

**Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari):** I generally do not like to join issues with elderly gentlemen like Shri Jhunjhunwala, but I was really surprised when he was opposing this innocuous amendment.

The power to nominate substitutes when a representative on a particular committee cannot attend its meetings is a well-recognised principle which has been given in many committees that I know of. I have experience of one or two international conferences and I know that even in the Governing Body of the ILO which is the main executive of the International Labour Conference, there is what is called a titular delegate and he has a right to nominate a substitute when he cannot attend a particular meeting of the Governing Body. This has an additional advantage of training up junior people to take the place of senior people when they retire. Now if all the positions of a representative character are being taken up by my senior officials and younger people are not given a chance to represent them, even when they cannot attend a meeting. I do not know how we will be training up the younger generation. From that point of view this amendment is very necessary.

Then there need not be any apprehension that the substitute who will be appointed will perhaps not know the job, because I understand that there is a well-established practice that representatives who are nominated speak to a brief and the brief is provided by the Ministry or the Department concerned. So, I welcome this amending clause and I think the House will pass it without making any changes.

**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.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Title and Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

## RESERVE AND AUXILIARY AIR FORCES BILL

**The Minister of Defence (Shri Gopalaswamy):** I beg to move\*:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution and regulation of certain Air Force Reserves and also an Auxiliary Air Force and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The Bill is a fairly simple one. In a modern Defence organization it has almost become a necessity that we should provide reserves to every branch of the Armed Forces for the purpose of men being trained and kept ready, for being called up in emergencies. We have already provided for such reserves in the case of the Army and the Navy. This particular Bill provides for reserves in the case of the Air Force. The Bill deals with three different kinds of these reserves. There is, first of all, the Regular Air Force reserve, then there will be an Air Defence reserve and the third is an Auxiliary Air Force. Chapter 2 of the Bill deals with the Regular Air Force reserve. It provides for the constitution of that reserve, how its personnel should be found and the classes of persons who will be members in the reserve, their period of service and so on. Similarly in the case of the Air Defence reserve provisions are contained in this Bill for its constitution, its liability for service and the period of its service and so on. The Auxiliary Air Force is a counterpart in the Air Force of the Territorial force in the Army. There also we have inserted provisions which would make arrangements for the constitution of this Auxiliary Air Force and the conditions under which this Auxiliary Air Force will be constituted, trained and will function.

The Statement of Objections and Reasons gives the House a fairly full account of the detailed provisions of this Bill. There is not very much in these provisions. In the case of the regular Air Force, officers and airmen in the Air Force will automatically get transferred to this reserve on the completion of their service. As a matter of fact in the arrangements that now exist there is a liability cast upon every one of them that if and when a reserve of this kind is constituted, they are liable to go into that reserve and shoulder the liability of being called up for service whenever required. In the case of

\* Moved with the previous recommendation of the President.

[Shri Gopaldaswami]

the Air Defence Reserve, it is really meant for people who have been pilots or who have taken the training necessary for service in the Air Force. They have first to get themselves registered and when they have done so, everyone in that register is liable to be called up for training or for service. The Auxiliary Air Force is something akin to the Territorial Force in the Army. There is one provision to which I should like to call the attention of the House, namely, clause 26 of the Bill. This provides for reinstatement in civil employ of persons required to perform service under this Act. Civilians have to be called up either for training or for service as the circumstances may require. They have to give up their civil employment either for training or for service. During this training or service, they get pay on the same terms as the regulars of the regular Air Force. These emoluments sometimes are not adequate from their point of view and there is also the risk that when they have been called on to serve in these reserves and when they go back, it might be that their employers may feel some hesitation in taking them back into service. Under this particular clause there is an obligation on the employer to take these men back into service and if an employer hesitates about it, then the matter could be inquired into by a competent authority which is provided for in this Bill, who will either exempt that particular employer from discharging this obligation, if there are adequate grounds for it or will direct him to re-employ such persons on such terms as he may think suitable, or in the alternative, the competent authority may direct him to pay adequate compensation for failure or inability to re-employ the person concerned.

Of course, there is one lacuna in this, namely, that there is no provision in this Bill as to what would happen to any difference in emoluments that a particular person may draw when he is being trained or serves in these reserves and his emoluments in his original employment. That is a matter which has engaged our attention in regard to the other two branches of the Armed Forces. We, of course, expect that these people will not be put to any reduction in emoluments during the time they are called upon for this kind of service. We expect the employers to play fair to them. As a matter of fact, as I told the House in another connection, the other day, we have circulated the Government depart-

ments whose servants are called up in this way that they should make arrangements for making good this difference. We have appealed also to private employers in this connection. That matter is perhaps one which we might go into when we come to examine the detailed provisions of this Bill.

As regards the rest, there is a power in the Central Government to grant exemptions in cases where the discharge of any obligations or any liability imposed by this Bill would be unduly embarrassing or inconvenient to the person on whom these obligations are thrown.

I have received copies of notices of a large number of amendments to what I thought was a fairly innocent measure. There are a few notices of amendments which suggest that the Bill may be referred to a Select Committee so that it may be examined in detail and the House can consider it after the Select Committee has reported. I wish to say in advance that I am not opposed to accepting this suggestion for a Select Committee. But, I think I would like to impose two conditions: (i) that the Select Committee should be a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses and (ii) that the Select Committee should report in time for enabling us to get this measure through before this session of Parliament closes, which would mean that this report will have to be received by us by the 28th or in any case not later than the 30th of this month.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution and regulation of certain Air Force Reserves and also an Auxiliary Air Force and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

There are a number of amendments tabled to this motion, for reference to a Select Committee. The hon. Minister has said that he is prepared to accept a motion for Select Committee, provided it is a motion for reference to a Joint Select Committee. No hon. Member has so far given notice of a motion for reference to a Joint Select Committee. If any hon. Member moves...

**Shri A. C. Guha (Santipur):** The Minister himself may move it.

**Shri Gopaldaswami:** My hon. friends Mr. Ramaswami, Mr. P. T. Chacko, Mr. Hirendra Nath Mukerjee have given notice of the self-same motion

for reference of this matter to a Select Committee.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There are many others also by Mr. Giriraj Singh, Mr. Patnaik, etc.

**Shri T. S. A. Chettiar (Tiruppur):** May I say a word for the information of the House, Sir? The names from the other House may be got so that a motion may be made. Arrangements are being made to move it and it may be moved later.

**Shri Gopalaswami:** May I make a suggestion, Sir? If one of the hon. Members who have given notice of a motion for reference to a Select Committee is asked to move it in the terms that I have suggested, what this House has got to do is simply to fix the total strength of the Joint Committee, and the names of the Members of this House who will go on to that Committee. Then, a message will go to the other House and the other House will name its own Members.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem):** I beg to move:

"That the Bill be referred to a Joint Committee. . . ."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We have the other form for this, that the Bill be referred to a Joint Committee consisting of so many Members of this House, together with so many Members of the Council of States, that this House recommends to the Council of States to suggest so many names, etc. I take it that the hon. Member has moved in this form:

"That the Bill be referred to a Joint Committee consisting of. . ."

How many Members?

**Shri Gopalaswami:** I suggest that we have about 12 from this House and 6 from the other House.

**Mr. Deputy-Sptaker:** The Chief Whip has given me a list containing 20 names, including the Mover.

**Shri Gopalaswami:** The Mover is not a Member of this House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The Mover of the Motion for reference to a Joint Select Committee. So, I take it, 20 Members from this House and 8 from the other House.

**Shri Gopalaswami:** Twenty and ten.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** All right; let it be 10 from the other House.

**Shri A. C. Guha:** That might be a precedent. It might be one-third. What they are entitled to is one-third.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh (Amravati East):** It might be recorded that this shall not be all precedent for any future Select Committee.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If we go on doing a thing and say it is not a precedent, what does that mean?

.Motion moved:

"That the Bill be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 31 Members; 21 Members from this House, namely:

Major General J. K. Bhonsle, Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia, Shri P. T. Chacko, Shri T. S. Avinasilingam Chettiar, Shri T. Subramaniam, Chaudhuri Raghuraj Singh, Prof. N. C. Laskar, Shri Uma Charan Patnaik, Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, Shri Girraj Saran Singh, Shri R. S. Rao, Shri Rameswar Sahu, Shri Awadheswar Prasad Sinha, Pandit Balkrishna Sharma, Pandit K. C. Sharma, Shri T. R. Neswi, Shri Jaipal Singh, Shri Ajit Singh and the Mover, and 10 Members from the Council;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of Members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 30th July 1952;

that in other respects, the Rules of procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to the Council that the Council do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of Members to be appointed by the Council to the Joint Committee."

**Shri U. C. Patnaik (Ghumsur):** Before the Bill goes to the Select Committee, may I make a few suggestions because there are certain important points to be considered.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member may speak. The procedure is this. After the main motion, if any motion for circulation or for reference to a Select Committee is made, it is an amendment to the main motion. Now both, the original

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motion for consideration as also the motion for reference to a Joint Committee are before the House. Any hon. Member may take part in the debate. I presume Mr. Patnaik wants to speak.

**Dr. M. M. Das** (Burdwan—Reserved—Sch. Castes): On a point of information, it is the convention of this House that those Members who go on the Select Committee do not speak at the consideration stage. I beg to know whether that convention is going to be followed now or not.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** True, it is a convention. It is not as if this Bill will straightaway go to the other House. There are other people who are watching this; there are 360 million men. They must know what the view points are. Persons specially in the knowledge of things and who can contribute to the debate must be allowed to have their say so that other Members may give their reactions to this matter. So, in exceptional cases I will call upon them. I will make an exception in favour of Mr. Patnaik.

**Shri U. C. Patnaik:** I thank you for giving me an opportunity to address the House now, even though I happen to be on the proposed Joint Select Committee. That is because I feel that this is not merely a simple Bill as the hon. Minister for Defence with due modesty has put it, but I do feel that it is one of the most important Bills that have come up before this House, and several questions of policy are involved therein on which, even though there is the Select Committee, it is for the Members of this House representing the country to give some directions or to give some suggestions as to how the Select Committee is to tackle the problems.

I welcome this Bill because I believe that it is the best Bill on defence that has come up before the Central Legislature of India so far. It involves important questions like air-force reorganization and it takes into consideration the progress that has been made in other countries during recent years in this sphere. And it is better than any other legislation that has been passed, not merely during the British regime, but even since we attained freedom a few years ago. The importance of the Bill consists in several special features.

Firstly, it gives due importance, to and it lays particular emphasis upon, the air arm. Till now, India has been

attaching the greatest importance to the Army section, neglecting its Navy and Air Force. It is true during the British regime that was the case because we had the R.A.F. to defend our skies, and the Royal Navy to defend our coasts. But since the attainment of freedom, it was up to us to lay due emphasis on the air arm, because, in a modern war, the air arm plays a much larger part than in wars of previous ages. It is not used merely for reconnaissance, but it is there also as an effective weapon of defence and offence. It is a necessary adjunct to the land arm and to the naval arm. But, still we find from our expenditure on defence that almost the bulk goes to the Army and very little goes to the Navy and the Air Force. In particular this year, we are spending out of Rs. 405 Crores of total revenue, nearly Rs. 226 Crores on defence, out of which the Army takes about Rs. 169 Crores, the Navy takes about Rs. 15 Crores and the Air Force takes about Rs. 25 Crores. This expenditure on effective services and capital outlay is exclusive non-effective services, and shows how we are not giving the same importance to the naval and air arms as we should do in the modern set up. If you see the budget of England for instance, you find that they are gradually reducing their expenses on the regular forces and on the land arm, and are increasing their expenses on the Reserves, Auxiliaries and the Air Force. It is thus really an important thing that we emphasize upon the air force, and the present Bill indicates very effective ways of expanding our Air Force. It is not merely a formal or a simple Bill, but it is of vital importance as it seeks to expand our Air Force through Air Reserves, Air Defence Reserves and through Auxiliary Air Forces, i.e., by building up the civilian counterpart of the regular air force.

Secondly, this Bill provides for civilian participation in the most important aspect of our national activity, viz., our national defence. I would like to bring to the notice of those Members who have no idea—I believe that there may be some Members who have no idea—of the classifications as regulars, reserves and auxiliaries. The regulars are the whole-time soldiers, navy men and aviators who are paid and maintained as standing forces, whereas reserves and auxiliaries are the main forces of the country and it is they who are to expand the regulars, to serve as a second line of defence and to minimise our defence expenditure while, at the same time, they give us a bigger and

stronger defence force. Therefore, the importance of this Bill also lies in the fact that it envisages civilian co-operation in national defence. It requires more of civilians to be interested in national defence, and to play a part in the air defence of the country.

Thirdly, this Bill supplements the meagre Air Forces of the country by Reserves, Air Defence Reserves and Auxiliary Air Forces, thus considerably strengthening the air defence of the country.

12 Noon

Fourthly, it is the first indication of the adoption of the principle of conscription in the matter of national defence. The second part of the Bill which relates to the Air Defence Reserve, involves a sort of conscription though limited in operation to certain sections of trained personnel, and that brings us to the question as to how far conscription is to be adopted, and in what form we are to adopt it in this country.

You know, Sir, that most of the western countries were having conscription in some form or other since about the period of the French Revolution, the Napoleonic wars, while England and America were not having conscription all those years and were having what is called the voluntary system of recruitment for purposes of defence forces. During recent years, U.K. and U.S.A. have also introduced a system of conscription, and it is for us to consider whether, in order to strengthen the defence of our country, we are or not to take advantage of the system of conscription. I do not want to say one way or the other, but I am simply posing these questions for consideration, for the considered views of hon. Members who have been thinking on the subject, as to how far we are to adopt some of these principles.

Then, another point. This Bill envisages, for the first time, a machinery for co-ordinating civilian and military efforts in organising the civilian defence machinery of this country. You know, Sir, that in this country there has been practically no suitable machinery for integrating civilian and defence activities in local organizations. Of course, the Territorial Force Act of 1920 had made some provision in this respect, but it was not implemented and then, the Territorial Army Act of 1948 went back upon it and did not provide for any such civilian co-operation, any civil and military co-ordination. That is a very important feature

in certain western systems which helps them to expand their defence forces, to minimise their defence expenditure, and to make the nations defence-minded. This Bill, particularly in the envisaged auxiliary forces associations, contemplates some such civilian and military co-ordination. In addition to the civil and military co-ordination which this Bill envisages, it also mentions that it is intended to correlate the Territorial Army organisation with this auxiliary force organisation. This takes us back automatically to the system introduced in the United Kingdom in or about 1907.

It was an eminent jurist of England, Lord Haldane, as Secretary for War, who was responsible for the organisation of the civil and military co-ordination in England that is the very basis of the civilian defence organisation, in England. And that is a very important point that we have got to bear in mind because the existence of that institution popularises the territorial army organisation in England, popularises its auxiliary air force and the naval volunteers scheme. The absence of that institution in India is responsible for the lack of civilian co-operation, for the lack of popular enthusiasm in this country. And, therefore, I may be permitted to take some part of the valuable time of this House to explain how that integration is achieved in England, because we always say that our defence organisation is based on the United Kingdom model.

That organisation in England started in 1907 with Lord Haldane's territorial army scheme. There, it is not the Ministry of Defence that is responsible for the organisation of the territorials, for their governance but it is what are called the County Associations under the supervision of the Army Council, Air Council and the Admiralty that are responsible for the organisation of the territorials. In each County there is an Association consisting of the territorial officers, the cadet forces officers, the joint cadet forces officers and the officers of some civilian defence organisation on one hand, they are to form the majority in the County Associations. And the minority members of the County Association are representatives of various institutions within that county. There are also representatives of the universities, of the employers and the workmen within that county. The importance of the

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association lies in the fact that it is able to co-ordinate properly the defence activities on the one hand and the civil activities on the other, because the territorials, the auxiliaries, volunteer forces etc. are forces of civilian units intended to expand the regular defence forces without a corresponding increase in the expenditure. So in these county associations, there are civilian representatives from all institutions within that county. The work of the association is laid down in that Act, to be formulated as "Schemes" under the Act. But the British Act is not like ours which just provides for offences and punishments only and not for the organisational side. If you read the 1907 British Act, or their Acts of 1921, or 1924, or 1939, or any of the various other defence Acts in England, you will find that the major part of each Act is devoted to the organisational aspect,—how the different units are to be organised, how civilian interest is to be created, how conditions are to be created which would allow the civilian industries to flourish and that civilian work does not suffer due to military activities. This is part of the work of the county association; the association has also to keep itself informed of the policy of the defence authorities, and to keep in contact with local needs and requirements. This is indeed a very vital part of its work. In England, that organisation was started in 1907 by one of the best defence-minded men of the day who was also the greatest jurist of England at that time. Even now—if you read the discussions in 1950 or 1951 of the British House of Commons, on the subject of defence reorganisation—you will find that they have made the 1907 System as the basis and proceed with that background in view. So, the important feature of the county association is civilian co-ordination. Another important feature of the organization is the local associations which elicit local sympathy and secure for the defence forces the best men; they see that there is the fullest local response for the territorial organisation. This was started in England in 1907. Though there was a sort of reminiscence of it in the Indian Act of 1920, we went back upon it in 1948, and till now free India has not thought of having civilian co-operation in the organisation as well as development of the defence forces of the country. I thank the hon. Defence Minister for the civilian co-operation which he contemplates for building up the territorial and auxiliary units.

In spite of all these important features of the Bill which make it perhaps the best Bill that has been introduced in this House on defence matters so far, I think there are many other questions also which have got to be considered not merely by a joint Select Committee, however representative it may be. There must be suggestions on certain issues from hon. Members who are interested in defence matters and who should have their say on some of these questions, though they are not on the Select Committee. By moving that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, I am sure there is no attempt to delay the passing of this Bill, as the hon. Minister has tried to make out. We are out to try to improve the Bill and to make up for some of the shortcomings because this Bill does have certain shortcomings; and we want to have the considered opinion of hon. Members of this House who have been taking a keen interest in defence matters, who have tried to study the defence organisation of other countries, and who have tried to study the defence organisation in our own country, and investigate why the scheme of territorial army organisation is having very little response from the public. It is now open to those hon. Members to give certain directions to the Joint Select Committee by expressing their views in this House on those points.

In the first place, I beg to take objection to the Financial Memorandum which says that this Bill is only a permissive Bill, i.e., if and when funds are available, this Bill is to be put into effect. I respectfully submit that if we study this question with interest, we will realise that we have to provide funds, and that we have to ask the hon. Defence Minister to try and somehow secure money or to make curtailments from other heads with a view to providing certain funds under this head. If you compare the figures in the U.K. Budget under Defence for 1950-51 with ours, you will see that they have curtailed their defence expenditure on regular forces, and have increased it on reserves, territorials and auxiliaries. From the figures published by the U.K.—India however does not publish any of these figures—you will find that the authorised maximum defence personnel in England for the regulars and that for the reserves, auxiliaries, etc. is so balanced that through the increase of the auxiliaries which cost less and which get the sympathy and co-operation of the civilians, the United Kingdom has developed its defence organisation. 1

would therefore say that instead of trying to make this Bill only a permissive one, this House and the Joint Select Committee will try to make it an effective piece of legislation and will try to bring into existence our auxiliary and reserve air forces. England started first with the auxiliary forces making the territorial army, the centre, because at that time there was no Air Force Organisation. Air force at the time was not considered to be an integral part of the defence organisation, but was thought of only as a sort of help to the regular army and the navy for reconnaissance purposes. But it was only later that the air force developed as the most important branch of the defence organisation. You might have read in the Press just a few days ago, that America is trying to reduce her expenditure on army, and to increase the Air Forces. It is, therefore very important that the Air Force has to be re-organised not merely by expanding the regular Air Force, but by the expansion of territorials, auxiliaries, and reserve forces of air also. It will be interesting to observe that England organised her territorials and reserve forces in 1924, and later on the pilots and observers scheme in 1934 and under the Military Training Act of 1939, it made compulsory training a feature of the Army, Navy and also the Air Force.

(Interruptions).

If you go through the Act that was passed in England in 1924, you will find a reiteration of the main principles of the Territorial Army Act of 1907 where civilian co-operation was welcomed and where machinery was created for the reorganisation of civilian 'military' personnel through the old county associations; what was added was the organization of county joint associations and auxiliary forces associations. They were there to supplement the county associations of the territorial army which was the main basis on which England built up its civilian defence forces. Unfortunately till now, even after five years of Independence we have not made any attempt—though the hon. Minister is now making this attempt—through auxiliary air forces associations to have that civilian cooperation. But then I give a warning which is based upon personal experience. The National Cadet Corps Committee recommended N.C.C. Advisory Boards; provincial Boards were accordingly formed to advise the cadet corps organisation. This organisation is not functioning properly. I happen also to be on the Cadet Corps Advisory Board of a

particular province, and we have not met more than thrice during the last four years. And even on these three occasions important matters of organisation were not placed before us. We were told that the officers in charge of the camps were in arrangement with the caterers,—taking the Cadets' money and utilising them for their drink parties. But still, however much we protested, there was no inquiry till now and we are helpless. That shows that these semi-military organisations or organisations to get civilian cooperation in military matters, are not being given proper effect and are not being shown respect by the military authorities who think that today they alone are responsible for the defence of the country and not the whole country. So this is an important feature of the Bill and I hope the hon. Minister and the Joint Committee and the House will express their opinion as to how these Committees are to be organised, how they are to ensure proper cooperation, how they are to ensure that the officers there do not go out of control, how we can ensure that it really serves the purpose it was intended to serve. These are things that have got to be examined and ensured.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member may kindly reserve all the other details to the Select Committee.

**Shri U. C. Patnaik:** I am not going into the details, Sir. But with all respect to the Chair, I would point out that there are certain points on which we want, not merely the opinion of the Select Committee, but of other Members who have not had the privilege of getting into the Select Committee who should give us some guidance as to how to answer some of the questions. Therefore, I would just put three or four questions on which hon. Members may be pleased to give the benefit of their ideas. One is the question of conscription. That is a very important subject. As I said sometime ago, it is a question whether the country is going to have conscription or not. We are having conscription provided for in this Bill under the second class of reserve, the Air Defence Reserve, where civilian pilots, civilian officers and other civilian airmen and civilians trained in ground engineering and other duties can be conscripted. As far as I am concerned, I welcome it because the military history of the world has shown that that is the easiest and the most effective way of building up your defences and of interesting the whole country in defence. But still we must have some sort of suggestions from thinking Members of the House on

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that subject.....(An Hon. Member: We are all thinking Members.). Then from everyone of us we expect some sort of guidance on this matter, and we hope we will get it in the course of the discussion on this subject and the general discussion of this subject will not be left with one or two speakers but I hope.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He may turn towards me and not towards the back.

**Shri U. C. Patnaik:** Then, there is another thing.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am not curtailing the speech of the hon. Member. How long, may I know, will he take?

**Shri U. C. Patnaik:** I will take about 15 minutes more.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Then the hon. Member will resume it later. I am going over to the motion that has been outstanding, regarding the Preventive Detention Bill. I will put it to the House and then he may continue his speech.

PREVENTIVE DETENTION (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL.—*contd.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That the Bill be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 42 Members; 30 Members from this House, namely:

1. Shri M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar,
2. Shri Halaharvi Sitarama Reddy,
3. Shri Balvantray Gopaljee Mehta,
4. Shri Narendra P. Nathwani,
5. Shri Ganesh Sadashiv Altekar,
6. Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar,
7. Shri B. Shiva Rao,
8. Shri A. M. Thomas,
9. Pandit Algu Rai Shastri,
10. Shri Venkatesh Narayan Tivary,
11. Shri Tribhuvan Narayan Singh,
12. Shri Feroze Gandhi,
13. Shri Narahar Vishnu Gadgil,
14. Shri Kotha Raghuramalah,

15. Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra,
16. Shri Syed Ahmed,
17. Shri A. K. Basu,
18. Shri S. V. Ramaswamy,
19. Shri Dev Kanta Barooah,
20. Shri Jaipal Singh,
21. Shri Jaswant Raj,
22. Dr. Kailas Nath Katju,
23. Shri Hukam Singh,
24. Dr. A. Krishnaswami,
25. Shri N. C. Chatterjee,
26. Shri Sarangdhar Das,
27. Shri K. A. Damodara Menon,
28. Shri A. K. Gopalan,
29. Shri Shankar Shantaram More, and
30. Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh and 12 Members from the Council;..."

**Shri A. K. Gopalan:** May I make a submission, Sir? I want to say that I wanted to be on the Select Committee...

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Let the motion be put first.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:**

"that the Joint Committee is also authorised to consider all amendments to those sections of the Original Act which are not sought to be amended by the Bill sitting of the Joint Committee

"that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of Members of the Joint Committee;

"that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 29th July 1952;

"that in other respects the rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make;

"that this House recommends to the Council that the Council do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of Members to be appointed by the Council to the Joint Committee".

The motion was adopted.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan:** I want to make my position clear, that by being on the