THE FOOD SAFETY AND STANDARDS BILL, 2006

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SUBODH KANTSAHAY): Sir, I rise to move:

That the Bill to consolidate the laws relating to food and to establish the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India for laying down science based standards for articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import, to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

सर,यह सही कहा जा रहा है कि यह बिल एक इम्पोटेट बिल है । यह इसलिए भी एक ऐतिहासिल बिल है क्योंकि 1954 के बाद अब फूड लॉ में एक कॉम्प्रिहैंसिव और इंटिग्रेटिड लॉ बन कर आ रहा है । इस पर पिछले तीन-चार वर्षो से लगातार काम हो रहा था और डिफरेंट-डिफरेंट स्तरों पर इंटरक्शन्स हो रहे थे । इस पर लोगों से जानकारियां ली जा रही थी ।

सर,आप जानते है कि हमारा देश ऐग्रिकल्चर प्रोडक्शन में बहुत सी चीज़ों में प्रथम स्थान पर है,लेकिन वेल्यू ऐड एंव प्रोसेसिंग में हम नहीं के बराबर है । जहां यूके एंव यूएसए में और यहां तक कि थाईलैंड जैसे देशों में आज यह 70% से 80% तक है,वहीं हिन्दुस्तान में फुड प्रोसैसिंग ओवर ऑल 6% है,जबकि फल सब्जियों में हम 2% पर ही है। इसका कारण यह है कि इस पूरे कानून के तहत यहां पर आठ मंत्रालय और उनके बारह या पन्द्रह कानन है और यह एक तरह से इंस्पेक्टर राज्य का फरमान था। उसे खत्म करके यह एक इंटिग्रेटिड बिल लेकर हम आपके पास आए है। यदि इस पुरी प्रक्रिया को देखा जाए तो जो गरीब और किसानों को देश कहा जाता है,वहां 50,000 करोड रूपये के मूल्य के फ्रूटस और वैजिटेबल्स बर्बाद होते है । प्रोसैसिंग और वैल्यू ऐड करने के लिए इस क्षेत्र में कोई भी इन्वेस्टमेंट नहीं आया है और आता भी कैसे ? बारह-पन्द्रह इंस्पैक्टरों को हैंडल करके इंडस्ट्री या उद्योग लगाने का काम कोई कर भी नहीं पाएगा । आज हिन्दुस्तान से विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में लोग निवेश करके बहुत पैसा कमा रहे है,लेकिन चुंकि यह पैरिशबल इंडस्ट्री से जुडा हुआ है,सीज।नल इंडस्ट्री से जुडा हुआ है,इसलिए कहीं न कहीं इसे सिनर्जीज में बनाना बहुत जरूरी था,इसीलिए आज हम यह कानून ले करके आ रहे है । यही नहीं,एग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री ने अगले पांच वर्षो में अपने हार्टिकल्चर प्रोडक्ट को डबल करने की बात कही है और अब 300 मिलियन टन के करीब वे पैदा करने जा रहे है । आने वाले समय में अगर इस क्षेत्र में प्रॉपर इन्वेस्टमेंट नहीं हुआ,प्रॉपर टैक्नोलॉजी नहीं आई और प्रॉपर कानून नहीं बना तो यह एक तरह से मिस-मैच हो जाएगा ।

RAJYA SABHA

हम आज किसानों की जो हालत देख रहे है,आए दिन किसानों को अपनी उपज की लागत न मिलने के कारण आत्महत्या करनी पड़ती है,यदि हमने यह सब नहीं किया जो इससे भी ज्यादा बरा वक्त आ सकता है । इसलिए यह कानन आज के दिन में सबसे ज्यादा सार्थक है । हमारे मंत्रालय का टार्गेट है कि आने वाले पांच या दस वर्षो में हम किसी तरह से इसमें अधिक से अधिक इन्वेस्टमेंट लाएं और उसके साथ-साथ हम किसी तरह से कोई ऐसा कानून बनाएं,जिसमें सख्ती हो,क्वालिटी हो और स्टैंडर्ड हो । हम ऐडल्ट्रेशन की एज से निकल कर किस तरह से क्वालिटी और स्टैडर्ड की एज में प्रवेश करे,जिससे अगर हम दुनिया के बाजार में भी जा सकें, जहां आज बिज़नेस और रोज़गार करने के लिए हाईजीन,क्वालिटी और स्टैडर्ड मुख्य आधार हो गए है। बिजनेस करने का और रोज़गार करने का,ऐसी स्थिति के लिए यह बिल बहुत ही निहायत जरूरी है। सर,में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारा यह उद्देयय है कि हम 6 परसेंट से लेकर अगले 5 साल.दस साल में हम इसको 20 परसेंट तक ले जाएंगे और इससे एक रिश्ता किसान का बनेगा। जिस दिन किसान रॉ-मेटीरियल पैदा करने लगेगा उस दिन इण्डस्ट्री और खेत का रिश्ता बनेगा और वह तभी बनेगा जब उस रॉ- मेटीरियल को हम एक सख्त कानून के तहत,एक सख्त व्यवस्था के तहत हम उसको रेग्यूलेट करें । इसलिए हम इंडिपेंडेट रेग्यूलेटरी आथॉरिटी बना रहे है,एक कानून रहेगा,एक रेग्युलेटरी आथॉरिटी होगी और देश के स्तर से लेकर पंचायत के स्तर तक डाउन दि लाइन,उसकी प्रक्रिया होगी । मान्यवर,हमने इस बिल के तहत किसानों को बाहर रखा है,मछूवारों को बाहर रखा है,हमने वेंडर्स को बाहर रखा है,ठेली वाले,रेहड़ी वाले यह जो इस तरह से छोटी दुकान करते है उनको भी इस बिल के काननू से बाहर रखा है। अभी के कानून में यह सब लोग इसके तहत आते थे और कहीं न कहीं इन्हें आए दिन इंस्पेक्टर से से ह्रासमेंट की शिकायतें मिलती थी । इसलिए हमने जानबूझ कर उनको बाहर रखा है । हमने सिर्फ जो कानून और लाइसेंसधारी होंगे,उनके लिए कानून लागू होगा,जो गैर लाइसेंसधारी होंगे,उनको हमने कहा है कि आप अपने नियरेस्ट म्यूनिसिपैलिटी में या पंचायत में अपने को रजिस्टर्ड करा लीजिए,जिससे आपको पता रहे कि कहां अपना ठेला,रेहडी लगाने का काम कर रहे है । मान्यवर,इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछले 28 फरवरी,2002 से इस पर चर्चा चल रही थी और जब एन.डी.ए.की सरकार थी,इसमें ग्रुप ऑफ मिनिस्टर्स बनाए गए थे और वह चर्चा चलते-चलते कम से कम डेढ सौ सरकारी,गैर सरकारी,अंतर्राष्ट्रीय,राष्ट्रीय सारी संस्थाओं के साथ इंटरेक्शन हुआ । पार्लियामेंट की स्टेंडिंग कमेटी ने भी एक बहुत पॉजिटिव कंट्रीब्यूशन करके इसको शेप-अप किया है। मान्यवर,मैं उनका भी धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूं कि जिन्होंने इस बिल में बहत ही सार्थक कंट्रीब्युशन किया है जिससे यह प्रो-कंज्युमर मैं कह सकता हं कि आज के दिन में यह प्रो-कंजमर बिल है.क्योंकि कंजमर्स को आज तक कभी अधिकार नहीं था टैस्ट कराने का । इस बिल के तहत कंज्यूमर कहीं मार्केट से सैम्पल लेकर टैस्ट करा सकता है ।अगर कोई गलत फूड बाजार में सर्क्युलेशन में आया हुआ है,तो उसको रिकॉल करने का अधिकार है । अगर कंज्यमर्स कहीं न कहीं

[1 August, 2006]

किसी इस तरह के कटांमिनटैड फूड के साथ अगर उनको कोई नुकसान होता है,हैल्थ हैजर्ड होता है,तो उनको कम्पंसेशन मिलेगा इस कानून के तहत । अभी तक यह धारा प्रावधान पहले नहीं था। यही नहीं मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इससे पहली बार एक छोटी सी गलती के लिएभी प्रोसेसर को बाजार में अगर उसका लेबल भी फट गया तो छः महीने की सजा की बात कही जाती थी । मान्यवर,यह तो मैं नहीं जानता हूं कि सजा कितनों को मिली है लेकिन लाखों केस इस देश के विभिन्न न्यायालयों में चल रहे है,जिससे कि न कंजूमर्स को न्याया मिल पा रहा है और जो ऑफेंडर्स है न उनको सजा मिल पा रही है । क्योंकि इतना कंट्राडिक्शन था एक दूसरे लॉ के तहत,कितना ओवरलैपिंग था एक दूसरा लॉ जिससे कि इसका बेनिफिट कहीं न कहीं,जो ऑफेंडर थे उनको मिल जाता था और जो कंज्यूमर थे उनको न्याय नहीं मिल पाता । आज मैं कह सकता हूं कि हमने इस कानून के तहत,इस लॉ के तहत एक लाख रूपए जो जुर्माना करके दस लाख रूपए तक का जुर्माना रखा है । हमने छः महीने की सजा से लेकर इम्प्रेज़नमेंट की सजा रखी है । मैं यह भी कह सकता हूं कि कंजूमर फ्रेंडली और जो प्रोसेसर है,जो इण्डस्ट्री के लोग है उनके लिए सख्त काननू जरूर है,लेकिन एक कानून होगा,एक रेग्यूलेटरी आथॉरिटी होगी,उनको दस जगह नहीं भटकना पड़ेगा,इस दृष्टिकोण से मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदन से अनूरोध करता हूं कि इस कंसिडर करें ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ajay Maroo. Hon. Members, please speak taking into consideration the time constraint.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA (Rajasthan): Sir, on the one hand, you say that it is a very important Bill. Everybody says that it is an important Bill. And, on the other, you are saying that there is a time constraint. Four hours have been allotted to it. We will sit for four hours. You have to sit for four hours. Let us not put constraint on time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I mean, whatever time is allotted, we will do it within that time. But, Members cannot go on repeating the same thing.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: That is all right, Sir. But, four hours have been allotted. Let us sit till then.

श्री अजय मारू(झारखंड): धन्यवाद उपसभापति जी । आपने इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर अपनी बात रखने का मौका दिया,इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूं । यह बिल रांची से,जहां से मैं आता हूं,वहां के सांसद और मेरे बड़े भाई श्री सुबोध कांत सहाय जी ने प्रस्तुत किया है,इसलिए मुझे खुशी होती यदि मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता,लेकिन इस बिल में कई खामिया है ।

श्री उपसभापतिः खामिंया बोलकर इसका समर्थन कर दीजिए।

श्री अजय मारू: यह बिल बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए है और यूपीए का जो एजेंडा था आम आदमी के साथ,उसके विरुद्ध यह बिल लाया गया है,इसलिए मैं पूरी तरह से इस बिल का समर्थन नहीं कर सकता हूं।

महोदय,खाद्य सुरक्षा एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है तथा हमारे देश में आज भी ढ़ाई लाख करोड़ रूपये का व्यापार इन खाद्य सामग्रियों का होता है । और जीडीपी में इसका हिस्सा 26 प्रतिशत है और इससे लाखों लोगों को रोजगार मिलता है । इस बिल का संबंध न सिर्फ हमारे स्वास्थ्य से है,बल्कि हमारे जीवन से भी है,मैं मंत्री जी की इस बात से सहमत हूं कि वर्तमान में खानपान संबंधी नियमों और कानूनों की बहुलता है जिसके कारण भ्रम की स्थिति बनी रहती है । कानून इतने जटिल है कि दोषी बच निकलते है और निर्दोष लोगों को सजा हो जाती है । साथ ही इन प्रावधानों का इस्तेमाल लोगों को डराने-धमकाने के लिए इस्तेमाल किए जाने की भी शिकायतें मिलती है । अभी मंत्री जी ने यह भी कहा कि जो बिल बनाया गया है,इसमें 8 मंत्रालयों से सलाह मशविरा किया गया है,इसलिए एकीकृत खाद्य कानून की आवश्यकता से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है । लेकिन यह कानून ऐसा होना चाहिए जिससे कि लोगों के अधिकारों की रक्षा हो सके तथा साथ ही किसी अनावश्यक रूप से परेशान करने की संभावना भी न हो । स्वयं मंत्री जी ने इस बात को माना है कि बिल का उद्देश्य इंसपैक्टर राज़ को

महोदय,अब प्रश्न यह उठता है कि क्या यह बिल अपने घोषित उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करने में सफल होगा? बिल के प्रावधानों को देखने से ऐसा लगता नहीं है और यही कारण है कि मैं इस बिल के कुछ स्वरूप करने में असमर्थ हूं।

महोदय, यह तो हम सभी मानते है कि किसी भी कानून का पहला उद्देश्य उपभोक्ताओं के हितों की रक्षा करना है। उसको खाने पीने का शुद्ध सामान मिले,उसके साथ धोखाधड़ी नहीं हो,यह हमें देखना है।साथ ही साथ खाद्य सामग्री बेचने वाले जो छोटे-छोटे वैंडर्स है,जो छोटे-छोटे दुकानदार है,छोटे-छोटे व्यापारी हूं,उनके हितों की भी रक्षा की जाये। हमारे शहरों में और गांवों में भी कई ऐसे ठेले वाले है,वैंडर्स है,जो एक गांव से दूसरे गांव में जाकर अपना सामान बेचते है,एक जिले से दूसरे जिले में जाकर अपना सामान बेचते है,उनके लिए इस कानून के बनने से कुछ समस्यांए पैदा हो जायेंगी,हालांकि मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा कि उनको लाइसेंस लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं है,लेकिन उनको अपना रजिस्ट्रेशन करवाना होगा। महोदय,एक छोटा व्यापारी,वैंडर या जो ठेले वाला है,उसका जिस गांव में रजिस्ट्रेशन हुआ है या जिस पंचायत में उसका रजिस्ट्रेशन हुआ है,अगर वह दूसरे गांव में,दूसरे जिले में जाकर सामान बेचता है तो वहां पर जो इन्सपैक्टर है,वह उसको रोक सकता है और बोल सकता है कि

[1 August, 2006]

आपका इस क्षेत्र में रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं किया गया है,तो आप इसे यहां क्यों बेच रहे है? यह एक समस्या यहां पर आ सकती है। इसी तरह से जो छोटे व्यापारी है या वैंडर्स है,उनके लिए लाइसेन्स का कानून नहीं है,लेकिन रजिस्ट्रेशन का है,उसके बारे में मैं मंत्री जी से स्पष्टीकरण चाहूंगा कि उन छोटे व्यापारियों को पंजीकरण कहां कराना होगा ? कौन करेगा,उसका पंजीकरण शुल्क क्या होगा और क्या फॉर्म उसको भरना पड़ेगा,इस बिल में इसको स्पष्ट नहीं किया गया है। केवल इतना लिखने से कि नगर पालिका और पंचायत में पंजीयन कराना जरूरी है,स्थिति स्पष्ट नहीं होती है।

महोदय, इसके अलावा खाद्य सामग्रियों का सैंपल लेने की बात है। पहले के कानून में सैंपल लेने की एक निश्चित प्रक्रिया निर्धारित थी,इस काननू में ऐसा नहीं है । सैंपल लेने की एक निश्चित प्रक्रिया होनी चाहिए जिससे सबके प्रति न्याय हो । हमारे यहां खाद्य नमनों की जांच करने वाली प्रयोगशालाओं की बहुत कमी है और जो प्रयोगशालाएं है,उनकी स्थिति भी अच्छी नहीं है । इसलिए सबसे पहले तो प्रयोगशालाओं का स्तर ऊंचा उठाना होगा और ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी होगी कि खाद्य नमूनों की शीघ्र और सही जांच हो । मुझे लगता है कि जितनी राशि की व्यवस्था की गयी है,उससे उच्च स्तर की प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना नहीं हो पाएगी। महोदय,इस बिल के माध्यम से खाद्य सुरक्षा एंव मानक प्राधिकार के खर्चे के लिए दस करोड़ रूपए का निर्धारण किया गया है,जिसमें तीन करोड़ रूपए कैपिटल खर्च करने तथा सात करोड रूपए का प्रावधान वार्षिक खर्च,वेतन,किराया तथा कार्यालय खर्च के लिये है । यानि तीन करोड़ रूपये से ही कैपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर कर सकते है । इससे जो प्रयोगशालाएं है,जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने स्वंय कहा है,उन्हें हम नहीं बढ़ा सकते है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि यह जो दस करोड रूपए का प्रावधान है,इसको बढाया जाए । इस बिल के वित्तीय उल्लेख से इस कानून को लागू करने पर होने वाले खर्च के बारे में भी कुछ नहीं कहा गया है और न ही अभी लागू,प्रीवेंशन ऑफ फूड एडल्ट्रेशन एक्ट-1954 को लागू करने में जो खर्च हो रहा है और जो नया बिल है,इसमें जो खर्च होगा,उसमें क्या अनुमानित खर्च है,इसका भी पूरा ब्यौरा नहीं दिया गया है। इससे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि इसे लागू कराने का व्यय राज्य सरकार या केन्द्र शासित राज्य की उठाएंगे । यह अच्छा रहता कि इसका अनुमान पहले से ही लगा लिया जाता । महोदय, खाद्य प्राधिकरण के गठन की जो प्रक्रिया निर्धारित की गयी है, उसके संबंध में भी मुझे कुछ कहना है । कृषि मंत्रालय की संसदीय समिति ने फरवरी में जो अपनी सिफारिशें दी है, उनमेंसे अधिकतर इस बिल में लागू की गयी है । एक सिफारिश थी कि प्राधिकरण के सदस्यों के चयन के लिए गठित समिति में दो संसद सदस्यों को भी शामिल किया जाना चाहिए और चयन समिति का अध्यक्ष किसी ब्यूरोक्रेट को न होकर प्रसंस्करण मंत्री को होना चाहिए ।

श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया: ऑफिस ऑफ प्रॉफिट तो नहीं हो जाएगा ? ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री अजय मारू: तो फिर अमेंडमेंट आ जाएगा। आप पहले ही सबको ले आए है,इसको भी अमेंडमेंट में ले आएंगे। मेरा मानना है कि जो संशोधन संसदीय समिति ने किया है,उसका पालन किया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Since no one from the panel of Vice-Chairmen is there, I request Shrimati Prema Cariappa to occupy the Chair with the permission of the House. Will that be agreeable?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: She is most welcome.

SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): She is most welcome.

(Vice-Chairman (Shrimati Prema Cariappa) in the Chair)

श्री अजय मारू: इसलिए मैडम,मेरा मंत्री जी से एक अनूरोध है कि इस प्राधिकरण में संसद सदस्यों की भी कुछ सहभागिता होनी चाहिए । मैडम आज हमारे सामने शुद्ध पेय जल देश की सबसे बड़ी समस्या है । ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की बात को छोड़ दें,शहरों में भी शुद्ध पेयजल उपलब्ध नहीं है । नगरपालिकाओं द्वारा आपूर्ति किए जाने वाले पेयजल की शूद्धता के बारे में अनेक शिकायतें मिलती रहती है । अब जबकि हम 10-12 रूपए प्रति लीटर में बोतलबंद पानी खरीदते है और इस पानी में भी शुद्धता की गांरटी नहीं हो सकती है,इस पर भी विचार किया जाना चाहिए । जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा कि नमूनों की जांच सही तरीके से हो और जांच रिपोर्ट जल्दी मिले,इसकी व्यवस्था करना जरूरी है। कई बार जांच रिपोर्ट आने में बहुत विलम्ब होताहै क्योंकि प्रयोगशालाओं की संख्या पर्याप्त नहीं है । मैं इस विषय का लाभ उठाकर,एक अन्य विषय की ओर भी सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। खद्या सामग्रियों की शुद्धता के साथ-साथ एक और चिंता का विषय है,वह है हमारी खान-पान की आदतों का । हमारे देश में कुछ विदेशी कम्पनियां रेस्टोरेंट खोल रही है । उनकी खाद्य सामग्रियों पर विशेष ध्यान रखने की आवश्यकता है । कई बार सूनने को मिलता है कि उनके द्वारा ऐसी वस्तुओं का प्रयोग किया जाता है,जिनका उपयोग हमारी संस्कृति में वर्जित है । हमारे बच्चों में खान-पान की गलत आदतें पड़ रही है। जो हमारी संस्कृति और बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य,दोनों के लिए खतरनाक है,जिन्हें आज हम जंक फूड भी कहते है । इन जंक फूड के कारण कई प्रकार की बीमारियां बच्चों में हो रही है । कई डॉक्टर्स का स्पष्ट कहना है कि कथित फूड या जंक स्वास्थ्य के लिए बहुत खतरनाक है। शहरों में चाइनीज फूड और फास्ट फूड के स्टॉल व ठेले सेंकड़ों की संख्या में नजर आते है,जिनमें भारी भीड़ भी रहती है । इनमें किन चीजों और मसालों का इस्तेमाल होता है,कोई नहीं जानता । यह ठीक है कि किसी के खाने की आदत पर कानूनी रोक नहीं लगाई जानी चाहिए,लेकिन जिस तरह शराब और

सिगरेट के खिलाफ जनजागृति अभियान चलाया जाता है,उसी तरह का अभियान फास्ट फुड के खिलाफ भी चलाया जाना चाहिए । पिछले दिनों कुछ विदेशी कम्पनियों द्वारा निर्मित सॉफ्ट ड्रिक्स की क्वालिटी के बारे में विवाद हुआ था,संसद में भी यह मामला उठा था और अभी तक इस विषय में लोगों के मन में आशंका है । इसका भी ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए । मंत्री जी ने अपने उद्देश्य में बतायाहै,इन्स्पैक्टर राज का खात्मा। फूड इन्स्पैक्टर की क्वालिफिकेशन के बारे में और स्पष्ट प्रावधान होने चाहिए व मिलावट संबंधी कानून का सर्वाधिक दुरूपयोग फूड इन्स्पैक्टर द्वारा ही होता है। इस पर भी नियंत्रण के प्रभावी उपाय होने चाहिए। इस प्रावधान का उल्लेख करने पर दंड का प्रावधान भी है । जैसाकि मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि दंड के रूप में एक लाख से दस लाख रूपए तक का प्रावधान है । मैडम,मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा कि नमूनों की जांच के लिए प्राइवेट प्रयोगशालाओं की सहभागिता भी ली जानी चाहिए, और इस बिल में जो जोन निर्धारित किए गए है.उन जोन्स के बारे में में मंत्री महोदय से स्पष्टीकरण चाहंगा कि इन जोन्स मे.जो पांच जोन्स सभी राज्यों और केन्द्र शासित राज्यों के बनाए गए है,उनमें भौगालिक दृष्टि से ध्यान नहीं रखा गया है,जैसे जोन 4 जिसमें झारखंड आता है, उसमें उत्तरांचल, गोवा, अरूणाचल प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, सिक्किम को रखा गया है,तो इन जोन्स को भौगोलिक दृष्टि से न रखकर एक पूर्वी भारत का,एक दक्षिणी भारत का,इस तरह से रखा गया है,इसके बारे में भी मंत्री महोदय अगर स्पष्टीकरण देंगे तो अच्छा रहेगा । अंत में,मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस बिल में कई सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि इस बिल का प्रारूप तैयार करने में राज्य सरकारों की राय ली गई है या नहीं,चूकिं कई प्रावधानों को लागू करने का जिम्मा राज्य सरकारों पर छोड दिया गया है । इसलिए राज्य सरकारों की राय भी इसमें ली जानी चाहिए । इन शब्दों के साथ ही मैं मंत्री महोदय ने अनूरोध करूंगा कि जो कुछ संशोधन मैंने रखे है,उनका ध्यान रखें ओर जो वे बिल लाए है,उसका पूर्णतया समर्थन न करते हुए,मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PREMACARIAPPA): Thank you. Now Mr. Santosh Bagrodia.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Thank you, Madam, Vice-Chairman. I rise to support this Bill, the Food Safety and Standards Bill, 2006. This is long overdue and I compliment the hon. Minister that finally the Bill has come. As he himself has rightly said, in our country, we are hardly processing overall about six per cent of the food items, agricultural produce, whereas in places like Malaysia, Indonesia, 60 to 70 per cent is being produced. I understand, in the USA and European countries, it goes as high as above 90 per cent. That adds to the value, the value of the product; and that advantage goes to the down level, up to the farmers. So, I definitely compliment the hon. Minister. It is also consumer-oriented

because, I hope after the Bill is passed, the regulator is established, and if it is properly implemented, then, of course, it Will be consumer-oriented, and the consumer should benefit. I don't find any reason why the consumer should not benefit once it is properly handled. The Bill proposes to create a regime of comprehensive law to facilitate the healthy growth of food processing sector by merging 8 existing laws that are being implemented by multiple agencies at different level. I am sure, this will also go a long way because, as you know, the normal practice with our bureaucracy is that they will interpret every law not in favour of the citizens, but against the citizens. The result is that by all these complicated laws, we are creating more complications for the ordinary citizens than helping them. The Bill is the outcome of the various high level Government Committees and recommendations of the Parliamentary Committees. In view of the promising prospects in the food processing sector, and with a view to organize the business in value added farm products, the issue was first considered by the PM's Council on Trade and Industry, the current Bill incorporates the views of the PC on pesticides Residues, 2004 and recommendations of the 12th report of the Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture. A need for such a Bill has been corroborated by the Law Commission also. As we know that with globalisation, the service sector is developing by leaps and bounds all over the world, particularly, in our country, and it is for this reason that this kind of industry will be a great help not only for the farmers, but also for employment generation and making the properly produced healthy food readily available at different parts of the country. The Bill was once again referred to the Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture in August 2005, which laid its report in February 2006. It is a welcome beginning for an ambitious objective. Madam, however, once the Bill becomes an Act, it will require constant monitoring of the functioning of its provisions on following counts. I would like to be very specific. I would refer to the Food Authority, clause 5, chapter-II. It says: The proposed regulator, the Food Authority, should be autonomous and should have greater professional members, instead of the present majority of bureaucrats. At present, out of 19 member Food Authority, representatives of 7 Ministries shall be its ex-officio members, and in addition to these officers, 5 more officers representing the States from 5 zones will also be members. As such, the Food Authority will function like any other Government department, instead of an autonomous organization, based on professional expertise who can deal

with private investors in this sector. This aspect has to be seen. Let us not make this Authority where we will have bureaucrats who are very busy, as it is, and they get membership here. They will not have enough time to have sittings. If you see the record of this kind of a situation in different Committees, you will find that the presence of different bureaucrats is minimal. They just don't attend because they do not have time. I do not blame them. Unless all the stake-holders are involved in this, scientists, engineers, the people who are going to produce all these products, people from the commerce and industry, I don't think this Authority will be able to do justice. Madam, it would be difficult for a 19 member body to meet regularly. You know how difficult it is. Out of 19 members, I do not know, maybe the quorum will be one-third normally. So, it will be 6 or 7.1 hope they will be able to maintain the guorum. Most of the time it has been noticed, most unfortunately, that even if the quorum is not there, just their signatures are obtained. Let us be practical. If this is what is happening, we can understand what kind of decisionmaking will take place. No explanation is given as to how often would the Authority meet. Will it meet every month or every two months or every three months or every year? Some kind of regulatory mechanism is to be required, particularly in the initial stages, say, for the first five years or for the first ten years. Unless this is done on a continuous basis, we will not be able to establish the Authority, for a large country like India, in an appropriate manner. Like other regulators, the Authority should be headed by a professional expert or by a scientist in the relevant field. The representatives of the Ministries could be invitees without voting rights because it they have the majority, the Ministry's representatives will get away with any regulations. They will be having biased regulations, as we are having today. Then, the whole purpose of making it autonomous, the whole purpose of getting out of the Inspector Rai will be defeated. They should not have any voting rights. As the representatives of their Ministries, the officers cannot give their independent advice. The mandate of the Food Authority requires technical and professional knowledge which the bureaucrats of the Ministries are unlikely to provide unless they again seek help from the food technologists. The number of professionals, scientists in food technologies, agro researchers and reprsentatives of the stakeholders should be increased. This was also the recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee.

It is also not clear, madam Vice-Chairperson, whether the non-official members of the Authority would be full-time members or part-time members; what kind of responsibilities they will have, what kind of accountability wilt they have or whether they will just come because they have become members and they will be able to come from all over the country just for the sake of visiting Delhi or any other place where the meeting is going to take place. That point has to be very clearly mentioned.

The next point, Madam, relates to the Central Advisory Committee. In clause 11 of Chapter II, the Bill provides for a rather large Central Advisory Committee. That would be headed by the CEO of the Food Authority. The mandate of the Central Advisory Committee vis-a-vis the Food Authority is not clear. We do not know why we are having these two types of Authorities; what will be their relationship; whether the recommendaitons of the Central Advisory Committee would be binding on the Food Authority or whether they would not be binding or whether they will be working independently with cross purposes. Obviously, the Central Advisory Committee would be subordinate to the Food Authority. If that is so, what is the need for having this kind of the Central Advisory Committee? That has to be explained. The Constitution Advisory Committee is still vague. While a large number of representatives of the Ministries shall be invited, who would select other stakeholders and how? What will be the procedure? Why don't we have a transparent system? why should we not decide, in advance, transparently, who will decide these stakeholders without favour? They should be appointed year after year. They should be changed year after year. Do we have the same officers, the same memebrs from- the public in these Committees? If they are not eligible after one year or two years of their appointment, they must be changed becuase it has been noticed that the same individual, either a retired bureaucrate or a continuing authority, or the same people from different parts of the country are appointed on such Committee year after year, for five years, six years or. ten years without any contribution! So, we must make it mandatory under the law that members once appointed will not be appointed for a second term. At least, they must have a cooling period. What would be the size of the Central Advisory Committee? At this stage, a few Ministries have been included. Will that be enough? It might look contradictory. The point is

that we must have more Ministries but without voting rights. They can be only invitees. The Central Advisory Committee would be too large to meet regularly and, therefore, it is unlikely to be effective.

Similarly, with reference to clauses 13 and 14, Scientific Panels and Scientific Committee, in Chapter II, the functional linkage between the Food Authority, the Central Advisory Committee and the Scientific Committee has not been elucidated and is ambiguous. It is for the Food Authority to set up such Committees and Panels. They shall be constituted by the Food Authority. The business of food processing is technology intensive and involves consumer's rights. It is imperative for the Food Authority to seek mandatory credible scientific advice and it should not be optional. It should be mandatory because when we are talking of food, we are talking of health. Medical help will be required after you became ill or you become sick. So, it should be preventive. The health of the country will depend on good food for our children.

Madam, in the Financial Memorandum, the hon. Minister has mentioned about an initial financial support of Rs. 10 crores. Out of that Rs. 7 crores are meant for recurring expenses like salaries and allowances. How many Scientific Panels can be set up and what expert advice can be obtained with Rs. 3 crores? Either you increase it or you find out a smaller group of people where less salaries and allowances are to be paid. They can handle it. Otherwise, you have to increase the amount. In a nutshell, the Bill should provide for more scientific inputs to the Food Authority and the proposed setup of the Food Authority should be bureaucratised.

Madam, the Bill provides for a top regulatory structure. When the Food Authority is so large and is likely to be supported by a complex of even larger Central Advisory Committee and several Scientific Committees, the ultimate test of efficacy would lie at the grassroots level. The Bill provides for Statelevel Commissioners to be appointed by the State Government. Who will pay the salaries and establishment charges of the State-level Commissioners? We pass this Bill at the Central level. But if the State Governments do not provide for it, what will happen? Some State Governments may provide for it and some others may not provide for it. Then, what is the use of this Bill? They can always have unscrupulous people and they can always have units which do not have this kind of authority. What will happen then? How do we make it equitable

all over the country without involving the State-level Commissioners? What kind of effectiveness will be there? What kind of powers will the State-level Commissioners have? Similar is the case with the District-level Commissioners in clauses 36 and 37, Chapter VII. All the provisions of this Bill will be implemented by the Sub-Divisional-level officers whose professional qualifications have not been elaborated in the Bill. The professional qualifications of the Food Officer are also not specified in the Bill. Does it mean that these officers will have different qualifications in different States, in different districts? What we have noticed is that these Sub-Divisional Officers have already got a number of administrative responsibilities. One more responsibility will be given to him. He will have hardly any time to do it. This has to be separately handled. This should not be handled by the Sub-Divisional Officer who is already there. You have to have a separate system. This has to be handled by experts. This can't he handled just by any officer. So, what is the provision for this? How are you going to handle this? Furthermore, given the huge magnitude of food business, what are the district and sub-district level resources to enforce the guidelines of food security? Who would appoint the surveyors? Who would collect the samples? And, Madam, the Minister mentioned that any consumer could take it. It sounds very easy. But can we depend on everybody like this? He can have vested interests. I would like to explain a situation which is happening all over the world. You will be amazed that those who are producing coffee will say all wrong things about tea. They do not say what is good in coffee. But they propagate what is wrong in tea. Similarly, the tea producers also do the same thing. They do not propagate their own product, about the nutrients of their product. Rather they propagate what is wrong in coffee. Madam, it sounds to be very good when we say that any consumer can take it up. But where does he go? Does he take it before a police or, does he go before any of these officers? Do you think that an SDO will have time for all these things? Do you think that ordinary citizens can enter his room if they find that there is something wrong in the product? So, we must have a proper implementation of the law. Otherwise, the law will be only on paper and no advantage will accrue to the consumers. Again, how and by whom would the laboratories and technicians, who test the samples, be accredited? Who would pay for these resource centres? Are the State Governments going to be given any subsity? Or, has it been agreed by the State Governments that they would provide for these expenses in their Budgets?

Then, Madam, while the Act proposes to organise the food business, it also introduces an element of licensing and registering requirement

which may become a mode for harassment of small traders and petty hawkers. Some measures must be taken to discount any harassment on this account. Clause 31 (2) states that the Government must streamline the process of registration with local municipalities. Marooji also mentioned about this. The hon. Minister mentioned that these hawkers would register themselves. But I am worried of my poor Jalebiwalas and Golgappawalas, who are scattered all over the country. They are on the footpath. What will happen to them? The police are harassing them every day. Some of them do have licences; they are occupying the place which has been provided to them by the Corporation. Still they are being harassed. If they have the licences, would you ensure that they would not be harassed? As Marooji has said, are you going to restrict them in their movements? While we are talking of WTO, I am saying that I am one of those who would like to mention that natural persons should be allowed to move around anywhere in the world, wherever they have the opportunity. Similarly, these small traders should have the freedom of movement, at least, in their own country. If they have a licence, say, in the Chandni Chowk area, which is Mr. J.P. Aggarwal's area, can he not come to my area in South Delhi? I want these chatwalas to come here also? But how will he come? How do your expect him to register in every block of the municipality or in municipality of the country, wherever he wants to go? I can tell you that a number of these experts may not have your certificates, as we call it. Earlier, our Indian restaurants could be opened all over the world as the Government of these countries were grating them visa for their work because they were Indian nationals. Now that has been stopped because they are known as Maharajs or ordinary cooks. They don't have big names like chef; they don't have a certificate from any college; they don't have a certificate from any school. But, they have been trained from the age of four. They have been cooking food from the age of four, they have been learing it. and their expertise is much more than any of these chefs. What will happen to all these people? These people have only the expertise. I can tell your, Madam, a number of times, people from Lucknow in UP come to Delhi. For different types of melas, they come here from all over the country. For different melas, they come from Rajasthan, Bengal and other parts of the country. The dosawalas from South India also come to these melas. ...(Interruptions)... Rebelloji is a great lover of idli-dosa, so do I.... (Interruptions) How do we eat?

[1 August, 2006]

Do you want that? Because of licensing, the cost of these products go so high, an ordinary citizen cannot afford? You have eliminated them. I suggest that there should be no licences, at all, for them. India is not ready. Our country is still not ready, where 40 per cent of our people are not educated; where 35 per cent people do not have sanitation. Are we ready for this kind of a situation? We have to...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PREMACARIAPPA): We have another nine speakers, and we have to finish this Bill today. Please conclude.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: You can finish it, but, as I said, we have four hours for this Bill. We will finish it by 10 o' colck. ...(Interruptions)... The hon. Minister will also stay here till 10 o'clock. The Deputy Chairman has already gone. All the big leaders won't be available. But, small people like us will be in the House, and we will wait till 10 o'clock. We are told that this is an important Bill, and It should be finished today. I am willing to finish it today. I will sit here as long as you are sitting Madam. Let us not hurry up. As the Minister has mentioned, this Bill has come after 40 years. So, if it has come after 40 years, let us take it seriously. If we have to pass it without a discussion, I am willing to pass it. But, if we have to discuss it, let us discuss it properly.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PREMA CARIAPPA): Mr. Santosh Bagrodia, you continue your speech.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Madam, I was talking about harassment of small hawkers.

श्री मती सूषमा स्वराज(मध्य प्रदेश): आज दस बजे तक चलाएंगे,बिल पारित करके उठेंगे।

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: I thought Sushmaji has already left. But, I am happy that she has come back ...(Interruptions)...

श्री मती सुषमा स्वराजः How can I leave the House? जब तक हाऊस उठेगा नहीं,तक तक मैं कहां जाऊंगी ? ...(व्यवधान)....

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Madam, I would again like to talk about these small hawkers. No licence should be required for them. I request you to make a provision in the Bill that should have more places for hawking their goods. Whenever some town-planning is done, some

7.00 р.м.

kind of a place should be reserved for them, so that no authority Can disturb them. That is what is more important than to ask them to get a licence. Do they have their education? Can they fill up even a small form to get these licences? This aspect has to be seen very seriously. Moreover, the penalty is too stringent. I am not talking about the big people like the Coca Cola company or other MNCs. There is a provision in Clause 63 which stipulates a penalty of Rs. 1 lakh for doing unlicensed food business, like street hawkers. That poor fellow cannot earn Rs. 1 lakh in the whole year. Probably, in ten years, he will not be able to earn Rs. 1 lakh, and you want him to be penalised for Rs. 1 lakh! it sounds very small for McDonald; it sounds very small, may be for some *bhujiawalas*, the *Bikanerwalas*, but not for the small hawker on the road. You should say that there will be no penalty on them at all. There should be no provision of any penality on them. Why do you want to make them to pay penalty? You are doing it just because they don't have any licence.

Madam, measures should be taken to sensitise and popularise the provisions of this Bill. Firstly, sensitise. Those measures have to betaken first. Firstly, popularise these before starting, instead of imposing penality which may degenerate into corruption. Your know how it happens. The Government will not get penalties, but the ordinary trader, ordinary hawker would be suffering the most as and when this kind of a situation arises. The moment this is passed, I know, MNCs will come in a big way because India is a huge market. I have nothing against them. They will bring hygiene, they will bring better standards. But I would like to request the hon. Minister to consider the aspect that when these MNCs come to India-like Coca Cola company; when the testing did not prove right, they said that our own ground water is not good-it is their responsibility to make their products world standard. They cannot have a different standard for India and another standard for Europe or the U.S. or other Latin American countries. Please make it mandatory on all MNCs that their standards should be international standards. What do I mean by this.? They should be forced to export some percentage of their products to the developed countries.

If they can export to developed countries some percentage of every product of theirs, it would be extremely fine. It is not that the Coca Cola will produce one soft drink for the Indian market and export potato chips.

That is not going to solve the problem. They should be forced to export the same product, may it be just five per cent, to show that their quality standards are equally good here too. Otherwise, they will have two different standards. Then the whole purpose of opening the market for them will be only for benefit and not for the consumers. You know very well, the European countries do not allow our farm products because of phytosanitary standards, nutritive standards and presence of pesticides. They do not allow. Then, will the products made out of these farm products be exported? These MNCs will come, use these things for Indian markets; that is not enough. You must open the world market, then only the purpose of this Bill will be fully served. Then only the industries made by Indians, established by Indians, and also by these MNCs will be useful. Otherwise, it will only open a big market, a large market of our country to these MNCs without helping the Indian manufacturers for their exports. Those countries still bar products from India. Unless that situation is improved, the whole purpose will be defeated.

You have mentioned, Sir, about abolishing the Inspector-raj. I would request you to explain more in your reply on how this Inspector-raj would be abolished. Because, it does not look like that. It may be to some extent but not really the Inspector-raj will be abolished unless the mindset of the system is changed. So, what efforts are you going to make to chage the mindset? I hope, there will be no overlapping of the laws. It has been noticed a number of times that under the Food Safety laws you are right, but under some other law, you are in trouble. The whole purpose is that you are trying to develop without any problem. That will be possible if overlapping is not there and you ensure that whatever action is taken it is possible only to be taken under this law and no action can be taken under any other laws. I am taking about food safety and not about criminal laws. He has'mentioned, about 26 per cent GDP is for this, I fully agree. Madam, forget about the food processing, it may not be his responsibility. It is with the Agriculture Minister. But I want to draw his attention because he is the user. His Ministry will be using those products For example, food grains are being stored in our country for six years and more. They become unusable and they are not good for human consumption. What precautions are you taking? He has to coordinate to ensure that whatever raw material is used for this is at least good for human consumption. Those kinds of products are not

there. At one time we have shortage of food and at some places it is lying for six years and more. Sir, you will put the ISI standards. There are different ISI standards for wheat packets and for food. There is no standards that if this food is packed in this packing material, tell what is the life. You have to mention, I am sure, the date of manufacturing and date of expiry. For example, if milk is put - I do not know what you call those plastic bags -....(Interruptions)... Tetra bag is separate it is ordinary packet— what is the life of the milk? What is the life of the milk if you pack in these bags and what is the life of the milk if you but it in tetra bag? That has to be separately mentioned. There are different packing materials and whether they are suitable for packing have to be put Separately under the ISI law. With my own experience I can say that because I have visited a number of ISI authorities. They say, "Look, this particular packing beg is good for packing this particular material but we do not know for how long, what is the expiry period and how long it will last good in that particular materials." With this System you will be opening the floodgates. If you want to process instead of 6 per cent 20 per cent in five years, I will rather say let it be 40 per cant, I will be happier with 40 per cent. But with so many products being packed with hardly any proper law under the ISI, we will be actually not helping the consumer. So I request you to kindly look into this that these packing materials and the packed goods, on them the life is properly established by the scientists in ISI and there the new standards are established as fast as possible. I know you are getting impatient so I am coming to the last point. You know, Madam, you are very enlightened, that a few years ago in place like USA where people say laws are very stringent, at least good laws, there also the McDonald was penalized for using beef for ordinary vegetarian things like french-fries which we call potato fingers or the something like that. Why did it happen? It happened because there also, I guess, law is not properly explained. But finally they had to pay one million dollar penalty to some Hindu organizations or Jain organisations or some other vegetarians' organisations. What I am trying to impress upon the hon. Minister, through you, Madam, is that now you already have McDonald and you are going to get many international McDonalds or other types of units.What provision do we have if they use beef in our country? What will happen to the sentiments of the crores of citizens of our country? What precautions you have taken in this Bill; and what kind of implementation are you going to do that McDonald do

not use beef in our country? What kind of standards are you going to maintain under this law? Do you have any provision for this? If you don't how are you going to protect the consumers? Let me tell you, people like me who are strict vegetarians just don't use those French fries from McDonald anymore even in our country because I am not sure. I don't want to take any chances. With these words, Madam, I know that you are very displeased, unhappy but this subject is to my heart because, as I mentioned, this Bill has come, this is due for a long time. It has come after a very long time, and this Bill is a very important Bill because the health of the country, health of our children and the kind of food they will eat will bring the nature of children, nature of community. So, it is very important. I compliment the hon. Minister for having brought this Bill, but please take all these precautions, which I mentioned, and once more I support the Bill. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PREMACARIAPPA): Thank you, Santoshji. Mr. Madhu.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Tamil Nadu): Madam, this can be continued tomorrow.

SHRI N. JOTHI (Tamil Nadu): We all feel hungry and we want safe food.

श्री मंगनी लाल मंडल(बिहार): वैसे मैडम आप अच्छी लग रही है चेयर पर,हम चाहते है कि आप चेयर पर रहें और बोलें।...(व्यवधान)....

THE VICE-CHAIMAN(SHRIMATI PREMA CARIAPPA): Okay. Actually, it was agreed for up to 8 o'clock. If everybody wahts me to adjourn, I shall adjourn the House for tomorrow.

श्री मती सुषमा स्वराजः चलाइए न हाउस को आठ बजे तक,हम बैठे हुए है। बी.ए.सी.ने तय किया था 11 बजे से 8 बजे तक ।...(व्यवधान)....

कार्मिक,लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री(श्री सुरेश पचौरी): हम तो सरकार की तरफ से चाहेंगे कि लेजिस्लेटिव बिजनेस रहे, उसमें कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है। लेकिन जब सदन के अधिकांश माननीय सदस्य इस मत के है...(व्यवधान)....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PREMACARIAPPA): Majority of them are requesting for tomorrow.

RAJYA SABHA

श्री मती सुषमा स्वराजः नहीं,मैडम,चलाइए,8 बजे तक चलाइए।

श्री सुरेश पचौरी: ठीक है,सुषमा जी और हम दोनों बैठे रहेंगे । ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री मती सुषमा स्वराजः ८ बजे के बाद एडजॉर्न करिए।

प्रो.राम देव भंडारी(बिहार): एक मैडम मान गई है,अब दूसरी मैडम को भी मनाना होगा । ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री मती सुषमा स्वराज: जब ट्रेजरी बेंचेज से एम.ओ.एस.और यहां से डिप्टी लीडर दोनों मान रहे है और बी.ए.सी.में हमने तय किया है 11 से 8 बजे तक का,तो चलाइए हाऊस को ।

SHRI N. JOTHI: It is a very important Bill.

श्री मती सुषमा स्वराजः जब हमने कहा था, तब क्या था।

SHRI N. JOTHI: We will have safe food.

श्री मती सुषमा स्वराजः पहले हमने कहा था,लेकिन अब चलाइए 8 बजे तक और बिल पास करके उठिए । 8 बजे तक हम बैठे है । चलाइए ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PREMA CARIAPPA): Okay. Mr. Madhu.

SHRI PENUMALLI MADHU (Andhra Pradesh): *Madam....(Interruptions)....Are* we continuing, Madam?

श्री मती सुषमा स्वराजः बोलिए, बोलिए मधु जी।

SHRI N. JOTHI: Only four people are there from your party.

SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): They have gone for tea.

SHRI N. JOTHI: Oh! They have gone for *chai*? Maybe, one person might have gone. All put together you are five. Mr. Bagrodia has kindly said that it is a very important Bill. We cannot discuss like this with thin attendance. Mr. Pachouri can decide on this.

SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: I have no problem. I will go by the sense of the House.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Tomorrow, Madam.

प्रो.राम देव भंडारी: एक मैडम मान गई,दूसरी मैडम को मनाना है ।...(व्यवधान)....

श्री सुरेश पचौरी: असल में यह सुषमा जी की जिद चल रही है। महोदया,जब सुषमा जी ने कहा था,तो उनका आशय यह है कि जब वे इस पक्ष में थी कि हाउस एडजॉर्न हो जाए लेकिन कुछ मेंबर्स एग्री नहीं हुए थे,तो दरसल वह जिद चल रही है और कोई बात नहीं है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI PREMACARIAPPA): I adjourn the House to meet again tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

The House then adjourned at fifteen minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 2nd August, 2006.