MOTION FOR MODIFICATION IN THE NATIONAL CADET CORPS (SECOND AMENDMENT) **RULES,1982**

in the National Cadet

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Now we come to the last item on the Business for the day-Motion for modification in the National Cadet Corps (Second Amendment) Rules, 1982. Shri Satya Pal Malik.

· श्री सत्यपाल मिलक (उत्तर प्रवेश): उप-सभाध्यक्ष महादय. आपको अनम्रति सं में प्रस्ताव करता हु कि -

यह सभा संकल्प करती है कि राष्ट्रीय कडिट कौर अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 13 की उपधारा (3) के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय कंडट कौर (दिवतीय संशोधन) नियम, 1982 के नियम 2 के, जो दिनांक 10 जुलाई, 1982 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचनासंख्या का. नि.अ. 181 के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित किया गाया था तथा 13 दिसम्बर, 1983 को सभा पटल पर रखा गया था, के स्थान पर निम्नखिखत प्रतिस्थापित किया जाएगा:-

- "2. राष्ट्रीय काँडटे कार नियम, 1984 में , नियम 35 में ---
 - (क) उप-नियम (1) के खण्ड (ङ) के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्था-पित किया जायेगा ---
 - (ङ) समचे वर्ष में 600 रूपए प्रतिमास की दर से मानदेय 2,
- (स) उप-नियम (5) के स्थान पार प्रतिस्थाधित किया निम्नलिखित जाएगा :--
 - ''(5) राष्ट्रीय कैंडोट काँर में कमीशन प्राप्त तथा जनियर डिवी-जन की किसी युनिट में प्रत्येक अधिकारी को समय में 400 रुपए प्रतिमास की दर क्षे मानदेश दिया जाएगा।" और

यह सभा लोक सभा से सिफारिश करती कि वह इस संकल्प पर अपनी सहमति प्रकट करे।

उग-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, में ज्यादा सदन का नहीं लूंगा । लेकिन मेरा प्रस्ताव बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है।

श्रीमन्, एन. सी. सी. को स्थापना के लिए सन् 1948 में एक एन. सी. एक्ट पारित किया गया था । इसमे बनाए गए थे उसमें नियम 35 के अनुसार एन.सी. सी. अफसरों को दिए जाने वाले मानदेय और दसरे भत्तों का जिक किया गया है। इन नियमों को बनाए हुए 36 साल हो गए हैं, लोकिन इनमें किसी तरह का परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है। एन. सी. सी. अफसर को 50 रुपये प्रति मास के हिसाव से मानदोय दिया जाताथा, जिसके 1960 में 75 रापए कर दिया गया और 1982 तक यह 75 रापये ही चलता रहा। फर्कायह हुआ। कि एन. सी. सी. अफसरों ने एन. सी. सी. में दिलचस्पी लेना बन्द कर दिया । इसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि एन . सी . सी . कोबल कागजों पर चल रही हैं, खास तौर से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो कालेज है उनमे एन. सी. सी. के माने सम्पूर्ण धोखा धड़ी है। वदीं से लेकर खाने तक तथा कींपा आदि का सारा काम कागज पर चलता है। नतीजा यह है कि बिद्धार्थी भी उसमें रुचि नहीं ले रहे हैं। उसका कारण यह है कि एन. सी. सी. के सर्टिंफिकेट उनकों जिन्दगी में कोई फायदा नहीं पहींचा सकते है। इसकी आख्यायें ऊपर तक होती हैं और करीव सौ करोड़ रापया इस योजना पर साल भर में बरबीद हो जाता है।

श्रीमन्, मैं कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बातां की और आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हुं। एन. सी. सी. को जो अफसर है उनमें जूनियर कमीशंड आफिसरों को 400 राप्य तथा सीनियर डिबीजन अफसरों को कम से कम 600 रु. प्रति मास मिलने चाहिए। जो अध्यापकों का बेतन था 1948 में 150 या 200 रुपये मासिक, आज उनको दे हजार और 2500 रुपए मासिक मिलते हैं। कम से कम उसी अनुपात में भी अगर मानदेय बढ़े जिस तरह से और लोगों का बढ़ा है तो कम

[श्री सत्यपाल मलिक]

से कम इसका एक पैमाना आप रखेतों जो बात मैं कह रहा हुंबह आपको अनुचित बात नहीं लगेगी।

श्रीमन्, एन. सी. सी. एक्ट की धारा 9 के अनुसार सभी यिनटों के कमान अधिकारी हो, एन. सी. सी. अफसर लेने हों, उन्हीं को उसमें काम में लिया जाएगा । जो सैनिक अफसर अपनी नौकरी खत्म करके वहां जाते हैं वे तमाम तरह की कठाओं से ग्रस्त होते हैं और अन-गर्ने भाव से वहां काम करते हैं। उनका कोई किसी तरह का रिश्ता उनके अरैर छात्रों के बीच में कायम नहीं हो पाता । जो इससे भी महत्वपर्ण चीज है वह है कि जो फौज के प्रशिक्षक जाते उसकी जिन्दगी कम होती है। हो कि एन. सी. सी. के जो प्रमाण-पत्र लिए हुए हैं उन्हीं को शिक्षक बनाया जाए क्यों कि पीढ़ी में फर्क हो जाता है तो उनके भी विद्यार्थियों के साथ कोई रिस्ता नहीं रहता । सबसे जो महत्वपर्ण बात है वह यह है कि एन. सी. सी. के संगठन को कारगर बनाने के लिए जरूरी हैं और से दोश के अन्य रक्षा संगठन हाँ उनमें नियक्ति के लिए यह जरूरी है एन. सी. सी. का प्रमाण पत्र कपल्सरी कर श्वया जाए चाहे वह पुलिस बल थल सेना हो या जल सेना हो । सभी संगठनों में नियक्तियों को लिए एन सी. सी. का सार्टिफिकट कम्प्ल्सरी हो । यह भी निवंदन करना चाहता आइ. ए. एस. और आइ. पी. एस. की नौकरियों के लिए भी एन. सी. सी. कोई न कोई मैम्बर होना चाहिए ताकि विदयार्थीयों को एन. सी. सी. पास करने का फायदा हो ।

यह भी विचार किया जाना चहिए कि जो हाथियार एन. सी. सी. और पैरा मिलिटरी फोर्सेज को दिए जाते हैं वह रद्दी और सबसे बेकार राइफल्स होती हैं, उस-से कोई लाभ नहीं हैं। उसको तो मामुली डकट भी इस्तेमाल नहीं करता लेकिन उससे एन. सी. सी. के लोगों को -ट्रेनिंग दी जाती हैं। इसलिए उनको जो आध्निक हथियार हैं उनसे टैनिंग दी जाए।

असीर मं जांबात मं जरूरी समझना हुं उसका जिक्र करना चाहता हु। आजाद हिन्द्स्तान में जो सबसे बड़ा संकट है वह अनुशासन का संकट है। शहरों में पढ़े लिखं लोग सडकों पर सिपाहियों की पर-बाह न करते हुए काननों का उल्लंधन करते है। इस अनुशासनहोनता का सबसे कारण यह है कि इस देश में किसी अनुशासन लाग करने की कोशिश होती । आजाद होने के बाद हम अपने भाग्य के निर्माता स्वयं दन गए है तो हमें अन-शासन के लिए भी सोचना चाहिए। शासन को लिए यह जरूरी है कि दो सरल, शिक्षण के किसी भी हिस्से में प्रवेश करने के लिए कम से कम दो साल फाउँच में कार्य करने की अनिवार्यता होनी चाहिए। और कम से कम साल भर चाहे एम एस सी पास हो, पहले दर्जे में पास होने जा रहा हो, खेत में, सड़क पर काम करने के लिए हर नौजवान को भेजा जाए । यह इस दायर से बाहर की चीज लग सकती है लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से चाहुंगा कि एन . सी . सी . के नियमों में जो और चेंजेज हो उनमें यह जो महत्वपर्ण बात है कि इस दंश के हर नौजवान के लिए यह हो, इसमें यह आना चाहिए। जिस तरह से भारत सीमा को आप देख रहे हैं. सारी स्लग रही है, दुनिया की बड़ी ताकत फिराक में है कि मौका लगते ही देश कर्डटकडे कर दिए जाये, ऐसी सुरत में और भी जरूरी है कि देश को आरा-मवलबी, अनुशासनहीनता से बचाने के लिए सभी लोगों को, चाहे वह जिस पेशे वा साल की कम स जाए. मिलिटरी कम्पलसरी ट्रेनिंग दी जानी चाहिए । यह मैं निबंदन करके आपके जरिए माननीय मंत्री जी प्रार्थना करता हु, क्योंकि लोकसभा सैशन में नहीं है और यह प्रस्ताव में है कि इसको पास करके लोकसभा में भेजा जाए. लिहाजा यह बात लागु नहीं होती । मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जो मेरे प्रस्ताव की मल भावना है उसके मताविक जो जरूरी-जरूरी चीजें हैं उनके बारे में सदन में कोई आश्वासन दोने की कपा करें। धन्यवाद ।

living.

SHRI S.W. DHABE (Maharashtra): 1 would only like to say that this is a very laudable Motion. The honorarium given is very meagre. I hope the Minister would look into it in view of the present high cost of

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am extremely thankful to the hon Member, Mr. Satya Pal Malik, for having raised this discussion. We attach a great deai of importance to the National Cadet Corps, and we consider it one of the greatest youth movements not only in this country but in the world. It has been the constant endeavour of Government to improve the career prospects as well as emoluments of the NCC officers. As you know, there are three types of officers in the NCC.

Sir., while talking on the amendment, the hon. Member has delved into the entire gamut of training, equipment the compulsory military service,, so cial service, and what happens in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, as also he has mentioned about the intake of NCC into the Armed Forces and that NCC is not good for anything. I would like first of all to say that this is not a correct picture at all. The aim of NCC, when it was started, was the development of leadership character, comradeship, and the ideal of service and the stimulation of interest

in the defence of the country to the widest possible extent. After 1962, consequent to the Chinese aggression, NCC was made compulsory for eyery-one. Ex-Service Officers and Short Service Regular Commissioned Officers were 'taken in the form of whole-time officers. It was felt by the Planning Commission some time in 1970 that after 20 years had elapsed it was imperative on Government to evaluate the work of NCC and the way the NCC was functioning. So the Mahajani Committee was appointed.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajasthan): Who?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Mahajani Committee. He was the Vice-Chance-llor of the Poona University. And the Mahajani Committee, after due deliberation—ithere were many eminent people in that Committee—gave their recommendation which was accepted by the Government. And the terms of reference of the Mahajani Committee were; (a) to evaluate the work of the NCC programme since its inception, with specific reference to its aims and objects and (b) to recommend measures necessary for the changes in the aims and objects, organisation and training of NCC programme, and consequential financial and administrative arrangements.

The Mahajani Committee then revised the aims of the NCC to these:

- (a) Development of leadership character, comradeship, spirit of sports manship and ideal of service.
- (b) The creative force of discip line and trained manpower which in a national emergency, could be of assistance to the country.
 - (c) To provide training fer stu dents with a view to developii i in them officer-like qualities thus also enabling them to obtain coamtisKHM in the armed f.oscr*

The motto of the NCC is unity and discipline. (Interruptions): Will you kindly allow me to finish? Then I will answer anything which you will like me to clarify Kindly do not disturb me in the middle of it

Thus, after the Mahajani Committee evaluated the aim of the NCC the aim was slightly different from what it was when it was started.

The hon. Member has, in his amendment to the Rules, asked for increase in the honorarium to the Senior Division Officers. I hope, he means the Part-Time Officers because of the three types of Officers, one is regular service officers who get the same allowances and pay as those in the

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

army, navy and air force. The second type of officers are the whole-time officers who are ex-emergency commissioned officers and exshort service commissioned officers who get Rs. 50 less the regular officers, that is, the service officers. And the third is for the Girls Division and the part-time officers. I hope he means this for the part-time officers.

Sir, if you kindly go into the evolution of the NCC, as the hon. Member has pointed out, according to rule 35 of the NCC Rules, 1948, the NCC part-time officers of the .Senior Division were eligible to an hono rarium of Rs 75 a month only, and that of the Junior Division was only 50. Thus, after the Mahajani Committee recommendations, amendment promulgated by SRO 181 on the 1st of July, 1982, the honorarium for the Senior Division was increased to Major and equivalent rank to Rs. 100; Captain Rs. 90; Lieutenant and equivalent Rs. 80; Second Lieutenant Rs. 75 per month. In the Junior Division; Chief Officer Rs. 75 per month; First Officer Rs. 65 per month; Second Officer Rs. 55 per month and Third Officer Rs. 50 per month.

Sir, this was felt by the Government to be grossly inadequate. Therefore, in 1982, first the proposal of enhancing the honorarium of these officers, part-time officers, was mooted at the Joint State Representative. Directors Conference, and then it was taken up in the Central Advisory Committee of the NCC, where all the States are represented, the Directors are also present. And the recommendation given in 1982 was that it should be. For the Senior Division: Major and equivalent Rs. 350 per month; Captain Rs. 300 per month; Lieutenant and equivalent Rs. 275 per month; Second Lieutenant Rs. 250 per month. For the Junior Division: Chief Officer Rs. 250 per month; First Officer Rs. 230 per month; Second Officer Rs. 215 per month; Third Officer Rs. 200 per month.

Now, Sir, this is the response. 1 will just come down to the response given by the State Governments who were parties to this decision in 1982. On this 1 have also answered a question on the 13th of March, 1984 in Rajya Sabha, unstarred question No. 1574. Only the Governments of Gujarat, Naaaland, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Diu and Daman, Mizoram and Pondicherry have agreed to the revised rate of honorarium. Governments of Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have not agreed on the above rates. The Government of West Bengal has agreed to the revised rates in principle but have suggested that the Central Government should share 50 per cent of the additional expenditure involved.

The Government of Orissa have suggested a revised scale of honorarium which is much less than the revised scale proposed by all of

Final replies from the remaining State Governments are still awaited. Sir, as per the existing conventions, we can only issue orders and enforcing revised rates of honorarium • only if at least 50 per cent of the State Governments and Union TerrU tories administrations have conveyed their concurrence to the same. Sir, the reason is very simple. We cannot com-ple the State Governments. We cannot dictate terms to them. We can only persuade them and take their concurrence. Sir, the reason is that some of the equipment and some of the sharing (Interruptions) Kindly hold your patience.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Please do not interrupt him.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Sir, I do • not want to tax you but I want to • be very brief.

Sir, the Central and State Governments share some of the expenditure on NCC. The expenditure is not wholly met by the Central Government or wholly by State

Gevernments. A,s far as the pay and allowance to service Officers and instructional staff deputes to the N.C.C. whole time girls cadets, it is entirely borne by the Centre especially charges in relation to Director-General of N.C.C., NCC Directorate in the States N.C.C. training establishments: The provision for transport, equipment, weapons, practice ammunition and clothing is borne by the Centre 50 per cent of the camp expenditure is also borne by the Centre. The State Government only defrays the pay .and. allowances of civil employees in group headquarters and units. Office accommodation furniture, office equipment, training and ammunHy grants, cost of fuel in respect of group head quarters are borne by the State. Refreshment allowances and wishing allowances of N.CC. cadetes, honorarium for N.C.C. parttimers is entirely borne by the State Governments. Then pre-eomraissioning tra- . ining and then 50 per cent of the camp expenditure again borne by the States. Therefore, it should be appreciated that in respect of items in which the State Governments are bearing fully. It will not be correct nor will it be practicable for the Central Government to force a decision on them without their concurrence. I have already shown the response of the State Governments except two State Governments and five Union Territories who have responded and all others have not responded. Therefore, . the intention of, the hon Member is very laudable. I agree with him httndred per cent that the emolu-ts of the part-timers should be increased but due to special circumstances it is just not possible for us to 'do anything unilaterally. Therefore, I would ask the hon. Member to help in persuading the State Governments who have not agreed so far to at least agree to our proposal mooted in 1932 which have not been accepted by some State Governments. Now, he is suggesting trice the amount which was agreed to, but has not been implemented so far. so. T would re-

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quest the hon. Member to help in persuading the State Governments and i could also request him to agree to this improvement, in the light of this I request him to withdraw his Motion.

VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R, RAMAKRISHNAN): Mr. Satya Pal Malik, in view of the Minister's reply would you like to withdraw or you want to pass it?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI K.

श्री सत्यपाल मालकः महादयः स्के इस बात को खुशी है कि गाननीय मंत्री जी मेर सं सहमत हैं। लीकर उन्होंने बहुत बड़ी जिम्बेदारी मुभी दी है जिसकी मेरी आकात नहीं हैं। भैं यह साननीय मंत्री जी पर छड़ता हुं कि तह द्वारा कोशिश करें। महोदेश, मैं इसको प्रेस नहीं करता हुं। RAMAKRISHNAN): So, you are pressing this Motion. He is not pie-sing.

The Motion was by leave, withdrawn.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN SHRiI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Now, hon. Members we come to end of another very useful though it was a short session and it was very interesting and with the cooperation of all the Members...

Now, the Hon'ble Leader of the House would like to say something

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Sir, it is ust customary and I would like to express my gratitude to you and through you to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and other presiding officers and also to all the Members belonging to my side and to the side just opposite to us for 'he -ooperation which they have extended. Though on some occasions we have differences of opinion and approach sometimes it leads to heat-rd discussions but also at the same time we have been able to build up a very healthy tradition which we ha maintained even during this Peso Though the- present, leg of the Sewwn

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukheijee]

is short but useful-In fact, we started our business in Winter—Rather it was biting winter then and we are ending the session almost in the midst of scorching summer. But that has not changed the mood or the temper of the discussions or deteriorated the level of the discussions. I wish all the Members a very happy and useful inter-session period and express my gratitude' to all of them for extending cooperation to transact to business of the House and particularly to you, Sir, and to your other colleissues and to the staff and the Secretary-General. "Fhank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN): Thank you. Now I would only like to Join on be-sialf of the Chair and on behalf of myself the Leader of the House in tanking all the Members...

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: On behalf Opposition also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. RAMAKRISHNAN):.. for the co-, operation which they have extended. We hope the high traditions set up by the Council of States or the Rajya Sabha will continue. I am thankful to the hen. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who is here at the concluding portion of the session and to each one of you and I hope that we will meet again when the Monsoon Session is announced. With these words, I adjourn the House *sine die*.

The House then adjourned sine *die* at twenty-six minutes past eight of the cloik.