80 Laws (Amdt.) Bill

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Therefore, from any point of view I am afraid I cannot accept these amendments as the basic question involved is that instead of selection, it should be election.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I put amendment Nos. 1 to 4.

Amendments Nos. 1 to 4 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 7 to 58, Clause 1. the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 7 to 58, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Development of India Act, 1964, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, State Financial Corporations Act. 1951, the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 and the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, as reported by the Joint Committee, be passed".

MR. The DEPUTY-SPEAKER: question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Development of India Act, 1964, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948. the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951, the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 and the Trust of India Act, 1963, as reported by the Joint Committee, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14,18 hrs.

CIGARETTES (REGULATION PRODUCTION, SUPPLY AND DIS-TRIBUTION) BILL.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for certain restrictions in relation to trade and commerce in, and production, supply and distribution of, cigarettes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

It is now established beyond any reasonable doubt that cigarette smoking constitutes a major and a growing health hazard. A large number of studies have been made and a lot of research has been conducted. I do not want to take the time of the House by referring in too great detail I would to those documents. refer to two documents which with me and which are extremely recent.

The first is the Report of the WHO Expert Committee in 1975, this very year, on Smoking and its Effects on Health and the second is the Third World Conference on smoking and health held in New York on the 2nd. 3rd, 4th and 5th June this year,

Sir, both of these documents show very clearly that a variety of harmful effects can flow from smoking. They are linked with certain diseases like lung cancer and infant mortality.

The latest discovery is that if pregnant mothers smoke too much, it can have a definitely adverse effect upon the unborn child. The development of the child can be hampered. The smoking effect acts both independently and also synergistically. In other words, by itself, it has a bad effect, but when it is combined with certain other factors such as hypertension

[Dr. Karni Singh]

(which means high blood pressure) and so un, then it tends to aggravate the entire situation. Therefore, it is clear that in the alterest of society at large people must be warned of the ill effects of smoking on health.

Cig. (Reg. of Prod.

Supp. & Dist.) Bill

And interestingly enough. apart from the people who actually smoke, there is another category of may be 'called, 'passive' smokers This is a new term which I myself came across only the other day when I was reading my papers. As far as a passive smoker is concerned. may put it this way. If your wife is a heavy smoker and you do not smoke, you would become a passive smoker. Whether you like it or not, you kihale the smoke that somebody else is emitting. Therefore though you may not directly smoke, to some extent, you suffer from these ill effects of smoking. When you go to a crowded room or a railway compartment, there even a non-smoker tends to get affected.

Therefore, we are, in this Bill, providing that all cigarettes, all packets of cigarettes manufactured in this country must carry a clear and legible warning. It should be mentioned on the packet that "smoking is dangerous to your health". The question was repeatedly asked why we are not covering bidis and cigars. It is an obvious question. We studied The answer is very very carefully. simple. Cigars, cheroots and chewing tobacco are not products of scheduled industries and therefore do not fall within the purview of cutry 33 in the Concurrent List under which we are making this law. Therefore, what we thought was that we would begin with the legislation of cigarette which does fall within the purview of Parliament.

It is possible that State Governments may adopt a legislation to cover

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these other products or some resolution could be passed by the State Gov. ernments requesting Parliament to legislate. And there is the other feasibility point of Cheroot bidis, as you know, are distributed over lakhs and lakhs of workers. In fact, as against 17,000 people. are engaged in the manufacture cigarettes, over 17 lakhs are engaged in the manufacture of bidis, etc.

Therefore, we have started with cigaretts and we feel that this is a long over due health measure which many countries in the world adopted. It is definitely a progressive and useful piece of legislation, particularly in a country like where the general standards of nutrition are comparatively lower what they are in other countries, where greater safeguards are required for the health of the people.

I would, therefore. very strongly commend the motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for certain restrictions in relation to trade and commerce in, and production, supply and distribution of cigarettes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

भी रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मैं इस विधेयक क हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं। इस तरह का विधेयक हमारे देश में बहुत पहले ग्राना चाहिए था। लेकिन देर से ही सही मरकार की तरफ से एक सही कदम उठाया गया है । जो लोग सिग्नेट नही पीते. बीडी सिगार झादि कुछ भी नहीं पीते उन्हें तो इससे बड़ी खुशी होगी कि मापने इस तरह का कानून बनाने का साहस किया है लेकिन जो पीते हैं जब उनको पता चलेगा कि स्वास्थ्य के किए सिग्नेट भ्रावि पीना

श्रस्यन्त हार्निकर है तो ने भी स्वभावतः अपनी भादत को छोड़ने का प्रयास कर सकते हैं। प्रश्चिकांश लोग जो सिग्नेट प्रादि पीते हैं उन्हें माल्म नहीं होता है कि इसका ग्रसर स्वास्थ्य के उत्पर क्या पड़ता है। भ्राप भ्रव सिग्नेट के पैकेट्स पर यह जरूर लिख देंगे या इस तरह के लेबल धवश्य चिपका देंगे कि सिग्रेट पीना स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक है लेकिन इसी से भापको अने कर्त्तव्य की इतिश्री नहीं समझ लेन च।हिए । इसके जो दुर्गृण हैं उनको जब तक लोग समझ नहीं पाएं भीर इस दुर्व्यसन को छोड़ नहीं दें तब तक भापका कर्त्तब्य पूरा नहीं होगा । सुदूर देहातों तक में लोगों ने बीड़ी भीर सिग्नेट पीना शुरू कर दिया है। हमारे छोटे बच्चे शहरों भीर देहातों में तथा छान्न जो म्कुलों भीर कालेओं में पढ़ते है उन लोगों ने सिग्नेट पीना एक फैशन समझ लिया है भीर वे धड़ल्ले से सिग्नेट पीना मुरू कर देते हैं। ऐसा भी देखा गया है-कि जो लोग मिग्रेट पीना शुरू करते हैं वे एक एक बार में दो दो भीर तीन तीन सिग्रेट मुंह में डाल लेते हैं। लेबल ही लगाना मैं समझता हं कि काफी नहीं होगा । भ्राप लोगों को बताएं भीर इसका जोरदार प्रचार करें कि इसका सेहत पर कितना ब्रा भ्रमर पड़ता है तो भीर भी जयादा फायदा होगा । जो लोग सिग्रेट ग्रादि पीते नहीं हैं वे इससे राहत की सास ले सकेंगे। लेकिन इसके ब्रे प्रभाव का शिकार इन लोगों को भी होना पड़ता हैं। हम लोग पीते नहीं है लेकिन जब सफर करते हैं देंज श्रादि में तो हमें सिग्रेट पीने बालों के साथ बैठना पड़ता है, उनके साथ बैठ कर सफल करना पड़ता है भीर जब ये लोग सिग्नेट पीते हैं तो हम लोगों का गल, रुंधने लगता है भीर हम को बहुत ज्यादा धनईजीसर्न फील होती है। भाषको मैं भ्रयमा तीन तारीख का तज्वी बताना बाहता हं। मैं अपने परिवार के साथ पटना से था रहा था। जयन्ती जनता के जिस कम्पार्ट-

मैंट में मैं या उसमें बाकीं सभी लोग सिग्नेट पीने वाले थे। में भीर मेरी पत्नी भीर वच्चे नहीं पंति वाले थे । मैंने सभा की कहा कि सिग्रेट न पीजिये भाई पीनी ही है तो बाहर जा कर पीजिये या खिडकी खोल कर पीजिये। एक सज्जन जो मिलिटरी के बे वे तो बाहर जा कर पीने लग गए लेकिन एक जो बिहार सरकार के कर्मचारी थे भीर मेरे परिचित भी थे वह मेरी बात को समझ नहीं सके। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि मेरी पत्नी को कै हो गई । जो पीते नहीं हैं उनके साथ बैठे हुए लोग जब पीते हैं तो उनको बहत खराब लगता है भौर कै तक होने की स्थिति पैदा हो जाती है। इस वास्ते स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी का कर्तव्य यहीं समाप्त नहीं हो जाना चाहिये कि उन्होंने इस तरह का एक बिल पास करवा दिया है। जो नहीं पीने बाले हैं वे तो इसका हादिक स्वागत जरूर करेंगे ही लेकिन जो पीने वाले हैं जब वे भी जान जाएंगे कि इससे फेफड़ों की बीमारी हो जाती है, कैंसर की बीमारी हो जाती है, तरह तरह की बीमारियां हो जाती हैं भीर वे छोड दें तो वे भी प्रापको धन्यवाद देंगे । हां जिन की भादत बन चुकी है भीर जो समझते हैं कि बीमारी हो या न हो वे तो जरूर पियेंगे ही उनकी बान घलग है। जैसे शराब पीने वाले हैं और मराब पीना उनकी श्रादंत में शामिल हो गया है, कितना भी भाषण भाप दीजिये वे शराब पियेंगे ही उसी तरीके से कानुन बन जाने के बावजुद इस तरह के कुछ लीग हैं जो पियेंगे ही। करोड़ों करें ड लोग जो सिग्नेट पीने वाले नहीं हैं उनकी तरफ से मैं भापको इस बिल को लाने के लिए धन्यदाद देता हं और जो पीने वाले हैं और जो आपकी बात को समझ कर, इससे होने वाले न्यसान को समझ कर इस दुर्व्यसन का परित्याग कर देंगे वे भी धापको इसके लिए धन्यलाद देंगे।

मैंने बहुत से इस में एमेंडमेंट दिए हैं। धापने कहा है कि लेबलों पर भाषाओं या भाषा का जिक होगा और श्रंत्रेजी धौर भारतीय भाषा या भाषाएं छनेंगी। श्रा रामावतार मास्त्रः

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है। और यंग्रेजी सहमाषा है। उस की हम ने प्राथमिक भाषा स्वीकार नहीं किया है। लैकिन हमारे देश में श्रंग्रेजी जानने वाले लोग हैं भीर एक राज्य भी कह सकता है कि हम हिन्दी में काम नहीं करेंगे, हम श्रंग्रेजी में ही काम करेंगे। इस बात को द्षिट में रख कर हम ने मंग्रेजी को सहभाषा का दर्जा दिया है।

लेकिन हमारी मंशा है कि हिन्दी ज्यादा से ज्यादा ग्रागे बढ़े--सव लोगां के सहयोग से, जोर-जबर्दस्ती से नहीं। इस के अनुसार भारत सरकार के विभिन्न विभाग हिन्दी को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए कदम बढ़ा रहे हैं। कुछ दिन पहले हम लोगों ने एक प्रस्ताव पास किया कि हिन्दी के प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रपति को सलाह देने के लिए एक समिति गठित की जाये । गृह मंत्रालय ने एक हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति गठित की है। भ्रन्य बहुत से मंत्रालयों ने भी ऐसी समितियां गठित की हैं भौर भ्रन्य करने जा रहे हैं।

हम हिन्दी को ज्यादा बढावा देने जा रहे हैं। तो फिर इस विधेयक में हिन्दी क उल्लेख क्यों नहीं किया गया है ? श्रंग्रेजी को बेशक रखा जाये। उस से हमारा विरोध नहीं है, क्योंकि वह हमारी सहभाषा है। लेकिन इस विधेयक में हिन्दी का कहीं जिक नहीं है। तामिलनाड़ की वर्तमान स कार के रहते हुए वहां सिग्नेट के पैकटों पर हिन्दी में कभी नहीं लिखा जा सकेगा । बहुत सी सरकारें हिन्दी में लिखने की व्यवस्था करेंगी. क्योंकि इस विधेयक में "भारतीय भाषाओं" की बात कही गई है, और उन में वे हिन्दी को भी सम्मिलित करेंगी। लेकिन किसी किसं। प्रदेश की सरकार ऐसा नहीं करेगी। इसलिए सरकार हिन्दी को इससे प्रलग क्यों रखना चाहती है? इस में स्पष्ट रूप से हिन्दी का बिक किया जाना चाहिए।

Supp. & Dist.) Bill मैंने जो एमेंडमेंट दिये हैं, देखने में बे गहुत से लयते हैं, लेथिन वे रूब हिन्दी से सम्बन्धित हैं। क्लाज-बाई-क्लाज डिसक्शन के समय मैं उन पर बोल्ंगा ।

Cig. (Reg. of Prod.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Watidiwash): Mr. Deputy-Speaker I rise to support the Bill brought forward, though belatedly, by our Government and our Minister. Sir, think tobacco has caused more harm to this country and to the world than all the evils put together. Once the habit starts—it starts quite early nowadays, for even at the age of ten or twelve some start smoking-it goes con till death. May be, some people stop on the doctor's advice at 60 or 70, but by that time, it becomes too late. It is A.G. Gardiner who said "I don't possess the pipe; it is the pipe which possesses me". This very true of all habitual smokers because, once they start the habit, they cannot leave it. Even if they are on a particular important job, they leave it in search of a cigar, beedi etc., to which they are accustomed.

I don't know the history of tobacco in this country but a report says that tobacco was first brought to England in 1585 and, by 1614, there were 7000 shops in London alone where this tobacco was sold.

In spite of all the measures which have already been taken in this country against this hazard, it is going on. People—at least some of them—know very well that apart from lung cancer, coronary and heart diseases are being contributed to by smoking but, in spite of it, smoking is going on. I am very happy that the Health Minister has come forward with this Bill to tell the people "Smokers, beware of this; it is going to cost your lives".

In the United States they conducted a survey on smoking and the hazards of smoking and they found that in the United States, the per capita cigarette consumption—which

they calculated for people from 15 years of age onwards—had increased from 49 cigarettes per year in 1900 to 3,888 by 1960.

In Britain also, they had an army of physicians to go into these hazards of smoking. The Royal College of Physicians, London, published a report in which they said that, "apart from cancer, it contributed to the development of coronary diseases and other heart diseases". The most widely publicised report on smoking was in 1964 in the United States. Committee came to the conclusion that "cigarette smoking is a health hazard of sufficient importance in the United States to warrant appropriate remedial action". I do not know whether the smokers in this country and abroad know the results or the consequences of smoking. I would like to quote here from a book which says:

"Combined results show that death rates among cigarette smokers rise with the number of cigarettes smoked daily. For men who smoke fewer than ten cigarettes per day, the death rate is 40 per cent higher than for non-smokers; the death rate is 79 per cent higher for those who smoke from 10 to 19 cigarettes per day, 90 per higher for those who smoke from 20 to 39 cigarettes per day and 120 per cent higher for those who smoke more than 40 cigarettes per day. The death rates also grow progreshigher as the years of smoking experience increase direct association is found between the degree of inhalation and the death rate; the more deeply the smoker inhales, the higher the death rate"

I think, at least the fear that they will die before their natural age will prevent people from taking to smoking. This habit has affected not only the old people but also the younger generation of this country, particularly the college students. I thought that

only the boys were affected, but after the women's liberation movement. I find, even girls have taken to smoking, especially in the colleges and universities. I think, it is the duty of the leaders and particularly of the Parliamentarians to see that this habit of smoking goes down, if not stopped....

AN HON MEMBER: First stop it in the Central Hall.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: If possible, the Health Minister can stop it in the Central Hall.

It is very difficult for us, particularly when we travel in aircraft which is air-conditioned. The Minister should take measures to see that, at least for two or three hours, the aircraft refrain passengers in the smoking. There are already rules to prohibit smoking in auditorium, theatre halls, etc., but these are implemented. I think, not properly the State Governments have to asked to see that these rules strictly implemented—sud not implement only the MISA like the Tamil Nadu Government

This is a very important Bill. Already so many countries have taken For example, in Britain, measures. in 1965 they had a Bill on these lines. Even advertisement in television prohibited. In some of the Eastern countries like Singapore and Malaysia advertisement in any form, television or radio or newspapers, is prohibited. In Italy also, in 1962, they brought a Bill to prohibit advertisement of cigarettes or cigars or any form of tobacco. I am very that even though it has come a bit late, we are going to pass this very important Bill. It is not only questicn of advertisement. We must be able to persuade the people to stop smoking, we must persuade at least our own Members in this House to stop smoking or at least refrain

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[Shri G. Viswanathan]

from smoking during Sessions in the Central Hall.

With these words, I whole-heartedly support this measure.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTA-CHARYYIA (Giridih): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. as a person who smoked about a hundred cigarettes a year after year and who has given up smoking without much difficulty. though of course with some amount of struggle, I think, I can speak with some personal experience. Smoking cigarettes is part of a wider effort at relaxation. Tobacco. opium laudanum were very much m vogue in Britain once; in fact, De Quincy wrote a tract on the pleasures of smoking opium. Things have changed over the years.

Now the difficulty is not with cigarettes, but we have gone a step further. My niece who was studying in Delhi Ur iversity was telling me that in the course of one hour in the common room, she would normally get offers of 5-6 cigarettes from her fellow co-eds, one of which at least would be loaded with LSD. Sir, the poir t is cigarette was bad enough, but LSD is worse and that is the nature of the threat to the younger generation that we are facing.

I know about the views of the American Medical Society and the British Medical Society about cigarette smoking, but just like liquor, there were high pressure interests at work and the Government interest in revenue also helped this escalation in smoking.

Just now, one of my friends, said that the girls have taken to smoking. The point is that psychologically, when the teenagers including girls start smoking, they in reality declare their independence and flaunt smoking as a proof that they are mature

and independent of the social taboos and home environment.

The difficulty about this bill is that a mere label that smoking is dangerous, in my opinion, will not meet the intricacies of the situation. There is high pressure merchandising and you see the propaganda that the cigarette companies are projecting. They say: "If you have missed your train, or lost your purse, nothing is lost if you have got Scissors." You see 'Made for Each Other" propaganda. pressure advertisement from different angles and brain-washing of the people is going on. How can you combat this menace by merely compelling these companies for writing in this They will take care warning? print this in the smallest letters so that that is overlooked. If you wish to combat it, it has to be supported by a big educational effort and counter propaganda and counter advertisement against the perils smoking in T.V. cinema houses and radio. A question will arise, if the cigarette factories are closed what will happen to the amount of about Rs. 200 crores that we get by way of exise duty The wayout is for the Government to take over these industries as a last resort so that they can plan on the basis of a long-range good of the people and on the basis of their budgetary position, and much they can allow them to smoke. Along with this, I must remind the Minister for Health and Family Planning about the urgent need combating the deadly habit-forming drug, now being injected in the University campuses, that is LSD forming Cigarette is also habit So but lees some cigarette-smokers that it is very easy to give up smoking and he has give it up half a dozen नापतो छोपते times! But it is not.

है, कमली नहीं छोडते है।

Lady nicotine is waiting on the sidelines always to catch hold of you. To get out of the clutches of Lady nicotine is a long-range struggle.

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I wish you well; I support the Bill, but I have my doubts whether this alone will meet the requirements of the situation

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I am really surprised why a ronsmoker should be a Health Minister. The whole difficulty is that simply writing that it is injurious to health will not compel anyone or persuade anyone not to smoke. I know smoking is bad, especially for me as I am an asthmatic patient as also a cardiac asthmatic patient Still I go on smoking. I do not know You can leave everything in the country, but to leave smoking, as my friend characteristically said, is very difficult I remember a story when somebody said, 'I have left drinking A man used to drink in a particular hotel every night. Instead of having the drink twice, he used to have two glasses of whiskey with one peg in each The waiter asked him, don't you take it twice? Why take it in two glasses?' He said, 'This is for my friend who is not here and in whose memory I drink and the other one is for me' After 15-20 days when the gentleman returned, he took only one glass and out of curiosity. the waiter asked him. 'What about your friend?' He said, 'He is fine. The waiter I got a letter from him.' asked, 'Why don't you drink for him?' He said, "This is exactly for him, I have left drinking. So also, as far as I am concerned, I have left smoking because I have been asked by the government to do so and if I am smoking, I are smoking for others.

Of course, it may not affect the eigarctic industry as such. I have seen that in foreign countries and you have seen more and you know how slides are shown how cigarettes are bad for health. But nothing worthwhile has happened. I think it is human psychology perhaps. I wish

you good-luck. Dr. Karan Singh is a good man and if somebody follows him, he will really become a good man. But, unfortunately, people do not follow him.

The biggest income is from cigarettes in this country. I do not say that we should derive income at the cost of our health. My submission is only this. We will have to educate the people at large. My friend, Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyyia was telling about the teenagers, that they take to smoking and that they start drinking also. But it is bad. You know it is a social evil. We can eradicate it only by educating people properly.

My friend, Maulana Ishaque Sambhali is going to speak. He will contradict me. But somebody said in Urdu:

किसी ने कहा शराब छोड़ दो, तो पीने बाले ने कहा—
''जाहिद शराव पीने दे मस्जिद में बैठ कर ।
या वह जगह बता दे जहां खुदा न हें।।'
So, v lien everyone smokes, it is very difficult to leave smoking.

With these words I support this Bill.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): While I rise to support this Bill, I just remember what I read a few years ago. When Lord Montgomery Winston Churchill and 'Winie, Montgomery said, not smoke, I do not drink, I don't have any vice but I am hundred per cent fit.' Whereupon Winston Churchill retorted, 'I drink a lot, I smoke a lot, I do a lot things; still I am 200 per cent fit.' And you know Winston Churchill was neither I am yet to a doctor nor a scientist. understand and whether Winston Churchill was right or Lord Montgomery was right.

So also I remember what George Bernard Shah said about cigarettes.

[Shri K. Gopal]

'At the one end there is fire and at the other there is a fool'. According to Bernard Shaw, people like me are still fools.

Cig. (Reg. of Prod.

Supp. & Dist.) Bill

As my hon. friends said, this evil of smoking carnot be eradicated by sheer advertisements. I am smoking cigarettes. It is bad. As a matter of fact, a couple of years ago, I went to the hospital to undergo a serious eye operation. When the operation was over, I was telling my wife. Look here. I am going to give up smoking.' She said, 'Anyway, you better ask the doctor so that later on you may not be tempted to smoke.' I said, 'If you don't believe me, we can consult the doctor.' When we consuited the doctor, he asked, many cigarettes you smoke daily?' I said, "Ten', Then he said, not considered smoking.' He said that is not smoking You continue to smoke. When the bill becomes Act, it might do a lot of good. There is every possibility that after seeing the advertisements people may start smoking. To fight that we shall have to create social environment We will have to educate people. We have to tell the youngsters that smoking has harmful effects. Voluntary organisations will have to take up this job. We cannot tell the youth of the country not to smoke. I can make my son not to smoke but not the people at large.

With these words I support the Bill

श्री इमहाक सम्मनी (ग्रमरोहा) : डिप्टी स्पीकर माहब, डा० कर्ण सिंह जी ने यक्तीनन एक बहुत ग्रच्छी तजाबीज ला कर पेश की है। वे बड़ी खुदी के ग्रादमी हैं, इसलिये इस को सपोर्ट तो करना ही होगा, लेकिन में एक बात मालुम करना चाहता ४--मिनरेट की वैतेट पा यह लिखा जायगा कि यह हानिकारक है, सेहन के लिये

मुजिर है। लेकिन द्याप ने गौर किया होगा, डाक्टर साहब के इत्म भी होगा —डाक्टर से हम ने सुना है—न मिगरेट पीरे हैं, न शराब पीते हैं-इस लिये मेरी बात पर गीर करेंगे-- क्या इस पर भी कभी गौर किया कि सिगरेट जितनी हानि-कारक है, जितनी नुकसान देने वाली है, शराब उम से भी कहीं ज्यादा नुक्सान देनेवाली है। मेरे भाई श्री चपलेन्द्र भट्टाचार्य ने जैमा कहा-वच्चो के वारे मे--मैं बहुत दख के साथ यहना चाता ह ि कालिजिज ही नहीं, हाई स्कृल्ज के स्ट्डेन्ट्स में भी भराब पीने की वबा बड़ी तेकी के साथ फैल रही है। मुझे देख कर बड़ा नाज्जुब हमा-मैंने उन यच्चे को देखा जो 9गी भीर 10वी क्लास में पढनेव ले हैं, खाते-पीते घरों के बच्चे है, वे बच्चे गराव पीरे हैं। क्योकिचर में बाप को शराव पीने हुए देखते हैं भाई को शराब पीते हुए देखने हैं। इसिलए उन को भी लत सगती है। वे नहीं जानत कि इस एज में भराव पीने से कितना ज्यादा नुकसान होगा । शराव मे इतता नुकसान होता है-यह बतला कर भुझे हाउस का वक्त लेने की जरूरत नहीं है। में फैशनेवालों की बात नहीं करता. फैशन के लिये या मोसायटी को मेन्टेन करने के लिये, जो लोग स्मांक करते हैं या डिल्क करने हैं उन की बात मैं नहीं करता, लेकिन कामन-मैन है, जो मजदूर हैं, वह शराब पीते है या सिगरेट पीते हैं, वे किसी फैगन के लिरे नही, ग्रापनी धकावट को दूर करने के लिये, भपनी परेशानियों को कम करने वे लिये, पीते है। मैं बड़े ग्रदब से दरख्वास्त करूगा --- ग्रब भी बक्त है, ग्राप एक ग्रमेण्डमेन्ड दीजिये जहा सिगरेट के केर पर ऐसी वात लिखी जायगी, वही शराब की हर बोतल पर भी लिखा जाना चाहिये कि यह जह⁷ है। मोवियत युनियन में मैंने भ्रपनी भ्रांखों से देखा वहां पर हर बोतल पर यह लिखा रहता है। हालांकि इस के बावजृद, इस लत में कमी तो माई है, लेकिन इस का खात्मा नहीं हो सका । MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Bill is about cigarette and not about liquor.

था इतहाक सम्भर्तः . इस लिये मैं कहना चाहत हं-यह तो भाप ने देखा ही है कि गरीब तबके के बिकंग क्लास के जो लोग, शराब पीते है या स्मोक करते हैं, वे ग्रपने दुखों को भूल जाने के लिये, अपने गम को गलत करने के लिये, थोडी सी देर के लिये भपने दिमारा को राहत देने के लिए करते हैं। लेकिन मैं समझता हं इन दोनो चीजों से बे अपनी बाडी के अन्दर बहर दाखिल करने हैं, चाहे वह शराब हो या तम्बाक् हो । इसलिये मैं दरस्वास्त करूंगा--जरूरन इस बात की है कि शराब के लिये भी फौरी तौर पर कदम उठाया जाय । मैं तो कहगा--वेहतर यह है कि इस मौके पर जब कि मुल्क के लिये बहुत से भ्रच्छे काम किये जा रहे हैं, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी बहुत में हिस्टोरिकल काम कर रही हैं, तो इस मुल्क के कामन मैन को राहत दिलाने के लिये जरूरत इस बात की थी कि इस की तरक भी ाम उठाया जाय । हालांकि फौरन कह दिया जायगा-डाक्टर कर्ण मिह साहब न भी कहे-तो मुबहाण्यम माहब कह देंगे---नहीं, नहीं, इम से करोड़ों रपर्यो का लाम होगा, यह मुमकिन नही है। पूरे मुल्त में मिला कर इस से घरबो दाये की रेवेन्य का लास होगा । धगर धरबॉ इपये की रेवेन्य का लास नहीं बर्दाग्त करना है, लोगों की सेहत बरबाद कर के, लोगों की जिन्दगिया बरबाद कर के उस लास को बरदाश्त न किया जाय, लेकिन मेहरवानी कर के, उन के लिये कम से कम इनना तो बरूर कर दीजिये कि शराब की बोनलीं पर न्नी छापा जाय ।

साय ही साथ मैं दरस्वास्त करूंगा कि इस बात का भी लिहाज रखना चाहिये कि

यह सिगरेट हमारे मुक्त के प्रन्दर पहले कितनी बनती थी भीर भव कितनी बड़ी तादादद में बन रही हैं। जो बन रही है बह किन के लिये बन रही हैं। जो फोरन कम्पतीख हिन्दुस्तान के भन्दर हैं वह कैसा तम्बाक लगाती हैं, क्या चीज इस्तेमाल करती हैं, कैसा कागज लगाती हैं, मैं नहीं समझता इस के बारे में भाप कन्ट्रोल कर सकते हैं। मैं नहीं जानता भाप इस बारे में भी सोचते हैं कि वह जो प्राफिट करती हैं, वह पैसा हिन्द्स्तान के काम में भी भा सके । इमलिये बरूरत इस बात की है--ग्रगर सिगरेट पर कन्द्रोल करना है तो पहले जो फारेन सिगरेट कम्पनीज है, उन को मेहरवानी कर के हिन्द्स्तान से चलता कीजिये । उन को नेश-नलाइ कीजिये ताकि सिगरेट की पैदावार पर, सिगरेट की क्वालिटी पर, ग्राप ग्रपने मन के मुताबिक कन्ट्रोल कर सकें । इस के बाद मैं बड़े घदब से कहंगा कि सिर्फ इस पर शेबल लगाने से काम नहीं चलेगा, जरूरत इस बात की है कि उन वर्किंग क्लासेज के लिये, उन गरीबों के लिये, भाल्टरनेट एन्टरटेनमेन्ट प्रोवाइड कीजिये । वह गरीब जो भपनी बकान को दूर करने के लिये शराब पीते हैं, सिगरेट पीने हैं उन के वास्ने एन्टरटेनमेन्ट प्रोवाइड कीजिये, तभी जा कर भाप के इस बिल का महसद पूरा हो सकता है भीर तभी भाष को कामयाबी मिल सकती है।

[شری استعاق سبهلی (امورهه) :

دیا میں سپیکو صاحب - ڈاکٹو کرن سلکہ جی نے یتیا یک بہت اچھی تجویز و کو پیش کی ہے - وہ ہوی خوبی کی ہے - وہ ہوی خوبی کے آدمی ہیں اس لئے اس کو مہورت تو کرنا ہی ہوگا لیکن میں ایک بات معلوم کرنا جاھا ہوں - سکویمی کے پہلی

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[شرى استعاق سبهلي]

ہر یہ لکہا جائے گا کہ یہ مائی کارک ہے۔ صحت کے لئے مضر ہے۔ لهکس آپ نے غور کہا ہوگا ڈاکٹر صاحب کے علم میں بھی ہوگا۔ دَائِلُو صَاحِبِ تو سَلًّا هِي كَهُ نَهُ سَكُويِتُ پیتے میں اور نه شراب پیتے هیا -اس لگے میری بات پر فور کریں که اس پر بھی کبھی فور کیا که سکریت جتنی هانی کارک هے، جتنی نتصان دیئے والی ہے شراب اس سے بهى كبيب زيادة نقصان دينے والى ھے۔ میرے بھالی شری چھلنڈو بھٹاچاریہ نے جیسا کہا بھوں کے بارے میں میں بہت دکھ کے ساتھ كهذا جاهدا هول كه كالبج هي تهيل مائی سکول کے سب سٹوڈینٹس میں بھی ھراب پینے کی رہا ہوی تھڑی کے سالو پهيل رهی هـ - مجهد ديکو کر ہوا تعجب ہوا۔ میں نے لی بجوں کو هیکها جو نوین یا دسوین کلاس مين پوهلے والے هيں - كهاتے بيتے گهروں کے بچے میں - وہ بچے هراب **پينے** هيں کيونکه گهر ميں باپ دو هراب پهته دوئه ديکهته هين -بهائی کو هراب پیتے هوئے دیکھتے هدين - أس للم إن كو يون لت لكلتي هـ - رة نهيس جانتے كه أس ایم میں شراب پہلے سے کتفا زیادہ نقصان هوکا - شراب سے اتلا نقصان هونا هے که یه بعلا کو محود ماوس

كا وتبت لهاي كي فيرورت لهين هـ-مين فيهن وألون كي بات تهين کرتا - فیشن کے لگے یه سوسائٹی کو میلادوں کرنے کے لئے جو لوگ سموک <mark>کرتے ھیں ۔ اس کی بات</mark> میں نہیں كرتا - ليكني كامن مهن ههر ، جو مودور هين - ولا شراب پيتے هيں يا سكرومت پديم هون - ولا كسى فهشي کے لئے نہیں اپلی تھکاوٹ دور کرنے کے لئے - اینی پریشانیوں کو کم کرنے کے لئے پہتے میں - میں بوء ادب سے دوخواست كرونكا - اب بهي وقت ه أب ايك اميذميت بهيجلي - جهان سکریٹ کے کیس یا ایسی بات لکھی جائے کی رهیں شراب کی هر ہوتل پر بھی لکیا جانا چاھئے که یه زهر ہے -سویت دونین میں میں نے اپنی أنكهون سے دیکھا وہا پو هر ہوتل ہو ہے لکھا جانا ہے - حالانکہ اس کے ہاوجود اس لت میں کمی ہو آئی ہے لیکن اس لا خاتمه نهین هو سکا -

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Bill is about cigarette and not about liquor.

شری استحاق سبهایی: اس لئه
میں کہنا چاهتا هوں - یہ تو اپ نے
دیکھا هی هے که غریب طبقے کے
ورکشک کلاس کے جو لوگ شراب پہتے
هیں یا سبوک کرنے هیں وہ اپنے
دکھوں کو بھول جانے کے لئے ، اپنے غم
کو غلط کرنے کے لئے تہوری سی دیور نے
لئے اپنے دماغ کو راحت دیائے کے لئے

چ هیئے که یه سگریت همارے ملک نے اندو پہلے کتنی المتی تھی اور اب کتنی ہوی تعداد میں بن رھی ھے -ھے۔ جو بن ١٤مى هے ولا كن كے لئے بن رهى جو فارس کمھنی مندوستان کے اندر هين ولا كيسا تبهاكو لكاني هين - كها چهز استعمال کرتی ههی - کهسا کافق لكاتى ههن - مين نهين سنجهة سكتا اس کے ہارے میں آپ کلٹرول کر سکتے ھیں - میں نہیں جانتا - آپ اس کے بارے میں بھی ۔وچتے میں که رہ جو پروفسه کرتی ههن وه پیسه ملدوستان غ كام بهى أ سكي - اس لكي ضرورت لس بات کی ہے که اگو سکویت پر كفقرول كونا هے تو پہلے جو سكريمت کمھٹی عیں ان کو مہربانی کر کے هندوستان سے چلتا کیجئے - ان کو نمهدلائمز کهجکے تاکه سکایت کی پیداوار پرہ سکریے کی کوالڈی پر آپ ایم سی کے سطابق کنڈرول کو سکیں - اس کے بعد میں ہوے ادب سے کہونا که صرف اس يو لهول لكانے سے كام نهيى چلے کا - ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ اس ورکنگ کلاسز کے لئے، ان غریبوں کے لليه القرنهقو ايلقرقهن منمك يرووائهة کہجئے تبھی۔ جا کر آپ کے اس بل كا مقصد پررا هو سكتا هـ - تبهى آپ کو کامھاہی مل سکتی ہے۔]

डा० कर्ण सिंह: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री रामावतार शास्त्री जी ने यह कहा भीर सत्य कहा कि केवल इस बिल को पास करने से

لهكري صهن سمجهتا هون كه أن دونون چیزوں سے وہ اپلی باقی کے اندر زھر داخل کرتے ههن - چاهے وہ شراب دو يا تمياكو هو - اس لكي مهن هوخواست کرونکا - ضرورت اس بات کی ہے که شراب نے لکے بھی قوری طور پر قدم أَتَّهَايا جَائِم - مهن تو كهوناً بهتو يه ھے کہ اس موقعے پر جبکہ ملک کے لئے بہت سے اچھ کام کئے جا رہے هیں - هرپنتی اندرا کاندهی بیت ہے هستوریکل کام کر رهی هیں - تو اس ملک کے کامن مہر کو راحت دلانے نے لئے ضرورت اس بات کی ہے که اس کی طرف بھی قدم اتھائے جائیں -حالانكم فوراً كهم ديا جائم كا - قاكتر کون سلکهه صاحب به بهی کهین تو سهرا مانهم صاحب كهد دينكي - نهدي -نهين - اس م كرورو ، وفي كا ليس ھوگا - یہ جمکن نہیں - پورے ملک مهن ملاکر اس سے اربوں رویٹے کی رهويدهو كا لوس هوكا - اكر أريون رويكم کے ریویلھو کا لوس نہمی یوداشت کرنا هے ، لوگوں کی صححت ہویاد کرکے لوگوں کی زندگیاں برہاد کر کے برداشت نه کیا جائے - لیکن مہربائی کر کے ان کے للے کم سے کم اتلا ضرور کر دیجئے کہ شراب کی ہوتاوں پر بھی جهایا جائے۔

ساتههٔ هی ساتههٔ میں درخواست کرونکا ا*س* بات کا یہی لحفاظ رکھنا [डा॰ करण सिंह]

हमारा करांच्य पूरान ही होता । मैं तो कहुंगा हमारा करांच्य इस से भारम्म होता है, क्यांकि जैसा हमारे भ्रन्य मिलों ने कहा—जब तक इसको मैंक्सणिक दृष्टि से न देखा जाय, तब तक यह कार्य हमारा सफल नहीं हो सकता है । हमारा तो विचार है—जहां स्कूल भौर कालि-जिज हैं, जहां यह सिगरेट की बीमारी बढ़ रहीं है, वहा हम शिक्षा के माध्यम से भौर जो हमारी शिक्षा सस्थाएं हैं उन के माध्यम से इस के विरुद्ध प्रचार करने का कुछ न कुछ प्रयास करे

जहां तक हिन्दी का प्रयत्न है इस में जो क्लाज 6 है, उस में हम ने केवल यह कहा है कि जब एक पैकेज पर मंग्रेजी में उस का नाम इत्यादि लिखा होगा तो ग्रंग्रेजी में वानिंग होगी, जब हिन्दी में लिखा होगा तो हिन्दी में वानिंग होगी भीर जहां भन्य भाषाभा में लिखा होगा तो अन्य भाषाभा में लिखा होगा तो अन्य भाषाभा में वानिंग होगी। हमें अग्रेजी ना इस लिए भलग करना पड़ा कि भारतीय भाषाएं जो हैं, जो भाठवें शेडयूल मे हैं, उन में हिन्दी का जिक है। मैं रामावतार जी में विनम्न प्रार्थना करना कि हिन्दी का प्रचार बड़ा भावश्यक है, लेकिन हिन्दी के प्रचार को सिगरेट जैसी दुष्ट वस्तु के साथ न मिला कर, उस के ग्रलाव। हम करें तो भ्रच्छा रहे।

15 00 brs.

Sir, my dear friend, Shri Viswanathan had mentioned several surveys that had been undertaken. He men tioned a more important one which I had not covered in my earlier remarks. It is entirely true—he also said that that in theatres, buses, auditoria and so on, the anti-smoking restrictions should be very stringently applied. entirely agree with him. In fact, he may have noticed that in the Indian Airlines now, the first four rows on either side of the aisle are for nonsmokers. There is a special sign, and now more and more, in the international airlines and in domestic airlines

smoking is being discouraged. I think the same sort of thing should be done in our buses. After all, a bus journey is not likely to be a very long one and there is no reason why in buses, even if one is an addict, one should not be able to exercise at least the modicum of self-control when it comes to the But, as I said earlier why the poor person who does not smoke at all is also inflicted with this unpleasant atmosphere unnecessarily. Therefore, I entirely agree with what Shri Viswanathan said.

It is a matter of great pleasure that after a long romance with Lady Nicotine. Shri Chaplendu Bhattacharyya has at last got a divorce! I congra tulate him on this. And I think that he has shown that if, as he says, he smoked a hundred cigarettes a day, it is quite remarkable that he has given this up. But, he has touched upon unother issue which is an extremely serious one. That is the issue of drug addiction and the fact that through cigarettes, all sorts of dangerous drugs are beginning to find a way into the market. This is a slightly different problem, but I may say that we are deeply and gravely concerned the growing meance of drug addiction in this country Still, compared with the so-called advance i countries developed countries, we are paratively free from this menace But, there have been reports from time that to international agencies connected with this sort of illegal and atrocious trade and trafficking are now beginning to enter this market. I entirely agree when he raised a note of warning, and I may inform the House that in the Health Ministry we have just recently set up a special group to enquire into question of drug addiction and to see how far it has reached and what it is that can be done. I would urge that the only really effective way to deal with this is to be vigilant, particularly to see that the people who are responsible- I am sure a lot of smuggling takes place; Heroin, Cocaine and other types of drugs are now smuggled into the country from abroad. The anti-

smuggling drive, I hope, will also help us in this matter.

To my good friend, Shri Banerjee, not only as a friend but also as Health Minister-my advice is to give up the smoking immediately. think he should take a leaf out of Shri Chapalendu Bhattacharyya's book, as he says that he is a patient and he is a friend of all of us and he would be extremely unhappy if smoking were to further worsen his condition.

As I mentioned in my opening re. marks smoking not only has an independent impact but it has also a synergestic impact. In other words, if there are already symptoms, whether it is asthma, whether it is cholesterol level high blood pressure or hyper-tension or even perhaps diabetes, smoking reacts upon the existing symptoms and makes the situation very much worse. It is quite clear that it is nobody's claim that simply by printing a warning upon a packet of cigarettes, the problem is solved. I think that would be a simplistic point of view. Let my hon. friends know that there will have to be a sustained and long-range effort, as a beginning of a national campaign of education to the general public against smoking particularly Maulana Sahib said with regard to the younger generation because it is most unfortunate that young people take to smoking as simply some kind of revolt or assertion of their individuality or independence. This phenomenon is well-know through the ages. Every younger generation that comes wishes to re-assert its individuality to show that it can stand on its own feet, but it is unfortunate that smoking and drinking are sometimes used as a me dium for this assertion. Parental influence can have a tremendous effect in this aspect. I may tell you about my own experience. It is interesting. My father said to me, "Look! do not smoke until you are eighteen. On your eighteenth birthday I will personally give you as a present a gold cigatettes case and a good lighter." I said, "Fine." I waited and it so happened on my eighteenth birthday, he asked

me whether I still wanted I said, "No". It is a psychological way. If you keep on saying do not smoke, then the youngesters go to the bathroom and smoke. Talk to them as parents and explain to them that it is bad for their health and development, that they will not be able to grow properly or their physique will not develop with the result their games and other things will be affected, I think the younger generation will

जनाव मौलाना साहब ने शराबनोशी और सिगरेट का जो बाहमी ताल्लुक है, उस के सिलसिले में कुछ रोशनी डाली। इस में कोई शक नहीं शराब-नंशी एक निहायत ही खतरनाक चीज है भीर इस से सेहत के ऊपर बहुत बुरा धसर पड़ता है। मैं भ्राप को बतलाऊं--मधी प्रधान मंत्री जी बतला रही थीं, जब घाप तकरीर फरमा रहे थे. कि उन्होंने कई बार रियासतों के बड़े-वज़ीरों को खत लिखे-- 'प्राहिबिशन' को तो देखा जायगा, लेकिन ग्राप टैम्बरेंस के सिलसिले में कुछ कीजिये। मेनसडक पर जो शराव की दूकानें खुल रही हैं, चलते रास्ते जिस का मन प्राय, शरव पीले, खद भी जहन्नम में जाये भीर जो रास्ते में चल रहे हैं उन को भी स्वगं तक पहुंचाये--ये इस किस्म की चीजें हैं जिन को रोका जाना चाहिये।

मोलाना साहब का एक सुझाव था कि शराब की बोतल पर भी लिखा जाना चाहिये कि यह खतरनाक है। यह एक नया सुझाव है, हम इस पर जरूर गौर करेंगे।

श्री एतः एमः बनर्जी: मीलाना साहब की फोटो उस पर छाप दिया करें, तो खदः व-खद लोग बाखबर हो जाय ।

श्री दरबारा िह: उस से तो सैंक्शन मिलेगी कि अच्छे भीर शरीफ लोग भी पीते

DR. KARAN SINGH: Sir, I am very much encouraged by the warm welcome this Bill has received and I would commend its passing by the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for certain restrictions in relation to trade and commerce in, and production, supply and distribution of, cigarettes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 6(Language in which the specified warning shall be expression)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall now take up Clause 6. Mr. Ramavatar Shastri, are you moving your amendments?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Yes. Sir, I beg to move:

Page 3,—

after line 23 insert—

"(a) Hindi, the specified warning shall be expressed in the Hindi language;" (1)

Page 3, line 26,-

after "any" insert "other" (2)

Page 3, line 27,-

after "such" insert "other" (3)

page 3, line 28,-

after "English" insert "Hindi" (4)

Page 3, line 28, --

after "more" insert "other" (5)

Page 3, line 29,—

after "English" insert "and Hindi" (6)-

Page 3, line 29,-

after "such" insert "other" (7)

Page 3, line 31.-

after "English" insert "Hindi" (8)

Page 3, line 31,—

after "any" insert "other" (9)

Page 3, Iine 52,-

after "English" insert "and Hindi" (10)

Page 3, line 33.—

after "such" insert "other" (11)

Page 3, line 36,-

omit "and" (12)

Page 3, line 36,-

after "English" insert "and Hindi" (13)

Page 3, line 38,--

after "English" insert ",Hindi" (14)
Page 3, line 38,—

for "language as" substitute "languages as" (15)

Page 3, line 38.

after "such" insert "other" (16)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I shall put amendments Nos. 1 to 16 to Clause 6, moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri, to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1 to 16 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is .

'That Clauses 6 to 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 6 to B were added to the Bill

Clause 9 (Power to seize)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we, shall take up Clause 9. There is one

amendment, No. 17 by Shri Ramavatar Shastri

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Sir. I beg to move:

Page 4, line 14,-

for "ninety days" substitute "sixty days" (17)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 17 to Clause 9 moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri, to vote of the House.

Amendment No. 17 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, there are no amendments to Clauses 10 to 16. The question is:

"That Clauses 9 to 16 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 9 to 16 were added to the Bill
Clause 17—(Penalty)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up Clause 17. There is one amendment, No. 18, by Shri Ramavatar Shastri.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Sir. I beg to ove:

Page 6, lines 11 and 12.—

for "or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees or with both"

substitute "and with fine" (18)

उपाम्मध्यक्ष महीवय, जो लोग सिगरेट पकेट पर वार्रानग नही छापेगे उन के लिय सजा की व्यवस्था की गई है। तो उस में 3 साल की सजा दी जायगी या जुर्माना किया जायेगा, या दोनों किया जायगा। तो मेरा एतराज "या" पर है। 3 साल तो ठीक है, लेकिन 3 साल "या" जब कर देते हैं तो हाकिम की मर्जी पर है कि 100 रु० मुर्माना कर के छोड़ दे। जो हमारे यहा भ्रष्टाचार का माहील है उस में इस प्रकार की बातें हो सकती हैं। इसलिये मैं ने कहा है कि अगर आप को जुर्माना करना हो, चाहे 10 रु० ही सही, लेकिन सजा के साथ साथ जुर्माना भी रिखये। यानी सजा भी और जुर्माना भी। "या" मत कीजिये। इसलिये मैं ने कहा है कि जुर्माना 5,000 की व्यवस्था रिखये ताकि सख्त कानन रहे। 10, 100 रु० जुर्माना से काम नहीं चलेगा। तो मजा और जुर्माना दोनों देने की व्यवस्था अब जुरू कर देनी चाहिये ता क आप का मकसद हल हो सके। नहीं तो जुर्माना में आप का मकसद पूरा नहीं होगा।

डा० करं िहं उपाध्यक्षः हाद विचार तो अच्छा है। लेकिन जब हम पहली बार इस चीज को ला रहे है भीर हम समझते है कि एक बार यह बल लाग तो कोई ऐसी यात नही होगी इस का बिरोध अधिक न किया जायगा। भगर किया जायगा तो हमें प्रवश्य इस के विषय में सशोधन लान में को: कठिना, नही होगी। लेकिन भारम्भ में हमने यह रखा है कि जुर्माना भी हो सकता है भीर जेल भी भेजा जा सकता है—दोनों में से एक या दोनों। तो मैं समझता ह कि यह पर्याप्त होगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER I shall now put amendment No 18 to Clause 17, moved by Shri Ramavatar Shastri, to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 18 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. There are no amendments to the remaining clauses. The question is:

"That Clauses 17 to 22, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 17 to 22, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

119 Cig. (Reg. of Prod., Supp. & Dist.) Bill

DR. KARAN SINGH: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvatupuzha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my mind is not compromised with the idea underlying this Bill. This Bill compels that whatever cigarettes are sold, must carry with them a warning. The warning is 'smoking is injurious to health' Now, here, under an Act of Parliament a commodity is to go round in the country, acknowledging it to be injurious to health.

Knowing that it is injurious to public health, whether it is in the interest and in conformity with public policy of a nation to permit, and in a way abet, its sale and thereby earn income also on allowing the commodity to be sold around is a moral question I want to raise to the conscience of the people. I can understand things going round without any warning about it unnoticed. But here Parhament takes note of the fact that a $commodit_y$ is injurious to health and says 'You sell that commodity'; it says 'You sell the commodity with a broad announcement that it is injurious to health, it is a very bad commodity' Government in their turn make profit out of it. The whole machinery is set moving

What is right and what is wrong? Whatever is injurious to oneself in the so ence of ethics is termed to be wrong, whatever is bad to the other man is also termed in ethical philosophy to be wrong Here is some thing which is wrong to myself, bad to myself and the other maii. simple question. I want to raise is whether it is in conformity the moral conscience of this nation that the Parliament which represents the nation should make this broad announcement, give it its blessing and allow it to be sold around,

the Government in their trum collecting money by way of excise on it and filling their coffers at the expense of the health of the people?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are on a larger question. What have you got to say on the Bill?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is about the spirit of the Bill. There are, although I am not mentally compromised to the idea of selling a commodity which is bad, nevertheless I support the Bill I nothing more to say

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर)
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मन्नी जी से भ्रपील
करूगा कि सोशल भागेंनाइजेशन्स को भ्रपने
साथ में इस प्रकार के प्रचार के लिये ले।
यह लिखा रहेगा कि यह नुकसानदेह है तो
इस की 1, 2 4 महीने दहणत रहेगी
उस के बाद शायद कोई भसर न हो।

मन्नी जी ने भपने भाषण मे कहा कि यह चीज बुरी है। तो यही सवाल हिन्दुस्तान के मब मे बड़े उर्दू शायर, रबुपति महाय फिराक गोरखपुरी से किसी ने कहा था कि भाप की जिन्दगी बहुत लम्बी हो इन चीजों को भाप छ इ दें। तो उन्होंने एक बात कही थी जो मैं मन्नी महोदय से कहना च हा है

"गल ले एक रोग नादां जिन्दगी के वास्ते । ' सिर्फ सेहत के सहारे जिन्दगी कटती नही । '

जिन्दगी काटने के लिये कोई कम्पेनियन मिल जाय जो बहुत ही खुबसूरत भौर हसीन हो तो भ्रष्टा रहे।

DR HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): May I project one idea? Along with this device of putting on the necessary warning highlighting the fact that smoking is harmful the Ministry should also set in motion social service and other organisations to make propaganda that smoking is injurious. The people should be educated about this so that

a climate is created against this. The question of banning it can perhaps be considered later on. That must be our long range objective. But simply leaving it like this, with a warning that it is injurious to health, may not be enough. The Ministry should launch several campaigns through voluntary organisations to educate the masses, particularly the younger generations, about the injurious nature of this com-

modity.

श्री है । ही वासले (सातूर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, सिगरेट के पैकेट पर जो वार्गनग लिखी जायगी कि स्वास्थ्य के लिये हानिकर है, तो इस बात की सम्भावना, है कि दूसरी तरफ सिगरेट बनाने वाले ऐडवरटाइज करेंगे कि इस का पीना बहुत भच्छा है । तो इस की रोक थाम के लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

DR. KARAN SINGH: Shri Stephen of course has raised a very fundamental question as to what is right and what is wrong and whether Government has a moral justification for allowing a product that is known to be dangerous to circulate at all. I must admit that this is a question to which I have no immediate answer except to say that the cigarette industry is so well-established all over the world and produces such a lot of money for the government coffers that very often government tend to feel that it is an innocuous way of getting revenue.

For example, I think that we are getting over Rs. 300 crores a year. But as Health Minister I must say that I have full respect for the point which Shri Stephen had made. Ultimately the damage that is done to the nation as a result of the erosion of health cannot be quantified in terms of money, and therefore intangibly and one tends to lose perhaps more than that one earns in the long run. Having said that, I should say that what we are trying to do is really the beginning of the campaign to educate public opinion

in this regard. Dr. Austin rightly said that there should be a broad based campaign of public education. Shri Banerjee has said that voluntary organisations and social bodies should be engaged in this task. Certainly I will be happy to do so provided of course the social people concerned are not heavy smokers themselves.

श्री दमजों ने जो यह कहा कि सिंह सेहत के सहारे तो जिन्दगी नहीं कटनी, मैं यह प्रजं फरना चाहता ह कि वगैंग सेहत के कभी कभी जिन्दगी भी एक मृसीबत बन जाती है। इसलिए सेंहा बरकगर रखना चाहिए।

Shri Kamble raised a point. If you read the Bill carefully we have said that in all advertisements also the warning sign will be there; all advertisements whether they are printed advertisements or slides of films, the warning is going to appear in all of them.

MR: DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

15,23 hrs.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS (AMEND. MENT) BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This is a simple Bill to include routine amendment, firstly in regard to the constitution of the Central Advisory Committee and secondly in regard to the laying of the rules under the Act before the House. The NCC Act of 1948 came into existence to raise the