

mittees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

"that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER FORCE BILL

The Minister of Defence (Dr. Katju): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a National Volunteer Force for imparting military training to citizens of India, be taken into consideration."

I need not take much time of the House in dwelling upon the object of this Bill because it is already well known and it is a matter for gratification that the organisation which this Bill seeks to form and introduce has been in operation now for nearly 18 months and has made a great appeal to the people of the country.

The urge for securing elementary training is a strong one. It is a desirable one, and the people need it and should have it. We have several organisations. We have for our college students the National Cadet Corps. We have for our school boys the Auxiliary Cadet Corps. We have for citizens the Territorial Force. In 1953 we thought that we had better expand its activity and do something substantial for meeting the desire of the people in the shape of giving them military training. So, first the territorial organisation was a little enlarged, but in 1954 we thought we had better have a separate organisation, and from the month of May, 1955 this National Volunteer Force, which I have now suggested

by an amendment should be called the Lok Sahayak Sena, has been functioning. The proposal is that it should impart training to begin with to a lakh of individuals each year, so that in five years time we complete the number of five lakhs.

The method proposed is to hold a camp of one month's duration. There are 200 camps to be held in a year and each camp will provide training for 500 people and thus the number of a lakh is reached. I am very happy to say that so far, during the last 16 to 17 months, we have had 261 camps. These have become very popular. They are held in all parts of India including places as far away as Leh in Jammu and Kashmir. The demand for holding camps is great. I notice that a suggestion has been made that the camps should be held in community project centres. That is a matter which we always keep in mind. It is suggested that this should be embodied in the Bill. I do not think that would be advisable because the site of the camp is fixed having regard to all the relevant factors including the response of the people, the desire of the people, the facilities which may exist there etc. I should not like myself to be bound by any such restriction.

Shri Raghur Sahai (Etah Distt.—North-East cum Budaun Distt.—East): But you have already stated it in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that you will be holding these camps near community projects.

Dr. Katju: I say that is one of the relevant factors which is taken into consideration, but to introduce a sort of restrictive clause in the Bill may not be useful. Anyway, this is a general thing.

Now, we want to impart this military training to people who are fit to receive it. Today under this Bill and also in the actual procedure we have put a limit of between 18 and 40 in respect of age. I submit that this is a very useful thing and a proper thing to do. Some suggestion

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Dr. Katju]

has been made that we might extend this age limit to 50. Military training is a sort of hard job and the camp life is very much like military life. It is only for a month. I suggest that having regard to the large demand, it would be better to confine ourselves to this age limit of 40. Hon. Members might have seen that in the cantonments the recruits who come are only upto the age of 18 or 19. Inasmuch as this is elementary military training, we have extended the age limit to as far as we could go, with propriety, and therefore we have put it between 18 and 40. The number of people who have offered themselves is sufficiently large, for we have been able to get 30 to 40 per cent. more applications, that is where 100 people were wanted, we have got applications from 140 people. I do think that if this experiment succeeds and if it is found that there is a demand for a larger National Volunteer Force, there would be nothing to hinder its acceptance. Hon. Members would see from the Financial Memorandum which is annexed to the Bill that the expenditure is a fairly substantial one, namely a crore of rupees.

But the object is so desirable that if the Lok Sahayak Sena makes a stronger appeal and there is a larger demand I think Parliament would be only too willing to sanction the increased expenditure.

1 P.M.,

I do not want to go into any great details at this juncture that I would like to say that we do not want to make the Bill go too much into details. Hon. Members would have noticed that for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the Bill, rules will have to be framed. I notice there is a demand that these rules should be laid before Parliament for its information and for advice. That is a legitimate demand and I have no objection to comply with it. We shall see that the rules are placed on the Table of the House as quickly as possible, as soon as they are made,

within 15 or 30 days. But I would also like very much to be guided by the advice of the hon. Members. If there is any lacuna in any one of these rules that lacuna could be filled up. But it is desirable that the matter should not be left too much at large. When I am setting a limit for myself, namely, thirty days within which the rules should be laid on the Table of the House, similarly, hon. Members could see to it that if they want to make any change or modification of any of the rules, that should be done also within a set limit namely within thirty days or by the end of the session, whatever it may be, so that we may know where we stand.

Now, the object of the Bill is military training. Military training means a lot of things like discipline, self-reliance, security, sense of patriotism etc. Now, I submit, when we are introducing this Bill for military training, we might have practically decided the things that are necessary. I do not personally like that we should go into details and make this Bill an opportunity for enunciation of very many moral doctrines. That is really not necessary. The object of the Bill, namely, provision for military training, should suffice for all practical purposes.

1'04 P.M.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Then there are certain minor matters. But there is one essential thing. The scheme proceeds upon a purely voluntary basis. There is no compulsion of any kind. If you want to enrol yourself, you can enrol yourself. The camp is going to last for one month. It may last, if the Parliament so desires, under the rules, for six weeks. But so long as it lasts, military discipline continues and if there is any breach of discipline then there is the provision for very minor punishment for that purpose. But after the training is over, after the camp is dispersed, there is no compulsion of any sort. There is no question of my asking a person who

has received this training in this camp: Very well, there is an earthquake somewhere there; you proceed to that place; or, there are floods near about 100 miles away and you must offer your service. I do hope that we can rely upon the goodwill of the people to render such services, to volunteer service. The use of compulsion will be a departure, a radical departure from the very basis of the whole of this scheme and I submit that under any circumstances that should not be done.

Then there is a minor matter. The camp is going to last for thirty days and there may be some minor infringements here and there, some breach of discipline. There may be summary trial for that and what we have proposed is a small fine. Somebody has proposed that this fine that has been named in the Bill is too large and that the sum of Rs. 50/- should be reduced to Rs. 30/-. I am rather anxious that we should not reduce it to absurdly small proportions. Always remember that every punishment that is prescribed is supposed to be the maximum punishment; it is not the minimum fine. The trying authority, if it finds that the offence is a purely nominal offence, may let the man off with a warning, with a reprimand or some such thing. I know that in law courts for some offences fines like one rupee, 5 annas and one anna are imposed. But in the case of what may be said to be fairly substantial offence, Rs. 50/- is not much too large.

Then, one of my hon. friends suggested a departure from a very well accepted principle, namely, that when a fine is imposed, it should be paid. Imprisonment in default of fine is not a method for the realisation of fine; it is only a method to compel you to carry out the order and that is the reason why it is stated that if you don't pay the fine, you are liable to be imprisoned for a period of about a week.

These are the important points in this Bill. There is not much to be said and I need not take the time of the

House any more. I commend this Bill for the consideration of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a National Volunteer Force for imparting military training to citizens of India, be taken into consideration."

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I earnestly request you to see that the time allocated to this Bill may be increased considering that a large number of hon. Members are interested in the discussion of the Bill? The time may be increased from two hours to, may I suggest, four hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid it would be difficult at this stage to increase it because we have put in other work for the remaining time and the hon. Speaker has just left me word that this is to be strictly adhered to. Now we shall have to adjust ourselves within that period. May I know how many hon. Members want to speak? I find there are about two dozen hon. Members wishing to participate in this debate. It is not possible to accommodate all of them. If I have an idea as to how much we want to spend for the general discussion and then for the clauses....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): The speeches will be very short.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If five minutes each will suffice, I can accommodate everyone.

Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ghumsur): I may require a little more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope the hon. Members will make a concession for Mr. Patnaik. Then that would be conceded. Now let us proceed.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: In moving amendments Nos. 19 to 22 and 24 to 26, I beg to state that I do not want to detract anything from the....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member need not move the amendments just at present. We are now having general discussion. If the hon. Member has any general observation to make, he may make it just now. If he wants to reserve his remarks when the amendments are taken up then certainly he can speak afterwards.

Dr. Katju: We may proceed at once with the clause by clause consideration as everybody agrees with the general principle of the Bill.

Shri U. C. Painaik: I would submit that I will make some general observations including my remarks on the amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all right. Then the hon. Member might also take as much time as the other Members require, namely, five minutes. Then he can take further time for clause by clause consideration.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I do not want to detract anything from the importance of the Bill I would rather point out that this Bill is one of the most important ones that have come up before this House. This is a Bill to build up our nation, to make up for certain deficiencies, which were there during the British rule, in our man-power training. You know that during the British rule in this country, we were all disarmed and demilitarised. The Britishers always tried to keep us unarmed and without proper military training, lest there might be a repetition of the Indian War of Independence in 1857 and so on. So, they had been trying always to give as little military training as possible, except for the UOTC's and the ITF units that they had later on. Thus, there was every little of military training imparted during the British rule.

It's not merely a question of drill and discipline which are so much required for training our youth, but it is more a question of raising the efficiency, raising the standards of health, and making the people dis-

ciplined. We did not have this during the British rule. Even after the attainment of freedom, there was not the required emphasis on building up these neglected avenues of our national life. There was no attempt to build up sufficient citizen forces in this country, either for defence, or for developmental activities.

In 1948-49, there was an announcement by the then Defence Minister, when he started the idea of the Territorial Army, that there would be a Territorial Army of about 1,20,000 men in this country. But the performance in 1952-53 or so was not even one-fourth or one-fifth of this; and in this big country of ours, the citizen force was confined to a few thousand men, totally inadequate either for our defence requirements or for the nation-building activities of this country.

It was only in 1953, when the Prime Minister was in charge of Defence, that the Minister of Defence Organisation, under instructions from the Prime Minister who was then the Defence Minister,—I think it was in October-November 1953—launched the Auxiliary Territorial Army and the Auxiliary Cadet Corps schemes. He placed these schemes before Members of Parliament, and he welcomed the opinions of Members of this House and also of the other House. We all met in the Central Hall some time in November-December, 1953 and we gave our suggestions. The Minister was kind enough also to circulate the draft of a Bill for the Auxiliary Territorial Army and the Auxiliary Cadet Corps.

The Defence Study Group gave a memorandum of about ten pages, making certain suggestions for the reorganisation of the Auxiliary Territorial Army. Originally, it was conceived as a small 15,000-men unit for the whole country; it was conceived in a very small way with about seven days' training and so on. We from the Study Group gave some suggestions, and we are glad to find that some of them were accepted by

the Ministry, while some others were not.

Again, when the Prime Minister was holding the Defence portfolio, a bigger scheme was launched. The old idea of the Auxiliary Territorial Army of 15,000 men was given up. You, Sir, were also there and you would recall that some of us had made some suggestions for a bigger force; and the Prime Minister, as the chairman of that committee accepted the suggestion, and wanted a force of about 5 lakhs of men during the next five years, in the whole country.

Of course, he had his own approach. He did not want it merely for fighting purposes; he did not want this big force of five lakhs of men in the next five years, only for national defence, but he wanted it more for national service, for development of natural resources, for fighting flood havoc, famines, pestilence, epidemics, fire havoc and so on. He wanted to co-ordinate this organisation with the Five Year Plan, with the community projects, development blocs and so on. But we find that very little of this is sought to be implemented either in this Bill or in the actual formations.

What we have been feeling is that the thing is not coming up to our expectations. It is not what we or the Prime Minister intended it to be, namely, a sort of adjunct to the developmental activities of the country, which would give a trained labour force. For, the present conception of conscription even in countries where conscription prevails is that it is not so much for defence as for having a labour force; in other words, conscription is for labour. The conception of the Prime Minister, when he made the suggestion of five lakhs of men in five years, was that it should give us an efficient and truly trained and disciplined labour force for our various nation-building programmes.

But, if we go through the clauses of this Bill, we find that there is very little provision for integrating this

organisation with the national developmental drive.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member can go through the clauses subsequently.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I shall conclude in another five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Five minutes' time was all that the hon. Member agreed to take. Now, he wants five more minutes.

Shri Kamath: For him, ten minutes were allowed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Subsequently, he agreed that in the general discussion, he would take as much time as the other hon. Members, and in the clause-by-clause discussion, he would take more.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: If you would permit me, I shall give a picture of the National Volunteer Force. I shall not speak on the clauses. I shall say the whole thing in another ten minutes, during the general discussion itself. *(Interruptions.)*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. While discussing the National Volunteer Force Bill, certainly, we ought to be more disciplined.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: We feel that neither this Bill, nor the organisation which has been functioning, since, I think, May last year, has been successful in enthusing the people.

It is true that there was a response of about 145 per cent. Perhaps, that was more or less a response actuated by the Rs. 15 or so of out-of-pocket money that the trainees got at the end of the camp. I do not say that that was the case with all the persons, but at least some of the people must have gone in because of the attraction of Rs. 15 out-of-pocket money that they got, besides the free food and clothing that they got during the camp period. We wanted about one lakh men, and we had about 45 per cent. more than the required number coming forth. Selections were made from among them, and then the camps were started.

[Shri U. C. Patnaik]

But then, I would like to give you a picture of the organisation, in order that you may appreciate this Bill. In the first place, I would submit that this organisation has not evoked sufficient enthusiasm among the people. We have seen so many other organisations like the scouts' movement, the Hindustan Seva Dal, Shri J. K. Bhonsle's national discipline scheme and so on, and we have seen a sort of enthusiasm there. But we do not find such an enthusiasm here. For instance, in all these other organisations, some individuals are selected to give cautions and commands, and to become leaders, and trained for leadership. The qualities of leadership are developed in all these organisations.

But here, just about 500 men or so are gathered in a camp. None of them is given any chance to develop the qualities of leadership. None of them is called upon to give cautions and commands. Even the No. 1 among them cannot give a caution and a command. That has been my experience. I have visited some camps, and I have found that no one is being given an opportunity to give cautions and commands. The persons simply fall in line, have some squad drill, and so on, only. They do not even have arms drill, or a little rifle shooting training. Of course, they are taught something in first aid and hygiene, and anti-illiteracy work. But then, we want that this organisation should have a number of other things.

It should be able to enthuse the people. It should help to develop qualities of leadership at least in a number of people. It should help the continuation of this organisation after the training. But what happens here is this. You give them one month's training. A lakh of men are trained per year and one crore of rupees is spent. At the end of the training, they go back to their villages. There is no subsequent follow-up programme. There is no scheme for training, for organising these people. In

fact, in some of the camps I found that even the lists which should have been communicated to the district officer were not there. The list of cadets who had undergone training was nowhere available, with the result that the trainees after one month's training lapse back to their villages.

Then in the training itself, they are not trained to take up leadership in different villages and in groups of villages. Then there is no follow-up scheme. In that training itself, there is no scope for co-ordination with developmental programmes. We were given to understand elsewhere that the Community Projects Administration wanted about 16 hours in the whole month to give certain training, so that the cadets after their training here could be absorbed in the community projects. That means the Community Projects Administration will have an organisation to take up their developmental works, to take up their national service items and to take up other items of service during emergencies. The Community Projects Administration also does not have that advantage.

We have got to see that this organisation is so conducted, it is so planned that the people there are organised and given the necessary training for absorption in national service work. At the end of the period, at least those who have given their pledge for national service work should be utilised for developmental work and emergency work.

These are items which are lacking. Of course, the military people say that one month's training is insufficient for the trainers to train them up for the existing programme. I would point out that the full course of the Territorial Army itself in other countries is about 14 to 21 days. In the Territorial Armies of UK, Australia and USA, these citizen forces who act as the second line of defence, are given training from 14 to 21 days. Nowhere do you have more

than that. Of course, I do concede that the standard of literacy and the previous training of the people who come here and join the camps is not as high as in other countries. But there is also another factor, namely, the instructors here are not of the same standard as their counterparts in other countries. The difficulty is that even for a basic, rudimentary training like that given in the volunteer force or the Lok Sahayak Sena, the Defence people think that 30 days are insufficient. In any case, if 30 days are insufficient for this elementary, basic military training here, I would suggest that another 7 days may be added. Let the Defence Ministry co-ordinate its activities with the Community Project Administration. Let the Defence Ministry call upon that Administration to bear the expenses of the 16 hours' additional training, because what we feel is that after 30 days' training, after expenditure of one crore of rupees on these one lakh of people, they simply go back to their villages, and there is no programme to utilise them. Of course, they take signatures and pledges. I understand that about 95 per cent. of the cadets have given pledges for national service. But mere taking of pledges won't do.

There must be, on the one hand, training for such national service. On the other, there must be a scheme for utilisation of these people in various Community and other projects. As regards privileges, the only one privilege is that the number one of the 500 can come to Delhi at Government expense on the Republic Day and attend the parade. There must be certain other privileges.

I had the privilege of attending the closing function of a camp. I requested the administrative officer of the Community Project and also some local officers to come there. We took the Commandant into confidence. Immediately after the camp, we divided all the cadets into those belonging to groups of villages and

asked the Commandant to select the best and second best in each group. Then the Community Project Administration, which was having a 7-day camp thereafter took the best and second best from the different groups and gave them additional training, put fire-fighting equipment in their hands, put the village service organisation in their hands as also other items of project work.

Of course, we have done this in a particular project. But I would appeal to the hon. Ministers and to the officers in charge of the organisation to see that this is taken up on a nationwide scale, because I believe that this is one of the measures that have been taken up in this House which could bring about an entire national reorganisation on the right lines. We can enthuse the entire nation. This would be a source of unity. We are having a sufficient number of Bills and other items for discussion here which tend to have disunity and disintegration in the country. Here at least is a Bill which could enthuse everybody and canalise our national energies into nation-building and into organising our manpower.

Therefore, I would request the Minister that instead of treating it as a half-hearted measure, instead of bringing this measure after experiments have been going on for three years, he should make this Bill such as to appeal to everybody and then to enthuse the country. This should be reorganised in such a manner that he has the people behind him.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any further presentation of the picture might be left to other hon Members.

श्रीमती कमलेन्दुमति शाह (जिला गढ़वाल पश्चिम व जिला टिहरी गढ़वाल व जिला बिजनौर उत्तर) : मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया ।

मेरे भाई सोचेंगे कि इस बिल पर स्त्रियों के बोलने का क्या काम है । लेकिन मैं श्रीमान् जी से पूछती हूँ कि क्या स्त्रियाँ भारत

[श्रीमती कमलेश्वरमति शाह]

की नागरिक नहीं हैं? क्या उन के इस में भाग लेने में कोई हर्ज है, या उन के सम्बन्ध में कोई शंका है?

उपाध्यक्ष-महोदय : यह सवाल तो हुआ ही नहीं, किसी ने शक तो किया नहीं, आप जवाब क्यों देने लगीं ?

श्रीमती कमलेश्वरमति शाह : इस विधेयक में स्त्रियों का कहीं नाम नहीं है। उनका नाम न होने के कारण मैं सोचती हूँ कि क्या उन के बारे में सोचा ही नहीं जाता? क्या वह इस देश की नागरिक नहीं हैं? मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि उनको उस में दाखिल किया जायेगा या नहीं।

उपाध्यक्ष-महोदय : आप देखिये, आप को सब से पहले बुलाया गया, आप कैसे कह सकती हैं कि स्त्रियों को नहीं पूछा जाता?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मन्जीठिया) : पहले नहीं, दूसरे नम्बर पर।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: An exception was made in the case of Shri U. C. Patnaik.

श्रीमती कमलेश्वरमति शाह : इसलिये श्रीमान् जी, मेरा निवेदन है कि जो बालेंटियर फोर्स (स्वयं सेवी बल) स्त्रियों की बनाई जाय, उस में, जिस तरह से पुरुषों के लिये लिखा गया है कि उनकी आयु १८ से ४० वर्ष तक होगी और वह ४५ तक भी हो सकती है, उस तरह से स्त्रियों के लिये १४ से ३० वर्ष तक की आयु रखी जानी चाहिये। स्त्रियों का इस में भाग लेना आवश्यक है क्योंकि इस तरह से वे भी डिस्प्लिन (अनुशासन) सीखेंगी और हर तरह से मजबूत हो कर अपना बचाव कर सकेंगी। स्त्रियों में देशप्रेम भी पुरुषों से अधिक है यह मैं दावे के साथ कह सकती हूँ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद (पूनिया व सयाल परगना) : आप यह कह सकती हैं कि उन में पुरुषों के बराबर ही देशप्रेम

है, यह नहीं कह सकती कि पुरुषों से अधिक है।

श्रीमती कमलेश्वरमति शाह : मेरा यह मतलब नहीं है कि पुरुषों में देशप्रेम कम है, लेकिन वे लोग दिखावा ज्यादा करते हैं, स्त्रियां दिखावा कम करती हैं, वे ठोस कार्य करती हैं। जो ट्रेनिंग (प्रशिक्षण) होगी उस के विषय में भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिये। नहीं तो यह होगा कि एक साल तो ट्रेनिंग होगी, बाकी साल वह ढीले पड़ जायेंगे। आगे ट्रेनिंग न होने की वजह से मैं समझती हूँ कि जो सिखाया जायेगा या जो खर्च किया जायेगा वह सब मिट्टी में मिल जायेगा। इसलिये साल में कम से कम एक महीना या दो महीने ट्रेनिंग जरूर मिलनी चाहिये। मैं चाहती हूँ कि इस चीज को आप को करना ही चाहिये ताकि जो कुछ वे लोग सीखेंगे वह भूलें नहीं।

मैं ने केवल आप से दो मिनट मांगे थे, इसलिये मैं समाप्त करती हूँ, और जो कुछ होगा वह मेरे दूसरे भाई कहेंगे।

Shrimati Khongmen (Autonomous Distts.—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): I welcome this Bill which has been brought forward by the hon. Minister of Defence. I think we all agree that a nation worth its name should be well-disciplined, self-reliant and be of real use to the country. For that purpose, some kind of military training is necessary. This Bill aims at giving that kind of training, and in my opinion and belief, it is going to be even more popular than the Auxiliary Territorial Force, which it has replaced. Whereas the former Bill intended to impose compulsory liability for enrolment in the Territorial Army for certain categories of employees, namely Government servants, and employees of specified public utility concerns in selected age groups, this Bill seeks to impart elementary military training to the maximum number of civilians

with the object of inculcating in them a sense of discipline which is very important, but without any compulsory liability, as the hon. Minister stated. I understand that this scheme proposes to train about five lakhs of persons, a number that exceeds the population of the district that I come from by one and a half lakhs. The scheme also proposes to pay special attention to those living in the border areas. Coming as I do from an area bordered by three different foreign countries, I heartily welcome this particular Bill. The Bill provides opportunities to the people who live in those out-of-the-way, nevertheless very important and strategic, areas to learn the art of discipline and self-reliance.

My only complaint against this Bill is that a very important section of our population has been denied the benefit that this scheme is going to give. I always seem to disagree with the hon. Minister on one point, and that is, his attitude towards women. I had the unpleasant occasion to disagree with him two years ago when he wanted to exclude women from joining the Indian Administrative Service. Today again I regret to say that he has completely excluded women from joining the National Volunteer Force.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: There is no disqualification at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No particular exclusion.

Shrimati Khongmen: If you read the Bill, you will find it. I may point out that the women of India today play a great and important part in building up the country. They are contributing their services in all spheres of life. In Andhra, eight Panchayats have elected women as Chairman. In Simla, the first woman Deputy-Commissioner has been appointed. Women in every country are connected with military organisations....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But we need not go into the thing as to what

women can do in this world. Let us confine our attention to this Bill.

Shrimati Khongmen: I do not want to go into the clauses at this stage. When I was reading the Bill, I was very happy that they have stated "citizens of India". I suppose it means that women are included—generally they are included in the term "men". But later on if you read the Statement of Objects and Reasons, you will find that "All able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 40 are eligible to join the National Volunteer Force". The word 'male' is stated here. I believe, therefore, that women have been excluded. If it is not so, I shall be very happy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She should be happy that women are not excluded in the actual clauses, though in the Statement of Objects and Reasons they might appear to have been excluded.

Shri Kamath: See objects to the Objects.

Shrimati Khongmen: In clause 5 it is stated—"Any citizen of India not below the age of eighteen years and not above the age of forty years may offer himself for enrolment as a volunteer...."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us await the answer of the hon. Minister about this.

Shri Gidwani (Thana): That will save discussion by women members if the thing is set right now.

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): While it is concluded on all hands that what women can do is not possible for men to do, in this case....

Shri Kamath: And vice versa.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That question might be answered straight if there is a straight answer.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I raise a point of order? A few days

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

back when I referred to one of the Ministers and said that an administrator, woman behaves more sternly than a man, objection was taken by the hon. Minister and the Chair was pleased to point out that no special reference should be made by any Member to the special qualities of women. I beg of you not to kindly allow this type of discussion...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is exactly what I have done; I have asked for a straight answer.

Shri Tyagi: In this Bill the intention is to give training to men only.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): Is the intention embodied in the terms of the clauses? Whatever is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons will not become relevant when it becomes an Act.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all what the hon. Minister has said.

Shrimati Khongmen: Women should also be included in this. Women in every country are connected with military organisations. Even here in India during the war, many of our sisters volunteered their services. Even now we have the women's wing of the National Cadet Corps where we have so many young women and girls, and there is no reason why we should not have a wing for women in this scheme also.

The object of the Bill is not the defence but to kindle the spirit of discipline and self-reliance. I think women as much as men need this. The Scouts, the Girl Guides and the Bulbuls are doing very good work and in General Bhonsle's scheme I find that women and girls are taking an active part in the scheme and they are giving cautions and commands very efficiently. In the past women took an active part even in the fighting services. We had in India a corresponding Joan of Arc who commanded an army of men and did the work most efficiently. I may inform

the House that during the Burmese invasion, in my part of the country when many of our men were killed, the women took up arms, took their bows and arrows and drove away the enemy from that part of the country. In the Far-East Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose had organised the Rani of Jhansi Regiment. When we have this scheme of training for drill and discipline, I do not see any reason why women should be excluded. Moreover, this is not going to be a compulsory training. I also understand that this scheme, in addition to other things, is going to give elementary military training and also conduct literacy drives among all recruits. If that be so, may I ask who is more suitable for this kind of work? Probably women may be more useful in this aspect.

I hope the hon. Defence Minister, Shri Tyagi, will recall his broadcast on the eve of the Territorial Army Day on November 20, 1954.

When he said:

"...though as a nation, India was wedded to peace and followed the policy of friendship and goodwill to all, India had to remain prepared to defend our hearths and homes, if the necessity arose. Hence, it was the duty of every Indian..."

I include women also in the term 'Indian'.

"...to do his bit for the defence of the country. For this, we must build, as soon as possible, an adequate manpower..."

I interpret it to include 'woman-power' also.

"...reserve of trained personnel who, in peace; should carry on their normal vocations, but during an emergency should be available for the service of the nation. The Territorial Army is intended to be such a reserve. Those who join this force are not

likely to be called up for military service except in times of emergency. I say this to reassure all prospective candidates that enrolment in this Force will not interfere with their normal civil avocations."

So, I appeal to the hon. Defence Minister to amend the relevant clauses of this Bill so that the women of our country may be able to take advantage of this training.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: rose

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I hope Shri Patnaik and Shrimati Khongmen would be taken as exceptions. Now, the hon. Members will confine themselves to the time-limit that we have imposed on ourselves.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: After a long time the hon. Minister has been good enough to bring forward this Bill in this House. There is a demand in the country for military training on a wide scale and it was very strongly voiced in this House also. Very recently, the Punjab Government adopted resolution in its legislature for this. There are other State Governments which wish that this should be introduced on a large scale. Seeing things round our frontiers and in our corners and also in the world, our Defence Minister rightly emphasised, whether it is the Dehra Dun military school or whether it is the Naga Hills or some other place in the south, that he relied more upon our moral force rather than on our military strength. None the less, the fact remains that, if aggressors come, we have to be ready.

By no means do I mean that our army is in any way less efficient than the others. There are brave men for whom we have got respect. In this atomic age, wars have taken an entirely new shape and are fought on entirely new techniques. So, it all depends upon how we organise our second line of defence. We know that atomic war has, till now, probably no defence. We see in our

country indiscipline among our young friends; it is growing. We must have some scheme to curb this sense of indiscipline. It is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that this scheme has that end in view. It is also stated that it will help us in giving us a sense of security, self-reliance and national service.

I feel that this Bill is nothing but a routine affair. I agree that the objectives put in here are laudable but I feel that this will not go a long way to achieve what we wish in this country. It is proposed to train one lakh of people per year. It has also been stated here that it will be co-ordinated with the national extension service and other programmes. We know that in the Second Plan, the entire country will be covered by this extension service. The training of a lakh of people every year will in no way meet the necessities or the demands of the situation. It is merely a routine affair in the sense that it will not appeal to the masses in general and they will not feel enthused over it. I say so not in any way to belittle what has been done or what is sought to be achieved. We should have legislation which would cover all students and which would make provision for the military training of at least the students in the schools and the colleges. They are willing. So far as I can know their minds, they are only too eager to have this training. Provision are likely to be made in Punjab. The Bihar students are eager and I know that, if there is provision, they would have joined. Even leaving aside the non-students, there will be a vast number who will be willing. This Bill does not go far enough. It accepts the principle of national service, self-discipline, etc. The provisions here should be widened and we should have a target of much beyond this one lakh. Then, it will be a double blessing. Our country will be prepared for an emergency—God forbid—in case of a war or some such thing and secondly, it will also curb the indiscipline among the students.

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

The provisions here should be widened so far as the womenfolk are concerned. However disciplined and organised your menfolk may be, if they have to face an unorganised and indisciplined home, all that you do will be futile and fruitless. Therefore, I support what Shrimati Khongmen has said. There is the national discipline scheme of Shri Bhonsle and we see what women are capable of. So, we should readily agree to accept the suggestion of Shrimati Khongmen and include women also. With these words, I support this Bill. I welcome this Bill but I feel that it is a routine affair. Other features should be introduced in this Bill. That can be done by widening the scope and not by fixing the target at one lakh.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Kamath. The hon. Members should rise in their seats if they are eager to speak.

Shri Kamath: I had risen more than once.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member is unsuccessful when he first rose, he should try again.

Shri Kamath: I always do, Sir,

I am racing against time and so, I shall merely state the points without elaborating them. I am glad that this Bill has been sponsored by the Defence Minister. I would only suggest to him that he should take care to see that the authority that is sought to be taken by this Bill and the various provisions here should not be harshly enforced or abused in practice. I would like the Minister to say that there would be no compulsion of any kind in any matter, whether it is for earthquake relief or flood relief work where a volunteer is asked to serve. I want him to say that there would not be any compulsion and it would be purely voluntary service. In this connection may I invite his attention to clause 6 of the Bill wherein it is said: "while undergoing such training shall perform such duties". The meaning

of the word "shall" is I suppose, knowing as I do.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is compulsion so long as he is in training.

Dr. Katju: So long as he is in camp.

Shri Kamath: That is all right. May I then refer to the pledge that is embodied in this little brochure?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): That is after the camp.

Shri Kamath: In this *Progress of the Lok Sahayak Sena* there is reference to the pledge.

Dr. Katju: That is a purely voluntary thing.

Shri Kamath: The pledge is: "I solemnly affirm that if I am called upon to serve my country I will respond to such call and make every endeavour to be of service, in whatever way I can." Then, here it is said that each trainee is to be encouraged to sign a pledge. I want to know whether this provision in this brochure is of any effect, if it is not sought to be made compulsory. A pledge can be made compulsory. It can be said, after all it is in the service of the country, so why not make it compulsory? A pledge need not be voluntary and it can be made compulsory. A voluntary may be asked to serve in any capacity. I am sure that is the object of this National Volunteer Force. However, young men—and, may I say, young women also—may be encouraged and also made to give a pledge—not an oath on affirmation, which is different—that they would serve their country as they grow up.

I would only invite the Minister's attention to one or two other aspects of this Bill. The punishment for misconduct or misbehaviour is provided in clause 8 of the Bill. I find there is no provision for any appeal. The trial is summary and the punishment is also summarily to be awarded. There is no provision for any

appeal against those orders. I feel that some provision for an appeal should be made in the Bill.

Then, as regards trainers for these camps, I would earnestly request the Defence Minister to see that ex I.N.A. personnel should be enlisted for training work in these camps. There have been so many questions in this House and so many of my friends like Dr. Suresh Chandra, Shri Bhakt Darshan are interested in solving the unemployment problem of the ex I.N.A. personnel. The Minister has been content always with saying that the Government respects and honours these men. But their unemployment goes on unabated and there is no relief for these unemployed. I would, therefore, suggest that these ex I.N.A. personnel, who have faced the rigours of battle under very adverse conditions, might be usefully employed in these camps.

The National Discipline Scheme of General Bhonsle, former General of the I.N.A. and Chief Staff of Netaji Sobhas Chandra Bose, who has seen war, military life and military discipline in war, and peace has been referred to very favourably and sympathetically by my friends here. It is working very well in the Punjab, in PEPSU, in Delhi, in Bombay, in Saurashtra and in West Bengal also. I would suggest to the Minister that thought may be given to this matter and to see whether that scheme could not be dovetailed into this National Volunteer Force Scheme. If it is not possible, a separate Bill may be introduced to put it on a statutory basis—the National Discipline Scheme which is working very well in various parts of the country.

One last point, Sir, and I have done. This Force was originally called the Auxiliary Territorial Army, it was renamed as Auxiliary Territorial force and finally the National Volunteer Force. In Hindi it is now called the Lok Sahayak Sena. It should have been translated differently. "Auxiliary" perhaps means "Sahayak", but "National Volunteer" should be

translated differently. It could have been called "Rashtriya Swayam Sevak". This is the correct translation in Hindi. I do not object to it, but that might perhaps import some other significance. That is why it is not adopted.

Then there is one other point. This Bill was introduced in this House last November. Luckily it has come up for discussion today after the intervention of the Prime Minister himself. Meanwhile a lot of expenditure has been incurred without the sanction of the House. Of course, we do not grudge that expenditure, but this sort of attitude to the House, and this habit is growing. This practice of incurring expenditure without the sanction of the House has been repeated again in this particular case. This Bill could have been disposed of last November. These two hours could have been easily found even in the last session so that Government need not have incurred any expenditure without the sanction of the House.

Lastly, I hope these volunteers will not be asked to work, particularly as it is said they will be asked to work in the community projects and development works, for the ruling Party. I have heard reports not about these volunteers, but about Gram Sevaks and Gram Sevikas being asked to work for Congress Party—the ruling Party—in the elections.

Shri B. D. Pande (Almora Dist.—North-East) They are not.

Shri Kamath: You may say so, but I have got different reports. I hope these volunteers will not be used for, what shall I say—I would not use strong words; I would have said 'ignoble purposes', but I shall not say that—that purpose at all.

Shri L. Jageswar Singh (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill. The Bill has imposed no compulsion and it has got the characteristic of a simple voluntary thing.

[Shri L. Jageswar Singh]

I want to touch upon only a few points. First of all I want to say that the provision relating to age must be changed. From 40 years it must be changed to 45. Some time back Shri Tyagi issued a circular to all Members of Parliament asking them to enrol themselves and become members of the training camps. But, because the required number was not available, the proposal was dropped. In that circular the age-limit was more than 45 and I was in that category. According to this Bill, I am not in that category. I want to become a volunteer and I would say that men like me should be included in this. Therefore, the age-limit should be raised from 40 to 45.

Another point is about the suggestion made by Shrimati Khongmen. I oppose her suggestion. Women cannot do anything in an emergency with babes in arms. For all intents and purposes it is not a feasible proposition. Therefore, I oppose her suggestion that for emergency purposes women should be recruited.

2 P.M.

Regarding payment of remuneration during the training period, I would suggest that those who are not able to afford the expenditure should be given the money to meet their expenses, because no person can work without any remuneration being paid. This is an important aspect which should be kept in mind, because the success of the scheme would to a certain extent depend upon this.

As far as possible the training camps should be located near the community project areas. Our community project areas are humming with national activity. So, if we open our camps near the community project areas this volunteer force will do a lot in promoting our nation-building programmes.

This is a purely voluntary scheme and there is no element of compulsion. It is also quite in keeping with

the peaceful nature of our foreign policy. I, therefore, commend this Bill for the acceptance of the House.

Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan (Dindigul): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very happy indeed that the hon. the Defence Minister has brought forward this Bill before the House. It is a very important measure that we are discussing today. The object of the scheme as stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons is—

“For imparting military training to the members of the public with a view to inculcating among them a sense of discipline, security and self-reliance and interest in national service.”

Now, the women of India are taking part in all the national services of this country and they also need a sense of discipline. While the training is called military training, the chief object, I see, is to give such training for bringing about discipline and patriotism and to make them take more interest in national service. I, therefore, feel that there is no reason why women are not included in the scheme. I do not wish to enlarge on that, because my hon. friend Mrs. Khongmen has already spoken about the work that women are doing and they should also be taken in such national schemes as the National Voluntary Force.

With regard to the training camps, as my hon. friend Shri Patnaik said, 500 in each camp for a month is too large a number. While I agree that at least a lakh of people should be trained every year, I feel that 500 in a camp may be rather a large number for them all to get the proper kind of training. Training is imparted only for one month. I feel it would be better if 300 are taken in each camp and more camps are started. I do not know what the financial commitment would be if the number is reduced from 500 to 300 and more

number of camps are to be run.

I am glad that the hon. the Defence Minister has already said that these camps will not be started in community project areas alone. While the community project and national extension service areas may be good because they may have more facilities than other areas, I feel that there should not be any hard and fast rule with regard to having these camps only in community project and national extension service areas. People who do not have either of these projects in their areas should be given a chance to have at least such camps, so that they may be enthused over such national work.

I also feel that the follow-up is not enough. After one month's training what happens to them? I do not know whether even records are kept of those people who have been training and whether they can be called up at any time in connection with their service to the country which I am sure they will be happy to give. Who keeps such records? I think it is a very important part of the scheme.

Shri Tyagi: Records are kept.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Not always.

Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan: I am happy to know that records are kept, because I feel there should be some follow-up. Some of them may like to have military training in the territorial army and I feel they should perhaps be given a slight priority over these who have had no such training.

I am very happy that this Bill has come up now, because our young people want training in discipline and in civic sense. These are two very important things that our young people should have—and if I may say so—older people also I think for that reason, alone, if for nothing else such a scheme is very necessary. But I am not quite happy about the word "military" all the time, because I do not know whether that means giving training also in shooting and such activities as fighting. We have

the Territorial Army; we have the National Cadet Corps and similar organisations. I do not know whether it is necessary to give actual training in fighting to these people. But if military training means that, I suppose it also has to come in. But the emphasis should be laid more on the teaching of discipline citizenship and civic among young and older people who come into this scheme.

I hope the hon. the Defence Minister will consider seriously the question of having smaller camps, not 500 in number, and more camps all over the country and I am sure there will be a large number of young people who will take advantage of this, because I feel that people need such training and they will certainly be very happy to have it. I am sure if women are made eligible they will certainly come forward in large numbers, as they have done in the case of the National Cadet Corps.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I put one question at this stage? **Shri Tyagi** said that records are being kept. May I just ask him what kinds of records are kept and for what purpose? The whole training is finished in thirty days and there is no follow up according to this or the previous Bill.

Shri Tyagi: Lists are maintained and registers are kept with the District Magistrate of the place where the camps are held. The State Governments have been approached and they have agreed to call them up whenever they are needed. Such activities are always conducted by State Governments and therefore records are maintained by them.

ٹھاکر لکشن سنگھ چارک (جموں)
 تنہا کشمیر: جناب تیگی اے پی پی
 صاحب - میں آنریبل منسٹر صاحب
 کے موجودہ بل اور جو اس کے مقاصد
 انہوں نے دئے ہوئے ہیں ان کو
 خوش آمدید کرتے ہوئے دو - چار باتیں

[تھاگر لکشن سلیگہ]

اس ہاؤس کے سامنے عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

جہاں تک اس نیشنل والنگیور فورس کے دیہی میں قائم کئے جانے کا تعلق ہے اس کے بارے میں مجھے یہ کہنا ہے کہ اس کی ضرورت ہم سب یوں محسوس کر رہے ہیں کیونکہ جہاں آزاد ہندوستان میں باقی کاموں کی طرف ہم نے توجہ کی وہاں اس شعبے کی طرف ہم پوری توجہ نہیں دے سکے۔ اس چیز کی ضرورت کافی عرصے سے محسوس کی جا رہی تھی کہ ہمارے سکول کالجوں کے نوجوانوں اور دیہاتی بھائیوں کو قسطنطنیہ سکھائی جائے اور اس کے لئے کوئی طریقہ نکالا جائے۔ یہ بڑی خوشی کا مقام ہے کہ اس ضرورت کو پورا کرنے کے لئے ہماری گورنمنٹ نے یہ موجودہ بل ہاؤس کی منظوری کے لئے پیش کیا ہے کیا ہی اچھا ہوتا اگر یہ بل آج سے دو چار برس پہلے آتا۔ مجھے یہ دیکھ کر بڑی خوشی ہوئی کہ اگلے جوش و خروش کے ساتھ اس ہاؤس نے اس بل کو ریسیو کیا ہے اور ہمیں سب کو اس بات کی بڑی خوشی ہے کہ بہت جلدی ہی یہ قانون کی صورت اختیار کر لیا۔ جس جوش و خروش کے ساتھ اس بل کا یہاں پر خورمقدم کیا جا رہا ہے اس جوش و خروش کے ساتھ منسٹری آف پبلکس اس کام کو ایلے ماتہ میں

لیکر چلائے تو ہمیں بہت خوشی ہوگی۔

آج کی تقریروں میں ایک دو صاحبان نے اور خاص طور پر میرے دوست کامت صاحب نے جو ایک لفظ پر اعتراض کیا ہے کہ اس میں دہشیلہ کا لفظ ہوگا۔

میں جناب کے ذریعہ ہاؤس کے سامنے عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر کسی کو خواہ وہ شہر کا ہو یا دیہات کا۔ اسکول کا لڑکا ہو یا کالج کا۔ قسطنطنیہ کا دہشیلہ دہشیہ دہشیہ دہشیہ دہشیہ ہو تو سب سے پہلی ضروری چیز یہ ہے کہ وہ حکم ماننا سکھے۔ اگر وہ حکم ماننے کے لفظ سے گھبراتا ہے تو میں نہیں سمجھ سکتا کہ قسطنطنیہ کا کوئی بھی آرگنائزیشن۔ خواہ وہ فوج کا ہو یا سکول کا ہو۔ کوئی بھی قسطنطنیہ کی سکیم ہو اس سے فائدہ ملک کے عام لوگوں کو نہیں پہنچ سکتا ہے۔ عورتوں کی طرف سے مانگ کی گئی ہے کہ ان کو بھی اس سکیم میں شامل کیا جائے۔ بہت اچھی بات ہے۔ لیکن میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ابھی یہ ہمارا نیا تجربہ ہے اس لئے اگر ہماری بہنوں چار پانچ سال کے لئے انتظار کر لیں تو کوئی حرج نہیں ہے۔ آج نیشنل کونسل کو بہت اچھا کام کر رہا ہے۔ اے۔ سی۔ سی۔ سی بھی بہت اچھا کام کر رہا ہے۔ یہ میدان بہت وسیع ہے اس میں کام

کرتی - یہ ایک نیا تجربہ ہے۔
پتہ نہیں اس میں ہم کامیاب ہو گئے
یا ناکامیاب۔

دوسری بات چند لوگ ساتھ ہیں
نے یہ کہی کہ اس میں لفظ میلتری
رکھا گیا ہے - ہمارے پاس پکی فوج
انگریزی فورس بہت ہے - بھلا ہمارے لئے
اور زیادہ ملہتوں کی کیا ضرورت ہے -
اس بارے میں میں ہاؤس کے سامنے
مؤدیانہ طریقہ سے یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا
ہوں کہ اگر ہندوستان کی آبادی کے
لحاظ سے دیکھا جائے تو ہندوستان کے
پاس کافی فوج نہیں ہے - ہمارا بارڈر
لدان سے لے کر سندھ تک پھیلا ہوا
ہے - اگر اس کو پوری طرح سے دیکھا
ہے تو ہمارے پاس اتنی فوج نہیں ہے
کہ ہم اس کی حفاظت کر سکیں -
اور نہ ہماری مالی حالت اتنی اچھی
ہے کہ ہم بہت بڑی فوج رکھ سکیں
ایسی حالت میں ہمارے واسطے راستہ
ہی کہا ہے سوائے اس کے کہ ہمارے
پاس فیسٹ لائن آف ڈیفنس ہو -
سیکلڈ لائن آف ڈیفنس ہو اور تھرڈ
لائن آف ڈیفنس ہو - تھرڈ لائن آف
ڈیفنس بھی ایک اچھی فورس ہو
سکتی ہے کہ وہ صاحبان جو خوشی سے
مصیبت کے وقت اپنے ملک کی خاطر
قربانی دینا چاہتے ہیں ان کو لے لیا
جائے - اس لئے میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں
کہ یہ جو ٹریننگ رکھی گئی ہے وہ
تھیک ہے - بہت بڑھیا ٹریننگ تو

نہیں ہوگی لیکن انکو فوجی فنڈا منٹلس
اچھی طرح سمجھ جائیں گے -

لیکن اس کے ساتھ ساتھ یہ بھی
ضروری ہوگا کہ اس قسم کا کوئی ریکارڈ
رکھا جائے کہ کون آدمی ٹریننگ
پا چکا ہے - اور ہر سال اگر انہیں
آدمیوں میں سے چند آدمی بلا لئے
جائیں اور وہ بار بار ٹریننگ لیتے
رہیں تو آپ کو یہ فائدہ ہو گا کہ آپ
کو ان میں سے ہی انسٹرکٹرس مل
جائیں گے - ساتھ ہی جب وہ دیہاتوں
کو واپس جائیں گے تو کسی قدر وہ
لوگ اپنی لیڈرشپ کو قائم کر سکیں
گے - محض ڈسپلن ہی سکھایا ہی
جائے یہ کافی نہیں ہے جب تک آپ
یہ کوشش نہ کریں کہ انہیں نوجوانوں
میں سے لیڈر پیدا کئے جائیں - جو
دیہاتوں میں جا کر لوگوں کو آرگنائز
کریں اور وہ لوگ کیمپوں میں جو
سیکھیں اس کو جاری رکھیں -

میں نے ایک اور بات سنی ہے
کہ فوج کی طرف سے جو انسٹرکٹرز
جاتے ہیں وہ سوا چند ایک علاقوں
کے باقی علاقوں کی زبان نہیں جانتے
ہیں اور اس لئے بڑی دقت پیش
آتی ہے - اس سلسلہ میں مہری عرض
یہ ہے کہ جو آئی - این - اے کے
لوگ ٹیم کے قابل ہوں - جو اس کام
میں دلچسپی رکھتے ہوں - جن کو
اس کام کا تھورا بہت تجربہ ہو - ان
کو رکھ لیا جائے - نہیں تو پرانے فوجی

[تاکر لکھن سلکھ]

جو اس علاقے کی زبان جانتے ہوں -
ان سے یہ کام لیا جائے۔ یہ ضروری نہیں
ہے کہ ریگولر فورس میں سے آدمیوں
کو بھیجا جائے۔ ٹریننگ دینے کے
لئے۔ اگر مدراس میں کام شروع کرنا
ہے تو وہاں پر مدراس کی زبان جانتے
والے آدمی بھیجے جائیں جو کہ
دیہاتوں میں جا کر وہاں کے آدمیوں
کو ٹریننگ دے سکیں۔ اس طرح سے
کیا جائے گا تو ہمارا کام زیادہ کامیاب
ہوگا۔

اس کے علاوہ چند ایک باتیں اور
عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ جہاں ہم
اس قسم کی ٹریننگ دے رہے ہیں
وہاں ہم کو دو چار باتیں اور یاد
رکھنی چاہئیں۔ ایک طرف تو آریڈ
ریہیبلٹیشن کا محکمہ ہے۔ جنرل
بھونسلے کے ماتحت بھی بچپن
کو ٹریننگ دی جا رہی ہے
جہاں پر لڑکیاں اور لڑکے دونوں ہی
ٹریننگ پاتے ہیں۔ ہم میں سے
بہت سے ساتھیوں کو موقع ملا۔
ہم نے جا کر دیکھا۔ آئی۔ این۔
اے۔ کے سپاہیوں نے وہاں پر
صحیح معلوم میں بچپن میں ایک
جان بھر دی ہے۔ کوئی بھی اس
اسکیم کو جا کر دیکھ سکتا ہے۔ وہ یہ
بات ضرور سمجھ جائے گا کہ وہاں کے
لڑکوں میں ایک اسپرٹ پیدا ہو گئی
ہے۔ یہ اسپرٹ ہی ایک ایسی چیز
ہے جس سے ساری دنیا کا کام چلتا

ہے۔ کچھ عرصہ ہوا اس ہاؤس میں
ایک کھیلے کا تسکشن بھی اسی بات
پر ہوا تھا۔ اس وقت بھی میں نے
عرض کیا تھا کہ کوئی ایسی کوشش
کوئی چاہئے کہ کسی طرح سے جنرل
بھونسلے اور آئی۔ این۔ اے۔ کے
پرانے فوجی ہیں ان میں جو قابلیت۔
جوش اور ولولے ہیں ان کو کوآرڈینٹ
کر کے فیلڈس فورس کے لئے ان سے
فائدہ اٹھایا جائے۔ ساتھ ہی ہندوستان
اسکائٹس آرگنائزیشن اور بھارت سیوک
سماج والے بھی اس طرح کے کام کر رہے
ہیں۔ ہمیشہ سے ہندوستان میں
جنسانی طاقت۔ فوجی طاقت اور
قابلیت کی کمی کبھی نہیں رہی
ہے۔ لیکن کمزوری جو اکثر دیکھنے
میں آئی ہے وہ یہی رہی ہے کہ
ملک میں کوآرڈینیشن کم رہا ہے۔
ایلی ایلی کوشش ہو ایک انسان
کرتا ہے۔ سب اپنی اپنی ذیلی الگ الگ
بجاتے ہیں کہ ہمارا نام ہو۔ اگر ہم
سب مل کر یہ کوشش کریں کہ
ہندوستان کا نام ہو اور ہندوستان
کی جتنی طاقتیں ہیں ان سب کو
اکٹھا کیا جائے تاکہ کسی ایمرجنسی
میں۔ خدا نخواستہ کوئی آفت
ہندوستان پر آجائے۔ اس وقت بہت
بڑی فورس اکٹھا ہو جائے۔ تو ہمیں
بڑی کامیابی مل سکتی ہے۔

میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ فیلڈس
منسٹری نے۔ نیشنل کھڈت کور نے

اور لے - سی - سی - سی - نے بہت بڑا کام کیا ہے - قہلیس منسٹری ہی ایک ایسا ادارہ ہے جو ان سب چیزوں کو اچھی طرح سے کوآرڈینیٹ کر سکتی ہے - اب سوال یہ رہ جاتا ہے کہ یہ کس طرح سے ہو - تو اس کے لئے یہ گورنمنٹ اور کھیڈیٹ فیصلہ کر سکتی ہیں کہ کس طرح سے اس پروگرام کو کوآرڈینیٹ کیا جائے - لیکن میں یہ ضرور عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ الگ الگ روپیہ خرچ کرنا اور اسکیم بنانا - ملک کے لئے اچھا نہیں ہوگا - اسلئے ایک کوآرڈینیٹڈ اسکیم بنانا زیادہ بہتر ہوگا -

[English translation of the above Speech]

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I wish to point out a few things while welcoming the present bill moved by the Hon. Minister and the objects stated therein.

As regards organising the National Volunteer Force in the country, we have been feeling its dire necessity because since the time when India became free we have not been able to pay as much attention towards this as we did towards other aspects. It has been felt since long that a sense of discipline should be inculcated among the youth in schools and colleges and the villagers, and some programme should be chalked in this connection. I am very happy that Government have brought forward this before the Lok Sabha to meet this demand. It would have been still better had it been brought two or three years ago. I am glad that the House has so enthusiastically received the bill and that the bill would soon become the law of the land. It will add to our happiness if the

Ministry of Defence shows the same enthusiasm in implementing the provisions of this bill. Some of the speakers today, especially my friend Shri Kamath, have objected to the word "shall". The primary lesson in discipline, whether it is to be imparted to a man from city or to a villager, to a school boy or a college student, is that they should learn to obey. If one is scared of the very mention of the word 'order' there is no hope of the people of the country benefitting by any scheme of inculcating discipline through any organisation, be it an educational institution or a military one, women have demanded that they should also be included in the scheme. It is a good idea. But I contend that because it is a new experiment, it would be better if ladies waited for four or five years. These days the working of the National Cadet Corps is excellent. Similarly Auxiliary Cadet Corps is also working excellently. But the field of the present scheme is very vast and we are notices in the sphere. Let us see whether we are successful in our endeavour or not.

Some of my friends have objected to the word 'Military'. They say that when we have the regular forces and an auxiliary force, what is the use of having more army. In this connection I humbly submit that if we take into account the population of India the forces we have, are not sufficient. Our borders extend from Ladakh to the sea coast. We have not sufficient forces to guard these borders, nor does our economic position allow us to have a big army. Thus we have no alternative but to have a first line of defence, a second line of defence and a third line of defence. The third line of defence can also be a good force consisting of persons who are prepared to lay down their lives for the country in times of emergency. I, therefore, contend that the training provided in this measure is useful. It would not be the right training but people would learn the judgments of military training.

[Th. Lakshman Singh Charak]

Moreover, it is also essential to maintain a record of persons who receive trainings. If some of those persons are called up to receive training every year it will be advantageous and we will have instructors from among them. Moreover when they return to their villages they will be able to establish their leadership. Mere inculcation of discipline is not enough, unless youngmen are trained who are able to lead the people, who can organise them and carry out the schemes in the camps.

I have heard that the military instructors who are deputed do not languages of many places and consequently difficulties arise. I would suggest that I.N.A. personnel who are inclined towards this work and are experienced should be deputed for this work, or this work may be assigned to old military hands who know the language of a particular area. It is not necessary that men from regular forces be deputed to impart training. Only men knowing languages spoken in Madras should be sent to the villages of that state to train the people. By adopting this method we can be more successful.

I wish to make a few other points as to what we should bear in mind while imparting training. In the Rehabilitation Department little boys and girls are receiving training under General Bhone's scheme. Some of us had a chance to see that and we appreciate that I.N.A. people have infused a real spirit in those children. Anybody may go and witness that such a spirit is essential for the progress every-where in the world. Sometime back we had a discussion on this subject in this House. During that discussion I said that we should make endeavours to coordinate the work, enthusiasm, and spirit of General Bhone and I.N.A. personnel and utilize them in defence forces. Hindustan Scouts organisation and Bharat Sewak Samaj are also working on the same lines. India has never lacked in physical and

military strength and intellectual qualities. The only deficiency which has been observed is that there has been no coordination. Everybody works his own way and wants to get the credit. If we put in united efforts to win for India and to organise its inherent powers so that in emergency, we have an organised force then only can we achieve success.

I think that our Defence Ministry, N.C.C. and A.C.C. have done a great work. Defence Ministry is in a position to co-ordinate the work of all such organisations. The only question is how this can be achieved. The Government and cabinet can decide the programme for such co-ordination. But to prepare separate schemes and spend money on them is not useful. It is very necessary to have a co-ordinated scheme.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागंव : मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टर (प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री) डा० काटजू को मुबारक बाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक ऐसा बिल हाउस के अन्दर पेश किया जिस को सब लोग चारों तरफ से सपोर्ट (समर्थन) कर रहे हैं और लोगों के अन्दर इस को देख कर बड़ी खुशी है। इंडेपेंडेंस (स्वतन्त्रता) के बाद आज हम को एक ऐसे बिल को पेश करने का मौका मिला है जिस पर किसी को कोई एक्ललाफ नहीं है। पहले भी बिल आये हैं इस हाउस के अन्दर, लेकिन उन के अन्दर ऐसी चीजें थीं, जैसे ग्राजिलरी फोर्स बिल वगैरह के अन्दर, जो आम लोगों के वास्ते पूरी तरह से काबिल कबूल नहीं थीं। यह ऐसा बिल आया है जिस की सब से बड़ी मेरिट (गुण) यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के सब सिटिजैन्स (नागरिकों) के वास्ते है, यह सब बिरादरियों को एक करता है, स्वाह वह अपने को मिलिटरी रसेज (सैनिक जातियां) कहती हों या नान मिलिटरी रसेज, उन सब को एक जगह मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग देना, उन में एक स्पिरिट (Eprit De Corps) [संगठन की भावना] पैदा करना, यह पीछे दूर करना कि फर्क

इस कौम का है और फलां दूसरी कौम का, बाई इटसेल्फ एक ऐसी चीज है जो डा० काटजू को मुबारकबाद देने के लिये काफी है। जो चीज हम आर्मी में देखते हैं, जिस की हम रोज तारीफ करते हैं, उस को उन्होंने सिविल के अन्दर ला कर रक्खा है।

इस के अलावा यह कहना कि यह बिल सिर्फ पांच बरस तक काम करेगा, उसके लिये मैं कह सकता हूँ कि मैं इस को इस बिल के अन्दर कहीं नहीं पाता हूँ। मुझे तो यह नजर आता है कि यह पहला इंस्टालमेंट (किस्त) है अपनी किस्म का, और आगे चल कर मूवमेंट बढ़ेगा। क्योंकि मैं देखता हूँ कि १८ से ले कर ४० बरस के मर्द और औरत इस में शामिल हैं। इस के यह माने हैं कि हजार के पीछे सिर्फ एक आदमी इस में शामिल है जो तादाद कि इस देश के लिये बहुत ही कम है। मेरी तो यह नियत थी, मैं यह चाहता था कि इस देश में कांस्ट्रिप्शन (जबरदस्ती भर्ती) हो, लेकिन मैं वह भी जानता हूँ कि इस देश में कांस्ट्रिप्शन फिलहाल होता मुश्किल है, लेकिन फिर भी यह जरूरी है कि इस तरफ कदम बढ़ाया जाये। मैं जब स्विटजरलैंड गया तो मुझे पता लगा कि २४ घंटों की नोटिस पर औरतों और मर्दों की पांच लाख फौज मुल्क को बचाने के वास्ते वहां पर हर वक्त तैयार रहती है, उन के पास कोई रेगुलर फोर्स (नियमित बल) नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हालांकि हम ने नानवायोलेंस (अहिंसा) को अपनाया है, और हम रोज उस की बात करते हैं, अपने देश को बचाने के वास्ते कुछ ऐसा इन्तजाम हो कि २४ घंटों की नोटिस पर ५ लाख क्या, कम से कम एक करोड़ आदमी डिफन्स मिनिस्ट्री (प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय) के हुक्म पर आ कर मौजूद हो जाये। आइन्दा आने वाले जमाने में मुझे नहीं मालूम क्या क्या चीज होंगी, पता नहीं ऐटामिक एनर्जी (आणविक शक्ति) आ जाय या कोई दूसरी एनर्जी आ जाये और पता नहीं कैसे उस के खिलाफ हमारा डिफेन्स होगा,

वह सब मेरे नुक्ते नजर के बाहर है, लेकिन फिर भी जरूरी है कि लोगों को हम इस के लिये तैयार करें कि वह किसी वक्त अपने मुल्क का बचाने के लिये आगे आये। मुझे पता लगा है कि टैरिटोरियल फोर्स (प्रादेशिक बल) के लिये जो आदमियों की मांग थी उसके लिये १४४ परसेन्ट आदमी आये, इस के लिये और भी बहुत ज्यादा आदमी आने चाहिये थे। लेकिन आज लोगों के अन्दर इसके लिये ज्यादा जोश नहीं है। इसी लिये शायद आज डा० काटजू ने कहा कि यह चीज बिल्कुल वालेन्टरी (स्वयं सेवा) हो, किसी किस्म की कोई लाग लपेट न होगी मिलिटरी सर्विस के वास्ते कोई लायबिलिटी (दायित्व) या बाईडिंग (बंधन) उनके लिये नहीं है। लेकिन मैंने श्री त्यागी से सवाल पूछा कि आप जो रजिस्टर रखते हैं, वह किस लिये रखते हैं? किस लिये यह फोर्स रखी जा रही है?

मेरी नाकिस राय में इस सारी फोर्स को रखने का मतलब यह है कि जब देश के अन्दर इमरजेंसी (आपात काल) हो, जब कोई खराबी पैदा हो या जब कोई मुसीबत आये, तो हमारे वालेंटीयर सब से आगे होकर उसका मुकाबला करें। इस वक्त आपने उनके लिए किसी किसम की लायबिलिटी नहीं रखी है। मैं जानता हूँ कि जो अगली इंस्टालमेंट आएगी, उसमें लायबिलिटी की बात भी रखी जायेगी।

इस बिल के अन्दर जो दूसरी प्राविजंस (उपबन्ध) हैं वे एक से एक अच्छी हैं शुरू में ही आपने प्राफेसिस (अपराध) और पेनेलिटेंस (दण्ड) की प्राविजंस (उपबन्ध) रखी हैं। इनमें हमारे कामत साहब भी कोई बात नहीं पकड़ सके हैं एक बात को उन्होंने लिया है और उसको भी ज्यादा प्रेस नहीं किया। अगर कोई आदमी किसी डिपार्टमेंट (विभाग) में एजुकेशन (शिक्षा) पाने के लिये जाता है या

[पंजित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

कुछ सीखने के लिये जाता है और उसको वहाँ पर डिस्प्लिन में रहने के लिये कहल जाता है तो यह ठीक ही है और इसका मतलब यह तो नहीं है कि वह अफसर को जा कर पीटना शुरू कर दे। तो ये जो आबलीगेंस (दायित्व) प्रोवाइड की गई है ये लीस्ट (न्यूनतम) हैं। अगर आप सैल्फ-डिस्प्लिन को खैरबाद नहीं कहना चाहते तो आपको इन आबलीगेंस को निभाना ही होगा। कामत साहब ने भी इस बात पर जोर नहीं दिया।

तो जहाँ तक इस बिल को पहली इंस्टालमेंट के तौर पर लाया गया है यह निहायत अच्छा है। आपने खर्च के बारे में भी कहा है कि कोई एक करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा और आपकी खज्वीज यह है कि इस रुपये को खजाने में खे न लेकर इसका इतिजाम ऊपर ऊपर से ही कर लिया जाये। आपने फाइनेंशल मेमोरेंडम (वित्तीय ज्ञापन) में लिखा है :

"which will be partly met by reducing non-essential equipment and personnel in the Territorial Army".

तो रुपया आप मांगते नहीं हैं और साथ ही साथ देश के अन्दर ऐसी अच्छी स्मिफ्ट लोगों के अन्दर पैदा कर देते हैं तो इससे बढ़कर और कौन सी अच्छी बात हो सकती है। मैं चाहूँगा कि डाक्टर साहब ने इस बार एक लाख की लिमिट रखी है और अगले साल जब वह दूसरा बिल लायें तो उसमें कम से कम पांच लाख की लिमिट तो रखें। आपने उस वक्त भी पांच लाख की बात कही थी जब आप पहला बिल लाये थे।

एक और बात का यहाँ पर जिक्र आया है और वह था स्काउट मूवमेंट (आंदोलन) का। भौसले साहब ने भी एक मूवमेंट जारी की है जिस को कस्तूरबा निकेतन तथा दूसरी

जगहों में लागू किया गया है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो सारी स्कीम्स (योजनायें) हैं इनको कोओर्डिनेट (समन्वित) किया जाना चाहिये और इन को अलग अलग नहीं रखा जाना चाहिये। मैं नहीं चाहता कि इनको बन्द कर दिया जाये लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य चाहता हूँ कि इन को कोओर्डिनेट किया जाये। आप एक लाख के लिए कर रहे हैं और मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इसको बढ़ायें। मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि आप तमाम स्कूल्स और कालिजिस में भौसले साहब की स्कीम को चलायें और उन्हें अपनी एक्टिविटीज (कार्य) को ही एक हिस्सा बनायें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग स्कूलों और कालिजों में जारी कर दें।

मैं एक और बात की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आज तक लोगों की यह शिकायत रही है कि उनको लकड़ी व लाठी के साथ मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग सिखायी जाती है। मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि थोथी बन्दूकों का या इस किस्म की दूसरी चीजों का जमाना चला गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग उनको दी जाये उसके दौरान में उनको बंदूकों तथा दूसरे हथियारों से एक्वेंट (परिचित) कराया जाये। इस तरह से कोई भी चीज बाकी नहीं रह जानी चाहिये जिस से उनको बाकफियत न हो।

आपने इसमें ट्रेनिंग का पीरियड ३० दिन का रखा है यह भी मुनासिब है। पहले जो बिल आप लाये थे उसमें आपने एक रियायत रखी थी कि अगर कोई गवर्नमेंट एम्पलायी (सरकारी कर्मचारी) है या कुछ और किसी प्राइवेट सविस में हो तो उनको तनक्वाह नहीं कटेगी न नौकरी से महरूम होंगे लेकिन उस तरह की कोई भी रियायत आपने इस बिल में नहीं रखी है। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि

अगली जो इंस्टालमेंट आए, उसमें ये सब चीजें हों। और वालंटियरस के हकूक व जिम्मेवारी उसमें दर्ज हों—ऐसा गंजा नंगा बूचा बिल न हो जैसा यह मौजूदा बिल है।

इतना कह कर मैं डा० काटजू को इस बिल को पेश करने के लिये फिर मुबारिकबाद देता हूँ।

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad): Everybody in this House has welcomed the object of this Bill. I feel that though the object is laudable, the Bill has been brought in a loose and haphazard manner. I have the feeling, unfortunately, that the Government here is in a mood to bring all kinds of legislation without giving proper thought to the consequences of the implementation of those Bills.

In this Bill, the object is very laudable. Nobody can deny that there is need for inculcating a sense of discipline, security and self-reliance and interest in national service. It is very essential and something of this kind is also being done in the N.C.C. in the schools and colleges. As far as this Bill is concerned, it is too vague, it is not clear. This National Volunteer Force Bill is for imparting military training to the members of the public. I understand that there is no provision for imparting real military training to the people. This phrase "military training" does not seem to be very correct. Therefore, I would like to know exactly from the Minister whether it is provided in this Bill to give real military training to the national volunteers who will be recruited.

Other Members, including Shri-mati Swaminathan, pointed out the importance of civic sense and discipline in the country; No country worth the name can maintain its honour and its independence and security without inculcating discipline, civic sense and love for the country. These things are very very import-

ant. I know in Germany they had the Hitler Youth Movement, which was built on fascist lines. But, it was this movement which in the last stage of the fight for their independence stood by Hitler. Even the military people had lost their courage and were almost in a defeatist mood. It was the Hitler Youth Movement which fought in the streets of Berlin with courage and discipline. Therefore, there is a great need for discipline and civic sense, but it is necessary to have some kind of a co-ordinated measure for this purpose. Simply by passing this Bill and bringing some people together without giving them proper training. I think the purpose will not be served. This will not serve the purpose which is sought to be served by this Bill. We already know that N.C.C. is a very good scheme, but, unfortunately, with the little experience I have, I find that even our military officers who go there for imparting training do not take it very seriously. So, the enthusiasm which it seeks to create in boys and girls is not there. Therefore, before we pass the National Volunteer Force Bill or start some other training services, it is necessary that whatever we have got in this country must be strengthened and made efficient. I am sure there will be no use in passing this Bill or having these camps. By this you will not be able to give that kind of discipline which we need in this country.

I think this is not time to bring in women also in this Bill. To start with, let us have only men to whom discipline and love for the country may be imparted; then only we can think of women. Otherwise, there is the chance of creating indiscipline among the men. I would request the Minister to give an answer to these questions. Let us take this very seriously and not for the sake of showing to the people that we are having a National Volunteer Force, N.C.C. and so on without any coherence and co-ordination. I would like that there should be one scheme and that scheme should be implemented in a

[Dr. Suresh Chandra]

proper manner, so that the effect of that scheme is realised by the people of his country. Simply saying that every able-bodied citizen may volunteer will have any meaning, unless it is taken very seriously.

Dr. Katju: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I shall be very short. My hon. friend Shri Kamath said that the Lok Sahayak Sena should have been started after this Bill had been passed. Hon. Members will notice that this Bill was introduced in the House as early as September, 1955.

Shri Kamath: That is what I said.

Dr. Katju: But for the congestion of work, this would have been passed. I was myself anxious that it should be gone through.

So far as the point taken by Dr. Suresh Chandra is concerned, he may take it from me that we want to make this organisation and this force, the Lok Sahayak Sena as efficient as we possibly can. I shall ask him to take the trouble of visiting the next camp which may be nearest to his place of residence and spend a little time there. Then, I am sure he will from the judgment that the training is good, is keen, is enthusiastic and the people who wish to take part in it wish to take advantage of it as much as possible. It is military training in the sense that they are taught drill, shooting, marching and there is military life for one full month, all the 24 hours.

I should like also to say that the Bill does not contain any limit as to numbers. I am hopeful that if this succeeds and if there is a general desire to extend the number from one lakh to two or three lakhs, this House will certainly provide the funds so that it may be carried on. An hon. Member suggested that the size of the camp should be reduced. That would not be possible. We want to have community life; we want to have a general organisation. Five hundred is about the number.

I will not say much about the propriety of including women. That is a matter on which opinions can differ. I think the correct solution was pointed out by Dr. Suresh Chandra that we just make a beginning and wait and see how that fares. Please remember that after the age of 22 or 23, generally women become householders and then they have the added domestic responsibilities. There are babies and children to look after. I do not want to complicate matters. If our experiment succeeds, if there is a general desire, it can be done. There is no harm. It is important to remember that the number of girls' institutions is increasing and girls' colleges are increasing. I notice with my own eyes that girls are very keen to enrol themselves as girl guides and they do very well there. That is an outlet for their military energy.

So far as the pledge is concerned, this is an absolutely voluntary pledge. I do not want to say anything. I wonder whether it has got any particular compulsory meaning in it. It is really a pledge which says, I solemnly say, if I am called upon to serve my country—where, when that is all left indefinite—I will respond to such call and make every endeavour to be of service in whatever way I can.

Shri Kamath: Very vague.

Dr. Katju: That is very vague. It is not part of the Bill. It has just a sort of a moral persuasive effect about it.

Some other points were taken and we shall deal with them when the various amendments come along. But, I should like to assure generally that the object is to make the organisation run as efficiently as we can. Deliberately the Act is general so that we may be able to make rules from time to time as our experience grows and we receive suggestions from the people interested. Shri Kamath raised a minor point about punishments. I may inform him that it is proposed in the rules to provide for an appellate authority: not a writ in the Supreme

Court, but an appeal from one military authority to a superior military authority.

I will not take the time of the House any further. I hope the House will proceed to consider the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a National Volunteer Force for imparting military training to citizens of India, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2—(Definitions)

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 16—

add at the end:—

"or any other officer or office-bearer of the Lok Sahayak Sena selected by the appropriate authority from among the volunteers"

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 1, line 16—

add at the end:—

"or any other officer or office-bearer of the Lok Sahayak Sena selected by the appropriate authority from among the volunteers."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Shri Tyagi: What about those amendments which have been given notice of by Dr. Katju?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Nobody says that he moves.

Shri Tyagi: They may be taken as moved.

4762

Dr. Katju: They are purely verbal.

Shri Kamath: They have to be moved and accepted by the House. They have not been moved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no amendment by Dr. Katju to clause 2.

Shri Tyagi: I refer to these amendments which have been given notice of by the Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They will have to be moved.

Dr. Katju: Clause by clause?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. Clause by clause they will have to be moved.

Dr. Katju: You have not yet reached that stage?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not so far.

Clause 3—(Constitution of the National Volunteer Force).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members who have already spoken will only move the amendments.

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 3—

add at the end:

"for the purpose of imparting military training to the members of the public with a view of inculcating in them a sense of discipline, security, self-reliance and interest in national service."

I seek to incorporate in this clause what is contained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. I have taken this bodily from the Statement of Objects and Reasons. I hope the hon. Minister cannot have any reasonable or valid objection to this amendment. It only seeks to incorporate his own statement in this clause.

Dr. Katju: This is mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. I think it should not come into the Bill itself because the preamble says that the object is to impart military training. I am very sorry, I am unable to accept the amendment.

Shri Kamath: Objection on merits?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 3—

add at the end:

“for the purpose of imparting military training to the members of the public with a view to inculcating in them a sense of discipline, security, self-reliance and interest in national service.”

The motion was negated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That clause 3 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4— (Establishment of Camps)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Clause 4. Are there any Government amendments?

Dr. Katju: No.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Any other amendment being moved?

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiapur): I have an amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can move it. He has not so far spoken. He can also speak for five minutes.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I beg to move: Page 2, line 6—

add at the end:

“Such camps shall be set up at convenient places and wherever possible in the vicinity of Community Projects, N.E.S. Blocks and educational institutions.”

I welcome this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Bill has already been welcomed and decision taken that it may be considered.

Shri D. C. Sharma: But, I must say that this Bill suffers from confusion of thought and confusion of

aims. I have been asking myself this question whether this Bill is going to have a new variety of boy scouts or a new variety of seva samiti or a new variety of voluntary agency. I have found that in this Bill, there is nothing which can enthuse the Indians so far as the aims are concerned.

Shri Raghbir Sahai: On which amendment is the hon. Member speaking?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have been given five minutes and I am going to make use of those five minutes to the best of my advantage, not your advantage.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is one thing I might bring to the notice of the hon. Member. If the hon. Members who have amendments to their credit or in their names help us in going through the second stage hurriedly, then we might take up all those general things in the third stage, but so far as amendments are concerned, we will have to confine ourselves to the amendments.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I shall resume my speech in the third reading stage, but what I mean to say is that the average expectation of life in India has increased during the last ten years or so, and it is increasing. Therefore, I think the age limit of 40 has been put in accordance with the calculation that prevailed so many years ago. I would therefore say that the age limit should be increased.

Dr. Katju: I am unable to accept it. The age of 40 is really an extended age for this purpose.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 6—

add at the end:

“Such camps shall be set up at convenient places and wherever possible in the vicinity of Com-

munity Projects, N.E.S. Blocks and educational institutions."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6— (*Duties of volunteers*)

Shri Raghuraj Sahai: I beg to move:

Page 2—

after line 17, add:

"Provided that his services may be requisitioned in times of emergency such as flood, earth-quake or disturbed condition of law and order in an affected area."

In support of this amendment of mine, I would like to say that until and unless we make use of the services of a volunteer who has been given training for 30 days in a camp, it would not be proper to set up such an organisation and to incur so much of cost. The object with which this Bill has been introduced has been hailed by every one of us. It is to inculcate self-discipline amongst the people of this country. We know to our regret that although as a nation we may possess very many virtues, national discipline is not one of our virtues, and I believe the hon. Defence Minister introduced this Bill with a view to create that sense of discipline in our nation. It is really a very laudable object. I wish that when our adults and young men have been given this kind of training in those camps, their services are utilised. We know to our regret that in times of emergencies—and so many emergencies occur in our country; there are floods, there are earth-quakes, there are disturbances of law and order—

our people find themselves helpless. They find themselves quite at sea with the consequence that the period of distress increases. Where will be the harm if these trained people are requisitioned and are allowed to work there?

I was simply amazed when the learned Defence Minister said that he did not want to introduce any sense of compulsion. The compulsion is in the sense that they would not be called in for military services. If a country invades us, these volunteers may not be called. That I can understand, but in times of emergency if their services are requisitioned is that compulsion? As my hon. friend Shri Charak said in any enforcement of discipline, there is some amount of compulsion and if after this training you do not want to make the services of these young men available for meeting emergencies, then I do not know for what purpose you are training them. There should be such a definite provision.

Supposing you send for those people to meet and face an emergency and some of them do not turn up, do not punish them. If they can offer an excuse, do not punish them. When a notice comes from the Government or from the military department after they have obtained this training, there would be very few people who would be prepared to disobey that notice. So, I wish that the hon. Minister consider the feasibility of accepting this amendment.

One more point and it is this. In U. P. some years back a movement known as Prantiya Raksha Dal was established. I suppose the hon. Defence Minister was then our Law Minister in U.P. and during his time this scheme was started. That generated at lot of enthusiasm in that province and we were really grateful to the Government for having introduced that scheme, but to our regret we find that the entire Prantiya Raksha

[Shri Raghurib Sahai]

Dal scheme has gone to dogs now. Why? Because we did not follow it up. We did not introduce measures to utilise the services of those people. I wish the same sort of experience may not be repeated in the case of this laudable Bill. Therefore I commend my amendment.

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

Page 2—

after line 17, add:

“Provided that such duties or such obligations shall not be inconsistent or at variance with the purposes for which the force has been constituted.”

This is by way of abundant caution. I am aware that standards have been very high among the officers and other ranks of our armed forces though there have been a few disconcerting incidents in recent years, but we have heard complaints in the civil services in recent times that some of them employ their subordinate officials for domestic and private work. This should be sternly discountenanced. I hope this will not be one of the obligations or duties that the trainees would be called upon to perform while undergoing the training and that is why I have suggested this amendment.

Before I sit down I would like to oppose emphatically the amendment moved by Shri Raghurib Sahai; particularly the last part of the amendment is a very dangerous suggestion, viz., “in a disturbed condition of law and order in an affected area”. This will also lead to much abuse of authority, and I am sure many of the trainees or volunteers would certainly not like to work under such conditions, and they would certainly resist or oppose their employment in conditions where law and order, according to Government, have been disturbed.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 17—

add at the end:

“Volunteers who give the undertaking for National Service, shall be liable to be called up for such service if and when notified by the appropriate authority”.

My amendment is different from that of Shri Raghurib Sahai in this respect that I suggest that those who give the undertaking for national service shall be liable to be called up for such service if and when notified by the appropriate authority. I beg to add that after giving them training and after they volunteer and give a pledge for national service, there must be some obligation on their part to come and render that national service in emergencies and for other purposes when they are called upon by the appropriate authority. I hope the Minister will please accept it.

Dr. Katju: I am sorry, I am unable to accept either of the amendments. The guiding rule is the voluntary nature and I submit whether it is a service for humanitarian purposes or natural calamities, we must trust the good sense and the patriotic devotion of the volunteers as well as of other citizens who may volunteer for that purpose.

So far as Mr. Kamath's amendment is concerned, I submit it is military training and the duties are prescribed. The rules will be there and if the rules are not properly observed, then there will be punishment to follow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, line 17—

add at the end:

“Volunteers who give the undertaking for National Service, shall be liable to be called up for such service if and when notified by the appropriate authority”.

The motion was negatived

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2—

after line 17, add:

"Provided that such duties or such obligations shall not be inconsistent or at variance with the purposes for which the force has been constituted."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2—

after line 17, add:

"Provided that his services may be requisitioned in times of emergency such as flood, earthquake or disturbed condition of law and order in an affected area."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7.—(Discharge)

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad Dist.—North): Clause 7 reads as follows:

"Every volunteer shall be entitled to receive his discharge from the Force on the expiration of the period for which he was enrolled, but may, prior to the expiration of that period, be discharged from the Force by such authority and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed."

My submission is that there should be no discharge after the lapse of one month for which he may be enrolled for training in camp because if that discharge is there, there is no possibility of there being a refresher course or a follow-on course; that, if a volunteer, after having received training for one

month, is allowed to go back home and to follow his ordinary pursuits, the result will be that the training that has been given to him would be absolutely wasted. Therefore, I think it is absolutely necessary that the discharge should not be there and the volunteer should be called upon for refresher course every six months or so.

There is another point to be remembered. In case there is discharge there would be difficulty and we may not be able to call those volunteers in case of emergency. I was reading the Encyclopaedia Britannia with regard to this and I found they have a similar Act passed in 1863. I am quoting from it:

"A new Act, Volunteers Act, 1863, was soon passed, the most important provision of which was that apprehended invasion should constitute a sufficient reason for the Government to call out the volunteers in lieu of the old condition which required the actual appearance of the enemy.

This was again modified in 1900 during the South African War by a further enactment allowing the authorities to call them out at times of imminent national danger and great emergency."

This was provided there in the very Act itself. But here the hon. Defence Minister seems to think that it should depend on the goodwill of the volunteers. My submission is that so long as we do not have the law, you will not be able to call them out and, therefore, this provision should be entered in this Bill and I hope the hon. Minister will think over this because in case of national emergency it would be absolutely necessary for him to make an enactment and so long as the law is not there, it would be impossible for him to call the volunteers. So my submission is that it is absolutely necessary that this provision should be there in the law.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

Page 2—

after line 22, add:

“Provided that those persons who have signed the pledge for National Service shall be suitably reorganized for such service.”

This is more or less to the same effect. Of course, the hon. Minister has already given his reply that there is no element of compulsion which is, more or less, in line with the speeches of the Defence Minister on Buddhist principles and Sanskrit and all that. I would respectfully submit that when you train a lakh of people every year at the expense of one crore of rupees per year, you must have some provision to call them upon, particularly that section which has given you a pledge for rendering national service. Here you take pledges and, at the same time, you say that you depend upon their goodwill for giving their services. I would submit that it will be in the interest of the tax-payer who foots the bill for all the money that is being spent on the National Volunteer Force not to agree with the hon. Minister who says: we depend upon their goodwill only. We should have some provision in law to call them up and make them render national service in emergencies as well as for developmental work. It will be necessary in the interest of our Five Year Plan, it will be in the interest of our Development Blocks and it will be necessary to fight floods, epidemics and other things and I am sure that simply because the hon. Minister thinks that we could rely upon the goodwill of people, we should not allow our money to be wasted on this National Volunteer Force if the nation cannot insist upon some return for the money spent on that.

Dr. Katju: The two things are quite distinct. So far as Mr. Patnaik's amendment is concerned, he proceeds upon the existence of a pledge. The pledge does not form part of the Bill and it is purely on a voluntary basis.

I do not want the Bill to be encumbered by the result of what has happened after the signing of the pledge. The pledge may or may not be signed. As Mr. Kamath has pointed out, the pledge is only some sort of persuasive effort.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: Why not define it?

Dr. Katju: So far as the remarks of my hon. friend, Mr. Dube, are concerned, it really amounts to this: make an enrolment, prepare a roll and then keep it indefinitely for years and years. When you enrol a man for one month, you have got to finish, you have got to put an end and when you enlist a man for one month, you give him a discharge for the next month. That necessarily follows. There is no question of his being dispensed with. Therefore, we must allow the clause to stand as it is.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 2—

after line 22 add:

“Provided that those persons who have signed the pledge for National Service shall be suitably reorganized for such service.”

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

“That clause 7 stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9—(Offences and Penalties.)

Dr. Katju: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 41—

for “punished” substitute “punishable”.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are other amendments also.

Dr. Katju: I do not want to move them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let me understand this. There are amendments Nos. 3, 4 and 5.

Dr. Katju: I have moved amendment No. 3. It is not necessary to move amendments Nos. 4 and 5.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved:

Page 2, line 41—

for "punished" substitute "punishable".

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

Page 3—

after line 3, add:

"Provided that no action shall be taken for recovery of the fine, where the volunteer punished under sub-section (1) has served the term of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine."

It is self-explanatory and I do not wish to elaborate this particular theme. The hon. Defence Minister was good enough to say in the course of his speech earlier that when a fine is imposed, it does not mean that if there is imprisonment in default of fine, that fine will not be realized. That is what I understood him to say. But may I request him to see that so far as this particular Bill is concerned we are dealing with young volunteers, young trainees who may not have properties of their own. And if you want to recover the amount, it will be recovered from their parents or guardians. I do not know from whom they will recover the fines imposed.

3 P.M.

May I also tell him that it is not always true that though the person may undergo imprisonment in default, the fine is always recovered or tried to be recovered? I myself was sentenced some years ago, in 1941, and I was awarded ten months' imprisonment plus Rs. 200 fine, and in default, two months. I refused to pay the fine. The British Government did not recover the fine from me by any means at their disposal. I underwent an-

other two months' imprisonment, and I came out without any loss of money.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That Government might have been particularly generous to Shri Kamath. Otherwise, the general law of the land would have taken its course.

Shri Kamath: I would request the Minister to be generous with our national volunteers, because they are our own volunteers who will serve the country. He should be generous to them, and not try to mulct them of their little money that they may have got. And where a person undergoes imprisonment in jail, the fine should not be recovered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved:

Page 3—

after line 3, add:

"Provided that no action shall be taken for recovery of the fine, where the volunteer punished under sub-section (1) has served the term of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine."

Dr. Katju: May I meet my hon. friend Shri Kamath half way? We shall bear this in mind when we frame the rules, and we shall provide that in suitable cases, the recovery of the fine may be dispensed with. But let the Bill stand as it is.

Shri B. D. Pande: I have a small amendment to this clause.

I beg to move:

Page 2, line 42—

for "fifty rupees" substitute "thirty rupees".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved:

Page 2, line 42—

for "fifty rupees" substitute "thirty rupees".

Shri B. D. Pande: My object in moving this amendment is that the amount of fine should not frighten the young boys, especially in the rural areas, who are very poor. But the Minister has since explained that the fine of Rs. 50 will not be imposed at once, and that the actual fine may be less than this.

What I want is that everybody should be given military training. We have given franchise nearly to 19 crores of people, but we are giving military training only to about one lakh.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member was only speaking on his amendment and the question whether the fine should be Rs. 50 or less, and therefore, he should confine himself to that, so far as the present stage is concerned.

Shri B. D. Pande: My main object in moving this amendment is that the young people, especially in the rural areas, should not be frightened by the fine. Especially in the border areas, such as the ones from where I come, every person should be given military training. We, hill people, are steeped in military instincts. We have been fighting among ourselves for our hearth and home, and if we are not disciplined we may again fight amongst ourselves. The Dogras, the Garhwalis, the Kumaonese, and the Nepalese are the best elements in the Army. I want that their descendants also should be trained in military discipline, so that they may do what the country needs of them.

I wanted to be a jamedar in 1906, but I had attended the Congress at Banaras....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should confine himself....

Shri B. D. Pande: I want to give just one little anecdote.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We can listen to that career sometime afterwards.

Shri B. D. Pande: When I wanted to join as a jamedar, I was told, 'You attended the Congress there; therefore, you cannot join as a jamedar.'. Thus, even jamedarship was denied to me. Then, I had to fight the Britisher and turn him out of the country.

Our people should be trained in discipline, so that they could fight for their own country. That is the object of my amendment. I wanted that barrack imprisonment should be imposed instead of fine. But the Minister has since explained that it may not necessarily be Rs. 50 fine, and it may be even less. So, I would beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Several Hon. Members: Yes. The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I shall put the Government amendment to vote.

The question is:

Page 2, line 41—

for "punished" substitute "punishable".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I come to amendment No. 14. Does the hon. Member Shri Kamath want to press it?

Shri Kamath: In view of the Minister's assurance—I hope he will honour it—I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): It is a pledge.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 8, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 9.—(Liability for causing loss etc.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are some Government amendments to this clause, namely amendments Nos. 6 and 7.

Dr. Katju: I am not moving them,

Shri Kamath: I have a small amendment to this clause, namely amendment No. 15.

I beg to move:

Page 3 after line 16, add:

"Provided that the loss of, or damage to the property may be permitted by the prescribed authority to be made good in cash or kind".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment moved.

Page 3—after line 16, add:

"Provided that the loss of, or damage to the property may be permitted by the prescribed authority to be made good in cash or kind".

Shri Kamath: This amendment seeks to permit a volunteer to make good the loss or damage to property in cash or in kind. Suppose, he breaks a chair or something like that, he must be permitted to make good the loss, or bring in another chair in its place, and not necessarily be fined; if he could bring another chair, he should be permitted to do so. This is a very simple amendment, and I do not think it can evoke any opposition from Government.

Dr. Katju: May I just point out to my hon. friend Shri Kamath that this amendment is really not necessary? I like it myself, but the proceedings

to recover the liability commence only when the person concerned has refused or failed to deliver the amount assessed. It has been provided in clause 9—I am reading lines 11 to 13 on page 3 of the Bill—

"...and where the amount thereof as determined by the prescribed authority is not paid within the time allowed, it shall, on application made by the prescribed authority.....".

So, it is only when it is not made good that the question of starting proceedings will arise.

Shri Kamath: But that does not cover the second part of my amendment. He should be allowed to make good in kind also.

Dr. Katju: There is no question of 'kind'-ness about it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, the question will arise as to who will determine whether the article is of the same quality or not.

May I put this amendment to vote?

Shri Kamath: It is not necessary. I seek leave of the House to withdraw it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10 —(Presumption as to certain documents)

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

(i) Page 3, lines 18 and 19—omit "purporting to be"

[Shri Kamath]

(ii) Page 3, lines 21 and 22—

omit "without proof of the signature or appointment of such officer".

I do not know why these words should remain in the clause, and why we should not insist on a certificate actually signed by the prescribed officer, and further, there should be evidence or proof of the signature of the officer. I do not mean to say that there might often be cases of forgery or things like that but certainly, by way of abundant caution, in which my hon. friend certainly believes as a great lawyer, I think he will agree that to provide against any kind of malpractices, we should insist on a certain certificate properly signed, and later on if necessary, there should be proof of the signature of such officer.

My amendments cover these points, and I hope the Minister will accept them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendments moved:

(i) Page 3, lines 18 and 19—

omit "purporting to be".

(ii) Page 3, lines 21 and 22—

omit "without proof of the signature or appointment of such officer".

Dr. Katju: These amendments also are really not necessary, because they will make the proceedings much too cumbersome. Supposing a sanction is granted under one of the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, to institute a suit, the magistrate never requires proof of the signature of the secretary or the under-secretary. The signature purports to be that of that officer. It is a simple proceeding. You produce a paper. If that paper has got a signature that purports to be the signature of the prescribed authority, a brigadier or whoever it is, the court takes it for granted that the whole thing is quite clear. If it is a case where the signature is doubtful, and the point is specifically raised, then it may be gone into. Otherwise,

the result of my hon. friend's amendment will be that we shall have to call the officer, from goodness knows where, to prove the signature, and hold up the proceedings for days and days. I am unable to accept the amendments.

Shri Kamath: Am I to understand that documents produced in a court of Law are taken for granted and the signature is not required to be proved at all under the Evidence Act?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are certain cases where it has to be taken for granted.

I shall now put these amendments to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 3, lines 18 and 19—

Omit "Purporting to be"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3, lines 21 and 22—

Omit "without proof of the signature or appointment of such officer"

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 10 stands part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

New clause 10A.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I have an amendment for a new clause, Clause 10A. I beg to move:

Page 3—

after line 22, insert:

"10A. National Service Programme.—The appropriate authority shall make provision for

training the Lok Sahayak Sena personnel for national service in developmental activities as well as for service during floods, famines, epidemics, fire-havoc and other emergencies".

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been stated that these people ought to be utilised for national service. But there is nothing to indicate that there should be a national service programme. We have learnt elsewhere that the Defence Minister thinks that one month is absolutely necessary for the basic elementary military training and that he can make no provision for training for national service. So I suggest that special training should be given to the cadets for service in emergencies, developmental activities as well as during times of floods, famines, epidemics, fire-havoc etc. either by increasing the period of training by one or two weeks more or by inducing the Community Project Administration or some other organisation to take up the additional burden of a few days' more training. I hope the hon. Minister will accept this amendment.

Dr. Katju: I am very sorry I am unable to accept the amendment. It really changes the Bill and goes out of the purview of the present Bill. My hon. friend is talking here of developmental activities and many other things. That requires a different organisation or expansion of this organisation. So it will go outside the purview of this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 3—

after line 22, add:

"10A. National Service Programme.—The appropriate authority shall make provision for training the Lok Sahayak Sena personnel for national service in developmental activities as well

as for service during floods, famines, epidemics, fire-havoc and other emergencies".

The motion was negatived.

श्री भक्त दर्शन (जिला गढ़वाल-पूर्व व जिला मुरादाबाद-उत्तर-पूर्व) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस धारा पर मैं ने संशोधन संख्या १८ की सूचना दी है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप को अभी बुलाऊंगा।

Shri Kamath: I beg to move:

Page 3—

after line 43, add:

"(3) All rules made under this section shall be laid before Parliament for a period of at least thirty days, as soon as may be after they are made, and shall be subject to such modifications as Parliament may make therein".

The hon. Minister has told us just now that so many things will be done by rules. Therefore, this amendment acquires additional force and importance. It is an accepted formula now which his colleagues in other Ministries have agreed to in various other Bills, beginning, I think, with the Citizenship Bill which we adopted early last session. This formula that the rules made under the Act shall be brought before the House is a universally accepted practice now and almost all Bills nowadays contain this clause at the end, that the rules made under this Act shall be brought before the House for such modifications as the House may deem fit and necessary. I therefore commend this amendment to the acceptance of the Minister and also of the House

श्री भक्त दर्शन : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संशोधन संख्या १८ को मूलतः मैं ने प्रस्तावित किया है जैसा कि अभी डाक्टर काटजू ने बताया है: वह इसकी भावना से सहमत है, इस आशा के साथ कि वह इस संशोधन को स्वीकार कर लेंगे और इस आशा के साथ

श्री भक्त दर्शन

कि तीसरे वाचन के समय इस बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट करने के लिए आप मुझे कुछ समय अवश्य देंगे, अब मैं कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ।

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I beg to move:

Page 3—

after line 43, add:

“(3) All rules framed under this Act shall be placed before the Houses of Parliament for a period of thirty days and shall be subject to such modification as Parliament may make therein”.

This amendment is, more or less, to the same effect. I would again reiterate what the hon. Member said just now, that the Minister had also given an assurance in the beginning that the rules would be placed before the House. Of course, the hon. Minister has refused to accept any amendment to improve the Bill; with the steam-roller majority that he has got, he has refused to accept amendments to a Bill, which has got the support of the entire House and which is bound to have the support of the whole country, in order to make it more useful and to bring it in conformity with....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be a third reading speech.

Shri U. C. Patnaik: I would again submit that the rules should be placed on the Table of the two Houses.

Dr. Katju: My hon. friends have forgotten that in my opening submission, I actually said that we would accept it; the only change that I want to make in the amendment that has been moved by Shri Kamath is this. As his amendment stands, Parliament may take years and years. I want to put some limit on it. These are military rules and there should be some sort of finality about them.

Shri Kamath: Say next session.

Dr. Katju: I would like to make an amendment at the end as follows:

“during the session in which they are so laid or the session immediately following”.

Shri Kamath: agreed.

Dr. Katju: If that is agreed, there is no dispute about it. I will formally move my amendment.

I beg to move:

In amendment No. 18, as proposed by Shri H. V. Kamath, add at the end:

“during the session in which they are so laid or the session immediately following”.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

In amendment No. 18, as proposed by Shri H. V. Kamath, add at the end:

“during the session in which they are so laid or the session immediately following”.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put to the vote of the House amendment No. 18 moved by Shri Kamath as amended by Government amendment No. 31.

The question is:

Page 3—

after line 43, add:

“(3) All rules made under this section shall be laid before Parliament for a period of at least thirty days, as soon as may be after they are made, and shall be subject to such modifications as Parliament may make therein during the session in which they are so laid or the session immediately following”.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendment No. 26 now falls through.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 11, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11, as amended, stand part of the Bill.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Title.

Amendments made:

- (i) Page 1, line 4—
for "1955" substitute "1956".
- (ii) Page 1, line 3—
for "the National Volunteer Force Act" substitute "the Lok Sahayak Sena Act".
- (iii) Page 1, line 1—
for "Sixth Year" substitute "Seventh Year".
- (iv) Page 1, in the Long Title and wherever they occur in the Bill—
for "National Volunteer Force" substitute "Lok Sahayak Sena".

—[Dr. Katju]

Dr. Katju: These are verbal amendments. The Secretariat will carry out the corrections.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, the Enacting Formula, as amended, and the Title, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

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

Dr. Katju: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक को इस सदन में लाने और इस को स्वीकृत कराने के लिए मैं रक्षा-मंत्रालय की तीनों महामूर्तियों को धन्यवाद और तबका देता हूँ ।

श्री कामत : तीन मूर्तियाँ तो जाड़ेर हैं ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : वे मूर्तियाँ तो साधारण होती हैं, ये तो महामूर्तियाँ हैं । मैं गवर्न-मेंट को इसलिये भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि जब कि बहुत से विधेयकों में हम ने देखा कि उन को जम्मू तथा काश्मीर पर लागू नहीं किया जाता है, लेकिन इस को जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सहित सारे देश पर लागू किया जा रहा है । यह बहुत सुन्दर बात है । इस का मतलब यह है कि जहाँ तक रक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, गवर्नमेंट कन्या कुमारी से ले कर काश्मीर तक सारे देश को एक ही दृष्टि से देखती है और उस की रक्षा की व्यवस्था कर रही है ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे केवल दो मुझाव देने हैं एक तो यह कि यह जो हमारी लोक सहायक सेना है इसके सिलसिले में अभी कुछ मित्रों ने बतलाया कि हमारे प्रान्तों में भी कुछ इस प्रकार की योजनायें चल रही हैं । जनरल भोंसले की राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना दिल्ली तथा अन्य इलाकों में भी चालू है । इसी तरह से कालिजों और स्कूलों में एन० सी० सी० की योजना चालू है । कुछ प्रान्तों में होमगार्ड की और उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रान्तीय रक्षा दल की योजना चल रही है । मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विधेयक के अधिनियम बन जाने के बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों को राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बैठकर सारे देश के लिये एक सी योजना बच्चों से लेकर बूढ़ों तक के अनुशासन के लिए बनानी चाहिये और उसी योजना को सारे देश में चलाना चाहिये मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे रक्षा मंत्री महोदय

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

श्रीर हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार इस दिशा में कदम उठायेगी।

इसके अतिरिक्त मुझे एक सुझाव और देना है। वह यह है कि जो लोग इस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षित हों उनको और भी प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये। जो इस योग्य हों और चाहते हों, उनको फौज में भरती कर लिया जाये। इसके अतिरिक्त इनमें से जो न्यूनतम योग्यता रखने वाले हों उनको सरकारी विभागों को नौकरियों में भी तरजीह दी जानी चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारें भी अपने विभिन्न विभागों को आदेश दें कि इन लोगों में जो न्यूनतम योग्यता रखते हों उनको सबसे पहले नौकरियाँ दी जायें। इसी तरह से इन लोगों को बन्दूकों का लाइसेंस देने में भी प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए।

इसमें कैम्पों (शिविरों) के लिये ५०० युवकों की संख्या रखी गयी है। हमने देखा है कि कहीं-कहीं यह संख्या पूरी नहीं हो पाती। जैसा कि कुछ दिनों पहले एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया, कि जब अम्बाला में ट्रेनिंग कैम्प लगाया गया तो महीनों इन्तिजार करने के बावजूद भी पर्याप्त संख्या में लोग नहीं आये। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जहाँ एक सप्ताह के नोटिस पर ५०० तो क्या एक हज़ार युवक भी शिक्षण के लिए आ सकते हैं, क्योंकि उनके पीछे साहस और सामरिकता की परम्पराएँ हैं। ऐसे लोगों के ऊपर हमारी सीमा की रक्षा का भार भी है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस प्रकार के स्थानों में बड़ी तादाद में ऐसे कैम्प चलाये जायें जहाँ भरती होने के लिये बहुत लोग आसानी से मिल सकते हैं। ऐसा करने से हमारी सीमा का बचाव भी ज्यादा अच्छी तरह हो सकता है।

अब मैं भवन का ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए, एक बार फिर इस त्रिमूर्ति, अर्थात्

तीनों मंत्रियों को, बधाई देकर इस विवेक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: I welcome this measure because something is better than nothing. But I must submit most respectfully that the measure suffers from confusion of thought and that is the reason why so many things have been attributed to it and so many things have been expected from it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would be a reflection on the Parliament if it suffers from confusion of thought; we have adopted it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Certain persons have equated this Bill with the National Discipline Scheme; some persons have equated this Bill with the Home Guards Scheme; some persons have thought that it is going to be an adjunct of our Community Projects and National Development Blocks. This has arisen because of the fact that in the Statement of Objects and Reasons we have given so many things. Only one thing should have been given there, and that is, that this Bill has been brought forward to give military training for the purpose of defence. I do not know why they are not calling a spade a spade and why they have not been able to call it by the right name.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now the hon. Member need not worry about the objects and reasons; we have passed that stage.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The second thing that I want to suggest is this. The Bill is going to provide training for one out of 3,600 inhabitants of India. I would suggest that at least one out of 1,000 inhabitants of India should be given training under this scheme. At the same time, I feel that the sum of Rs. 1 crore, which has been set apart for this purpose, is not sufficient, and I would suggest that at

least Rs. 4 crores should have been set apart for this purpose, so that we should have had more opportunities for giving training to the people.

When you say that the Bill is meant to give military training to the people, I do not see any reason why you should not say that the Bill is meant for augmenting the defence potential of our country. That is all what I want to say now.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): By the passing of this Bill we shall put on the statute-book of the country a law, by which Government would be authorised to spend at least Rs. 1 crore per annum, according to the Financial Memorandum, for the purpose of imparting military training to the people of this country. So far as the object of inculcating a sense of discipline or national service is concerned, there can be no difference of opinion. But our fear is that this object, which is really laudable, may not always be borne in mind and there is likelihood of powers being misused under certain circumstances.

When clause 6 of the Bill, which enumerates the duties which all persons who come in for this training may be required to undertake, was under discussion, we felt that the duties may not always be such as the persons concerned may like to discharge voluntarily. We have some experience that in certain cases the National Cadet Corps was used for purposes which the persons concerned there did not like; they were used for the purpose of breaking legitimate strikes of the workers. I would like to urge upon the Government to give an assurance to the House that there would be no misuse of the power given under this law. That is one point which I would like to urge very strongly.

As regards the organisation of the camps, it has been said that as far as possible, the camps would be organised near the Community Projects area. The idea is that the persons who may come from nearby places may render

some useful service so far as the implementation of the National Extension Service schemes or other schemes are concerned. We all want that there should be a voluntary co-operation between the Administration and the people. Whether you organise this sort of military training to inculcate a sense of discipline or national service or whether you organise the Bharat Sevak Samaj or any other non-official organisation for national reconstruction, it must always be borne in mind that the attitude should be one of voluntary co-operation and not of coercion or regimentation. We know that the people in this country are eager to help in the task of national reconstruction, and they would be glad to render voluntary service as much as they can. What we notice sometimes is that there is a sort of recalcitrance on the part of the Local Administration and they do not accept the co-operation in the manner they should. Sometimes there are Committees and Development Boards, but the representatives of the people are not on these Committees or Boards. These trainees would render service and would give their help so far as development activities are concerned in case of need, but certainly we have to create a feeling so that the work might be done voluntarily there and they would not be asked to do anything which is not accepted by them, or which is not in accord with the dictates of their conscience.

With these words I would support the Bill and ask the Government to bear in mind that the powers given under this law are not misused in any way.

ठाकुर सुगल किशोर सिंह (मुजफ्फरपुर उत्तर पश्चिम): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, धरती जो वह विधेयक हाउस में उपस्थित किया गया है उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ दोस्तों ने कहा है कि यह पहले इंस्टालमेंट (किस्त) के रूप में विधेयक हमारे सामने धाया है। मिलेटरी ट्रेनिंग देने के बारे में भी हाउस में चिन्तन किया गया। इस के सम्बन्ध में मुझे

[ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह]

तो यह कहना है कि पंचशील के सिद्धान्त के ऊपर हमारा देश आगे बढ़ रहा है और सारे संसार को यह आदर्श अपनाने के लिए प्रेरित कर रहा है और संदेश दे रहा है तब हमें आशा करनी चाहिये कि इस तरह की एक मिलेटरी फोर्स (सैनिकबल) बनाने की खास जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी और इस तरह के बिल की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी और यह पहला इंस्टालमेंट और आखिरी इंस्टाल-मेंट होगा और इसके बाद मिलेटरी ट्रेनिंग की तरफ हमारी दृष्टि नहीं जायेगी।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह निवेदन करनी है कि हमारा खुद का तजुर्बा कुछ मिलेटरी अफसरान के सम्बन्ध में अच्छा नहीं है और इसलिये इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये कि उन कैम्पों में जिनमें हमारे देश के नवयुवक ट्रेनिंग (प्रशिक्षण) लेने आयेंगे, वहां पर घाप ऐसे मिलेटरी अफसर और इंस्ट्रक्टर रखें जिनके चरित्र आदर्शवान हों और उनका अच्छा असर हमारे देश के उन नवयुवकों पर पड़े ताकि जब वे उन कैम्पों से ट्रेनिंग पाकर अपने अपने घरों को वापिस लौटें तो अपने वहां पर एक आदर्श नेता के रूप में काम कर सकें। अभी तो मिलेटरी कैम्पों में जो रिजर्व जाते हैं वे तो हमेशा के लिए फौज में रहते हैं, वहीं काम करते हैं और कमाते खाते हैं लेकिन आपके इन कैम्पों में जो लोग आयेंगे वे तो कैम्पों में ट्रेनिंग लेने के बाद वहां से वापिस आजायेंगे और देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में काम करेंगे, इसलिये इन कैम्पों में आपको ऐसे मिलेटरी अफसरों को इंस्ट्रक्टर रखना है जो कि आदर्श और चरित्रवान हों और जिनके आचरण का ट्रेनीज पर अच्छा प्रभाव पड़े।

इस समय मैं आपके सामने दो ही उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूँ कि किस तरह का मिलेटरी अफसरों का पब्लिक के साथ व्यवहार होता है। एक बाक्या तो तब का है कि एक मर्तबा मैं ट्रेन में फर्स्ट क्लास में सफ़र

कर रहा था उसमें एक मिलेटरी अफसर अपने साथ कुत्ता लिये हुये जा रहे थे। मैंने उनसे यह कहा कि इस कुत्ते को ब्रेकवेन में ले जाइये तो उन्होंने जो बुरा रस अख्त्यार किया, उसके बारे में मुझे मिनिस्टर साहब से शिकायत करनी पड़ी और उन्होंने उस मामले में उचित कार्यवाही करने का वायदा भी किया है।

दूसरा मामला इस प्रकार है। एक मर्तबा मेरा फर्स्ट क्लास का कूपे रिजर्व था और दूसरे अफसर अपनी फीम्ली के साथ सफ़र कर रहे थे। वे मिलेटरी अफसर चढ़ आये और वहां पर बैठने लगे तो मैंने कहा कि यहां पर उनकी सीट नहीं है और वाक्या भी यही था और उनकी सीट दूसरी जगह रिजर्व थी, लेकिन वह अड़ गये कि नहीं वे तो यहीं बैठेंगे।

तीसरा वाक्या यूं पेश आया कि एक मर्तबा जब मैं ट्रेन में ऊपर की सीट पर अपना बिस्तर रख रहा था, एक मिलेटरी अफसर डिब्बे में चढ़ आया और वह उचक कर ऊपर चढ़ गया और पैर पसार लिये...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आप सब रेलवे की बातें बतला रहे हैं।

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह : मैं यह बतला रहा हूँ कि मिलेटरी अफसरान पब्लिक के साथ किस तरह पेश आते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मिलेटरी अफसरान की सारी ऐक्टिविटीज तो आप इस विषयक के अवर पर सामने नहीं ला सकते।

ठाकुर युगल किशोर सिंह : ठीक है जो मेरा तजुर्बा था वह मैंने थोड़ा सा इस भौके पर बतला दिया।

यह जो यहां पर नेशनल सिम्पोरिटी (राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा) की बात कही गई है उसके बारे में हम सब लोय जानते हैं कि नै लोय

अपने घर में आकर किस तरह से लोक सेवा का काम करते हैं और किस तरह का अनुशासन बर्तते हैं और किस तरह नेशनल इंटरस्ट (अभिष्टि) से काम करते हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस काम में ऐसे अफसरान रखे जाय जो एक अच्छा आदर्श लोगों के सम्मुख उपस्थित कर सकें और जिससे देश और समाज का भला हो और उन्नति हो।

एक चीज मैं आपको और बतलाऊँ कि अभी पटने में जो हड़ताल हुई थी उसमें हमने देखा कि होमगार्ड्स को बुलाया गया और उनके द्वारा हड़ताल तुड़वाने की चेष्टा की गई जो कि मैं समझता हूँ कि अनुचित है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि होमगार्ड्स का इस रूप में इस्तेमाल न किया जाना चाहिये था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर महोदय इसके बारे में खास तौर से खयाल रखें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अभी हाल में जो तरह तरह के कैम्प खुल रहे हैं उन सब का कोआर्डिनेशन (समन्वय) जैसा कि श्री भक्त दर्शन ने सुझाया है करना बहुत आवश्यक है और अगर इनमें कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं होगा तो वह लाभदायक नहीं सिद्ध होगा।

Dr. Katju: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am very grateful to the very cordial reception which this Bill has received in this House. Rules will now be framed and I may assure hon. Members that every suggestion that has been made will be borne in mind. I am personally very anxious that the instructors, from high officers downwards, including JCOs and NCOs and all other ranks, who are deputed to carry out the instructions in these camps, should be of a very selected band. They should remember with whom they are dealing. They are not going to deal with recruits who are making army as their career. They are going to deal with volunteers and they should be dealt with kindness and courtesy and with due consideration. We are at present utilising, to some

extent, retired officers of the army. We will depute junior commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers in the army to go and assist in the holding of these camps. It is essential that the camps are held in different parts in different States. I may tell you that I have received requests from the State Governments to hold camps in different areas not because this has something to do with what was called the community project areas but because the State Governments have now come to recognise that wherever a camp under the Lok Sahayak Sena organisation is held, it leads to a general awakening and a general consciousness on the part of the people as to their responsibilities as a citizen.

The admission to these camps is not limited on paper. But, I am personally anxious that we should give every opportunity to members of all classes and all communities, particularly people living in the rural areas, to come forward so that, when they have received military training, they may be able to acquire a sense of discipline and take an active part in the movement for the uplift and betterment of the villagers and also exercise a little leadership in their own village communities.

As my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma said just now, the discussion has ranged over wide and varied topics. The Bill is limited to one specific subject, namely, military training. The Bill is intended to meet the urge which is now prevalent all over India. People want to have military training and the Bill is meant for this purpose. The Bill is not limited to any numbers. It will be open to the House, when the Budget comes, to express its approval and say: "We want four crores or five crores so that this may be expanded." I am personally anxious that the limit of one lakh a year must be raised to over two or three lakhs. It is on a voluntary basis. We are laying down principles now while we are not laying down any limits whatsoever.

[Dr. Katju]

I am once again thankful for the reception which has been accorded. What has been said will guide us for many months to come.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

NEWSPAPER (PRICE AND PAGE)
BILL

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the regulation of the prices charged for newspapers in relation to their pages and of matters connected therewith for the purpose of preventing unfair competition among newspapers so that newspapers may have fuller opportunities of freedom of expression, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This Bill is coming before this House in pursuance of one of the important recommendations of the Press commission. You will remember that, when the House discussed the report of the Press Commission, this figured as one of the important points of attack. Some of my friends were severe that we were not doing anything in this direction to help the smaller newspapers by having a price-page schedule as early as possible. It was clear from the tone of the debate that the overwhelming majority of Members attached great importance to this recommendation and emphasised that it should be implemented as quickly as possible.

The Press Commission has based its recommendations on a number of considerations. I would like, with your permission, to make a reference to this relevant paragraph of the Press

Commission's Report. The Press Commission, in paragraph 205 has said:

"...as matters stand at present a paper with a large circulation because of its lower cost of production per copy enjoys certain advantages over other papers with smaller circulation. Similarly, a paper with large capital resources behind it is free from certain handicaps which affect another paper with limited capital."

Then it says:

"It is true that such economic advantages and handicaps exist in a number of industries but their presence in the newspaper industry is not, in our opinion, conducive to the even and healthy development of the Press. Newspapers serve as media for the free exchange of information and of ideas."

The Commission therefore feels—I am not reading the whole paragraph because it is a long one—like this. The report says:

"After examining various schemes that have been put forward for this purpose, we feel that to fix a minimum price at which papers of a particular size can be sold would be the most effective measure to bring about this end."

That is, to give protection to smaller papers and papers which have not got a big financial standing.

The Commission has made a number of references as to the reasons why certain other factors also, which govern the position of a newspaper, are also involved in this. For example, they say that papers with bigger resources are accustomed to indulge in price-cutting and thus trying to reduce the sale of a rival, and also sometimes reducing it to a position in which the paper might have to close down. This has happened in a number of papers. The Commission has labelled such practices of bigger and more powerful