

shall have to develop other financial institutions. The commercial banking shall also have to be geared up to meet their requirements for liquid capital. We should not forget that. One important point made by the hon. friend who initiated the debate,—and he dilated on that for long and he brought an informed mind to bear upon it;—was that the resources of these Financial Corporations were not fully utilized and he quoted the institutions in Japan and similar institutions of U.K. He said that resources of 94 per cent, of the paid-up capital were utilized in U.K. or several times the paid-up capital was utilized in Japan. He said that about 3,500 times the capital was utilized there. He agrees that the period of their activity was quite long. In some cases it was 15 years, in others it was 10 years but the time given to these institutions is very short—only three years in some cases, 2 years in others and one year in a few. But if you see, just for comparison I am using that figure, the disbursement of loans made by the Industrial Finance Corporation from 1948 to this time. The paid-up capital is Rs. 5 crores, amount of loans sanctioned up to date is Rs. 45 crores—it is nine times at least. Amount of loans disbursed to-date—that has been sanctioned—is Rs. 18 crores, that is more than 3 times the paid-up capital. I appreciate the point made by him about the steady improvements made by these Corporations. I have no doubt and it is for this purpose, to improve the structure of these Corporations, that we went into this matter and we have brought this amending Bill which has received the general support and blessings of this House that with these things it is not impossible that we will achieve a good record and when we come next time to the House, the House will say that during this period, with these amendments and improvements and renovations and innovations made in it, the State Financial Corporations have not only worked well but have gone a long way in developing or meeting the financial requirements of the small and medium-scale industries. Sir, with these words, I move.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration." The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 25 were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: Sir I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed." The motion was adopted.

THE LOK SAHAYAK SENA BILL, 1956

THE MINISTER FOR DEFENCE (DR. K. N. KATJU): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a Lok Sahayak Sena for imparting military training to citizens of India, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this Bill has met with such general approval throughout the country that it does not stand in need of any long introduction from me. The Lok Sahayak Sena has been functioning during the last eighteen months. It has aroused great enthusiasm. It is now public knowledge that our aim for the present is to train a lakh of people every year. The scheme is for five years and we mean to do this by means of holding some 500 camps in a year. We use ten months of the year, avoiding the monsoon seasons. And we hold these camps in different parts of India, in practically every State. One camp was held in Jammu and Kashmir in the heights of Leh and we have also camps down south, everywhere, with huge areas which are generally close to community welfare project centres. Sometimes the State Governments have represented and emphasised that in order to rouse public enthusiasm and to awaken public consciousness we should hold these camps in other centres also. In these eighteen months somewhere about a lakh and fifty thousand people have been trained. The response has been very fine and everyone who is

[Dr. K. N. Katju.] between the ages of 18 and 40 is welcome. People generally come from the rural areas and all castes and communities are represented. The camp is for one month and the conditions under which the trainees live are military conditions. Free ration is given and -free uniforms are given and when the camp is dispersed, an out of pocket allowance of Rs. 15 per head is given to the trainees. I have visited them and I imagine some hon. Members might have seen these camps too. The conditions under which the trainees live are just like military conditions and they lead during that one month a fairly strenuous life. Military training is imparted. There is physical drill, there are the marches, rifle shooting and all that. To those who are not literate, an effort is made to give some instruction and particularly instruction in what I may call the art of making a good citizen of India. Our aim is to utilise this one month to create a sense of leadership in every trainee, because it is not merely our purpose to give them military training, but to make them better citizens and to make them take an active part in the life in their own village. As the House knows, throughout the countryside there is a wave of enthusiasm flowing. People are most anxious to help themselves. There is the Shramdan movement. There is a desire to build roads and dams and to spread the gospel of education and what we require is leadership in the village itself, a sense of discipline in the village and we are hoping that this training that we impart, apart from the purpose that it may serve in times of need whenever there is an emergency, in peace time also, the training will be useful and it will rebound to the benefit of the country at large.

All this costs a lot of money. The annual expenditure is a crore of rupees and for five years, if we proceed on these very lines, it will be Rs. 5 crores. This Bill has become necessary because we wanted to have some rules and regulations and while these trainees were living in a camp life, they had to be subject to military discipline and therefore, we wanted to put it on a regular basis. The Bill as it stands, commits Government and commits the Parliament to no limitations. I wish to emphasise this because if the movement spreads, and if there is a general desire in the country throughout the com-

munity for military training—and we are anxious ourselves to impart this training to practically every able-bodied citizen—if there is such a general desire for expansion, and if Parliament approves of it, then within this very Bill, it will be possible to extend the number from one lakh a year to two lakhs a year. It will all be a question of money. It will be a question of the provisions to be made for training purposes.

I wish also to emphasise here that we are giving one month's training. The House will be aware that this movement for giving military training has had its origin during the last three or four years on some scale. The House knows that apart from this Lok Sahayak Sena, during the last four or five years, effort is being made to give military training to various classes of our people, for instance we had in our schools and colleges the N. C. C. movement. The N. C. C. course imparts military training and from among them boys are sent up to the Military Academy at Khadakvasla near Poona. Similarly we have opened the Auxiliary Cadet Corps and for the purpose of providing military training to people living in urban areas and employed in industrial concerns, mines and factories, we have the Territorial Army. And in order to provide better and further means and greater facilities we started the Auxiliary Cadet Corps in 1953. But it was on a limited scale. The period of camp life was about a week in the beginning. I think it was extended to ten days and the allowance paid was Rs. 5. The response to it was great. People were very ready to come and take advantage of it. Then this Lok Sahayak Sena was started and a longer period of training was provided. I am mentioning all this because if experience proves that the period is too short, that it should be a bit longer, then there will be nothing to prevent the Government with the approval of Parliament from extending the period from one month to two months so as to make the military training effective.

Hon. Members would have seen that the Bill is what you may call generally of a providing character. It is a piece of delegated legislation. It says that the prescribed authority shall do this and that, that the prescribed authority may lay down rules for this purpose and for that purpose. There is an enabling power to make the rules.

But we have taken care now in this Bill, as it comes here, to state that all these rules and regulations which may be made by the prescribed authority, the Army Headquarters or the Defence Ministry, shall have to be laid before Parliament within twenty days, I believe, of the making of those rules and regulations.

And Parliament will have full authority to approve of them or not to, or to express disapproval or to make suggestions or modifications and within the period provided that can be done, may be during the session in which they are laid or during the period of the next session. So the time may be extended, the number may be extended, the allowance may be extended and everything can be extended. But I wish to emphasise one basic feature, namely, that it is purely voluntary. It is not compulsory in nature at all. It becomes compulsory to this extent that if you give your name and if you enter a camp, then so long as you are in the camp, you are subjected to military discipline; you are subject to their rules and regulations. If you commit any breach anywhere, then you are liable to be punished. The punishment is of a very summary nature.

Not much, Rs. 50 maximum fine. Please remember it is the maximum fine. It is not that everything is to be punished with Rs. 50 fine. It may be five rupees, it may be a warning, it may be anything, but Rs. 50 is the maximum fine, and in default not seven days civil imprisonment in a district jail but seven days detention in the barracks of the camp itself. So all that had to be done in this Bill and I wish to repeat again—because some suggestion was made: Well, if a man becomes a trainee and undergoes this training, then he might be compelled to go and serve anywhere where there is any national calamity, there is any earthquake, flood, fire, that these people may be sent over there. That is not the purpose of this Bill. I am perfectly hopeful that any one who has undergone the training, whenever any occasion arises, he will be the first to offer himself for help. If there is, God forbid, any national emergency well, he will be the first probably to come forward and offer his services as required. It there is any national calamity anywhere and any providential calamity near about or anywhere, then he will probably be the first man to go and save human lives

and otherwise serve humanity with the spirit of "I want to serve my country." But the Bill, as it stands,—the whole scheme therein—is of a voluntary nature. It does not provide for compulsion anywhere in any scheme of things. As I said, Sir, this Bill was introduced in Parliament last year, 1955. What we did was: We completed the scheme. We held our first camp in the month of May 1955 and possibly another in July or August, and I introduced the Bill in September. Owing to congestion of business in Parliament the Bill could not be taken up. The one effect has been a good one, namely this. I had been out and I have been able to report to you that the working of the scheme during the last sixteen months has been extremely satisfactory. It has been very gratifying, the general response of the people themselves, the enthusiasm it arouses wherever the camp is held, and I should like to acknowledge as clearly as I can the co-operation which we have received in this from all the State Governments. They have been very helpful. They have given us radio sets. If the camp is near a military hospital, then of course the military hospital is used for the purpose of providing medical facilities for them but, if there is no military hospital near about, then the State Governments come forward and make medical arrangements for our purpose, for the benefit of the trainees. So the response everywhere has been very good and the future is very bright. The desire for military training is very acute and it seems that really the people think that this Lok Sahayak Sena meets that particular desire.

I do not want to take any further time and I commend this Bill, Sir, for the approval of the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a Lok Sahayak Sena for imparting military training to citizens of India, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Yes, Mr. Jaswant Singh. Ten minutes each.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Ra)as-than): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I rise to lend my wholehearted support to this measure. We, the people coming from

[Shri Jaswant Singh,] Rajasthan, particularly welcome this measure because we have the traditions of military service for centuries. Sir, a large section of our people for centuries have mainly been devoting their time to military service and so everything that comes in the form of giving military training to the people at large is naturally a matter of rejoicing for us.

Another welcome feature of this new organisation that I see is that there is an unbroken chain, as just now explained by the hon. Minister. There is the N.C.C. to impart this sort of military training to the boys at schools and colleges. Then there is the A. C. C. and other organisations, and for the citizens of the ages of between 18 and 40 this new organisation has been set up. Therefore an unbroken chain has been maintained for imparting military training to the people of India and this will go a long way in preparing the people for the service of the country. Sir, while the N. C. C. would serve the needs of the youth, this measure will inculcate in the people a sense of discipline, security, self-reliance and interest in national service. I would further request the hon. Minister to see that in due course of time between these different organisations like the N. C. C., the A. C. C. and this now newly introduced Lok Sahayak Sena there is a sort of co-ordination so that they may not pull in different directions and a co-ordinated scheme is brought into being where by these organisations will smoothly work. To train a lakh of people and to run two hundred camps every year.....

SHRI H. C. DASAPPA (Mysore): Five hundred a year.

DR. K. N. KATJU: He is correct. Two hundred camps of 500 each.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: The Bill is talking of 200 camps of 500 each and the total number thus would come to a lakh of people to be trained in a year. This will naturally require quite a large number of officers and instructors and I believe that the necessary instructing staff and officers may be forthcoming, but even then, if we want to take to serious training, probably there may be dearth of officers and instructors and in this respect I would like to press the point from the standpoint of Rajasthan particularly. Sir, before the integration of Indian States,

they used to keep large forces, and particularly the States of Rajasthan used to have quite a large force. Also three of our big States like Jodhpur, Jaipur and Bikaner used to have large forces and these forces have put in meritorious war service and in other spheres also they have not been in any way inferior to the Indian Army, but owing to the bad luck of our men and officers, at the time of the merger of the State Forces into the Indian Army, a large number of soldiers and officers were either retired or disbanded. Sir, in this matter we have a serious complaint and we have a sore point that we have not been fairly treated, because the selection did not lie in the hands of those who were sympathetically inclined towards us but in the hands of the officers of the Indian Army, who naturally wanted their own men to be pushed up. Now with these camps being established and with our having to train a large number of people, a large number of instructors and officers will be required and I would appeal to the hon. Minister to sympathetically consider the cases of those of the instructors and officers of the former Indian States' Forces who are fit to help in these matters, and this will go also a long way to rehabilitate them because, Sir, after they had been disbanded from the States' Forces they had to revert to their landed property. Unfortunately for them, there also, because of these so-called land reforms and for other reasons their ancestral landed property has passed away from their hands and gone into the hands of other people with the result that there is no alternative for them to fall back upon.

And their lot has become really very very pitiable and miserable and I appeal to the hon. Minister that when this opportunity has come about, the cases of such people should be sympathetically considered and they should be absorbed for this purpose.

Sir, in regard to the Bill itself, there are two points on which I would like to lay some stress. I will not take much time of the House because there are other speakers also. The first point is this. I have gone through this Bill and I find there is no provision for a refresher course. I have not been in regular military service but we, Rajputs particularly, from the very cradle have been given a sort of military training. Horsemanship, sportsmanship and all

these sort of things are in our veins and I along with many of my friends claim to know much about military affairs than even the regular soldiers. So I can say with some confidence when I speak on this subject that the kind of military training envisaged in this Bill—this training of the type for one month—will not in my opinion go a long way to impart any training to the trainees. Even in the regular Army service there are marksmen, there are crack shots among sportsmen and I would humbly submit that if they are out of practice to some time, even the best marksman will be of no avail in competition with a regular person who has been having a regular practice all the time regularly. Similarly in the sporting sphere, if one does not practise, however good he may be as a crack shot, in due course because of lack of practice he will be absolutely good for nothing. Therefore I would submit that with this one-month's service during one's life time you cannot expect that the trainee will serve either in the second line of defence or will be of any use in time of emergency. He would only just learn the A. B. C. D. during this one month and after a few years he will completely forget whatever he has learnt. Therefore in the circumstances I would submit that if this voluntary corps is to be of any use and if you want to make any use of these people, then after, say, two years or three years or even five years, a regular refresher course should be given to them so that they could be of some use in future. Otherwise, whatever they learn in one month's time—and they will hardly learn anything in this short period—they will completely forget. I would therefore request the hon. Minister that if this voluntary force has to serve the interests of the country, then facilities should be provided from time to time for a refresher course to these trainees.

The second point that I would like to submit is this. The hon. Minister referred in his introductory speech to uniform being given while the training is being given and when the camp is disbanded and the trainees go home, they will be given Rs. 15 as out-of-pocket money. The hon. Minister also said that in the matter of punishment the provisions are very liberal. So far as financial liability is concerned, the maximum fine is Rs. 50 in default of

which he may be confined to the barracks for a week. It is also laid down that if any volunteer wilfully or negligently causes loss of or damage to any property of the Government then the prescribed authority can make good the loss and the amount may be recovered from him as if it was an arrear of land revenue, while in criminal cases it would be treated as if it were a fine imposed by a magistrate. Therefore punishments are being provided for but if you have to instil a sense of responsibility in these trainees, then you will have to pay them something on a monthly basis. Then a responsibility will be thrown on them (that they are being paid for this and if they do not conform to the rules and regulations, they can be punished. *{Time bell rings.}*) Just half a minute, Sir, and I will finish. What I could understand from the hon. Minister is that during the period of their training they will be provided with uniform and probably immediately they leave the camp, the uniform will be taken back. And they will also be paid Rs. 15 as out-of-pocket money, but this will not be sufficient and there will be no sense of responsibility. I would therefore submit that _____

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: some pay should be given to them. Yes; Shrimati Maya Devi Chetty. Mr. Tajamul Husain will please sit down.

SHRI TAJAMUL HUSAIN (Bihar): I will take only two minutes; she may I take 20 minutes.

SHRIMATI MAYA DEVI CHETTRY (West Bengal): I shall take much less time.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR (West Bengal): How can she take less than two minutes?

श्रीमती मायादेवी छेत्री : उपसभापति महोदय, यह बिल जो कि हमारे इस सदन के सामने आया है, इसको देखकर मैं बड़ी खुश हुई और मैं इसका स्वागत करती हूँ। बिल के शुरू में जब मैंने पढ़ा तो मैंने देखा कि यह मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग "सिटीजंस आफ इंडिया" को देने के लिए है। ऐसा इसमें लिखा है और इसलिए मैंने सोचा कि "सिटीजंस आफ इंडिया" में स्त्रियों को एक्सक्लूड नहीं किया गया होगा। पर बिल में जहाँ इन्रोलमेंट का जिक्र आया है वहाँ पर मैंने देखा कि यह लिखा हुआ है :

[श्रीमती मायादेवी छेत्री]

"Any citizen of India not below the age of eighteen years and not above the age of forty years may offer himself enrolment as a volunteer....."

SHRI TAJAMUL HUSAIN: No. no. embraces "she"; that is the law.

श्रीमती मायादेवी छेत्री : तो मैंने सोचा कि "हिमसेल्फ" से मतलब पुरुषों के लिए ही है, स्त्रियों के लिए नहीं ।

SHRI TAJAMUL HUSAIN : No. no. They will also be given military training.

श्रीमती मायादेवी छेत्री : इसलिए इस बिल में यह क्लेरिफाई करना होगा कि 'himself or herself both' क्योंकि लड़कियों को या स्त्रियों को इस लोक सहायक सेना में लेने से हिन्दुस्तान के लिए एक बड़ी लाभदायक बात होगी स्त्रियों को अब तक जो अबला का रूप दे कर रखा था, वह अबला का नाम आज हमें हटाना होगा ।

श्री ज० रा० कपूर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सबला होगी ।

श्रीमती मायादेवी छेत्री : जरूर सबला होगी क्योंकि आज भारतवर्ष की स्त्रियों के हाथ में ही अपना देश है, अपने बच्चे हैं, अपने परिवार हैं और समाज है । यदि स्त्रियाँ अपने भरोसे में नहीं रह सकेंगी, और सदा पुरुषों के भरोसे, पुरुषों के सहारे में रहें तो हम कैसे देश को आगे ले जा सकेंगे । इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि स्त्रियाँ भी इस लोक सहायक सेना में भर्ती हों और उनको पूरी पूरी ट्रेनिंग दी जाय ताकि वे मिलिटरी डिसिप्लिन सीख सकें और जरूरत पड़ने पर कम से कम अपने को डिफेंस करने में, सेल्फ डिफेंस करने में, उनको कोई असुविधा या मुसीबत न उठाना पड़े ।

मैं एक बोर्डर एरिया वाली स्टेट से आती हूँ जहाँ हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब पहले गवर्नर रह चुके हैं । जब हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब बंगाल के गवर्नर थे तो वह साल में दो मर्तबा दार्जिलिंग जाते थे । उनको यह बात अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि वह एरिया एक पहाड़ी इलाका है, बोर्डर एरिया है, एक तरफ तो उसकी मा तिब्बत से मिलती है और दूसरी ओर

उसकी सीमा पाकिस्तान से मिलती है । नैपाल के साथ भी इस प्रान्त की सीमा मिलती है । ये सभी देश हमारे मित्र हैं, हमारी किसी से भी दुश्मनी नहीं है । आज अगर हम "चीनी हिन्दी भाई भाई" का नारा लगाते हैं, जब हम सबको भाई के समान समझते हैं तो हमें यह नहीं सोचना चाहिये कि हमारे देश के ऊपर किसी तरह की मुसीबत आ सकती है । पर जब देश के ऊपर किसी तरह की मुसीबत आये तो उस समय पुरुष और स्त्री में किसी तरह का भेदभाव नहीं किया जाना या रहना चाहिये । स्त्रियों को भी देश की रक्षा के लिए और दूसरे कामों में उचित स्थान दिया जाना चाहिये । हमारे भाई लोग कहते हैं कि स्त्रियों को डिफेंस के मामले में दिलचस्पी नहीं लेना चाहिये । उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपको बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि जैसे जैसे युग बदलता गया स्त्रियों का भी रूप बदलता गया । आप लोगों ने इतिहास में पढ़ा होगा कि कुवीन मैरी और क्वीन विक्टोरिया ने कितने बड़े राज्य का शासन चलाया क्वीन विक्टोरिया तो औरत जात थी फिर भी उसने अपने राज्य को इतना फैलाया कि यह कहा जाता था कि उसके राज्य में सूर्य कभी अस्त नहीं होता ।

हमारे देश में भी स्त्री जाति ने सोये हुए पुरुषों को जगाया और एक नई जागृति देश के अन्दर पैदा की । रानी झांसी ही वह स्त्री थी जिसने इस देश के पुरुषों को जगाया, रणभूमि में उतर कर देश के हित के लिए अपनी जान दी और सारे देश में क्रान्ति की आग जलाई । आप सब लोगों को मालूम है कि रानी झांसी एक रानी थी पर जोन आफ आर्क तो एक साधारण गांव की लड़की थी, वह जोन आफ आर्क थी और न उसे किसी तरह लड़ाई की ट्रेनिंग ही दी गई थी, फिर भी उसने देश के सामने एक ऐसा उदाहरण रखा जो आज तक आदरणीय माना जाता है । रानी झांसी स्त्री जाति की होते हुए भी सारी सेना की सेनापति बनी और उसने शत्रु पर विजय प्राप्त की । तो हम लोगों को भी यह अधिकार है कि हम पुरुषों की तरह डिफेंस के मामले में उनके साथ साथ रहें । जब आप लोग स्त्रियों को सामाजिक जीवन में और दूसरे क्षेत्रों में आगे बढ़ाने की चेष्टा कर रहे हैं तब सेना के मामले में शिथिलता क्यों दिखलाई जा रही है । अगर किसी क्षेत्र में स्त्रियाँ कमजोर हों तो सारे समाज में शिथिलता आ जाती है । आपने शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में स्त्रियों को आगे बढ़ाया है, अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी उनको आगे बढ़ाया है, तो क्या वजह है कि डिफेंस के मामले में आप उनको अपने से अलग रख रहे

हैं? इसीलिए कि स्त्री इतनी मजबूत और काबिल नहीं है कि वह पुरुषों के साथ काम कर सके। यही कारण मालूम देता है कि आप उसको इस काम में अलग रखना चाहते हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपको बतलाना चाहती हूँ कि दूसरी लड़ाई में जापानी और चीनी स्त्रियों ने अनेक तरह के बलिदान किये। वहाँ की औरतों ने पुरुषों के साथ मिलकर अपने अपने देश की रक्षा के कामों में हर तरह से भाग लिया। वहाँ की स्त्रियों ने बच्चों को घरों में सुलाकर देश की रक्षा के कामों में पूरी तरह से योग दिया। वे पाइलट बनीं और जहाजों को लेकर उन्होंने शत्रुओं के शिविरों पर बम गिराये। इस तरह के अनेकों काम उन्होंने किये और अपने पुरुष भाइयों के साथ साथ देश की रक्षा की। क्या वहाँ की स्त्रियाँ यहाँ की स्त्रियों से भिन्न थीं? कदापि नहीं। अगर आप यहाँ की स्त्रियों को सहायता देंगे और आगे बढ़ा-येंगे तो वे भी किसी देश की स्त्रियों से कम नहीं होंगी। जब कभी देश के सामने कोई इमरजेन्सी आ जाय तो यहाँ की स्त्रियाँ भी अपने पुरुष भाइयों के साथ आगे और पीछे देश सेवा के लिए हर समय तैयार रहेंगी। मैं इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में केवल इतना ही कहना चाहती हूँ कि जिस क्लॉज में, क्लॉज ५ में, पुरुषों की उम्र १८ वर्ष से चालीस वर्ष तक रखी गई है उसको १८ से ४५ वर्ष तक कर दिया जाय और औरतों के लिए १८ से ३५ साल तक कर दिया जाय,

(समय की घंटी)

SHRI TAJAMUL HUSAIN: No women are always young even at the age of fifty.

श्रीमती मायादेवी छेत्री : इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में मेरा यही सुझाव है। मैं ज्यादा बोलना नहीं चाहती हूँ क्योंकि श्रीमान् जी ने घण्टी बजा दी है। मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करती हूँ।

DR. W. S. BARLINGAY (Madhya Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I rise to welcome this Bill. As a matter of fact, this Bill is so very important in so many ways that I feel that Government, and especially the hon. Minister, really do deserve the congratulations of this House for bringing this sort of a Bill. There are a few points which I should like to raise. The first point is with regard to clause 5. There the hon. Minister will find that the age limit as laid down in that clause is

between eighteen years and forty years. Now, it does seem to me, with all respect, that the upper limit of forty years has not got much of a justification and the age limit could suitably be raised to fifty years. Because in this country it does seem to me that people even up to the age of fifty years are sufficiently fit for military training.

Then, while I am on this point I would raise another important point, namely, the point of civil defence. The nature of the present day war is entirely different from the nature of those wars of old times and it seems to me that in point of fact no citizen of this country can be excluded from being given military training of some sort. I am not suggesting that every person can be given military training of the same sort. But when for instance one nation is at war with another, as I have been saying, the very nature of the war is such that in order to keep up the morale of the country as a whole, it is impossible not to train men and women and even children for that matter.

AN HON. MEMBER: Children?

DR. W. S. BARLINGAY: Why not? Children of knowledgeable age. For instance, would you not call a child of ten years a child? And cannot a child of ten years be given training? Has it not got sufficient understanding to be able to have some sort of military duty?

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI SHARDA BHARGAVA) in the Chair]

2 P.M

I was merely trying to emphasise this very important aspect of the nature of the present-day wars. The other day there was some discussion in one of our Committees and I pointed out that, if, for instance, there is a war between this country and another, one of the first things that the other country would do, the other country which is at war with this country, is probably to bomb such a scheme of ours as Bhakra Nangal. What would happen in that case? There would be panic all round. Now it is a very important thing that the morale of the citizens of this country should be maintained. There would be destruction undoubtedly but it is very important that whatever may happen, the morale of the people should be maintained, and for this

[Dr. W. S. Barlingay]

purpose some sort of psychological training is absolutely essential. People must develop a mentality that in case of emergency they will not, so to speak, be taken by surprise, but they will be psychologically prepared for any kind of emergency that may arise whether during war or even after war.

Now, so far as clause 5 of this Bill is concerned, there is another very important aspect for which the Government really does deserve congratulation. I am now referring to the particular phrases used in clause 5: "Any citizen of India not below the age of eighteen years and not above the age of forty years may offer himself for enrolment as a volunteer and may, if he satisfies the prescribed conditions, be enrolled in the prescribed manner by the prescribed authority for such period and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed." I feel, Sir, the obvious intention of this clause is that a limitation is not placed on the number of citizens to be trained under this scheme. Any citizen of this country can approach an appropriate authority and say "well, I want to be trained," and it will not be possible for the Government to refuse training to him. That is a very good thing to do. If I want to be trained now, the Government will not be in a position to refuse to train me. It seems to me that it is a very good feature of the Bill. We were told by the hon. Minister that at present they were going to organise 200 camps of 500 cadets each. If we are really serious with this phrase which I find in clause 5, then not only one lakh of people but many more would come into the camps, and I feel that a large number of citizens will be coming forth for being enrolled as volunteers.

Then, coming to the other aspects of this Bill, I will refer to clause 9. I feel that this clause 9 is entirely unnecessary. "If any volunteer wilfully or negligently causes loss of, or damage to, any property of the Government," in that case I suppose that the ordinary law of the land will operate. I do not see any point in having this clause 9.

Then there is another suggestion which I should like to make. Our worthy Prime Minister is always fond of talking about the emotional integration of the various peoples of this country. Now one obvious method of achieving this very important thing namely,

emotional integration of the various people, is that men of various States should as far as possible be mixed up in one camp. We should not have, so to speak, provincial camps, camps organised for the sake of Marathis, camps organised for the sake of Andhras or camps only for the sake of Tamilnad people or the Punjabis or the Rajputs. I would urge upon the Government to see that as far as possible all these camps are mixed camps. That is one point. The second point is that as far as possible a person from one part of the country ought to be enrolled in a camp in an absolutely distant part of the country. For instance, a person from Madras may be enrolled in a camp not necessarily at Madras but ought to be enrolled in a camp say in Bihar or Kashmir.. That is a very important thing.

AN HON. MEMBER: Yes, yes.

DR. W. S. BARLINGAY: I tell you why, because that is one of the methods in and through which you are going to make people see the different parts of the country. Today no emotional integration of this great country is possible unless first of all every citizen of the country has got ample opportunity to see his country. If I belong to Tamilnad and if I confine all my activities during the entire life of mine only to Tamilnad, if I do not see other parts of the country, what significance can I have for this word 'India'?

(Time bell rings.)

what will it mean to me to say that this whole country belongs to me? I therefore suggest that so far as these camps are concerned they should be organised on the principles that I have just mentioned.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU (Uttar Pradesh): Madam, the Bill before us seems to be for purely educational purposes. The clause relating to the duties of the volunteers shows that the only liability that the volunteers will have to accept after being enrolled will be to undergo training at specified places in accordance with the rules that may be laid down. It is something like the A. C. C.—the Auxiliary Cadet Corps. But if the purpose of the Bill is generally speaking educational, though, of course, it cannot be wholly educational, because it has the military side

also, then I think it is desirable that | women should be given an opportunity | of receiving training under this Bill.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: (Uttar Pradesh): Do you want an organisation like the W. A. C. (I) organisation?

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: My hon. friend does not know what he is talking about. Will the hon. Member first tell me what 'W.A.C. (I)' means?

Madam, in the National Cadet Corps, boys and girls are not mixed together in the same units. Different units have been established for their training on separate lines. Now, is it not possible under this Bill, when its purpose is mostly educational, to give women also a certain amount of training that would make them realise the value of discipline and enable them to make themselves more useful to the community? I am unfortunately not familiar with the training that is given to the volunteers, but the training can be adapted to the needs of the women who may be enrolled. Madam, men, after they have been enrolled, may join some military organisation, may join the regular army, or may join the territorial army. Now women may not necessarily do that. Indeed they cannot do that. But there is no reason why they should be deprived of that general benefit that comes from training which is meant to build up character and to enthuse a sense of discipline.

Now, Sir, I am sure that the purpose of the Government in starting this Lok Sahayak Sena is something more than the inculcation of discipline. It is to provide a reservoir of persons who are familiar with the military training and who may, at the time of need, be more readily prepared to join the army or any other defence force than citizens in general might be prepared to. The Bill is not to be underrated simply for the reason that the senior division of the National Cadet Corps cannot be embodied in any circumstances. The Military Act will not apply to them at all; they are not liable to render any military service, and yet we know that the training which they receive is of great value. Similarly here, although the volunteers may not be liable to military service of any kind, except while they are undergoing training, we can easily realise how valuable that training may be if it is given under proper conditions.

There is one point that I should like to say something about in connection with the formation of this Lok Sahayak Sena. I hope that an attempt will be made (to rope in young men of those classes that do not join the Territorial Army. The Territorial Army, Madam, was started with the object of attracting educated people to military career. It was thought that educated people would take advantage of the formation of Territorial Army and would undergo military training. But we know that this purpose was never realised, and the persons who have joined the Territorial Army come mostly from the rural areas, and they have, broadly speaking, received very little education. Therefore I hope, Madam, that in the case of this Lok Sahayak Sena, a special effort would be made to attract those people who have undergone education, who have received education, and for whom the Territorial Army provides no attraction. In the urban areas, Madam, it is quite possible that young men at the Universities may like to join the Lok Sahayak Sena. Those who have not joined the National Cadet Corps may like to receive military training in this way. It is necessary therefore that attention should be paid to this matter and that the military authorities should keep themselves in touch with the educational authorities and appoint officers in connection with the units raised from boys belonging to colleges and universities which will be commanded by their own professors. (*Time bell rings.*) This is the principle that is followed in the case of the N. C. C. and it may be followed in the case of the Lok Sahayak Sena as well.

There is just one more word, Madam that I should like to say. Everything under this Bill has been left to be determined under the rules. This is the form which all military legislation has come to acquire. Take for example the Territorial Army Act. It is generally speaking of the same kind, though it provides for certain things which cannot obviously be provided for in this Bill. But I think it would have been better if the period for which a volunteer must enrol himself had been laid down in the Bill itself. Some experience has been gained in this connection, and I suppose Government are in a position to decide now what the minimum period of enrolment should be, I think this ought to be laid down. It

[Shri H. N. Kunzru.] has been suggested that as there are various kinds of organisations—there is the National Cadet Corps and there is the Auxiliary Cadet Corps—there ought to be some co-ordination between the Lok Sahayak Sena and these organisations. Now I do not know, Madam, what form that co-ordination is to assume. The military authorities are responsible for all these three organisations. That by itself secures sufficient co-ordination, and I do not really see what those who speak of bringing about co-ordination between these different organisations have in view.

(Time bell rings.)

Madam, I feel that the Bill is generally sound, but I hope that the points that I have raised will be borne in mind.

DR. RAGHUBIR SINH (Madhya Pradesh): Madam Vice-Chairman, the Bill before the House is really a very important one and has very great possibilities. In this connection I would particularly like to bring to the notice of the hon. the Defence Minister one point. Historically, it has been said that we lost our independence because all the citizens of the country never felt that it was the responsibility of them all to defend the country. Later, when the British came, we have had all along what we call hired soldiers. Now, a change has come over with the gaining of independence. Still I feel that a definite effort must be made to make all our citizens of all religions, of all castes, of all creeds, and from all parts of the country, to feel that it is the sole responsibility of each and every one of them to defend the independence and security of the country. Therefore I feel that, along with the Lok Sahayak Sena organisation, a definite effort should be made to make the people realise that now the security and defence of the country is their concern and their concern alone. I feel, therefore, that whenever these camps are started, wherever they are conducted, a certain preliminary propaganda should be done in the areas concerned that by joining the force they will only be fulfilling one of their main responsibilities which have come down on them as the sons of the soil. I feel that, if a definite effort in this respect is made, a complete change of outlook is bound to come. As you know fully well, we Indians were lately not interested in the affairs of the State, our outlook being

what has been summarised in the Ramayana very cryptically *3 "Jf \$3 i^ W>T

That has been our outlook in the past. We have got not only to change that outlook but to build up a new outlook, whereby every person, whatever be his caste or creed or whatever be the part of the country from which he comes, will rally round and fight for the existence and the independence of the country. Therefore, I feel that, if an effort is made in all such camps to make them conscious of this supreme duty of theirs to their country, I am sure a really healthy atmosphere will be created. Let it not be understood in any way that I am advocating or suggesting a policy of bringing about militarist trends in the country. Whatever the general pacifist outlook and tendencies we may be having, sometimes at least in self-defence it is necessary to think and act differently, and therefore it is very necessary to create this new outlook, this new sense of supreme responsibility in the country.

Now, I would like to point out just two distinct drawbacks in the present plan, two matters which have to be taken up, if not now, at least after a few years. Firstly, is the question of the period of this training. I am glad that Dr. Katju has already told us that there are possibilities of further extending the present period of training. I feel—and it is my personal experience also—that at present the training that is being given is very much limited, and I feel that due to the wide diversity of capabilities of the persons who do come into these camps, there is a lot of waste of time and the training is confined to just a few mere preliminary essentials. I feel that we should include certain new additional items. I note that Dr. Barlingay has already mentioned civil defence. I think that civil defence and air defence are items which every civilian nowadays has got to think of. In this connection I would like to strongly suggest that much greater number of these camps should be held in those areas where we have got our international frontiers, or round about the big cities, for in cases of any possible emergencies it is in these areas that we are going to have real trouble.

Finally, I would like to join with my friend opposite, Kunwar Jaswant Singhji, in saying that the scheme as it

is does not make any provision for following up the initial period of training. If we want to ensure that all the crores of rupees that we are spending or we are going to spend in near future on this force are not completely wasted, we will have to provide for some sort of refresher courses or continuing a certain sort of further training, if not for all the volunteers, at least to all those who are really suited and fit enough for it and can benefit from it, because as we know from personal experience, even many educated men or persons who have spent good many years in schools, when they go back to their villages, just relapse into their pre-school rural way of life. If this is the condition of persons who have received education for a number of years, we cannot expect very much different results from the persons who receive only very short training of just one month. I am raising this point particularly with this intention that we have more or less mapped our programme for the next five years. I very much wish that before all these five years have elapsed, the Defence Ministry should have its own Expert Committee to investigate and ascertain what exactly has been the outcome of all this training and what further steps be taken to achieve the final end in view. That is why I have raised this matter. We must check up and examine what the results have been and what exactly we should do in the future. Thank you.

SHRI H. C. DASAPPA: Madam Vice-Chairman, I am very happy to have this opportunity of lending my support to this Bill. I may just give out the genesis of this measure, because I had the privilege of taking some part in that body known as the Territorial Army Central Advisory Board. In the course of the discussions there it was felt by some members that apart from the Territorial Army which had on the whole a strength of about 30,000 to 40,000, it would be very helpful if we had a larger body of people trained, with all the incidental advantages of securing discipline among the body politic. At the same time it would rouse a sufficient amount of popular interest in the defence of the country. At that time, defence was in the hands of our Prime Minister, and somehow they took some time to push this idea through. They had to make sure whether this training which more or less was for about 30 days would serve very much of a useful purpose. But I am

very happy to find that it found acceptance, and a trial was given without losing much time. I am very glad that the hon. the Defence Minister now says that this 18 months' experience has given encouragement to him to bring forward this measure.

It is true as Dr. Barlingay and various other Members said, that it would be very good to have a kind of national defence or what would practically mean conscription. I am afraid the Indian psychology is not yet prepared for that but at the same time we must develop our national character and national trait. We are fairly notorious for our highly individualistic way of life. Even in seeking salvation, I want to seek liberation for my own soul and not so much for the rest of the country. That has been of course there. I don't find fault with that but that has been somehow our way of approach. Today we have got to have a different kind of approach. We must take the whole country and develop a certain national trait which would always mean a sense of discipline and united action and team spirit. How best to bring about these results and at the same time to give to each one a basic attitude of mind which would think of serving the country at all points of time? No other scheme could be devised which would help this object more than the idea of having this Lok Sahayak Sena. Therefore I welcome this measure wholeheartedly and I do not think we can now do any better than lending our whole-hearted accord to the scheme before us.

I was very happy to see that there was a suggestion by the hon. lady Member that women also should be given advantage of this training, an argument which was strongly reinforced by hon. Dr. Kunzru whose valuable opinions on these subjects have got to be taken into consideration. He also suggested the giving of training to, apart from women, the students also. I am sure the hon. Minister will give his best thought to these suggestions and will see that certain camps are thrown open to the students as well as to women but that I am afraid might have to wait for some more time because one has got not only to gain experience in this line but at the same time one has got to have sufficient funds. I do not want to take very much more of the time but I whole-heartedly join in lending my support.

[Shri H. C. Dasappa.]

So far as the period is concerned, it is not definitely fixed in the Bill and Shri Kunzru wanted it to be fixed in the Bill. I think it is better that the Bill does not choose to fix the period. It is just now about a month; it may be six weeks or it may be eight weeks. It is best left to the Defence Ministry to so prescribe the period as would fit in with the syllabus that they have. So I have great pleasure in according my support.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: Madam, Vice-Chairman, the purposes of this Bill, as explained by Dr. Katju, are quite laudable. It is highly desirable that military training should be given to the people of our country as widely as possible. Under the British rule, our people were, by and large, denied that facility and as has been rightly pointed out by many Members, that military training given to the people in a very wide scale will not only inculcate the habits of discipline but also will act as a reservoir in case of a national emergency.

Secondly, this wide dissemination of military training is also necessary for another purpose. As is well-known under the British, an artificial division was made between the so-called martial and non-martial races. These divisions are now in the process of being abolished but this will be, I hope, a further step to liquidate that artificial division created by the British.

Thirdly if as Dr. Katju has explained, (those who will have this training under this scheme, have also the scope to join the army career, that will help to completely liquidate the isolation in which the military was kept from the people by the British. The British developed the military into a caste by itself, aloof and isolated from the people. That is also now breaking down but if military training is given widely and if facilities are given to people from all walks of life to go in for further training and also become officers, then that isolation will be completely broken. From these points of view, I think it is quite right that this is being enacted.

Along with this, I also join with some other Members in saying that there should not be any distinction made between men and women. I don't know why Dr. Katju has been sitting silently

about that point. When Shrimati Chetty raised that point whether women will be included in 'himself' and when the Deputy Chairman said that 'himself included' herself also, I thought Dr. Katju will explain that it is also his point of view but I don't know why he is silent about that.

DR. K. N. KATJU: Wait and hear afterwards.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: If he had given that clarification, I need not have spoken about this. I would be satisfied.

DR. K. N. KATJU: I can only repeat what I said in the Lok Sabha.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: We are also more or less repeating the same points here.

Then I come to two other points that in giving this training, it should be the endeavour to see that the people who join this are given facilities to have camps in the different parts of the country. There also I fully agree with Dr. Barlingay that facilities should be given to the common people of our country, not only to the educated people or who can afford to travel all over India and to see the different parts of India as much as possible. About that there is no difference of opinion. Rather I completely agree with him. There are certain questions on which I seek certain clarifications from the hon. Defence Minister. First, it has not been mentioned here what facilities are given during the period of training—because if, as I take it that people from the poorer sections of our community will be forthcoming for training in this, because there are several other organisations and the students mostly take advantage of the N. C. C. or A. C. C.,—so my understanding is that this is mainly meant for the common people of our country—if they join it, during the training period they will no doubt be given subsistence but there are some other points arising. Suppose an employed worker wants to join this; will he be granted leave or will the Government see that he is granted leave by the employer and his pay for this period of training? That is one point. Lastly I want another clarification. From the Bill it seems that the purpose is only for training but whether during the period of training they can be utilized for any other purpose, I want to know. By 'any other purpose'

I mean that it may be for some constructive purpose like erecting a bund or helping in cases of national calamities. About that I have no objection but my misgiving is that in some cases the N. C. C. was tried to be utilized in cases of strikes such as the strike of the Corporation employees. Whether this will also mean that during the period of training this sena can be utilized against the strike, I wish to know. Now about the cause of strike we may have difference. My point is if there is a stake by the Corporation employees, it may be perfectly peaceful and legitimate strike, then it should be the duty of the Departments of administration to be completely neutral and in no way act in such a manner as may affect the legitimate cause of the strikers. That is one of my misgivings. If Dr. Katju gives that clarification, I shall be satisfied. If he does not think it necessary to assure me on this point, then also I shall request him that the rule-making power that is left to the Government should be used in a way that such causes of misgivings do not arise.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI SHARDA BHARGAVA): Shrimati Ramamurti. There are only 20 minutes. Only • two speakers can speak. If the Members are brief, three can speak.

SHRIMATI T. NALLAMUTHU RAMAMURTI (Madras): Madam Vice-Chairman, I wish to express on behalf of the House as well as of my sisters here our deep appreciation to the Ministry of Defence for having launched this very important and essential scheme which is so very necessary for the proper nation-building work in our country. The hon. Minister has already pointed out that for the past eighteen months, this scheme had been put on trial and test and that it had proved itself satisfactory and this will enable us to accept the Bill as it stands now and as it has come to us. There may be suggestions for modifications and for completion in certain directions, but still this is vital that this Bill should go from this House straightway. The Defence Ministry, as many of my colleagues have pointed out here, have done a tremendous service for pupils in schools and colleges by having initiated the scheme of National Cadet Corps in the schools and colleges. Recently the Auxiliary Corps and the Territorial Army have also come to the fore.

•1—26R.S./55

I would, however, like to point out that I am not for fixing any age limit anywhere. The nation needs the services of all of us, whether man or woman. And in this connection I would like to point out that from the cradle to the grave, we women, have been taken into partnership in everything that is worthwhile in our country. In fact, woman is worshipped as a goddess in many aspects, including the Goddess Parvati, the giver of things and as the Goddess Shakti or Durga, when She in righteous indignation wants to set right things in this universe. Therefore, though our friends have pointed out here that "himself" in clause 5 of the Bill includes also "herself," still I would like the term 'citizen' that occurs in clause 5 of the Bill to be taken as the citizen in its right sense, because I cannot imagine any bifurcation in any attempt that we make for our regeneration in this country. So the term "citizen" must necessarily include woman. I presume—and here I am addressing the Ministry here, that woman should be automatically included in this Lok Sahayak Sena that you are going to raise in large numbers. I want to see not a mere lakh every year. I want the whole country to come forward and join this force. And I also suggest that there should be no upper age limit. Eighteen years, of course, is there, to start with, because many university students, as has been pointed out, may not be included in the National Cadet Corps. There are many medical graduates who have come to me and asked me, "May we not join?" They had missed the National Cadet Corps scheme when they were students. There are many workers in the women's social organisations in which I move who have come forward for training in this field which is so essential for national service. Like that there will be many. Therefore I am glad that this Bill is going to put a stop to such loop holes or gaps that were there and will bring in all these persons into this training. There should not be any age limit. My sister, Shrimati Maya Devi Chetty, wanted the age for women to be reduced to 35 years. But we have claimed equality in all our fundamental rights and in sphere and I think it is derogatory to the dignity of womanhood to ask for a lower age. On the other hand I would like, men and women, to give full service so long as there is strength of mind and body in those—

[Shrimati T. Nallamuthu Ramamurti.]

persons. You may institute a medical examination if you like and an efficiency test. But so long as the person is able to function properly, we should not limit it merely on the score of age. There are ages and ages. There are people who at fifteen have reached senility and old age, who cannot function by themselves. But there are others, my grandfather for example who was a centenarian and lived to the age of 107. He was straight as a stick, and he could challenge anyone in the world to come and stand before him and he was a villager. Therefore, I say, do not fix any upper age limit. But have a medical test, if you like. It is the enthusiasm, the efficiency and the spirit of drive that matters. And in this country it is the spirit that has been all in ;ill and therefore I submit that no age limit should be put in.

In this training, it is emphasised that alongside of the physical training and stress on physical efficiency there is to be discipline, character building, zeal for service and civic consciousness developed. I would not exclude women from these and further from any kind of military training. We have, through our universities and colleges, through the educational system that had gone on in our country, produced mighty gigantic intellects, but physical pigmies. Many a person who had acquitted himself as a first-rank prize man in the university degree, I have seen with my own eyes, having lost part of his vision, wearing spectacles and having sunken chests and stooping shoulders and looking very miserable and going to the doctor almost every day. This scheme that is going to train up the manhood and womanhood of India on the physical basis in order to release much more forcefully their mental acumen, I think, is going to be a great asset to our country. (*Time bell rings.*) This Lok Sahayak Sena camps some say should be held in the Community Project areas and similar areas. But I say that the camps should be held everywhere all over the country, as has been pointed out by others also. I would suggest that the camps should have less numbers so that they may be manageable and the persons in charge of them may be in intimate contact with every member of the camp. So the number in each camp may be limited to only about two hundred or three hundred. Let us have more number of camps.

In addition to what I have already said, I would submit that statistics should be taken of all those who are in the country and who can come into this group for training. I also think that there is some suggestion for enrolment in this Bill. I would like all those trained to be registered and a record of trained personnel kept in the country so that any call for service could be easily carried out.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI SHARDA BHARGAVA): That will do.

SHRIMATI NALLAMUTHU RAMAMURTI: Madam, I do not want to take much more time. I have said what I could say. All the talents for the physical development of the country, anything available of art and craft, should be utilised to make this course a magnificent course so that not only for the ordinary day to day discipline and service but also for any national emergency, if and when it arises, I believe, this force will be a gigantic and dynamic force to serve the country.

سردار بدھ سنگھ (جموں اور کشمیر) :

محترمہ وائس چیرمین - یہ جو لوگ سپاہیک سینا بل آج پیش کیا گیا ہے وہ اگر آج سے بہت پہلے پیش ہو جاتا تو یہ ہمارے بہت ہی خوش قسمتی کی بات تھی۔ لیکن خیر دیر آید دوست آید۔ یہ پہلا قدم ہے اور ایک بڑا بہاری قدم ہے جس سے کہ ملک میں ایک قسم کی جاگرتی پیدا ہوگی اور لوگوں میں سیوا کے لئے بہاؤ پیدا ہوگا۔ میں اس ملک کا رہنے والا ہوں، جموں اور کشمیر کا رہنے والا ہوں، جہاں کہ ۶۰۰ میل کا بارڈر ہے اور ۶۰۰ میل کے بارڈر پر سینے فائر لائن ہے۔ ابھی ایک قسم سے وہاں جنگ تھہری ہوئی ہے اور کوئی فیصلہ نہیں ہوا ہے۔ کسی وقت بھی وہاں مخالف کی طرف سے جنگ شروع ہو سکتی ہے۔ ہمارا جو ڈیفنس ہے وہ گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کی ڈیفنس منسٹری کے پاس ہے۔ انہوں نے گورنمنٹ آف

انڈیا نے، جتنی ہماری مدد کی ہے، جتنی ہمارے ملک کی سیوا کی ہے اور جتنا ہمارا ڈیفنس کیا ہے اس کے لئے ہم ان سب کے نہایت شکوگزار ہیں۔

ہمارے یہاں بارڈر کے اوپر دوسری طرف سے لوگ بظاہر فوجی لباس میں نہیں بلکہ لوٹ مار کے لئے سفید لباس میں بھی آتے ہیں اور لوٹ مار مچاتے ہیں۔ مال لوٹ لے جاتے ہیں اور کچھ آدمیوں کا نقصان بھی کر جاتے ہیں۔ یہ تکلیف ہمیں ہر وقت بارڈر پر دھتی ہے اس کے لئے ایسے قانون کی بہت ضرورت ہے اور لوگوں کو اشتہاق دلانے کے لئے اور ملکی سیوا کے لئے ان کو اپنی طرف کھینچنے کے لئے یہ بہت ضروری تھا کہ کوئی ملٹری ٹریننگ دی جائے۔ ہم نے وہاں لوگوں کو بندو قیں دی تھیں لیکن ان کو کئی ایک گھر پر ہی چھوڑ دیتے تھے ان کو وہ ٹھیک طور پر چلانا نہیں جانتے تھے اور ان کو وہ استعمال نہیں کر سکتے تھے۔ اس لئے ٹریننگ کیمپوں کے بارے میں میں منسٹر صاحب کو مبارکباد دوں گا اور اپنے ملک کی طرف سے اس کے لئے ان کا نہایت نہایت شکریہ ادا کروں گا۔

اس بل میں یہ ہے کہ ایک مہینے کی ٹریننگ ہوگی۔ میں بڑے ادب سے عرض کروں گا کہ ایک مہینے میں تو قدم ملانا پریڈ کرنا بھی نہیں آئے گا۔ یہ ملٹری کی ہی قسم کی ٹریننگ ہے جو کہ بڑی جان جوکھم کی ٹریننگ ہے اور بڑی محنت و عمت اور بہادری کی ٹریننگ ہے۔ اس میں دن رات بڑی کوشش کرنی پڑتی ہے اور بڑے بڑے خطرے اٹھانے پڑتے ہیں تب چاکر ٹریننگ ہوتی ہے۔ میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ رولس بنانے وقت منسٹر صاحب اس چیز کو دیکھ لیں گے کہ اس سلسلے میں کس قسم

کے رولس ہونے چاہئیں اور ٹریننگ کا عرصہ بڑھانا چاہئے۔

اب یہ سوال پیدا کیا جاتا ہے کہ دوسری دوسری جگہ کیمپس لگائے جانے چاہئیں۔ میں کہتا ہوں کہ ایک بہت بڑا کیمپ انڈیا کے شمال میں انڈیا کی چوٹی پر واقع ہے۔ یہ ۶۰۰ میل کا ایک ملٹری کا کیمپ بنا ہوا ہے۔ وہاں آپ جس جگہ سے چاہیں ٹریننگ کیمپ کے والنٹیرس کو بھیج سکتے ہیں۔ کشمیر کے والنٹیرس تو بمشکل تمام وہاں کی خدمت کرنے کے قابل بن سکیں گے اور اب بھی اس وقت بھی وہاں پر مدراسی، بنگالی، مراٹھی، چاتس اور تمام ہندوستان کی جو فورسز ہیں جو کہ اونچی فائٹنگ کلاس کی موجود ہیں۔ ہمارے ملک کی حفاظت کر رہے ہیں اور وہاں کے لوگوں نے بھی فوج میں جس قدر اعتماد و تعاون دکھایا اور پیدا کیا ہے وہ بڑے کمال کی چیز ہے۔

اس لوگ سپاہی سینا کے متعلق جو ایچ لمٹ آپ نے مقرر کی ہے وہ ۵۰ برس خیال سے بہت مناسب ہے۔ ہمارے ملک ہندوستان کی ایوریج ایج ۳۵ برس ہے۔ ہو سکتا ہے کہ دوسرے ملکوں کی جو کہ کھاتے پیتے ہیں ایوریج ایج ۶۵ برس ہو لیکن ہمارے ملک کی ایوریج ایج ۳۵ برس ہے اور جو آپ نے ۴۰ برس کی ایج لمٹ رکھی ہے وہ بڑی سوچ سمجھ کر رکھی ہے۔ کیونکہ ۴۰ برس کے اوپر کا اس قابل نہیں ہے کہ کسی طریقہ سے ملٹری کے کام میں آسکے۔ اس خیال کو مد نظر رکھ کر کہ یہ چیز جو بل میں رکھی گئی ہے وہ مناسب ہے۔

میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس سلسلے میں جو ٹریننگ دی جائے گی وہ کبھی

[سردار بدھ سنگھ]

نہ کبھی کسی نہ کسی وقت کام میں ضرور آئیگی۔ اور جب ملیٹری میں بھرتی وغیرہ ہوگی تو یہ کام آئیگی۔ اب اگر ایک مہینہ کی ٹریننگ کے بعد ان کو گھر واپس کر دیں گے تو جب وہ گھر واپس ہو جائیں گے تو ٹریننگ کو بھول بھال جائیں گے اور پھر ان کو کوئی خاص کٹھن ملیٹری ٹریننگ لینے کی اور ملک کی سیوا کرنے کی نہیں دے گی۔ اس لئے میں منسٹر صاحب سے درخواست کروں گا کہ وہ میری اس تجویز کی طرف توجہ دیں۔ پہلی بار میں میں ایک ریکروٹنگ آفیسر تھا تو وہاں اس طرح کا پروپیگنڈا ہوتا تھا حالانکہ یہ چیز کسی بھی طرح سے کمپلیری نہیں تھی لیکن وہاں لوگوں کو شوق دلایا جاتا تھا ان کو ایسا جاتا تھا اور ان کو ملک کی خدمت کے لئے کہا جاتا تھا۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اس طرح کا ایک ایسا پروپیگنڈا ہونا چاہئے اور لوگوں کو سمجھانا چاہئے۔ ایک وقت آئیگا کہ جبکہ لازمی طور پر کمپلیری ملیٹری ٹریننگ دینی پڑے گی کیونکہ چاروں طرف جنگ نے بادل ہیں اور دشمن اس ناک میں ہے کہ کوئی موقع آئے۔ دشمن اندر بھی ہے اور باہر بھی ہے اور وہ حملہ کرنے کی ناک میں ہے۔ کڑے ہونے کا بڑا اندیشہ ہے۔ صدیوں کی غلامی کے بعد ملک آزاد ہوا ہے اور آج مذہب کے نام پر فرقہ کے نام پر کئی قسم کی کڑیاں ہو رہی ہیں اور باہر کے مخالف لوگ اس سے فائدہ اٹھاتے ہیں۔ اس لئے اس سینا کا ہونا نہایت لازمی ہے۔ لیکن میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس چھوٹی سی ٹریننگ سے کچھ کام نہیں ہوگا۔ ہم کو چاہئے کہ ہم کافی وقت تک کی ٹریننگ رکھیں اور پھر جس وقت ٹریننگ کے بعد وہ گھر جائیں تو

ان کو الؤنس دیں۔ ان کو ریزرو فوج کی طرح سے ہونا چاہئے۔ ان کو اس طرح سے تیار کریں کہ جس وقت ضرورت ہو وہ ڈیفنس کے کام میں آسکیں۔

میری بہنیں کہتی ہیں کہ ان کو بھی شامل کیا جائے۔ تھیک ہے جب وقت آئے گا تو وہ بھی پیچھے رہ کر گھر کا کام سنبھالیں گی اور سارا انتظام کریں گی۔ ساتھ ہی دفتر کا اور راشن وغیرہ پہنچانے کا سارا انتظام کریں گی۔ جب ریشیا میں جنگ ہوئی تو وہاں کیا ہوا۔ وہاں کی بہنوں نے لاکھوں کی تعداد میں فوجوں کو راشن پہنچایا اور کھیتی باڑی کر کے سب چیزیں پہنچائیں۔ ملیٹری کا ایک ہی کام نہیں ہوتا ہے کہ بندوق لیٹر کے لڑیں اور فائر کر دیں۔ اور بھی بہت سے کام ہوتے ہیں۔ بہت سے ملیٹری کے فالوورس ہوتے ہیں۔ ایک سپاہی کے پیچھے دس آدمی ہوں تو ایک سپاہی لڑ سکتا ہے ورنہ نہیں۔ ایک سپاہی کے لئے سب طرح کا انتظام کرنا ہوتا ہے۔ راشن پہنچانا ہوتا ہے اور سب چیزوں کا انتظام کرنا ہوتا ہے۔ جب وقت آئیگا تو ہماری بہنیں اس کام میں پوری طرح سے حصہ لے سکتی ہیں۔ جہاں تک ہمارا تعلق ہے ہم تو پہلے ہی سے والٹیر بنے ہوئے ہیں۔ ہمارے ہزاروں آدمی ستورہ ستورہ ہزار فٹ بلندی پر راشن پہنچاتے ہیں۔ وہ آپ کے فوجیوں کے بڑے شکر گزار ہیں کہ آپ ان کی اتنی مدد کر رہے ہیں اور ان کے ملک کو بچا رہے ہیں۔ لیکن ان کو تو اس وقت حقیقی خوشی ہوگی اور ہمارے ملک کا بچہ بچہ اس دن آپ کو مبارکباد دینا جبکہ ان کا جو علاقہ اس وقت دشمن کے قبضہ میں ہے اس کو آپ انہیں واپس دلا دیں گے اور ہماری اصلی سرحد پر ڈیفنس کا انتظام کریں گے۔

میں تو کہونگا کہ اسام میں راجستھان میں اور خصوصاً کشمیر میں یہ سلسلہ شروع کرنا چاہئے۔ کشمیر تو ایک ایسا ملک ہے جو کہ ۶۰۰ میل کے گھیر میں گھرا ہوا ہے۔ اگر وہاں آپ ایک ایک نوجوان کو جو کہ ۱۸ برس سے چالیس برس کی عمر کے ہیں ان کو ملٹری ٹریننگ دیدیں گے ان کو بندوق چلانا سکھا دیں گے ان کو دستاں سکھا دیں گے ان کو قومی چیزیں ملک کے لئے پیار اور متعصب کرنا ہر قسم کی امداد کرنا سکھا دیں گے تو میں سمجھوں گا کہ آپ کشمیر ہی کو نہیں بلکہ ہندوستان کو بھی بچالیں گے اور طاقتور بنادیں گے اور ہندوستان کو کوئی خطرہ نہیں ہوگا کیونکہ اگر ہندوستان کو کوئی خطرہ ہے تو وہ کشمیر کی سرحدات پر دشمن کی طرف سے ہے۔ کہاں تبت کہاں نیپال کہاں افغانستان کہاں پاکستان اور کہاں پٹھانکوٹ۔ ۶۰۰ میل سے ہم گھرے ہوئے ہیں۔ اس لئے اس سلسلہ میں وہاں ملٹری ٹریننگ دینے کا جتنا زور لگا سکتے ہیں وہ لگائے۔ ہماری بد قسمتی ہے کہ وہاں ریل نہیں ہے۔ ہم اس بارے میں بار بار کہتے آئے ہیں کہ ریل بنائو۔ ہم نے آپ کو سب کچھ دیدیا ہے۔ ساری ریاست کا کمیونیکیشن دیدیا ہے ساری ریاست کا ڈیفنس دیدیا ہے اور امور خارجہ وغیرہ سب کچھ دیدیا ہے لیکن افسوس ہے کہ چار میل سے لیکر دو سو میل تک دشمن ہمارے ملک میں گھسا ہوا ہے۔ آپ ریلوے لائن نہیں بناسکے ہیں اور دشمن کو باہر نہیں نکال سکتے ہیں۔ ہماری بد قسمتی سے اس وقت ہمارے یہاں سبز فائر ہے۔ اور ہر طرح کے خطرات موجود ہیں۔ تمام مصیبتوں کا مقابلہ کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ میں اس کو خود بہت زیادہ متحسوس کرتا ہوں کیونکہ میرا گھر بھی پاکستان میں

چلا گیا ہے۔ میرا ضلع بھی اندر چلا گیا ہے۔ ہمیں تو اس دن بڑی خوشی ہوئی جبکہ ہماری اصلی جو حدود ہیں اس پر آپ کی ڈیفنس کی فوجیں ہوں گی۔ دشمن یوں تو نکلنے والے نہیں ہیں ان کو تو نکالنا ہی ہوگا۔

اس لئے میں اس بل کے لئے آپ کا بڑا مشکور ہوں اور آپ کا شکر گزار ہوں اور اس کے لئے آپ کو پھر جموں اور کشمیر کی طرف سے تعزیمات دیتا ہوں۔ مہربانی کر کے یہ کیجئے کہ اس کو جتنا وسیع کر سکتے ہیں اتنا کیجئے۔ یوں تو یہ ایک چھوٹا سا بل نظر آتا ہے لیکن اس کے اندر بڑی بڑی چیزیں ہیں۔ یہ اتنا وشال ہے کہ اس میں بہت بڑا بڑا مائنڈ نہیں ہے اس میں بڑے بڑے کام کرنے ہیں جو کہ بہت دور تک اثر انداز ہوتے ہیں اور اس میں تمام ملک کی ترقی اور بہتری آزادی اور حفاظت کا راز مضمر ہے اور میرے خیال سے ڈیفنس منسٹر صاحب بڑے قابل آدمی ہیں وہ جب رولس کو بنائیں گے تو ان کو ایسا بنادیں گے کہ جس سے ہم سب کی مراد پوری ہو جائیگی اور اس میں سب آسکیں گے چاہے وہ عورت ہو یا مرد ہو کوئی بھی ہو۔

میری بہن نے یہ کہا ہے اور تھیک ہی کہا ہے کہ وہ شکتی ہیں درگا ہیں۔ ہماری بہنوں نے بہت بڑے بڑے کام کئے ہیں۔ لیکن یہ تو ابتدا کا قدم ہے۔ جہاں تک ہمارا سوال ہے ہم تو ایسے ملک کے رہنے والے ہیں جہاں کہ بڑے بڑے پہاڑ ہیں اور جہاں کہ سبز فائر لائن ہے وہاں وار ہوئی ہے اور جنگ کی صورت ہے۔ ہمارے تو والنٹیر آج بھی سترو سترو اٹھارہ اٹھارہ ہزار فٹ کی اونچائی پر جاتے ہیں۔ اور پہاڑوں پر چڑھتے ہیں اور اپنی جان جو کہم میں ڈالتے

[سرदार بدھ سنگھ]

ہیں اور ڈیفنس کی فوجوں کو رسد اور دیگر ضروری سامان پہنچاتے ہیں۔ ان کو دیکھ کر بے ہماری آنکھیں مسمرانہ ہو جاتی ہیں۔ میرا تو اپنی بہنوں سے یہی کہنا ہے کہ فوجی کام سخت مشکل ہے۔ وہ ابھی کالجوں اور اسکولوں ہی میں ٹریننگ لے لیں اور ملک کی خدمت کریں۔ سماج کا کام کریں اور سوشل سروس کریں۔ میں اپنی بہنوں سے اپیل کرتا کہ وہ ڈیفنس منسٹر کے ساتھ ملکر کے مہربانی کر کے اپنے بچوں اور بہٹیوں سے کہیں کہ جاؤ تم ملٹری ٹریننگ حاصل کر لو۔ یہ دروازہ تو ابھی بند نہیں ہوا ہے اس کا سلسلہ تو چلتا ہی رہیگا۔ اس کے بغیر بھی ملک کی سیوا کرنے کے اور بہت سے راستے ہیں۔ ملک میں آج بہت سے کام ہیں۔ سیلاب آتا ہے بارش آتی ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ دشمن سے لڑنے کے لئے پیچھے سے بھی بہت سا انتظام کرنا پڑتا ہے۔ اور پھر جو کہ اندر کے دشمن ہیں جو کہ ملک میں آگ لگاتے ہیں بد انتظامی پھیلاتے ہیں ان دشمنوں سے بھی ملک کو بچانا ہے۔ تو اس طرح سے بھی ہمارے سماج کی سیوا ہو سکتی ہے۔

(Time bell rings.)

میری عرض یہ ہے کہ لوک سپلیک سینا تب ہی ایک بڑی کارآمد چیز ثابت ہو سکتی ہے جبکہ ٹریننگ کی میعاد کو زیادہ کیا جائے۔ (لائسنس دیا جائے) ویزو سروس کی طرح اس کو دکھا جائے اور کھانے کوڑے وغیرہ ضروریات کو بھی مہیا کر دیا جائے۔

(Time bell rings.)

3 P. M.

میں منسٹر صاحب سے عرض کروں گا کہ ہمارے ملک میں ٹریننگ کے لئے جو فیسٹائیٹیز آپ نے رکھی ہیں۔ جو راشن کا انتظام آپ نے کر رکھا ہے صرف

اسی میں کام چلنے والا نہیں ہے وہاں کے لوگ بھوکے ہیں ننگے ہیں پاؤں میں بوت بھی نہیں ہے وہ آپ کی ٹریننگ کھے کر سکیں گے۔ وردی بھی ان کو باقاعدہ چاہئے (Time bell rings) اس کے بعد ٹھہر میں بھی فوجی سپلائی جیسی شان ہونی چاہئے اور وہاں بھی پھرنے کے لئے وردی ملنی چاہئے۔ یہ نہیں ہونا چاہئے کہ ٹریننگ ختم ہوئی اور وردی اتار لی گئی اور لائسنس بند کر دیا گیا۔ ٹریننگ کے بعد بھی ان کو لائسنس ملنا چاہئے اور وردی ان کے پاس رہنی چاہئے پھر چاہے ان کا نقصان پورا کیجئے یا ان کو بارک میں بند سات دن رکھئے یا زیادہ دن رکھئے۔ باقی جن صاحبان نے یہ کہا ہے کہ ان کے لئے ملٹری رولس نہیں ہونے چاہئیں تو یہ ایک غلط بات ہے۔ جب ان کو ملٹری ٹریننگ دی جارہی ہے تو پھر ملٹری کے قانون کے مطابق ان کو کام کرنا ہوگا اور ٹریننگ انجام دینی ہوگی۔

کیا میرا وقت ہو گیا؟

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती शारदा भागवत) :
हो गया ।

SARDAR BUDH SINGH: Thank you.

[सरदार बुध सिंह, (जम्मू और काश्मीर) : मोहतरमा वाइस चेंबरमन, यह जो लोक सहायक सेना बिल आज पेश किया गया है वह अगर आज से बहुत पहले पेश हो जाता तो यह हमारी बहुत ही शुश्रूषा की बात थी। लेकिन खैर, देर आयद दुस्त आयद। यह पहला कदम है और एक बड़ा भारी कदम, जिससे कि मुल्क में एक किस्म की जागृति पैदा होगी और लोगों में सेवा के लिए भाव पैदा होगा। मैं इस मुल्क का रहने वाला हूँ, जम्मू और काश्मीर का रहने वाला हूँ, जहाँ कि ६०० मील का बाडर है और ६०० मील के बाडर पर सीज फायर लाइन है। अभी एक किस्म से वहाँ जंग ठहरी हुई है और

कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ है। किसी वक्त भी वहां मुख्यालय की तरफ से जंग शुरू हो सकती है। हमारा जो डिफेंस है वह गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की डिफेंस मिनिसट्री के पास है। इन्होंने, गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने, जितनी हमारी मदद की है, जितनी हमारी मुल्क की सेवा की है और जितना हमारा डिफेंस किया है इसके लिए हम सब इनके निहायत शुक्रगुजार हैं।

हमारे यहां बार्डर के ऊपर दूसरी तरफ से लोग बजाहिर फौजी लिबास में नहीं बल्कि लूटमार के लिए सफेद लिबास में भी आते हैं और लूटमार मचाते हैं। माल लूट ले जाते हैं और कुछ आदमियों का नुकसान भी कर जाते हैं। ये तकलीफ हमें हर वक्त बार्डर पर रहती है। इसके लिए ऐसे कानून की बहुत जरूरत है और लोगों को इशतयाक दिलाने के लिए और मुल्क की सेवा के लिए उनको अपनी तरफ खींचने के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी था कि कोई मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग दी जाय। हमने वहां लोगों को बन्दूकें दी थीं लेकिन उनको कई एक घर पर ही छोड़ देते थे, उनको वह ठीक तौर पर चलाना नहीं जानते थे और उनको वह इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते थे। इसलिए ट्रेनिंग कैम्पों के बारे में मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारकवाद दूंगा और अपने मुल्क की तरफ से इसके लिए इनका निहायत निहायत शुक्रिया अदा करूंगा।

इस बिल में यह है कि एक महीने की ट्रेनिंग होगी। मैं बड़े अदब से अर्ज करूंगा कि एक महीने में तो कदम मिलाना, परेड करना भी नहीं आयेगा। ये मिलिट्री की ही किस्म की ट्रेनिंग है जो कि बड़ी जान जोखिम की ट्रेनिंग है और बड़ी मेहनत, हिम्मत व बहादुरी की ट्रेनिंग है। इसमें दिन रात बड़ी कोशिश करनी पड़ती है और बड़े बड़े खतरे उठाने पड़ते हैं तब जाकर ट्रेनिंग होती है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि रूल्स बनाते वक्त मिनिस्टर साहब इस चीज को देख लेंगे कि इस मिलिसिले में किस किस्म के रूल्स होने चाहियें और ट्रेनिंग का अर्सा बढ़ाना चाहिए।

अब यह सवाल पैदा किया जाता है कि दूसरी दूसरी जगह कैम्पस लगाये जाने चाहियें। मैं कहता हूँ कि एक बहुत बड़ा कैम्प इंडिया के शुमाल में इंडिया की चोटी पर बाक़ है। यह ६०० मील का एक मिलिट्री का कैम्प बना हुआ है। वहां आप जिस जगह से चाहें ट्रेनिंग कैम्प के वालंटियर्स को भेज सकते हैं। कश्मीर के वालंटियर्स तो

बमुश्किल तमाम वहां की ही खिदमत करने के काबिल बन सकेंगे और अब भी इस वक्त भी वहां पर मद्रासी, बंगाली, मराठी, जाट्स और तमाम हिन्दुस्तान की जो फोर्सेज हैं, जो कि ऊंची फाइटिंग क्लास की हैं, मौजूद हैं, हमारे मुल्क की हिफाजत कर रहे हैं और वहां के लोगों ने भी फौज में जिस कदर एतमाद व तआवन दिखाया और पैदा किया है वह बड़ी कमाल की चीज है।

इस लोक सहायक सेना के मुतल्लिक जो एज लिमिट आपने मुकर्रर की है वह मेरे ख्याल से बहुत मुनासिब है। हमारे मुल्क हिन्दुस्तान की एवरेज एज ३५ बरस है। हो सकता है कि दूसरे मुल्कों में जो कि खाते पीते हैं एवरेज एज ६५ बरस हो लेकिन हमारे मुल्क में एवरेज एज ३५ बरस है और जो आपने ४० बरस की एज लिमिट रखी है वह बड़ी सोच समझ कर रखी है क्योंकि ४० बरस के ऊपर का इस काबिल नहीं कि किसी तरीके से मिलिट्री के काम में आ सके। इस ख्याल को मद्देनजर रखकर के यह चीज जो बिल में रखी गई है वह मुनासिब है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मिलिसिले में जो ट्रेनिंग दी जायेगी वह कभी न कभी किसी न किनी वक्त काम में जरूर आयेगी। और जब मिलिट्री में भरती वगैरा होगी तो यह काम आयेगी। अब अगर एक महीने की ट्रेनिंग के बाद उनको घर वापिस कर देंगे तो जब वह घर वापिस हो जायेंगे तो ट्रेनिंग को भूल-भाल जायेंगे और फिर उनको कोई खास कशिश मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग लेने की और मुल्क की सेवा करने की नहीं रहेगी। इसलिए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से दरखास्त करूंगा कि वह मेरी इस तजवीज की तरफ तबज्जो दें। पहली बार मैं मैं एक रेकर्डिंग आफीसर था तो वहां इस तरह का प्रोपेगंडा होता था हालांकि यह चीज किसी भी तरह से कम्पलसरी नहीं थी लेकिन वहां लोगों को शौक दिलाया जाता था, और उनको उभारा जाता था और उनको मुल्क की खिदमत के लिए कहा जाता था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह का एक ऐसा प्रोपेगंडा होता चाहिए और लोगों को समझाना चाहिए। एक वक्त आयेगा कि जब कि लाजमी तौर पर कम्पलसरी मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग देनी पड़ेगी; क्योंकि चारों तरफ जंग के बादल हैं और दुश्मन इस ताक में है कि कोई मौका आये। दुश्मन अन्दर भी है और बाहर भी है और वह हमला करने की ताक में है। गड़बड़ी होने का बड़ा अंदेशा है। सदियों की गुलामी के बाद मुल्क आजाद हुआ है और आज

***[सरदार बुधसिंह]**

मजहब के नाम पर, फिरके के नाम पर कई किस्म की गड़बड़ियां हो रही हैं और बाहर के मुखालिफ लोग इससे फायदा उठाते हैं। इसलिए इस सेना का होना निहायत लाजमी है। लेकिन मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस छोटी सी ट्रेनिंग से कुछ काम नहीं होगा। हमको चाहिए कि हम काफी बक्त तक की ट्रेनिंग रखें और फिर जिस बक्त ट्रेनिंग के बाद वह घर जायें तो उनको एलाउन्स दे। उनको रिजर्व फौज की तरह से होना चाहिए। उनको इस तरह से तैयार करें कि जिस बक्त जरूरत हो वह डिफेंस के काम आ सकें।

मेरी बहिनें कहती हैं कि उनको भी शामिल किया जाय। ठीक है जब बक्त आयेगा तो वह भी पीछे रह कर घर का काम संभालेंगी और सारा इन्तजाम करेंगी। साथ ही दफ्तर का और राशन वगैरह पहुंचाने का सारा इन्तजाम करेंगी। जब रशिया में जंग हुई तो वहां क्या हुआ। वहां की बहिनों ने लाखों की तादाद में फौजों को राशन पहुंचाया और खेतीवाड़ी करके सब चीजें पहुंचाई। मिलिटरी का एक ही काम नहीं होता है कि बन्दूक लेकर लड़ें और फायर कर दें। और भी बहुत से काम होते हैं। बहुत से मिलिटरी के फोलोअर्स होते हैं। एक सिपाही के पीछे दस आदमी हों तो एक सिपाही लड़ सकता है वरना नहीं। एक सिपाही के लिए सब तरह का इंतजाम करना होता है। राशन पहुंचाना होता है। और सब चीजों का इन्तजाम करना होता है। जब बक्त आयेगा तो हमारी बहिनें इस काम में पूरी तरह से हिस्सा ले सकती हैं। जहां तक हमारा ताल्लुक है हम तो पहले ही से वालंटियर बने हुए हैं। हमारे हजारों आदमी सत्रह सत्रह हजार फुट बुलन्दी पर राशन पहुंचाते हैं। वह आपके फौजियों के बड़े शुक्रगुजार हैं कि आप उनकी इतनी मदद कर रहे हैं और उनके मुल्क को बचा रहे हैं। लेकिन उनको तो उस बक्त हकीकी खुशी होगी और हमारे मुल्क का बच्चा-बच्चा उसदिन आपको मुबारकबाद देगा जब कि उनका जो इलाका इस बक्त दुश्मन के कब्जे में है उसको आप उन्हें वापस दिला दगे और हमारी असली सरहद पर डिफेंस का इन्तजाम करेंगे।

मैं तो कहूंगा कि आसाम में, राजस्थान में और खसूसन कश्मीर में यह सिलसिला शुरू करना चाहिए। कश्मीर तो एक ऐसा मुल्क है जो कि ६०० मील के घेरे में घिरा हुआ है। अगर वहां आप एक एक नौजवान को जो कि १८ बरस से

चालीस बरस की उम्र के हैं, उनको मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग दे देंगे, उनको बन्दूक चलाना सिखा देंगे, उनको डिसिप्लिन सिखला देंगे, उनको कौमी जज्बा, मुल्क के लिए प्यार और मुहब्बत करना, हर किस्म की इमदाद करना सिखला देंगे तो मैं समझूंगा कि आप कश्मीर ही को नहीं बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान को भी बचा लेंगे और ताकतवर बना देंगे और हिन्दुस्तान को कोई खतरा नहीं होगा क्योंकि अगर हिन्दुस्तान को कोई खतरा है तो वह कश्मीर की सरहदात पर दुश्मन की तरफ से है। कहां तिब्बत, कहां नेपाल, कहां अफगानिस्तान, कहां पाकिस्तान और कहां पठानकोट। ६०० मील से हम घिरे हुए हैं। इसलिए इस सिलसिले में वहां मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग देने का जितना जोर लगा सकते हैं वह लगाइये। हमारी बदकिस्मती है कि वहां रेल नहीं है। हम इस बारे में बार बार कहते आये हैं कि रेल बनाओ। हमने आपको सब कुछ दिया है। सारी रियासत का कम्युनिकेशन दे दिया है, सारी रियासत का डिफेंस दे दिया है और अमूरखाजी वगैरह सब कुछ दे दिया है लेकिन अफसोस है कि ४ मील से लेकर २०० मील तक दुश्मन हमारे मुल्क में घुसा हुआ है। आप रेलवे लाइन नहीं बना सकते हैं और दुश्मन को बाहर नहीं निकाल सकते हैं। हमारी बदकिस्मती से इस बक्त हमारे यहां सीज फायर है और हर तरह के खतरात मौजूद है। तमाम मुसीबतों का मुकाबला करना पड़ता है। मैं इसको खुद बहुत ज्यादा महसूस करता हूं क्योंकि मेरा घर भी पाकिस्तान में चला गया है। मेरा ज़िला भी उधर चला गया है। हमें तो उस दिन बड़ी खुशी होगी जब कि हमारी असली जो हद्द है उन पर आपकी डिफेंस की फौजें होंगी। दुश्मन यूं तो निकलने वाले नहीं है। उनको तो निकालना ही होगा।

इसलिए मैं इस बिल के लिए आपका बहुत मशकूर हूं और आपका शुक्रगुजार हूं और इसके लिए आपको फिर जम्मू और कश्मीर की तरफ से धन्यवाद देता हूं। मेहरबानी करके यह कीजिए कि इसको जितना बसीह कर सकते हैं उतना कीजिए। यूं तो यह एक छोटा सा बिल नज़र आता है लेकिन इसके अन्दर बड़ी बड़ी चीजें हैं यह इतना विशाल है कि इसमें बहुत बड़ी ब्रॉड माइन्डेडनेस है। इसमें बड़े बड़े काम करने हैं जो कि बहुत दूर तक असर अन्दाज होते हैं और इसमें तमाम मुल्क की तरक्की व बेहतरी आजादी और हिफाजत का राज मुनस्सर है और मेरे ख्याल से डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब बड़े क्वाबिल आदमी हैं, वह जब रुल्स को बनायेंगे तो उसको ऐसा

बना देंगे कि जिससे हम सबकी मुराद पूरी हो जायगी और इसमें सब आ सकेंगे। चाहे वह औरत हो या मर्द हो कोई भी हो।

मेरी बहिन ने यह कहा है और ठीक ही कहा है कि वह शक्ति हैं, दुर्गा हैं। हमारी बहिनों ने बहुत बड़े बड़े काम किये हैं, लेकिन यह तो इन्तदा का कदम है। जहां तक हमारा सवाल है हम तो ऐसे मुल्क के रहने वाले हैं जहां कि बड़े बड़े पहाड़ हैं और जहां कि सीज़ फायर लाइन है। वहां बार हुई है और जंग की सूरत है। हमारे तो वालंटियर आज भी सत्रह सत्रह अठारह अठारह हजार फुट की उंचाई पर जाते हैं और पहाड़ों पर चढ़ते हैं और अपनी जान जोखिम में डालते हैं और डिफेंस की फौजों को रसद और दीगर जरूरी सामान पहुंचाते हैं। इनको देखकर के हमारी आंखें मेस्मराइज हो जाती हैं। मेरा तो अपनी बहिनों से यही कहना है कि फौजी काम सख्त मुश्किल है। वह अभी कालिजों और स्कूलों में ही ट्रेनिंग ले लें और मुल्क की खिदमत करें, समाज का काम करें और सोशल सर्विस करें। मैं अपनी बहिनों से अपील करूंगा कि वह डिफेंस मिनिस्टर के साथ मिल कर के मेहरबानी करके अपने बच्चों और भाइयों से कहें कि जाओ तुम मिलिटरी ट्रेनिंग हासिल कर लो। यह दरवाजा तो अभी बन्द नहीं हुआ है, इसका सिलसिला तो चलता ही रहेगा। इसके बगैर भी मुल्क की सेवा करने के और बहुत से रास्ते हैं। मुल्क में आज बहुत से काम हैं। सैलाब आता है, बाढ़ आती है। इसके अलावा दुश्मन से लड़ने के लिए पीछे से भी बहुत सा इन्तजाम करना पड़ता है और फिर जो कि अन्दर के दुश्मन हैं, जो कि मुल्क में आग लगाते हैं, बदइन्तजामी फैलाते हैं, इन दुश्मनों से भी मुल्क को बचाना है। तो इस तरह से भी हमारे समाज की सेवा हो सकती है।

(Time bell rings.)

मेरी यह अर्ज है कि लोक सहायक सेना तभी एक बड़ी कारामद चीज़ साबित हो सकती है जब कि ट्रेनिंग की मियाद को ज्यादा किया जाय, अलाउन्स दिया जाय, रिज़र्व फोर्स की तरह इसको रखा जाय और खाने कपड़े वगैरा जरूरियात को भी मुहइया कर दिया जाय।

(Time bell rings.)

मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से अर्ज करूंगा कि हमारे मुल्क में ट्रेनिंग के लिए जो फेसिलिटीज़ आपने रखी हैं, जो राशन का इन्तजाम आपने कर रखा

है, सिर्फ इसी में काम चलने वाला नहीं है। वहां के लोग भूखे हैं, नंगे हैं, पांवों में बूट भी नहीं हैं, वह आपकी ट्रेनिंग कैसे कर सकेंगे? वर्दी भी उनको बाकायदा चाहिए। इसके बाद घर में

(Time bell rings.)

भी फौजी सिपाही जैसी शान होनी चाहिए और वहां भी पहनने के लिए वर्दी मिलनी चाहिए। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि ट्रेनिंग खत्म हुई और वर्दी उतार ली गई और अलाउन्स बन्द कर दिया गया। ट्रेनिंग के बाद भी उनको अलाउन्स मिलना चाहिए और वर्दी उनके पास रहनी चाहिए। फिर चाहे उनके नुकसान पूरे कीजिए या उनको बारिक में बन्द सात दिन रखिये या ज्यादा दिन रखिये, बाकी जिन साहिबान ने यह कहा है कि उनके लिए मिलिट्री स्कूल नहीं होने चाहिए तो यह एक गलत बात है। जब उनको मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग दी जा रही है तो फिर मिलिट्री के कानून के मुताबिक उनको काम करना होगा और ट्रेनिंग अंजाम देनी होगी। क्या मेरा वक्त हो गया?]

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती शारदा भार्गव) : हो गया।

SARDAR BUDHI SINGH: Thank you.]

DR. K. N. KATJU: Madam, I am very grateful for the cordial reception which this Bill has had here and as I said, this scheme has received a very warm reception from the people at large. It has now been functioning for 16 months and as some reference was made to what I may call the breakup of the trainees and to the classes from which trainees should be enrolled, the House may be interested to hear as to what exactly the situation has been so far. We have trained actually 1,26,000 people. The number of applicants was 1,88,000 and most of these were not accepted because of want of medical qualifications; that is, they were not up to the standard, and very likely because the camps were limited to the number of 500 and the number was reached and no more could be admitted. Out of these 1,26,000, according to our information, the farmers, that means, people coming from the rural areas were over 61,000; the number of students was just over 19,000 and that was because—I was rather surprised myself—some of the camps were being held during the summer vacation and the students were very much attracted by this idea. They were not members of the N. C. C. and they took advantage of being enrolled in this; the number

[Dr. K. N. Katju.] of what is called unemployed people, mostly living in urban areas—that was the point which my hon. friend Dr. Kunzru made—was over 19,000 and the number of miscellaneous people, coming from all classes, communities and different occupations, was 26,000. The House would be interested to hear that out of these 1,26,000 the number of literates was over 75 per cent, that is to say, 94,900 and the number of those who were illiterate was just 31,000 and, as I said in the beginning, efforts were made, wherever there were a number of people who were not literate, to give them in that one month some training. Now, the Auxiliary Corps is intended for urban areas and particularly for labour employed in the industrial mills and factories. There is no question of making any exceptional effort to encourage people from any community because these camps are held in all parts of the country and mostly in rural areas. No one is prevented from applying and if he can stay there in the camp for a month, so much the better.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

Some comments were made that this period of one month may not be sufficiently extensive. I myself recognise that. This is a matter which shall require further consideration. There may be two courses, namely, either the period of one month may be extended to six weeks or two months, or, as some hon. Member suggested, there may be a refresher course after two, three or four years. The scheme is just in the beginning and the Bill has been kept open for all these developments and improvements. This is a matter which we will very carefully consider.

Some comments were made about the limit. I do not know whether hon. Members have seen these camps themselves. I would suggest that, since everybody is interested, they should see the camp life. I do not say that everyone above 40 is unfit for military training but the truth of the matter is that the people who live in the camps will have to live a very strenuous life. In the morning from six o'clock to 12 o'clock it is rather pretty hard job and then after the mid-day meal they have got to put in another two or three hours of training, then strenuous games and all that. We thought because the number was large and our number was

I small, if we opened it to everybody, then there might be some difficulty.

I Further, please look at it from another point of view. If we train a man of 40, 35 or 30, then we can look upon him as a potential source of service to the country for a number of year* but if we take a man of 45 and train him for one or two months then within five years he will be practically unsuited for any further service. Therefore from all these points of view, the limits were placed. So far as military training is concerned, the condition* are entirely different. In the army you should retire a man at the age of 35; either the man is promoted to a senior office or some such thing is done.

Then some of the hon. Lady Members mentioned about women being given training. Of course, I am very sympathetic in this matter but let us not be carried away by the enthusiasm of the moment. The conditions are entirely different here. Here we take between the ages of 18 and 40. At the age of 18 or so what we call, the grahasthashram begins; so far as women are concerned, they have exceptional responsibilities, responsibilities which may not be shared by their husbands and it may be difficult for them to go.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: But they are breadwinners also in many cases.

DR. K. N. KATJU: We have begun training girls in our National Cadet Corps and, as Dr. Kunzru pointed out, there are Girl Guides. Now, the practical considerations come in. So far as girl guides are concerned, they have got different units and the Commanding Officers there are all lady teachers. If we take women here, then we have to make exceptional arrangements. I do not know whether it will be possible because in the army women are not taken.

One hon. Member raised a very relevant question about training officers. Generally we take advantage of the services of retired Commissioned Officers and then we get the Junior Commissioned Officers, the N. C. Os. and the O. Rs. They are all men and I do not know whether.....

THE PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO THE MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON) ; In an emergency do you or do you not require the services of women?

DR. K. N. KATJU: My hon. friend is thinking of service of one particular kind: I am thinking of services of all kinds. Of course, we require their services; they may be able to look after the camp life. That is national service. I once met a man....

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: Do you have separate girls' division in the N. C. C. or not?

DR. K. N. KATJU: Yes; I have.

SHRIMATI MAYA DEVI CHETTRY: Then why can't they have a separate camp for training also?

DR. K. N. KATJU: We are just beginning with girl guides. Young girls of 18, 19 and 20.....

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: They are not girl guides.

DR. K. N. KATJU: I withdraw the name. There is no charm in the name, I thought they are all called girl guides. We can call them N. C. C.; it does not matter. The whole point is they are under a separate command, under a separate Commanding Officer, under the command of their old teachers. I cannot possibly have one camp run by women and another camp by men; and there will be no officers available. There are no women officers.

SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM: (Uttar Pradesh): Women officers should be trained.

DR. K. N. KATJU: I shall appoint you if you like. I cannot understand this eagerness to interrupt. The whole whole point is that this is a new experiment. We are just beginning. And then consider the question of expense. One hon. friend suggested—it is a very good suggestion and it appeals to me—that you should have a mixed camp. Enrol people in Bihar and send them to Cape Comorin; enrol people in Tamilnad and ask them to go to Punjab for training. The idea is very fine, but then the whole question has to be examined from the point of view of practical difficulty, about financial considerations. You have to pay railway expense and all that sort of thing. We are just making a beginning and there is no limit. I quite agree that the expansion of the period

of training is necessary, the expansion of the numbers will be necessary, because one lakh for a country of forty crores is not much. Even if I exclude women, there will be about ten crores who will be fit for training and we are only managing or making arrangements for one lakh. So, this thing will have to go. Wait and see for another year, two years or three years, how these N. C. C. units or the Girls Divisions work. I should like my hon. sisters over there at the time of the budget discussion to put forward a proposal that there should be women's battalions. I do not know whether it will be

SHRIMATI MAYA DEVI CHETTRY: But, Sir, you are closing the door for women in this Bill.

DR. K. N. KATJU: Not at all. I mean so far as this Bill is concerned, it can be changed within five days. ...

SHRIMATI SAVITRY DEVI NIGAM: Why not make arrangements from now?

DR. K. N. KATJU: Very well, I shall consider this matter. So far as this Bill is concerned, we have decided that it should be open to men to begin with. I do not know why this anxiety to limit, to come in for a particular kind of service. People spoke about the home front. Well, the home front is very large. Home front does not mean merely rifle shooting if any emergency arises. The home front means running of camps, looking after social welfare work. My sisters there, women of India, are now doing it, most wonderful social welfare work, looking after mothers, children's hostels, and things like that

(At this stage Shri P. N. Sapru stood up.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Two eminent men from U. P. standing at the same time.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: I want to draw your attention and the hon. Minister's attention to clause 5 which speaks of citizen of India. Now, citizen of India includes a woman as well as a man. Therefore, rules cannot limit that which the Act concedes.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA (Bihar): Matt includes woman.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: And, therefore, the prescribed authority must make some rules for women citizens also....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No speech, Mr. Sapru.

DR. K. N. KATJU: Anyway, at present Government's intention is to limit this Lok Sahayak Sena, like the Army, to men. And so far as the question of women is concerned, that had better await consideration for some more years. I appreciate the anxiety of my lady friends to be completely on terms of equality.

I do not agree with my hon. friend, Dr. Kunzru, when he said that it is nothing but educational and, therefore, so far as educational facilities are concerned, they should be extended to men and women alike. If this was nothing but educational, I entirely agree. But this is not educational. This is rifle shooting, military training, drill, eight mile marches, nine mile marches. It is very strenuous work. Of course, my lady friends—they will pardon me—are putting forward this claim without appreciating as to what the Lok Sahayak Sena is. I am not saying that they are delicate. I am looking at the difficulties

{Interruptions.}

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: What kind of difficulties?

DR. K. N. KATJU: There is really nothing more that I can add.

As I said, I shall consider this question of the expansion of the term and the refresher courses. That has been in our minds for a long time. It is all a question of finance and the question of getting the requisite assistance for training purposes.

I shall bear in mind the point that was raised by the hon. Member from Rajasthan. I remember, I know myself that we have got very good quality of retired officers and J. C. Os. in the States when there used to be State Service troops. We need the assistance of training officers, because in the regular army there is continuous training and it is very difficult for the army to spare officers, J. C. Os. and N. C. Os. for these purposes. And wherever we can get assistance, from retired lot, we are willing to consider that.

Then, finally a point was raised about co-ordinating

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: May I interrupt Dr. Katju? It is rather important.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order. He is not yielding to you.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: I shall ask him a question and then he may answer it for our benefit. We have to vote this measure.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put the question.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: Clause 5 speaks of citizen of India. Citizen includes woman as well as man. Can you prescribe by rules a condition that the citizen volunteer shall only be a man and not a woman when the principal Act authorises enrolment of both men and women?

DR. K. N. KATJU: I have stated as clearly as I possibly can in my language that it is intended to limit it to men. If there is any constitutional point, I ask my hon. friend to get it settled in the proper sphere. Now, with regard to co-ordinating all these agencies, all of them are under the Defence Ministry and we should like to have them work properly. There are officers-in-charge and our effort is to see that the N. C. C, the Territorial Army and all these organisations are serving the country very well. That is all that I have to say.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of a Lok Sahayak Sena for imparting military training to citizens of India, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: Before you put all the clauses, I should like to say that clause 9 should be taken up separately, because there is a point which I wish to raise about it.

Clause 2 to 8 were added to the Bill.

Clause 9.—Liability for causing loss of or damage to, Government property.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sapru. There is no time. Just one minute.

SHRI P. N. SAPRU: I will just state the points in one minute. "If any volunteer wilfully or negligently causes loss of, or damage to, any property of the Government, the prescribed authority may, after giving him an opportunity of being heard..." proceed to hold the enquiry. At the enquiry, however, as the clause is worded, he will not be given an opportunity of being heard at all. You will just read this clause: "If any volunteer wilfully or negligently causes loss of, or damage to, any property of the Government, the prescribed authority may, after giving him an opportunity of being heard..." Well, this is the procedure before the enquiry. "That is, this is the procedure at the stage before the enquiry. That is to say, at the inquiry stage the position is that the person concerned shall not be entitled to be heard. This is very strange jurisprudence and I would like Dr. Katju to explain what the intention in regard to this matter is.

DR. K. N. KATJU: The reply is very plain. All these matters will be provided for in the rules. My hon. friend has hit upon a very technical point that the man shall be heard. He says the language presupposes hearing him *in absentia, in vacuo*, and then making an enquiry against him. That is not the idea. The enquiry will be made in the presence of the man. We shall see to it that the rules are quite clear upon this point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."
The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 10 and 11 were added to the Bill.

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

DR. K. N. KATJU: I beg to move: "That the Bill be passed."

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम: उपसभापति महोदय, मैंने तो आज के दिन को एक बहुत ही मुबारक दिन समझा था और इस विधेयक का मैं बहुत ही स्वागत करने वाली थी, लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि पहले ही कौर में एक मक्खी निकल आई अर्थात् मुझे यह जान कर अत्यन्त क्षोभ हुआ कि यह बिल केवल देश के पुरुष नागरिकों के लिए ही सीमित किया गया है। श्रीमन्, पहले तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगी कि आखिर इस विधेयक का मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है? जहाँ तक मैं इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य समझती हूँ, मुझे पूरी तरह विश्वास है कि न तो हमारा देश अभी किसी युद्ध में पड़ने वाला है और न हमारे देश को कोई ऐसी आशंका है कि निकट भविष्य में देश में किसी प्रकार का युद्ध होगा या देशवासी किसी प्रकार के युद्ध में शामिल होने जा रहे हैं। इस अत्यन्त सुन्दर विधेयक के द्वारा ऐसी आशंकाओं का उत्पन्न करना एक प्रकार से, अपने देश की जो वर्तमान नीति है उसके साथ अन्याय करना है। जहाँ तक मैं इस विधेयक को समझी हूँ, इस विधेयक के द्वारा देश के नागरिकों में एक नया डिमिप्लिन, काम करने की एक नई योग्यता और जीवन के हर स्तर में डिमिप्लिन लाने की चेष्टा की गई है। जहाँ तक माननीय डिफेंस मिनिस्टर महोदय ने अभी यह बताया कि इसमें बड़ी ही जोरदार ट्रेनिंग होगी जैसे राइफल की ट्रेनिंग वगैरह वगैरह, मैं उनसे यह निवेदन करूंगी कि अगर वे केवल यही ट्रेनिंग इस विधेयक के अन्तर्गत दिलाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे तो हमारे देश के तमाम लोगों को और साथ ही साथ आसपास के राष्ट्रों को यह शंका हो जायगी कि मालूम पड़ता है कि भारतवर्ष इंडास्ट्रियल तरीके से युद्ध की तैयारी कर रहा है। इसलिए मैं बिनमरतापूर्वक उनसे कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस ट्रेनिंग के सम्बन्ध में वे साफ साफ बतलायें।

(समय की घंटी)

श्रीमन्, दो मिनट लूंगी। इससे एक भ्रम सब लोगों के दिमाग में फैल रहा है। मैं यह भी बता देना चाहती हूँ कि डिमिप्लिन की आवश्यकता जिस प्रकार पुरुष नागरिकों को है, उसी प्रकार स्त्रियों को भी है। इसलिए इसका दरवाजा स्त्रियों के लिए भी अवश्य खोल दिया जाय क्योंकि डिमिप्लिड स्त्रियाँ ही ऐसे बच्चों को जन्म दे सकती हैं जो आगे चलकर योग्य सैनिक बन सकते हैं। मैं यह भी निवेदन करूंगी कि देश के लिए और राष्ट्र के लिए यह बात आवश्यक है कि इस ट्रेनिंग के साथ साथ इसमें नागरिक शिक्षा और समाज शिक्षा की भी व्यवस्था की जाय और

***[श्रीमती सावित्री निगम]**

तमाम लोगों के दिमाग से यह शंका निकाल दी जाय कि यह बिल किसी प्रकार की मिलिटरी की तैयारी है बल्कि यह कह दिया जाय कि देश के नवनिर्माण में काम करने के लिए नवयुवकों को तैयार करने के लिए यह बिल लाया जा रहा है।

DR. K. N. KATJU: I am sorry that my hon. friend was not present when the discussion started. At that time it was explained as to what was the reason for bringing in this particular Bill. I am rather sorry to find that simply because at the present juncture women are not included, my hon. friend seems to think that this is a Bill which is intended to prepare for a general war against the universe—I do not know what she meant—and thereto::; she said that the Bill ought to be condemned. I don't understand all this argument. I have nothing to add.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

THE SUPREME COURT (NUMBER OF JUDGES) BILL, 1956

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI B. N. DATAR): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for an increase in the number of Judges of the Supreme Court, excluding the Chief Justice, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This is a very small matter. The object of this Bill is to increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court, including the Chief Justice, from eight to eleven. You will find, Sir, that in article 124(1) of the Constitution a provision has been made regarding the number or the composition of the Judges: "There shall be a Supreme Court of India consisting of a Chief Justice of India and, until Parliament by law prescribes a larger number, of not more than seven other Judges." You will find that according to this we had eight Judges of the Supreme Court from 1950 till now. But the work has increased. I would point out to this House that this increase in the number

of Judges has been sought on two grounds. One ground is naturally the constitutional ground, and the Constitution has provided that it shall be open to the Supreme Court to make rules for the composition of certain Benches if the Supreme Court for hearing certain matters. Take, for example, the question of dealing with constitutional matters which naturally, in view of the Constitution, are not very few. The number is increasing, and therefore it was considered desirable that so far as the Constitution Bench was concerned it ought to consist of five Judges. Now, if five Judges are there, then only three Judges remain and therefore often times it becomes extremely difficult for the Supreme Court to have an adequate number of Judges for other work. That is the reason why the Chief Justice of

; the Supreme Court suggested to the Government of India the advisability of increasing this number, so that according to him, at all times simultaneously whenever the Supreme Court is working, there can be three Benches— one consisting of five Judges so far as constitutional matters are concerned— and two others consisting of three Judges each; in all, including the Chief Justice, according to his opinion, there ought to be eleven Judges. This question was examined not only from this constitutional point of view but also from the point of view of the increase of work from 1950 onwards. I would point out to this House that in the year 1950 there were instituted 1,215 cases. Formerly in that year there were 700 cases brought over from the preceding year. In the next year, 1951, the number increased to 1,924. Then in 1952 it was 1,457. In 1953 it was 1,714. In 1954 it was 2,136. In 1955 the figure was 2,099. In the present year, that is up to March 1956, the number was 767. Now, if an average is taken, it

; is found that during the last five years the annual average would come to about 1,866. So far as the disposal of work is concerned, I find that disposal also has increased from 1950 down to 1956. In 1950 it was 525. Now it will be found that the average disposal annually of the work of the hon. Judges of the Supreme Court comes to 1,740.

In other words, the disposal has increased to a very remarkable extent, and naturally increase of work is about 53 per cent, therefore it was considered necessary that there should be an increase in the number of Judges from eight including the Chief Justice to eleven. Now, as the House is aware, the