसके अनुरूप ही इसमें काम करने वाले नौजवानों को हम अधिक से अधिक सुविधा दें तभी वे स्वयं अपनी ड्यूटी को ठीक से करने में कामयाब होंगे। अन्यथा जिस सेना के सिपाही को यह चिंता होगी कि आज हमारे बच्चे को खाना मिला होगा कि नहीं हमारी बेटी की शादी हो सकेगी कि नहीं, मैं इतना रूपया भेजूंगा इससे क्या होगा, जब यह चिंता रहेगी, अपने परिवार के बच्चों की शिक्षा के विषय में, अपने घर के विषय में चिंता रहेगी, भविष्य के विषय में चिंता रहेगी तो वह देश की रक्षा की चिंता उतनी नहीं कर सकेगा। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार को एक विधेयक इस रूप का भी लाना चाहिए कि उनकी सेवा में वृद्धि की जाये, उनकी लैंग्थ आफ सर्विस बढ़ जाये, उनको पेंशन में वृद्धि की जाये, उनकी सुविधाओं में वृद्धि की जाये, उनके बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए जो पैसे दिये जाते हैं उसमें वृद्धि की जाय, क्योंकि शिक्षा का खर्चा बढ़ गया है, किताबों की कीमतें बढ़ गयी हैं, फीस बढ़ गयी है, तो इस तरह से सरकार को करने की आवश्यकता है और तभी अधिक से अधिक डिस्प्लन रखा जा सकता है।

आज हमारा समुद्र जो विदेशी शक्तियां हैं, उनकी हलचलों का एक केन्द्र बन गया है। हिंद महासागर जो एक समय में शांति का समुद्र समझा जाता था, जहां व्हेल ब्रीड करती थी, इसलिए कि व्हेल मछली वहीं ब्रीड करती है जहां शान्ति रहती है, हलचल नहीं रहती है, वहां आज हिंद महासागर में विदेशी

शक्तियां जो दुनियां की सामरिक शक्तियां हैं, जिनकी नौसैनिक शक्ति बहुत मजबूत है, उनकी फौजें अट्टे बना-बना कर जगह-जगह पर खड़ी हैं। हमारी जहाजी सेना उतनी सबल नहीं बन पायी है। सरकार को इस बात की कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि हमारी जो नौवी है वह अधिक से अधिक मजबूत हो। मैं नहीं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी अपनी सोचेंसी हम लोगों को बतायें लेकिन हम निश्चित रूप से चाहेंगे कि हमारे जो आसपास के पड़ोसी देश हैं उनके समकक्ष में हमारी नौवी की स्थिति आज क्या है, क्या हमारे देश पर आक्रमण होगा क्योंकि दियोगोशिया में अमेरिका ने अपना अट्टा जमा लिया है और अमेरिका दियोगोशिया, सिंगापुर, कोलम्बो, ट्यूनीशिया, कैरा अलेक्जेंडरिया और इसी तरह से मिडिल ईस्ट के बहुत से देशों में तथा अफ्रीका के देशों में अपना अट्टा जमाये हुए है। चारों तरफ से हिंदुस्तान इनसरकलड हो गया है लिटरली और खास करके तीन तरफ से हिंदुस्तान समुद्र से घिरा हुआ है। समुद्र के माध्यम से हुए बाहरी आक्रमण को क्या हम रोक सकेंगे? इसकी क्षमता के लायक हमारे पास नौवी की फौज है कि नहीं, क्या हमारी नौवी के पास न्यूक्लीयर ट्रावेन शिप्स हैं, क्या हमारी नौवी के पास ऐसे अस्त्र शस्त्र हैं जो समुद्र में काफी दूर तक चार सौ पांच सौ मील तक गती-गती में ही देख सके कि दुश्मन का जहाज आ रहा है और उस पर आक्रमण कर सकें, क्या ऐसे यंत्र हैं? क्या इस संबंध में भारत सरकार कुछ चिंतन कर रही है? अगर नहीं करती है तो क्या भारत सरकार अपनी रक्षा पंक्ति को नेगलेक्ट नहीं कर रही है? मैं चाहूंगा कि भारत सरकार को अपनी नौवी पर विशेष करके खयाल करना

चाहिए। ऐसे देखा जा रहा है कि हमारे पड़ोसी पाकिस्तान ने अपनी नेवी की थोड़े ही दिनों में इस गति से वृद्धि की है कि जिसकी इंतहा नहीं है। उसको अमरीका मदद कर रहा है, चीन मदद कर रहा है, दूसरे पश्चिमी देश भी मदद कर रहे हैं। वह अपनी नेवी को आवश्यकता से अधिक प्रशिक्षण दे रहा है और मजबूत बना रहा है और नई-नई सब मेराज नये-नये पानी के जहाज इंडोडयूस कर रहा है।

लेकिन हमको तो ऐसा लगता है कि—जिस प्रकार की सूचनाएं मिलती रहती हैं कि उस दिशा में जिस गति से हमारे पड़ोसी देश के लोग अपनी नेवी की सेना को सुसज्जित कर रहे हैं, उस तरह से हमारे देश की सेना सुसज्जित नहीं हो रही है।

मैं सरकार से यह निश्चित रूप से चाहूंगा कि हमारी नेवी को भी मजबूत बनाने की कोशिश करें और हाउस को आश्वस्त करें कि नेवी को हर तरह से मजबूत किया जाएगा, और साथ ही जो नेवी में काम करने वाले नौजवान उनकी सेवा-वृद्धि, उनकी तनखाह, उनके बाल बच्चों की सुविधा, भविष्य निधि, इन सारी बातों पर सरकार ठीक से विचार करके एक बिल लायेगी ताकि उनको भी आवश्यकता हो कि अगर वह देश के लिए कुर्बान होंगे, तो उनके बाल-बच्चों की सुरक्षा करने वाला, कोई होगा, देश देखेगा।

ठीक ही हमारे एक भाई ने उधर से बोलते हुए कहा कि डिसपलिन जब देश में नहीं रहेगा—हमारे देश से ही वह लोग जाते हैं—जब हमारे देश के ही लोगों में डिसपलिन नहीं रहेगा, हम ही डिसपलिन का उल्लंघन करते रहेंगे,

रेल उखाड़ेंगे, प्रदर्शन करेंगे, तो वह क्या सोचेंगे ?

वह भी तो आशा करते हैं कि हम भी डिसपलिन के अंदर रहें, कायदे-कानून के अंदर काम करें। ऐसी ही हमारी रक्षा पंक्ति को जो सम्हाले हुए है, चाहे वह फौज की किसी भी पंक्ति में हों, वह भी हमसे ऐसी आशा करते हैं।

मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और खास करके इस बात की अपेक्षा सरकार से करता हूं कि नेवी में काम करने वाले जो नौजवान हैं, उनकी सुख-सुविधा के संबंध में भी एक बिल लाइये, जिसमें कि उनमें एक ऐसा विश्वास हो, कि जिससे देश की रक्षा करने में वह किसी तरह की कोर-कसर नहीं रखेंगे।

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: (Bihar): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Bill before the House is of a rather technical nature. I do not think there is much to talk about it. I think it should be passed unanimously. But, I think, it does give an opportunity to us in this discussion to place our concern about the maritime security environment of our country today before the House and the comparative lack of emphasis that the Navy has so far received in our plans for defence developments.

Sir, I have a feeling that perhaps historically as a nation and as a State we have not been very conscious of the importance of the sea. We have always been a land-based power. We have faced, until the Europeans appeared in the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea, many threats to our security but always across the land borders and that is why even the great Moghul Empire in its hey-day did not pay much attention to the development of its Navy. Perhaps it is just part of our national heritage or our mental make-up that today, thirtyfive years after Independence, our Navy is comparatively a very small force. The Annual Reports presented to our Parliament by the Ministry of Defence

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin]

lack even in commonplace details which are often available in foreign publications.

For example, there is not a word here about the strength of our Armed Forces. I have just been looking through the Military Balance, a publication of the International Institute of Strategic Studies, and I find that at the end of 1980-81, our Naval strength, at least so it is described in this publication, was 47,000 including the Naval Air Force and we are supposed to possess 8 submarines, one aircraft carrier, one cruiser, 29 frigates and a few odd patrol type vessels. It also says that three destroyers are on order. We, of course, know that recently we played an order for two submarines and also have obtained the manufacturing rights for two of the same model in our country.

But all that does not go a long way in making the navy effective enough to counter the hostile atmosphere that we face today and the threats to our security that are very perceptible.

Our friend, Mr. Yadav, has already drawn your attention to the rivalry between the Super Powers in the Indian ocean. The Defence Ministry's report itself talks about the global rivalry which has projected itself in the Indian ocean region and it says: "The proposal to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace has made little progress, so far. The existing bases and facilities in the Indian Ocean and its littoral areas and the proposal for deployment of Rapid Deployment Force threaten the security and stability of the area". In this background we do not know whether our naval strength or the projected naval strength is adequate to the task. I would like to add that apart from the threat to our national security, our navy has to perform very positive tasks for our economic development. The world community has just evolved its first convention for the utilisation and exploitation of the resources of the sea and the sea-bed. A few years ago we drew up plans and we began development of a coast guard to protect the living resources of our sea and also to protect our offshore installations. But something much bigger lies ahead.

We are one of the nations which has been recognised as possessing technology for exploitation of mineral resources of sea bed and, therefore, I submit that our naval power would play an important role to give all such operations the much-needed cover.

If you look at the map of India and its place in the Indian ocean, I think by every military logic, we ought to have the biggest navy between Suez and Singapore. I would like to know from the Minister and would like to have an assurance from him that we indeed plan to have the biggest naval force in this part of the world. Its role, as I have submitted, shall not be offensive; it shall be primarily defensive, the defence of our security, the defence of our resources on land, and the defence of our resources in the sea.

Sir, we know that we face constraint of financial resources and there is always a rivalry for allocation among the various arms of the armed forces. The Minister of Defence who has been the Minister of Finance, has known the problem. He has seen the problem from both ends. He has seen it as Minister of Finance and as Minister of Defence. He knows how difficult it is for him to get more allocations for defence and how difficult it is for Finance to agree to larger allocations. Within our resources. I have a feeling that perhaps navy has been treated as a step child of the family and I think it should receive a larger share of the resources that we can provide.

I am rather concerned about a remark made in the annual defence report that in terms of personnel in-take there is falling trend in terms of offers for recruitment at officers level in the armed forces, and particularly in the navy. I think this is something that calls for serious attention and the Ministry would do well not merely to develop discipline but to look into the causes as to why youngmen of the country are not prepared to offer themselves to the defence forces, particularly to the navy. One particular reason that comes to my mind is that somehow in our organisation, we are still following the colonial pattern. I do not have time to go into the details. But we have established a

dichotomy between the commissioned officers on the one hand and junior commissioned officers and the non-commissioned officers on the other. I do not know what their relative promotional prospects are and to what level an average JCO or the NCO rises? Can he rise to the highest place in our armed forces and in the navy. Perhaps, this dichotomy is one of the factors that deters men of talent from joining our naval force. This needs to be looked into.

Thirdly, I find that in terms of supplies, we are critically dependent on foreign suppliers. For so many years we have been trying to have a designing and manufacturing capacity of our own, e.g., for submarines. We do not seem to have yet developed one of our own. Recently, we signed a deal for two submarines and two more to be assembled in India for a model which is still in the testing stage. It has not been accepted even by the Navy of the manufacturing country. It has not been tested by any other Navy in the world. We have been forced into accepting that situation for reasons beyond the control of the Defence Minister. But the pity of it is that, we are not trying our best, we are not putting in our best, in developing a designing and manufacturing capacity on our own. Our critical dependence on foreign suppliers for our Defence supplies must cease.

My last point is in regard to management. There, of course, we have the question of discipline. But as my friend, Mr. Ramanand Yadav, has correctly said, personnel management is not simply discipline. It is also a matter of looking after the welfare of our people. This has also something to do with our recruitment system, with our training system, with our pension system and with the assurance that the welfare of the people back home. Therefore, the Navy should not be anxious, the Naval officers should not be anxious, merely to acquire more penal power. There has to develop a better degree of rapport between the officers and the men so that cases of indiscipline simply do not occur.

Sir, these are the few points that I wanted to submit for the consideration of the hon. Minister taking advantage of this Bill which has come before the House. As

far as this Bill is concerned, it is of a technical nature and as the hon. Minister has explained, there is not much to be said about it. I support the Bill.

PROF. SOURENDRA BHATTACHARJEE (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, as has been pointed out, the scope of this amendment Bill is rather limited. But even there, so far as the disciplinary aspect is concerned, certain points have occurred to me. For example, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, it has been stated in 2(2) "certain provision for summary trial of officers below the rank of Lt. Colonel and Squadron Leader", meaning thereby that those below a certain rank are subject to summary trial. So far as this provision for summary trial is concerned, we have a sense of repugnance towards this method. In regard to this, some questions arise like, how it is proceeded upon, whether those who are accused are given an adequate opportunity to defend themselves, or, whether some unilateral action is taken and so on. These are the questions which arise when we consider the provision for summary trial. My friend, the previous speaker, Mr. Shahabuddin, had referred to the colonial model on which our defence forces and perhaps many other things are run. The mechanical approach towards discipline is one of that. There is another aspect which he has mentioned, namely, the division between commissioned and non-commissioned officers, between the JCOs, NCOs and so on. (Interruption) The question is, whether this approach, this mechanical approach and even this class distinction in the matter of discipline is really healthy for our defence forces. This question should be considered in a new light in independent India, after 35 years of Independence. The first speaker, Mr. Joseph, tried to make out a point that in the matter of discipline, there should not be a lenient attitude towards those who are higher-ups and a most stringent attitude towards those who are below. This absence of the provision for summary trial for the higher-ups and the existence of it, this provision, for those who are below, smacks of that. The question is, whether it is so. This should be taken care of. The question is whether this provision for summary trial leaves enough room for those

[Prof. Sourendra Bhattacharjee]

accused to defend themselves. This should be examined very closely.

Moreover, an isolated approach is not enough. This amendment has come 25 years, a quarter of a century after the original Act. A thorough review of the Act perhaps would have been called for.

One limited object of this Bill, as stated by the Minister, is to bring it in line with the other services in the matter of disciplinary proceedings. Certain designations, certain rankings have been accordingly changed. These things are there. But it has to be seen whether this Act conforms to the spirit of a democratic society, whether it bears relation to other walks of life, other professions. These things have to be borne in mind.

The unattractiveness of the defence services has generally been mentioned by Mr Shahabuddin. But apart from that, it has been reported periodically that particularly in the Navy, Commissioned Officers in quite good numbers are leaving it. I would like to know whether it is a fact; and if so, what are the reasons for it, whether antiquated rules and regulations, unattractiveness of service conditions and other things are responsible for it. These factors will have to be gone into, particularly in view of the importance of Navy in our defence planning.

Navy has not received the attention it should receive, considering our situation and considering the global developments, particularly the machinations of a particular super power in our littoral areas. The problem of Diego Garcia is well known. We know at the time of Bangladesh war, what steps the United States of America did take. We would like to know whether our Navy is in a position to ensure the security of the country if any such challenge comes from anywhere. from any such quarter, whether we are in a position to ensure that the exploitation of our resources in the littoral sea-bed would be possible, whether our Navy has even the minimum strength necessary or ensuring this. These are the problems which are cropping up in different parts of the world and our country is no exception

to that. Navy, from that point of view, is also very important. The Navy must bring a fresh outlook, not a mechanical approach. Discipline has to be enforced, but at the same time we have to be assured that in the defence planning, Navy has its due proportionate share. We are aware of the fact that all these issues are not strictly within the four corners of the limited objective of this Bill. But I am drawing attention to these issues because they are of general interest, of vital interest from the point of view of the country and we would like the Defence Minister to assure the House and through the House the nation on these points. Thank you, Sir.

श्री प्यारे लाल खंडेलवाल : (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, 1957 के मूल विधेयक में जो संशोधन लाया जा रहा है यह पिछले कुछ वर्षों के अन्भव के अन्तर्गत पर किया जा रहा है। इन संशोधनों के बारे में कोई विशेष बात कहनी नहीं है, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, यह टैक्निकल नेचर का है। परन्तु इस बिल के ऊपर बोलते हुये कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बातों की ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान जरूर खींचना चाहता हूँ।

हमारा देश तीन ओर से समुद्र से घिरा हुआ है और समुद्र से घिरा होने के साथ-साथ हमारे समुद्र में बड़ी संख्या में द्वीप-समूह भी हैं छोटे बड़े द्वीप समूह बड़े महत्व के हैं। अंदाजान द्वीप-समूह से सुभावा, लक्ष द्वीप-समूह से मेडागास्कर के द्वीप थोड़ी दूरी पर हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में जब कि हिन्द महासागर में बड़ी शक्तियों ने अपना अड्डा बनाया हुआ है, सरकार को निश्चित सामुद्रिक नीति निर्धारित करने की आवश्यकता है। अभी जब फाकलैंड का युद्ध हुआ है, उसने एक नई परिभाषा आइलैंड पालिटिक्स की दी है। आइलैंड युद्ध से कुछ नये प्रश्न उभरकर सामने आये हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस फाकलैंड युद्ध में इंगलैंड ने जो लाभ उठाया वह किन किन कारणों से उठाया है, भारत सरकार को इसका गहरा अध्ययन करना चाहिये। सबमेरीन का महत्व

इस समय समुद्र में कितना बढ़ा है, यह इस बात की छानबीन पूरी तरह से करके, इस का अध्ययन करके हमारी समुद्री सेना को, नौसेना को किस प्रकार सुसज्जित किया जाना चाहिये, इसके ऊपर भी विचार करने की आवश्यकता बहुत अधिक हो गई है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा, हिन्द महासागर में विदेशी अड्डे बनते जा रहे हैं और भारत का समुद्री सीमाओं के नजदीक खतरे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। पहले भी हमने अनुभव किया है, देखा है, इतिहास बताता है कि अंग्रेजों ने समुद्र से हमला करके हिन्दुस्तान को गुलाम बनाया था। आज नये खतरे जो हिन्दुस्तान की सीमाओं पर उभरकर आये हैं, इस संबंध में सरकार को एक निश्चित सुरक्षा नीति निर्धारित करनी चाहिये। इस संबंध में एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारी नौसेना अभी बहुत से मामलों में आत्मनिर्भर नहीं है। विजयापट्टनम का केन्द्र अगर छोड़ दिया जाये जहां हम कुछ नौसेना के लिये सामग्री का उत्पादन करते हैं, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि देश का कोई ऐसा केन्द्र नहीं है और आज भी हम केवल एक ही देश के ऊपर अपनी सामुद्रिक आवश्यकताओं के लिये 70 प्रतिशत निर्भर रहते हैं। आज की स्थिति में यह हमारे देश की सुरक्षा के लिये भी घातक है और आत्मनिर्भरता के सिद्धांत के भी खिलाफ है। ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार को नौसेना को आत्मनिर्भर कैसे बनाना चाहिये, इस पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। अगर हम नौसेना को युद्ध सामग्री की दृष्टि से आत्मनिर्भर नहीं रहे तो वह भी देश की आजादी के लिये खतरनाक सिद्ध हो सकता है।

इसी प्रकार आधुनिक हथियारों की नौसेना के लिये कितनी आवश्यकता है, इसके संबंध में भी गहराई से विचार करने की जरूरत है। आज के जमाने में जब सारा संसार एक विस्फोटक स्थिति में आकर खड़ा हो गया है, दुनिया के अनेक भागों में एक प्रकार से युद्ध छिड़ा हुआ है, हम अपने देश की सुरक्षा किस प्रकार करना चाहते हैं, किन हथियारों

से करना चाहते हैं, इसके संबंध में भी सरकार को नीति निर्धारित करनी पड़ेगी और उसके अनुसार हमारी नौसेनाओं को सुसज्जित करना पड़ेगा। मेरा यह मत है कि आणविक हथियारों से हमारी सेनाओं को सुसज्जित करना चाहिये। इन बातों के साथ साथ इस बिल के संबंध में भी एक दो बातें मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से और कहना चाहूंगा।

श्रीमन्, हमारे सैनिक साल में अधिकांश समय में समुद्री सीमाओं की रक्षा करने के लिये लगे रहते हैं, दिन-रात समुद्र की लहरों पर उनको रहना होता है। जब साल भर में दो चार महीने के लिये अपने घर जाते हैं तो बहुत बड़ी संख्या में नौसैनिक ऐसे हैं जिनके मकान नहीं हैं। नौसैनिक कर्मचारियों में 50 प्रतिशत लोगों के पास रहने के मकान नहीं हैं। जैसा अभी कहा गया है, उनके परिवारों की सुरक्षा के लिये उनके बच्चों की शिक्षा के संबंध में भी सरकार को ध्यान देने की जरूरत है; इस बारे में नौसैनिक कर्मचारियों में असंतोष पाया जाता है। साथ ही पेंशन की दरों में भी समानता लाने की जरूरत है। यह भी एक महत्व का मामला है। जब सैनिक असमानता महसूस करता है, बच्चों की शिक्षा और उनकी सुरक्षा का इंतजाम नहीं देखता, उसके परिवार के रहने के लिये मकान नहीं मिलता तो स्वाभाविक रूप से उसका मनोबल कम होता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार निश्चित रूप से उनकी सुख-सुविधाओं का ध्यान रखे। इसी प्रकार से अधिकारियों के मातहत जो सैनिक काम करते हैं यह भी देखा जाना चाहिये कि क्या अधिकारियों का व्यवहार नीचे के सैनिकों के साथ सुमधुर है? अगर इसमें कहीं कोई कमी दिखता है तो उसका निश्चित रूप से अनुशासन पर प्रभाव पड़ता है, डिस्प्लिन पर प्रभाव पड़ता है। इस बात को देखा जाना चाहिये। अगर कोई उनकी शिकायतें है तो उनका शिकायतें दूर की जानी चाहियें। इन शब्दों के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। यह विवेक

श्री [प्यारे लाल खण्डेलवाल]

टेक्नीकल है इसलिये इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। एक प्रकार से मेरा समर्थन है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Mr. Ghulam Rasool Matto.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I rise to support the Bill which is of a technical nature. I have only two or three small observations to make. After the magnificent performance of our Army and Navy in the two Wars, particularly in the 1965 War, of which there was a lot of mention in many international papers also, the affected parties have terribly modernised themselves. I would request the hon. Defence Minister to tell us whether he is aware of the intentions of those affected parties and whether we are also prepared to face the challenges that they are going to make to us. The second point that I have to make is that the Navy has not attracted people from the mountains. Mr. Shahabuddin has said that the Defence Forces as such are not alluring young men; but so far as the mountains are concerned, I do not think that the Navy attracts them very much. For this purpose, I would request the hon. Defence Minister to consider the proposal that a percentage of the officers' posts are earmarked for mountainous areas like Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir and the recruitment for these posts are made at Srinagar or Simla so that young people who are unemployed over there are lured to the Navy.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): You do not want Navy in the Dal Lake!

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: The third point that I have to make is that the young men in the Navy have to remain in the sea and their life is very monotonous: water, water everywhere. I would request the hon. Defence Minister

to see that Holiday Homes for the Naval Officers and men are established in the mountains. For that purpose, I would request him to take steps to establish holiday Homes for the personnel of Navy and their families and children, whenever they are off from their duties.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this Bill is of a very simple nature and it wanted to remove the discriminations in the provisions of the Navy Act. But I fail to understand why the provision of summary trial is made in the case of officers below the rank of Commander. Summary trial as such does not give adequate opportunity to the accused; and the Defence Minister knows the law very well that summary trial is not something which is very much liked in the criminal jurisprudence. Therefore, the basis for which summary trials have been provided by amending section 94, I would like the Minister to explain. So far as the Navy is concerned, many speakers have spoken. I welcome the provision in the Bill that the beneficial regulations will have retrospective effect. It is very important because if the benefits are to be given they must be given properly from the time they were intended to be given.

Sir, on the question of Navy, I would only like to point out that in the Annual Report of the Defence Ministry of 1981-82, it has been stated that the maritime interests of our country are growing rapidly. I quote:

"The maritime interests of our country are growing rapidly. With the increasing economic interest to exploit the ocean wealth in the off-shore areas and the deep-sea bed and the continued growth of our merchant marine and fishing fleet, the responsibilities of the Navy have also grown manifold."

And the responsibility has become more with "adequate coastal defence, ocean-going and under-water capabilities. The Naval Plans are oriented towards achieving this objective". While this is the view and expansion is going on, the report is very much disappointing that many of the per-

sons and cadets do not want to take a career as officers in the Navy. And the intake of officers is falling. That has been reported at page 16 of this Report. I would like to know the reason why the university graduates are not interested to take up this career and what efforts are made. On the other hand, in every university, as a matter of fact, there should be some recruiting centres and they should also give information about what careers are available in the Navy so that the graduates can be drawn to this important wing of our Defence Forces.

Sir, in this connection, it is not clear also whether they hold examinations in the universities for the recruitment of officers or what the method of the recruitment of officers is or whether only in some places like Bombay where the Naval Headquarters is there, the recruitments take place. Therefore, a recruitment policy in the Navy to attract more youth of our country is very much needed to enable the Government to have more officers of talent in this important branch.

Sir, as per this Report, so far as the technology for the construction of the submarines is concerned, we are very much lagging behind. We have acquired two modern submarines from West Germany, and the programme which has been stated, is to have transfer of design and construction technology of such submarines in India. It is really surprising to find that even 35 years after the Independence, we have no technology for the construction of some modern submarines, which is a very essential part of our Navy. Anywhere, today the navy armaments and ships and submarines play a very important role.

[The Vice-Chairman Dr. (Shrimati) Najma Heptulla in the Chair.]

In fact, Sir, we are very proud that in the last war in 1971, the Bangladesh War, our Navy has played an important role. Though we are a peace-loving country, we cannot escape, ignore, our responsibilities to defend such a long coast. And in that connection, the Coastal Guards Organisation is a welcome feature.

I would suggest to the hon. Minister that all efforts must be made to have indigenous construction of ships and submarines and also to attract talented youth of our country to the Navy.

Sir, the Bill is of technical nature, but an important one. I welcome the Bill.

SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Madam Vice-Chairman, I thank you for coming in time so that you could give me an opportunity to speak on this Bill.

I can tell the hon. Defence Minister, Mr. Venkataraman and his able Deputy, Mr. Singh Deo that I have some connection for speaking on this Bill. When I was in the school, I was in the Naval Wings of the NCC and for four years even in the college. Mr. Defence Minister, Sir, through Madam Vice-Chairman, I can tell you that I have gone on a cruise on the "INS Vikrant" which is the only aircraft carrier which we are having.

As all the hon. Members would observe, this Amendment Bill is a very innocuous one. Whether you call it technical or not, it seeks to bring the Navy Officers on par with certain other services. But it is really a tragedy that perhaps the necessity of economy has made our Navy to get hardly 7 to 10 per cent of our Defence Budget of over Rs. 3,000 crores. I am not saying that the other wings of the armed forces, namely the Air Wing and the Army Wing are not important. For a country like India which has nearly 6,100 km. of coastline with about 10 major ports and 3 minor ports and also with the new maritime economic zone of 320 km., we have 2 million km. to survey. So all these can only go to emphasise the need for strengthening our Navy. Added to this, Madam, we have now got the Bombay High offshore drilling as also the Godavari basin and the Palk Straits, not to talk of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands which very much form a part of India. Apart from this, the super-power rivalry, which has been there all along, is again coming into the news in the Indian Ocean, calls for an absolute increase of not only the strength but also the weaponry which the Indian Navy possesses. I am sure that the Defence Minister is now seized of it.

[Shri R. Ramakrishnan]

Though he might have used his red-ink pen when he was the Finance Minister, now having come to the South Block, I hope he will realise the importance of having to strengthen the navy.

Unfortunately, Madam, our Indian Navy as compared to even some of the neighbouring countries like Pakistan, Malaysia, Indonesia and Bangladesh, cannot boast of much equipment, apart from sheer numbers in men. Here I would like to digress a little, Madam. All this talk of security is a myth—this talk of intelligence and statistical information not being given by the Defence Ministry in the interests of national security. You will perhaps be surprised to know that the Institute of Strategic Military Studies in London possesses information on almost everything in every country, and this is also liberally published, as you would have seen how on the Falkland crisis they gave the low-down on what Argentina has got and what Britain has got. So when the Defence Ministry takes cover under secrecy, it makes me laugh. Anyway here is the comparative naval strength as given by the Institute of Strategic Military Studies. India is now reported to have about 48,000 personnel as against about 15,000 in Pakistan, 7,000 in Malaysia and about 40,000 in Indonesia. But in terms of submarines—just one example I will give you—India has got eight submarines of the ex-Soviet F Class whereas Pakistan, which is hardly a fragment of India, has six submarines—2 Agosta and 4 Daphne. A small country like Indonesia has got four submarines. This will go to show the inadequate strength of our Indian Navy. What I am saying is that we definitely require strengthening of our navy, particularly in the wake of the Falkland crisis. What has it shown? Apart from the other moral and political lessons, it has shown that a small tiny island, situated 10,000 miles away, can win a battle where the navy is very much involved. Therefore, from the point of view of the defence of our country, I think it is absolutely necessary—it will be no exaggeration to go on saying it *ad nauseam*—that the strength of our navy should be increased. Madam. I would only like to say here that three aspects of

our naval strength have got to be increased. One is the naval air arm. For a long time, a debate was going on as to how we should replace the old-fashioned Seahawks and Alizes which the INS Vikrant has. Ultimately it was decided that the British Harrier with its vertical take-off and landing facility, would be ideal. Again we have found that this may not be the best and there is talk of going for a later type of aircraft. Whatever aircraft we may have on the aircraft carrier, there is absolutely no denying the fact that India should definitely go in for another aircraft carrier. About two or three years back, I heard the Chief of Navy saying that the designs were under way and we were going to get designs from Italy, Japan, etc., and that we were going to get another aircraft-carrier by 1990. I only hope that this aircraft-carrier will be an improvement on the present one and will compare favourably with the best aircraft-carrier in the world. The other thing which we should get is the longdistance reconnaissance aircraft. I think the Indian Air Force was going into it in a big way. But this is absolutely necessary as far as the navy is concerned. The third thing is that the submarine strength should be increased, particularly these days for monitoring the Indian Ocean and defending the coastline. And we should get nuclear-powered submarines. At the same time we should also get some diesel-powered submarines for India. I do not know whether we can afford it or not. Perhaps Mr. Pranab Mukherjee can be talked to by Mr. Venkataraman. But the point is we should at least get ten modern submarines if we are going to compare ourselves with the others in the world. Here I would like to sound a word of caution. I have seen many articles, I do not know whether they have been put out by some interested parties—that the equipment that we are buying from Germany is second hand. Of course, the Naval experts are there who can determine whether we should go in for this or that. But I think in regard to the weaponry which the Navy possesses, particularly in terms of guns, missiles and rockets, we can try exocets which have been used in the Falklands crisis. It will not be correct for me to talk more on this occasion since these things

are outside the scope of this Bill. But it gives us an opportunity to talk on this and I hope you will consider the views expressed here; not that the experts in the South Block would not have told you about them.

Finally one or two small things, with your permission. One thing which I am trying to raise is one which concerns our State so much and which is very near Mr. Venkataraman's constituency. He has unfortunately poured cold water on our plea for getting a naval academy at Chingleput even though our State Government offered necessary facilities. There was an offer, of course, from Jamnagar in Gujarat. But the expert committee desired it to be at Ezhimali near Cannanore, for whatever reason. However, I am only making our claim—I do not know whether it can be considered just now—that you should consider our offer and keep it on the reserve list as No. 1 so that in case you want to expand the Academy or have another branch, you may consider the demand of Tamil Nadu. I hope you will consider it sympathetically.

The second thing is about the trawlers which have been found recently poaching in Indian waters. I saw a judgment of the Bombay High Court saying that the Indian Navy has not dealt with the case of the trawlers properly and they have not taken action. I do not know what exactly was lacking. I hope the Defence Minister will look into it.

Finally, a very trivial thing: When I was in the Navy there was a rule, whoever is in the Navy, can have both the moustache and the beard. But now I find that the rule has been removed, and only the moustache is permitted. You would have seen in the old days the naval captain used to look very handsome on the packet of cigarettes. I do not know the reason why this has been removed. Is it because the Deputy Minister is having only a moustache?

I would only conclude with one joke now. I hope that the Indian Navy is better than the Royal Navy. There was a song of one line. Shoes in the Navy, I am told, are very fine. You ask for No. 6 and they give you No. 9.

Thank you.

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री श्री० रामकृष्णन)
पीठासीन हुए ।]

श्री हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव (बिहार):
उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जो विधेयक सदन में विचाराधीन है मैं यह कामना करता हूँ कि भारत को जो नौसेना है वह दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा शक्तिशाली बन सके और हमारी सरकार इस ओर प्रयास करेगी। मैं बोल रहा हूँ हमारे रक्षामंत्री महोदय मेरी बात पूरी तरह समझ पाएंगे कि नहीं; क्योंकि वे हिन्दी थोड़ी समझते नहीं और मेरी मजबूरी है कि मैं अंग्रेजी में उनको समझा नहीं पाऊंगा।

श्री प्यारेलाल खंडेलवाल : उनके साथी सुन रहे हैं।

श्री हुक्मदेव नारायण यादव : उनके सहायक सुन रहे हैं, तो मैं केवल सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि सेना में अनुशासन की जितनी आवश्यकता है उससे भी ज्यादा आवश्यकता इस बात की रहती है कि उनके ऊपर में प्रभाव भी हम ऐसा दें कि उनके नियंत्रण करने वाले लोग भी पक्षपातहीन रहें। सेना में कम से कम पक्षपात होना चाहिए, कम से कम हस्तक्षेप होना चाहिए, तभी जा करके सैनिकों में अनुशासन रह सकेगा। अगर सेना में अनुशासन बनाये रखने के लिए आप पक्षपात नहीं मिलायेंगे तो फिर वहाँ भी उसी तरह की बातें होने लगेंगी और आखिर कहीं न कहीं सेना में जो लोग हैं उनका मनोबल कमजोर होगा।

दूसरी बात, जो सेना में लगे हुए हैं उनके अंदर सबसे ज्यादा भावना राष्ट्रीयता की रहती है, राष्ट्र भक्ति की भावना रहती है। इसलिए सेना में बहाली करते समय इन बातों के ऊपर

[श्री हुक्कदेव नारायण यादव]

भी गहराई से देखा जाना चाहिए जो अभी भारत में नौसेना है, यहां इतने समुन्द्र हैं, इतनी बड़ी-बड़ी नदियां हैं, वह इसके अनुपात में कितनी शक्तिशाली नहीं है यह भी एक आश्चर्य की बात है। समुद्र इतने हैं नदियां इतनी हैं लेकिन इन समुद्र और नदियों के रहते हुए भी, साधन के रहते हुए भी जहां वे प्रशिक्षण पा रहे हैं, उन्हें प्रशिक्षित किया जा सकता है, इन सब चीजों के रहते हुए भी जितनी शक्तिशाली नौसेना रहनी चाहिए उतनी शक्तिशाली नहीं बन पाई है। इसके अंदर भी कुछ कारण हैं। इसमें और जितने कारण हो सकते हैं, लेकिन एक कारण यह भी है कि चाहे दूसरी सेना में हों या इस सेना में हों, जो बड़े-बड़े घराने के लोग हैं, सैनिक सेवा या उसके जो केन्द्र बनाये गये हैं इनमें उनको ट्रेनिंग दे करके सेना के अन्दर में भेज दिया जा ग है। वे अफसर बन जाते हैं और नीचे से जो लड़ने वाले लोग रहते हैं, उनको प्रमोशन के जरिए, पदोन्नति के जरिए, ऊपर जाने के चांसेज कम रहते हैं, ऊपर बड़े-बड़े घराने के लोग आ करते, ऊपर की नौकरी में अधिकार वर्ग में बैठ जाते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की नौसेना के अंदर में वे लोग जाते हैं जिनका परम्परागत कभी पानी से दर्शन भी नहीं होता है। वे जाते हैं जब सेना में भर्ती होते हैं तो उनकी पानी से भेंट होती है और हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर सम्पूर्ण छ नबीन कारिये तो एक जाति विशेष ही ऐसी है जिसको पानी में डुबका लगाने के लिए कहिए तो बिना किसी साधन के, बिना किसी यंत्र के लगाये हुए, वे घंटा, आधा घंटा तक पानी के अंदर डुबकी लगाए बैठे रहते हैं, जो माछ मारने वाले हैं। बिना किसी आधुनिक

साधन के समुद्र में कई कोसों, मीलें तक चले जाते हैं और मछली मारने का काम करते हैं और काठ की नाव पर उबड़व उबड़व करते रहते हैं। तो इतने बड़े साहस दिखाने वाले लोग हैं, नौसेना में उन लोगों के लिए स्थान तो रहता नहीं है जो परम्परागत तौर पर समुद्र में खेलने वाले हैं, जिनको गणना, पानी में अंदर जो जीव हैं, जो बड़े-बड़े पानी के अंदर जानवर हैं, उनसे मुकाबले में हो सकती है, जिनको किसी का भय नहीं है, जिनका मछली मारने वाला, माछ मारने वाला, मछुआ या जिसको हम मल्लाह कहते हैं, अंग्रेजी में उसको फिशरमेन या पता नहीं क्या कहते हैं। तो जो ऐसे लोग हैं जो जन्मजात रूप से इस काम में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं, नौसेना में बहाली करते समय ऐसे लोगों में से अच्छे लोगों को जो जवान हैं, उनको चुनना और उनको ट्रेनिंग देनी चाहिए।

सरकार का काम केवल यही नहीं है कि विद्वान को ही विद्वान बना दें, सरकार का काम यह है कि शिक्षा दे करके शिक्षित करके प्रशिक्षित करके उसको ज्ञान दे सकती है, पढ़ा लिखा सकती है। उनके पास मे लड़ने की क्षमता है, उनके पास में साहस है, यह देखने की बात है। तो मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि ये चीजें उनमें ज्यादा हैं, लेकिन चूंकि उन बेचारों को उतनी अच्छी शिक्षा नहीं मिल पाती, इसलिए इसके चलते वे वहां नहीं जा पाते हैं, उनको नहीं लिया जाता है तो सरकार को इस और भी देखना चाहिए कि ऐसी भी जाति है जो कि पानी के अंदर खेलने वाली है, समुद्र में तैरने वाली है रात-दिन नदियों में जिनका घर बसा रहता है, अगर उन जातियों के अंदर कम पढ़े-लिखे लोग भी हैं तो उनको आप लाइये, उनको ट्रेनिंग दीजिए,

उनको शिक्षित कीजिए और फिर उनको देखिए कि इस काम को वे कितना जोखिम उठाकर, कितनी बहादुरी से करके दिखा सकते हैं।

फिर सेना के अंदर में वेतन-भत्ते सुख-सुविधा की बात है। उसमें चूंकि सैनिक लोग जो नीचे के हैं, वे बोल नहीं पाते हैं, उनकी कोई यूनियन नहीं है—लेकिन आपक जो असैनिक सेवा में लगे हुए हैं, उनकी यूनियन होती है इसलिए उनके जो हर ग्रेड के लोग हैं वे यूनियन बना कर अपनी मांगों को हल्ला-हड़ताल करके मनवा लेते हैं—लेकिन सेना के लोग अनुशासित रहते हुए अपनी बात यूनियन बना करके या हड़ताल करके या कुछ करके आपको नहीं कह सकते हैं, तो उनके उठने का एक रास्ता होता है जिस ढंग से वे अपनी बात सरकार तक पहुंचाते हैं।

5 P.M.

तो मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह जो अपने ढंग से ऐसी बात को पहुंचावे, तो सरकार इसलिए न उस पर विचार करे कि यह हल्ला नहीं कर रहे हैं—क्योंकि सरकार तो हल्ला सुनने की ही आदी है। सरकार का तो स्वभाव बन गया है कुम्भकरणी निद्रा में रहती है, जो जितना डंका पीटेगा, उतना ही सुनती है।

अफसोस है कि अपनी सुख-सुविधा के लिए जो सैनिक लोग हैं और जो छोटे कर्मचारी लोग हैं, सेना में लड़ने वाले लोग हैं, वह यूनियन बना करके आवाज नहीं उठा पाते। तो उनकी बातें कम सुनी जाती हैं। उनकी बात को सरकार को ज्यादा सुनना चाहिए; क्योंकि वह देश के लिए अपनी जिदगी जोखिम में डालते हैं और देश के लिए अपनी जान को खतरे में देते हैं।

तो सरकार को उन पर ज्यादा महारई और गम्भीरता के साथ सोचना चाहिए और जो समुद्र में निरंतर लड़ने वाले, काम करने वाले लोग हैं, उनको सरकार को अत्यधिक आधुनिक अस्त्र-शस्त्रों से लैस करना चाहिए। यह तो नौसेना के लिए बात है। लेकिन जब कभी यह सुनते हैं कि यह तस्कर लोग समुद्र के जरिए से दुनिया भर का माल लाकर, कहां-कहां दूर से लाते हैं और सरकार इनको पकड़ने में अक्षम है।

तो इसलिए भी जरूरी है कि नौसेना के लोगों को अत्यधिक आधुनिक हथियारों से न केवल लड़ने की जिम्मेवारी, बल्कि उनको इस काम में भी लगा दिया जाए कि जितने तस्कर लोग समुद्री मार्ग से माल लूट करके लाते हैं और दूसरे जरिए से और आप पकड़ने में अक्षम हैं, उन तस्करों को भी इनसे पकड़वा करके उनको सजा दिलवाइये।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री आर रामऽण्णन) :
झा जी, आप भी जो बात कहना चाहते हैं, एक मिनट के अंदर खत्म कीजिए।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (बिहार) :
उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जहां यह विधेयक है, इसमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है समरी पनिशमेंट बाई कोर्ट मार्शल के बीच में जो एक नया नेवी का कायदा इन्होंने बनाया है, उनकी जो आफेंसेज होंगी, उसके लिए यह प्रावधान है। ऐसा प्रावधान तो आर्मी और एयर-फोर्स में भी है। अब तीनों में यूनिफार्मिटी लाने के लिए यह संशोधन कर रहे हैं, तो इसमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है और कुछ बेनीफिट्स हैं जिनको रेट्रोस्पेक्टिव इफेक्ट यह देना चाहते हैं। तो इसमें कोई ऐतराज नहीं है।

[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

लेकिन इस संबंध में कुछ बातें आती हैं, जिनको कहना जरूरी है और खास करके आज के संदर्भ में जब कि इण्डियन ओशन में बड़े-बड़े जहाज, खास करके अमरीकी जहाज और विदेशी जहाज, वार-शिप्स वहां पर हैं और न्यूक्लियर शिप्स वहां पर हैं, क्या आप समझते हैं कि आपका विक्रांत सफिशेंट है, उस परिस्थिति के मुकाबले के लिए? आप बताएं?

आप यह बतायें कि विक्रांत, माड-नार्इज हुआ है कि नहीं, फुल्ली माडनार्इज और माडनार्इज होकर के आपरेशन में आया है कि नहीं आया? लेकिन यदि मान लिया जाए कि वह माडनार्इज हो गया है, तो क्या वह सफिशियंट है? हमारी कोस्ट की जो समुद्री सीमाएं हैं, उनकी रक्षा के लिए क्या आप यह नहीं समझते कि कम से कम दो-तीन विक्रांत होने चाहिए, एक बम्बई में हो, दूसरा विभाग में, और एक बे आफ बंगाल में? मिनिमम तीन विक्रांत की जरूरत है। क्या आप इसको उपयुक्त नहीं समझते? खास करके इसलिए कि बंगलादेश में खबर आ गई है, अखबार में कि अमरीका मिलिटरी बेस वहां बनाने जा रहा है, जो संबंध फ्लीट और नके न्यूक्लियर धारशिप्स गल्फ में हैं, अभी तीन वहां पर हैं, एक मैडिटेरेनियन में है और जो अभी लेबनान में हो रहा है, वहां तीन अमरीका न्यूक्लियर शिप्स हैं।

तो अमरीका बेस बंगलादेश में बनने जा रहा है। वहां उनका फ्लोट पहुंचेगा, तो पाकिस्तान की मदद के लिए अमरीकी फ्लीट है, और बंगलादेश में भी होंगे, तो क्या हिन्दुस्तान की सुरक्षा के लिए खतरा नहीं है?

तो आपको इस संदर्भ में सोचना होगा।

आखिरी बात मैं कह देना चाहता हूं कि न्यूक्लियर मामले के मुतल्लिक हमारी जो नीति है, वह बरकरार है, अटामिक नीति भी बरकरार है, लेकिन भारत के इतिहास की घटनाओं को भी आप याद करें। जो भी वजह हुई भारत की पीछे हटने की, उसमें एक बात यह भी हुई कि युद्ध के मैदान में भारत अप-टु-डेट नहीं था दूसरे के मुकाबले में।

पानीपत की पहली लड़ाई को ही आप ले लें। भारत की फौज में ताकत थी, लेकिन जब वह नई ईजाद तोप को वहां पर लाता है, तो मैदान जीत जाता है, फतह हो जाता है। प्लासी के मैदान में यह नहीं कि मिराजुदोला के पास ताकत नहीं थी, लेकिन वह माडर्न फायर आर्म्स उस समय जो क्लाईव के पास थे, वह हिन्दुस्तान के पास नहीं थे। भारत को किस्मत का फैतना इधर से उधर हो गया। एक और उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। यह अप-टु-डेट आर्म्स क्या मतलब होता है? सूरत में मुगलिया डेले को शिवाजी ने दिन के उजाले में दो-तीन बार नहीं कई बार रौंद दिया। मुगलिया में वह ताकत था उजाला मुकाबला करने के लिए लेकिन शिवाजी की वह फौज थी, जिसने सूरत में जब फैक्टरी के चारों तरफ से इन्सकिल कर दिया तो उसमें चार अंग्रेज के बेटे थे, उन लोगों ने देखा अब हम कत्ल हो जाएंगे, वह चारों कोनों में खड़े हो गये, शिवाजी चाहते

तो मरवा देते, लेकिन वापस चले गए । जिस तरह से मुगलिया टेल को रौंदा सूरत में, वैसे उस बडिंग जर्म्स को, अंकुर को, रौंद देते तो भारत की क्रिस्मत का फैसला हो जाता । आपको यह भी सोचना है, आप याद रखिए, हिन्दुस्तान को ललकारा है खैबर और बोलन पास से । हिमालय से किसी ने नहीं ललकारा । लेकिन हमारी आंख के सामने हिमालय से भी ललकार हमें मिली है ।

इन सब [बायों को मद्देनजर रख कर आपको अपने नेवी को बढ़ाना है, माडनइज, अप-टू-डेट करना है और प्रेडमोस्ट आधुनिकीकरण की करना है । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सपोर्ट करता हूँ ।

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Sir, I am extremely thankful to the hon. Members for their unanimous support of the Bill and the amendment which is sought to be made to the Bill. In fact, while introducing the Bill I had given the intention of the Government on the four amendments. Although the Members, while supporting the Bill, did refer to the Bill as reflecting a colonial outlook, I would submit to the House it is exactly the opposite which the Bill seeks to do. As I mentioned earlier, the rank of master chief petty officers, which was introduced in 1968, had certain minor punishments like stoppage of pay and allowances, reprimand, stoppage of leave and admonition etc. applicable to them, and these were awarded summarily by the Commanding Officer. The experience of the last 13 years has shown that such senior sailors commit offences which are not serious enough to be considered by court martials nor adequate enough to be dealt with by these summary awards by the Commanding Officers. This situation is sought to be corrected by introducing this amendment. Thereby the loss of seniority and forfeiture of time for purposes of promotion is being introduced.

Secondly, as far as the colonial outlook which was referred to is concerned, as I

said, Sir, this amendment itself would like to remove that anomaly, because in the Navy there is only one type of court martial unlike in the Army where there are four types, and this is the general court martial. There is no summary procedure for trial of minor offences. This is just the opposite. In fact, there is no summary trial or anything for minor offences committed by the junior officers, and the definition of junior officers is acting Sub-Lieutenant, Lieutenant and Lieutenant Commander sought to be rectified by the proposed amendment.

Sir, section 94 empowers the Central Government, the Chief of Naval Staff, the Commanding Officer or the officer-in-charge of the Naval Academy to award punishment of forfeiture of seniority or forfeiture of time for promotion for a period up to 12 months, 6 months and 3 months, respectively, to subordinate officers only. 'Subordinate officer' has been defined, as I have said earlier. So this power is now proposed to be extended to comparatively junior officers or up to the rank of Commander and below, that is, Lt. Commander, Sub-Lt., etc., and it is being broadbased. As far as the officers of the rank of Commanders and above is concerned, there is a provision of general court martial and, therefore, there is nothing colonial about it. In fact, it is more egalitarian and everyone is sought to be brought within the purview of this Bill. Sir, many points have been brought out in the course of the discussion. They ranged right from recruitment to retirement, geo-strategic, geo-political aspects, etc. Even the historical and classical battles of Panipat were referred to by hon. Members. I would answer to as many points as possible within the time at my disposal. Firstly, I will take recruitment. Recruitment is not confined to any particular area, town or city and the present policy of the Government is to extend recruitment to the entire country. It is based on merit. Therefore, we want to give each and every individual a chance to join the Navy or the Army or the Air Force if he is adventurous enough, keen enough, desirous enough. Therefore, the present recruitment policy gives an equitable chance to all able-bodied men of all

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the areas in India in the Navy or the Army or the Air Force.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE:

Reports say that you are not getting officers. What have you done to that?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: I am coming to that. As the hon. Members have pointed out, geo-strategic and geo-political environment has become more and more sophisticated. Sophisticated technology has entered into the field of national security, i.e., defence. As Members also pointed out, in the recent Falkland Island crisis, electronic warfare and missile warfare were resorted to. Therefore, in this highly sophisticated environment we need highly qualified people for our three Services. These highly qualified people are not very easy to get by. These highly qualified people who are keen to have an adventurous life and are keen to face the hardships of life in the Armed Forces are the ones who come forward. The people who are not interested in this and the people who are interested only in a comfortable way of life, who are interested in the monetary aspect, are not volunteering. This is a voluntary force. All the three Services are voluntary. Anyone with a spirit of adventurous nationalism and patriotism and with a spirit of serving the nation are welcome to join. Therefore, there is shortfall. There is a constant review of it. Evaluation is being done. How to make it more attractive and how to get the best possible and qualified people to join the three Services? This shortfall is only in some of the technical branches and not in the other branches. I would like to submit this to the House because an impression has gathered that probably there is a shortfall in all the wings of the Services. It is only in the technical branch. People who are technically qualified go abroad or go to Merchant Navy where they are highly paid and where the conditions of life are much easier than what they are in the Armed Forces.

Sir, very rightly the hon. Member Shri Shahabuddin has said that the Navy's role in the economic development of the country, i.e., for the exploration of the seabed, has taken a very important dimen-

sion. In fact, the Government is very much aware. Therefore, the Government has always been maintaining that defence is not a diversion from development. Defence is complementary to development and the emerging relations between the sea and the State are very much in the knowledge of the Government. The Government is not only aware but also conscious and is making conscious efforts to have a balanced Navy keeping in view not only the Bombay High, but Diego Garcia and our island territories away from the mainland keeping in view our long coastline as well as the various seabed resources, the marine resources and the totality of the entire scenario as well as the geo-strategic and geo-political situation. I would submit that I will not dilate on the subject more because of security reason. But I can assure the hon. House and the Members that the Government is taking all possible steps to see that we have a balanced Navy which can hold its own against any eventuality. Keeping in view the geo-strategic and geo-political situation we are making efforts to be more self-reliant than ever before. We are going in for frigates, we are going in for submarines as the hon. Member himself quoted from the 'Military Balance'. And we are gradually increasing our percentage and degree of indigenisation and, therefore, there is no question of depending on anyone or lacking in the effort in being self-reliant, in being self-sufficient in the wherewithals for all our national security requirements.

Sir, there was a reference to welfare of not only Cadets but of ex-servicemen, the welfare of serving personnel, specially in the Navy although references were made regarding Ladakh, Simla, Srinagar, NEFA and Nagaland. I would like to submit that only three days back, we had an Half-an-Hour discussion where I had dealt with at length regarding the welfare measures being taken for ex-servicemen particularly. Here, I would only like to take some time of the House to say that the apprehension of the Members that the Navy was not getting its due or that it was being neglected is absolutely unfounded. There is more allocation for the Navy; there is higher spending on the Navy. In fact in the 1980-85 Five Year Plan, we

have got an increased allocation and this will be evident from the fact that in 1981-82, the Budget Estimate was Rs. 475 crores, the Revised Estimate was Rs. 525 crores. As far as 1982-83 is concerned, it is Rs. 625 crores and, therefore, it will be obvious that we are stepping up our allocations for the Navy keeping in view all the points raised by the hon. Members which had been appreciated by the Government long time back. And we are not neglecting the Navy.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Permit to say one sentence that the figures that you have cited of increase in allocations merely cover the inflation factor.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Well, we have taken inflation also into consideration which you will very soon come to know. And there is no question of neglecting the Navy. Sir, we have made increased allocations for housing, for education not only of the Navy but for all the three Services because we firmly believe that the welfare of the family, welfare of the children. (*Interruptions*) in fact, it will be interesting for the hon. Member. Shri Shahabuddin, that during the Janata regime it was 8 per cent. We have made it to 12 per cent this year of the Defence Budget, a 50 per cent higher outlay for the Navy. And it will be interesting to know that only this year the Raksha Mantralaya has sanctioned 25 Kendriya Schools in the Defence sector alone and it is going to be progressively increased in the next year and the year after next. As far as rehabilitation of Naval personnel is concerned, there is just no problem because the moment the Naval person, whether he is an officer or a petty officer, whether he is a JCO or a sailor or of other rank, comes out, he finds his talents and his training a ready market in the Merchant Navy and elsewhere.

There was some reference also by an hon. Member, I think it was Mr. Joseph, the first Member who spoke on this Bill, whether there is a possibility in our country of a jawan or an other rank to reach the position of a General rank. The other day only, when I was replying to the half-an-hour discussion, I said and I had

mentioned that there are instances galore where a man from the position of a sepoy or other rank or a jawan has reached the position of a Lt. General. In fact they have commanded armies. In fact I could give you half a dozen names now itself. But that day also I did not give the names because while giving you half a dozen names I might leave out another half a dozen names and there will be furor and I will be accused of preferential treatment to some. The 1971 war with Bangladesh was fought by two Generals who started as jawans in the Indian Army and they reached to command both the western sector and the corps commands. So there is nothing colonial about it. The only thing is that the jawan who comes, or the sailor who comes or the airman who comes and joins the services, has to be Indian enough and has to be dedicated and sincere enough to pass all his examinations. Professionally if he is qualified, if he takes the examinations and passes them, he can reach to the top.

Sir, there was another point raised that probably discipline is sought to be enforced in the Navy through this legislation. This is not the intention of the Government at all. Discipline is not sought to be enforced through this amendment. In fact, discipline is most essential as the hon. Members have pointed out themselves for not only smooth functioning but for any Armed Force in the world discipline is of paramount importance and discipline as well as reward and punishment go hand in hand. If a soldier or a sailor or an airman does good work he is rewarded in many ways. But if he does something wrong he must be punished. This is the rationale or this is the fundamentals or the basics of discipline. Without discipline no Armed Forces can function. But to enforce discipline there are many other ways like personal example of the officers and junior commissioned officers and by welfare measures, by looking after the welfare of the Serving troops, their pay, their health their family welfare, the welfare of their children, the health of their children, their land and other property matters. These are dealt with not only by the State Governments and by the Central Government but also by the units in which they

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serve? And, for his welfare and for the redressal of his grievances there are enough avenues. A jawan or a seaman or an airman has recourse through his various junior commanders to reach right up to his Commanding Officer in any problem concerning himself, any personal problem. Every month there is a Sainik Sammelan where he can ventilate his grievances to his Commanding Officer, standing up direct, face to face, without any inhibitions without any stifling he gets the permission and he can raise his problems and it is immediately looked into, if it can be done at the level of the Commanding Officer. If it cannot be, it is sent up to various higher forums. Otherwise, it is sent to the Government.

Now, Sir, I think I have answered most of the points which had been raised by hon. Members. I would like only to take a couple of minutes more of the time of the House just to enumerate or to bring to the notice of the House the measures which have been taken by the Government for the resettlement or welfare of the people who have retired from Services. In fact, today, we had a question which never came up during the Question Hour. The first thing is about the age relaxation for ex-servicemen, there is educational relaxation for ex-servicemen there is reservation of seats in Central Government and public sector units, reservation in State Governments and Union territories. Then there is the grant of sponsoring powers which have been granted to the Rajya and Zila Sainik Boards probably with effect from 1st April, 1982. There is also the placement statistics in the civil.

That is with effect from 1st April 1982. Even for the State Government jobs, the Governments of Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have extended the same facilities. In the last meeting of Kendriya Sainik Board under the Chairmanship of Raksha Mantri monitoring system or re-employment was sanctioned and for that 50 per cent of the additional expenditure will be borne by the Central Government and the other 50 per cent will be borne by various State Governments. One Deputy Secretary has been nominated

for each Ministry of the Central Government to all the attached offices to monitor this scheme. One Lieutenant Colonel has been appointed from the Directorate General of Resettlement and is attached to the Director General of Employment and Training under the Ministry of Labour to likewise, monitor all Central Government Ministries as well as Department. Majority of the State Governments have been not only requested but they have responded for setting up monitoring machinery at State level and the Governments of Maharashtra and Karnataka have even set up liaison officers in their various Ministries.

As far as pay fixation is concerned, there is exemption of pension also in the pay fixation.

Then ecological battalions are being raised of ex-servicemen belonging to their area and they will be formed according to the organisation of territorial army and therefore, ex-servicemen remaining near their homes can take part in the ecological battalions to improve the ecological balance which has been destroyed or being sought to be imbalanced. The other is induction of armed forces personnel into paramilitary forces. Some Governments like the Bihar Government have started even keeping forces composed of mainly ex-servicemen so that during communal trouble etc., secular force will help them.

Further, action has been taken in improving the terms and conditions of service in the defence security corps where the strength is about 9000 and many of the States in the last meeting of Kendriya Sainik Board on the request of Raksha Mantri have agreed to exempt upto Rs. 200 of their pension. Likewise there are about 20—25 other concessions but I would not take the time of the House. It will be abundantly clear that Government is seized of the matter; it is evaluating; it is improving the conditions of the ex-servicemen, the servicemen, including the pensioners which the hon. Member referred to and constant endeavour is being made to reduce disparities. Because of financial and administrative problems and the magnitude of the problem, it may not be possible to reduce it 100 per cent but constant effort is being made. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): What about Naval Academy at Changelpet?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Regarding Naval Academy, as you are aware, it was functioning in Cochin. Because of paucity of space, it had to be shifted to a place nearby Cochin and this was not decided by any individual; it had to be decided by the expert committee which was formed with senior naval officers and other officers who are in charge of training. As you know, training in our three services of the armed forces, is second to none in the world and it is this training which has served us in good stead in 1965 and 1971.

SHRI SADASHIV BAGAITKAR (Maharashtra): With your permission, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one fact which was mentioned by my friend Shri Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav. He mentioned of those citizens of our country or communities who mainly live by, and are professionally attached to sea or river. If their capacity or their skill could be more helpful to navy, that could be utilised. My question is whether any effort has been made to recruit that section, for example, fishermen and similar other communities who live by the side of river Ganges or by the side of sea. Was there any effort made to recruit from among them? Has the Government any finding in regard to this, whether they have found out that such people have the aptitude? Naturally, if such people have the aptitude it qualifies them for such jobs in the Navy and they will prove more useful in the Navy. I would like to know was there any effort in this direction?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: I have mentioned this earlier. In fact, many hon. Members themselves had referred to the sophistication in the national security environment where a lot of sophisticated equipment has to be handled people have to be trained for that and, therefore, it is not only a question of height, weight, and chest measurements; whether he knows to swim or not etc. Those days, I am afraid, are slightly over and here, we have to take into consideration the merit of the person, whether he

can handle such equipment and naturally, we have to take the aptitude into consideration. We do not force anybody who is not desirous of joining the Navy to join the Navy. So, is the case in regard to the Army and the Air Force. He has to have the aptitude and it is tested.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Navy Act, 1957, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 11 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

The question was proposed.

श्री जे. के. जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) :

श्रीमन्, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे जो सैनिक हैं वे सारे जीवन भर देश की सेवा करते हैं, लेकिन जब वे रिटायर होते हैं तो रिटायर होने के बाद उनके साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार किया जाता है जो उचित नहीं है। ऐसा क्यों किया जाता है : यदि उनको फ्लैट एलाट होता है तो उनको तीन महीने के बाद फ्लैट खाली करने का नोटिस दिया जाता है और यहाँ तक कि उनका

[श्री जे० के० जैन]

सामान बाहर निकाल दिया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सैनिकों के साथ इस प्रकार इन्ट्रयूमन व्यवहार क्यों किया जाता है—इसके लिए एक कमेटी भी बनी हुई है। वह कमेटी इस प्रकार के मामलों की जांच करती है और जिसको चाहती है उसको रहने की एक्सटेंशन दे देती है। कुछ मामलों में वह कमेटी साल भर तक रहने देती और कुछ मामलों में छः-छः महीनों तक रहने देती है। लेकिन कुछ मामलों में तीन महीने के अन्दर ही सैनिक को नोटिस दिया जाता है और उनका सामान बाहर फेंक दिया जाता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस प्रकार का व्यवहार वांछनीय है। सैनिकों के साथ इस प्रकार से पशुओं के सामान व्यवहार क्यों किया जाता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इन बातों का जवाब देने की कृपा करें।

श्री शिव ब्रजेश्वर : श्रीमान, मैं भी एक क्लैरिफिकेशन चाहता हूँ। मैं तो चाहता था कि विक्रान्त के बारे में पूछता, लेकिन उस पर ज्यादा वक्त लग जायगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रक्षा सेना में जो वैजज होते हैं वे आफिशियल लैम्बेजज एक्ट के मुताबिक वाईलिंग्वेल होने चाहिए, इसलिए आप कब तक इन वैजज को वाईलिंग्वेल कर देंगे। जो नथी वैजज

आप बनाएंगे, क्या उनको वाईलिंग्वेल फार्म में बनाएंगे।

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: There is nothing to answer. There are about 60,000 people who get released every year. It is not possible to keep track. If the hon. Member brings to my notice, certainly we will look into it.

SHRI J. K. JAIN: What for you have formed the committee? It is all right that 60,000 people get released every year. But what for you have formed the committee?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Sir, we cannot find accommodation for everybody.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAMAKRISHNAN): The question is—

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAMAKRISHNAN): Now, We take up the Rubber (Amendment) Bill.

SHRI SADASHIV BAGAITKAR: Sir, it is already 5.30. This is not an urgent business.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R.

MAKRISHNAN): I will go by the
asure of the House. But before I ad-
n. I have to make an announcement.

**LOCATION OF TIME FOR DISPO-
OF GOVERNMENT AND OTHER
BUSINESS**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R.
RAMAKRISHNAN): I have to inform
Members that the Business Advisory Com-
mittee at its meeting held today, the 20th
July, 1982, allotted time for Government
Legislative and other Business as follows:

Business	Time allotted
Consideration and passing of the National Waterway (Allahabad-Haldia-Stretch of Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly River) Bill, 1982	2 hours
Discussion on the 31st Report of the Union Public Ser- vice Commission	1 day i.e. tomorrow, the 21st July, 1982
Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by the Lok Sabha:-	
(a) The Chit Funds Bill, 1982	3 hours
(b) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Bill, 1982	3 hours
(c) The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Memders of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1982	1 hour
(d) The Chaparmukh-Silghat Railway Line and the Kathakhal-Lalabazar Railway Line (Nationalisation) Bill, 1982	1 hour
(e) The Metro Railways (Construction of Works) (Amendment) Bill 1982	2 hours

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R.
RAMAKRISHNAN): The House stands
adjourned 11 A.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned at
thirty-five minutes past five of
the clock, till eleven of the
clock on Wednesday, the 21st
July, 1982.