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**STANDING COMMITTEE  
ON DEFENCE  
(1998-99)**

**TWELFTH LOK SABHA**

**MINISTRY OF DEFENCE  
ARMY CANTONMENTS**

**FIFTH REPORT**



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

8 5

*January, 1999/Pausa, 1920 (Saka)*

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STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE  
(1998-99)

(TWELFTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

ARMY CANTONMENTS

Presented to Lok Sabha on .....  
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(1998-99)

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## PREFACE

I, the Chairman, Standing Committee on Defence (1998-99), having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Fifth Report on 'Army Cantonments'.

2. The Standing Committee on Defence (1993-94) was the first to select the subject 'Army Cantonments' for examination. The succeeding Standing Committees on Defence for the years 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98 and 1998-99 decided to continue with the examination of the subject.

3. During the years 1993-94, 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98 the Standing Committees on Defence undertook detailed examination of the subject by appointing Sub-Committees.

4. The following are the details of the sittings of the Committees/ Sub-Committees for examination of the subject :—

- (i) 15 October, 1993 : Sitting of the Sub-Committee-III of Standing Committee on Defence 1993-94 for framing the list of points on the subject.
- (ii) 14 September, 1994 : Sitting of the Standing Committee on Defence (1994-95) to take oral evidence of the representatives of Ministry of Defence.
- (iii) 6 December, 1995 : Sitting of the Standing Committee on Defence (1995-96) to consider the 'Concept Paper' on amendments to the Cantonments Act, 1924.
- (iv) 22 December, 1995 : Sitting of the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee on Defence (1995-96) to consider the 'Concept Paper' on amendments to the Cantonments Act, 1924.

(vi)

- (v) 29 December, 1995      Sitting of the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee on Defence (1995-96) to consider the list of points on the 'Concept Paper' on amendments to the Cantonments Act, 1924 for obtaining written replies from the Ministry of Defence.
- (vi) 16 October, 1996      : Sitting of the Standing Committee on Defence (1996-97) for examining the representatives of the Ministry of Defence.
- (vii) 16 December, 1996  
&  
2 January, 1997      Sittings of the Sub-Committee-IV of the Standing Committee on Defence (1996-97) to discuss on-the-spot study visits of the Sub-Committee to some Cantonments.
- (viii) 21 July, 1998      Sitting of the Standing Committee on Defence (1998-99) for examining the representatives of the Ministry of Defence.

5. Besides holding the sittings as above, the following written information was received from the Ministry of Defence.

- (i) Background note on 'Army Cantonments';
- (ii) Written replies to the list of points on 'Army Cantonments';
- (iii) Replies to the supplementary list of points on the subject;
- (iv) 'Concept Paper' on amendments to the Cantonments Act, 1924;
- (v) Written replies to the list of points on 'Concept Paper' on amendments to the Cantonments Act, 1924;
- (vi) Updated brief on 'Army Cantonments'.

6. The Standing Committee on Defence (1998-99) wish to express their thanks to the Ministry of Defence for providing them with necessary information on the subject.

7. The Standing Committee on Defence (1998-99) would like to place on record their appreciation for the work done by the Standing



Committees on Defence and Sub-Committees thereof for the years 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97 and 1997-98. The composition of the Committees/Sub-Committees are given at Appendices I—IX.

8. The Report was considered and adopted by the Standing Committee on Defence (1998-99) at their sitting held on the 8th January, 1999.

9. Chapter-I of the Report is based on information/evidence furnished/tendered to the Committee by the Ministry of Defence. Chapter-II of the Report contains Committee's conclusions and recommendations. For facility of reference the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Defence (1998-99) have been printed in thick type in the body of the Report.

NEW DELHI;  
January 15, 1999  
Pausa 25, 1920 (Saka)

SQN. LDR. KAMAL CHAUDHRY,  
Chairman,  
Standing Committee on Defence.

## CHAPTER I

### ORIGIN, DEVELOPMENT AND FUTURE OF ARMY CANTONMENTS\*

Cantonments as institutions are unique to India. Though the British ruled over a large number of countries in all the continents at one time or the other, they did not establish Cantonment anywhere else. The first three Cantonments came into being in the 18th Century (Barrackpore and Danapore in 1765 and St. Thomas Mount in 1774). 47 Cantonments were established in the 19th Century. 6 Cantonments came up before Independence and 6 were notified after Independence during the 20th Century. The last Cantonment was established in 1962 in Ajmer. At present, there are 62 Cantonments in India.

#### **The Foremost Objective of Cantonments**

2. Cantonments have been designed to ensure that the health, welfare and discipline of the troops quartered are maintained the best with a higher level of sanitation and public safety in a healthier environment free from epidemics and crimes.

#### **Modes of Establishment**

3. It was only in the 19th Century that the places where the Army was permanently quartered came to be identified as Cantonments. The ownership of lands of most of the Cantonments that came up during the 18th Century were by right of conquest by the troops of the East India Company and later by the troops of the British India. Some lands were acquired by exchange or by paying compensation or as a result of Treaties with the ruling Chiefs. After the Land Acquisition Act was enacted in 1894, lands required to establish Cantonments were acquired by recourse to that Act.

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\* The treatment of the subject matter incidentally includes references to Military Stations; this Chapter is based on information/evidence furnished/tendered to the Committee by the Ministry of Defence, Government of India.

## **The Growth of Cantonment Laws**

### **(a) Early Regulations**

4. The earliest rules which were formulated for the administration of the Cantonments and the civilian population therein were consolidated in the Bengal, Bombay and Madras Regulations and later on in the Army Regulations (India). The Regulations mainly provided for :

- (i) the administration of law and order in Cantonments;
- (ii) matters affecting the discipline and welfare of troops and non-military persons residing therein; and
- (iii) the grant and management of Government lands in Cantonments.

These regulations contemplated the confinement of non-military inhabitants to bazaar areas and areas set apart for them. Bungalows for the residence of the military officers were generally expected to be built by officers themselves on the large pieces of land provided by the Government on the condition that the officers concerned had right only in the superstructures constructed by them and not in the land which continued to be the property of the Government. These bungalows were passed on by way of sale to the incoming officers by charging the value of the standing superstructures. In the initial stages they were not supposed to be sold or transferred to the civilians or private individuals.

### **(b) Acts of 1864 and 1889**

5. In the wake of the first revolt for independence in 1857, local self governing bodies were created. While municipal law were passed in Bengal, Madras, Punjab and United Provinces in 1864, 1865, 1867 and 1868 respectively for self-government in those Provinces, Act No. XXII of 1864 was passed for the administration of Cantonments. That was followed by Act No. XIII of 1889 which, for the first time, while recognising the necessity of maintaining special laws at stations meant for the Army, sought to enforce municipal laws in Cantonments. The Cantonment Magistrate was made its Member Secretary and Executive Officer in addition to being the Judge of the Court of Small Causes. The Cantonment Authority, however, consisted entirely of

official members namely, Officer Commanding the station, who was also its President, all Commanding Officers in the Cantonment, a Magistrate appointed by the district Magistrate, A sanitary Officer, an Executive Engineer and the District Superintendent of Police.

**(c) Act of 1924**

6. When reforms were undertaken under the Government of India Act, 1919, a Conference of Civilian residents of the Cantonments met at Ambala under the Presidentship of the Rai Bahadur Diwan Luxmi Narayan of Kamptee and consequently an All India Cantonments Association was formed which demanded democratisation of Cantonment Administration. The Government appointed a Committee of 4 officials of the Government and 4 non-officials of the All India Cantonments Association to draw up reforms. On the basis of the suggested reforms, the Cantonments Act, 1924 was enacted which is in force even today. It is the basic statute that provides for the regulation of the civic administration in Cantonments.

**(d) Constitution of India**

7. After deliberations on the subject by the Conferences of Provincial Ministers for Local Self Government held in 1948, it was decided to retain the Cantonments under the control of the Central Government. Accordingly, the following entry was incorporated in the Union List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution:

“3. Delimitation of Cantonment areas, local self Government in such areas, the constitution and powers within such areas of Cantonment authorities and the regulation of houses accommodation (including the control of rents) in such areas.”

Thus the legislative, administrative and financial powers and responsibilities for regulating the civic functions of the Cantonments were vested in the Central Government.

**Distribution of Cantonments**

8. The 62 Cantonments in the country are distributed among the 5 Army Commands as under:

Central Command :	29
Southern Command :	15

Western Command :	9
Northern Command :	5
Eastern Command :	4

### Classification of Cantonments

9. The Cantonments are categorised as under as Class I, Class II (A, B and C) or Class III on the basis of the number of civilian inhabitants in the Cantonments as per the latest Census :

Class	Civilian population	No. of Boards
Class I	Above 10,000	35
Class II	(A) Above 7,500 but not exceeding 10,000	5
	(B) Above 5,000 but not exceeding 7,500	5
	(C) Above 2,500 but not exceeding 5,000	6
Class III	2,500 and below.	11

### Composition of Cantonment Boards

10. Cantonment Boards have been constituted in respect of every Cantonment under the Cantonments Act, 1924. The Boards perform functions akin to functions of municipal bodies. The Station Commander is the President of the Cantonment Board. The statutory composition of the Cantonments is as under:

Category of member	Classification of Cantonment and number of members				
	I	II-A	II-B	II-C	III
<i>ex officio</i>	3	3	3	3	1
Nominated	5	4	3	2	1
Elected	7	6	5	4	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>

The Officer Commanding the Station, the Senior Executive Medical Officer (Officer Commanding the Military Hospital) and the Garrison Engineer are the *ex officio* members of the Cantonment Board. The nominated members consist of service officers and a Magistrate of First Class nominated by the District Magistrate. The elected members elect one amongst them as the vice-president of the Board.

#### **Nomination of MPs/MLAs in Cantonment Boards**

11. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence (2nd Report of Tenth Lok Sabha) recommended that local MPs/MLAs should be represented on the cantonment Boards. The Government, however, was not in favour of this recommendation in view of the reason that the Cantonment areas cover very small areas compared to Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies and are primarily meant for providing accommodation, necessary facilities and welfare of the troops. To a suggestion of the Committee made at their sitting held on 21 July 1998 for making the local MPs/MLAs as special invitees to the meetings of the Cantonment Boards, the Government informed that the same was being examined. The Government have admitted in the Concept Paper they have prepared on the nature of amendments they proposed to make to the Cantonments Act, 1924 that they seek to give a role to the elected members of Parliament/Legislative Assemblies in the management of Cantonments.

#### **Duties of Cantonment Boards**

12. The Cantonments Act, 1924 lays down the duties and discretionary functions of the Cantonment Boards and the manner in which these are to be performed. The Boards are also empowered to frame regulations relating to the administration of the Boards and bye-laws controlling various spheres of activities such as erection/re-erection of buildings, sanitation, hygiene etc. with the prior approval of the Central Government. The GOC-in-C of the Command is entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring that the Cantonment Boards carry out their functions in accordance with law. The GOC-in-C is advised by the Principal Director /Director, Defence Estates of the Command on matters pertaining to the Cantonment administration. Director-General, Defence Estates is the adviser to the Ministry of Defence on all such matters. The mandatory duties relate to the provision of basic civic amenities to the civil population which include sanitation, hospitals/dispensaries, running of primary schools, construction and maintenance of roads and drains, provision of street light etc.

## **Major Problems Facing Cantonments**

13. The major problems faced by the Cantonments can be summed up under the following heads:

(1) Continuation or excision of civilian areas

(2) Constraints on resources and impediments to development works

(3) Problems in land management and encroachments

### **Continuation or Excision of Civilian Areas**

#### **(a) The growth of civilisation population**

14. It can be safely assumed that almost all Cantonments in the beginning started as temporary encampments. The civilian population adjoining such temporary encampments was left undisturbed which provided camp followers/petty traders for the Army. A need slowly arose for converting such temporary encampments into permanent Cantonments. Till 1962, wherever Cantonments were established, lands were acquired but the homesteads were allowed to remain. Civilians were gradually inducted into the Cantonments as retainers and followers to render service to the troops and officers. In order to preserve the Cantonments from being over-crowded by Civilians, Orders and Regulations for confining them out of key quartering areas were passed from time to time. In 1801, the Governor-General-in-Council issued an Order reserving the right to sell or rent quarters in Cantonments exclusively to persons belonging to the Army. By that Order, all civilians were kept away from the property in Cantonments. In 1806, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army deputed the Deputy Quarter Master General to mark limits of all Cantonments, bazaar areas and streets in consultation with the District Magistrate. By Regulation-III of 1809, maintenance of law and order in Cantonments was vested in the Officer Commanding the troops. His power was however limited to prevention of crimes and apprehension of persons committing them. However, with the growth of Cantonments, the job of providing residential accommodation for the military officers, camp followers and domestic servants at the Cantonments had financial implications of considerable magnitude. Schemes for constructing accommodation through private persons at their cost but subject to the conditions which retained to the Government proprietary right in the land were, therefore, created. Initially non-military inhabitants were not allowed in the Bungalow areas but confined to bazaar areas and

colonies set apart for their residence. As time went by, civilians were allowed to purchase houses outside bazaar areas and in certain cases to live there and carry on their business. For the provision of additional accommodation for military officers in Cantonments, private capital was invited and utilised. Concessions including grant of free use of sites were introduced. The result was that over a period of time, civilians built/purchased a large number of bungalows outside the bazaar areas, some of which were, later, allowed to be converted into business premises.

**(b) Central Committee on Cantonments and excision of civilian areas in some Cantonments**

15. A resolution was passed at the Conference of Local Self-Government Ministers held in August 1948 for constituting a Central Committee on Cantonments to examine the questions of—

- (i) delimiting Cantonment Areas; and
- (ii) desirability of amending the Cantonments Act, 1924.

Shri S.K. Patil, MP headed the Committee. Shri R.K. Sidhva, MP, the Quarter Master General of the Army, the Director General of the Armed Forces Medical Service, the Joint Secretary (Defence), Secretaries, local self-Government and Health of Bombay, UP and Punjab and the Director, Military Lands and Cantonments were the members of the Committee. A local primary excision Committee with the Station Commander as Chairman and with the Vice-President, Cantonment Board, the Senior Executive Medical Officer and the Magistrate concerned, as members, was constituted for each Cantonment. They were called upon to examine the question of excision of civil areas and to make recommendations. Such recommendations were then to be examined by the General Officers Commanding-in-Chief of Army Commands after ascertaining the views of the State Governments concerned. The Reports of the GOs C-in-C were examined by the Central Committee in respect of 56 Cantonments then in existence. An independent Report was submitted by the Central Committee to the Government in 1951. In pursuance of the Report of the Patil Committee, civil areas in 6 Cantonments (Agra, Ahmednagar, Allahabad, Banaras, Delhi and Jhansi) were partly excised. Despite recommendations of the Central Committee, the Government did not excise the civil areas in Ambala, Kirkee and Poona Cantonments as the popular will was



in favour of continuing these areas as part of the Cantonments. There was no delimitation thereafter except for parts of Ambala and Khasyol Cantonments in 1977 and 1986 respectively.

**(c) Democratisation initiatives in civilian areas**

16. Cantonment Board elections are held on expiry of term of the elected members every five years. The Cantonment Electoral Rules, 1945 govern the electoral process. Cantonment area is divided into wards and the boundaries are notified. Reservation of wards for SCs and STs also exists. The results of the elections are notified by the Central Government in the Gazette. In defence to the wishes for more democratisation of the administration of Cantonment Boards, parity was introduced, in 1954, between the total number of official and elected members by keeping the seat of one nominated member vacant in Class I and II Cantonments. In Class I and II Cantonments, the areas populated by the civilian population is notified as the Civil Area. Many aspects of the administration of such areas are entrusted to the Civil Area Committee of the Board which consists of all the elected Members with the Vice-President as the Chairman of the Committee and the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer as the other two members. As a further measure of democratisation, Government has issued instructions to the effect that the decisions of the Civil Area Committee in respect of certain matters would be treated as final, subject to the proviso that in respect of some of these, the matter could be referred to the Board by the President for a decision if the Health Officer disagrees with the decision of the Civil Area Committee, on health grounds. Government has also issued instructions that the Vice-President of the Cantonment Board shall be the Chairman of the Assessment Committee constituted under the Act to fix the annual rateable value of buildings for purpose of taxation. These democratisation initiatives have thus swelled the popular opinion in favour of continuing the civilian areas with the Cantonments.

**(d) Extent of land under civilian habitation**

17. The total civilian inhabited area in the 62 Cantonments is 1,954.88 hectares out of the total Cantonment area of 73,686.95 hectares which works out to 2.65% of the total Cantonment area. If this limited area is excised, the Cantonments would in effect be converted into pure Military Stations.

## **Constraints on Resources and Impediments to Development Works**

### **(a) Raising of resources by Cantonment Boards**

18. The main source of income of a Cantonment Board are local taxes such as house tax (property tax), conservancy tax, water tax, lighting tax, trade and profession tax. Expenditure is mostly on establishment and contingencies connected with rendering civic services including maintenance of hospitals and schools. The Central Government provides financial assistance to Cantonment Boards in the shape of ordinary Grants-in-aid to balance their budgets. Limited Special Grants-in-aid are provided to some of the Cantonment Boards which have serious financial problems. Under the Constitution, Central Government properties are exempt from the local taxes. The Government of India had, however, agreed in 1954, to pay "service charges" to the local bodies at rates ranging from 33.3% to 75% of the property tax payable to compensate the loss of normal income due to the constitutional ban. However, only from 1983-84, the Cantonments have started receiving "service charges" from the Ministry of Defence.

### **(b) Constraints on resources**

19. The resources of the Cantonment Boards are limited as the bulk of the property in the Cantonments is government owned on which no tax can be levied. The nature of the Cantonments is such that there is only limited trade and business activity and practically no industry. Thus, the Cantonment Boards are devoid of resources which are normally available to any municipality of comparable size. Due to the restrictive nature of the land policy regarding the redevelopment of the old properties there has been very little building activity in the Cantonments thus further reducing the possible income from property taxes. Cantonments are spread over large areas and the cost of providing civic amenities is, therefore, significantly higher than the cost incurred in other municipal areas. As the Central Government themselves are in financial hardship, they are not able to provide adequate ordinary or special Grants-in-aid to the Cantonment Boards to improve their civic facilities to the desirable levels. Besides, though the Central Government had decided to pay "service charges" in lieu of property tax on Ministry of Defence properties in Cantonments way back in 1954, they had started paying the service charges only in 1983-84, that too in parts. An amount of Rs. 220.02 crore is outstanding

to the Cantonments at the end of financial year 1997-98 on account of payment of service charges. These have added to the woes of the Cantonments. Under the 74th Amendment of the Constitution, the taxes levied and collected by the State Government are distributable as per the recommendations of the State Finance Commissions between the State Governments and the local bodies in the States. The said Constitution Amendment Act did not deem Cantonments as local bodies for the purpose of receiving revenues from the States though Cantonments have not been exempted from State Governments' levies. This lacuna in the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act need to be removed to augment further flow of funds to the Cantonments.

### **(c) Impediments to Development works**

20. Though there are a lot many development works which are necessary to be undertaken, the Cantonment Boards are not able to undertake the same because of infrastructural handicaps. Instead of creating higher posts and other related facilities in each Cantonment for such major development works, it would be advisable to create a Central Regulatory Authority. While Water supply in the Cantonments needs to be further improved, the conversion of dry latrines into water borne latrines in 21 cantonments has to be speeded up. Due to shortage of water and the high cost involved in laying sewer lines, construction of Sulabh Sauchalaya is encouraged in Cantonments. Modernisation of medical facilities and improvisation of facilities in educational institutions in the Cantonments are yet to receive the required attention. For all these, increased fund base is an imperative.

### **Problems in Land Management and Encroachments**

#### **(a) Categories of Cantonment lands**

21. Almost all lands inside Cantonments are, in general, owned by the Ministry of Defence, Government of India. Some lands in some Cantonments may also be owned by other departments of the Central Government or by the State Government. In a few Cantonments, there are some private lands also. Issues of land management within the Cantonments have a bearing on the quality of life within the Cantonments as well as on the financial resources of the Cantonment Boards. Cantonments have distinct areas and, by far, the largest segments of Cantonments comprise areas under use and direct control of the Armed Forces. Another segment comprises vacant lands which

have been kept in Cantonments for future expansion and for meeting unforeseen needs of the Armed Forces. There are well defined "Civil Areas" for the civil population. These areas are for historical reasons scattered in more than one pocket. Another area where civilians have moved in is the "Bungalow Areas". These bungalows have large tracts of lands attached to them. When Cantonments were initially established, permission was given to Army Officers to build houses for themselves on Government land. The land remained under the Government ownership while the householders received rights only to the superstructure. Some civilians were also allowed to construct bungalows on Cantonment land on the condition that they rent these out to Army Officers. Again the land remained that of the Government only the rights in superstructure being with the holder. These bungalow areas have special significance for Army because these are closer to units, have large unbuilt lands where civilians have restricted rights in the superstructures only. They are resumable and hence ideal for planning married and other than married accommodation. When Cantonments are becoming saturated and urban expansion in the municipal areas has eroded the *cordon sanitaire* that is the land strip which is the bulwark between the municipal and Cantonment limits, the bungalow areas are the only areas left for utilisation by Army authorities for meeting their requirement of land as per their Key Location Plans. Areas under the Cantonments may be classified into the following:

- (i) **Class A lands**—These include all lands under active occupation of the military or which are kept reserved for future defence use;
- (ii) **Class B lands**—These include all those lands which are held by other departments of the Central Government, State Government, private parties or vacant lands; and
- (iii) **Class C lands**—These are Lands vested in the Cantonment Boards for municipal functions.

**(b) Land policy in respect of Cantonment lands**

- (i) *Areas under active use/control of the Army—A1 and A2 lands*

22. A-1 land is the land which is actually used or occupied by the military authorities for barracks/stores, arsenals, aerodromes, accommodation of military personnel, parade ground, rifle ranges etc. A-2 land is the land which is not actually used or occupied by the

military authorities as in the case of A-1 land, but in view of specific military objections, the land can be used for other purposes only temporarily. No change in the land policy in respect of these areas is necessary. However, considering the large land holdings with the organisations under the Ministry of defence, and the quantum of public resources locked up therein, it is necessary that a periodic audit of the land use is conducted to guard against misuse/waste of land resources.

*(ii) Bungalow Areas*

23. These are valuable lands in large compact areas included in the Key Location Plans and identified for resumption across the board. These areas are projected to become parts of areas under the active occupation of the army in the near future. As such, dilution of control of the present Cantonment structure over these areas would in terms of present policy be a retrograde step. In any case, when these lands get resumed, Cantonment Boards would be of little relevance to them. Nevertheless, to reduce hardship of the existing owners/occupiers of these Bungalows, restrictions imposed on repair, renovation and reconstruction of these properties have been liberalised. Lease/occupancy holders of these sites can now, after complying with stipulated conditions, obtain sanction from the local authorities to carry out additions, alterations, renovation and reconstruction of authorised buildings. Additional construction upto permissible limit of maximum extent of 10% of the authorised built up space can also be sanctioned for specified purposes on compliance of the prescribed terms and conditions.

*(iii) Civil Areas*

24. These areas are perhaps at the centre of most of the controversy associated with the continuing relevance or otherwise of Cantonment Boards, and have the greatest potential for future changes. The present policy provides for conversion of old grants into freehold but very few people are coming forward, perhaps because they do not want to pay the conversion premium. These and other related matters causing delays in finalisation of conversion cases are under examination of the Government to streamline the conversion process and to make this scheme more attractive.

**(c) Land management**

25. Management of lands according to their classification is entrusted to different authorities that is military, Defence Estates Officer,

the Cantonment Board and concerned departments of the Central or State Governments. The leasing and licensing of available lands is done as per Cantonment Land Administration Rules and other executive instructions issued by the Government of India from time to time. Temporarily surplus defence lands can be leased for agricultural purposes. If any land is considered surplus to the defence requirements, it can be disposed of with the approval of the Government. Where the lands are held on leases under the Cantonment Codes or the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, the right and obligations of the lessees are as per lease deeds. Nearly 90% of the lands held by private persons in Cantonment are held under rules, regulations and order issued from time to time by the Government of Bengal, Madras and Bombay Presidencies prior to 1899, and are generally referred to as "Old Grant sites". The salient conditions on which these were given are:

- (a) the land belongs to the Government,
- (b) the holder of the land owns only the superstructure built on the land,
- (c) the property is capable of being resumed by the Government on payment of compensation of only the authorised structures standing on the site after giving thirty days notice to the holder of the property.

26. Under various instructions issued by the Government, restrictions had been imposed to regulate change of purpose, subdivision of site, transfer of properties from one party to another as also erection and re-erection of buildings on these sites. Normally only minor additions/alterations to the existing buildings were permitted without involving any addition to the existing plinth areas.

#### **(d) Recent developments**

27. The restrictions imposed on construction activities on the Cantonment residents generated certain resentment. The Government had therefore modified its policy in this regard. It permitted additions and alterations, renovation and reconstruction of buildings on old grant and other resumable tenures both inside civil areas and also in the bungalow areas. The authorities can now sanction erection/re-erection on resumable sites subject to the lessee/grantee executing and

registering and indenture clearly accepting the Government's ownership of the land and terms under which it is held. No such sanction can however be issued if there is any change of purpose involved in regard to the use of the premises. The modified policy had given rise to the following benefits:

- (i) Relief to the Cantonment residents as restrictions on constructions have been relaxed.
- (ii) Improvement in the living environment as the repairs/renovation will give a better look to the Cantonment areas.
- (iii) Accrual of additional revenues to the cantonment by way of property tax.
- (iv) Reduction of litigation related to unauthorised constructions.
- (v) Benefits to Government, if policy succeeds and a large number of Holders on Occupancy Rights execute the indentures accepting the Government's ownership of the land involved.

#### **(e) Encroachments**

28. Encroachments and unauthorised constructions are major problems in Cantonment areas. Encroachments are evictable under the Public Premises Eviction Act. However, the non-availability of adequate policy/magisterial help has hampered the process of removal of encroachments. State Governments do not come forward to undertake rehabilitation of encroachers from defence lands unless substitute sites/cost of accommodation is deposited in advance. The intervention of Courts and the long legal battle also hamper the work of removal of encroachments.

#### **(f) Non-availability of land records**

29. In case of large number of holders of Old Grant Rights of land in Cantonments, written records are not available. The Applications submitted by various persons in the 18th and the 19th Centuries for permission to occupy sites in Cantonments, and the written orders thereon, have not survived. Thus, written documents of Old Grants are not available in all cases. In the period during which the Old Grant permissions were given the Transfer of Property Act, the Registration Act, the Land Revenue Code/Settlement Act etc., had not

been enacted. Hence, documents on such basis were not made and are, therefore, not available. Over the years, the persons who are in occupation of the sites, having realised the high value and potential of the lands, have claimed that they are the owners of the land. Resumption notices issued by the Government have been challenged in Courts which have issued stay orders in a large number of cases. In the absence of documents to prove that these sites are held on Old Grant terms and are resumable by the Government on giving one month's notice and payment of compensation for authorised structures, some Courts have struck down the resumption or have held that the resumption power is not a surviving legal authority. Some courts have, however, upheld the resumptions. Some cases of resumptions struck down by Bombay High Court have been pursued through SLPs in the Supreme Court whose decision is awaited.

#### **(g) Non-mutation of records in favour of Ministry of Defence**

30. All ex-State forces properties that formed the Cantonments in Jammu and Kashmir stood transferred to the Government of India by virtue of the Agreement of 1956 between the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the President of India. However, even after suitable amendments to the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir and administrative orders, the revenue authorities have not yet effected mutations in the name of Government of India in their records. This has resulted in various land disputes on defence lands and effective prevention of encroachments has become impossible.

#### **Ban on Transfer or Alienation of Defence Lands**

31. The Ministry of Defence holds vast areas of lands all over the country. There is tremendous pressure on the Ministry of Defence for allotment of Defence land for non-defence use from various Departments, Organisations and Individuals. In order to protect these defence holdings for future defence needs, Prime Minister's Office has issued a directive that no transfer/alienation of defence land shall take place without the Cabinet approval. The following are exceptions to the directive:

- (i) cases of renewal of lease where provision is there;
- (ii) grant of temporary licence of defence land for various purposes for fixed short periods on rentals;



- (iii) conversion of sites on old grant/resumable tenures/leases situated inside notified civil areas into free-hold on payment of prescribed conversion cost;
- (iv) short-term agricultural leases of temporarily surplus lands granted to ex-servicemen and their co-operative societies for a term of two years renewable for another two years only; and
- (v) continuance of leases of petrol pumps already granted which are considered to be public utility service.

### **Land Audit**

32. Guideline for the conduct of land audit were issued by the Government in December 1992 with a view to assess the extent/efficiency of defence lands used by the various agencies under the Ministry of Defence and to optimise the use of existing defence land holdings. A land audit Cell has been constituted in the Directorate General of Defence Estates. The Cell conducted audit of land in Cantonment and non-Cantonment stations. The land audit reports brought out the following for action by the Government:

- (i) for effective use of land, the policies of "multi storeyed constructions" and "multiple use of open areas" should be resorted to;
- (ii) uneconomical land management practices continue to exist which should be weeded out;
- (iii) land holdings should be properly documented;
- (iv) cases of non-utilisation and sub-optimal utilisation of land should be immediately identified for rectification; and
- (v) cases of deviations/departure from existing rules/regulations relating to use and management of defence lands should be detected and appropriately dealt with.

The Government have come to the following two conclusions as regards the future defence land policy:

- (i) drastic measures should be taken for rationalising land use; and
- (ii) fresh acquisition of land should be kept to the barest minimum.

### **Should System of Cantonments Continue?**

33. Some feel that the system of Cantonments should be discontinued and the existing Cantonments should be pruned after existing the civilian areas so that these emerge as modern day self-sufficient Military Stations. The Estimates Committee of Parliament (1956-57) under the Chairmanship of Shri Balwant Rai G. Mehta pondered over this question. The Committee felt that the officers and men of the Armed Forces were as much citizens of the country as any one else and there was no need to think in terms of insulating them from the effect of democratic local administration. The Committee felt that local government being a subject relating to the State administration, could be safely left to the States. The army could be stationed permanently or temporarily in any place in the country and the defence authorities could continue to provide for all the civic amenities for the troops within the actual military area, and enforce all measures of security and discipline. The Commandant of the station should be given representation in the Municipal Boards and the right should be reserved to him to refer any particular decision of the local authorities which may affect the health or security of the troops to the State or the Central Government. A cantonment in that event would have its original connotation that is an area where the troops are quartered. The Cantonment Act would then become irrelevant. The Defence Ministry would be relieved of the burden of running a civil administration in the Cantonments and would also be free from the anomalous obligations of fostering civic consciousness among town dwellers, encouraging town planning and developing, supervising the introduction of primary education and the provision of hospitals etc. for vast numbers of civil population. The unnatural division between classes of citizens in civil walks of life living in the same State in adjoining areas, in the matter of receiving benefits from the State Government's development activities would also then disappear. The Government after examining the Committee's recommendations came to the conclusion that Cantonment Administration might continue on ground of practical considerations. However, after 1962, the Government did not go in for establishment of Cantonments whenever the need arose but established Military Stations of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

### **The Emergency of Military Stations**

34. After the Chinese aggression and the expansion of the defence forces, a number of Military Stations were set up. There are nearly 600

Military Stations of Army, Navy and Air force as on date. Since the defence forces had acquired a considerable level of self-sufficiency which they did not possess earlier—they did not require a chain of camp followers. There was no need for a civilian bazaar. Small shopping complexes were set up within the Military Stations. Military Stations are therefore Cantonments without any civilian population and the Cantonments Act has no application to these Military Stations. The State Governments can, if they so choose, extend their municipal law and other local laws to these Military Stations interfering with their administration and with the defence properties. These have however become the hub around which townships will inevitably grow because of economic reasons. This growth will in the present context be unchecked and unregulated because State Governments will not constitute municipalities for the townships growing around Military Stations till they cross a certain threshold. As these areas have not been brought under the Cantonments Act, there can be no regulation under that Statute for regulating civic facilities in these areas bordering the Military Stations. The result will be that Military Stations will be surrounded by choked unplanned clusters of habitation. Regulations therefore need to be instituted in the fringe areas of military stations as well.

#### **Concept Paper on Amendments to Cantonments Act, 1924**

35. In order to overcome the problems being faced by the Cantonments for want of effective legal provisions, the Government had prepared a "Concept Paper" in September 1995 proposing amendments to the Cantonment Act, 1924. The salient proposals for amendment of the Act relate to:

- (i) keeping open the policy of excision of civilian areas subject to the agreement of the civilian population and the State Governments concerned;
- (ii) incorporating Military Stations as Class IV Cantonments;
- (iii) strengthening of the provisions relating to valuation of property, determination of tax liability and the composition of the Assessment Committee for widening the tax revenues to the Cantonments;
- (iv) rationalising the duties and discretionary functions of the Cantonment Boards so as to operate within budgetary constraint;

- (v) auditing of land use to guard against misuse of land resources;
- (vi) streamlining the scheme of conversion to free-hold in civilian areas so as to make it more attractive;
- (vii) strengthening the Cantonment administrative machinery to deal with unauthorised constructions in line with other municipal legislations; and
- (viii) giving a new impetus to the democratisation process in the Cantonment by assigning a role to the elected Members of Parliament/Legislative Assembly in the management of the Cantonments.

## CHAPTER II

### COMMITTEE'S CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

36. On the basis of the information furnished to the Committee by the Government on the origin, development and future of Army Cantonments, which for the purpose of the current study include Military Stations as well, the Committee state their conclusions and recommendations in the following paragraphs.

#### (1) Excision of Civil Areas

37. The Committee like to recall what the Government had stated in regard to the continuance of the Cantonment administration when the Estimates Committee (1956-57) under the Chairmanship of Shri Balwant Rai G. Mehta felt the need for discontinuing the Cantonment administration. The Government asserted :

"The Government have given careful consideration to this recommendation. It is felt that the role and functions of Cantonments have not been fully appreciated. While there is no disagreement on the general principles of democracy and local self-government quoted by the Estimates Committee, the future of Cantonments must be decided on practical considerations."

38. Despite the above assertion, the Government, from the year 1962 onwards, whenever the need arose, preferred to establish Military Stations without even an inch of civilian area, in place of Cantonments. Besides this, the Government, while outwardly holding the opinion that the Cantonment system of Administration should allowed to continue on particle considerations, carried out delimitation exercises in Ambala and Khasyol Cantonments as late as in 1977 and 1986 respectively with a view to pruning these Cantonments to make them look pure Military habitats.

39. In a Concept Paper prepared in September 1995 and submitted to the Committee, the Government admitted:

"Though the policy of excision of civil areas has not been found to be very rewarding, Government are open to fresh proposals

of excision of civil areas. Of course, the willingness of the State Government concerned and the will of the residing public should favour such a measure."

40. The Committee, on a perusal of the above, are constrained to note that as regards the excision of civilian areas from Cantonments, the Government had miserably failed, from the beginning, when the Central Committee on Cantonments of 1948 and the Estimates Committee (1956-57) of Parliament were seriously exercised over the issue. To take a tough and programmatic stand as regards the question keeping the civilian areas within Cantonments or excising these areas from Cantonments. Even as late as in 1998, the Government declare that they would keep both options open which exposes their prevarication. It also speaks volumes for the indecisive work culture of the Government and its spread and perpetuation over the decades which has cost the Cantonments dearly. The plans of the armed forces for exclusively attending to the needs of proper quartering of their troops continue to be dissipated in view of the Cantonments' preoccupation with attending to the ever growing demands of the civilian public for better civic amenities and further democratisation of the Cantonments administration. The entire emphasis has gradually shifted from achieving the foremost objective of providing a healthy environ for the quartered troops of the armed forces to the deployment of armed forces personnel for engaging themselves in holding of elections, elimination of wards, declaration of results as well as in entangling themselves in the politics of pulls and pressures of the elected members of the Cantonment Boards. Armed forces must always be assigned apolitical works. Cantonment Boards with their elected members offer constant and continuous opportunities for the armed forces to keenly observe the dynamics of political behaviour, particularly its negative traits, of individuals and groups, authorised under law to context and get elected to the Boards. To what extent this has a debilitating effect on the healthy environ of the Cantonments, originally established exclusively for the military, is however a matter of serious study as well as subjective assessment.

**41. The Committee, therefore, urge upon the Government to address the question of excision of civilian areas from the Cantonments in a honest, straight and decisive manner. In case the Government decides to keep these areas within Cantonments, then with a view to limiting and finally abolishing the role of Cantonment system of administration in civilian areas, serious steps shall have**

to be taken to contain the proliferation of civilian population in Cantonments. The Government should take serious measures including active promotion of family planning methods and effective checking of encroachments which are the natural concomitants of growing population. Simultaneously, the lessees and old site grantees should be classified into convenient groups like (a) Pensioners of State and Central Governments (b) Gazetted officers of State and Central Government (c) Executives/Professionals in Central/State PSUs (d) Non-executive/Non-professional workers in Central/State PSUs (e) others in employment with private firms, for the purpose of phasing them out, one by one, to apartments allotted under special schemes of State and Central housing projects. In case the Government decides to opt for the excision proposal, the Constitution of India, municipal and other laws should be suitably amended for mandatorily merging the civilian areas with the adjoining municipalities. This would end the burden of history the Cantonments currently shoulder, much against their avowed objective of existence, as well as terminate the unnatural division between classes of citizens in the same State in adjoining areas, in the matter of receiving benefits from the State Government's development activities, as observed by the Estimates Committee of Parliament (1956-57). The facile plea of the popular will being against the excision proposal should not stick against executing such a proposal, especially when the democratic rights of these civilians would in no way stand truncated if civilian areas are merged with the adjoining municipalities. Between national interests and short-term political gains, the Government should choose to forego the latter. Besides, property shall not be allowed to fall into the hands of few fortunate private citizens born in Cantonments, by default or by accident of history or for the reason of non-availability of land records. Every private citizen shall have to earn wealth in the form of property by sweat of the brow and by dint of hard work.

## (2) Role for Members of Parliament

42. The Committee (1994-95) in their 2nd Report to the 10th Lok Sabha recommended the amendment of the law to provide for representation of MPs and MLAs on the Cantonment Boards. The Government had informed that they were not in favour of nomination of MPs and MLAs in the day to day functioning of the Cantonment Boards in view of the reasons that the day to day management of Cantonment Boards was too small a work and that the Cantonment

areas cover very small areas as compared to the Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies. The Government, however, further stated that the matter of assigning a suitable role to the MPs/MLAs would be kept in view while framing amendments to the Cantonments Act, 1924. [Report of the Committee (1995-96) (3rd Report to 10th Lok Sabha) containing Action Taken Reply of Government]. Thereafter, in response to a point on the matter raised in the Committee's sitting held on 21 July, 1998, the Government repeated its reply that a decision would be taken while finalising the proposals for amendment of the Cantonments Act, 1924.

43. The Committee feel that in matter which involves the participation of members of Parliament and State Legislatures in the governance of Cantonments, the Government had been repeating its parrot-like replies without taking substantial steps in the matter. They had resorted to the convenient way of dealing with the question by clubbing the matter with consolidation of draft amendments to the Cantonment Law. The only expeditious way of providing representation to the members of Parliament and State Legislatures as recommended by the Committee in 1994-95 should have been to propose an exclusive amendment to the law to achieve the objective. Since that had not come about, the Committee feel that the Government have displayed a lackadaisical attitude to the recommendation of the Committee. By linking the issue to various other proposals for amendment of the law, the Government, perhaps, choose to indulge in dilatory tactics to keep Parliamentarians and other Legislators away from the administration of Cantonments.

44. The Committee, therefore, recommended that an exclusive piece of legislation for amendment of the Cantonments Act, 1924 should be brought before the Houses of Parliament to provide for the constitution of a Central Cantonments Administration Board with functions, tenure and powers statutorily prescribed. The Board should have a full-fledged Chairman and members—official and non-official including a reasonable number of members from both the Houses of Parliament elected amongst themselves to serve on the Board. The powers and functions of the Board should be so charted that the Board shall be able to address itself to all problems currently faced by all the cantonments in the country. The Chairman shall present Annual Reports to Parliament on the finances, administration and land management of the Cantonments for better accountability of the Cantonments to Parliament in the matter of finance and land



**management. This recommendation shall not in any way affect the Government's exercise on providing representation to local MPs and MLAs in the local Cantonment Boards which shall continue to be undertaken independently.**

### **(3) Law for Military Stations set up after 1962**

45. The Government have informed that they had stopped establishing Cantonments since 1962. In place of Cantonments, Military Stations numbering around 600 of the Army, Navy and Air Force have been established which are self-sufficient. The Government have admitted that there is no law which govern these Military Stations. They fear that if the State Governments choose, they can extend their municipal laws and other local laws to these Military Stations interfering with their administration and with the defence properties. They also fear that these Military Stations will soon be surrounded by choked and unplanned clusters of townships that have sprung up around the Stations. The Government have stated that they propose to amend the Cantonments Act, 1924 for categorising the Military Stations as Class-IV Cantonments with a view to probing them with the necessary legal couverture.

46. The Committee are of the opinion that the Government had, all these 36 years, been donning the role of law breaker when they operated these Military Stations without the sanction of law. These Military Stations were left to have a precarious existence in the midst of the perpetual fear of being stuck down by Courts. The Committee further feel that the proposal of the Government to convert these Military Stations into Class-IV Cantonments flies in the face of Government's own admissions of the problems facing the existing Cantonments. The Committee feel that the word "Cantonments" would immediately signify, whatsoever stringent provisions the Government may like to make in the law, only the bad side of their existence, for example, slow settlement of civilian population, encroachments, constitution of Civil Areas Committee, manipulations in assessment of tax by Assessment Committee, diversion of resources exclusively meant for the military to civilian population when same class of citizens in the adjoining municipalities are not entitled to such special civic facilities, etc. This was the history of all Cantonments, which were originally Military Stations but converted themselves in course of time into

military-civilian residential complexes. History repeats itself. The aim therefore should be that, once the establishment of Cantonments stopped in 1962, the concept of application of defence funds and use of defence lands for civilian population, should be a relic of the past. The Government's proposal for further creation of another category of Cantonments may perhaps revive what the Committee want to abolish. The Committee are, therefore, of the strong view that all necessary legislative provision relating to these Military Stations should be suitably incorporated in the Army Act, Navy Act and Air Force Act. The Cantonments Act should be allowed to demise with times to come and should be strengthened only from the point of view of slowly converting them into Military Stations.

#### **(4) Maintenance of Land Records**

47. The Government have stated that a large number of application submitted by various persons in the 18th and 19th Centuries for permission to occupy sites in Cantonment and the written orders thereon, have not survived. The Government have further informed that over the years, the persons who are in occupation of the sites, having realised the high value and potential of the lands, have claimed that they are the owners of the land. Resumption notices issued by the Government have been challenged in Courts which have issued stay orders in a large number of cases. In the absence of documents to prove that these sites are held on Old Grant terms and are resumable by the Government, some court have stuck down the resumption or have held that the resumption power is not a surviving legal authority. Some Courts have, however, upheld the resumptions. Some cases of resumption struck down by Bombay High Court have been pursued through SLPs in the Supreme Court whose decision is awaited.

48. The Committee feel that the Government are totally responsible for the inability of the Cantonments to resume their lands and for ineffective defence of rights of Cantonments over their lands in Courts. The Government had been a silent spectator to precious land records whittling and getting spoil over the decades. They had not refurbished the records at periodic intervals though ordinary prudence would have informed them that with the passage of time, on technical ground of non-availability of records, rights of Cantonments to lands would be questioned.

#### 49. The Committee after appreciating

- (a) the inherent delays in justice delivery system in the country, particularly in property matters, and the increasing role and responsibility of the Supreme Court and the High Courts in other Constitutionally important matters;
- (b) the arrears of cases these Honourable Courts are burdened with;
- (c) the amount of capital locked up in terms of rental and other values accruable from the land over which the right of the Cantonments is pending adjudication; and
- (d) the vast variations in various judgments on almost the same matter delivered by various Courts,

recommended to the Government to take legislative measures to constitute Defence Lands (Settlement of Disputes) Tribunals under article 323B of the Constitution of India as well as to amend other relevant Parliamentary laws which apply to defence lands and enlist the same in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution. Under the general power, all cases presently pending for years and decades should be brought under one umbrella for speedy settlement. Where land records are not properly available with the Cantonments, the onus of ownership by the private individual(s) shall be proved by him/them against the Cantonments on production of records which should show that these individual(s) is/are entitled to own the property. Correspondingly, the Government should field lawyers of proven practice to advocate the cause of the Cantonments in the court and proposed Tribunals and if necessary, the selection for empanelment should be through premier manpower agencies on purely objective considerations.

#### (5) Mutation of Land Records in J & K in favour of Government

50. The Government have informed that though all ex-State forces properties in Jammu and Kashmir stood transferred to the Government of India by virtue of the Agreement of 1956 between the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the President of India, the revenue authorities in the State have not yet effected mutations in the name of

Government of India as regards these properties of Cantonments in that State. The Government have also informed that the non-mutation in the name of Government of India has resulted in land disputes.

51. The Committee deplore the Government's inaction for nearly 32 years for not taking effective steps in this regard. The Committee, therefore, recommend that this particular question shall have to be taken up at the highest political and bureaucratic levels with the State of Jammu and Kashmir so that necessary mutations in the land records are effected in the name of Government of India.

#### **(6) Encroachments**

52. The Government have admitted that out of 1,87,153 acres of Cantonment land, 1,672 acres of land is under encroachment which constitutes nearly 0.9% of the total Cantonment area. Though encroachments are evictable under the Public Premises Eviction Act, the Government have cited the reason of non-availability of adequate police/magisterial help for their not being able to remove the encroachments. The Government have also stated that intervention of Courts and stay order have hampered the work or removal of encroachments.

53. The Committee recommend that in order to deal with the problem of future encroachments the Cantonment Administrations shall have to be geared up to be more vigilant to guard against intrusion on the land by public as well as constantly monitor possible collusion's between the civilian inhabitants of the Cantonment and the encroachers with a view to breaking the nexus between the civilian inhabitants and the encroaching public. The Committee also recommend that legal provisions should be tightened for effectively dealing with encroachments including a law in the labyrinth of the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution.

#### **(7) Strengthening of financial resources of Cantonments**

54. The Government have submitted a Concept Paper to the Committee in September 1995. The Concept Paper proposed *inter alia* amendments to the Cantonments Act, 1924 for strengthening the financial administration. The proposals relate to—

- (i) rationalisation of annual valuation of rent;

- (ii) rationalisation of the structure of the Assessment Committee;
- (iii) giving teeth to the recovery procedures, requiring deposit of taxes during pendency of litigation, reducing the period for taking coercive step for recovery of tax, hiking percentages of penalty etc.;
- (iv) shrinking the list of exemptions from taxation;
- (v) incorporating statutory provision for payment of service charges to Cantonments by Government departments;
- (vi) raising of loans by Cantonment Boards for financially viable schemes; and
- (vii) rationalising the duties and functions of Cantonment Boards.

The Concept Paper also proposed amendment of the Constitution of India for deeming Cantonments as local bodies for the purposes of distribution of revenues between the Cantonments and the State Governments concerned as per the provisions of the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act.

**55. The Committee after scrutiny of the proposals contained in the Concept Paper feel that all these proposals in regard to financial reforms of Cantonments have the potential of augmenting the revenue flows to the Cantonment Boards and therefore accord their approval to the proposals. The Committee further recommend that all Centrally sponsored Development Schemes should be extended to the Cantonments in consultation with the State Governments and all impediment in law in this regard shall be removed by amendment of law.**

#### **(B) Land Management**

**56. The Committee feel that land management policies in regard to all lands in the Cantonments should be statutorily stated. The Committee, therefore, recommend that all the land policies now existing in various Government of India orders should be consolidated into statutory proposals and included as amendments to the Cantonments Act, 1924. The Committee also recommend that a provision for a five yearly land audit to detect abuse, non-utilisation**

and sub-optimal utilisation of land, should also be incorporated in the law. The Committee would like the Government to decide on the question whether the existing Cantonments Act is to be amended for the purpose or a new Act is to be substituted for the existing one.

(9) Privatisation of services

57. The Concept Paper further proposed amendment of the law for entrusting certain works relating to civic amenities to private entrepreneurs and NGOs. The Committee strongly disapprove the move of entrusting the work of providing civic amenities to private entrepreneurs. The Committee are of the opinion that the Government often propose this alternative since the Government do not take pains to mould the massive and well-paid Government workforce to the required levels of commitment and competence. Instead of relying on centralised rules of the Department of Personnel and Training, the Ministry of Defence must draw their own inter-departmental rules/orders/notifications etc. specific to their requirement for ushering in urgently administrative reforms in exercise of a general power sanctioned by the Cabinet Secretariat or in exercise of the existing residuary powers so that the competence and commitment levels of the Government work force is raised to meet the needs. Only where the personnel strength is sufficiently short, privatisation should be resorted to, as recruitment and sustenance of further permanent manpower in Government will involve exorbitant recurring cost. Privatisation should also be avoided because it will revive the "licence and quota Raj" in some other form, which the Government had always endeavoured to abolish with a view to eliminating malpractices.

NEW DELHI;  
January 15, 1999  
Pausa 25, 1920 (Saka)

SQN. LDR. KAMAL CHAUDHRY,  
Chairman,  
Standing Committee on Defence.

MINUTES OF THE FIRST SITTING OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE III  
OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE (1993-94)  
HELD ON FRIDAY THE 15TH OCTOBER, 1993

The Sub-Committee sat from 15.00 to 15.30 hrs.

PRESENT

1. Shri Digvijay Singh — *Convenor*

MEMBERS

2. Shri A. Nallasivan  
3. Shri Pandurang Pundlik Fundkar  
4. Shri Gabhaji Mangaji Thakore  
5. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri V.N. Gaur — *Director*  
2. Shri Ashok Sarin — *Under Secretary*

At the outset, the Convenor welcomed the Members at the first sitting of the Sub-Committee III of the Standing Committee on Defence. The Sub-Committee then took up for consideration the list of points on 'Army Cantonments'. After some deliberations, the Sub-Committee approved the List of Points and decided that the same might be sent to the Ministry of Defence for eliciting written replies thereon.

*The Sub Committee then adjourned.*

MINUTES OF THE THIRD SITTING OF THE STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE (1994-95)

The Committee sat on Wednesday, the 14th September, 1994 from  
1500 hours to 1700 hours.

PRESENT

Shri Buta Singh — Chairman

MEMBERS

*Lok Sabha*

2. Shri Nandi Yellaiah
3. Shri Manikrao Hodalya Gavit
4. Sqn. Ldr. Kamal Chaudhry
5. Shri Vijay Naval Patil
6. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha
7. Shri Sharad Dighe
8. Shri Umrao Singh
9. Maj. D. D. Khanoria
10. Shri Yoganand Sarswati
11. Shri Prakash Narain Tripathi
12. Shri Gabhaji Mangaji Thakore
13. Shri Pratap Singh
14. Dr. Mumtaz Ansari
15. Shri Chhedi Paswan
16. Shri Chun Chun Prasad Yadav
17. Shri Abhay Pratap Singh
18. Shri Amal Datta
19. Shri Hannan Mollah
20. Maj. Gen. R.G. Williams



*Rajya Sabha*

21. Shri B.B. Dutta
22. Shri Misa R. Ganesan
23. Shri Hiphei
24. Shri Suresh Kalmadi
25. Shri K.R. Malkani
26. Shri A. Nallasivan
27. Shri Satchidananda
28. Shri Sushil Kumar Sambajirao Shinde

## SECRETARIAT

- |                    |   |                           |
|--------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Shri V.N. Gaur  | — | <i>Director</i>           |
| 2. Shri A.K. Singh | — | <i>Assistant Director</i> |

## REPRESENTATIVES OF MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

1. Shri K.A. Nambiar, Defence Secretary
2. Shri T.K. Banerji, Addl. Secretary (B)
3. Shri V.P. Raja, Joint Secretary (P&C)
4. Shri R.K. Singh, JS (APO&W)
5. Shri R. Srinivasan, DGDE
6. Shri R.P. Sehgal, Addl. DG
7. Shri R.R. Pillai, Addl. DG
8. Shri A.K. Ghosh, FA(DS)
9. Shri D.G. Joshi, Addl. FA(J)
10. Shri L.R. Jhulka, Consultant

The Chairman welcomed the Defence Secretary and his colleagues to the sitting of the Committee and invited their attention to the provisions contained in Direction 55 and 58 of the Directions by the Speaker.

3. The Committee then took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Defence on various points arising out of examination of the subject 'Army Cantonments' and also written replies furnished by the Ministry to the List of Points thereon.

The representatives of the Ministry explained and elaborated on the queries from the Members.

4. A verbatim record of the evidence was kept.

*(The witnesses then withdrew)*

*The Committee then adjourned.*

MINUTES OF THE EIGHTH SITTING OF THE STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE (1995-96)

The Committee sat on Wednesday, the 6th December, 1995 from  
1500 hrs. to 1615 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Indrajit Gupta — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

*Lok Sabha*

2. Shri Bhupinder Singh Hooda
3. Shri Manikrao Hodlya Gavit
4. Sqn. Ldr. Kamal Chaudhry
5. Shri Yoganand Saraswati
6. Shri Jagat Vir Singh Drona
7. Shri Amal Datta
8. Shri Hannan Mollah
9. Maj. Gen. R.G. Williams

*Rajya Sabha*

10. Shri B.B. Dutta
11. Shri Misa R. Ganesan
12. Shri K.R. Malkani
13. Shri M.P. Abdussamad Samadani
14. Shri Satchidananda
15. Shri Sushil Kumar Sambhajirao Shinde
16. Shri Digvijay Singh

## SECRETARIAT

1. Shri G.R. Patwardhan — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri K.L. Narang — *Deputy Secretary*
3. Shri A.K. Singh — *Under Secretary*

2. At the outset, the Chairman informed the Committee about the sad demise of Shri Rajaram Shankarro Mane, a Member of the Committee. The Chairman moved a Condolence Resolution and then the Members and the Officials stood in silence for a short while as a mark of respect in his memory.

3. The Committee then considered the Concept Paper on Amendments to the Cantonments Act, 1924. The Committee deliberated over the points and suggestions made by the Members on the proposals contained in the 'Concept Paper'. On a suggestion that a Sub-Committee might be constituted to consider Concept Paper on Amendments to the Cantonments Act, 1924, it was pointed out to the Committee that there were already three Sub-Committees of the Committee on Defence and that one of the Sub-Committee was allocated the subject 'Army Cantonments'. The Committee, however, decided to have a small Sub-Committee consisting of about seven Members to facilitate detailed examination of the subject. The Chairman, as authorised by the Committee then nominated S/Shri Digvijay Singh, K.R. Malkani, Sushil Kumar Sambhajirao Shinde, Satchidananda, Maj. Gen. R.G. Williams and Misa R. Ganesan to the Sub-Committee. Shri Satchidananda was appointed Convenor of the Sub-Committee.

The Committee also decided to inform those Members who were not present at the sitting regarding constitution of the Sub-Committee and desired that the Members who were knowledgeable in the affairs and problems of Cantonments may give their willingness to serve on the Sub-Committee.

4. The Committee decided to drop their proposed visit to the Indian Military Academy, Dehradun, on the 9th December, 1995 to witness Passing Out Parade.

5. The Chairman then apprised the Members of the communication received from the Ministry of Defence on the subject 'Advanced Jet Trainer'. After some deliberation, the Committee decided to call representatives of the Ministry of Defence for oral evidence for seeking certain clarifications on the acquisition of 'Advanced Jet Trainers'.

*The Committee then adjourned.*

MINUTES OF THE FIRST SITTING OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF  
THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE (1995-96) ON  
'ARMY CANTONMENTS'.

The Sub-Committee sat on Friday, the 22nd December, 1995 from  
1500 hrs. to 1530 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Satchidananda — *Convener*

MEMBERS

2. Shri Misa R. Ganesan
3. Shri K.R. Malkani
4. Shri Digvijay Singh

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri K.L. Narang — *Deputy Secretary*
2. Shri A.K. Singh — *Under Secretary*

2. At the outset, the Convener welcomed the Members of the Sub-Committee on 'Army Cantonments' to the first sitting of the Sub-Committee.

3. The Sub-Committee then discussed their future programme of work. It was decided to prepare a 'List of Points' on the Concept Paper on Amendments to the Cantonments Act, 1924 and consider the same at their next sitting being convened on the 29th December, 1995. The Sub-Committee also decided to invite suggestions from the Members of the Sub-Committee regarding the Points they wish to be included in the 'List of Points'.

4. The Sub-Committee also decided to undertake on-the-spot study visit to Jalandhar, Jhansi, Pune, Belgaum, Madras and Shillong Cantonments for an in-depth study of the problems and grievances of

the civilian population, the likely impact of amendments proposed in Cantonments Act, 1924, as outlined in 'Concept Paper' and to hold informal discussions with representatives of concerned Cantonment Boards and All India Forum of Elected Members of Cantonments.

*The Sub-Committee then adjourned.*

**MINUTES OF THE SECOND SITTING OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE  
OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE (1995-96) ON  
'ARMY CANTONMENTS'**

The Sub-Committee sat on Friday, the 29th December, 1995 from 1530 hrs. to 1700 hrs.

**PRESENT**

Shri Satchidananda — *Convener*

**MEMBERS**

2. Shri Misa R. Ganesan
3. Shri K.R. Malkani
4. Shri Sushil Kumar Sambhajirao Shinde

**SECRETARIAT**

1. Shri G.R. Patwardhan — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri K.L. Narang — *Deputy Secretary*
3. Shri A.K. Singh — *Under Secretary*

2. The Sub-Committee considered the List of Points on the Concept Paper on Amendments to the Cantonments Act, 1924, prepared by the Secretariat and circulated to the Sub-Committee. The Members suggested some amendments/additions in the List of Points on the Tax structure, temporary surplus lands, in the Cantonments, land acquired from farmers for defence purposes and the ratio of civil population vis-a-vis Military population in the Cantonments. The Sub-Committee deliberated at length on the encroachment problems faced by the Military stations/Cantonments.

3. The Sub-Committee directed that additional points in the light of suggestions/views expressed by Members during sitting of the Sub-Committee might be incorporated in the list for reference to the Ministry.

4. The Sub-Committee also decided to visit Jalandhar and Jhansi Cantonments in the month of January 1996 and to Pune Cantonment in the month of February 1996 for an indepth study of the problems and grievances of the civilian population in the Cantonments.

*The Sub-Committee then adjourned.*



MINUTES OF THE FIFTH SITTING OF THE STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE (1996-97)

The Committee sat on Wednesday, the 16th October, 1996 from  
1100 hrs. to 1330 hrs. and from 1530 hours to 1630 hours.

PRESENT

Shri B.K. Gadhvi — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

*Lok Sabha*

2. Shri Banwari Lal Purohit
3. Shri Baburao Paranjpe
4. Lt. Gen. Shri Prakash Mani Tripathi
5. Shri Rajendra Agnihotri
6. Dr. Chhatrapal Singh
7. Dr. Vallabhbbhai Kathiria
8. Shri Ram Chandra Benda
9. Col. Sona Ram Choudhary
10. Dr. Mallikarjun
11. Shri Suresh Kalmadi
12. Shri P. Upendra
13. Shri P. Namgyal
14. Maj. Gen. Bikram Singh
15. Shri Hannan Mollah
16. Shri A. Sampath
17. Shri C. Narasimhan
18. Shri T. Nagaratnam
19. Shri Nitish Kumar
20. Shri Major Singh Uboke

*Rajya Sabha*

21. Shri S. Peter Alphonse
22. Shri Lachhman Singh
23. Shri Satchidananda
24. Shri Surendra Kumar Singh
25. Shri K.R. Malkani
26. Shri N. Thangaraj Pandian
27. Shri Adhik Shirodkar
28. Shri Suresh A. Keswani

## SECRETARIAT

Shri V.N. Gaur — *Director*

## REPRESENTATIVES OF MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

1. Shri T.K. Banerji, Defence Secretary
2. Shri K. Srinivasan, Addl. Secretary (KS)
3. Shri Ashok Kumar, Addl. Secretary
4. Shri M.S. Sokhanda, Joint Secretary (E)
5. Shri Karnail Singh, JS (APO&W)
6. Shri R.P. Sehgal, DGDE
7. Maj. Gen. S.S. Puri, Addl. DG LWE
8. Shri A.S. Rajagopal, Dy. DGDE

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Defence Secretary and his colleagues to the sitting of the Committee and invited their attention to the provisions contained in Direction 55 and 58 of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha.

3.                   \*\*                   \*\*                   \*\*                   \*\*

4. The representatives of the Ministry then briefed the Committee on the points arising out of examination of the subject 'Army Cantonments'. The representatives of the Ministry then explained and elaborated on the queries from the Members.

5. A verbatim record of the evidence was kept.

*(The witnesses then withdrew)*

*The Committee then adjourned.*

MINUTES OF THE FIRST SITTING OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE-IV  
(ARMY CANTONMENTS) OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE  
ON DEFENCE (1996-97)

The Sub-Committee sat on Monday, the 16 the December, 1996  
from 1500 hours to 1545 hours.

PRESENT

Shri Satchidananda — *Convener*

MEMBERS

2. Col. Sona Ram Choudhary
3. Shri Suresh A. Keswani
4. Shri Sushil Kumar Sambhajirao Shinde

SECRETARIAT

Shri V.N. Gaur — *Director*

2. At the outset, the Convener welcomed the Members of the Sub-Committee-IV (Army Cantonments) to the first sitting of the Sub-Committee.

3. The Sub-Committee then discussed their future programme of work. It was decided to undertake on-the-spot study visits to Lucknow, Allahabad, Jammu, Secundrabad, Belgaum, Shillong and Delhi Cantonments during January-February, 1996 for an in-depth study of the problems and grievances of the civilian population, the likely impact of amendments proposed in Cantonments Act, 1924 as outlined in 'Concept Paper' and to hold informal discussions with representatives of concerned Cantonment Boards and All India Forum of Elected Members of Cantonments.

*The Sub-Committee then adjourned.*

MINUTES OF THE SECOND SITTING OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE-IV  
(ARMY CANTONMENTS) OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
DEFENCE (1996-97)

The Sub-Committee sat on Thursday, the 2nd January, 1997 from 11.30 hours to 1200 hours.

PRESENT

Shri Satchidananda — *Convener*

MEMBERS

2. Shri Suresh A. Keswani
3. Shri Rajendra Agnihotri
4. Shri H.D. Kumaraswamy
5. Col. Sona Ram Choudhary
6. Shri Sushil Kumar Sambhajirao Shinde

SECRETARIAT

Shri V.N. Gaur — *Director*

2. The Sub-Committee discussed the tour programme regarding their on-the-spot study visits to Allahabad, Lucknow and Jammu Cantonments during January, 1997. It was decided to undertake the study visits in two phases. The Sub-Committee desired that the study tour to Allahabad and Lucknow Cantonments to be undertaken from 15th January, 1997 and the dates regarding visit to Jammu Cantonment will be finalised later on.

3. The Sub-Committee also directed that a List of Points for discussion with the representatives of Allahabad and Lucknow Cantonment Boards may be prepared.

*The Sub-Committee then adjourned.*

MINUTES OF THE SIXTH SITTING OF THE STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE (1998-99)

The Committee sat on Tuesday, the 21st July, 1998 from 1500 hours to 1645 hours.

PRESENT

Sqn. Ldr. Kamal Chaudhry — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

*Lok Sabha*

2. Smt. Bhavnaben K. Dave
3. Shri Shanta Kumar
4. Shri Suresh Chandel
5. Shri Gaurishanker Chaturbhuj Bisen
6. Shri Dada Baburao Paranjpe
7. Shri Sohanveer Singh
8. Smt. Surya Kanta Patil
9. Shri Arvind Tulshiram Kamble
10. Col. Sona Ram Choudhary
11. Shri Ram Narain Meena
12. Shri A. Venkatesh Naik
13. Shri Pradeep Kumar Yadav
14. Smt. Reena Chaudhary
15. Shri V. Sathiamoorthy
16. Shri Digvijay Singh
17. Shri Madhukar Sirpotdar

*Rajya Sabha*

18. Shri K.R. Malkani
19. Shri Ish Dutt Yadav
20. Dr. Raja Ramanna
21. Shri Kapil Sibal

## SECRETARIAT

1. Dr. A.K. Pandey — *Additional Secretary*
2. Shri V.N. Gaur — *Director*
3. Shri K.D. Muley — *Assistant Director*

## REPRESENTATIVES OF MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

1. Shri Ajit Kumar — *Defence Secretary*
2. Shri Subir Dutta — *Addl. Secy. (D)*
3. Shri P.M. Nair — *Addl. Secy. (N)*
4. Shri Fal Guni Rajkumar — *Joint Secretary (APO&W)*
5. Shri R.P. Sehgal — *DGDE*

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Defence Secretary and his colleagues to the sitting of the Committee and invited their attention to the provisions contained in Directions 55 and 58 of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha.

3. The representatives of the Ministry of Defence briefed the Committee on the points arising out of examination of the subject 'Army Cantonments'. The representatives of the Ministry then explained and elaborated on the queries from the Members.

4. A verbatim record of the evidence was kept.

*(The witnesses then withdrew.)*

*The Committee then adjourned.*

MINUTES OF THE FIFTEENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE (1998-99)

The Committee sat on Friday, the 8th January, 1999, from 1100 hours to 1300 hours for consideration and adoption of draft Reports on the subjects 'Advanced Jet Trainer' and 'Army Cantonments'.

PRESENT

Sqn. Ldr. Kamal Chaudhry — *Chairman*

MEMBERS

*Lok Sabha*

2. Smt. Bhavnaben K. Dave
3. Shri Shanta Kumar
4. Shri Dada Baburao Paranjpe
5. Shri Bachi Singh Rawat
6. Shri Sohanveer Singh
7. Shri Parvathaneni Upendra
8. Col. Sona Ram Choudhary
9. Shri Hannan Mollah
10. Shri S. Ajayakumar
11. Smt. Reena Chaudhary
12. Shri V. Sathiamoorthy
13. Shri Digvijay Singh
14. Shri Promotes Mukherjee
15. Dr. Subramanian Swamy

*Rajya Sabha*

16. Shri V. Kishore Chandra S. Deo
17. Shri K.R. Malkani
18. Shri A. Vijaya Raghavan



19. Shri Adhik Shirodkar
20. Dr. Raja Ramanna
21. Shri Suresh Kalmadi

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri R. Kothandaraman— *Deputy Secretary*
2. Shri K.D. Muley — *Assistant Director*

2. The Committee considered the draft Report on the subject 'Advanced Jet Trainer' (AJT). The Chairman invited Member to offer their suggestions for incorporation in the Draft Report.

3. The Members suggested certain additions/modifications/ amendments and desired that those be suitably incorporated into the body of the Report.

4. The Committee then took up for consideration the draft report on the subject 'Army Cantonment'. The Members made some suggestions for incorporation in the draft Report.

5. The Committee then authorised the Chairman to finalise both the Reports in the light of verbal and consequential changes and for presentation of the Reports to Parliament. The draft Reports were then adopted.

*The Committee then adjourned.*

## APPENDIX I

### COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE (1993-94)

*Chairman*

Shri Buta Singh

MEMBERS

*Lok Sabha*

2. Shri Ayub Khan
3. Shri Nurul Islam
4. Shri Bhupinder Singh Hooda
5. Shri Nandi Yellaiah
6. Shri Rajaram Shankarrao Mane
7. Shri Manikrao Hodalya Gavit
8. Sqn. Ldr. Kamal Chaudhry
9. Shri Vijay Naval Patil
10. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha
- \*11. Shri Umrao Singh
12. Shri Sharad Dighe
13. Prof. Ashokrao Anandrao Deshmukh
14. Maj. D.D. Khanori
15. Shri Yoganand Saraswati
16. Shri Prakash Narain Tripathi
17. Shri B.L. Sharma Prem
18. Shri Jagat Vir Singh Drona
19. Shri Gabhaji Mangaji Thakore
20. Shri Pandurang Pundlik Fundkar

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\* Nominated w.e.f. 26.8.93 Vice Shri Sunil Dutt resigned from the Committee.

21. Shri Pratap Singh
22. Shri Mumtaz Ansari
23. Shri Chhedi Paswan
24. Shri Abhay Pratap Singh
25. Shri Chun Chun Prasad Yadav
26. Shri Amal Datta
27. Shri Hannan Mollah
28. Shri Indrajit Gupta
29. Shri C. Sreenivaasan
30. Maj. Gen. R.G. Willians

*Rajya Sabha*

31. Shri Misa R. Ganesan
32. Shri Hiphei
33. Shri Suresh Kalmadi
34. Shri R.K. Karanjia
35. Shri Prabhakar B. Kore
36. Shri A. Nallasivan
37. Shri S. Jaipal Reddy
38. Shri Satchidananda
39. Shri Sushil Kumar Sambhajirao Shinde
40. Shri Digvijay Singh
41. Shri Gopalsinh G. Solanki
- \*42. Shri K.R. Malkani
- \*43. Shri B.B. Dutta

SECRETARIAT

- |                      |   |                      |
|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Shri G.L. Batra   | — | Additional Secretary |
| 2. Smt. P.K. Sandhu  | — | Deputy Secretary     |
| 3. Shri Ashok Sareen | — | Under Secretary      |

## APPENDIX II

### COMPOSITION OF SUB-COMMITTEE III OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE (1993-94)

Shri Digvijay Singh — *Convenor*

#### MEMBERS

2. Shri Bhupinder Singh Hooda
3. Shri Nandi Yellaiah
4. Shri Manikrao Hodalya Gavit
5. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha
6. Prof. Ashokrao Anandrao Deshmukh
7. Shri B.L. Sharma Prem
8. Shri Gabhaji Mangaji Thakore
9. Shri Pandurang Pundlik Fundkar
10. Shri Chhedi Paswan
11. Shri C. Sreenivaasan
12. Shri Prabhakar B. Kore
13. Shri A. Nallasivan

### APPENDIX III

#### COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE (1994-95)

*Chairman*

\*Shri Indrajit Gupta

**MEMBERS**

*Lok Sabha*

2. Shri Ayub Khan
3. Shri Nurul Islam
4. Shri Bhupinder Singh Hooda
5. Shri Nandi Yellaiah
6. Shri Rajaram Shankarrao Mane
7. Shri Manikrao Hodalya Gavit
8. Sqn. Ldr. Kamal Chaudhry
9. Shri Vijay Naval Patil
10. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha
11. Shri Sharad Dighe
12. Prof. Ashokrao Anandrao Deshmukh
13. Shri Umrao Singh
14. Maj. D.D. Khanoria
15. Shri Yoganand Saraswati
16. Shri Prakash Narain Tripathi
17. Shri B.L. Sharma Prem
18. Shri Jagat Vir Singh Drona
19. Shri Gabhaji Mangaji Thakore
20. Shri Pandurang Pundlik Fundkar

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\* Appointed w.e.f. 23 March, 1995. Vice Shri Buta Singh ceased to be Member/Chairman consequent upon his appointment as Minister w.e.f. 10.2.95.

21. Shri Pratap Singh
22. Dr. Mumtaz Ansari
23. Shri Chhedhi Paswan
24. Shri Chun Chun Prasad Yadav
25. Shri Abhay Pratap Singh
26. Shri Amal Datta
27. Shri Hannan Mollah
28. Shri C. Sreenivaasan
29. Maj. Gen. R.G. Williams

*Rajya Sabha*

30. Shri B.B. Dutta
31. Shri Misa R. Ganesan
32. Shri Hiphei
33. Shri Suresh Kalmadi
34. Shri R.K. Karanjia
35. Shri Prabhakar B. Kore
36. Shri K.R. Malkani
37. Shri A. Nallasivan
38. Shri S. Jaipal Reddy
39. Shri Satchidananda
40. Shri Sushil Kumar Sambhajirao Shinde
41. Shri Digvijay Singh
42. Shri Gopalsinh G. Solanki
- \*43. Shri M.P. Abdussamad Samadani

SECRETARIAT

- |                         |   |                      |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Dr. A.K. Pandey      | — | Additional Secretary |
| 2. Shri G.R. Patwardhan | — | Joint Secretary      |
| 3. Shri K.L. Narang     | — | Deputy Secretary     |
| 4. Shri A.K. Singh      | — | Under Secretary      |

## APPENDIX IV

### COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE (1995-96)

#### *Chairman*

\*Shri Sharad Dighe

#### MEMBERS

#### *Lok Sabha*

- \*\*2. Shri Ayub Khan
3. Shri Nurul Islam
4. Shri Bhupinder Singh Hooda
5. Shri Nandi Yellaiah
- \*\*\*6. Shri Rajaram Shankarrao Mane
7. Shri Manikrao Hodalya Gavit
8. Sqn. Ldr. Kamal Chaudhry
9. Shri Vijay Naval Patil
10. Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha
11. Prof. Ashokrao Anandrao Deshmukh
12. Shri Umrao Singh
13. Maj. D.D. Khanoria
14. Shri Yoganand Saraswati
15. Shri Prakash Narain Tripathi
16. Shri B.L. Sharma Prem

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\*Appointed w.e.f. 8 February, 1996 *vice* Shri Indrajit Gupta resigned from the Chairmanship w.e.f. 22 January, 1996.

\*\*Ceased to be a Member of the Committee consequent upon his appointment as Minister w.e.f. 13.09.95.

\*\*\*Expired on 04.12.95.

17. Shri Jagat Vir Singh Drona
18. Shri Gabhaji Mangaji Thakore
19. Shri Pandurang Pundlik Fundkar
20. Shri Amal Datta
21. Shri Hannan Mollah
22. Shri Indrajit Gupta
23. Shri Pratap Singh
24. Dr. Mumtaz Ansari
25. Shri Chhedi Paswan
26. Shri Chun Chun Prasad Yadav
27. Shri C. Sreenivaasan
28. Shri Abhay Pratap Singh
29. Maj. Gen. R.G. Williams
30. Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed

*Rajya Sabha*

31. Shri B.B. Dutta
32. Shri Misa R. Ganesan
33. Shri Hiphei
- \*34. Shri Suresh Kalmadi
35. Shri R.K. Karanjia
36. Shri Prabhakar B. Kore
37. Shri K.R. Malkani
- \*\*38. Shri A. Nallasivan

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\*Ceased to be a Member of the Committee consequent upon his appointment as Minister w.e.f. 13.09.95.

\*\*Ceased to be a Member of the Committee consequent upon his retirement from Rajya Sabha w.e.f. 24.7.95.



39. Shri S. Jaipal Reddy
40. Shri M.P. Abdussamad Samadani
41. Shri Satchidananda
42. Shri Sushil Kumar Sambhajirao Shinde
43. Shri Digvijay Singh
44. Shri Gopalsinh G. Solanki
- \*\*45. Shri R. Margabandu

## SECRETARIAT

1. Dr. A.K. Pandey — *Additional Secretary*
2. Shri G.R. Patwardhan — *Joint Secretary*
3. Shri K.L. Narang — *Deputy Secretary*
4. Shri A.K. Singh — *Under Secretary*

## APPENDIX V

### COMPOSITION OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON ARMY CANTONMENTS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE (1995-96)

Shri Satchidananda— *Convenor*

#### MEMBERS

2. Shri Misa R. Ganesan
3. Shri K.R. Malkani
4. Shri Sushil Kumar Sambhajirao Shinde
5. Shri Digvijay Singh
6. Maj. D.D. Khanoria
7. Shri Prabhakar B. Kore

## APPENDIX VI

### COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE (1996-97)

Shri B.K. Gadhvi— *Chairman*.

#### MEMBERS

#### *Lok Sabha*

2. Shri Jaswant Singh
3. Smt. Sushma Swaraj
4. Shri Banwari Lal Purohit
5. Shri Baburao Pranjpe
6. Lt. Gen. (Shri) Prakash Mani Tripathi
7. Shri Rajendra Agnihotri
8. Dr. Chhatrapal Singh
9. Dr. Vallabhbai Kathiria
10. Shri Ram Chandra Benda
11. Shri Nihal Chand
12. Col. Sona Ram Choudhary
13. Dr. Mallikarjun
14. Shri Shivraj V. Patil
- \*15. Shri Rajesh Pilot
16. Shri P. Upendra
17. Shri P. Namgyal
18. Maj. Gen. Bikram Singh
19. Smt. Nisha Amarsinh Chaudhury
20. Shri H.D. Kumaraswamy

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\* Ceased to be Member w.e.f 8.10.96

21. Shri Hannan Mollah
22. Shri A. Sampath
23. Shri C. Narasimhan
24. Shri Pratap Singh
25. Shri T. Nagaratnam
26. Shri Raja Ram Parasram Godse
27. Shri Nitish Kumar
28. Shri Major Singh Uboke
29. Shri Madhavrao Scindia
- \*30. Shri Suresh Kalmadi
- \*\*\*31. Shri Bhanu Prakash Mirdha

*Rajya Sabha*

32. Shri Sushil Kumar Sambhajirao Shinde
33. Shri S. Peter Alphonse
34. Shri Lachhman Singh
35. Shri Satchidananda
36. Shri Surendra Kumar Singh
37. Shri K.R. Malkani
38. Shri Satish Agarwal
39. Shri N. Thangaraj Pandian
40. Shri Adhik Shirodkar
41. Shri Suresh A. Keswani
- \*\*42. Prof. Ram Kapse

SECRETARIAT

- |                    |   |                      |
|--------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Dr. A.K. Pandey | — | Additional Secretary |
| 2. Shri V.N. Gaur  | — | Director             |
| 3. Shri K.D. Muley | — | Assistant Director   |

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\* Nominated w.e.f. 8.10.96.

\*\* Nominated w.e.f. 5.11.96.

\*\*\* Nominated w.e.f. 26.2.97. #

## APPENDIX VII

### COMPOSITION OF SUB-COMMITTEE-IV OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE (1996-97)

Shri B.K. Gadhvi — *Chairman*

#### MEMBERS

2. Shri Satchidananda — *Convenor*
3. Shri Suresh Kalmadi — *Alternate Convenor*
4. Shri Raja Ram Parasram Godse
5. Shri Suresh A. Keswani
6. Shri Rajendra Agnihotri
7. Dr. Vallabhbhai Kathiria
8. Shri H.D. Kumaraswamy
9. Col. Sona Ram Choudhary
10. Shri Sushil Kumar Sambhajirao Shinde

## APPENDIX VIII

### COMPOSITION OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE (1997-98)

Shri B.K. Gadhvi — *Chairman*

#### MEMBERS

#### *Lok Sabha*

2. Shri Jaswant Singh
3. Smt. Sushma Swaraj
4. Shri Banwari Lal Purohit
5. Shri Baburao Paranjpe
6. Lt. Gen. Prakash Mani Tripathi
7. Shri Rajendra Agnihotri
8. Dr. Chhatrapal Singh
9. Dr. Vallabhbai Kathiria
10. Shri Ram Chandra Benda
11. Shri Nihal Chand
12. Col. Sona Ram Choudhary
13. Dr. Mallikarjun
14. Shri Shivraj V. Patil
15. Shri Suresh Kalmadi
16. Shri P. Upendra
17. Shri P. Namgyal
18. Maj. Gen. Bikram Singh
19. Smt. Nisha Amarsinh Chaudhary
20. Shri H.D. Kumaraswamy
21. Shri Hannan Mollah
22. Shri A. Sampath

23. Shri C. Narasimhan
24. Shri Pratap Singh
25. Shri T. Nagaratnam
26. Shri Raja Ram Parasram Godse
27. Shri Nitish Kumar
28. Shri Major Singh Uboke
29. Shri Madhavrao Scindia
30. Shri Bhanu Prakash Mirdha

*Rajya Sabha*

31. Shri Sushil Kumar Sambhajirao Shinde
- \*32. Shri S. Peter Alphonse
33. Shri Lachhman Singh
34. Shri Satchidananda
35. Shri Surendra Kumar Singh
36. Shri K.R. Malkani
- \*\*37. Shri Satish Agarwal
38. Shri N. Thangaraj Pandian
39. Shri Adhik Shirodkar
40. Shri Suresh A. Keswani
41. Prof. Ram Kapse

SECRETARIAT

- |                    |   |                             |
|--------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Dr. A.K. Pandey | — | <i>Additional Secretary</i> |
| 2. Shri V.N. Gaur  | — | <i>Director</i>             |
| 3. Shri K.D. Muley | — | <i>Assistant Director</i>   |

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\* Ceased to be Member w.e.f. 9.9.97.

\*\* Expired on 10.9.97.

## APPENDIX IX

### COMPOSITION OF SUB-COMMITTEE IV OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE (1997-98)

Shri B.K. Gadhvi — *Chairman*

#### MEMBERS

2. Shri Satchidananda — *Convenor*
3. Shri Suresh Kalmadi — *Alternate Convenor*
4. Shri Raja Ram Parasram Godse
5. Shri Suresh A. Keswani
6. Shri Rajendra Agnihotri
7. Dr. Vallabhbhai Kathiria
8. Shri H.D. Kumaraswamy
9. Col. Sona Ram Choudhary
10. Shri Sushil Kumar Sambhajirao Shinde
11. Shri Lachhman Singh