Title: Further discussion on the motion for consideration of Bureau of Indian Standards Bill, 2015, moved by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan on the 2nd December, 2015 (Discussion concluded and Bill Passed).

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we are taking up Item No. 10, the Bureau of Indian Standards Bill, 2015.

Now, Prof. K.V. Thomas to speak.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (ERNAKULAM): Hon. Deputy-Speaker Sir, at the outset, I wish to support this important legislation which has been moved by Shri Ramvilas Paswan, the hon. Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution. This legislation extends the formal recognition to the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), as the national standards body so that the BIS can legitimately represent our country in various international bodies.

I recall that as Minister in charge of the Department of Consumer Affairs in 2013 I had the privilege to move almost the same Bill in this House, and then it was sent to the Parliamentary Committee for further examination. Now, the new Government has come, the new Parliament has come. Shri Paswan has gone thoroughly into this Bill and with only a few supplementary, I wish to wholeheartedly support the Bill.

The proposed Bill is a fitting tribute to our former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi because the Consumers Protection Act, 1986 and the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 are his contribution. Now, bringing this legislation today, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan is actually congratulating Shri Rajiv Gandhi for the imaginative legislations - the Consumers Protection Act, 1986 and the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986.

The salient features of the proposed legislation *inter alia* seeks to provide for establishment of the BIS as national standards body of India to empower the Central Government to authorise any other agency having necessary accreditation for the purpose of conformity assessment against Indian standards; to enable the Government again to bring more products, systems and services under the ambit of standardisation; to provide for compounding of offences, and also to make certain offences cognizable, to prevent misuse of standard mark, etc.

As in the introduction, the hon. Minister said that this isone of the landmark legislations where not only the Government bodies but also other organizations and even self-certification is being allowed to fix the standards.

No doubt, the Bill has dealt with all vital issues comprehensive. But I would like the hon. Minister to give a fresh look into the following aspects of the Bill.

Sub-section 1 of Section 3 establishes BIS as a national body for the purpose of the provisions of the Act. However, there is no express provision for establishment of Governing Council which shall consist of the Bureau and other Members. Sub-section 3 of Section 3 needs certain clarity in defining the constitution of the Bureau and the Governing Council.

Sub-section 3(e) of Section 3 empowers the Central Government to appoint such number of other persons representing Government, industries, scientific and research institutions, consumers, etc. there should be a cap on the total number of Members so appointed by the Government. It is not desirable to give discretion to the Government to fix the total number of Members since this amounts to excessive delegation.

The Act itself should fix the maximum number of members in the Council. It is also not clear whether the Governing Council is a permanent body or subject to dissolution and if so, the circumstances thereof.

Similarly, Clause 5 of the Bill gives unbridled powers to the Executive to constitute any number of committees for any purpose. This is again excessive and undefined delegation. There should be a cap on the number of committees to be established. The total number of committees that can be constituted should be specified in the Act itself.

Clause 34 of the Bill provides that any person aggrieved by an order made under Sections 13,14,17 and 33 can prefer an appeal to the Director General, BIS. However, it is seen that all such aforesaid decisions against which appeals have been proposed were authorised to be taken only by the Director General, BIS. In other words, DG, BIS has been authorised to decide the issues in original and also the appeals on such decisions taken by him. This negates the very principle of jurisprudence that no person can sit on judgement on his own decision. It is desirable that the appellate powers are vested with the Executive Committee.

Sub-clause 3 of Clause 34 provides that every appeal made under Clause 34 shall be accompanied by such fees as may be prescribed. Levy of fees for preferring appeal is unfair and is not customer friendly. The provision of levy of fee for appeal should be deleted.

Clause 20 in Chapter 4 of the Bill envisages constitution of a fund called "Bureau of Indian Standards Fund" in which all grants and loans made to the Bureau by the Central Government, all fees, charges and fines received and all sums received from such other sources as decided by the Central Government should be credited. It has also been stipulated that the fund would be used towards the salary, allowances and other remuneration of the members, officers and other employees of the Bureau, expenses of the Bureau in the discharge of its functions and the amount of fine received to be used specifically for consumer awareness, consumer protection and promotion of quality of goods, articles, processes, system and services in the country. In other words, the receipts and payments made out of the BIS Fund are not brought under the budgetary process since these have been kept outside the Consolidated Fund of India. I understand that the extant orders of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Law stipulate that all funds received by any institution – be it autonomous or otherwise – are primarily public money and all such money received by and on behalf of such institutions would be part of the Consolidated Fund of India. The expenditure from such funds can be only through appropriations approved by Lok Sabha. No receipt of money or no expenditure can escape the scrutiny by Parliament.

These are some of the suggestions I would like to give to the hon. Minister. Now, I would also like to mention some of the salient features of the

Consumer Protection Act in our country. We are one among the nations which is above even many of the developed nations on consumer protection.

Our motto is 'consumer is God'. India is one among the few countries which has a slogan for the consumer protection: 'Jago Grahak Jago', that is, wake up the consumers. We have got a number of legislations. For example, yesterday the hon. Minister said hallmarking. It is one of the landmark provisions. We have made the BIS. This is not done by the Government agencies alone; there are other agencies. There is a self-certification which has been found to be accepted by the international bodies.

India is one of the countries where drinking water is being standardised. Weights and measures are being standardised. Even biscuits, soaps etc. are being standardised. The contribution of Rajiv Gandhi in bringing this legislation in 1986 has a far-reaching effect. Even service has been standardised.

I would also like to bring to the attention of the hon. House and the hon. Minister that there are two issues which we have to handle. One is this. When I was handling this Ministry, we constituted two Committees. One is about the misguiding advertisements which are cheating the consumers. The advertisements of health foods are coming in the newspapers. I think the advertisements of health foods have come to a stage that even the mother are switching over from breast feeding to ready-made food. So, this is something where we have to be serious.

Then the advertisements come regarding the cosmetic items that if you use a particular hair oil, your hair will grow well.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Thomas, a lot of advertisements are being given of ayurvedic products.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: People are being cheated. We had constituted another Committee regarding wastage of food. India is such a country that, on the one side, there are very wealth people. They have got enormous food. Food is being wasted. Even in marriages, in functions the wastage of food is there more than 70 per cent. In a State like Kerala, we feel pained. We had a story a few weeks back that in Wayanad district, an entire family depends on the food they get from the mid-day meal. If the schools are in holidays, the entire family is in starvation. So, this is the situation. We also find that in States like Kerala, the marriages are conducted like festivals. Huge wastage of food is taking place in the country. A large section of people in the country do not have food for even one time. So, I think, these are some of the issues. We had a Committee; the proceedings are before you.

So, these issues should be followed up. Anyhow, before I conclude, you have a big task ahead and we will support you on all efforts which are for the growth of the country. With these words, once again, I support this Bill.

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल (पश्चिम चम्पारण) : महोदय, आपने मुझे इतने महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूं। मैं प्रो. थोमस का भी आभारी हूं कि उन्होंने अपने तथा अपने दल के द्वारा इस बिल का पूर्ण समर्थन किया है_।

15.35 hours (Shri Konakalla Narayan Rao *in the Chair*) जैसा थोमरा ची बता रहे थे कि बीआईएस एवट 1986 से मौजूद हैं और विदेशों में भारत का प्रतिविधित्व करता था लेकिन अब इसकी सरकारी ताँर पर मान्यता नेशनल स्टैंडर्ड बॉडी आफ इंडिया के रूप में हो रही हैं जो कि पहले नहीं थी, हम इसके लिए माननीय मंत्री जी के बहुत आभारी हैं। अभी भारतीय उयोग जगत विश्व में अपने सामानों को आराम से निर्यात कर सके, उसके लिए बीआईएस की हॉल मार्किंग बहुत जरूरी हैं वयोंकि हमारा सामाना विश्व मानक के अनुरूप होना चाहिए। इससे सबसे बड़ा लाभ हमारे भारतीय उपभोक्ताओं को यह होगा कि वे एश्योर्ड रहेंगे कि हमें जो प्रोडवट मिल रहा है, वह ववालिटी प्रोडवट हैं। इस बिल के लान से हमारे प्रधानमंत्री भी नरेन्द्र मौती ने हिंदुस्तान को उयोग जगत का मैनुकैवचिंग हब बनाने का सपना देखा है, जिसके तहत मेक इन इंडिया पर विभिन्न जगहों पर काम चल रहा है, हिंदुस्तान विश्व में उयोग का सिर मौर बन सके, उसके लिए भी यह बिल बहुत ही आवश्यक था वर्थोंकि जब तक भारत के सामान की गुणवत्ता विश्व रत्तर पर प्रमाणित नहीं होगी, तब तक हम विश्व में अपने प्रेडवट बेच नहीं सकते हैं। हम लोगों ने देखा है कि हमारा पर्शोसी देश, जो विश्व का सबसे बड़ा निर्यात के मंत्रा है कि समारा पर्शोसी देश, जो विश्व का सबसे बड़ा निर्यात है, पूरी दुनिया में उसका सामान सप्ताई होता है, लेकिन उस देश के सामान की रेपोटेशन हिंदुस्तान के गांवों तक इतनी खराब है कि उसे मजाक के ताँर पर लिया जाता हैं। हमारे यहां उस हेश के सामान के बारे में एक वुटकता प्रवित्त हैं। " एक हिंदुस्तानी व्यक्ति की शादी उस पड़ीसी देश की लड़की से हो गुक ही दिनों में उस लड़की का स्वर्ध हो था। इस तरह के सामान है तो किनने विश्व वर्गा है हमारे यहां करता है कि जब तक आप पैसा है और हमारे देश की वहां एक निराम है के अगर आपके यहां कि सामान के तो किनने हिन चत्नी। इस विश्व के सामान है हो हमारे खान करता है हो के कार आपके यहां करका हो सामान का स्वर्ध हो करता है हमें सामान बन्ध है हो हो सामान बन्ध है हम बेच के मान अधित है के में भी उरिके आप सामान के ति हमार वहां हमिंग मान में हम करवा के पर हिंद मान के बाद हिंपों से माननीय मंत्री जो का सामान के लिए निर्मा हमारे हमें भी सहत हम हमिंग हमारे हमें माननीय मंत्री जो का सामान के लिए निर्मा हमारे हमें माननीय संत्री हम के मान बेद आप हम

यह ओपन सीकेट हैं कि अगर दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा गोल्ड हैं तो वह भारतीय गृहणियों के पास हैं लेकिन जब सचमुच में उन्हें जरूरत होती हैं और उस गोल्ड को बेचने की जरूरत पड़ती हैं तो बेचते समय पता चलता हैं कि यह तो 14 कैरेट का गोल्ड हैं या 18 कैरेट का गोल्ड हैं। इससे उन्हें बहुत नुकसान होता हैं। गोल्ड में हॉल मार्किंग एसेंशियल करने का प्रावधान कीमती धातुओं के लिए उठाया गया है, इसके लिए भी मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का आभारी हूं कि कम से कम जो भी सोना वे स्वरीदेंगी, प्लेटिनम या सिल्वर, वह धातु मानक के अनुसार होगी।

इसके अलावा बीआईएस में साढ़े नौ हजार से अधिक उत्पादों में 19300 स्टैंडर्स निर्धारित किए गए हैं लेकिन अभी तक केवल 92 प्रोडवट्स पर ही कानून लानू हैं। मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि 400 प्रोडवट तक इसे ले जाने की सोच रहे हैं। यह बहुत अच्छा कदम है और जितने ज्यादा प्रोडवट्स हम इसके तहत लेकर आएंगे, उतना ही अच्छा रहेगा। इसके बाद इस बिल में मंत्री जी ने इंस्पेवटर राज का खात्मा किया हैं। इसके लिए भी मैं उन्हें साधुवाद देता हूं कि इस बिल के द्वारा सिम्प्तीफाइड कंफरमेट्री असेसमेंट स्कीम है कि वह सैल्फ सर्टीफिकेशन कर सके, इंस्ट्री खुद मार्केट सर्विलंस करके अपने प्रोडवट्स की जांच कर सके, जरूरत पड़ने पर उन्हें वापिस ले सके, यह एक बहुत ही अच्छा कदम हैं और इसके लिए भी मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं। इसके अलावा इस बिल में सर्विसेज और प्रोसेस को पहली बार शामिल किया गया है, यह भी बहुत अच्छा कदम हैं क्योंकि हम लोग विदेशों से जो इविवपमेंट्स लाते हैं, मैं डावटर हूं और मेडिकल इविवपमेंट्स बाहर से मंगाए जाते हैं, उनमें हम देसते हैं कि हर इविवपमेंट का अलग सर्टीिफिकेशन होता है, उसकी एक क्वालिटी होती है और हम लोग बिलकुल एश्चोर्ड होते हैं जबकि इंडियन एविवपमेंट्स में ऐसा नहीं तेता हैं। उसमें जो केबल या दूसरे प्रोडवट्स लगे हैं, वे किस क्वालिटी के हैं, यह पता नहीं चलता था। इसके लिए मैं बधाई देना चाहंगा कि उन्होंने जो प्रोसेस शामिल किया है, वह बहुत अच्छा है।

इसके अलावा रमार्ट सिटी के लिए जो प्लानिंग हो रही है, फूड की यहां तक कि पीने के साधारण जल को भी इसमें लाने का प्रयास हो रहा है, उसके लिए भी मैं मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूं। इसके साथ ही मैं मंत्री जी को कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। पहला सुझाव यह है कि आईएसआई का बहुत ज्यादा दुरुपयोग इस देश में होता हैं। बहुत सारी ऐसी घटिया कम्पनियां हैं जो नकली माल बनाती हैं और आईएसआई मार्क लगाकर बेचती हैं और उपभोक्ता समझ नहीं पाता है कि यह माल सही है या गलत हैं। बहुत जगह तो रेड करके पकड़ा जाता है लेकिन कुछ ऐसे प्रेदश है, मैं अपने ही प्रदेश की बात कहता हूं। मैं बिहार का डाटा देख रहा था कि तीन साल में एक रेड भी नहीं की गई। केंद्र सरकार की कोई एजेंसी होनी चाहिए जो कि दूसरे पूरेश में जहां उनका कोई रेड का इंटरेस्ट नहीं हो तो वहां कम से कम नकती सामान नहीं बिके। कौशतेन्द्र जी भी हमारे सामने हैं। इस चीज का पूरास होना चाहिए कि हर जगह सामान की गुणवता की जांच हो सके। उन पूरेशों में भी होना चाहिए जहां सरकारें इसमें दिलचरपी न स्वती हों कि नकती माल बिक रहा है या असती माल बिक रहा है। इसके अलावा हम जो सैत्फ एक्ट्रीडिटेशन इंडस्ट्रीज को दे रहे हैं, इसका अगर दुरुपयोग होता है तो पांच लाख का जुर्माना या सजा, यह बहुत कम है। इसके लिए बहुत कड़ा कानून बनाने की जरूरत हैं।

हम देखते हैं कि दूध में यूरिया डाल कर मिलावट की जाती हैं। इस तरह हम पूरी जेनरेशन को खराब करते हैं, इसके लिए तीन-चार महीने की सजा का प्रावधान बहुत कम हैं। अगर हम सैल्फ एक्ट्रीडिटेशन की पायर इंडस्ट्रीज को दे रहे हैं और वह गतत करती हैं तो सजा बहुत होनी चाहिए। खास कर फूड प्रोडवट्स के लिए भी ऐसा ही होना चाहिए।यदि इसमें गड़बड़ी मिलती हैं, तो इसके लिए इतना कड़ा प्रावधान होना चाहिए जिससे कोई गड़बड़ी मिलती हैं, तो इसके लिए इतना कड़ा प्रावधान होना चाहिए जिससे कोई गड़बड़ी करने की हिम्मत न करे। इस लोग देखते हैं कि चिद पाँच हजार किलो दूध-निर्मित सामान की जरूत हैं तो दो दिन में बनकर आ जाता हैं। दूध का उत्पादन तो फिक्स होता हैं, लेकिन दीपावली में जितना चाहिए उतना माचा मिल जाता हैं। ये सब चीजें बंद हो सके, इसके लिए मैं कढ़ंगा कि कड़ा कानून बनाया जाए। इसके अलावा जो टैरिटंग लेबोरेट्री का प्लान बन रहा हैं, इसमें अगले साल चार-पाँच लैंह्य जोड़े जाएंगे, यह सफिशिएंट नहीं हैं। यदि बीआईएस को आगे बढ़ाना हैं तो माननीय मंत्री जी को वित्त मंत्री से कहकर एक साथ बहुत-सारे एक्ट्रिडेटेशन सेन्टर खोलने चाहिए, जहाँ पर सामान की भी जाँच हो सके और जो व्यापारी अपना एक्ट्रप्रैंशन करना चाहें, तो तुरंत इसकी जांच हो सके। इसके साथ ही में आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आप इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल को लाये। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के 'मेक इन इंडिया' कैम्पेन का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण स्लोगन हैं, वह है- 'Zero defect, zero effect' होने का, यह तभी हो सकता हैं, जब यह बिल पास हो, इसलिए इतना अच्छा बिल लाने के लिए में आपको साधुवाद और बधाई देता हूँ तथा इस बिल का पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA (RAMANATHAPURAM): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I thank the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma for enabling me to part in the discussion on the Bureau of Indian Standards Bill, 2015.

The Bill seeks to provide for a National Standards Body. Moreover, the Bill will enable the Union Government to bring more products, systems and services under the ambit of standardization.

The Bill will enable mandatory hallmarking of precious gold metals besides preventing misuse of standard mark. The Bill further seeks to repeal the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986, that is, Act 63 of 1986.

BIS has already been representing India in various international bodies and has formulated over 19,300 standards for about 9,500 products and services under 16 categories.

Sale of precious spurious and substandard articles is an alarming issue. It concerns the safety and the health of the consumers at large. So, we should ensure standardization to be mandatory for each and every item sold. Non-standard electrical and electronic items, be it Chinese or local products, stresses the need for a comprehensive legislation.

It is learnt that there are mandatory standards for only 122 categories of items as per the Industrial Development Regulation Act. It is not just imported items, but even many of our domestic products are sold without complying with any standard.

International trade agreements give full freedom to any country to make standards for goods. So, we should make certain standards mandatory for manufacturers.

In Europe, there is 100 per cent compliance for standards. I hope that India will gradually move towards that direction. A large number of items and services are to be covered under one go. If standardization is made mandatory, then the Government may also opt for self-certification by the manufacturers. The manufacturers can get their products tested through Government approved laboratories or test centres before self-certification. There can also be a comprehensive mechanism to get all information relating to standards like energy efficient, child friendly and environment friendly.

Without having a certificate or license from the Bureau of Indian Standards, no person can make a public claim through advertisements of his goods conforming to an Indian standard. Any person who contravenes this provision, shall be punishable with imprisonment.

Three more aspects, which are pertinent in the current Bill are: 1) mandatory hallmarking for all precious metal articles; 2) prevention of misuse of standard mark; and 3) 'mandatory recall' of non-standard items and compensating the consumers.

The Bureau of Indian Standards has made it mandatory to emboss a hallmark on all standardized gold jewellery, which is called BIS hallmarked jewellery. This protects the consumers.

Nowadays, the gold ornaments are made in advanced machines, and nothing really goes waste. However this tradition of calculating wastage continues and this is expressed in terms of percentage, which is charged from the customers. The wastage charges typically vary from 10 per cent to 18 per cent, and in most shops, it is 18 per cent. There should be some uniform procedures for ensuring fair practice in gold trade.

Section 18 makes obligatory provision for the license holder to display the making and labelling requirements of the product. There are 16 broad categories including textiles, packaged water, food items etc. If anyone wants to add a new category to the current list, he can apply for it. It covers so many areas to avoid substandard products.

To ensure quality and safety to the consumers, our policies are well-formulated in painstaking detail and well-intentioned. Therefore, the BIS should do away with the voluntary scheme and make it mandatory for all the products to conform to basic quality standards.

For now, the consumers must look for the ISI mark while buying products. As you can see, granting of license to use is quite stringent. Generally, the product certification scheme is voluntary in nature. However on consideration of health and safety of the consumers, ISI mark has been made compulsory by the Government for a number of products.

Compulsory use of standard mark has been directed by the Union Government under Section 16 of the current legislation for products covered under the scheduled industry. The Government should come forward to expand the list of products beyond the scheduled industry.

The data available with the Bureau of Indian Standards shows that over 60 per cent of the recently registered products are 'made in China'. This

highlights the eagerness of Chinese manufacturers to enhance their processes and meet Indian standards to take into our rapidly growing markets.

But there are a vast majority of goods from electricity bulbs and thermometers to Ganesha and Laxmi idols where the Government is yet to have domestic standards, resulting in unregulated entry of Chinese products. This is reflected in the growing trade deficit.

International trade rules stipulate that standards for imported goods need to be the same as those for local manufacturers. There is a need to have standardisation of service sector such as education, ICT, Tourism, retail and logistics to help India.

The current legislation also has provisions to provide recall, including liability of products bearing the standard mark but not conforming to relevant Indian Standards. Section 31 ensures that the license holder is liable for the injury caused by the non-conforming goods.

As per the statistics provided by BIS through an RTI application from 2001 to 2008, only 815 cases were filed by BIS in courts against those who used false ISI mark on products.

This data furnished by BIS itself is very disturbing. Moreover, filling and pursuing of single complaint case under BIS Act costs about rupees one lakh and about two to three years litigation. Undoubtedly, the BIS Act lacks teeth.

Enforcement machinery of BIS is not very satisfactory. The judicial process and pendency of cases are something not to cheer about. Hence, BIS should be given complete prosecution powers to act on every item.

In Mumbai, recently within a span of three days, 6438 bikers were fined rupees two hundred each for wearing helmets without ISI logos. Reports of helmets breaking are common, over 85 per cent of them are claimed to be of sub-standard quality in spite of being under mandatory ISI certification.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, as we are discussing about the standardisation, quality assurance of goods and services in the country, I want to mention here that even the bottled water is still not safe for human consumption. The State Government of Tamil Nadu headed by our hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma is the pioneer and forefront in implementing various schemes for the welfare of common people's social, health and economic status and to maintain standardisation of goods.

I want to mention some of the schemes being implemented in Tamil Nadu and getting full support of the people from all walks of life. The first and the best among the scheme is the cheap and best, very hygienic 'Amma Kutineer' (bottled mineral water) is being supplied at rupees ten in bus terminals and even in the long distance express buses.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I want to point out that the same water bottle is being sold in Railway Stations as 'Rail Neer' at rupees fifteen and in open market at rupees twenty all over India. But in Tamil Nadu, it is sold only for rupees ten.

The second scheme is 'Amma Unavakam' (Amma Tiffin Centre) is selling very hygienic food of idli at rupee one with Sambar and Chutney. The same *idli* is selling in the hotel at Rs.10 per piece. I want to mention here that the Central team visited Chennai recently to assess the damage caused by the heavy incessant rain. The team members also tasted the food in Amma Unavagam and appreciated the scheme.

The third one is 'Amma Medical Shop' which is selling medicines at 15 per cent rebate to the patients without any restrictions of income groups. This operation will help to eradicate fake medicines being sold to the customers.

The fourth one is 'Amma Salt'. It is selling iodized salt at a rate less than the open market rate.

The fifth one is 'Amma Vegetable Market' which is selling green vegetables at the cheapest rate because the Government is procuring all the fresh green vegetables from the farmers directly and selling it to the people without any profit.

The sixth one is 'Amma Cement'. Under this scheme, cement is sold at a very cheap rate of Rs.190 per bag containing 50 kilograms to the people to construct house through which the dreams of many poor people have been fulfilled.

Hon. Chairperson, all these schemes are being implemented to maintain standardization and quality of the products at the cheapest rate and also to safeguard the people from buying fake products.

This is the theme of this Bill. So, I quoted all these programmes which are going on in Tamil Nadu and these may be followed all throughout the country.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA: Sir, I will conclude. The kind of standards that exist in the country, the huge infrastructure that is employed for testing, inspection and enforcement activities--all come at a cost that has to be borne by the consumer directly or indirectly. So we need to find out if the consumers' money is being used efficiently.

I hope the Bill, when enacted, will definitely promote harmonious development of the activities of standardization, making and quality certification of goods and services. Let the Bureau of Indian Standards rise up to the occasion with full vigour in setting standards.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Bill moved by our hon. Minister Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and I conclude by thanking the Chair. Thank you.

DR. MAMTAZ SANGHAMITA (BARDHMAN DURGAPUR): Respected Chairman Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to speak on this Bureau of Indian Standard Bill, 2015.

I think all of us are supporting the Bill and thanking the Government of India for bringing this Bill which is actually rather an extension, with a few

amendments, of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986. It is coming with more authentication, more extension of the products, vision, penalties, etc.

The BIS is a body which determines the Indian standards and also it harmonizes the national standards with authentic international standards. This Bill is trying to include even the services also. I think, by standardizing the product processes, this Bill will be helpful to the consumers. It will be consumer friendly. Not only will it help the consumers but also it will be helpful for the business transactions. Also, it will help, if the standards are more or less on par with the international standards, authenticate export and import of Indian materials and business.

16.00 hours

The main functions of BIS are standardisation, formalisation, certification, granting licence to use trademarks on the products and processes under licence and to take delineate actions against the defaulters. The Bureau of Indian Standards set standards for different products. Most of the standards applicable are voluntary as some of my colleagues have already mentioned.

According to the Government officials, this is in contrast to the global preview where obtaining standards is mandatory for any business or any consumer product. In India there are only 122 products for which there are mandatory standards. This list includes goods ranging from cement, steel products and household electrical goods and is set to be widened.

16.02 hours (Shri Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav in the Chair)

Our standard regime is still in a nascent stage of development. The awareness and adoption of standardisation is very low. Indian exports face many difficulties and products have been barred on grounds of meeting mandatory standards. Such situations crop up in discerning markets like US, Europe and Japan. So far BIS has formulated 19300 standards in different areas for standardisation of 9500 products and services. But so far around 400 products have been identified only across different segments for which Government is planning to set up planning and safety standards. This shows that we have to go far more ahead.

The new regulation is to repeal the earlier Act. The BIS Bill, 2015 seeks to provide a path to achieve the following objectives. Its first objective is to set up the BIS as the national standards statutory body. This is being done for the first time. Originally, in 1947 there was an Indian Standards Institution which was the body to deal with standardisation. But it was only an informal body. Then, a Bill in this regard came in 1986 which truly placed the bureau as a statutory body and it extended its range up to goods. Previously, it was for materials and processes only. At present, it is being extended to the services and systems.

My hon. colleague, Mr. Thomas has already spoken about the formation of this body which will include a Governing Council and the Executive Body. It will consist of Director, Executive Members, Government officials and State Ministers. As this is the question of standardisation, I would suggest that we should include in it some experts from different fields. They may not be the part of Governing Council but they can be there in the Executive Body.

Many of us have said that it is very good that we are extending the Bill up to the 'services'. There are different kinds of services. For example, medical service may include hospital service with medial professional service and medical hospital service. It could be education, restaurant and so on. I do not know how this vast task could be done by the Bureau. The term 'services' is not clearly defined. What sort of service will be covered and up to what standardisation is to be done and who is going to standardise it. It is not clearly defined.

It enables the Government of India to bring mandatory certifications regime such as article process or service considered vital from the viewpoint of health, safety, environment, prevention of deceptive practices, and establishment of peace and security for the consumer as well as the businesspersons. This will assist consumer to receive ISI certified products and prevent import of below par products. There will be multiple types of simplified conformity assessment schemes. It is good that the persons, who are selling the products, can themselves come and get it certified from the certifying authority. There will be self-declaration of conformity against any standard to give multiple simplified options to manufacturers for standard adherence. It is kept keeping in view probably that more number of manufacturers will come for certification.

This Bill will enable the Centre to appoint any authority alongside BIS for verifying conformity of products and services. It says 'any authority', but it has not clearly defined what sort of authority will be there and what its formation will be with respect to each item.

This will also enable the Government of India to implement mandatory hallmarking of precious metal articles, namely, gold, platinum etc. Here, I would like to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister that there are other metals like iron, brass and steel which are very important for the consumers in the sense that substandard use of these metals may lead to disasters like damage and collapse of a bridge and many other hazards relating to construction field. In this era where we are facing natural calamities like earthquakes, cyclones and floods, we need more of solid materials to save the human lives.

It has not specified the accreditation process for checking laboratories. It should have been clearly stated in the Bill. Anyway, this Bill is quite good.

The last thing I want to say is that some report has already expressed the apprehension whether BIS at this moment is ready to take the challenge of this

vast task. The WGC study said that the BIS lacks adequate resources for testing, monitoring and enforcement.

Keeping those things in mind, I would request the Government to pass the Bill.

Anyway, I am supporting the Bill. Thank you.

भूरि स्वीन्द्र कुमार जेना (बालासोर): सभापति जी, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे ब्यूरो ऑफ इंडियन स्टैंडर्ड 2015 बिल पर भाग लेने का मौका दिया। Sir, this is a historic Bill. Once this Bill is passed and implemented in letter and spirit, it is going to positively contribute to the interest of the consumers in our country. Hence, I say that this Bill is historic. I stand here to support the Bill.

मैं इसी पॉइंट से चर्चा शुरू करना चाहूँगा। कल मंत्री जी का सदन में वक्तव्य था। उन्होंने एक अच्छी बात बोली थी। उसी पॉइंट से मैं चालू करूँगा। उनका वक्तव्य यह था कि बाहर से घटिया सामान आता था। This was a point that the hon. Minister made yesterday on the floor of the House.

There is a company called the Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited (BHEL). It is a public sector company. It is a Navratna company, and all Indians are proud of such public sector companies like BHEL. BHEL had just reported the first quarterly result for the current financial year. তথা কিকলা? The profitability of the company has gone down by 82 per cent. 82 पूतिशत का पूंकिट घट गया। What are the reasons? Of course, there are many reasons, but one of the primary reasons is that the Chinese companies who are black listed in China are dumping their products in our country and posing a challenge to those companies who are producing quality products in our country. This is a challenge and this is what the hon. Minister was making a mention of.

I will give another example regarding a sample test by the Department of Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture has collected some 20,600 samples and out of that 3,800 samples contained pesticide residue and 1,180 of those contained such pesticide residue that are not permitted to be used in our country. This is the quality of products, which we are eating day in and day out.

I will give another example. বায কা তা एवसपोर्ट होता है, we all know that almost 18-20 per cent of our tea that is getting produced in our country used to be exported out of India. Now, the figure has come down to 10-12 per cent. What is the issue? The issue is quality has gone down, and we are not able to reach that quality.

I will give the last example of how we are suffering regarding the hallmarking of gold jewellery, which several speakers have already spoken about. एक बात इम सबको पता होजी चाहिए कि हमारे देश में हॉलमार्किंग ऑफ गोल्ड ज्वैतरी 15 साल पहले चालू हुई थी। In July this year, none other than the World Gold Council, has come up with a Report কি इंडिया में लगभग 30 पूर्तिशत गोल्ड ज्वैतरी की हॉलमार्किंग होती हैं। कोई 9 कैरेट का गोल्ड बेच रहे हैं, कोई 22 कैरट का बेच रहे हैं, कोई 14 कैरट का बेच रहे हैं। But the poor consumer is paying for 22 carat even if he is getting 9 carat. This is the problem. Hence, this particular Bill is going to address that issue

Today, as per the Industrial Development Regulation Act, only 122 categories of items are coming under the purview of BIS. But with this Bill, the good part is that, all the products, services and processes that are going to be sold in our country are going to be within the purview of this new legislation. Hence, it is a historic Bill because it is going to positively affect all of us.

But this Bill comes with a couple of concerns. I have got five key concerns, which I would like to place for consideration of the Government and the hon. Minister. The first one is this. Who is going to be in the Board that is going to be constituted? How can we ensure that the Board works without fear or favour and does not become another wing of the Government of India? I am saying this because there is a possibility of coming under fear and favour. Why cannot we have an independent Board for such an important subject, which the country is going to legislate?

Secondly, on what basis you are going to fix standard? There are "n" numbers of goods, services and processes which are going to come up. Are we all equipped to do it? Do we have the ability as of now and resources as of now to take up this humongous task? Are we prepared to do it? It is a very key issue, which we cannot afford to forget. Once we forget, the interest of the consumers will suffer.

Thirdly, where are our testing laboratories? Who is going to man all those laboratories? Do we have the required manpower to man all the testing laboratories and have specifications for the standardization, which we are talking about today?

The fourth point is regarding self-certification. Our hon. Member from Bihar, Dr. Jaiswal, who was here, had made a mention about what is happening in Bihar. This must be happening in many parts of the country. The self-certification in India has unfortunately not worked. We appreciate the Government's move that in 80 per cent of the cases, across the globe, it is happening on self-certification, but it has not worked in India. So, what are the checks and balances we have got in the system to take this into account because the consumer again should not pay the price? Are we equipped or are we ready to address that?

The last point is, coming back to the issue of exports again, what standards we are going to make with regard to the international standards. When we say that we will have a standard for the imported goods, what are the standards we are going to follow? International standards have got many things — we have got the American standard; we have got the European standard; and we have got many other standards. So, what are those standards which we are going to have because the international trade agreement very explicitly says that a country can have its own standards, but the standards have to be one and the same for the imported product and for the domestic product?

In the light of the above, while I support the Bill, I request the Government and the hon. Minister to take cognizance of all the concerns which are of very, very serious nature before passing the Bill, and take care of the concerns of the consumers of our country. Thank you.

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA (GUNTUR): I thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on the BIS Bill which is proposed to replace the existing 1986 Act. This is a very important Bill. If India has to become a global economic superpower, standards are an extremely important subject, and we cannot become a global economic superpower without passing such type of bills. It is also very important from the point of ease of doing business and our Make in India initiative. It is good that the Bill proposes to widen the scope and bring in more products under standards regime and end the Inspector Raj, which is a positive sign. It also aims to prescribe, through the proposed legislation, standards for services and processes under its ambit for the very first time. Mandatory certification regime of an article, process or service is necessary from the point of view of health, safety, environment, prevention of deceptive practices, security, etc. So, I welcome this Bill.

I hope that it contributes to improve the ease of doing business in the country. It is a good sign that the Bill is allowing multiple types of simplified

conformity assessment schemes, including self-certification and market surveillance, instead of inspectors visiting factories, thereby ending the Inspector Raj on standards. Apart from this, the Bill also proposes to recall products even if these were ISI marked but not conforming to relevant Indian standards. The other positive aspect of this Bill is that it allows foreign and Indian entities other than the Bureau to be recognized as the standardizing authority. This is done to create an investor-friendly regulatory framework which is in tune with global standards along with protecting the consumer.

But the problem with the Bill is that it seeks to place several activities into a single place which is not an international practice and nowhere in the world had National Standards Body been utilized the way we do in India because it is doing regulatory work, market surveillance, registration, etc. So, I suggest for consideration of the hon. Minister to allow BIS to primarily focus only on certification and standardization.

Coming to definitions clause, I did not find any definition of 'certification' or 'accreditation'. I request that the terms may also be defined as accepted internationally to avoid any disputes in future. Sir, BIS has prepared a standard IS/ISO/IEC 17000:2004 which contains definitions on 'review' and 'attestation'. So, in the same way, 'certification' and 'accreditation' may also be defined.

Now, I will come to clause 7 of the Bill which deals with the appointment of Director General. Sir, BIS is a fully autonomous body not financed by the Central Government. Clause 7 (3) indicates that the Central Government will appoint Director General, which is not advisable. It amounts to interference in the affairs of an autonomous organization. Secondly, BIS is a scientific and technical organization and needs a scientist or a technical person to head it. Under the earlier NDA Government, a Committee under Shri Sharad Pawar Ji recommended that BIS should be headed by an eminent scientist. The Government accepted this recommendation, but has not implemented it. So, I request for better maintenance of standards, BIS should be headed by a scientist.

Now, under clause 9(2)(f), the Bill proposes direct accreditation by BIS which is in direct conflict of interest. I am saying, conflict of interest because BIS itself is a conformity assessment body for testing or certification service or standard setting service. So, how can it accredit other similar bodies? It is a conflict of interest in the activity of accreditation and when this work is being done by National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies in Quality Council of India and BIS itself has been accredited by an Accreditation Body for its Management System Certification Scheme, how can BIS accredit other bodies? This is clear conflict of interest and needs to be removed.

The Bill is a consumer-friendly and helps in stopping unfair and unscrupulous trade practices, because the existing Bill lacks legal power to prosecute the unfair people. It is a good move. Also, I would suggest that somehow we also need to align this with the Advertising Standard Council of India. Many times, I have seen in the country where various manufacturers are making certain claims about products and services that do not hold true and how can they hold people accountable and how can it be aligned with the BIS and other bodies, that is something that needs to be studied.

Hon. Minister is aware that for the last so many years, the Government is not financially supporting the BIS and the BIS itself is surviving on its own. Now, the Bill proposes to give more autonomy to the BIS. It is a welcome step. But mentioning 'prior approval of the Government' for doing such and such thing by the BIS cripples the BIS to go down to the block level to ensure BIS certified goods are supplied to the customer. It also hampers in expansion of its infrastructure which is a must in the area of standardization with rapidly changing technology. So, I would request the hon. Minister to remove Government control on BIS and let it expand on its own infrastructure all over the country.

Clause 10(3) talks about constituting technical committees. In practice, at present, the highest committee in the BIS dealing with standards formulation is Standards Advisory Committee. Then there is the Division Council which finalises the standards. Division Council also constitutes Sectional Committees, sub-committees and panels. But, there is no mention of Division Council in the Bill. You are only talking about Technical Committee which is non-existent in the present set up of BIS. So, there is confusion. I would request the hon. Minister to clarify this.

The next point is that the BIS issues certificate of conformity under clause 13. But, if any risks arise from its certification, who is going to compensate? It is a common knowledge that BIS have to cover liabilities arising from its operations in the geographical area in which it operates. There is no mention about insurance or corpus to address in any such eventuality. You have only said that BIS is a body corporate under clause 3(2) and it can sue and be sued. So, I would request the hon. Minister, since the Government is not going to fund BIS henceforth, how BIS is going to address this issue.

One of the major issues beyond certification is enforcement. There are so many enforcement bodies and agencies in the country and concerted coordination among all of them will make it more effective. How will we take up this concerted effort is something, that needs to be looked at.

With the proposed Bill, I am confident that India will catch-up with the world standards and fulfil the hon. Prime Minister's slogan of "Zero Defect, Zero Effect."

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY (CHEVELLA): Hon. Chairperson, I thank you for this opportunity. Standards are extremely important. They affect the consumer; they affect the quality of life. Standards affect manufacturers and industries. They affect the economy. But more than that, they affect the implementation of Government policies and schemes. Standards can affect the image of our country on the global stage. And in healthcare, standards can actually save patients lives or kill patients.

I would like to congratulate the Government and the Hon. Minister for introducing this Bill. The previous Government also recognised it, credit goes to them as well, and they referred it to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee has given about 12 recommendations. Once again I would congratulate the present Government and the Minister for accepting about 10 of the 12 recommendations given by the then Standing Committee and including them in the Bill. It is heartening to note that despite our political differences, in rare situations like this we all come together in the interest of the country. I hope other Bills also get passed in a similar manner.

The Bill seeks to repeal the 1986 Act of the Bureau of Indian Standards. It is timely and much needed. It seeks to establish a Governing Council assisted by the Executive and the Advisory Committees within the Bureau. The BIS has significant roles to play through its functions — consumer

protection and promotion of trade of standardised goods and services. A strong Executive is definitely a welcome move.

It certifies precious metals, especially gold. Without this, the other schemes of the Government like the Prime Minister's Gold Monetisation Scheme could not be implemented. But I think with this the gold monetisation scheme can easily be implemented now. The Bill seeks to include standardisation of services especially healthcare, environment practice, safety and security. It is indeed the need of the hour.

I would like to point out here the National Accreditation Board for hospitals and healthcare has so far accredited only 51 hospitals while there are 358 still pending applications and thousands of them have not even applied and have not been accredited by NABL. Standards for public health in India are so low that India loses 66 per cent of the GDP annually because of premature death and preventable illness. We need standardisation and conformity assessment for the service sector too.

There are thousands and thousands of standards, actually lakhs of standards. There are standards for the light, there are standards for the brick, for the mic, electronics and every product you can think of. Every product has a standard. But it is practically impossible for the Government to take the sole responsibility of standardisation, implementation and monitoring and regulation of standards. So, it is the responsibility of the industry and other private bodies.

It is a very welcome thing that yesterday the Minister said he had taken cognisance of that and by recognising, endorsing and accrediting other standard institutions within and outside the country. That is a very progressive move that our Government and our Ministry have taken.

The Bill provides for self certification. Again this is a very welcome move. One cannot possibly monitor thousands and lakhs of standards. So, self certification simplifies things. Also, if somebody self-certifies, when they approach the courts, it gives them proof that they have certified and they are not following. So, I think it is a very good move.

The Bill gives rights to police officers above the rank of DSP to search, seize without warrant. Again, a welcome move. We support the Bill. The Bill is very much required in achieving the goal of standardisation in the country.

I have some suggestions. Many suggestions have already been made by other hon. Members and so I will limit myself to some of the suggestions. BIS must promote private testing laboratories in India not only by accreditation but also providing them financial assistance and subsidise the cost of testing to deserving customers. Subsidise the cost of testing for bricks and other things for MSME sector. Even if they go to private laboratories, I think the Government should look at subsidising this.

The Bill should include provisions for giving BIS access to scientific and research institutions because it is not an administrative and enforcement task. A lot of science and research is required in developing the standards. So, all the scientific organisations within the country under CSIR should be involved with the BIS.

One of the things I think the Bill ignored and it was in the Standing Committee was that BIS is a short-staffed and under-researched organisation. Many Indian products still fail to get certified because the laboratories are not certified. So, I think we need to strengthen and provide more staff to the BIS. The regular review and revision of standards is needed to meet changing technologies and advancement and there are many examples.

Secondly, there are several regulatory authorities that publish their own standards, like the Central Pollution Control Board, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation, NABL for hospitals and healthcare providers, the National Highways Authorities of India etc. So, there are many standard organisations. They must be given the same teeth as well. There should be similar penalties when those standards also are deviated and there should be similar powers to monitor.

Lastly, there should be a harmonisation on all this. The Government should focus on the required standards for implementing new policies and make huge investment. In case of this gold monetisation, we are very glad that standards for gold and precious metals are there.

We are trying to get into solar energy. The standards are not there and definitely we need India-specific standards. I will go into a little detail about solar energy. We are planning to invest thousands of crores of rupees and import solar panels from China and Germany. They export one kilowatt panel but that one kilowatt panel in India does not generate one kilowatt of power. Even if it is of good standard, it generates half of that much. So, all the industries that went to solar energy in India are all loss-making except two or three. All the people who started manufacturing solar panels either closed down or they are in losses. When they do project assessment, they say solar megawatt costs Rs 6 crore, but when you compare apple to apple, it costs Rs 36 crore for each solar megawatt and that is unviable. So, I think not only exports but imports also have to be monitored and there have to be India-specific standards.

As for fly-ash bricks, once again we don't have sufficient testing laboratories. Fly-ash bricks reduce pollution and give employment and business to small entrepreneurs but they are not accepted well in the construction industry because of inability to test them and maintain certain standards. So, there should be much more laboratories doing this.

There is one more very important thing. While I can attribute or blame many things for standard, I would like to attribute my cough today that I am also having to the quality standard of air. Exactly 9.9 kilometres from here, there is a waste management. They burn the waste and they generate 30 megawatts of energy. I think IL&FS or some company like that does it. Today we are burning 4,000 tonnes of waste of Delhi mixed with plastic and it is going into the air and it is causing pollution. So, our quality standard for air is not in tune with the requirement. They are burning plastic and putting smoke in the air. When you look at the chimney, there is no smoke because it is invisible because of darkness. That is happening as we are speaking. We should bring standard and do it legally, because it is not part of the quality standards for air.

Lastly, I think a lot of people said that GST Bill can add 2 per cent to our GDP. But I think this Bill is very important because this Bill, if implemented properly, can add more than 3 per cent to our GDP. We support the Bill. It affects the image of India and the pride of India in the global arena.

SHRI P.K. BIJU (ALATHUR): Hon. Chairman Sir, first of all I welcome this move by the Government to introduce this Bill for discussion and passing. On behalf of CPI(M), I support the Bill. This Bureau of Indian Standards Bill 2015 replaces the Bureau of Indian Standards Act 1986. As we know, the Bureau of Indian Standards Act in 1986 established a bureau for the purpose of standardization, marking and certification of articles and processes. After 29 years, we have to replace the existing Act and bring in another Bill. In 29 years, we have formulated over 19,300 standards and about 9,500 products and services. As the earlier Member mentioned here, lakks of products and services have increased; so we have to seriously look into it.

Sir, the Bill broadens its ambit and allows the Central Government to make it mandatory for certain notified goods, articles and processes.

Sir, the Bill includes goods, services and system and it also defines goods, services, processes and system.

With regard to the establishment of BIS, it is said that the Bureau will constitute a Technical Committee of experts for the purpose of formulating such standards and constitute a general council which look at the general superintendence, direction and management of the Bureau. We also have to constitute an Executive Committee to look into the standards and working of the Bureau.

Sir, so far as certification of goods and services is concerned, the Bureau would be the licensing authority for quality standards. I had a personal experience. While I was travelling to Rajasthan, I bought one Bisleri water bottle at Delhi. When I looked at the name at the bottle letter 's' was missing. So, a lot of duplicate products are being marketed throughout the country. How can you work out self-certification in the country? I would request the Minister to give a serious look to it.

The Bureau can establish and maintain testing laboratory for quality assessment and conformity assessment for the goods, services and articles. I would like to know from the Minister the condition of the present laboratories in our country. I came across one news item and with your permission, Sir, I would like to quote that news. Our Union Minister of Food and Consumer Affairs, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan on Sunday visited one of the laboratories in Patna. During his inspection of the office and the laboratory, Shri Paswan found that different equipment used for conducting quality checks were not working. When none of the machine was working the Minister asked them as to how they were carrying on with their work. He also transferred the officer to some other place. We have eight laboratories in our country and we too have officers but they are not in good working condition.

As per the data given by the Ministry, we certify 25,000 goods and services every year. How can that be possible? Without sufficient instruments in working condition how can it be possible to give 25,000 certificates to goods and services every year? At the level of Ministry a serious supervision of the condition of our laboratories as also our officers around the country is required.

Hallmarking is used to certify precious metal articles like silver, gold, platinum and palladium and their alloys. A hallmark indicates the proportionate content of the precious metal in an article as per the Indian standards. In our country the annual consumption of gold, which was estimated at 65 tonnes in 1982, has increased to over 500 tonnes in 2015. So this much increase in the hallmarking work particularly of gold is there. How can the present offices and laboratories can fulfil this requirement of our country? It is also absent from this Bill. Therefore, I would like to request the Minister to have a look at it. There are more than one lakh manufacturing units in our country. We have to seriously look into this matter.

India is a signatory to Vienna Convention of 1972 and 1975 regarding hallmarking of gold. But till today we are lagging behind the international standards.

As regards mandatory certification of goods, the Bill allows the Central Government to notify certain goods and articles which would compulsorily need to carry a standard mark regarding public interest, safety of environment, prevention of unfair trade and practice as also national security. But food items are not included in this list. I would like to request the Minister to include food items also.

We are aware of recent episode of ban on Nestle Maggie in our country. But they went to the court and got some relief. How is it possible that a food item contains more led which continued for several years in our country? Even after the ban on Maggie, Patanjali introduced Noodles and it has already started marketing in our country. How is it possible? I think it is very essential to see the condition of food items as it will affect our generation after generation. So a serious look by the Government is necessary as far as standardisation of food items is concerned in our country.

A provision of Rs.5 lakh penalty is there in this Bill. I think it should be increased to a sufficient amount. There is Clause 31 in Chapter V for the consumer protection but that is not clear. How will the consumers get benefit from different agencies? I would like the Minister to clarify this.

A lot of medicines are produced in our country. Recently a report appeared in the media that 20 per cent of the medicines which are produced in our country lag behind prescribed standards. Moreover, some of these medicines are already banned in the United States and some other countries. So, we have to look into this seriously as it would affect the health of our people. It would also affect our international status.

भ्री अरविंद सावंत (मुम्बई दक्षिण) : सभापति महोदय, आपने अति महत्वपूर्ण इंडियन स्टैन्डर्ड इंस्टीट्यूट बिल पर अपने विचार पूकट करने का मौका दिया, धन्यवाद_। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का तहेदिल से स्वागत करता हूं_। इस देश की सारी जनता के लिए महत्वपूर्ण और आवश्यक कानून में संभोधन लेकर आए हैं|इस कानून में **29** सालों के बाद सुधार आ रहा है और मेरी सरकार यह सुधार ला रही है_। इसे मैं बहुत आनंददायी घटना समझता हूं_।

सभापित महोदय, मैं छोटी-छोटी चीजों की तरफ देखता ढूं, तो हर चीज में आईएसआई मार्क लगा होता हैं। मंत्री जी ने इस बिल में ऐसा प्रावधान किया गया है कि वह ढॉल मार्क जैसा आना चािहए। कोई भी आईएसआई मार्क के लिए प्लास्टिक की पर्वी लगा देता हैं। पता नहीं, वह आईएसआई हैं या नहीं, उसे कौन जांचेगा? अब कोई भी मैटीरियल ले लो, बर्तन ले लो या कोई भी चीज हम मार्केट से लेते हैं, whether it is metallic or any other thing. हर चीज पर कभी-कभी आईएसआई मार्क मिलता हैं। दूध की थैली पर भी आईएसआई मार्क मिलता हैं, लेकिन फिर भी उस दूध में प्रदूषण हैं। उसमें कुछ जहर इत्यादि मित्रस किया हुआ हैं। ऐसा करने में किसी को उस नहीं लगता था। यह पहली बार हो रहा हैं, इसलिए मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं। आपने कौन सी चीजें को लिया हैं? आपने एक भी छोटी चीज नहीं छोड़ी। I do not know whether hon. Member Shri Biju mentioned about food products or not. But food products also are certified by

BIS because processing is done. Is it not? Standards will be there. The BIS has to certify that. हम मेक इन इंडिया, मेड इन इंडिया की बात करते हैं, लेकिन हमारे यहां वाइना की चीजें आ रही हैं। उन पर भी आईएसआई मार्क लगाकर मार्केट में बेच देंगे। आपने इतना अच्छा काम कर दिया कि अगर गाड़ी भी ले लें, नया मॉडल भी बाहर आ गया और उसे यहां लाना है तो सर्टीफिकेशन करना पड़ेगा और बिना सर्टीफिकेशन के गाड़ी मार्केट में नहीं आयेगी। यह बहुत ही स्वागत योग्य घटना है।

मैं इसमें दो-तीन चीजों का ही जिकू करूंगा। जब आप आईएसआई कर ही रहे हैं, तो इन चीजों में हमारी जो यंतूणा खड़ी होगी, उस पर मुझे संदेह हैं। अच्छा हुआ कि लाइसेंस राज चला गया, लेकिन जो यंतूणा हम खड़ी करने वाले हैं, वह बहुत सभक्त होनी चाहिए। अगर वह सभक्त नहीं हुई, तो फिर हमें इसके परिणाम नहीं मिलेंगे।

सभापित महोदय, मैं बहुत िहेंटत में बोतने की बजाय दो-तीन चीजों का खास जिकू करूंगा कि इस बिल में जो प्राच्चान किये गये हैं, उसमें यह कम्प्तसरी कर दिया है कि गर्नमेंट को बताना ही पड़ेगा, उसे लेकर आजा ही पड़ेगा, सर्टीफाइड करना ही पड़ेगा। उसके बाद वह मार्केट में आयेगा। अब जब मार्केट में आया है, तो उसकी जांच करने के लिए एक टीम होनी चाहिए, ऐसा मुझे तगता है। अब सर्टीिफिकेट आ गया, पता नहीं वह आया या नहीं। ताइसेंस राज न हो, लेकिन सरप्राइज विजिट करके मार्केट में देखना चाहिए। मैं फूड प्रोडवट्स में देखता हूं खासकर दूध के बारे में पूताइना हो रही हैं। हम बत्तों की जिंदगी के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं। इसके लिए जो शासन होना चाहिए था, वह शासन इससे भी ज्यादा सरत्त इस कानून में आजा चाहिए था। हम जो जहर बत्तों को दे रहे हैं, उसके लिए सरत्त शासन होना चाहिए। Prohibition or manufacture/sale of certain goods without standard mark. मैं समझता हूं कि यही उसकी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कतम है। इन्होंने एक चीज और कही हैं। एक चताज और है कि - Accreditation outside India also. If it has been done outside India, recognise or accredit any institution in India or outside which is engaged in standardisation. ये चीजें पिल्तक को कैसे मालूम होंगी? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से विनती है कि छोटी-छोटी चीजों की जानकारी मीडिया के माध्यम से, अखवारों के माध्यम से जनता की तरफ जानी चाहिए। हम कानून अच्छे बलाते हैं, तोकिन हाल ही में मैंगी का चया हुआ? हमने देखा कि सरकार कहती है कि हम मैंगी के खिलाफ सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जारेंगे, तेकिन तब तक लोग मैंगी खा लेंगे। ये जो चीजें हो रही हैं, उसे रोकने की आवश्यकता हैं। मुझे लगता है कि यह कानून आगे चलकर इसमें रुकावट लायेगा।

आजकल बाजार में आ रहे केले देखिए। पहले केले का छिलका पीला दिखता था, तो अच्छा समझते थे, अगर उस पर दाम रहते थे तो और अच्छा समझते थे। लेकिन आजकल टेबल वेराइटी आ गई है, उसका छिलका पीला होता है, पूछते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि किसी कैमिकल में डुबाकर लाते हैं। इसे कौन देखने वाला हैं? बाजार में सिन्जियां, फूट बेचे जा रहे हैं, क्या इस पर ध्यान हैं? जैसे केले की बात है, वैसे ही आम की भी बात हैं। आम का सीजन अप्रैल से शुरू होता है लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि दिसंबर में भी मार्किट में आ जाता हैं। इसका भी छिलका पीला होता है, इसके लिए कुछ कैमिकल युज करते हैं। मेरा कुन है कि कैमिकल युज पर कैसे पुतिबंध लगेगा?

पहली बात है कि मैन्युफैक्चर और प्रोडक्शन पर कंट्रोल होना चाहिए। प्रोडक्शन कंट्रोल करने के लिए क्या इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए? आर्गैनिक खेती की बात हो रही है। सिविकम राज्य आर्गैनिक खेती

करता है, यह बहुत स्वागत योग्य हैं। मेरा पूष्त हैं कि इन प्रोडवट्स के लिए क्या करने वाले हैं? सेब देखों तो लगेगा कि बहुत सुंदर प्रदेश से आए हैं। इनके बारे में पूछते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि कश्मीर से आए हैं, अच्छे हैं। इन वीजों पर विचार होना चाहिए। मुझे लगता है एक ही समय पर सब कुछ नहीं होगा लेकिन मेरा विष्वास है कि इन वीजों पर सरकार ध्यान देगी। माननीय मंत्री जी इन छोटी-छोटी वीजों पर ध्यान देंगे।

अंत में, मैं एक बार दोबारा इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हुं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI MEKAPATI RAJA MOHAN REDDY (NELLORE): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the debate on the Bureau of Indian Standards Bill, 2015.

I compliment the Union Government and the hon. Minister for bringing this important Bill replacing the 1986 Act at a time when India has pledged its commitment to 'Make in India' programme and is hoping to further globalize the economy ensuring easy and free flow of capital, technology and labour. Our Standards regime is still at a nascent stage. We have no choice except implementing globally acceptable standards if we have to make a name in the global markets.

' Indian exporters have faced many situations in which products have been barred on the grounds of not meeting mandatory standards. Such situations crop up in discerning markets such as the US, European Union and Japan. Similarly, if we do not have proper standards regime, we are likely to import sub-standard products and that is what is exactly happening now.

The Objects and Reasons which is forming a part of the Bill eminently sum up as follows:

"The World Trade Organisation (WTO) Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade encourages all member countries to adopt international standards and also move towards mutual recognition of certification systems. WTO guidelines also provide that enforcement of standards should have uniform application for both domestic industry and imported goods. In view of the increasing significance of standards and conformity assessment systems in world trade, it is essential that the BIS re-orients itself to adequately address the future challenges as the National Standards Body of India."

The three important features of the Bill are:

- (a) At present, only products and systems come under the ambit of standards. The Bill proposes to include services besides articles and processes under the standardization regime.
- (b) It will also enable the Government to bring under the mandatory certification regime such article, process or service which it considers necessary from the point of view of health, safety, environment, prevention of deceptive practices, security, etc.
- (c) The mandatory certification will help consumers receive ISI certified products and will also help in prevention of import of sub-standard products.

It is being widely reported in the news that dangerous chemicals are used in important food products like milk, fruits, ghee, pissiculture, aquaculture, horticulture, etc. not to speak of shampoo, cosmetics, fast foods, etc.

16.55 hours (Hon. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)

Only three days ago, the Government busted fake adulterated ghee supply racket to none other than the Tirumala Balaji Temple. The Delhi Police's Crime Branch unearthed a fake *desi* ghee manufacturing unit in a Paschim Vihar DDA flat on October 15, 2015. This is happening all over the country.

An expose by Headlines Today reveals the ghee that we consume is not being prepared from milk. Rather, it is animal fat, crushed animal bones, to give it that granular texture, palm oil, essence, for the smell and hazardous chemicals that are being used to prepare ghee. Even more shocking is the fact that the people involved are continuing to operate despite a National Human Rights Commission's notice.

Just a few months ago, a Division Bench of Andhra Pradesh High Court had to direct both the Andhra Pradesh and Telangana Governments to immediately raid all fruit shops, especially mango shops as they have been using dangerous chemicals for ripening. The Bench comprising hon. Chief Justice observed,

"For earning some extra rupees, you are putting scores of lives at risk. Such traders are worse than terrorists, killing generations of people with slow poison. Calcium carbide is a chemical compound whose two main products, acetylene, a colourless gas, widely used as a fuel and calcium cyanamide, used as fertilizer in agriculture, are extremely harmful to the human body and is carcinogenic. Farmers pluck fruits before they ripen naturally and ship them to the markets where these are treated with calcium carbide, which acts as a harmone stimulator and thereby hastens the ripening process."

The Telangana Government has busted a racket where urea and detergents are being added to produce milk. No wonder the cancer disease is growing like wild fire.

The hon. Union Health Minister, Shri J.P. Nadda, admitted in the Budget Session of Parliament in March that food adulteration is a very serious issue. One out of five food samples fails quality test in India reports the FSSAI Annual Public Laboratory Testing Report 2014-15. Out of 49,290 food samples tested by the apex food body, 8,469 samples did not clear the laboratory tests for food safety, bringing the rate of food rate adulteration, contamination or mislabeling to a gasp-worthy 20 per cent. It was just 13 per cent in 2011-12. Yet the number of convictions for economically motivated adulteration of food has come down from 3,845 in 2013-14 to just 1,256 now.

It is time the country acts against all kinds of adulterated foods in the country. One of the reasons why India has not captured export markets is the quality issue. While enacting legislation with good intentions is welcome, what is more important is actually achieving the high standards. Otherwise, all our efforts of emerging as a major global player will not bear fruit.

With these few words, I support the Bill. Thank you very much.

भी अक्षय यादव (फिरोज़ाबाद): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया। हम लोगों द्वारा, इस सरकार के द्वारा दावा किया जाता है कि हमारा देश तेजी से तरक्की की ओर चल रहा हैं। लेकिन मुझे लगता है कि जो इसका सांचा बना हुआ है, वह अंदर से खोखता है क्योंकि चाहे हम इंसान की बात करें या देश की बात करें, जिस तरह के माहौल से हम लोग गुजर रहे हैं, जो खाद्य पदार्थ हैं, उनमें जो मिलावट होती हैं, उससे हम सभी लोगों का, इंसानों का और इस देश का बड़े पैमाने पर नुकसान हो रहा हैं।

17.00 hours

सदन में हमारे विष्ठ नेता मौजूद हैं। जब ये हमारी उम्र के थे, उस समय धी-दूध और अच्छी मात्रा में स्वाते थे, लेकिन कोई भी इन चीजों में मिलावट न होने की वजह से बीमार नहीं पड़ता था। आज की तारीख में अगर हम इनकी तरह एक-एक लोटा भरकर घी खा लें तो जिंदा नहीं बचेंगे। यह सोचने की बात है कि ऐसा क्यों हो रहा हैं? डाक्टर मना कर देता है कि घी मत खाना, दूध मत पीना क्योंकि कोलोस्ट्रोल बढ़ जाएगा। यह सब मिलावट के कारण ही हो रहा हैं। जो चीजें प्रकृतिक हैं, आप उनका कितना भी सेवन कीजिए वे कभी नुकसान नहीं पहुंचाएंगी लेकिन अगर वही चीज नकती हैं तो वह आपको तुरंत नुकसान करेगी।

माननीय मंत्री जी इस बिल को लेकर आए हैं, इसके लिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देना चादता हूं। हमारा देश तरक्की की ओर चल रहा है और मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि हमारा देश तरक्की की तरफ चल रहा है। अभी भी कुछ समस्याएं हैं कि हम जिस बिल को लेकर आए हैं, इसमें इंस्पेवटर राज स्वत्म करने की बात कही गई है, इसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं लेकिन जब भी कहीं सस्ती की जाती है, कड़ा कानून आता है तो उसका एक डर भी रहता है कि क्या यह कानून सही रास्ते पर जाएगा या गलत रास्ते पर जाएगा। कहीं इस कानून के द्वारा भ्रष्टाचार तो नहीं होगा। कोई प्रोडक्ट अगर पास करवाना है, क्या उसे पास करवाना है, क्या उसे पास करवाना है, क्या उसे पास करवाने के लिए कहीं गलत तरीका तो नहीं अपनाया जाएगा, इस चीज को भी माननीय मंत्री जी को देखना पड़ेगा। मंत्री जी से मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जो कंज्यूमर हैं और कंज्यूमर फोरम है, उन्हें भी इसमें जोड़ा जाए कि उनकी भी राय है और प्रोडक्ट को जांचने की उनकी क्षमता को देखा जाए। मैंगी का मामला हम सभी ने देखा कि एक लैब उसे पास कर देती थी और दूसरी लैब उसे फेल कर देती थी। उसकी क्या हकीकत रही, किस लैब ने उसके सैम्पल को पास किया और किसने फेल किया, अगर आपस में लैब के रिजल्ट्स में विरोधाभास है तो इसका मतलब है कि हमारी लैब में भी खामियां हैं। हम यह बिल ले कर आ रहे हैं लेकिन इनके प्रोडक्ट्स की जांच जब लैब में की जाएगी, तो उनकी रिपोर्ट्स अलग-अलग आएगी, तो प्रोडक्ट की गुणवत्ता जांचने में समस्या सामने आएगी।

महोदय, हम लोग हमेशा इंटरनेशनल स्टैंडर्स की बात करते हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि हम इंटरनेशनल स्टैंडर्ड की नहीं बिटक इंडियन स्टैंडर्ड की बात करें। हम सभी में से बहुत से सदस्य दिल्ली में खान मार्केट जाते होंगे। वहां जॉनसन एंड जॉनसन की एक क्रीम रखी हैं। उसमें से एक हिंदुस्तान में बनी हैं और एक विदेश में बनी हैं। हम लोग बाहर वाली क्रीम को क्यों प्रेफर देते हैं। ऐसा उसमें क्या हैं? हमारा भरोसा हिंदुस्तानी प्रोडवट्स पर से उठा हुआ हैं। इस भरोसे को हमें बरकरार करना पड़ेगा। मैं सदन में बैठे हुए माननीय सदस्यों से और जो हमें सुन रहे हैं उनसे भी अपील करूंगा कि हमारे यहां की जो प्राकृतिक वीजें हैं, उनकी रक्षा हम लोगों को ही करनी पड़ेगी और इस बिल को हम सर्वसम्मित से पारित करें तथा यह बिल अच्छी तरह से लागू हो। इसी आशा के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री ओम बिरला (कोटा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री रामविलास पासवान जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि वे एक महत्वपूर्ण बिल इस सदन में लेकर आये हैं। देश और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इस बिल की आवश्यकता थी। भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, 1986 को हटाकर भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो विधेयक, 2015 लाया जा रहा हैं। भारत देश उपभोक्ताओं का एक बड़ा देश हैं। यह देश राष्ट्रीय तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सामानों का एक बहुत बड़ा बाजार भी हैं। जिस तरीके से हिन्दुस्तान में हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी ने मेक इन इंडिया के माध्यम से हमारे उत्पाद वस्तुओं को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बेचने के लिए, सेवाएँ देने के लिए एक नया अध्याय शुरू किया हैं। इस देश के अंदर भारतीय उत्पादों का मापदंड अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर हों। भारतीय वस्तुओं के सेवाओं का मापदंड अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर हों। इसी तरीके से हमारी कुछ धातु की वस्तुएँ जिसमें सोना, चांदी आदि वस्तुएँ आ जाती हैंं। एक बहुत बड़ा व्यापार हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर भी होता हैं। इसलिए हम देश के अंदर हमारे मानक इतने स्टैंडर्ड के हों कि विश्व के अंदर भारत का माल जाए, तो उस माल की एक खास पहचान बनी रहें।

केवल निर्यात ही नहीं, जिस प्रकार से हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी 125 करोड़ हैं और उसके कारण हमारे यहाँ उपभोक्ता गांव की अंतिम ढांणी तक हैं, उनको भी माल-वस्तुएं, सेवाएँ बेहतरीन क्वालिटी की मिले, उसके लिए एक नये अध्याय की शुरुआत मंत्री जी ने की हैं। इस बिल के माध्यम से हम वस्तुएँ और सेवाएँ भी ले रहे हैं। आज दुनिया में एक नया चलन है कि आज सिस्टम के आधार पर सारा विश्व चल रहा हैं, उस सिस्टम को भी इस मानक ब्यूरों के तहत लिया गया हैं। इसके लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हैं।

आज ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिज़नेस की आवश्यकता हैं क्योंकि यदि देश को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर का बाजार बनाना चाहते हैं और इसके लिए वर्ल्ड ट्रेड सेन्टर और डब्ल्यूटीओ के तमाम मानकों को भी स्टैंडर्डाइन्ड करने की आवश्यकता हैं। इसलिए धारा 18(vi) में प्रावधान किया गया हैं, जिसके तहत आईएसआई द्वारा प्रमाणित कंपनी बाद में गुणवत्ता की दृष्टि से कमजोर हो जाती हैं, उसकी क्वालिटी कमजोर हो जाती हैं, तो बाजार से उस कंपनी के माल को वापस मंगाने का प्रावधान इस बिल में किया गया हैं। लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय मंत्री महोदय, भारत एक बहुत बड़ा देश हैं। कुछ चीजें एफएसएसएआई के तहत आती हैं, कुछ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो स्टैंडर्ड के तहत भी आती हैं, कहीं न कहीं दोनों में कुछ टकराहट की स्थित बन रही हैं क्योंकि जो खाद्य वस्तुएँ हैं, वे एफएसएसएआई के अंतर्गत भी आती हैं और कुछ खाद्य वस्तुएँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरों के स्टैंडर्ड के तहत भी आती हैं।

नियमों में प्राच्यान है कि जब कभी कंट्रोचर्सी होगी, दोनों एजेंसीज बैठकर इसका फैसला करेंगी। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवंदन करना चाहता हूं कि हम हॉलमार्किंग की बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन इस देश में इतना बड़ा बाजार होने के बाद भी हमारे पास केवत 321 ऐसी एजेंसीज हैं जो हॉलमार्किंग को स्टेंडर्डाइन करेंगी। केवत 321 एजेंसी और इतना बड़ा हिन्दुस्तान का बाजार, इसलिए आपने इसमें सेल्फ-सर्टिफिकेशन को एताऊ किया हैं? यह बात आप अपने क्लव्य में स्पष्ट करें। यह बात सही है कि आईएसआई के बारे में कई माननीय सहस्यों ने शंका व्यक्त की है कि हमारे यहां स्वराब उत्पाद, कम वचालिटी चाले उत्पाद भी देश का इतना बड़ा बाजार होने के कारण आईएसआई मार्क लगाकर बिकता हैं। इसलिए आज जिस तरह से पूरे विश्व में टेस्ट लेबीस्ट्रीज बन रही हैं, आधुनिक चंत्र आ रहे हैं, मैं निवंदेन करना चाहता हूं कि जब आप इनके लिए सेल्फ-सर्टिफिकेशन एताऊ करें या हमारी लैब तैयार करें तो वह तैबोस्टरी भी अंतर्शब्दीय मानवणडों के अनुसार होनी चाहिए। इतना ही नहीं, अगर हमने इस विधेयक को ठीक से लागू कर दिया और इसके आधार पर जो शर्ते रस्वी गयी हैं, इसमें जो दण्ड स्था गया है, वह बहुत कम हैं। भारत में पांच लाख रुपये और एक साल का दण्ड कम हैं। देश के इतने बड़े बाजार और उपभोक्ताओं की संख्या को देखते हुए यदि कोई ट्रेडर या मैन्यूफैक्टास्य बड़ी गड़बड़ कर दे और पांच लाख रुपये के जुमनि के बाद छूट जाए तो यह गंभीर बात हैं। इसलिए उपप्रथक्ष महोदय, जिस तरह से खाद कानून के अंतर्गत आजीवन सजा का प्राच्यान हैं, उसी तरह से आजीवन सजा का प्राच्यान भले ती न हो, कानून इतना कठोर हो कि उसमें कोई भी आईएसआई मार्क का दुरुपयोग नहीं कर सके, कम स्टैंडर्ड वचालिटी का सामान नहीं बना सके, ताकि भारत का माल विश्व में जाए और भारत के उत्पाद वहां बिके तो आईएसआई मार्क की एक अलग पहचान रहे, तभी हम इस विधेयक के माध्यम से देश के उपभोक्ताओं को नई दिशा दे पाएंगे।

महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो ऐतिहासिक विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, उसके लिए उनको साधुवाद देता हुं, बधाई देता हुं_। धन्यवाद_।

श्री भगवंत मान (संगरूर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

महोदय, आज बहुत ही गंभीर विषय पर बहस चल रही है क्योंकि इस बिल का संबंध हमारे करोड़ों देशवासियों की सेहत से हैं, उनकी जिन्दगी और मौत से हैं। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि माननीय मंत्री जी की गंशा चीजों को अधिक क्वांतिटी वाला बनाना, सान-पान की वस्तुओं को मिलावटरिहत करना हैं। लेकिन मुझसे पहले बोलने वाले वलाओं ने भी यही कहा था कि हमें इसमें दो-तीन चीजों का ख्याल रखना होगा कि कहीं कड़ा कानून बनाकर हम इंसपेवटर राज में रिष्वत को बढ़ावा देने का मौका न हैं। बाकी चीजों में भी कानून बहुत सख्त हैं, लेकिन वे लागू कितने पूरिशत होते हैं, यह देखने की बात हैं। अभी बात चल रही हैं सिक्वों की, हमारे पंजाब में ऐसे बहुत से केसेज आए हैं कि बड़ी नामकर मंडियों में भी जो सिन्वयां हर रोज आती हैं, कहा जाता है कि उन सिन्वयों को मार्केट में पहले आने के लिए केमिकल के टीके लगाकर जल्दी पकाया जाता हैं। इसी तरह से कल मार्केट में भी केमिकल्स का इस्तेमाल करके लोगों की सेहत के साथ खिलवाड़ किया जाता हैं। अगर यह विधेयक इस चीज को रोकने की मंशा से लाया जा रहा है तो हम इस विधेयक का समर्थन करेंगे।

मैं मंत्री साहब से जानना चाहता हूं कि जितने भी मितावट के केस पकड़े जाते हैं, कितने प्रतिशत में सज़ा हुई हैं। सिर्फ दीवाती के दिवाों में या त्योहार के दिनों में शप पड़ते हैं और असबार में सबसें आती हैं कि इतने विवंदल नकती मिठाई एकड़ी गयी। लेकिन उनमें से कितने लोगों को सज़ा हुई? नकती दूध पकड़ा गया, लेकिन कितनों को सज़ा हुई? मैंगी का उदाहरण लगभग सभी वकाओं ने दिया हैं। तैंन के स्टेंडर्ड की जहां तक बात है तो कोई लंब उसको पास कर देती हैं और कोई लेब उसकों फेल कर देती हैं। इससे मुझे कमी लंब में नहीं, कमी नीयत में लगती हैं। निति में कोई कमी नहीं हैं, बित्न नीयत में कमी हैं। अगर नीयत उसको लागू करने की हैं तो नीतियां तो हैं। इसतिए लेख अगर करप्शन या इंस्पेक्टर राज में चतती हैं तो हमारे देश में यह माना जाता है कि अगर आप रिश्वत लेके शुर कमी हों। अगर नियत उसके लागू करने हैं। इसतिए यह न हो कि मितावट के केस में कितनी सजा हैं? पांच लाख का जुर्माना हैं। यह तो कुछ भी नहीं हैं, जब तक उनको पता चलेगा तब तक हम करोड़ों कमा जाएंगे। ऐसा न हो कि इस कानून का मिसयूज़ हो जाए। बहुत से डॉक्टर्स ने भी कहा हैं। मैं पंजाब से आता हूं और पंजाब के लोग खाने-पीने के लिए जाने जाते हैं। हेन्दी फूड में सरसों का साग, हही, तस्सी, मवखन और परांठे इत्यादि हैं। लेकिन आजकत पंजाब की खुराक जहरीती हो चुकी हैं। फसतों और सिन्जों पर जो कितनाशकों का इस्तेमाल किया जाता हैं। उससे काला पीतिया और कैंसर होता हैं। हम सिन्जों को जो पानी देते हैं, वह भी दूषित हो चुका हैं। क्यों के कटरिज़ का दूषित पानी वह घरती में डाक्ट्रेवट उस कर दिवा जाता हैं। में आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से आगृह करंगा कि वह यह सुनिधित कर लेकि महत्व हो हो हो की माध्यम से मंत्री जी से आगृह करंगा कि वह यह सुनिधित कर लेकि माध्यम से से साग्न कर किता जाता हैं। उस मिम कर हो हो हो हो कित कर काला वाहत हैं। हो कित काला हो हो हो से साग्न पीन की साव हो हो से साग्न पीन की साव हो। अगर हम इस तरह का स्टेंडर बाना वाहते हैं तो में इसके लिए माननीय मंत्री जी को बहाई लोगों की सेहत के साथ जो खिलवाड़ हो रहते हैं उससे बात जाने हैं। मेरी वह बार-बार विनती है कि कानून बहुत सहत हैं, लेकिन कानून लोगों हो सेहत की मेर कात का सेहती हैं। उससे वह तो मेर हम के साथ जो खिला है रहती मान की सेहती के सेहत के साथ जो सिता है। उससे कान केहती हैं। से

आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी ढूं और मैं इस बिल को लाने के लिए मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद भी करता ढूं।

SHRI ABHIJIT MUKHERJEE (JANGIPUR): Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I am also grateful and thankful to my leadership for allowing me to speak.

Sir, in support of this Bill, I will raise a few points. I hope the hon. Minister will consider them. The Bureau of Indian Standards Bill, 2015 will replace the existing Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986. Basically it is a classic case of old wine in a new bottle. The new measures are basically repackaging of old measures.

This Bill proposes to establish Bureau of Indian Standards as a national standardization body called 'National Standards Bureau'. The Bill

includes goods, services, systems besides articles and processes under the standardization regime. It is a very good initiative.

As certain new steps have been suggested in the proposed Bill, the success of implementation of this Bill will depend on the training in the processes, procedures mentioned in this new Bill for standardization. It is said that the devil is in detail; so the same is true in this case also. The rules of the Bill and its actual implementation will decide the efficacy of this Act.

In the e-governance practices, nowadays a lot of things are being made online thereby removing personal contact with the organization or any human being which is ultimately going to reduce corruption.

The new Bill does not give confidence in this respect and does not express its intent that it will push for online system. Amendments do not happen every day, therefore, whenever it is done it should be done in a comprehensive manner keeping everything in view. Therefore, this Bill should have indicated its intent to promote processes of e-governance.

The provision of 'Self Declaration of Conformity' (SDOC) has been introduced to promote 'ease of doing business'. It is a very new initiative and I welcome it but it does not provide any assurance as to how self declaration should be made, how users of this Act will acquire knowledge, how malpractices will be curbed, etc. The Government should take care of this.

The services have not been given its due importance in this Bill. In this regard, much needs to be done as services have to be rendered and its quality has to be verifiable and quantifiable.

This Bill is silent on accountability of the Bureau of Indian Standards officials or officials of standards implementing agencies in case of flouting of any rules or regulations related to Bureau of Indian Standards. It should be applicable to the officials as well as to the manufacturers or suppliers of services. The accountability should be fixed with respect to fixation of responsibility or accountability of the officials and the manufacturers or service providers in case of failing in their respective responsibilities. The quantum of punishment to the violator of the regulations and the persons or officials responsible for overseeing the implementation of rules of Bureau of Indian Standards should also be clarified.

This Bill is also silent on any redressal mechanism in case a manufacturer or he or she or any particular entity has been victimized or being harassed by the implementing agencies or any executive official. For example, in the Income Tax Department, the grievance redressal mechanism has two tiers: one is the Appellate Authority and second is the Tribunal. Similar mechanism should be here so that if there is any problem then one should know that for such and such limit one can go to such agency and in case he is not satisfied with this agency's judgment then he can go to other higher authority.

I would also like to add one more thing which other hon. Members have also spoken about that it should be an independent agency absolutely separate from the Government's influence, the bureaucratic influence. Experts like engineers, doctors, CAs and other professionals from different fields should be made its Council members to standardise all standards. I would like to give one personal example. Mr. Paswan was an Ex-Steel Minister and my boss also. We use to export steel materials like hot rolled coils and CR (Cold Rolled) coils. We use to make it as per the chemistry and physical properties as per the American standards. But at the same time, for physical standards like rolling tolerances, etc., we use to follow Indian standards which are having a lot of variations in dimensions. It is not generally accepted by the United States or European countries and because of that we use to lose lot of export orders and foreign currency. So, my appeal will also be that standardise all standards so that it is also equivalent to international standards then only our products will be much more acceptable to international market. It should be applicable to imports as well as exports.

With this, I conclude my speech and support this Bill. Thank you very much.

*SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH RORI (SIRSA): I thank you, Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak on this very important Bill: 'The Bureau of Indian Standards Bill, 2015'.

Sir, at the outset, let me thank the Hon. Minister Shri Ram Vilas Paswan who is piloting this historic bill in this august House. It will go a long way in helping the common man. On behalf of my party 'Indian National Lok Dal' and on my own behalf, I welcome this landmark bill.

Sir, this bill will definitely check the menace of spurious products. The market is full of adulterated stuff. Whenever a company launches a product, spurious and counterfeit copies of that product become readily available in the market. It has been the bane of India. People do not know which product is genuine and which is fake.

Sir, the common man has to suffer due to adulterated or fake stuff. There is no guarantee that the gold or silver being sold in the market is pure or genuine. There are no hallmarks or certification. So, I thank the Hon. Minister for bringing this important bill. It will certainly rein in the menace of fake or adulterated stuff..

Sir, I hail from the Sirsa constituency of Haryana. Last year, an insecticide was used by the farmers of Punjab and Haryana. It was sold at an exorbitant rate of Rs.8000/-. However, even after spraying the insecticide in the field full of crop, we could not get rid of the insect that was damaging the crop. The farmers had to suffer due to the useless insecticide. They had to pay a high price but the insecticide was ineffective.

Sir, the Hon. Minister needs to be complimented for his initiative in bringing this bill. However, let me say that the Haryana Government did not take any action against the firm that had sold the ineffective insecticide. Its owners had cheated the farmers but they were not punished. Even the hapless farmers were not compensated for their financial loss. It is a sad state of affairs.

However, I congratulate the Hon. Minister for bringing this bill. It will mitigate the suffering of common man. The farmers of Haryana and India will thank the Hon. Minister for this initiative. The proper implementation of this law will definitely help the common man. The ISI mark of

standardisation will certainly check the spurious and fake products. Genuine fruits, vegetables and urea etc. will be sold in the market. I hope, the law will be implemented properly.

Sir, the Hon. Minister is a man of action. During the discussion on Constitution and Dr.Bhim Rao Ambedkar, the Hon. Minister had recited a powerful couplet. I congratulate him for this. It was a stirring couplet.

Thank you, Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, for permitting me to speak on this historic and landmark bill.

भी गोपाल भेटी (मुम्बई उत्तर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे एक बहुत ही क्रांतिकारी बिल पर अपने विचार रखने का अवसर पूटान किया है, जिसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हुँ।

मैं माननीय मंत्री राम विलास पासवान जी को बहुत-बहुत बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, अभिनन्दन करना चाहता हूँ कि पहली बार किसी मंत्री ने किसी बिल के बारे में विस्तृत चर्चा के पहले यहां पर जानकारी दी है, जिससे बहुत सारे सदस्यों को एक दिशा प्राप्त हुई हैं। ऐसा मैं मानता हूँ। जब देश ने डॉ. बाबा साहब अंबेडकर की 125वीं जयंती के माध्यम से संविधान दिवस के ऊपर बहुत सारी अच्छी बातें चर्चा के माध्यम से करते हुए, देश में एक अच्छा चातावरण जब निर्माण हुआ, ऐसे समय पर एक क्रांतिकारी बिल लाने का अवसर आपको प्राप्त हुआ हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि सम विलास पासवान जी ने अपने जीवन का ज्यादा समय इस विचारधारा को आने बढ़ाने में दिया है, यह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण घटना हैं। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ।

महोदय, मुझे प्रधानमंत्री जी का लालिकिले का वह भाषण भी याद आता है, जो बल्वे 10वीं या 12वीं पास होते हैं, तो उनको अरेस्टेशन के लिए बहुत सारी जगहों पर जाना पड़ता था। बल्वों को एक तोहफा उन्होंने दिया कि आप सेल्फ अरेस्टमेंट करिए, किसी के पास जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं हैं। साथ ही साथ जो पेशनकता हैं, जो हमारे बुजुर्ग लोग होते हैं, वे जीवित हैं, इसका प्रमाण देने के लिए उन्हें किसी अन्य व्यक्ति के पास जाकर सर्टिफाई करवाना पड़ता हैं। प्रधानमंत्री ने उनकों भी एक बहुत बड़ी दिलासा दी कि आप सेल्फ अरेस्टमेंट करिए, इस प्रकार की घोषणा करके उनकों भी उन्होंने बहुत अहां तोहफा दिया। मैं मानता हूँ कि व्यापार जगत के लिए तीसरा यह उनका काम है कि सेल्फ सर्टिफिकेशन के माध्यम से आने वाले दिनों में अपने देश में मेक इन इंडिया और मेड इन इंडिया के माध्यम से रोजगार, व्यवसाय करें, पूंडवट का निर्माण करें और देश को बहुत आगे बढ़ाने में एक बहुत बड़ा योगदान इसके माध्यम से होगा, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास हैं। इस बिल में एक बहुत बड़ा व्योतिकारी पहल यह हैं कि बहुत सालों से जो हम बाबूराज समाप्त करने की बात करते थे, ब्यूरोकेशी के अंडर में यह सारा देश का माध्यम से होगा, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास हैं। इस बिल में एक बहुत बड़ा योगदान हमके माध्यम से होगा, ऐसा मैंना विश्वास हैं। इस बिल में एक बहुत बड़ा वोगिकारी पहल यह हैं कि बहुत सालों से जो हम बाबूराज समाप्त करने की बात करते थे, ब्यूरोकेशी के अंडर में यह सारा देश का माध्यम से होगा, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास हैं। इस बिल में एक बहुत वहीं को लिए भी इस बिल के लिए की की लिए पिसी ऑफिसर के पास जाकर महीने भर तक उसके उपतर में तककर लगाना पड़ता हैं। उत्तर होने के बाद भी, लोक समा में बिल पास होने के बाद भी, हमारे देश में एक विश्वास पासावान जी ने कल कहा कि बित सात वहीं की कार तक उसके उपतर हैं, वाई वात यह भी हैं कि सात पासावान जी ने कल कहा कि बित में एक बहुत बड़ा बिल हुआ और उसमें एक नाया अमें उन के बाद में, दभी के के बाद में उस कोन कार पहले हैं, बिल इंप्तीमेंट करने वाल भी पूरा बिल जातीं पहले हैं। हो बात विश्वास मार वेश के नाया हैं। हो विश्वास हो हो से बित विश्वास हो से की नाया पुड़त्त हो विश्वास हो से की विश्वास हो विश्वास हो से विश्वास हो हो विश्वास हो हम से विश्वास हो

महोदय, मैं तम्बा भाषण नहीं करना चाहुँगा, लेकिन संक्षेप में यह बात कहना चाहुँगा कि इन दिनों जो बिसलेरी की बोतल बिकती हैं, बड़े-बड़े पूँजीपित लोग इस प्रकार का काम करके हाई कॉस्ट में बेचने का काम करते हैं। इस बिल के माध्यम से मैं मानता हूँ कि सामान्य लोगों को भी वाटर सप्लाई के काम में लाकर एक बहुत बड़ा क्रानितकारी काम करते हुए देश के लोगों को सुविधा देने का एक अच्छा अवसर प्राप्त हुआ हैं। इससे छोटे लोगों को आगे बढ़ने का एक बहुत बड़ा अवसर प्राप्त होगा। इसमें जो दण्ड का प्रोविजन हैं, मैं मानता हूँ कि अलग-अलग लोगों का इस पर अलग-अलग विचार हो सकता हैं, लेकिन जितना दण्ड आप कैंग ने ज्यादा रखोगे, उतना फिर वापस वह ऑफिसर के पास चला जाता हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर यदि दस लाख रूपया आप दण्ड का प्रावधान रखते हो तो कोई भी अगर छोटी-मोटी गलती भी करता है तो वह ऑफिसर को दो-पाँच लाख रूपया देकर सेटलमेंट करने का प्रयास करता हैं। ऑफिसर के हाथ में किसी भी प्रकार के ज्यादा अधिकार न हों, ऐसा हमें आने वाले दिनों में देखने की आवश्यकता हैं।

महोदय, मैं बहुत तम्बा भाषण नहीं करना चाहूँगा, लेकिन मैंगी के बारे में जो इन दिनों अपने देश में हुआ है, उसको बन्द किया गया, फिर वापस वह अभी शुरू हो रही हैं, उसके कम्प्टीशन में रामदेव जी भी हैं, उनके दस मितृ इस देश में हैं तो दो उनके शतु भी हैं। जो इटेबल प्रेडवट्स होते हैं, उसके बारे में कल मंत्री महोदय ने एक बात यह भी कही कि जो उपभोक्ता है, अगर वह शिकायत करेगा तो सरकार उसके उपर ध्यान देगी, हम उसकी इंववायरी करेंगे। शिकायतकर्ताओं के बारे में भी हमें आने वाले दिनों में बहुत चौंकना रहना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि आस्टीआई एक्ट के माध्यम से बहुत सार लोगों ने अपना धंधा, अपना व्यवसाय बना लिया है, बहुत सारा हैरान, परेशान करने का लोग काम करते हैं। ऐसे जो शिकायतकर्ता हैं, उनके बारे में भी कहीं न कहीं एक स्टाक चेकिंग की व्यवस्था अपने देश में होनी वाहिए ताकि इनके ऊपर भी एक लगाम लग सके। जो धंधा, व्यवसाय करने वाले बिजनेस मैंन हैं, जो इस देश को रेकेन्यू भी देते हैं, देश को काम भी देते हैं, ऐसे लोगों को एक खुली व्यवस्था में काम करने का, व्यवसाय करने का अवसर आने वाले दिनों में मिले, इस प्रकार से हमें आगे बढ़ने की आवश्यकता हैं। मैं फिर एक बार रामविलास जी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना वाहता हूँ और साथ ही उनसे यह निवेदन भी करूँगा कि यह बिल जल्दी से जल्दी इंप्लीमैंट हो, इसके बारे में भी ध्यान है। अपनी बात समाप्त करने हुए मैं इस प्रकार अपनी भावनाओं को व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI E.T. MOHAMMAD BASHEER (PONNANI): Thank you very much Sir. This is a much awaited legislation and I welcome this. This legislation is a comprehensive improved version of our old BIS Act. We are now enriched with the experience. We know what exactly is happening in the standardization of our products and we are fully aware of the hardships faced by the stakeholders in this field. This law really reflects all these concerns. That is why, I told that I welcome this.

Sir, relevancy of standardization in Indian situation is very much required. Our dream is to make India an international destination of quality products. We must ensure that the consumers are not cheated by false claims and selling techniques and things like that. This is an era of

competition and in this era of competition, we must ensure that our products are having international standards. Similarly, everything is important here – from pin to plane. We have to be very careful. In fact nobody will say no to that but India should not be treated as a dumping market of the big nations to import their unwanted/below standard materials. We must ensure that the imported materials are also kept useful standard according to our norms and conditions.

Sir, the most important thing which I am noticing in this legislation is to make all the stakeholders such as manufacturers, service providers, standard deciding authorities, consumers and even consumer organization accountable. Accountability is the most important subject dealt in this legislation.

Similarly, Section 17(1) of this Bill says that there is a prohibition on manufacturing, importing, selling, storing, exhibiting of certain items without standardization mark. That is also a very good suggestion.

There is a paradoxical situation prevailing here. What is that? Consumers are misled with false claims and advertisement and even with manufacturing defects. We know that there are a lot of controversies like Volkswagen carbon emission controversy, Maggi controversy, Cadbury, coke and pepsi and all kind of things.

Sir, milk is treated as the symbol of purity. In 2012, Food Safety and Standardization Authority of India found two-third of Indian milk is adulterated. Such news are really shocking. We have to ensure the purity, standard and quality of all our Indian products. Even medical devices, including medical electronic devices are also sub-standard materials are sold out in Indian market. We have to be very careful in this. It is pertaining to the health of Indians. Similarly, with regard to false claims and advertisements, it is misleading the consumers. They are showing magic remedy advertisements and magic remedy for diseases, these kind of false advertisements are very much in the market. We have to curb that also. Manufacturers and sellers are all adopting some kind of easy money making process. We have to make an end to that also. Perhaps a close coordination between the various departments is very much required in this regard.

I have one more important point that is in regard to the Committees. As per Clause 5(1) of this Act, Finance Committee, Conformity Assessment Advisory Committee, Standard Advisory Committee, Testing and Calibration Committee are suggested. While selecting persons to these Committees, we have to be very careful. We have to give due consideration to the merit. Sir, towards the end, I have one point about self-certification. Yesterday, while presenting this Bill, the hon. Minister was saying about the self-certification. I am not against it. It has got its own convenience. But at the same time we have to be very careful. There is every possibility in misusing that. We have to ensure transparency in that matter also.

I hope that the hon. Minister and the Government will be very careful about this.

With these few words, I conclude. Thank you very much.

PROF. RICHARD HAY (NOMINATED): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, certification, standardization and accreditation are essential steps to ensure quality, safety, purity and acceptability of the products consumed or used by the people.

There are numerous instances in which due to lack of effective standardization policies, millions of customers are cheated, day in and day out. It has been proved that the dreadful disease, cancer, has been spreading in the country as people are forced to consume products which contain toxic materials in a grave situation where there is no proper quality checking of the contents of a food stuff.

The newly built bridges fall, buildings collapse, roads develop potholes, sometimes soon after construction and plastic used is of questionable quality. All this is because of faulty or lack of certification policies.

I have seen foreign tourists carrying water from their respective countries as they lack faith in the water supplied within our country. It is a ridiculous situation. Our products also should maintain international standards so as to make 'Make in India' concept work.

The food processing industry is a big villain, using deadly materials. In most cases they do not mention on the container the actual materials used for the production of the materials.

Alphonsa mangoes, other fruits and vegetables were rejected by the Western countries. Prawns and fish were rejected as they contained Salmonella bacteria. All these instances prove that the standardization and quality control mechanisms followed are not up to the mark.

Hence, I compliment the hon. Union Minister to have taken the timely and bold steps to introduce this Bill to ensure safe, quality, pure and credible products, which would result in high exports too. Thank you.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I thank you for giving me this time to participate in this legislative process.

Sir, I fully support this Bill subject to five reservations. It is well known as the hon. Minister has cited that the Bill is intended to replace the original existing Act, that is, the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 to provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Indian Standards and also for the harmonious development of the standardization activities as well as the quality certification of the products and processes.

It is well known that the Word Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement encourages that all member countries have to adopt the International Standards and move towards mutual recognition of certification systems and a uniform pattern has to be followed.

Sir, let us examine the performance of the Bureau of Indian Standards since 1987. Sir, 28 years have lapsed after the commencement of this Act. During these 28 years of performance of the Bureau of Indian Standards, we could only attend to standardization for 9500 products so far. What is

the cost of the delay? It will take 2-3 years even for getting the certification for a product. The two reasons for the delay are, first, there is a rigid procedural formality in getting the certification and the second reason for the delay in getting the certification is lack of infrastructure facilities which most of the Members have cited. Here, proper lab is there. Analyst is there. Expertise is not there. So, these are the two reasons because of which inordinate delay is taking place for certification and standardization. So, we have to rectify it. So, in order to rectify this, whether this Bill is sufficient or not is the point which we have to look into.

Before this Bureau of Indian Standards became a statutory organization, we were having the Indian Standard Institution which was a society. It was in the form of a society that was working. It was very flexible and it was easy to get the certification and standardization. After getting the statutory recognition, the Bureau of Indian Standards has become more rigid and it has become very difficult to get the certification. Definitely, the Bill of 2015, which is being introduced by the hon. Minister, Shri Ramvilas Paswan is highly essential and required. Hence, I support the Bill.

In the WTO regime, the quality of a product is the most important ingredient in the new market, especially in the neo-liberal market. We have to meet and compete with the international standards. We have to review the standards which we are following in India for standardisation as well as certification so as to protect the interests of consumers because the interests of consumers and the quality of products are mutually related things. So, we have to review it.

This Bill widens the scope of standardisation. Besides articles and processes, goods, services and systems will be brought under the regime of standardisation, which is a very welcome step on the part of the Government. We have experienced the standardisation of administration in Gujarat where so many departments have been standardised. It can be included in the Government administration and Government service also.

The second salient feature which I would like to highlight is that it intends to establish the Bureau of Indian Standards as the national body of standardisation. Though the Indian Government is representing in most of the international fora, the Bureau of Indian Standards has not been declared the national body by a statute. It is only after passing of this Bill that we can say that the Bureau of Indian Standards is the national body of our country. That is also a welcome step.

The third most important salient feature of this Bill, which Shri E.T. Md. Basheer has cited, is that it has widened the network of compulsory or mandatory standardisation of products and services. That is the most important thing which we have discussed in this House. The mandatory certification will help the consumer to get good quality products as well as it prevents the import of sub-standard products from outside countries, especially from China. What is happening in our country at present? Hon. Member from the other side has just cited that the low quality products are being imported in our country without any restriction. That we can check by this Act.

I would also like to say that so far the Government has standardised only 92 products during these 28 years. That means, in a developing country like ours, that is the performance of the Bureau of Indian Standards. Let us see the Chinese experience in this regard. After the WTO regime, the things have changed because the tariff regime is over. You cannot put restrictions on the basis of tariff. The only thing which we can do is the maximum standardisation of maximum possible products and services in our country. This is the experience which has been done by China. India should also follow the path of China in case of standardisation. We are having absolute freedom to fix the Indian standards for goods and services, whether imported or indigenously manufactured in our country. So, the compulsory certification or the mandatory standardisation as enunciated in the provisions of this Bill will definitely improve the quality of the products and also restrict the import of low quality products. It is my submission that scope of compulsory certification and mandatory standardisation of products and processes should be enlarged.

I would also like to mention about a recent survey conducted in 2006 by BIS itself. It shows very interesting figures. It shows that 90 per cent of the samples of non-Hallmarked jewellery have failed showing 13.5 per cent of declined (minus) purity. But, in case of Hallmark jewellery, it is negligible. So, it is clear that certification and standardisation is very important.

Now, I come to the contradiction. We are having the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). The quality of food is being determined and assessed by it. The Bureau of Indian Standards is also having the authority to assess the quality of food and standardise it. So, the multiple organisations are doing the same thing, which has to be avoided. In this respect FSSAI standardisation is mandatory whereas BIS standardisation is not mandatory.

Now, I come to the provisions of the Bill. I will complete my speech within two or three minutes.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, you are going to speak at the time of moving your amendments also.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: No, I am not going to speak at the time of moving amendments.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you will not speak at that time, then you may complete your speech.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): Sir, he is not moving his amendments. So, let him speak.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: I shall move the amendments, but not be speaking for seeking any division. I will finish within two or three minutes.

I would like to seek certain clarifications from the hon. Minister with regard to clause 2(2) of the definitions. Nowhere in the provisions of the Bill is a mention about the metal. Metal articles are there, but the purity of the metal is not mentioned in any of the provisions. Clause 2(1) says:

If it is natural, metal would also come within the purview of the definition of article. This is my first reservation which I would like to express.

[&]quot; "article" means any substance, artificial or natural, ….."

My second reservation is about the definition of precious metals. Clause 2(26) says: " 'precious metal' means gold, silver, platinum and palladium." Why is diamond not included here? Though he can logically argue that diamond is not a metal, but even then, I would like to know whether it can also be included. While metals like gold, siliver, platinum and palladium are there, unfortunately, diamond is not coming within the purview of precious metal.

My third clarification which I am seeking from the Minister is about clause 10(2)(c) of Chapter III which says that the Bureau of Indian Standards may recognize or accredit any institution in India or outside which is engaged in standardization. I fully oppose this provision. How can an outside agency determine and assess the standard of a product which is being manufactured in our country. How will the Indian interest be protected? I would request the hon. Minister to have a re-look at accrediting an outside agency for standardization and certification.

My fourth clarification is regarding clauses 25(1) and 25(2) of Chapter V. The authority of the BIS is being diluted. That is a major point which I would like to make. This is the legislative supremacy of Parliament. Why are we giving statutory recognition to BIS? Clause 25(1) reads:

"Without prejudice to the foregoing provisions of this Act, the Bureau shall, in the exercise of its powers or the performance of its functions under this Act, be bound by such directions on questions of policy as the Central Government may give in writing to it from time to time:"

I fully agree if it is the policy. It further reads:

"Provided that the Bureau shall, as far as practicable, be given an opportunity to express its views before any direction is given under this sub-section."

So, as far as it is practicable, the BIS will be given a chance to be heard. Further, clause 25(2) says:

"The decision of the Central Government whether a question is one of policy or not shall be final."

Irrespective of whether it is the policy of the Government or not the policy of the Government, whatever be the decision of the Government, that will be applicable to the BIS. On the one hand, you are giving statutory recognition to the BIS and on the other, you are saying that the decision of the Government of India shall be final.

My last point is about the judicial process. After filing or instituting prosecution, how can the compounding of offence be possible by an officer of the Government? You cannot assume the powers of the court. An officer of the Government cannot assume the powers of the court after instituting prosecution in a court of law. That provision has to be re-looked into.

With these five reservations, I fully support the Bill and conclude.

Thank you very much.

श्री कौशतेन्द्र कुमार (नालंदा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं। आईएसआई विधेयक, 2015 जो माननीय मंत्री जी के द्वारा लाया गया है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं। ...(व्यवधान) आईएसआई कानून देश में 29 वर्ष पूर्व लागू किया गया था। यह एक स्वायत संस्था है और ठीक ढंग से कार्य कर रही हैं। संस्था किसी श्री वस्तु की गुणवत्ता व उसे बनाने की सही विधि की पूमाणिकता पूदान करती हैं और उस पर निगरानी करती हैं। इससे किसी भी वस्तु की गुणवत्ता को बनाए रखने में मदद मिलती हैं और उपभोक्ताओं को एक अव्हा सामान और वस्तुएं खरीदने में सुविधा होती हैं।

यह सही बात हैं कि आज के विश्व बाजार में वैश्विक स्पर्धा को ध्यान में रखते हुए संभोधन किया जा रहा हैं। मेरा एक सुझाव हैं कि इसमें निगरानी करने की व्यवस्था को मजबूत एवं प्रभावी बनाया जाये ताकि इससे किसी वस्तु और समान की गुणवता सुनिश्चित किया जाये_। इसकी आड़ में वस्तु का दाम न बढ़ाया जाये_। उपभोक्ता को वह उचित मूल्य पर मिले, इसकी व्यवस्था करायी जाये_। किसी भी रूल्स का उल्लंघन करने पर उचित सजा का भी प्रावधान किया जाये_। उस पर अमल हो ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए_। साथ ही, संस्थान को विदेशों से आयातित सामान पर भी निगरानी का अधिकार दिया जाये_।

श्री रहन लाल कटारिया (अम्बाला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आदरणीय राम विलास पासवान जी को बहुत बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि वह कंज्यूमर कॉनिफरेंस की टिट से एक बहुत ही क्रांतिकारी बिल आज इस सदन में लाये हैं। यद्यपि, इससे पहले ब्यूरो ऑफ इंडियन स्डैंडर्ड कई मुद्रों पर स्डैंडर्ड फारम्युलैशन, प्रोडवट सर्टिफिकैशन, रिजर्ट्यून, हॉल मार्किंग लेबोरेट्री, पेरिटंग एंड सर्विसेज, वेरियस टाइप्स ऑफ मैंनेजमेंट इन द सिस्टम, इनफोर्समेंट, ट्रेनिंग एंड अवेयरनेस के मामलों को लेकर काम कर रहा था, लेकिन जैसे ही डब्ल्यूटीओ की संरचना हुयी, उसके पश्चात् यह महसूस किया गया कि भारत की वस्तुओं को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्टैंडर्ड के मुताबिक उनको स्थान दिलाने की टिट से इस कानून के अंदर परिवर्तन लाने की, बहुत आवश्यकता हैं। इसलिए आज इस बिल को लाया जा रहा हैं। इससे पहले हमने देखा है कि किस पूकार से, चाहे वह अमेरिका हो, यूरोप या जापान हो, इन सब देशों ने मानकों को आधार मान कर कई बार भारत की चीजों को ठुकराया है, उनके उपर प्रतिबंध लगाये हैं, ठीक इसी पूकार से चाइना जैसे देश ने, चाहे उसने कितना ही घटिया मान बना लिया हो, भारत की मार्केट में उन्हें झोंकने के लिए हर हथकंडा अपनाया हैं। इस पूकार के हथकंडों को रोकने के लिए भी इस पूकार का बिल लाया जाना अतिआवश्यक था। आज हम देखते हैं कि अगर इस देश के अंदर बेहतरीन किरम के जहाजों को उड़ाना चाहते हैं तो उनके अंदर सा नगाना पड़ेगा। इसी तरह से हम जो रेल बनाते हैं, उनके पूर्णों के लिए श्रेष्ठ किरम का लोहा उनमें लगाना पड़ेगा। इसी तरह से हम जो रेल बनाते हैं, उनके पूर्णों के लिए बेहतरीन किरम का लोहा नगाना पड़ेगा। इसी तरह से हम जो रेल बनाते हैं, उनके पूर्णों के लिए बेहतरीन किरम का लोहा लगाना पड़ेगा।

हम देख रहे हैं कि किस तरह से सबस्टैंडर्ड ड्रम्स विदेशों से आकर भारत की मार्केट के अंदर छा रहे हैं और हमारे देश के लोगों को ठीक करने की बजाय, उल्टा कई बार बीमार कर देती हैं। इस प्रकार के कार्यों के संबंध में हमें कठोर कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। इसीतिए माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह कानून बनाया है, इसमें डीजी की व्यवस्था भी की गयी है, जो समय-समय पर स्पॉट वेरिफिकेशन करके, सर्टीफिकेशन करके, जो इज ऑफ डूइंग बिजनेस, हिन्दुस्तान चाहता है कि भारत की चीजें 'मेक इन इंडिया' के तहत सारी दुनिया के अंदर बने, उस टिंट से भी माननीय मंत्री जी बहुत अच्छा बिल तेकर आये हैं। इससे पहले भी भारत के

अंदर 'जागो गूहक जागो' जो कम्पेन चली हैं, उसमें हमारे विचार परिवार के परम आदरणीय बजरंग लाल गुप्त जी ने, जिस तरह से सारे हिन्दुस्तान का दौरा करके, 'जागो गूहक जागो' कैम्पेन के अंतर्गत सारे देश की जनता को जागृत किया है, उस हिंद से भी आज आवश्यकता पड़ी हैं कि इस पुकार का बिल पास किया जाये।

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is six o'clock now, so please take your seat. If you want any clarifications, after the Minister's reply, you can ask them. Since it is six o'clock now, if the House agrees, we will extend the time of the House till the passing of the Bill after the Minister's reply is over.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister.

18.00 hours

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री राम विलास पासवान) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं सभी सदस्यों को धन्यवाद देता हूं और आभार व्यक्त करता हूं कि सबने एकमत से इस नए विधेयक के समर्थन में अपना वक्तव्य दिया है और समर्थन किया है। मैं सभी पार्टी के लोगों को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। करीब 22 सदस्य इस पर बोले हैं। श्री के.वी. थॉमरा जो पूर्व मंत्री रहे हैं, श्री संजय जायसवात, श्री ए. अनवर राजा, श्रीमती ममताज संघमिता, रवीन्द्र कुमार जेना जी, जैदेव गत्ना जी, कुण्डा रेड्डी जी, पी.के. बिजू जी, अरविंद सावंत जी, एम. राजमोहन रेड्डी जी, अक्षय यादव जी, ओम बिरला जी, भगवंत मान जी, अभिजीत मुखर्जी जी, चरणजीत सिंह रोड़ी जी, श्री गोपाल रेड्डी, मोहम्मद बशीर जी, जार्ज बेकर जी, श्री एन.के. प्रेमचंद्रन, कौशलेन्द्र जी और कटारिया जी बोले हैं। हमने सबके विचार बहुत डिटेल में नोट किए हैं। मैं बहुत ही खुले दिमाग से कहना चाहता हूं कि इसमें मेरा कोई रिजर्वेशन नहीं है। नेशनल इंटरस्ट देश का सबसे बड़ा दित होता है, उसके बाद पार्टी का दित होता है जेशनल इंटरस्ट में न पार्टी होनी चाहिए, न पॉलिटिवस होनी चाहिए। इसिलए हमसे जितना बन सका, हमने वैबसाइट पर रखा, स्टेकहोल्डर्स आदि सब लोगों से बातचीत की।

सौगत राय जी नहीं बोते हैं, लेकिन इन्होंने बहुत अच्छा संशोधन दिया। एक-एक संशोधन पर हमने डिपार्टमैंट से दो-दो दिन तक चर्चा की। प्रेमचंद्रन जी के संशोधन पर हमने चर्चा करने का काम किया। सत्पथी जी नहीं बोत पाए। इन्होंने पिछली बार दिया था। हमारे पास जिनका भी सुझाव आया है, उन सारे सुझावों को हमने बहुत ही गंभीरता से लिया है। मैं आपको इतना विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि बहुत सारी चीजें हैं जो एवट में नहीं आतीं। खड़ने साहब अनुभवी नेता हैं, सब कुछ जानते हैं, आप भी जानते हैं। जो रूट्स आदि बनेंने, उनमें जहां तक संभव होगा, वर्योंकि बहुत सी चीजें हैं जो संभव नहीं हो सकतीं। दो तरह की विचारधारा है। हमारी भिवरू इकोनोंमी अभी तक चलती रही। पूर्डवेट सैवटर है, पब्लिक सैवटर भी हैं। एक तरफ होता है कि किसी बॉडी को पूरा स्वतंत्र कर दीजिए, दूसरी तरफ हम पार्लियामैंट में आते हैं तो आप हमसे पूछते हैं कि आप इस विभाग के मंत्री हैं, बताइए। जब तक एक-दूसरे के साथ तातमेल नहीं रहेगा तब तक कैसे होगा। जैसे बीआईएस को स्वतंत्र कर बोतें में हैं। हमने पूरा स्वतंत्र कर दिया। उसके किसी काम-काज में हम दखल नहीं देते। लेकिन मंत्री होने के नाते, हम इस पक्ष के हों या उस पक्ष के हों, जब आप पार्लियामैंट में आकर बोतते हैं तो सरकार के साथ कुछ न कुछ समन्वय रखने की आवश्यकता होती हैं। चिद आप कहें, हमने सबकी बात नोट की है और उनका जवाब भी हमारे पास हैं। अगर आपके पास समय हो तो मैं सबकी बातों का जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हो।

मैं कुछ प्याइंट्स के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं। जैसे थॉमस साहब ने ठीक कहा कि कन्ज्यूमर गाँड होता हैं। हम कन्ज्यूमर प्रेटैक्शन एवट अतम से ताने जा रहे हैं। बीएसआई रटैंडर्ड से संबंधित हैं, एक सुई से तेकर अंतिरक्ष यान से तेकर सारी चीजों में रटैंडर्ड को देखते हैं। हम क्या इस बात को नहीं समझते हैं? यह पार्तियामेंट कब का बना हुआ है, कहीं इसमें कोई खोंच नहीं है, इसके बाद जितने भी भवन बने हैं चाहे वह शास्त्री भवन हो या कृषि भवन सारे का सारे भवनों की क्या दुर्गित हो रही हैं। पानी की बात आपने कही, मैं एक दिन प्लेन से जा रहा था, उसमें हम लोगों को पानी मिला, उसे हमने पी लिया, उसी प्लेन में एक विदेशी भी याता कर रहा था, उसने पानी लेने के बाद एयरहोटरटेस से पूछा कि तुमने आउटडेटेड पानी क्यों दिया? हम लोग ज्यादा से ज्यादा आईएसआई मार्क देखते हैं उसमें लिखा हुआ था कि यह छह महीने के बाद पीने वोग्य नहीं था। आज लोग हेल्थ कॉन्ड्य केंग्न हेल्थ कॉन्ड्य हो हैं लेकिन उत्तना नहीं है जितना विदेशों में हैं। हमारे साथी ने कहा कि बहुत सारी दवाइयों पर बैंज हैं और अपने यहां चल रहा हैं। हमने बार-बार कहा है कि एक एक्ट होता है, एक फैक्ट होता है और एक टैक्ट होता हैं। हम इतना स्टैंडर्ड कड़ा न कर दें कि सड़क पर कोई सामान ही न बेच पाए। हम लोग कहीं भी जाकर कुछ खा लेते हैं। यदि हम स्टैंडर्ड फियस कर देंगे कि आपको इसी स्टैंडर्ड के मुताबिक काम करना है तो इसे डिफिक्टर्टी पैदा हो जाएगी। हम एक लार्ज कन्ज्यूमर प्रेडक्शन एक्ट लाने जा रहे हैं, यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि अगर पानी में कम्पलेंट निकला तो बोतल लौटा दो या पैसा दे दो, इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि सब बोतलों का पानी जो भी मैन्यूफ्रैक्चरङ हुआ था, वह सब जहरीला था, उस पर सामूहिक कार्रवाई की जाएगी। यदि कार का इंजन खराब है और उसे एक आदमी चला रहा है, इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि उसी कार का इंजन खराब है, सभी कार्र का खराब है। उस पर कार्यवाई की जाएगी, यदि दुकान बंद करने की जरून होगी तो उसे बंद भी किया जा सकता है या वापस लिया जा सकता है। आपने मिसलिडिंग एडवर्टिजमेंट का मामला उठाया, आपको दिल्ली में हर टैम्पू के पीछ लिखा हुआ मिल जाएगा, छह महीने में अपने कठ को बहा लीजिए, तीन महीने में बाल उमा लिजिए।

अपने खान के संबंध में कहा, हमारे यहां कहू होता है, उसमें सुई तगा देते हैं, वह बड़ा हो जाता है, आम के संबंध में भी आपने कहा, इसके लिए अलग-अलग डिपार्टमेंट्स हैं। इसलिए हम नेशनल रहेंडर्ड बना रहें हैं, इससे पहले हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री का इसे देखने का अलग खेंया था, आईएनबी मिनिस्ट्री मिसलिडिंग एडवर्टिजमेंट को देखने का अलग खेंया था। हमारे पास एवसपटीज नहीं है, हमने पूड़वेट वालों को भी कहा है कि आप सेल्फ सर्टिफिकेशन दें। हमारे सभी साथियों ने कहा है कि हमारा स्टैंडर्ड इंटरनेशनल होना चाहिए। आज भी यह इंटरनेशनल स्टैंडर्ड है, वह इंटरनेशनल बांडी में जाकर बैठता है, लेकिन हमारे सामने दिवकत वचा है, एफएसएसआई को बाहर में कोई नहीं जानता हैं। इजी बिजनेस का मामला भी है, चीन में 5 हजार प्रोडक्ट्स मैनडेटरी हैं। लेकिन हमारे यहां नहीं सुंबान कम हैं। इम चाहते हैं कि अधिक से अधिक हो, लेकिन कैसे होगा? हमारे पास उतना इफूस्ट्रवर नहीं है और नहीं हम कर सकते हैं। हम उसे अधिक से अधिक बढ़ावा देने के लिए आसान तरीका अपनाना चाहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि तरीका सरल हो, लेकिन कमहे हो। आप सब लोगों ने कहा कि कानून कठार होना चाहिए। हम लोगों ने कहा कि चिट कोई अनिवार्य प्रोडक्ट्स का चायलेशन करता है, आईएसआई का चायलेशन करता है तो वह कॉम्नीजिबल ऑफिन्स माना जायेगा। हमने कहा है कि कॉम्नीजिबल ऑफिन्स ही नहीं माना जायेगा, बिटक दो साल तक जेल की सजा होगा। आपने सबसे बड़ी बात कही कि जो बड़े बिजनेसमैन लोग हैं, उनके लिए वया होगा? उनके लिए यह प्रावधान है कि उनका साल मर का जो कारोबार है या जब से कम्पलेंट हुई है, उस कारोबार का दस गुना फाइन देना होगा। ये सारे प्रोविजन्स इस बिल में दिये मरे हैं।

ित्र देश में गणेश जी नहीं हैं, वहां से गणेश जी की मूर्ति हमारे पास आती हैं। हर चीज वहां से आ रही हैं। हम चया टुकुर टुकुर देख रहे हैं? इसिए हम यह कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं। इसमें हमने बहुत संजीदगी के साथ लॉ डिपार्टमैंट, लीगल डिपार्टमैंट आदि सबकी राय लेकर जितना दूर तक संभव हो सकता है, उतना हमने किया हैं। इससे आगे भी जो संभव होगा, हम उसे करेंगे। आपने जो भी सुझाव दिये हैं, उनमें से जो भी संभव हो सकेगा, उसे रूट्स वगैरह में लाने का काम करेंगे। इसिए हम सभी साथियों से आगृह करना चाहते हैं कि आप सब इसे एकमत से पास कीजिए और यहां से सिग्नल दीजिए।

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a national standards body for the harmonious development of the activities of standardization, conformity assessment and quality assurance of goods, articles, processes, systems and services, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 Definitions

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran to move the Amendment No. 11 to 17 to Clause 2.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): I am moving Amendment Nos. 11 to 17 to Clause 2. I beg to move: Page 2, line 2, after "precious" insert"metal and". (11)

Page 2, line 3, after "precious" insert"metal and". (12)

Page 2, line 12, after "precious" insert"metal and". (13)

Page 2, line 31, after "precious" insert"metal and". (14)

Page 2, line 32, after "indicates" insert"the purity of the metal and the". (15)

Page 3, line 19, after "platinum" insert-

"of precious metal or". (16)

Page 2, line 45, after "business" insert-

"diamond". (17)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments No. 11 to 17 to Clause 2 moved by Shri N.K. Premachandran to the vote of the House.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 Establishment of the Bureau and Constitution of Governing Council

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Saugata Roy to move Amendment No. 5 to Clause 3.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM): I am moving Amendment No. 5 to Clause 3. I beg to move:

Page 4, omit lines 28 to 35. (5)

Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, everybody in the House has supported the Bill. I have nothing against it. The only thing I have mentioned is that in the Bureau of Indian Standards, the Governing Council will have the Minister as the President and the Minister of State as the Vice President. I would like the body to be a non-political professionally competent body. There is no need of political interference in the body. That is why I have proposed that these clauses which make the Minister, who is not an expert, the President and the Minister of State as Vice President be eliminated. So, I move my amendment.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 5 to Clause 3 moved by Prof. Saugata Roy to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran to move Amendment No. 18 to Clause 3.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): I am not moving Amendment No. 18 to Clause 3.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 Executive Committee of Bureau

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran to move Amendment No. 19 to Clause 4.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): I am not moving Amendment No. 19 to Clause 4.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Saugata Roy to move Amendment No. 6 to Clause 5.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM): I am not moving Amendment No. 6 to Clause 5.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The guestion is:

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill

Clause 7 Director General

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Saugata Roy to move Amendment No. 7 to Clause 7.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM): I am moving Amendment No. 7 to Clause 7. I beg to move:

Page 5, line 36, after "Bureau" insert-

"who shall be an eminent Scientist or an Engineer or a Technologist." (7)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Saugata Roy, do you want to say something?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: In Clause 7, I am moving Amendment No. 7 and I request the Minister to accept this because as I said, the Bureau of Indian Standards should be a professional body and the main job of the Bureau of Indian Standards is to certify quality of products. For that, proper testing is necessary especially with regard to precious metals like gold, silver, palladium etc. You know ordinary testing would not do. You need testing like x-ray, spectroscopic analysis and all that. So, I would not like the Director General to be a bureaucrat. I would like him to be a technocrat. Sir, I may mention that when Pandit Nehru formed the Indian Standards Institution in 1947, he had an eminent scientist Lal Chand Verman as the first Director General of ISI. That is why I proposed that the Director General should be an eminent scientist or an engineer or a technocrat. This is in the interest of professional competence of the body.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इसमें कहीं बाइङिंग तो नहीं है कि कोई नहीं हो सकता है_। इंजीनियर भी हो सकता है, टेवनोक्रेट भी हो सकता है, साइंटिस्ट भी हो सकता है_। इसमें रोक कहां हैं**?** इसमें तो ऑतरेडी हैं_।

प्रो. सौगत राय: रोक तो नहीं हैं लेकिन अल्टीमेटली हो जाता हैं कि ब्यूरोकेूट आईएएस आफिसर हो जाए_।

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No.7 to clause 7 moved by Prof. Saugata Roy to the vote of the House.

The Amendment was put and negatived.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clause 9 Powers and functions of Bureau

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Saugata Roy ji, are you moving your Amendment No.8 to clause 9?

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM): Sir, I am not moving my Amendment No.8.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Clause 10 Indian Standards

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran, are you moving your Amendment No.20 to clause 10?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Yes, Sir, I beg to move:

Page 7, line 27,-

omit "or outside" (20)

Sir, I am moving my amendment because it is accrediting an outside agency for standardization and certification.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No.20 to clause 10 moved by Shri N.K. Premachandran to the vote of the House.

The Amendment was put and negatived.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 11 to 13 were added to the Bill.

Clause 14 Certification of Standard Mark of jewellers and sellers of certain specified goods or articles.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran, are you moving your Amendment No.21 to clause 14?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I am not moving Amendment No.21.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 14 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill

Clauses 15 and 16 were added to the Bill.

Clause 17 Prohibition to manufacture, sell, etc., cetain goods without Standard Mark.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, are you moving your Amendment No. 1 to clause 17?

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR): Yes, Sir, I beg to move:

Page 9, after line 46, insert,-

"(1A) The manufacturer, importer or distributor shall ensure that goods, article, process, system or service conforms to the relevant standard prescribed till the expiry of the goods, article, process or service, as the case may be. "(1)

Sir, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan has already spelt out the salient features of the Bill. Over the years I am listening his doctrine, 'tact and fact' but I would like to impress upon him that the Bill is meant for the financial security of the customers and consumers. In Clause 17, I would like to insert that

"The manufacturer, importer or distributor shall ensure that goods, article, process, system or service conforms to the relevant standard prescribed till the expiry of the goods, article, process or service, as the case may be" Sir, the consumers should not be taken for granted. Therefore, Sir, I impress upon him to accept the line "till the expiry of the goods, article, process or service, as the case may be".

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No.1 to clause 17 moved by Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury to the vote of the House.

The Amendment was put and negatived.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 17 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

Clause 18 Obligations of licence holder, seller, etc.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, are you moving your Amendment No. 2 to clause 18?

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR): Yes, Sir, I beg to move:

Page 10, line 10,-

after "license holder"

insert "and shall maintain proper invoice of such purchases". (2)

Sir, the Minister has already admitted that there may be some kind of deficiencies which could be corrected later. I would like to point out one deficiency in Clause 18, after page 10. In Page 10, after line 10, I would like to insert that "shall maintain proper invoice of such purchases". Sir, it is a severe lacuna that has been pointed out by me. I think the Minister certainly will consider it because already the imposters, the middlemen and other deceivers are deceiving the customers of our country by taking advantage of various kinds of loopholes. One of such loopholes I want to correct and suggest that 'invoice of such purchases' needs to be inserted in the Clause.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No.2 to clause 18 moved by Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury to the vote of the House.

The Amendment was put and negatived.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 18 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 19 to 24 were added to the Bill.

Clause 25 Power of Central Government to issue directions

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I beg to move:

Page 12, line 15,-

omit", as far as practicable." (22)

Page 12, line 17, -

omit "or not". (23)

Sir, I am moving my amendment Nos. 22 and 23 to Clause 25. It is a very pertinent point. It is because the Bureau of Indian Standards is a statutory organization and we are giving recognition to that. If it is for the policy matter, BIS need not be consulted but if it is not a policy matter, BIS will not be consulted. Whatever decision is taken by the Government, it will be final. Then why are we giving authority to BIS? It is because this is a statutory organization and absolute right is being conferred on it. Even after that, if it is a policy matter, I fully agree. If it is not a policy matter, at least, they should be given an opportunity of being heard. The words here mentioned are 'as far as practicable' we will hear them for the policy matter. But in non-policy matters, why the BIS to whom Parliament is giving authority is not being heard? That is my question. Kindly consider this issue.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos. 22 and 23 to Clause 25 moved by Shri N.K. Premachandran to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 25 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 25 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 26 to 28 were added to the Bill.

Clause 29 Penalty for Contravention

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR): I beg to move:

Page 13, lines 41 and 42, -

for "one year or with fine which shall not be less than one lakh rupees, but may extend up to five"

substitute "five years or with fine which shall not be less than two crore rupees, but may extend up to ten". (3)

Page 14, for lines 2 to 4, -

substitute "imprisonment for a term which may extend up to five years or with fine which shall not be less than two crore rupees for the first contravention and not be less than five crore rupees for the second and subsequent contraventions, but may extend up to twenty times the value of".

(4)

Sir, I would like to move my amendment. The Minister has stated that जो लोग हमसे और हमारे उपभोक्ताओं से चीटिंग करेंगे, उन्हें कड़ी से कड़ी सजा देने की व्यवस्था की जाएगी।

Sir, unscrupulous elements are very much available in our country in spite of all the progress that we have made. We have not been able to get rid of unscrupulous elements of our country. That is why, as a deterrent measure, I would like to move the amendment. I think the Treasury Benches are also in agreement with me.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos. 3 and 4 to Clause 29 moved by Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM): I beg to move:

Page 13, line 39.-

for "five lakh".

substitute "ten lakh" (9)

Page 13, lines 41 and 42,-

for "one year".

substitute "two years". (10)

Sir, I have brought these amendments to raise the fine from Rs. 5 lakh to Rs.10 lakh. This is only symbolic because I think the punishment should be made harsher as has been said by Mr. Chowdhury. The sale of fake products in India have gone up to Rs.22000 crore and the amount that the Government loses in revenue would be roughly to the extent of Rs.2500 crore. If I may mention, there are certain places in India which are excelling in the fake products market. These are Sonepat, Ghaziabad, Panipet, Meerut, Ballabhgarh and NCR Region. They have become illegal manufacturing hubs. Also, Bhagirath Place in Delhi, Indore in Madhya Pradesh, Lucknow and Ahmedabad have become important centres for the production of counterfeit medicine. Today, this is threatening the lives of people. Therefore, the harshest possible punishment needs to be given. The profits are windfall because you sell a product manufactured at half the price. You can make the same amount of money as original products.

I may mention that in India, all the important FMCG companies are affected with fake products. These companies are Procter & Gamble, Hindustan Lever, Colgate, Marico, GlaxoSmithKline, Coca Cola, Pepsico, Gillette and Britania. The fake products imitating them have come out all over the country.

करोड़ों रुपयों का कारोबार हो रहा है, इसके लिए कड़ी से कड़ी सजा होनी चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूं कि कानून तो हम बनाते हैं लेकिन वह इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं होता हैं। सारे देश में खुल्लमखुल्ला फेक प्रोडक्ट्स बनते हैं। इस पर मंत्री जी काबू करें और कड़ी से कड़ी सजा रखी जाए।

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment Nos. 9 and 10 to Clause 29 moved by Prof. Saugata Roy to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 29 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 29 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 30 to 32 were added to the Bill.

Clause 33 Compounding of offence

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I beg to move:

"Page 15, lines 7 and 8,--

for "either before or after"

substitute "before" (24)

The hon. Law Minister is here. How can a case be compounded and an officer can be authorized after institution, prosecution petition before the court. Here, as per this provision, after the institution of any prosecution be compounded by an officer so authorized by the Director General in such a manner as may be prescribed. How can it be? We are giving ample chance and opportunity to compound the offence before instituting the prosecution petition. After instituting the prosecution petition only the court can compound. How can an officer be authorized to compound the case when the matter is pending before the court? How could it be compounded? So, kindly look into this matter.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 24 to Clause 33 moved by Shri N.K. Premachandran to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 33 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 33 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 34 to 43 were added to the Bill.

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

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पूरताव करता हंः

"कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाए_। "

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, I just want to speak for a minute on the Bill. This Bureau of Indian Standards Bill covers only a part of the total gamut of products that are sold. The main place where standardization is most necessary is in food products. This affects the biggest companies. You would know that 10 to 12 years ago there was a controversy about pesticides being found in Bisleri manufactured by Coca Cola company. Parliament had to set up a Committee. You are also aware of the crisis caused by finding lead in Maggie Noodles over which a lot of controversy had taken place. There are a number of laws under the Ministry which need to be addressed properly. I would like the food products also to be brought within it since he is bringing in goods, services etc. under this Bill, I would like them to be controlled.

Lastly, he himself mentioned that gold is one item where hall marking is absent.

Sir, 90 per cent of gold is sold without any Hallmark or Agmark. Common people are being taken for a ride. As he mentioned, nine carat gold is being shown as 22 carat gold. Even with this law, I would like the hon. Minister to spell out now or later as to what he will actually do to implement the new law or the new powers that the House is giving him unanimously. Without that, Indian people will buy adulterated food. They will eat adulterated food, buy fake products, look-alike products, wear fake helmets or false helmets and suffer in every way. The Government must give protection to the consumers so that they will get fair value for the money.

भी निभिक्तान दुवे (गोड्डा) : धन्यवाद उपाध्यक्ष महोदय। इस बिल का जो ऑब्जेक्ट्स एंड रीजन है कि डब्ल्यूटीओं की गाइडलाइंस के हिसाब से जो डोमेरिटक और इंटरनेशनल स्टैंडर्झ होंगे, उनको बराबर मीट किया जाएगा। जिस तरह से पिछली सरकार में सिंगल बूांड रिटेल और मल्टी-बूांड रिटेल को इन लोगों ने पास किया और जिस तरह से वालमार्ट, किंगफिशर, टेस्को जैसी कंपनियां आएंगी और उनके जो प्रोडक्ट्स खां बिकेंगे, उनका जो स्टैंडर्ड हैं, उसमें बीआईएस कैसे पुमावी होगा?

दूसरे, जो हमारे प्रेडक्ट्स हैं, जैसा अभी फूड प्रेडक्ट्स के बारे में सौगत रॉय जी कह रहे थे, आपको ध्यान होगा कि पिछले साल यूरोपियन यूनियन ने हमारे अलफांसो आम को खाने के काबिल नहीं मानकर बैन कर दिया था। उसी तरह से हमारी पूरी स्टील इंडस्ट्री अभी कूडिसस में जी रही हैं, वह चाइना से कम्पीट कर रही हैं। जिस तरह से आप कह रहे थे कि इलेक्ट्रानिक गुड्स हों या दीपावली के सामान हों, लक्ष्मी-गणेश की पूर्तिमाएं हों, सब चीजें चाइना से बनकर आती हैं। डब्ल्यूटीओ की आब्लीगेशन के कारण पूरी दुनिया में हमारी जो स्थितियां हैं, उसके लिए डब्ल्यूटीओ में भारत सरकार का क्या ऐसा सिस्टम या मैकेनिजम है कि हम अपने बीआईएस को पूभावी तरीके से लागू कर पाएंगे और अपनी स्थितियों को दिनिया के सामने ला पाएंगे?

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY (PALI): Sir, I thank you very much for permitting me to ask a clarificatory question. I want to know whether the Bill creates a possibility of duplicacy of work in case of formulation of standards by BIS and other mandated authorities such as the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India. Will this lead to divergence of standards and over standardization, especially in respect of processed foods? In the scenario of conflicting standards or double standardization by different bodies, whose standards will prevail and be implemented and what about the provision to resolve any conflicting standards or double standardization by the BIS and other bodies?

श्री शरद तिपाठी (संत कबीर नगर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी वर्ष 1986 के मानक कानून को बदलकर नया कानून लाए हैं, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से दो बिन्दुओं पर स्पष्टीकरण चाहूंगा। जो हमारे फूड प्रोडक्ट्स हैं, उनकी गुणवत्ता को मापने का हमारा जो तरीका है, उन पदार्थों की क्वालिटी एफएसएसएआई द्वारा प्रमाणित की जाती हैं। इसमें कैसे समन्वय होगा, जैसे तेल हैं, तेल खादा पदार्थ में भी भामित हैं, इसको हम कैसे बीआईएस के अंतर्गत कैसे लाएंगे? मैं इसमें स्पष्टीकरण चाहूंगा कि इसके लिए कैसे नए कानून कठोरता से लागू करेंगे? क्या समन्वय बनाकर लागू करेंगे या अपने विभाग द्वारा ही किसी विशेष तरीके से इसे कड़ाई से लागू करेंगे?

दूसरा विषय यह है कि धारा 18(6) के अंतर्गत माल वापस मंगाने का आपने प्रावधान रखा है। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि कौन-कौन सी वस्तुओं को आप वापस मंगाने की श्रेणी में रखेंगे? जो सेवा हम दे रहे हैं, उसके बारे में क्या व्यवस्था होगी?

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ratan Lal Kataria, you have already spoken on this Bill. So, if you want to ask any question, please go ahead.

भी रत्न लाल कटारिया (अम्बाला) : में माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि 13 फरवरी को मुवाहटी में कंस्तटेटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग हुई थी, उसमें आदरणीय मंत्री जी ने यह कहा था कि हम बीआईएस के अंतर्गत स्वव्छ भारत स्कीम को भी ताएंगे। इसके लिए किस तरह का मैकेनिज्म डेवलप किया जाएगा? दूसरा, स्मार्ट सिटी के लिए बीआईएस का इस प्रकार का सेटअप हम खड़ा करेंगे जिसके अंतर्गत हम सभी स्मार्ट सिटीज़ को डेवलप करेंगे। इसके अलावा बीआईएस के अंतर्गत वर्ष 2016 तक फाइव इंटरनेशनल स्टेंडर्ड की लैब्स हिन्दुस्तान में स्थापित करने की बात कही थी। इन सब बातों को लागू करने के लिए आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी (बहरामपुर) : महोदय, पासवान जी ने जो बिल पूरतुत किया है, उसमें टैक्ट है, फैक्ट है, लेकिन एक्ट में कुछ कमजोरियां हैं_। इसमें थोड़ी ताकत लाने के लिए मैं आपको एक सताह देना चाहता हूं कि

"Imprisonment for a term which may extend upto five years or with fine which shall not be less than two crore rupees for the first

contravention and not be less than five crore rupees for the second and subsequent contraventions, but may extend upto twenty times the value of.

ऐसा होने से एवट में तुरन्त ताकत आएगी, नहीं तो टैक्ट रहेगा, फैक्ट रहेगा, लेकिन एक्ट कमजोर हो जाएगा।

SHRI P.K. BIJU (ALATHUR): Sir, I would like to ask a clarification. Under Powers and Functions of Bureau, under Clause 9, Chapter II, it is said, "establish branches, offices or agencies in India or outside".

As far as the foreign manufacturers are concerned, they have signed MoU with the BIS. That is our system. But what is the purpose of opening a branch outside India? Kindly clarify this.

भी रामितास पासवान : महोदय, मैंने पहले ही कहा कि मैं माननीय सदस्य की भावना से सहमत हूं कि जितने भी खाद्य पदार्थ हैं, उन सभी का एक स्टेंडर्ड होना चाहिए। स्टेंडर्ड केवल कागज पर ही नहीं होना चाहिए बिटिंग असल में भी स्टेंडर्ड होना चाहिए। लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा कि बीआईएस ने अभी कुछ ही मानक बनाए हैं और हमने कुछ के लिए लाइसेंस भी जारी किया है। खाद्य का मानक हम नहीं बनाते हैं, बिटिंग हेल्थ मिनिस्टरी बनाती हैं, चूंकि उनके पास एवसपर्टाइन हैं। उनके पास फूड सेपटी एंड स्टेंडर्ड अथॉरिटी हैं, जिसके अंतर्गत यह आता हैं। इसी तरह से टेलीकॉम टेलीकॉम अथॉरिटी के अंडर हैं। हम यह करने जा रहे हैं कि सभी के स्टेंडर्ड को, जिसमें वॉलियंटरी ऑर्गेनाइजेशंस भी हैं, उन सभी को लेकर हम इंडियन स्टेंडर्ड, नेशनल स्टेंडर्ड बना रहे हैं। लेकिन मार्किट में कोई भी सामान जाएगा और उसकी शिकायत मिलेगी, तभी हमारा इंस्पेक्टर जाएगा, हम पहले से ही जाकर जांच करना शुरू कर हैं कि तुम्हारा यह सामान सही नहीं है, गलत हैं, उसमें इंस्पेक्टर राज हो जाता हैं। जब एक बार शिकायत आएगी तो निश्चित हैं कि वहां हमारा इंस्पेक्टर जाकर देखेगा। पुलिस को जो कार्रवाई करनी होगी, वह करेगी।

दूसरा, आपने अनिवार्यता की बात कही हैं। सरकार ने अनिवार्यता के लिए एक वलॉज दिया हैं कि नेशनल इंटरस्ट में, नेशनल सिवयोरिटी के प्वाइंट ऑफ ब्यू से, जन सुरक्षा के दिष्टकोण से, पर्यावरण के दिष्टकोण से सरकार की नजर में जो-जो सामान आएगा, सरकार उसको मेंडेटरी करने का काम करेगी। हॉल मार्किंग के संबंध में मैंने कहा था कि हॉल मार्किंग मेंडेटरी के अंतर्गत आए। लेकिन हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा है, जिसमें अमीर, गरीब और मिडिल वलास के लोग हैं।

हमारा लॉ डिपार्टमैन्ट है, हमें सबको देखकर कानून बनाना पड़ता है और जैसा कि हमने कहा कि यदि उसमें कहीं खामी रही तो जब हमारे रूट्य कौरह बनेंगे, उसमें हम देख लेंगे कि उसमें कितना समाहित कर सकते हैं_। इसलिए मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं_। चूंकि यह मामला काफी दिनों से रूका हुआ था, इसे तीस साल हो गये हैं, तीस सालों के बाद एक बिल सदन में मानक को लेकर आया है, इसलिए यह एक हिस्टोरिक बिल हैं, जिसे आप एवट बनाने जा रहे हैं और जब यह एवट बनेगा तो निश्चित रूप से उसमें कार्यवादी होगी। धन्यवाद।

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.