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Displaced Persons (Compensation etc.) Amdt. Bill

Clause 2 was added to the Bill."

Clause 1-(Short title.)

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4, for "1967" substitute "1968" (2)

(Shri D. R. Thavan)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

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

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line for "Eighteenth" substitute "Nineteenth" (1)

(Shri D. R. Chavan)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

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

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN: I beg to move:

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

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

16.38 hrs.

INSECTICIDES BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND URBAN DE-LOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to regu'ate the import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides with a view to prevent risk to human beings or animals, and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

बी हुक संबंध क खुवाय (उर्जन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रक्रन है । दूसरा बिल शुरू हो गया है, लेकिन कोई भी केबिनेट मिनिस्टर सदन में उपस्थित नहीं है । भ्राप हमेशा इस बात को टाल देते हैं। इस बारे ये भ्राप का निर्णय क्या है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What you have said on the floor of the House will be conveyed to the Ministers and Cabinet Ministers as well.

भो हुन्म चन्द्र प्रध्नाय : नया भाष किसी केबिनेट मिनिस्टर को नहीं बलायेंगे ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Immediately it is being conveyed.

भा हुकम चन्द कख्वाय : तो मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है कि सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The hon. Deputy Minister may kindly resume his seat. Quorum has been challenged. The Bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. The hon. Deputy Minister may continue his speech.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Insecticides Bill 1967 as passed by the Rajya Sabha on 28th November, 1967 was introduced in Rajya Sabha four years.

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earlier in 1964. The Bill is a sequel to the report of the Kerala and Madins Food Poisoning Cases Inquiry Commission and is mainly intended to implement the recommendations of that Commission

The key provision in the Bill is the · one relating to registration of insecticides. The Registration Committee has been entrusted with the task of screening insecticides from toxity angle and registering them subject to such conditions as the · Committee may deem necessary. Other regulatory provisions of the Bill flow from this provision for registration. Thus the import, manufacture, sale, distribution or use of an unregistered insecticide is prohibited. Any inseciticide which is not labelled or packed in accordance with direction of the Registration Committee will be deemed to be a mis-branded insecticide. The insecticides should display on their label cautionary notes or statements which would be necessary and sufficient to risk to human being, domestic animals etc.

Insecticides are required to be manufactured or sold only against a licence. The licensing scheme will be utilised to regulate the manufacture according to prescribed standards to ensure that the insecticides will packed in a secure form to minimise risk in handling and to make sure that the labour employed during manufacture is adequately protected against the hazards involved in handling insecticides. Similarly, dealers will be required to maintain proper storage conditions and also record etc., in respect of insecticides sold and distributed by them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Joint Committee of Parliament has fully examined the Bill and its implications. The Joint Committee had obtained evidence from the Pesticides Association of India which is an organisation representing the magnitude of

pesticides in this country. The views technical experts from Health and Agriculture Ministries including the head of the Entomology Division of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute were available to the Select Committee. The opinion of the ultimate users of the insecticides was placed before the Select Committee by the Block Development Officer of Najafgarh and a farmer from Mahraufi. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture who are intimately concerned with the production of foodgrains and the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals who are concerned with the development of insecticides industry in the country had also intimated their views on the Bill.

It was clear from the evidence tendered before the Select Committee that the following view-points had to be considered:—

- (a) The use of insecticides is of paramount importance in increasing food production in the country, particularly of the high-yielding varieties of foodgrains. The regulatory measures in the Bill relating to the registration of insecticides or cancellation of such registrations should be such as not to hamper the increasing use of insecticides.
- (b) Insecticides by their very nature will be toxic or poisonous. While provision should be introduced to screen insecticides from the toxicity angle and to see that the packing labelling, etc. will be such as would ensure the safety of the insecticides during the operational stage, the farmer should not be scared away from using the insecticides because of any penal provisions in the Bill which would affect the ultimate user.
- (c) The country, at present, is mainly depedent upon imported insecticides. Every effort should, therefore, be made to provide incentives to manufacturers to manufacture these insecticides in the country. No

provision in the Bill should, therefore, directly or indirectly, affect the interests of the manufacturers of insecticides adversely.

(d) While insecticides should be used to eliminate the damaging insects, pests, weeds, etc., those living organisms which are beneficial to human beings including fish and fowl should be protected. There should be scope for preserving or protecting the wild life of the country wherever and whenever they are necessary.

The Select Committee has struck a splendid balance between the four points of veiw mentioned above and has suggested changes in the Bill which would meet all the points of veiw without compromising on its basic objectives which is to prevent risk to human beings and useful animals. The salient changes suggested by the Joint Select Committee are as follows:—

- 1. The Long Title and also the context of the Bill has been amplified to include not only vertebrate animals but also all animals useful to human beings including fish and fowl and such kind of wild life as the Central Government may desire to preserve or protect
- 2. The Bill will extend to the whole of India including the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
- The composition of the Central Insecticides Board has been expanded to 24 members instead of 18 as in the original Bill.
- 4. The Registration Committee, because of its important functions, shall be constituted by the Central Government and not by the Board as in the original Bill. The Plant Protection Adviser shall also be a member of the Committee whose Chairman shall be appointed by the Central Government.
- 5. A new proviso has been added in Clause 9 by which the Registration Committee can refuse to register an insecticide on the ground that the precautions to be observed for its use are not such as can be easily complied with.

- 6. Provision has been made by which if an insecticide has been registered, another person desiring to register the same insecticide shall be given a certificate of registration on the same conditions without the insecticide being subjected to the same scrutiny again.
- 7. Clause 10, which enables the Registration Committee to cancel registration of an insecticide on the ground that a less toxic insecticide has been marketed, has now been deleted. As a result of this, an insecticide once registered will not be cancelled. If an insecticide has become obsolete, it may cease to be used through the operation of competitive-forces in the market.
- 6. The Central Government has been given the power to review the decisions of the Registration Committee.
- 9. Time limits within which decisions on the appeals of aggrieved parties against the orders of the licensing authorities should be taken have been laid down in the various provisions of the Bill Similarly, a time-limit has been specified for the Insecticide Analyst to send his report.
- 10. The provision that Insecticide Inspectors can be punished (for vexatious seizure) has been deleted, as the Joint Select Committee felt that such a provision might act as a deterrent to Inspectors....

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOEL (Chandigarh): This reading could be done at home without wasting the time here....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is giving the background of the Bill.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY: I am only trying to see that the essence of the Bill is before the members. I am only placing the essence before the members, so that it will be beneficial to them.

11. A provision has been made in clause 25 empowering the Court to

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confiscate a misbranded insecticide even in cases where no proceedings have been instituted against any person in respect thereof.

- 12. The provision for prohibiting sale of insecticide for reasons of public safety has been amplified in Clause 27 where Government has to record in writing the reasons for such prohibition. The investigations in such cases are to be completed within sixty days which may be further extended by only to the specific preparations of an insecticide or any batch thereof.
- 13. The scale of punishments under Clause 29 has been reduced. For the first and second offence, the punishment now provided is imprisonment or fine instead of imprisonment and fine as was earlier provided. The provision for giving a minimum punishment of imprisonment for the major offences has also been deleted.
- 14 A new sub-clause has been added under clause 30 by which a person other than importer or manufacturer or his agent shall not be liable for punishment if he can prove that the insecticide while in his possession was stored properly and remained in the same state as when he acquired it and on certain other conditions.
- 15. Under clause 38, a specific exemption has been provided for use of insecticides by any person for his household use or in respect of any land under his cultivation.
- 16. Since many insecticides are used in other industries, the use of a substance included in the Bill as an insecticide for purposes other than as an insecticide has been exempted.

I am grateful to the Joint Committee for their valuable recommendations and for their unanimous report. The Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Petroleum and Chemicals, Health, Family Planning and

Urban Development concur in the changes in the Bill as recommended by the Joint Committee.

I now come to the other phase of this Bill. Undoubtedly, large quantities of various types of insecticides will be used in this country in luture. The major checks that will be exercised over the insecticides under the Act will be at the stages of their registration, manufacture and distribution.

Regarding the enforcement machinery, the intention is to give the insecticide Inspectors an orientation course in insecticides, regarding the manner in which they should be used, the precautions that should be employed in handling them, the nature of risks involved, the antidotes used for poisoning cases etc.

Notwithstanding the provisions in the Bill which are aimed at reducing the risk involved in the manufacture, storage, distribution and use of insecticides, in the ultimate analysis, the farmer has to be educated about the hazards involved in handling insecticides. This education programme will be intensified the State Agriculture Departments, the Plant Protection Directorate etc.

When the Bill was discussed in the Rajya Sabha, certain observations were made, and it would be helpful in our discussion if I may be allowed to state them.

(1) A view was put forward that 'insecticides' fall in the Concurrent list of the Constitution of India and therefore, the State Governments should enact legislation on insecticides. The other way would be to change the name of the Bill to Pesticides Bill.

17 hrs.

The position about the competence of Parliament to legislate this Bill is that the legislation is relatable to entry 19, List III—'Drugs and Poisons' and as under the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951, any industry engaged in the manufacture or production of any insecticides, fangicides, weedicides and the like has been declared (item 19(II) or the First Schedule) to be an industry coming under the control of the Union, it would be open for Parliament to undertake the proposed legislation.

- (2) The second point raised in the Raiya Sahha was a suggestion made that the condition for the use of insecticides should be laid down in the Bill. I may be permitted to mention that this is already provided in sub-cl.(x) of cl. 36(2), and necessary rules will be laid down providing for the conditions of the use of insecucides.
- (3) It was also suggested that the hazards involved in the use of insecticides should be shown in all the regional languages so that farmers in all parts of the country could clearly understand the risks involved in using insecticides and take adequate precautions in their storage and use. It may be emphasised that the main purpose of the Bill is to prevent health hazards to man and animals and that the necessary provisions for labelling insecticides to show the hazards involved and the precautions to be taken in their use will be laid down by rules as provided by subcl.(a) of cl. 38(2).
- (4) The last point was an observation made that containers of insecticides should be such as to prevent
 poisoning. I share the anxiety expressed in this connection and would
 like to add that a provision to lay
 down packing conditions which could
 minimise hazards due to leakage etc.
 has already been made in sub-cl.(a)
 of cl. 36(2). The specifications for
 the packing of different categories of
 insecticides taking into consideration
 their toxic properties will be laid
 down by rules.

With these words, I would request the hon. House to take up for consideration the Bill as amended by the Joint Committee and as passed by the Rajya Sabha.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion Moved:

That the Bill to regulate the import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides with a view to prevenish to human beings or animals, and for matters connected therewith as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Thus Bill should have been brought before this House much earlier. Since the introduction of intensive farming and agriculturists having taken to high-yielding varieties, this matter has assumed importance.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): How much time is allotted for this Bill?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One hour. But as the Minister has taken rather a long time, we will see There is no question of curtailing the debate.

SHRI P. K. DEO: After these highyielding varieties of paddy and wheat have come under cultivation by agriculturists, there has been profuse use insecticides. There of these denying the fact that care-DΩ less and indiscriminate use of these insecticides has led to several deaths. A Bill of this type was introduced in the United States as late as 1954, and it is on the model of that Bill that this Bill has been drafted and presented to be passed by this House.

In this regard I would like to point out that this Bill falls short of our expectations, and there are many lacunae which I shall present'y point out. This Bill envisages the control of manufacture, sale, distribution, transport and use of chemicals known

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as insecticides or pesticides so as not to involve risks to human beings and animals. As early as 1958 in Kerala many persons died out of food poisoning rising out of contamination of food by a poisonous insecticide called Folidol. It became a matter great concern and agitation in this House, as a result of which the Government of India appointed a commission headed by Justice J. C. Shah. It is on the recommendation of that enquiry commission that this Bill being brought here.

In 1962 in Malda and Dinajpur 450 persons were crippled with paralysis due to contamination of food by this insecticide. Lately also we learn that a similar incident took place in Agra, and in various other parts of this country.

Even though we are anxious that there should be adequate safeguards against all possible hazards, I personally feel that the Government is only concerned more or less with the human hazards or with deaths that may occur due to contamination by insecticides. These are perceptible things, but there are certain damages which are being done to the body by the use of insecticides which may not be physically visible. In this regard I would quote from the evidence of an eminent person like Dr. S. Pradhan, President of the Entomological Society of The Minister has expressed his concern regarding the agriculturists, but I would like to mention the labourers who are engagaed in the manufacturing plants of these various insecticides. They have been continuously subject to these occupational hazards, they continuously deteriorate in their health, as has been rightly pointed by Dr. Pradhan. He says that the sample of human fat from Delhi contained as much as 30 parts per million of DDT. So, you can very well understand the condition of the labourers who are engaged in the DDT factory at Delhi. to what hazards they are being subject**ed**.

Similarly, he makes another startling revelation, that in one of the States in the U.S. A. they recommended some insecticies to be sprayed in the fields, and that insecticide was later found to hae secreted to milk. The amount of secretion was so little that it was not detected earlier, but with the great sophisticated methods of detection developed now, they have detected it and they are destroying all the milk produced in that area for the past two years. So, you can very well understand that in spite of our good intentions for the luxurious growth of our crops, it may indirectly damage the food as it has been found in the United States.

In this regard, I, being a Member of the Indian Board for Wild life. would be failing in my duty if I do not voice the feeling of those dumb denizens of the forests.

They will all be subjected to the hazards of these insecticides. has been endowed with magnificient fauna whose beauty and variety surpass those of many countries. Many of our rare species have been extinct due to indiscriminate poaching pink headed duck, mountain quail, cheetah, hispid here etc. Many are on the verge of extinction Great Indian buzzard. white winged woodcook, Kashmir stag, Asiatic lion, musk deer and others. It is the duty of every civilised Government to give protection to them. If you go through the various Samhitas and Puranas, you will find how concerned were our forefathers to give protection to wild life. The earliest recorded evidence of this is found in Asokas third rock edict in the third century B.C. where he has stated: "Thus sayeth King Priyadarsi belowed of Gods, 26 years after my coronation. I have declared the fo'lowing species of animals exempt from slaughter-namely, parrots, minas, boneless fish, geese, hrinoceros etc." It is a long list and I do not want to go en reading it. Jahangir also was a lover of animals and he preferred game wardenship to being an emperor. There is no use quoting from scriptures; it is the duty of our generation to see that these dumb denizens in the forest who cannot express their feelings are protected. Unless we take steps to protect them, we shall gradually upset the balance of nature with its evil consequences. If you fill all the deer, the tigers will naturally turn man-eaters. It happened in my constituency that by using rat poison, many rats were destroyed and cats which lived on these rats died with result the cat population became extinct. But the rats have begun multiplying again and it has become a rodent menace and as there are cats now, it is posing a serious problem now. Such stories come to our notice. These insecticides are sprayed in the forests and the deer come to the small water holes in sumer for drinking water. After drinking this water or licking the salt sprayed with insecticides, they die within a short time. There is thus complete massacre of the dumb animals in our forests because of the indiscriminate use of the American insecticides. and **visitors** give other foreign value for the skins of high the panthers and the tigers with the result they are killed indiscriminately not by shooting them but by poisoning the carcasses of buffaloes and other kills on which the tigers and panthers feed themselves. Thus we have started upsetting the balance of nature and I do not know what will happen in course of time. Deer was introduced in the Andamans and there being no caruivora there they multiplied so much that it has become a menace. Rabbits in Australia are posing a similar problem. Problems will arise if we interefere too much with the balance of nature. Government should have a soft corner for the dumb denizens of the forest and protect them. and At least the game sanctuaries national parks should be spared of these insecticides.

In this regard, I would like to draw your attention to a very important 3068 LSD.—12

resolution on insecticides which has been passed by the eighth General Assembly of the I.U.C.N. and N.R. meeting at Nairobi in 1963. That resoluton states that "No chemical insecticide should be used in the national parks and game reserves which will disturb balance of insect plant life of the area." Similarly, the Indian Board for Wild Life has passed a similar resolution in 1964 and suggested that insecticides sprayed carelessly find their way into organisms of animals and there is danger of their doing permanent damage to the succeeding generations.

Before I conclude, I would like to point out that even though clause 4 envisages that representatives of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and representatives of the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Zoological Survey of India would be included, there is no mention of the Indian Board for Wild Life. I therefore suggest that a representative of the Indian Board for Wild Life should also be taken in this Board.

Regarding the storage and packing and labelling of the insecticides, they should be foolproof. We find nowadays that they are being sold in the market in paper bags, and that will endanger the life of the community which uses them. So, I most respectfully submit that they should be properly packed in good containers. Especially, kisans who use them should be properly instructed that these are poisonous materials and these should be most carefully dealt with. There should be proper instructions in the regional languages for this purpose. Instruction in English or Hindi alone would not do. The instructions will have to be printed in the regional languages and the agriculturists have to be educated.

With these words, I support the Bill even though it is belated.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jodhpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on this Bill, but before I speak on it, I crave your indulgence in allowing me to accept my amendments which I crave your indulgence in allowing gave those amendments at the close of the third session of the Lok Sabha. Yesterday, being a heavy day, I could not move them and I shall therefore be very grateful if these amendments could also be taken up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it is a matter of great happiness that this Bill is being introduced in the Lok Sabha now. In fact, this has been a very much it has passed belated measure: committees and through various and Joint Comsub-committees mittees where experts have given evidence. I have listened their great attention the to speech of the hon. Minister, Shri B. S. Murthy, who has given us a detailed resume of this Bill. But unfortunately, some of the most important points, when this Bill is being introduced for the first time, have not been taken into consideration; they should have received the consideration of the Ministry. This Bill, which is entitled the "Insecticides Bill," in fact, has very wide implications. Besides insecticides there is also a variety of chemicals that are used; there are various other things like weedicide, nomatocides, acaricide, fungicide, rodenticide, herbicide, etc., which are within the purview of this Bill.

In fact, we are basically an agricultural country and one of our most important problems that is facing this country is the shortage of food. And lately we have started using pesticides, and if the use of chemical materials in the production of food and for the stoppage of wastage by the various pests is resorted to, I think it would have been fair, as it is going to have far-reaching implications on the food production in the country.

Our country has been suffering from shortage of food, and the shortage today, as has been said, is about 6 per cent. The loss of food in the country caused by the various pests is as much as 20 per cent. If, by the use of pesticides, we can save the food crops by six per cent, I think we will be reaching self-sufficiency in a very short time.

We have started using hybrid type of seedgrains which we receive have been sowing for some time, and as you know, hybrid seeds are being used and these are sophisticated varieties of hybrid seeds and have greater susceptibility on these, and unless we use these pesticides with a greater balancing in our agricultural production, I am sure will not be able to reach the targets which we are envisaging. The use of pesticides in this country has been very little compared to other countries. In Japan, per acre of land they are using as much as Rs. 104 worth of insecticides. In America they are using about Rs. 15 worth of insecticides whereas in India we use only 29 paise worth of insecticides acre.

I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to one important thing. It is laid down here that toxicity should be mentioned and if it is not mentioned, it will be a condition for misbranding the insecticides. I would like to point out that even in the Drugs Act, where there are various medicines which are toxic and hazardous to human life, toxirequired city is not to he mentioned on the labels. Tf toxicity is to be mentioned under the Insecticides Bill, I think it is going too far and making this Bill something of a legal parable for the manufacturers, users and distributors. In the Drugs Act, on page 12 an explanation has been given but the word 'toxicity' has not been mentioned for misbranding the drugs. I think it will wise to take away this word from this Bill also.

I would also like to draw attention to the fact that toxicity data is for the basic chemicals. Insecticides. pesticides. etc. are not basic They formulated chemicals. are products formed bv adding

many solvents and adjuvants to the basic chemicals. In no other country toxicity data is mentioned for formulated products. If we lay down condition which is not available anywhere else in the world, it will create Joint Committee difficulties. The and various other committees have overlooked this fact. I have, example, the reports of the United States Department of Agriculture in which they have given toxicity data of the basic chemicals, but no toxicity data is available for the formulated products. Similarly I have another report by the World Review of Pest Control, by countries other than America. There also toxicity data is not given for formulated products.

I would also like to draw attention to the fact that toxicity data varies from country to country for the same product. For example, for aldrein, toxicity oral is 39-60 by the U.S.D.A. whereas it is 40 to 60 by the World Review of Pest Control. Similarly. coxicity dermal is 98 by U.S.D.A. whereas it is about 200 by the world Review of Pest Control. Therefore, toxicity data differs from country to country and it is not mentioned for formulated products. I would request the minister to give careful consideration to this and to eliminate the word "toxicity" and use the word "content" in its place.

The word "use" has been used quite a number of time in this Bill. I think unless we give a definition of the word "use", it will be very difficult to implement this Bill or to attack it in a court of law.

In clause 5, the formulation requires mentioning of details of adjuvants necessary for making it soluble, for dustring, spraying etc. or to dilute the basic chemicals. If we take the example of soap, they never give what sort of caustic soda or oil they are using. If a particular oil is not available, it is left to them to use any other oil which is available and suitable. In a formulation, only the basic chemicals should be required to be mentioned. The word "toxicity"

should be removed and only the besic chemicals, whether they are hazardous or whether they are poisonous or not poisonous should be mentioned.

Another important point is in regard to appeals against punishment for contravention or violation of the provisions or for manufacturing misbranded insecticides. All these cases have not to go to the Central Committee that is being formed. I personally feel that for all appeals there should be a twotier method. There should be the Board of Control and the Central Government Committee should hear the final appeal before a decision is taken. Sir, we are in a developing State where we are developing pesticides. India being a very large country where our consumption of peticide and manufacture of pesticides is very little if we put a very big embargo on these things and create difficult conditions possibly there will be retardation in the growth of these pesticides. I am sure the hon. Minister will give a thought to those things. I had moved these amendments before also. Accepting these amendments will only mean a great vancement to the pesticides industry and to be growth of food in this country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So far as your amendments are concerned you have not submitted them in time and therefore they would not be taken. You have made your speech and that is all right.

17.261 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

THIRTEENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFIARS AND COMMUNICATIONS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): Sir, I beg to present the Thirteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.27 hm.

THE INSECTICIDES BILL-Contd.

श्री बुज भूषस्य लात (बरेली) : उपा-श्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो इनसेक्टिसाइड्स बिल सरकार लायी है और उस को पास कराना चाहती है, मैं उस का विरोध इस वजह से करता हूं, पहली बात तो यह है कि इस बिल के खाने के जो धाबजेक्ट हैं वह इस प्रकार मैन्सन किए गए हैं:

To regulate the import, manufacture, sale, transport, distribution and use of insecticides with a view to prevent risk to human beings or vertebrate animals, and for matters connected therewith.

इस भावजेक्ट का मंशा यह है कि इस बिल को लाने से इन्सेक्टिसाइइस से जो ह्यूमन बीइंग्स के लिए भीर एनीमल्स के लिए बतरा होता है उस की सुरक्षा होती है, उस की हिफाजत होती है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहंगा कि जब यह बिल ज्वाइंट खेलेक्ट कमेटी के सामने श्राया भौर बहुत से लोगों के एविडेंसेज इस में हए तो क्या एक भी मिसाल ऐसी है कि इन इन्से-क्टिसाइड्स से किसी की मृत्यु हुई हो और भगर नहीं हुई है तो यह भावजेक्ट जो रखा जा रहा है इस लि के लाने के लिए हुयुमन वीइन्स की लाइफ बचाने के लिए यह लाया जा रहा है मैं समझता हं कि यह बिलकूल गलत है। मैं यह समझता हूं कि ग्राजकल जा कि खेती के उत्पादन को ब्ढाने के लिए भौर बो मोर फुड के लिए सरकार जोर दे रही है, लाखों भीर करोड़ों रुपया इस के ऊपर **बर्च क**र रही है तो जरूरत इस बाद की है कि जितना प्रधिक से प्रधिक गल्ला पैदा हो सके वह किया जाय भौर भाज के दिन खुशी की बात है कि आरज जितनी हाई ईल्डिंग वेराइटीज हैं चाहे धान की या गेहुं की जिन को कि इस्तेमाल किया गया है उन के इत ही प्रच्छे रिजस्ट्स हुए हैं भौर उन से फाफ्री गल्ले का उत्पादन बढा

है। लेकिन जहां गल्ला पैदा करने के लिए फर्टिलाइजर की जितनी भावस्थकता है वहां उतनी ही भावश्यकता मैं समझता हं कि इन्सेक्टसाइड्स की भी है। जब तक कि कीड़ों को मारने की दवा हमारे पास न होगी भगर फसल तैयार भी हो गई फर्टिलाइह॰ जर दे कर भीर खुब मेहनत के साथ पानी वर्ग रह लगाकर तो होताक्या है कि दवान होने की वजह से काश्तकार की सारी फसल श्रात्म हो जाती है या उस में बहुत कुछ नुकसान हो जाता है। तो इस में कोई मक नहीं है कि म्राज के दिन इन्सेक्टिसाइड्स की बहुत ही ज्यादा भावस्यकता कास्तकार को है। लेकिन जिस घावजेक्ट को सामने रख कर इस बिस को सरकार सदन के सामने शायी है कि ह्यूमन बीइंग्स या एनीमल्स की लाइफ को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए इस की मावश्य-कता है ताकि उन को अक्तरान हो, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि कोई एक मृत्यु हुई हो इन इन्सेक्टिसाइड्स से तो वह बताएं । जब यह ात नहीं है तो यह ग्राक्जेक्ट रखना भौर यह दिखाना सदन को भीर सब को कि हम इस वजह से लारहे हैं यह मलत है। दूसरा इन का मकसद यह है कि वह इस बिल को लाकर जो इम्पोर्ट इनसेनिटसाइड्स में हो रहा है उस को कंट्रोल करना चाहते हैं। यह इम्पोर्ट वह उन्हीं को देना चाहते हैं जो कि उनके फेवरिट्स हैं भीर इस तरह में समझता हूं कि इन्डाइरे-क्टली वह अपने आदमियों को फायदा पहुं-चाना चाहते हैं इस के लिए यह िल इंटी-इयुस किया गया है । लेकिन जो परपंच इस का दिखलाया गया है वह परपत्र विलकुत्र नहीं है।

दूसरी बात मैं, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के जिरए सरकार की नोटिस में शाना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि अगर इन की ईमानदारी यही है तो इस में जो इम्मोर्ट के बारे में प्राविजन रखा गया है वह विशकुल बेमानी है।

सरकार को इस बात पर जोर देना पाहिए कि इन इनसैक्टीसाइब्स के लिए जितनी तादाद में उसे ज्यादा पैदा कर सकें उतना पैदा करें । उस पर पूरी तबज्बह दें, उस पर काफ़ी रुपया खर्च करें ताकि उस की वजह से जो खेतों में नुकसान हो जाता है, करोड़ों रुपये की फ़सल किसान भीर काश्तकार की करम हो जाती है, जो एक नेशनल लौस हो जाता है, उस को भाप बचा सकें। इस तरफ़ तबज्जह न देकर बिस को लाये इसलिए कि इम्पोर्ट को रैगुलेट करके मैनुफैक्चर को भाप बढ़ायें भीर इस बिल में यह जो ट इम्पोर्ट का रैस्ट्रिक्शन लगा रहे हैं यह ट्इम्पोर्टइस में से निकाल दीजिये। भगर .. सरकार में नेकनियती है तो में भ्राप के द्वारा सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि यह जो इम्पोर्ट को इस बिल में रैगुलेट करना चाहते हैं उस को हटा दें। हमारे पास पैसे की सौटेंज है। इस इम्पोर्ट पर झाप रैस्ट्रिक्शन क्यों लगा रहे हैं ? इम्पोर्ट पर रैस्ट्रिक्शन लगाने के भौर कोई माने नहीं हैं सिवाय इसके कि जो भाप के फेबरिट्स हैं उन को भाप लाइसेंस दे दें जैसा मैंने कहा इस को हटाने से भाप का परपंच किसी हद तक हथ ही सकता है।

साय ही पहली बात तो मैं यह निबेदन करूंगा कि बाज के दिन इस विस की कोई भावस्थकता नहीं है। भाज के दिन जो हमारे इंग्लैक्टिसाइड्स के इंस्पैक्टर्स हैं उन्हें कास्तकारों के लिए इसे हासिस करने में बड़ी दिस्कत हो रही है। इसे बड़ी मुक्तिल से वह हासिल कर पाते हैं तब जाकर उन दवाओं को अपनी फससों पर वह बेचारे छिड़कते हैं जिससे कि वह कीड़ों को मार सकते हैं जोकि घपनी फ़सल को ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में साकर मार्केट में बेचते हैं।

इस विस में को प्रोसीज्योर दिया गया है वह काफी लम्बा भीर कम्बरसम है भीर उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि धाज जो हमारा परपंड है कि गस्ते के उत्पादन को हम बढायें

वह हासिल नहीं होगा बल्कि उसमें वह बाधक सिद्ध होगा । वैसे ही काश्तकार को इंसै-क्टीसाइड्स भाज बड़ी मुश्किल से मिलते हैं भौर जो मिलते भी हैं वह भी इस के कारण नहीं मिलेंगे। धगर यह इसैक्टिसाइस काम्तकारों को बाइफरात मिलते होते तो फिर कोई दिक्कत इस के कारण नहीं होती और उस हासत में इस बिल का घाना किसी हद तक ठीक भी हो सकता था। इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि करप्शन भीर होगा भीर ब्लैक मार्केट में यह इंसैक्टिसाइड्स बिकेंगे । यह ब्लैक मार्केंट में चले जायेंगे भौर किसी भी हालत में वह काम्तकार को नसीब नहीं होंगे । ज्यादा पैसा उस को देना पड़ेगा भौर यह परपद दिख-भाया जा रहा है इस बिल को लाने का यह किसी में हालत पूरा नहीं होगा बल्क जो बाबाभ का उत्पादन होने जा रहा है उस में कमी हो जायगी। यह बिल सरकार लाकर जो भाप का फुड प्रोक्योरमैंट है जिसमें वृद्धि होनी चाहिए उस में कमी हो जायबी इसलिए पहले तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि माज के दिन कोई मावश्यकता नहीं भीर वह इस बिल को वापिस कर लें लेकिन अगर वह इस बात पर तुले हुए हैं कि हम इस को पास ही करेंमे तो दो, तीन बातें मैं उन की सेवा में कह रर भ्रपना भाषण समाप्त कर दंगा।

इस बिस के सैंक्शन 20 (1) में जो यह प्राविजन किया है उस में उन्होंने यह लिख विया है कि इसेक्टिसाइड्स के इंस्पैक्टर कें लिए टैकनिकस नालिख की खरूरत नहीं है लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि उस के लिए टैकनिकल नौलिज का होना बड़ी जरूरी है। बगैर टैकनिकस नौलिख के होया यह कि जो उन के फेबरिट्स हैं उन को इंस्पैक्टर बना देंगे। में समझता हूं कि यह सैकशन 20 (1) को बिलकुल डैलीट होना चाहिये धौर उस के सिए टैकनिकल नौलिका होना जरूरी

(श्री बृज भूषण लाल)

होना चाहिए मलबत्ता जो माप का परपज है वह बिल्कुल फस्ट्रेट होने वाला है।

मैं चाहता हूं कि बाहर से जो इंसक्टि साइड्स मंगाते हैं उन को उसे मंगाने सुविधा होनी चाहिये और उस पाबन्दी ग्रापने रक्खी है वह नहीं होनी चाहिये। ग्रव इस बारे में जो ग्राप ने रूल्स उन का उल्लंघन ग्रगर कोई ग्रादमी है तो उसमें पहले फेज में जो ग्राप ने फाइन भौर या इम्प्रिजनमेंट रक्खा है वह तो चलो ठीक है लेकिन वह जो सैकैंड भौफेंस भौर भौसावद कांसीकुऐंट भौफेंस है उस में इम्प्रि-जनमेंट और फाइन यह दोनों लाजिमी माने चाहिएं उसमें यह जो लिखा हम्रा है इम्प्रजन-में या फाइन या बोथ डिलीट हो जाना चाहिये भौर भगर भ्राप वाकई भ्रपने उद्देश्य में सिसि-यर हैं तो इसे एफैक्टिव बनाइये धौर उसके लिए यह इम्प्रजनमेंट भीर फाइन यह दोनों लाजिमी होना चाहिये वरना होगा यह कि जो बिजनैसमैन हैं जो इस में डील कर रहे हैं वह लाखों करोड़ों रुपया ब्लैंक में पैदा करेंग्रे ग्रीर ग्रगर उस पर 500 रुपया जुर्माना भी हो गयातो वह उसे मजे से दे देंगे। जब जब उन पर जुर्माना होगा वह उसे देते रहेंगे श्रीर वह धड़ैल्ले से वह ब्लैक का काम करते रहेंग्रे भीर उस बिल को लाने का जो उद्देश्य है वह विफल हो जायगा। इसलिए घगर महोदय सिंसियर हैं तो पहले धीफेंस के लिए तो ठीक है कि इम्प्रिजनमैंट या फाइन कर दिया जाय लेकिन दूसरे ध्रौफैंस के सन्सीक्वेंट भौफेंस के लिए उसके इम्प्रियनमैंट भीर फाइन दोनों होने चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह कहनी है कि उस में कहीं भी यह प्राविजन नहीं है कि जिस समय यह दूसरा कनविक्शन हो उस के बाद उस का रिजस्ट्रेशन भीर लाइसेंस कैंसिल किया जाय। ऐसा प्राविजन होना बहुत ही भावक्यक है वरना इस बिल के लाने का जो परपज है वह पूरा नहीं होगा। ग्रगर ग्राप इन तीन, चार बातों को ब्यान में रिखयेगातो जो ग्राप का मक्सद इस बिल के लाने का है वह पूरा हो जायेगा।

श्री रखाभी पिह (रोहतक): जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर, यह बिल जो माननीय मंत्री ने पेश किया है उस के लिए मैं उन्हें बधाई देता हूं और उसकी पुरजोर हिमायत करता हूं।

जैसे पानी किसान के लिए एक जिंदग्री का सवाल है, जैसे खाद उसकी जमीन के लिए एक जान है उसी तरीके से पानी भौर खाद की तरह कींड़ामार दवाएं भी जोकि किसान की फसल कीड़ों द्वारा होने वाले नुकसान से बचाती है वह भी उस की जान है। उस की जमीन भौर उपज की जान है।

मेरे दोस्त संघी साहा ने बतलाया कि कोई 20 फीसदी फसल कीड़ों से नष्ट हो जाया करती है लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि 30-40 फीसदी फसल किसान की कीडा लगने से बर्बाद हो जाया करती है। कीडे एक किस्म के नहीं बल्कि सैकडों किस्म के होते हैं। अकेले चावल की में 88 किस्म के कीड़े लगते हैं जबकि सेहं की फसल में 100 से ऊपर किस्म के की डे लगते हैं। श्रभी बरसो ही मैं भपने इलाके से लौट कर भाया हुं जहां कि किसानों ने दिखाया कि सारा नेश्कर एकदम सुखागयाथा। या कि उसको कीड़ा लग गया या। घद पता नहीं लगता कि वह जड़ में लगता है या डाल में लगता है या सिर में लगता है। बहरहाल काफी नुकसान उस कीड़े के लगने से किसान की फसल को होता है। पता नहीं है कि वह कीड़ा किस किस्म का है बहरहाल बड़ी जरूरत है इस बात कि उस की तशवीस की जाय भौर इस बात का पता लगाया जाय कि वह किस

किस्म का कीड़ा है। इसी तरीके से मैंने देखा कि चूहों से किसान की सारी गेहूं की फसल बबाँद होती है। मेरा कहना है कि इस तरह से जो किसान की उपज हर साल काफी बड़े पैमाने पर कीड़ों के लगने से बर्बाद हो जाया करती है उसे दवाई म्रादि उन्हें सूलभ कर बचाने का इंतजाम किया जाय।

सरकार को इस बात को देखाना होगा कि यह बिल जिस मकसद से लाया गया है वह मकसद पूरा हो भौर यह महजकोटों का सिलसिला बन कर न रह जाय। यह महज लाइसेंस वाली चीज होकर न रह जाय। यह सीमेंट भ्रौर चीनी का कोटा सिस्टम होकर न रह जाय। मैं कहना चाहंगा कि फुड कारपोरेशन इस मामले को ग्रपने हाथ में ले भीर यह सेग्रो इंडस्ट्री कारपीरेशन भपने हाथ में ले। किसानों को उस की जहरयात की चीजें मुहैया दी जांय और मुना-सिब दामों पर की जायं। ग्राज हालत यह हो रही है कि जिस ट्रैक्टर की कीमत 4,000 रूपये है उस के लिए एक किसान को 25,000 रूपये देने पडते हैं। इसी तरह से मेरा कहना है कि सरकार यह जो की क़ामार दवाएं देने जा रही है वह उसे मुनासिब भीर सस्ते दामों पर मिलनी चाहिये क्योंकि ग्रगर वह मंहगी होगी तो वह गरीब किसान उन्हें खरीद नहीं पायेगा। यह भी देखना चाहिये कि यह जो दवाई कीड़े मादि मारने की हों वे नकली न हों उनमें मिलावट न हो। देखना यह होगा कि डालडा के समान इन दवाओं में भी लोग नकद न करने लग जायं। इस तरह की बेईमानी इन कीडामार दवाधों में भी न सरू हो जाय।

मेरे एक फ़ाजिल दोस्त ने कहा कि इसमें बोड़ा डिटैरेंट पनिशमेंट होना चाहिये तो मेरा कहना है कि सगर इन दवाओं में कोई मिलावट करता है सौर हमारे देश को खाद्यान्त के सामले में झात्मनिर्भर बनाने के लक्ष्य में बाधा उत्पन्न करता है तो उस के साम सख्ती के साय सरकार को पेक्ष झाना चाहिये। चूंकि यह बिल हाउस के सामने झाया है इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इस मामले पर खास तौर पर ध्यान दिया जाय।

एक और बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं।
मैं अभी गुजरात में गया था। मेरे दोस्त ने
भी इस बात का जिक किया है। गुजरात
में जो गीर फारेस्ट है वहां से भी
शिकायत आई है। वहां जो वाइल्ड लाइफ
है, जो केर हैं अगर केर ने किसी के डंगर को
खा लिया या खेती का नुकसान कर दिया
तो बेट के ऊपर, मरे हुए के ऊपर वे दवाई
छिड़क देते हैं। इस तरह से वेटिंग से भेरों
को वहां मारा जा रहा है और बाइल्ड
लाइफ को समाप्त किया जा रहा है। इस
तरह से फिश फाउल की बातें हो सकती
है। ये चीजें हो रहीं हैं। इसकी शिकायतें
भी आई हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि मिनस्टर
साहब इन बातों की तरफ भी ध्यान दें।

श्रव मैं सीजर्ज के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हं। जो वैक्सेशन सीजर होते हैं उसकी पैनेल्टी भी होनी चाहिये । इन्सपैक्टर उसकी पैनेलटी नहीं मिली हुई है। जहांतक मिलावट का सम्बन्ध है फुड स्टफ्स की मिलावट का सम्बन्ध है, इंस्पैक्टर लोग धड़ाधड़ चालान करते हैं। ग्राप सोचें कि ग्रगर कोई गलत चालान करे तो उसके लिए भी डिटरेंट पनिशमेंट हो। ग्रगर कोई बेंक्सेशस चालान करता है, सीजर करता है भीर बाद में वह बात नहीं पाई जाती है तो इंस्पैक्टर को जरूर बांघा जाए, इसका भी इलाज जरूर किया जाए। मैं नहीं मानता हं कि सब युधिष्ठर हैं, सब धतराष्ट्र हैं भौर वे जो कुछ भी करेंगे ठीक करेंगे।

कनफिस्केशन की बात भी यहां पर रखी गई है। भगर जुमें साबित हो जाता है तो ब्लैक लिस्ट भ्राप उसको करें।

[बी रणधीर सिंह]

जब माप को पता चल जाए कि इस डीलर ने मिलावट की है ब्लैक चीज बेची है तो उसको ब्लैक लिस्ट माप करें मौर सारी चीज जो है, जो कैरेज है या माल है या दूसरी चीज है उसको भाप कनफिसकेट करें।

इस में भापने पनिशबेंट भी रखी है। फर्स्ट आफेंस और सैकिन्ड आफेंस में जो पनिशर्मेंट दी जानी है वह ग्रापने रखी है। मझे तारुजब होता है इसको देखकर कि इतनी कम पनिश्वमेंट ग्रापने इसमें रखी है। सैकिन्ड मार्फेस के लिये ग्रीर ज्यादा पनिज्ञमेंट होनी चाहिये । भाफेंस करता है वह सारे देश की जिन्दगी के साथ खेलता है। फर्स्ट भाफेंस में तो डिटरेंट पनिशमेंट होनी चाहिये और इसरे में कम से कम एक साल की सजा भीर फाइन होना चाहिये। आप ने इम्प्रिजनबेंट भीर फाइन रखा है, यह इम्प्रिजनमेंट भीर फाइन होना चाहिये। फड एडल्टेशन एकट के पैटर्न पर यह सजा भी रखी जानी चाहिये । उसमें जो सजा दी हुई है एजैक्टली वह यहां भी होनी चाहिये। फर्स्ट ग्राफेंस पर भी इम्प्रिजनमेंट की सजा होनी चाहिये भौर भगर सैकेन्ड भार्फेस होता है तो कम से कम एक सोल की सजाधीर एक हजार का जुर्माना दिया जाना चाहिये। यह दो चार दस सेर की बात नहीं है, लाखों टन का सवाल है। एक बार उसने कर लिया तो लाखों करोड़ो रूपया उसने बना लिया, उसने तो मपना घर भर लिया। वह तो सरमायेदार बन गया लेकिन देश के साथ उसने ऐसा करके खिलवाइ की । इस वास्ते मैं कहना चाहता हंकि जो घोरिजिनल बिल में या उसको प्राप बहाल करें। सिलैक्ट कमेटी ने जो सिफारिश की है उसको भाप न मानें एटेन्एटिड ब्यूया लीनिमेंट ब्यू प्रापन में। मैं चाहता हं कि इस की तरफ आराप ध्यान हैं।

मब मैं हैजाईज के बारे में थोड़ा सा कहना चाहंगा। चार पांच रोज पहले मैं षूम कर ग्राया है। मैंने देखा है कि किसान ने छलनी में की डे मारने की दवाई ली। उसको वह दूसरे कामों में लाता है। वह कोई ममीर भादमी तो होता नहीं है। उसी में उसने भाटा भी छान लिया । नतीजा यह हुन्ना कि सारा घर पायजन हो गया। रिफेशर कोर्स की भाप बात करते है। मैं चाहता है कि जो विलेख सैविल वर्कर हैं जो वहां पंचायत का सैकेटरी है जो देहात में काम करनें बाले हैं, प्रेजीडेंट हो या कोई भौर हो उनको बाप इस काम के लिये बास तौर पर टेन करें भौर उनको बताये कि कीडे मारने वाली दवाइयों को कैसे हैंडल किया जाए । एग्निकल्बर डिपार्टमेंट का जो इंस्पैक्टर है जब गांवों में इन दवाइयों का मैस स्केल पर इस्तेमाल हो तो उस बक्त बास तौर पर गांव में रहे। इसके लिये भ्राप एक दिन मुकर्रर कर दें। सब गांबों के लिए ग्राप दिन एसाट कर दें भौर उस दिन उसके युज के सिये आप प्राफिसेंटली ट्रेंड भादिमयों को भेजें। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि जिस तरह से मवेशी मरते हैं उस तरह से इंसान मरने लग जायें। मैं इस बिल को लाने के के लिये बधाई देता हं। लेकिन इसको देखा जाए कि जो सरमायेदार है वह मोटा पेट होता चला जाये भीर किसान बरबाद होता चला जाए। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि कीमत इन की इतनी बढ़ जाए कि किसान खरीव ही न सके। किसान का फायदा होना चाहिये, देश का फायदा होना चाहिये। इस में देश का भीर कीम का बढ़ा भला होगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को मबारकमाद पेश करता है।

भी महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) : दो बातों की बास तौर से चर्चा है, एक तो कीड़े मकौड़े मारने वाली बवाइयों की बौर एक बार पतवार मारने वाली बवाइयों की । हम लोग भाम तौर से बड़े बड़े मुस्कों की. ग्रमरीका भीर रूस की नकल विना भ्रकल जनाये कर लिया करते हैं भीर वैसा करने से कभी लभ नहीं होता है, हःनि ही हुमा करती है।

हम इन दवाओं पर भी बड़ा जोर दे रहे हैं। लेकिन भाप देखें कि समरीका चौर इस में निराई करने के लिए मजदुर नहीं मिसते हैं। वहां मजदूर होते ही नहीं। इस लिए वे खर पतवार मारने के लिए दवाई छिडका करते हैं। लेकिन हमारे यहां करोडों लोग, गरीब लोग जो दूध बेच कर, पत्रु पाल कर गुजारा कर रहे हैं, किसानों के खेतों में से खर पतवार निकाल कर उसको चारे की जगह इस्तेमाल करके भपनी जिन्दगी बला रहे हैं। भाप यह भी देखें कि बीडी इंड्ज से खर पतवार का पूरा निकाल नहीं होता है । कहीं पर चालीस परसेंट भौर कहीं पर साठ परसेंट ही होता है। सेकिन ग्रगर सौ परसेंट का नतीजा भी भाजाए तो यह होना कि वो बढा

किसान है वह भपने बेतों पर बीडी इंड्रज छिडक देगा. खर पतवार नष्ट कर देगा धीर उस चास को निकाल कर जो बगल में निराई हो रही है भीर जो जानवर लग रहे हैं, उनका वह चारा भी नष्ट हो जायेगा। इस लिए मैं चाहंगा कि उस पर हमें बहत ज्यादा जोर नहीं देना चाहिये।

भी घोँकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) : कोरम नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let the bell be rung-

As there is no quorum, the House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 A. M. tomorrow.

17,50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Wednesday, February 14, 1968/Magha 25, 1889 (Saka).