

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

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952.

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri Abid Ali:** I introduce the Bill.

#### INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE Bill\*

**The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha):** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to declare the institution known as the Indian Statistical Institute in Calcutta to be an institution of national importance, and to provide for certain matters connected therewith.

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

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to declare the institution known as the Indian Statistical Institute in Calcutta to be an institution of national importance, and to provide for certain matters connected therewith".

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri A. C. Guha:** I introduce the Bill.†

#### TERRITORIAL ARMY (AMENDMENT) BILL—concl'd.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House will not resume further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. Katju on the 22nd November, 1956:

"That the Bill further to amend the Territorial Army Act, 1948, be taken into consideration".

I understand that Shri Vallatharas was in possession of the House yesterday. He will continue his speech.

**Shri Vallatharas (Pudukkottai):** Mr. Speaker, the matter of Territorial Army is highly important at the present juncture. It deserves a full analysis and an appreciation of the need for enhancing the status or utility of the Territorial Army in this country. The Territorial Force was, for the first time, inaugurated in this country by the Act of 1920. It was done in the days of the British Government. 28 years after that, we heard the new Act having been passed after Independence, in 1948. One of the chief reasons given for introducing the new Act and superseding the old one was that the old Act subjected the members of the Territorial Force to the discipline of the British Army Act and that under the changed conditions in 1948, that Act could not be tolerated, and so, the Territorial Force in this country was brought under a new set-up.

The chief object of the Act was that people in this country must get military training and form into units called the Territorial Army which may be used for the services as a second line to the regular army and also for civil defence. Various criticisms were passed by very eminent Members at the time of passing the 1948 Act. Dr. Kunzru observed that the Act had no flesh or blood. An inference can be had from the expressions made then by our present Minister of Defence Organisation, Shri Tyagi, that enthusiasm and initiative should be infused into the youths and also a military spirit deserved to be infused into the people. Except vague expressions and vague expectations, there is nothing concrete in the Act of 1920 or 1948 to comment upon. But, between 1920 and 1948, we have to observe, that the Territorial Force Act had not worked satisfactorily. It was only on paper. But, in 1948, after our country had assumed Inde-

\*Published in the Gazette of India Extra-ordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 23-11-1956, pp. 988—92.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Vallatharas]

pendence and after our free rule began to work out, we observed that, with the changed circumstances of the world, the entire plan of warfare and civil defence had thoroughly changed. One of my enquiries of the Government will be whether the Government have appreciated the significance of the changed conditions of warfare and the changed requirements in the civil defence. If it is the conception of the Government that the enrolled people in the Territorial Army would only supplement or augment the regular army and not contribute to any other work, certainly it is a matter to be gone into.

I would like the Government to state whether the Territorial Army, apart from being conceived as a supplementary and auxiliary force to the regular army, has been entrusted with any other defences, safeguards and civil defence works in a permanent or at least in an appreciable form.

The present Bill was introduced on the 5th May, 1954. For two and a half years, it has been lying idle without anybody to concern about it. Now, the Bill has come up. Perhaps, it may be stated that this lethargic interval of two and a half years is an indication of the lack of interest and responsibility of the Government over matters of civil defence. It may be borne in mind that not only these two years, but the last six or seven years have been years of great danger to the internal security of the country, which envisage attacks from outside and also disturbances inside. Pakistan asserts itself as a permanent enemy ever ready to pounce upon India. The Goa affair is another thing. Consequent on the States re-organisation schemes, several agitations of a very wide nature had happened in this country. Considering all these, the background of the Baghdad Pact and the tendencies of the Western nations to establish international theatres of war around this

country, it is quite necessary for one to be always on the alert in case there is an attack on this country either deliberately or accidentally.

My conception of the Territorial Army is not that it must essentially be the element of supplementing the regular army. But, the essential feature of it must be for civil defence and for safeguarding our cities, industrial installations, irrigational installations and the urban population. Now I want to insist that the approach to the whole problem must have a drastic change in the eye of the Government. My point is this. The regular army is intended to safeguard our country. Of course, our policy is quite well known and announced. We do not go to war; we do not participate in any war; we do not encroach upon another's territory and as far as possible, we try to live in peace, with an amicable understanding with the other nations, either near or far. Once we have pledged ourselves to that, there is no need for a regular army which may be compared with any army of the western countries. So, our air strength is very weak. Even our land army has not been put to test, except in the Naga area. Uptill now we do not know how the strength and efficiency of our regular army will be if it comes to play with any other regular army of an opponent. Let it not happen for goodness's sake, but that is a matter to be seen. The regular army which has been left to us at the time of partition by the ex-British Government is the only thing which we have; whether it is maintained in perfect efficiency or not is a different matter. The operation of the military in the Naga area for over one year is no compliment to the efficiency of the army in my humble opinion; but, opinions may differ.

In respect of the Territorial Army, I will have to submit with some regretfulness that there has been some negligence and evasion on the part of the Government in the concentra-

tion and co-ordination of their interests in the development of the Territorial Army. From 1920 to 1948, we do not have a proper appreciable history of the Territorial Force. From 1948 to 1956, I may simply put the question to the hon. Minister, what are the steps that they have taken to enhance the status of the Territorial Army, to increase the strength and efficiency of the Territorial Army and to bring the Territorial Army on a level of equality with the regular army? What is the equipment that has been granted to the Territorial Army in order to control its own activities of self-defence within the country in times of emergency? All these factors have to be explained. Of course, we may leave aside what happened in the long interval between 1920 and 1948; but subsequently between 1948 and 1956, I expected the hon. Minister of Defence to give us some idea as to how the resourcefulness of the Territorial Army has been utilised in a concrete and substantive form to safeguard our population within the country in times of emergency. It cannot be pleaded that there is no emergency at all. Two and a half years before, we know very well what reaction and what nervous situation had been occasioned in the whole of this country by the very news that 3,000 Dakotas had been granted to Pakistan under the terms of the military aid grant by the United States. I was present on the day of the publication of the news in Delhi and I know what the Delhi population felt. We know our air strength is very weak. The United States have been equipped with very many safeguards against air raids, but we cannot afford to have even one item like that; but, we are not sorry for it because we never attack anybody and we are never in the danger of being attacked by anybody, except by gangsters who think that by attacking others they are going to live prosperously. But that is only on a limited scale. Anyway, living amongst gangster groups and war-minded sections of this world, having all-round international theatres of war and seeing that the

middle-east and the Asian countries are being made the targets of all war exploitations in the future, we should save our people from destruction.

An air raid means mass destruction. I know that during the second World War, there were some safeguards provided in India by the British Government. When an alarm of an air raid is given, people were asked to prostrate on the floor or run into houses or go into pits. That is a very weak safeguard; that is not the safeguard I want. We can rather be without them than have such weak safeguards. We know the air raid effects on a country. Air raids are concentrated only on cities on industrial installations or on other installations of economic importance and communications. Cities are the concentrated areas where all the intelligentia and people of affluence with all facilities and resources of a nation live. We have got several cities like that. Equally entitled to protection are the rural parts, but my concentration is upon the cities, because the enemy concentrates on cities and industrial installations. If that is the case, I should like to know what the Government have done during these eight years to provide some permanent or at least temporary safeguards in order to protect our irrigational and industrial installations and also our cities. Except that the Territorial Army has been in existence to train people at certain intervals and keep them fit to go in support of the regular army, I see no demonstration or exhibition throughout this country with a view to safeguard on the spot these industrial installations and these big cities.

In the whole scheme of the Act, of course option is given to the people to come and get military training in order to serve the country in future under certain conditions. The object of the present amending Bill is that Government employees as well as employees in public utility services can be compelled to join the Territorial Army. I have just come across a casual reference to the Territorial Army in a daily newspaper wherein

[Shri Vallatharas]

some comments are made about the army in connection with the seventh anniversary that took place on the 17th November, 1956:

"The Territorial Army is drawn from raw hands to highly skilled personnel engaged in civil employment like Government departments and big private commercial and industrial organisations. Certain concerns here have given special concessions to their employees who have joined the Territorial Army. They have allowed a break for practice during working hours, granted special leave with pay for attending annual camps and bonus varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 to those who regularly attend parades. Government have approved of the award of liberal disability and family pensions and gratuity for T.A. personnel. Orders to this effect in respect of the officers have already been issued."

I would like the hon. Minister to confirm if this is true or how far this is true. If really businessmen and employers have come forward in a bright spirit to permit their employees to go and attend these parades and also help them with allowances, certainly it is an interesting feature which deserves congratulations. If the employers in business have been able to send their own men, then, wherein lies the difficulty in cajoling or even inducing such of those employers who are in the utility services to send their men to the parades? Is it necessary that there should be an Act of this kind to give the power to the Government to compel some persons to come and join the Territorial Army? I read from this paper that Government servants have also gone and got trained in the Territorial Army. If that is so, where is the difficulty in persuading a large number of Government employees to go and get training like that? I do not see any special reason for this Act, if really what I have read as an extract happens to be true. It is conceivable also that Government have so far been

resourceful in granting pensions and other encouragements to those who entered into this service. But the estimate of 1,30,000 is totally inadequate for a country consisting more than 36 crores of people and considering the vastness of the country.

The co-ordination of the Territorial Force in times of emergency can happen only when the units are spread throughout the country in every urban area, in every city. When the Act of 1948 was passed, the then Defence Minister observed that he wanted to remove the distinction between rural recruitment and urban recruitment—because in the Act of 1920 predominance was given to urban recruitment. Now I would like to submit that this approach deserves some changes. There must be more concentration upon urban units. Because, the cities are the first targets of attack sought in air raids. If that is so, the people in the cities and towns must all of them get trained, so that in times of emergency they do not have to look forward to other units to come and help them and they can depend upon themselves.

Under these circumstances, my submission would be that greater attention must be paid to raise more urban units and also to equip them with modern weapons in order that they might be able adequately to command all the resources in their hands for affording as effective safeguard to the civilian people as well as to the various installations of an economic or industrial or political importance.

In 1938, the British Government in England made an offer of a very remarkable type. The Secretary for War announced in 1938 that they had sanctioned the issue of all modern weapons which were used by the regular army, for use by the Territorial Army of England. I would like to know from the Government now whether this Government have given permission or the scope to the Territorial Army to use all modern weapons just as the regular army is able to do.

In the scheme of the Act, as well as in the scheme of the working of the Government so far, they want that an army containing some civilian people should be trained just to act as a second line to the regular army. I have only to make one point with regard to this. The Territorial Army has not been put to use in peaceful times or in times of disturbances. A great disturbance took place in Bombay recently, and also in Ahmedabad. In both the places the regular army was summoned, and the armed police was also present. I would like to know why they could not ask any unit of the Territorial Army to come in and take charge of the situation and perform the duties that were necessary. That would have also been a demonstration of the discharge of the duties of the Territorial Army in the matter of maintaining internal security. But such things have not happened. Even in Madras when there was an agitation it was only the armed police that went and opened fire. The Territorial Army was not sent to pacify the people and control the situation. So there has been an inaction on the part of the forces of the Territorial Army, not due to its own initiative, but as a result of the Government not utilising them in the proper situations.

Every Member of this House knows what the effects of an air raid would be. If, by any chance, an air raid takes place, we must be fully alive to the extent and scope of the devastation that is likely to be caused. Would we like the devastation caused by the grandson of Chengiz Khan, or that which had taken place in Hiroshima and Nagasaki to happen? The latter was a devastation by an air raid, and the former a devastation by the movement of land forces. When Tuli the grandson of Chengiz Khan, raided a town he brought about a total devastation of one and a half lakhs of people, killing every human being. According to historians, not even a cat or dog was left. That case is there. That was the kind of total devastation carried out by him. In the bombing of the Japanese cities during the last war, we had destruction for four miles

across. Besides killing several thousands of people, the radioactivity which had the effect of burning people could be seen even after the third or fourth mile. There were several people who were severely wounded and injured but who did not die; they were thousands in number. A great author who wrote a history about the Second World War asked this question: would you prefer the remnants of a bomb raid or a total destruction of the type carried out by Chengiz Khan's grandson? And he observed: "Better dead than be left in a cruel state of torture and suffering." This is the case.

Suppose an air raid takes place. What have you done under the Act on the basis of the Territorial Army? If an invasion takes place, the Territorial Army would join the regular army. But if there is a actually an air raid, what is the position? I only envisage an air raid and not any other things in the circumstances. Because, if it is an atom bomb or a hydrogen bomb, that is an end of the matter. Nobody would be left. I do not know whether even our administrators or the Cabinet will be surviving to consider the after-effects of it. That will be a total destruction. But no hydrogen bomb or atom bomb may be used, because the tendency on the part of everybody now is to prevent it. But suppose there is some raid, just like the raid on the Suez Canal or Port Said—because we have got so many people, who can commit such atrocity, outside our country and some inside also.

There are four categories of service that can be rendered. One is a preventive service. Another is a controlling service. The third is a curative service. And the last is a restorative service. If such a raid happens, the Territorial Army must be in action to prevent the apprehended danger, with all the modern weapons in their hands as far as possible. Suppose a raid takes place. At the time of the raid the population must be kept under control and the situation must be kept under control till such time as the onslaught is over. And thirdly, in

[Shri Vallatharas]

the case of such a raid, there must be curative measures and the people must be attended to. The injured people must be cared for and there must be alleviation of their suffering. And, after the raid is over, there must be the restorative function, that is attending to all who survive.

Under these circumstances, I would like to know what are the ways in which the Territorial Army has been equipped for these four aspects of work which must really form the just work of a civilian defence. I would ask Government to have a drastic change in their outlook. What is of importance is not the outlook of the Territorial Army as an auxiliary part of the regular army but their independent existence as a disciplined mass of people who would be in charge of the civilian defence in times of an emergency when, especially, an air raid takes place. Or else there is no meaning in having this or even the regular army which would be engaged elsewhere.

Another great lesson which one should learn from the Second World War and its affects upon Japan is this. Japan is a militant nation. Its military spirit is unparalleled in human history. So many cities were bombed and the population killed instantaneously. But their morale and their military spirit did not die down, it did not demoralise. But the one thing that did demoralise them was the shortage of food. So, despite the fact that various places were bombed and millions of people were killed, the morale of the nation did not suffer; it did only when there was shortage of food. I would like to submit to the Government this proposition: what is the civilian defence precaution taken for securing the stability of food supply to the population in cases of an emergency?

From February 1956 up to now the price of foodstuffs has been rising. The supply is very inconsistent and ridiculous. The fair price shops, of course, supplied to two or three per cent. only of the people who ap-

proached the shops. But the others did not get their supplies. Can you expect anybody to think that if an emergency occurs, the Government or the civil defence of the country are in a position to supply the necessary food to the people during that period of stress and strain? I do not think it is possible. So it will be the just responsibility of the civil defence and the defence organisation to get in collaboration with the Food Ministry and see that a sufficient quantity of food supply is always kept ready and can be made available to the people, so that in times of emergency the Food Ministry need not be depended upon but on the other hand the civil defence organisation of the country would be able to supply food to the people. so that the morale of the people may be maintained at all costs.

12-30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

Under these circumstances my submission is that very many important points have to be looked into, but so far, we have not had the advantage of any Committee either representing the Parliament or at least the Government officers who had gone into the question of investigating into the structure, the purpose, utility, efficiency and the conditions obtaining in the Territorial Army. I think it is time for us to constitute a Committee of some officers of the Government to go into the question and report to Parliament as to how the problem of the Territorial Army stands at present.

A view has been given in the extract which I have read that this Territorial Army, of course, has grown up very well during the last 8 years. But the mere fact that Government wants by this amending Bill to fill up some deficiency in the numbers in the expected quota of 1,30,000 shows that the response to the recruitment has not been very good. During these 8 years I do not think that it is not possible that only, less than

1,30,000 persons could be recruited to the Territorial Army out of this 36 crores of people. Certainly it lends room for the thought that there has been a lack of effort on the part of the Government to invite recruits or there was a lack of enthusiasm on the part of the people to get recruited. The numerical strength of this Territorial Army should be raised to one crore. Several hon. Members in 1948 and subsequently raised their voice to suggest that a co-ordinated and substantial national defence programme must be formulated, but no programme of national defence has yet come up so far. A national scheme of self-defence will certainly involve a greater number of people; at least 1/36 of the people of this country must be available for emergency services.

Another important matter which has not been considered so far is the position of the women in the Territorial Army. In 1948 one hon. lady Member brought to the notice of Government in the course of discussion the fact that women in this country should be given a place in the services of the Territorial Army. Further, Dr. Kunzru had directed special attention to the fact that besides the N.C.C. there must be special women's organizations and their services must be secured and formulated on the basis of certain other organizations in other parts of the world. Now, what has the Government done in respect of these two suggestions made as early as 1948? The then Defence Minister had said that he was not ignorant of the honourable and noble services rendered by the women in the history of the country, and he was also gloating over the capacity of the women population for taking part in noble causes on future occasions. But he added that there was no provision for utilizing the services of women under the Army Act and hence there was an omission in the Territorial Army Act which followed the same pattern. I would now submit to Government in view of the equality of rights for men and women under the Constitution, that

women must also be allowed to take part in organizing the security resources of this country. I think, now-a-days, one should feel ashamed to say that women are not capable enough to be entrusted to carry out responsible duties. In Russia there has been a record that the greatest height that has ever been flown is by a woman in an aeroplane. We have here also great records of our women. For instance, under our Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose there were three leaders of whom one was a lady belonging to this country and who is the daughter of one of our hon. Members at present. She led a legion and naturally, the importance of that legion is well-known for so many years. Women are capable of sacrificing their lives, of ruling several States, of organizing legions against so many and also functioning in the forefront in other aspects. Therefore, I would submit to Government that even though there may be delay, a provision should be made in the Act that women must be given her rightful place in the Territorial Army forces. I suggest that some attention must be paid to this or otherwise, we are likely to lose the services of one half of the population of this country.

Apart from this, I do not attach much importance to the Government trying to compel other people to come into the service, because as the newspapers go to show, we find that several employers and employees have been enthusiastically and willingly co-operating in the training and also taking advantage of the territorial service and it is the enthusiasm of the Government that should increase the tempo amongst the employees of the service. Once the Bill has been brought before the House, I know that it will be carried through and it would become law very soon.

The young men of this country require an appeal from the Government in an extensive scale that every youth can get trained militarily. One of the chief things for a man after joining the Territorial Army is to

[Shri Vallatharas]

know how to use a rifle and also how to act in times of emergency. What is restricted to 1,30,000 people should be extended to all people alike so that all the young men and women and even the aged people will have a chance. The Territorial Army is an important item in the country's security and it deserves the greatest encouragement not only in this House, but also from the people in general and the Government has only to open the door and declare that all sections of the people and all members of the Indian society may have a chance of military training.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I would remind Members that there are only three hours for this Bill fixed by the Business Advisory Committee and I would request them to be brief in their remarks.

**Shri L. Jogeswar Singh (Inner Manipur):** Sir, I welcome the Bill.... I will be brief in my remarks....

**Shri Kastiwal (Kotah-Jhalawar):** I suggest that you may extend it by half-an-hour, because at 2-30 we have the Private Members' resolutions.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Yes.

**Shri L. Jogeswar Singh:** Sir, with regard to the provision about persons who will be declared fit for enrolment in the Territorial Army, I would like to mention one point. I think that women belonging to a certain category should be allowed to join the Territorial Army.

Another thing that I want to bring to the notice of this House is that the Government contractors should be brought in the category of public utility services. The reason is that in Manipur for instance those contractors who were in charge of the supply depot suddenly left the place quite to the inconvenience of the public when the town was bombed during the Japanese invasion. The people did not know where to seek shelter. The officers who belonged to the essential services also fled away; the Posts and Telegraphs people also fled and the Police did the same. They did not know how to defend them-

selves, the administration collapsed, they were afraid of being looted. All sorts of damages were taking place. So, in these emergencies we should see that the people cited above who belong to the category of public utility services are armed to the teeth.

I will elaborate it by certain examples. Apart from the bombing by the Japanese of the Imphal town very recently there was rebellion in the Naga Hill areas. Sometime back, in the month of June or so there was trouble and the Kohima town was in a state of siege and then people in all the essential services wanted to flee to safer places. They did not think to save the town. In fact, they could not save the town because they did not know how to use arms. So departments like the Postal Department and the Civil Supplies Department ceased to function. In order to avert the collapse of administration workers in the above categories should be militarily trained.

Regarding the people who can be enrolled I would suggest that the list be enlarged. For instance, Government contractors, specially those connected with road, building and bridge construction, should be included in the list of persons who should be declared as essential. Government supply agencies, specially military supply agencies should be declared essential, because if they are allowed to run away then the supplies would stop. Then those who are in charge of the Electricity Department and supply of water should also be included in the list of persons who are declared to be in the essential service.

Another point which I want to mention is this: While welcoming the Bill, Government should see—I again repeat my observation—that active married women are allowed to be enrolled as members of the Territorial Army.

Since I want to be very brief, I have nothing more to say. So, with the hope that the Minister will think over the suggestions that I have made, I conclude.



Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): I generally welcome the idea and the plan to strengthen the Territorial Army and make it a real force that can cope with any situation, if one arises. I do not share the panicky view that in case a war breaks out the public is going to be helpless. A public which is sufficiently patriotic and informed can certainly rise up to the occasion. Of course, in case an atom bomb or a hydrogen bomb is dropped, the position would be different. But we, the people of India, could not plan things on the basis of such an eventuality. In the normal course, if an attack happens, the public should be in a position to meet the contingencies and so they should be properly trained and well informed. The Territorial Army can go a long way in helping the public in this direction.

A Territorial Army of one lakh or two lakhs can do nothing. It cannot do anything substantial to help India in such a situation. We should plan on a very big scale—perhaps a few millions. I believe that in the past Government have not taken sufficient care to develop the Territorial Army. Recruitment to the urban units of the Territorial Army has not so far been satisfactory, especially in the technical units. The Statement of Objects and Reasons says that because of that this amendment is being introduced. I think that Government have not examined the whole position. They have not cared to see why the recruitment has not been sufficiently encouraging and satisfactory. They seem to think that certain amendments in the law can make the recruitment satisfactory. I differ there. How many people in India know that there is a Territorial Army? How many people in India are conscious of the need for a Territorial Army or its object? I believe much has to be done in that way.

Now, instead of enlightening the public, telling the public of the necessity of a Territorial Army and how it is the patriotic duty of the people and the employees to co-operate with

it, they are introducing an amendment so that they can conscript people, especially employees of the utility services, when such occasions arise. I do not agree with this step first because it cannot serve the object. Any amount of conscription or compulsion cannot give you a good Territorial Army. The basis must be patriotism and it must be an enlightened body of people who are there to sacrifice for the country. More than that, I believe the present step can do positive harm also. The employees in the utility services have certain handicaps for the industrial Acts like the Industrial Disputes Act etc. do not apply to this section of employees and they cannot go on strike. They find themselves in a disadvantageous position. They cannot put in their demands as other workers do. Therefore, if this right of conscription is also given to the Government, I think it can only alienate the sympathies and it cannot give them the vigour and the enthusiasm which is very necessary. If, on the other hand, Government calls for the co-operation of these employees including the technical personnel and if you impress on them the benefits of such a Territorial Army and if they are given sufficient inducement and incentive, I think that will be helpful. So, I look with very much apprehension on the sections which smack of conscription. I do not believe that it easily fits in with the Indian mind and psychology.

In the first place, there should be widespread information with regard to this. In fact I was doubting whether I should not move for circulation of this Bill because there should be some public discussion and public should know it. Today I think only a few officers of the Ministry know about these things. There is no understanding by the public. Therefore, I would request the Government to proceed very slowly in this matter and also that this idea of conscription may not be immediately enforced.

[Shri Punnoose]

ed. I know that we are not going to conscript immediately. Let not that right be taken by the Government at the moment. Government should immediately take steps to enlighten the people and all these employees. If there is sufficient publicity and a very moderate inducement, I think our people are patriotic enough. There is no need absolutely to take in this power of conscription.

**Shri N. E. Munswamy:** (Wandiwash): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I shall not go into the details of some of the observations made by the speakers before me. I would only like to say that I am opposed to the amendment which wants to refer this Bill to a Select Committee. I shall only make a few observations on the contents of the Bill.

I am opposed to the element of compulsion in the sense that anything that is requisitioned or done under compulsion is not going to be properly useful. This element of compulsion has to be eliminated. Otherwise, we have to see that attractive terms are given with a view to obtain their services in an emergency. Compulsion will always work havoc in the mind of a particular man who is called upon to render service. Optional or a voluntary aspect has to be incorporated in this Bill. Otherwise, I do not think that we will be able to derive any benefit from this Bill.

From the Statement of Objects and Reasons, I find that it is only with a view to fill up deficiencies in the authorised strength of the Territorial Army units and for expansion of the Territorial Army and for giving the necessary legal basis for calling upon certain persons to render service that this Bill is being brought. These are the main objects for which men in Government employ and employees of specified public utility concerns are being called. An important point is this. An arbitrary power has been

taken by a certain authority to prescribe the conditions or determine the conditions under which their services will be requisitioned. Such powers should necessarily be incorporated in the Bill itself. In between the stage of requisitioning the service and actually calling upon him to serve, there are several stages and those stages have been left over to delegated legislation to be done by the Central Government. If we allow such things to delegated legislation, such as qualifications, age and medical fitness, it will create some heart burning to certain persons who may possibly render service. Such important matters should certainly be incorporated in the Act itself. These are now left to the Central Government to prescribe. This means that these rules will not be placed before Parliament so that the Members may have an opportunity to go into these rules and suggest modifications with a view to see that the Act is properly implemented. If these powers are given to a particular authority and if these rules are not brought to the notice of Members of Parliament or peoples' representative bodies, the actual working of this law will be jeopardised in the long run. I only insist that these rules which are sought to be framed later on by a particular authority should be placed before Parliament for eliciting opinion or suggesting modifications.

In clause 3, I find an Explanation has been added to section 6A. That Explanation envisages about five items. Explanation, part (e), says:

"Any other persons as may be exempted from the operation of this Act by the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, on the ground that, having regard to the nature of the service performed by such persons or to the exigencies of the service in which they are employed, it is, in the opinion of the Central Government, expedient in the public interest that they should not be liable to perform service under this Act."

This (e) envisages the exclusion of other items also. It is said that:

"... person employed under the Government or in a public utility service" shall not include—

- (a) a woman;
- (b) a member of the regular Army, Navy or the Air Force or a member of any Reserve Force;
- (c) a person who is not a citizen of India;
- (d) a person employed under the Government in any country or place outside India for so long as he is so employed;"

These four items which have been enumerated in the Explanation can easily be eliminated and still the object of the Bill achieved by retaining part (e). This part (e) specifically authorises the Central Government to exempt certain categories of persons from the operation of this Act. There need not be all these four clauses and still the object will be achieved. What is to be achieved by putting in all these clauses and this general clause regarding exemption to certain other persons? These four clauses may be eliminated so that the Bill may be short and succinct.

As regards punishment, I find, clause 4 lays down that if any one does not satisfy the conditions, he shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees or with both. This seems to be very severe in the sense that he is to be punished not only for not supplying the data required of him, but also for not appearing before the Medical Board as regards medical fitness to be obtained by him. If any particular person rendering service in the Government departments, for various reasons, may not be able to go. It would be better if the department in which he is working is called upon to supply all the information which will be the information supplied by

the individual. Therefore, I would say that instead of the particular individual.....

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): There is already amendment No. 4.

Shri N. E. Munkswamy: I shall not dilate on that point.

My next point is this. Trial must not be necessarily by a second class magistrate or third class magistrate, but must be by a first class magistrate or Presidency Magistrate. This is a very serious matter where a magistrate of a higher calibre alone should be entrusted with this responsibility, so that he may be able to take all circumstances from the point of view of justice, that he has not done anything wilfully or wantonly or has not in any way shirked responsibility to the Government. Therefore I suggest that instead of saying that the punishment is only imprisonment for three months and a fine of Rs. 200 and so it can be tried by a third class or second class magistrate, in view of the seriousness of the offence, it would be better if it is tried by a first class magistrate or a Presidency Magistrate.

The question of publicity was referred to by the previous speaker. I am also of opinion that this matter has not been widely publicised as regards the efficacy or utility of the Indian Territorial Army. This Bill refers only to the land army. Nothing is said about the Navy or Air Force. Anything that we may do about air raids and other things may not be covered under this Bill in which we take only certain precautionary measures. Therefore I suggest that wide publicity may be given in the districts, specially in the mofussil areas. So many people in the age group 20 to 40 are unemployed and they are all educated. Without any job, they are hovering about the offices. Instead of 3 lakhs or 2 lakhs, I suggest it may be raised to one crores or 50 lakhs; people will get employment for three or four

[Shri N. R. Muniswamy]

months and get trained in this technique, and they will be serviceable in times of emergency.

13 hrs.

I would, therefore, suggest that another amendment might be brought so as to increase the strength of the Territorial Army to one lakh or a lakh and a half, so that the educated unemployed of this country may be absorbed in it and will have an opportunity of doing service to the country in times of emergency.

Shri Achuthan (Cranganur): I heard the introductory speech of the Defence Minister, but I do not understand the necessity of bringing this measure before the House at this moment. He told us that at the time the measure was introduced in 1954 the response of the public to the Territorial Army was not encouraging, but during the past two years there has been improvement in this respect. We were told that last month when the anniversary of the Territorial Army was celebrated all over the country, there was very good response not only in urban parts but throughout the country. So, what is the urgency for bringing forward a measure empowering the Government to compel employees of Government as well as public utility concerns of certain age groups to join the Territorial Army. This smacks of conscription.

We are having a national Government. If at all an emergency were to arise, we should see to it that recruitment to the Territorial Army is made not merely from employees of Government and public utility services, but from the whole country. I do not really see why a particular section of the people should be singled out for this work. When an emergency arises, the recruitment cannot be confined to a particular source. If at all we want to have conscription, it need not be from the public services alone. When that stage comes Parliament is there and we can at once say that people of

certain age groups throughout the country will get themselves enrolled in the Territorial Army. To single out a particular set of people who should undergo training is not correct. I do not, therefore, see any urgency for this Bill.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons, *inter alia*, says:

"The Bill, if enacted, will also facilitate expansion of the Territorial Army in an emergency."

We are now contemplating of an emergency. Are we sure when an emergency comes we will be content with this alone? As was pointed out by Mr. Vallatharas, if an emergency were to arise, would Government be content with the Territorial Army which has been recruited from government servants? I do not think so. Then an occasion would arise for call to be made to the whole country.

In this connection I would like to say that our youngsters should not be trained in this line. The Communist Party which was having a small following created a lot of trouble in our State. There were some ex-service men in some centres and they organised some youngsters, because an idle brain is the workshop of a devil. Educated youngsters, because they knew something of fighting, created a lot of trouble and Government had to use guns. This happened a few years ago.

On the whole, I am not convinced of the urgency of this measure and feel that it would be better if the measure is sent for eliciting public opinion. There is no urgency about it. If at all an urgency were to arise we can have recourse to some other measures by which thousands of youngsters can be recruited to our Territorial Army.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Sir, I welcome this Bill. We do need a re-organisation, or better type of organisation of the Territorial Army. This

will infuse better discipline amongst our people who are either Government employees or employees of public utility concerns. These type of citizens will acquire a better code of conduct and will learn to be better citizens.

The aims and objects of the Territorial Army are not well known to the wider public. They ought to be known better to the public. Just as we have the N.C.C. which has been popularised among college boys and girls, we should make the Territorial Army exceedingly popular amongst the public. Among those in Government employ or employed in public utility services there may be quite a large number who may not have had the advantage of a university education. It will be such persons who will really benefit through enrolment into the Territorial Army.

The Territorial Army was the backbone of Britain during the First and Second World Wars. The famous Lord Haldane, as eminent as a lawyer like our Defence Minister, had laid the foundation of the Territorial Army, and the Territorial Army has been the backbone of British defence in times of stress and strain. We are looking forward to making our Territorial Army the backbone of our own defence forces. In regard to pay and allowances we are going to give them the same amount as we are granting the Regular Army. But what about the prospects of employment? I would like the men of the Territorial Army, or at least a small percentage of them, to be employed outside our land, in times of international emergency. Now we are called to contribute our quota of the international police force to work under the auspices of the United Nations. I want to know whether the Territorial Army gets even the tiniest quota of representation. They should get it on the simple ground that they are men from civil life; they are men from civil avocations; they are more in touch with the public than men of the Defence Forces. They ought to get fair percentage of representation in

this international force. They will be better ambassadors and links between our public and the public of those countries wherein our men will be called upon to serve.

Sir, I want to know what kind of promotion is given to men in the Territorial Army? The pay and allowances are the same. But what kind of promotion do we give them? Admiral Erleigh Burke, the present Admiral of the United States Navy was chosen above seventeen people. About half a dozen persons were asked by the Secretary of the Navy to give the names of the persons who would be the fittest to lead the American Navy. There was one name whose name was common in all the lists and that was the name of the present head of the U.S. Navy. He was rightly kicked up above seventeen people. I want to know what are the chances of a man in the Territorial Army who shows guts, character, patriotism, discipline and ability in a given situation. What are the chances of a man in the Territorial Army to get quickly into the Regular Army. Are there too many hidebound rules. We have known in the history of the wars, in the history of great countries, that ordinary citizens have taken up leadership in an emergency. Napoleon was a man who rose from the lowest ranks. It is no use building up a Territorial Army and denying the men chances of leadership. If their pay and allowances are the same, their chances of leadership and promotion should also be the same.

I however differ from the contention of my hon. friend Shri Vallatharas, who made a thought-provoking speech, that the territorial Army should be called when civil strife breaks out. It is better that like the King, the Territorial Army is seen from a distance; its services not tapped in our strife. The sound of the rifle should not be heard. We do not want to call out our armed forces in times of civil emergency. The police should be trained to do their duties efficiently in

[Shri Joachim Alva]

times of civil disorder. If the army is called, a day may come when military men who are supposed to rule from Madrid to Bangkok may seize power and subvert constitutional, democratic rule. We want our army-men to be upright, fine, patriotic, we want the founders and defenders of our democracy. We do not want them to intervene in times of civil disorder, except when the situation becomes irrevocably hopeless. If our policemen fail to do their duty in times of emergency without taking sides this way or that way, or with this community or that community, then they shall have really built up lines of democracy. Hence I would like to make this point very clear that we should call in our armed forces only when there is absolute necessity as it was at the time of the partition when the armed men from South India restored order in Delhi.

The Government of India or the Defence Ministry are doing everything they can for the defence of our country. The other day questions were asked about the rudeness of some armed forces officer in a railway carriage. We beg to differ from that for the simple reason that after we attained independence, the men of our armed forces are behaving uniformly in a courteous and polite manner. We should not judge the entire forces by the misbehaviour of one individual. The arrogance and discourtesy shown by the White men who are no more here have vanished. Our own men are showing themselves to be as courteous if not more than, ordinary civilians. We should not draw a line between civilian and defence life. They have also got their wives and children, and their sufferings are in fact more. They do not get houses nor enough pay nor are they able to send their children to proper schools as they are transferred from one place to another. We have to concede our defence forces as an indispensable part of our national life and not put them into separate, water-tight compartments.

I would also like the Defence Ministry to take note of what a British journalist wrote in a British paper after being in Hong Kong. These words have been riveted in our mind. He wrote: "The Chinese army is well-fed and well disciplined; they are popular in the countryside and are warned to keep their hands off women." If these traits are observed in the Chinese army after the Red liberation of China, we would like these to be in our own army also—not that our defence forces lack any one of these qualities. But I want that they should be well-fed and well looked after, so that they can strive to discharge their responsibilities better than they have been doing so far.

Now I would like to turn to our Navy and Air Force, though it is not strictly relevant to this discussion. By June 1957 it has been reported that Pakistan will have attained the biggest air force in Asia, both qualitatively and quantitatively. I want the Defence Minister to tell us now or later what measures we are taking for self-defence. We are satisfied with what the Government of India is doing but we want it to be more alert and adopt more vigorous measures and to have better weapons of defence. I would like that we have a discussion in the House about the state of our civil and military aviation defence so that we may know that it is prefect and cent per cent foolproof.

In regard to the Navy, we read in the papers how frogman Crab created an international stir by going and tapping the U. S. S. R. ship lying in the British dock and thereafter vanished. During the last war, the Italians built up a brilliant research section and they were able to send their frogmen and destroy ships and British men of war near Alexandria and in the waters of the Middle East. The British were forced to do some research and take counter-measures. They built up their own frogmen with the result that Crab was tapping the U. S. S. R. ship the other day. We

want no submarines to destroy ships of other nations; but a day may come when all our ships may be scuttled in an emergency by other powers or their agents. Are we going to train frogmen for our purposes or not? An interesting fact is that after Italy's defeat the Italian frogmen were ready to co-operate with the British frogmen to go and fight the Japanese. But the Japanese surrendered and hence the fusion did not work. This is all in the Italian archives. If the Italians who were sworn enemies of the British during the war could bury their hatchet and planned to fight the Japanese along with the British, I want to know why we cannot get the assistance of the Italians to train frogmen for our Navy. I want the Defence Ministry to take an over-all view. Now, in this age of atomic artillery, what weapons are we going to give our Territorial Army? Along with uniform pay and office, they should also have equality of weapons. When atomic and super atomic artillery are being given to the defence forces of other countries, what have we got to give to our men? I do not find fault with the Defence Ministry in any shape or manner, but I want them to be more alert. We should learn from the smallest lessons which other countries have learnt. Even a second rate power like Italy may have something to tell us in the matter of the Navy. Italy has sold a tanker to us, the first our defence forces have owned. We have bought the first tanker from Italy now called 'Shakti'. If Hitler lost the war, it was because of tankers. His aerial bombardment or blitz failed because of oil which in turn because the tankers went down the sea. It is time we have half a dozen tankers and at least a dozen frogmen!

It was my proud privilege nearly four years ago to make the pioneer demand in Parliament for tankers and the Minister for Defence Organisation, Shri Tyagi promised in answer to my demand that we will buy four tankers, hence came the 'Shakti'.

That is why I support this amendment to the Territorial Army hoping that the Territorial Army together with the N.C.C. and the Lok Sahayak Sena may be the real backbone of our defence and fighting forces.

**Shri Barman** (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I support wholeheartedly the simple provisions of this Bill.

It has been argued by my friend Shri Achuthan that there is no emergency for this measure. If he goes through the Statement of Objects and Reasons he will find that this has been brought none too soon. Rather, I agree to some extent with the first speaker, Shri Vallatharas, that the Defence Ministry should not have kept this Bill waiting for more than two years. The Bill was printed on the 13th May 1954 and possibly introduced in the House in the course of a few days. This Bill has now come before us after more than two years.

Apart from the question of emergency and the international situation, whether there is such an emergency now or not, the very statement of Objects and Reasons discloses that though the Territorial Army is there, the recruitment to the urban units of the Territorial Army has not so far been satisfactory, especially in the technical units. The Statement of Objects and Reasons also says that besides meeting this deficiency, if there is any necessity at any time to expand the Territorial Army units or constitution, it will facilitate matters if compulsory registration is passed. What is the harm? These people are already in service, either under the Government or under any private utility concerns. It is necessary for Government to know where from to draw its resources to fill up the deficiency in the Army. They must have a record for it so that, at any time, if any emergency arises later on, they can not only make up the deficiency but also expand the Territorial Army or unit as much as they think fit. In order to facilitate that, registration is being made compulsory. So long, it was not compulsory

[Shri Barman]

and the result of it is that effective action could not be taken and we still find that these units are deficient in technical units.

I think this is a very salutary provision of law. This will enable our services and also the services under private institutions to be more physically fit and morally uplifted. Military training, as we know, has this much excellence in it that all the services there are disciplined. They bear in mind what their duty is and they are always ready to do it. That sense of duty ought to be inculcated in the minds of all our public services and also in the minds of other services. That will be a great benefit to them.

We know from the introduction of the University Training Corps and other institutions among children, the discipline among the school and college boys and girls is growing more and more efficient and more commendable. We want the whole nation to be disciplined, no doubt. But it is certainly beyond the capacity of this Ministry's finances to have such military training or discipline among all our people.

After enlistment what is the next thing to be done? It will be the duty of the Defence Ministry to give them periodical training, whatever may be the period. Every year they will be called upon to undergo this military training, for a month or a month and a half, as the Government think necessary. Though they shall undergo military training only for a short period of time in the year, the effect of it will be lingering for the rest of the year. Unless we give some sort of military training to the civil personnel, when any emergency arises, they cannot be called upon to render actual service. It will be difficult for the Territorial Army to manage the affairs. But, if they have some sort of preliminary training beforehand, it will be easy for the administration to regulate matters at the time of emergency. These are all the benefits that will ensue by the passing of this

measure. No harm will be caused to anybody. There will be no complaint of any arbitrariness. Those individuals who will be registered will get the benefit of conducting themselves in a disciplined way and also get the physical training which will ensure their physical fitness also. From all these considerations, I think this is a very salutary measure and we should not lose a single minute in getting this passed.

I support the measure wholeheartedly.

**The Minister of Defence (Dr. Katju):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, complaint has been made that this Bill has been pending too long. It is not my fault. But as you are aware, the pressure of business on this House is exceedingly heavy and in spite of our attempts to get it on to the agenda, we did not succeed.

Secondly, something has been said that proper publicity has not been given to the Territorial Army. I should like to deny this categorically. We are doing our utmost to popularise the organisation and the scheme of the Territorial Army. There is really no complaint that the response is poor. The response is getting better and better every year. Why this Bill which was introduced in 1954 is being pressed today is not because there is any urgent deficiency so far as the Territorial Army is concerned, but we do feel some difficulty on the ground of technicians for the protection of public utility services and, as my hon. friend pointed out just now, it is desirable that there should be on the Statute Book a provision of this kind which will authorise Government to call upon the citizens of India for service.

Then, some other points were made which really do not arise out of the Bill. For instance, my esteemed friend, Shri Alva, referred to the Navy and the Air Force, to the Frogmen and to the diving and this and that. These are all important matters. I



was wondering how they did arise out of the Territorial Army Bill—whether there should be power or should not be power to compel people to come and serve. But, in order to remove the anxiety, I would like to assure my hon. friend and all the Members of this House, that so far as possible we look into it and the Defence Ministry, assisted by the various Headquarters, the Naval Headquarters, the Army Headquarters and the Air Force Headquarters, are doing their very best to discharge this primary obligation of safeguarding the security of India.

So far as the Navy is concerned, it is in its infancy. So far as the Air Force is concerned, it is getting stronger and stronger. But, then, it will be ridiculous for me to say that our Indian Air Force can compare with the Air Forces of greater powers. We are doing, within our financial limits and within our resources, all to strengthen the Air Force and to acquire trained staff and to make people air-minded as much as we can.

My hon. friend, Shri Vallatharas painted an exceedingly gloomy picture. He referred to what happened in the Second World War in certain Japanese cities and asked me what I was doing and so on and so forth. I was rather hurt when he spoke about the efficiency of the regular army. I say with confidence that so far as the Regular Army is concerned, we are proud of it. It is one of the very best in the world, and in bravery, in gallantry and in decency the Indian soldier has won the greatest laurels, the greatest tributes, wherever he has gone. There can be no doubt whatever that the Indian Army will do its job, whenever it is called upon to do so, with the utmost bravery. We have got no ambitions on anybody else's land or anybody else's territory. We want to live within our own great India and to protect, and for that purpose we are always prepared. I do not want to go into detail in these matters, but the country may be assured on that ground.

We have got our deficiency. The House is well aware of it. We have got to import heavy artillery from foreign countries, particularly things which we cannot manufacture here. We are doing our best to become self-contained. Our ordnance factories manufacture as much equipment and ammunition as they possibly can. We are hurrying that, and that is all that can be said.

So far as the Territorial Army is concerned, some questions were put as if there was some sort of a difference between the Territorial Army and the Regular Army in the matter of equipment. I may assure the House that the members of the Territorial Army are trained militarily and they are supplied arms which are adequate to enable them to perform their duties. They are the second line of defence, civil defence. For instance, there is the anti-aircraft problem, there is the coastal problem, there is the internal defence in aid of the civil power. To enable them to do their duty well, we give them the arms and equipment necessary. There is no difficulty about that.

Secondly, so far as their status is concerned, they are part-time forces. As I said, the whole Territorial Army is not on a war footing, but it is based on war, and they will do work in their spare hours twice or thrice a week. The officers also will do their part of the work.

There seems to be a misunderstanding about women. Women are not debarred from enrolling themselves into the Territorial Army. As a matter of fact, I am very glad to say that there are 300 sisters of mine who are serving in the Signal Units. In this amending Bill what we have done is that no women can be compulsorily required to serve, but there is nothing to prevent any woman citizen of India to come and offer her services.

The T.A. officers are now commanding battalions in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors and

[Dr. Katju]

Captains, and rules for promotion are prescribed separately.

I really do not think there are any other points which have been raised. Much of the ground covered has been rather outside the Bill. So far as civil defence is concerned, that is a matter always before our consideration. You, Sir, know that civil defence as against air attack is a difficult proposition. That has got to be borne in mind. Much will depend not only upon what the Army can do but also on what the people can do. It is the duty of the people to protect themselves against air raids and to keep their calmness and not to become either impatient or to get flurried or get panic-stricken. These are all matters which are always borne in mind, which are engaging our constant attention, and I should like to say that the country should depend and rely upon the Army Authorities and the Armed Forces of the Republic to do their job very well.

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

"That the Bill further to amend the Territorial Army Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Clause 2.**—(Amendment of section 2 etc.)

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no amendment to clause 2.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 3.**—(Insertion of New Section 6A etc.)

**Dr. Katju:** I have got an amendment to clause 3, the object of which is this. In the Bill we only wanted information from the individuals who may be liable to service. It has been

thought that it may be desirable to get parallel information from the employers themselves, and paragraph (5) provides for that. This is the only amendment to clause 3.

*Amendment made: Page 2—*

*for lines 17 to 21 substitute:*

(i) "(4) Every person liable to perform service under sub-section (1) shall, if so required by the prescribed authority, be bound to fill up such forms as may be prescribed and sign and lodge them with the prescribed authority within such time as may be specified in the requisition.

(5) The prescribed authority may require any person incharge of the management of a public utility service to furnish within such time as may be specified in the requisition such particulars as may be prescribed with respect to persons employed under him, who may be liable to perform service under sub-section (1)."

(ii) line 22—

for "(5)" substitute "(6)"

—[Dr. Katju]

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

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 4.**—(Insertion of New Section 10A etc.)

*Amendment made: Page 3—*

*for lines 7 to 9 substitute:*

"(a) to comply with any requisition under sub-section (4) or sub-section (5) of section 6A, or"

—[Dr. Katju]

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

“That clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

**Clause 5.**—(Amendment of Section 14 etc.)

**Dr. Katju:** I beg to move:

Page 3—

for lines 19 to 22 substitute:

“5. Amendment of Section 14, Act LVI of 1948.—In sub-section (2) of section 14 of the principal Act—

(a) clause (a) shall be re-lettered as clause (aaa) and in that clause as so re-lettered the words ‘or may be required to perform compulsory service in the Territorial Army;’ shall be added at the end; and

(b) before that clause as so re-lettered, the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—”

—[Dr. Katju]

The object of the amendment is this. The original Act dealt with persons who had opted to enrol themselves in the Territorial Army. Now, an element of compulsion in respect of Government servants has been introduced in this Bill and therefore this amendment has become necessary, so that he may be put, so far as the rules and orders are concerned, exactly on the same basis as the compulsory persons. In the general debate some hon. members said that there should be no difference between the two. That is our object. The man whose services have been compulsorily acquired and the men who have volunteered for service stand exactly on the same footing. There is no difference on this.

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

Page 3—

for lines 19 to 22 substitute:

“5. Amendment of Section 14, Act LVI of 1948.—In sub-section (2) of section 14 of the principal Act—

(a) clause (a) shall be re-lettered as clause (aaa) and in that clause as so re-lettered the words ‘or may be required to perform compulsory service in the Territorial Army;’ shall be added at the end; and

(b) before that clause as so re-lettered, the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:—”

*The motion was adopted.*

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

“That clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill.

**Clause 1.**—(Short title)

Amendment made: Page 1, line 4—  
for “1954” substitute “1956”

—[Dr. Katju]

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

“That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

**Enacting Formula**

Amendment made: Page 1, line 1—

For “Fifth year” substitute  
“Seventh Year”

—[Dr. Katju]

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

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Title was added to the Bill.*

**Dr. Katju:** Sir, I beg to move.

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

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

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

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is true that some hon. members in this House painted a very gloomy picture. But it is also equally true that the hon. the Defence Minister has not given us an adequate picture about the Territorial Army. This kind of, if I may use the word, hush hush, about our military affairs should not be persisted in. For instance, I know that there are some nations which are very strong militarily.....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I may remind the hon. Member that we are at the third reading stage of the Bill now.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Yes, Sir, I am coming to that.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** What happened at the second reading stage should not be referred to.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** Take the United Kingdom. That Government publishes a White Paper on Defence giving everything; and I do feel our Minister of Defence should have given us some kind of a White Paper on this Territorial Army when we were discussing this amending Bill. I would tell you that the information given to us has not been adequate. The reasons given for the amending

Bill have not been sufficient. Therefore, I believe that the House has been discussing this question in a state of hush hush which is not conducive to the greatness of this country. I believe with the honourable the Defence Minister that our army is a great army and that anything that has been said about it....

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I appreciate the difficulty of the hon. member that he had had no chance during the consideration stage; but I appeal to him to confine himself to the third stage.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I would say that the operations which are going on in Naga area are in the best traditions of the military affairs of any country. But, I would say that if this is the second line of defence, as our Minister has described it to be, then, this second line of defence is not at all sufficient either numerically or in other respects as it should be. I agree that the element of compulsion that has been introduced is welcome; and I believe that it will be conducive to the proper functioning of the Territorial Army. But I would submit that so far as technical personnel is concerned, we cannot find such personnel for all those fields for which we need them.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If the hon. member is not prepared to listen to me, should I reconcile myself?

**Dr. Katju:** This is not the time for it.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** I want to make only a few observations. If this is the second line of defence I think that the money that is provided for it does not make any member of the House feel confident either in point of numbers or of equipment, or arms or training which would justify that this is going to be a second line of defence in the real sense of the term. I would, therefore, ask the hon. Minister to bring forward a Bill about the Territorial Army which should give us all those

factors which make this Territorial Army a second line of defence in the real sense of the term.

Dr. Katju: Territorial Army is not suffering from any defects in point of training or any other thing. They are well-trained and well looked after and they have got no complaint on that score. With profound respect for my hon. friend, I do not really understand what is the Bill which he wants us to bring about.

So far as propaganda and provision is concerned, it is great and the response is growing so far as numbers are concerned. That is a matter as to how many are required, and hon. members are aware that there are financial limitations also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

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

*The motion was adopted.*

#### FARIDABAD DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION BILL

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I beg to move:\*

"That the Bill to provide for establishment and regulation of a trading Corporation for the purpose of carrying on and promoting trade and industry in the town of Faridabad, assisting in the rehabilitation of displaced persons settled therein and for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration."

In 1948, a relief camp was set up in Faridabad, 17 miles south of Delhi, to provide temporary shelter to the displaced persons from the North-West Frontier. In February 1949, it was decided to convert this relief camp into a township to house the

displaced persons from Dera Ghazi Khan and the North-West Frontier. In May 1949, the Rehabilitation Committee of the Cabinet decided that the relief camp as well as the new township be placed under the control and full charge of an autonomous board directly under the Government of India, working through the Ministry of Rehabilitation. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was appointed the first Chairman of this Board with a representative each from the Ministries of Rehabilitation and Finance, the Government of Punjab and UCRW. Soon after the setting up of this body, the Punjab Government withdrew its representative and in 1950, Dr. Kunzru succeeded Dr. Rajendra Prasad on the latter's election as the President of India. By 1953, it did not seem to function so well and the Ministry of Rehabilitation took full control of the management of the Township. However, in January 1955, a new board was set up with the Secretary Ministry of Rehabilitation as Chairman and a Deputy Secretary of the Rehabilitation Ministry and a Deputy Secretary of the Finance Ministry, the Administrator, Faridabad Development Board, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani and Shrimati Arayanayakam as members. It has all along been an *ad hoc* body. It had no legal status. It could neither sue nor be sued. It could not execute any agreement with any outside body. Besides, its employees could not be considered as public servants. So, it was decided to set up an autonomous board. Since, Faridabad came under the jurisdiction of the Punjab, it was decided that legislation be passed through that State. The Ministry of Law therefore, worked out an ordinance and it was forwarded to the State Government. It was to the effect that the board to be set up would have municipal, development and rehabilitation functions. It was to consist of seven members—six to be nominated by the Government of India and one, by the Punjab Government. Its jurisdiction was to include Faridabad and

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.