

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 commodity.

श्री डॉ० डी० कांबले (सातूर) :
 उपाध्यक्ष जी, सिगरेट के पैकेट पर जो वार्निंग लिखी जायगी कि स्वास्थ्य के लिये हानिकर है, तो इस बात की सम्भावना, है कि दूसरी तरफ सिगरेट बनाने वाले ऐडवर्टाइज करेगे कि इस का पीना बहुत अच्छा 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 बनर्जी ने जो यह कहा कि मिह सेहत के सहारे तो जिन्दगी नहीं कटती, मैं यह प्रर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि वगैर सेहत के कभी कभी जिन्दगी भी एक मुसीबत बन जाती है। इसलिए सेहत बरकरार 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 (AMENDMENT) 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

[Shri J. B. Patnaik]

National Cadet Corps in this country and under section 12 of the Act the Government is empowered to appoint a National Advisory Committee to advise the Government on matters of policy in regard to the administration and constitution of the Corps. The Committee consists of official and non-official members and according to section 12(1)(i) two members are to be elected by the Lok Sabha and one from the Rajya Sabha for serving on the Committee. Obviously the intention was that they should serve in the Committee as long as they are Members of the House and once they cease to be Members they would cease to be members of the Committee also. To make the intention clear the Subordinate Legislation Committee of the Second Lok Sabha in 1958 recommended that an amendment should be made in the Act for this purpose. Government itself was thinking of some major amendments to this Act and this minor amendments could not come up before Parliament at that time. As time passed the major amendment was not found necessary and the minor amendment has come before the House. However for all practical purposes the recommendation of the Subordinate Legislation Committee as carried in action and once a Member of the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha ceased to be a Member of respective House, he also ceased to be a Member of the Committee and another Member was taken in his place. However, the Subordinate Legislation Committee of this House took this fact into consideration and suggested that these amendments should not be further delayed and the amendments should be brought before the House as early as possible. Hence these amendments

Sir opportunity has been availed of to amend Section 13 of this Act to incorporate the standard provision relating to laying the rules under the Act before the House. The proposed subsection 3 of Section 13 of this Act is on the line of the model clause recently recommended by the Committee on

Subordinate Legislation. With these words I commend the Bill.

श्री भानू सिंह भौरा (भटिंडा) यह बिल बेशक बहुत छोटा है और सिर्फ इस में एमेंडमेंट की गई है एक एडवाइजरी कमेटी बनाने के लिये जिस में दो लोक सभा के और एक राज्य सभा का मेम्बर लिया जाएगा। उस के बाब रूल बनने की पावर मांगी है।

यह घोरिजनल बिल 1948 में बनाया था और उस के 10 साल बाद 1958 में सबोर्डिनेट लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी ने कहा कि इस में एमेंडमेंट होनी चाहिए और आज 18 साल के बाद ये एमेंडमेंट करने जा रहे हैं। इस से पता चलता है कि इस के बारे में ये कितना सीरियसली सोच रहे हैं। विद्यार्थियों में अनुशासन लाने के लिए यह एन० सी० सी बिल बहुत जरूरी है और कौम की सेवा करने के लिए और स्टूडेंट्स में अच्छी बातें लाने के लिए एन० सी० सी० बहुत जरूरी है। इस बात का हमें तजुर्बा है और चाइना को लडोई के बाद और पकिस्तान से लडाई के बाद या जब कोरियाई कमेटी देश पर आई है उस के बाद यह हमने देखा है कि इन लोगों ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है और जो भी रिपोर्ट हम ने देखी है उन से पता चलता है कि एन० सी० सी० ने देश की अच्छी सेवा की है।

इस के बाद हम ने देखा कि इस के तीन विंग बन गये जैसे कि नेशनल विस स्कीम का नैलेशन स्पॉर्ट्स प्रागेनाइजेशन और इस तरह से यह मामला कुछ डाइलूट ना होगा। आप ने बेशक एन० सी० सी० को कम लसरी बना दिया पर जिनका एन्यूइजम पहले था वह नजर नहीं आता और यह कम्प्लेंट आती रहती है कि मिलिट्री ऑफिसर जो आते हैं वे ऑफिशियल नहीं होते हैं या उन को अच्छी तन्खवाह नहीं दी जाती है या एडीशनल एनाउन्सेज नहीं दिये जाते हैं। इस तरह की बातें हमारे सामने आती हैं इसलिए मैं यह समझता हूँ कि जब हम यह चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में नेशनल डिस्प्लिन

हो तो एन० सी० सी० को अच्छी तरह से बलाया जाए। हम स्कूल कालेज और यूनिवर्सिटीज में जो स्टूडेंट्स में इन्डिस्पलिन देखते हैं इस का क्या कारण है इस की बजह क्या है क्या यह इसलिए तो नहीं था कि एन० सी० सी० नहीं थी। इस के कारण कुछ और भी हो सकते हैं लेकिन यह भी एक कारण है और इस को आप को देखना पड़ेगा। आप यूनिवर्सिटीज को ही ले लीजिए वहां पर क्या होता है? कहीं पर फोर्ड फाउन्डेशन के जरिये से और वही पर गांधी फाउन्डेशन के जरिये से क्या होता है। अमेरिकन सी० आई० ए० का पैसा वहां पर आता है जिस पैसे के सर पर बहुत सारे बड़े बड़े प्रोफेसर बड़े बड़े लोग क्या क्या करते हैं। वहां पर हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ प्रचार चलता रहता है। मैं आपको यूनिवर्सिटीजों में ऐसी हजारों मिसालें दे सकता हूं और मझ को पता है कि एग्जीक्यूटिव यूनिवर्सिटी लुधियाना में जोकि पंजाब में है अब से बड़े सी आई ए. आर. नकमेलाइट्स पलते हैं। सी० आई० ए० की एक्टिविटीज को हम वहां पर न टिम में लाए लेकिन वहां के जो वाइस चान्सेलर है वे उन को गह देने है वहां के चान्सेलर उसमें मदद देने है लेकिन आज तक को एकमन नहीं लिया गया। आप देश में अनुशासन लाना चाहते हैं तो यह जरूरी है कि आप हिन्दुस्तान में डम नेशनल कैंडिड कौर को स्ट्रांग लीजिए और हमारा जो लक्ष्य है वह उन को बताया जाए और यह भी बताया जाए कि स्टूडेंट्स को क्या करना है और उन से देश को सेवा कराने के लिए यह काम करना चाहिए। जो मेम्बरान पार्लियामेंट वहां पर जाए वे भी यह देखें कि साल में एक मीटिंग जरूर हो जाए। अब क्या होगा? वे एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंगों में जाएंगे और वापिस आ जाएंगे होता यह चाहिये कि मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट जाए और वहां उनको आप कुछ जिम्मेवारी सौंपें ताकि वे जा कर वहां कुछ बात कर सकें। मैं एन० सी० सी० में रहा हूँ। मैंने

देखा कि जो अफसर आदि उस में जाते थे उन सब को बैस्टर्न लिट्रेचर दिया जाता था दूसरा लिट्रेचर नहीं जाने दिया जाता था वहां स्टूडेंट्स जो इस में शामिल होना चाहते थे यह देखा जाता था कि कहीं उन में से कोई कम्युनिस्ट तो नहीं है? जनसंघ का हो या आर एस एस का हो तब इसको नहीं देखा जाता था यही देखा जाता था कि कौन कौन कम्युनिस्ट तो नहीं है। आर एस एस को बेशक आपने बेन कर दिया है। लेकिन आर एस एस आदि कम्युनल आर्गनाइजेशन के प्रोफेसर तथा दूसरे लोग आज भी वहां हैं और उनको पकड़ा नहीं गया है उनके खिलाफ कोई एकशन नहीं लिया गया है। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी में मैंने देखा है और दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटीजों में भी यही हाल है। अच्छा डिस्पलिन अगर आप यूनिवर्सिटीज में पैदा करना चाहते हैं तो आपको एन सी सी को स्ट्रांग करना होगा। साथ ही जो वह लेक्चर होते हैं क्यों नहीं उन को हिन्दुस्तान के बारे में बताया जाता है क्यों नहीं बताया जाता है कि हमारा लक्ष्य क्या है क्या हम को जाना है समाजवाद हमारा लक्ष्य है और उसको लाने की हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। परेड कराने या लैफ्ट राइट कराने में काम नहीं चलेगा हिन्दुस्तान की पालिसीज में आपको उनको वाकिफ कराना होगा। हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे जो तबकें हैं जो एक्सप्लायट करते हैं उन से उनको परिचित कराना होगा। आपने देखा कि जय प्रकाश जी ने स्टूडेंट्स को कैसे गुमराह किया और उनका एक साल जया करवा दिया इंडिस्पलिन उन में पैदा किया में समझना है कि आर एस एस को स्ट्रांग हो और उसका आर्गनाइजेशन अच्छा हो तो आइडल कभी स्टूडेंट्स मिंग आइडल नहीं होगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल को स्पॉट करता हूँ

श्री मूल बन्धु डा. गंगा (पाली) : यह एक बहुत छोटा सा बिल है। लेकिन आप

[श्री मूलभन्व्य डागा]

देखें कि कॉलेजों में तीस लाख विद्यार्थी पढ़ते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने विद्यार्थी उन में से एन० सी० सी० में हैं। इसको आपने कम्पलसरी क्यों नहीं किया है क्यों आप विद्यार्थियों की इच्छा पर छोड़ते हैं कि वे इस में शामिल हो या न हो। शुरू शुरू में इस में सब लोगों ने काफी उत्साह प्रदर्शित किया था। तब का तो बड़ी धनराशि भी इस काम के लिए आपने रखी थी। अब बहुत कम रखी जाती है। इस तरह की शिकायतें भी मिलती हैं कि ग्राउंड्स की उनके वास्ते व्यवस्था नहीं होनी है रहने की व्यवस्था नहीं होती है। अच्छी सुविधाएँ उनको मुलभ नहीं की जाती हैं। उनकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। क्यों आप इसको कॉलेजों में कम्पलसरी नहीं कर रहे हैं। इससे विद्यार्थियों में अनुसासन की भावना पैदा होती है! इसकी आज देश को बहुत जरूरत है। आज बनाएँ कि जब से यह मूवमेंट चालू हुआ तब इस में कितने विद्यार्थी थे और आज कितने हैं और उनके कम होने का कारण क्या है। आपने सब भी कराया था और इसकी इनक्वायरी भी हुई थी लेकिन जांच कमेटी ने क्या रिपोर्ट दी यह भी हमें बताया जाना चाहिये। क्या ऐसी बात तो नहीं है कि अधिकारियों ने कुछ ऐसे गलत कदम उठाएँ जिन के कारण लोगों ने इसमें उत्साह प्रदर्शित करना कम कर दिया मैं समझता हूँ कि एन सी सी को स्कूलों कॉलेजों में मजबूत किया जाना चाहिये इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में यह निकला है कि स्पोर्ट्स के साथ साथ इसको कम्पलसरी कर दिया जाना चाहिये। जैसे डा० कर्ण सिंह कह रहे थे यह उनके स्वास्थ्य के लिये भी अच्छा होगा। कमेटी आन सबाडिमेंट लेजिस्लेशन ने सिफारिश की थी कि जो भी रूल बनाए जाएँ उनको पहले हाउस में रखा जाए। एक बार कमेटी ने जांच की तो उसको पता चला कि कोई परवाह नहीं की जाती है और रूल लागू

कर दिये जाते हैं। एग्जैक्टिव को जब कभी भी किसी कानून के तहत रूल बनाने की इजाजत दी जाए उनको तब लागू करने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये जब तक कि उन रूलज को कमेटी आन सबाडिमेंट लेजिस्लेशन एप्रुव न कर दे, एग्जैमिन न करे। इसकी तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Most of you are speaking on the functioning of NCC instead of on the bill. I hope you would confine yourself to the bill.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESPANDE (Bombay Central): In the NCC girls are also taken.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. No, no; I was saying—you misunderstood me—that the Bill is only to ensure that Members of the House who cease to be Members, will also cease to be members of the NCC Board. But what the male Members were saying is this, they were speaking about the NCC: what should be done there. I am just saying that this is somewhat outside the scope of the Bill. I am just appealing to you that you may confine yourself to the scope of the Bill I am not saying that you should not speak. You may speak.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: It is not exclusively in connection with the amendment, as you have said. I would like to bring something to the notice of the Minister. Sir, NCC is a very good kind of an institution. You may say that the boys are taught military exercise there. I would like to know whether good boys from the NCC have any access to the military career as well. I do not think they have; or I may not be fully informed about it. I am told by our friends that students are being drawn from big public schools and sent for a military career. There is an academy

in Poona from where boys are directly taken, after matriculation or higher secondary—into air force, navy or army. I would like to know whether, if there are some bright boys in the NCC itself, they can go in for them. If the scope is limited only to the N. C. C., sometimes the boys might not like it. Would those who do not go to the institute at Poona but who really want to join the military career, be able to join it through the NCC? If such an arrangement is not there, I think the Minister should think about it.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): I am thankful to the hon. Members for the general support they gave to this Bill; and I am also thankful to them for their valuable suggestions regarding the NCC. As far as this Bill is concerned, Shri Bhaura has raised the question as to why there was this delay in bringing this Bill before the House. I have already explained, while introducing the bill, that Government at one time thought that there would be some major amendments to the Bill; and, therefore, this minor amendment was not thought to be very necessary.

We thought we could bring these minor amendments along with the major amendments. But, as no major amendment became necessary, this minor amendment has been brought forward before the House. But, whether the amendment was there or not in practice the Government was following the advice given by the Subordinate Legislation Committee. So, for all practical purposes the recommendation of that Committee has been accepted and implemented by the Government.

My hon. friend, Shri Daga, has again raised the question of the delay in bringing this amendment. In practice the rules under the Act were always placed before the House. But, in order to make the Act in confor-

mity with the recommendations of the Subordinate Legislation Committee this amendment has become necessary.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: When will the rules that will be framed be placed on the Table of the House?

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: The rules will be placed on the Table of the House from time to time.

The National Cadet Corps was established in 1948 on the recommendation of a very high-powered Committee headed by Shri H. N. Kunzru. Since then, for the last 27 years or almost three decades the NCC has passed all tests of a disciplined youth organisation. I have no hesitation to say that we feel proud of the tradition built by this organisation for the student masses of this country.

The aims of the NCC are to develop character, comradeship, the ideal of service and the capacity of leadership among young men and women, to provide service training to young men and women so as to stimulate interest in the defence of the country and to build up a reserve man-power to enable the armed forces to expand rapidly in a national emergency. All these three aims of the NCC have been amply fulfilled. Both in times of War and in times of peace they have acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the authorities.

During the 1965 and 1971 war the NCC cadets were called upon to undertake civil defence duties and they rendered valuable service during these two periods. In times of peace also, particularly during national calamities like floods, droughts and epidemics the NCC have rendered valuable service to the community. To give a recent instance for the benefit of my hon. friend, Shri Daga, during the recent floods in some towns of Rajasthan, the NCC cadets along with officers not only saved valuable lives but also helped in evacuating the marooned people. In fact, the NCC organi-

[Shri J. B. Patnaik]

sation in Rajasthan earned a very good certificate from the Government of Rajasthan. Apart from this recent instance, there are several instances where the NCC cadets have rendered valuable service to the community.

Shrimati Roza Deshpande enquired about the military career open to the boys who joined the NCC. The intake of the national defence colleges like the NDA, the Indian Military Academy and other colleges from among the NCC cadets is very good. While I do not have the exact percentage with me, I can claim with authority that boys having the background of NCC training constitute more than 50 per cent in the NDA, IMA and other staff colleges. So, the aim of the NCC, which is to create interest in defence service, has been amply fulfilled, if we compare the figures of intakes from the NCC to these colleges.

Shri Daga referred to the recommendations of the Mahajane Committee. That Committee has made many valuable recommendations. One of the recommendations is to reduce the number of NCC cadets in the senior division. Formerly, our target was 600,000 boys for the senior division. The Mahajane Committee recommended that this should be reduced to 400,000, because the Committee felt that there should be more of quality and that in imparting training to the boys quality should be the aim of the institutions and not the number. We have strictly followed that recommendation and in 1974-75 the number has been kept up at 400,000. At the end of December 1974 the exact strength of the NCC is as follows:

Senior Division: Army—	2,86,946
Navy—	11,500
Air Force—	9,737
Girls' Division	52,930
Total	3,61,163

It is a little less than 4,00,000.

Junior Division: Army—	4,97,950
Navy—	44,834
Air Force—	46,253
Girls' Division	61,173
Total	6,50,210

Some hon. Members have referred to the evaluation of the performance of the NCC cadets from time to time. No such evaluation has been done by the Government from time to time.

But there was a Report of the Kunzru Committee. The Kunzru Committee was appointed by the Ministry of Education in 1959 to go into the working of various national youth services. This Committee, in their Report, highly praised the working of the National Cadet Corps. I am quoting from the Kunzru Committee. The Committee observed:

"From the mass of evidence before us, we are convinced that the National Cadet Corps gave the students discipline and self-reliance and brought a noticeable improvement in their health."

This has been corroborated by the Mahajani Committee and the Mahajani Committee have upheld the original aims of the NCC excepting adding sportsmanship to them.

Regarding the suggestion for making NCC compulsory, this is not a question to be decided by the Government. Besides, the Mahajani Committee has also recommended that it should not be compulsory; it should be voluntary. In fact, after the 1962 war with China, NCC was made compulsory in the country. But in 1967, the Vice-Chancellors of the various universities, in their meeting decided that it should not be compulsory; it should be made purely voluntary and we have been following that advice of the Committee of the Vice-Chancellors who met in this regard.

I have almost met all the points made by the hon. Members in this regard. I would only speak a word in conclusion. The National Cadet Corps is the largest non-partisan youth organisation in our country. (Interruptions). We should not judge the National Cadet Corps by the standard of RSS. The National Cadet Corps is a purely different organisation; its discipline is different from the BSS and we do not want that the National Cadet Corps should be designed on the lines of the RSS.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): You were talking about the RRC. Can you tell us (Interruptions) how many workers.....

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: Well, how can such figures be made available. There may be some students who contribute to various political ideologies and they may be in the National Cadet Corps. But, we do not judge them by their allegiance to different political organisations and ideologies, we judge them by the work they perform as the cadet of the National Cadet Corps, and therefore, their performance has been very good all through.

I claim, almost over the last three decades, we have been able to build up a very good national organisation of the youths. It is the most organised and non-partisan youth organisation which has developed a sense of comradeship, devotion to duty, patriotism, cherishing the highest ideals for which the country stands.

So, let us not criticise this organisation. There may be many pit-falls; there may be many things to speak against the functioning of this organisation. But, on the whole, this organisation has come out with flying colour, if we judge its services both in times of war and of peace.

With these words, I commend this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments to clauses 2 and 3. The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1 (Short title)

Amendment Made:

Page 1, lines 3 and 4,—

for "National Cadet Corps (Amendment) Act, 1974"

substitute—

"National Cadet Corps (Amendment) Act 1975" (2).

(Shri J. B. Patnaik).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

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

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Twenty-fifth" substitute—

"Twenty-sixth" (1).

(Shri J. B. Patnaik).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

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

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: I beg to move:

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

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Question is.

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

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we have-exhausted the list of business. The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

15.57 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 6, 1975/Sravana 15, 1897 (Saka),