

विमान चमन लाल : नहीं, नहीं ।

श्री राजनारायण : आगे साफ कर दिया है :

“ . . . so that thereafter the speeches and questions so put and answers thereto given in Parliament may be got published with impunity in the newspapers as being part of the Parliamentary proceedings, throughout the length and breadth of the country under the guise of the same being privileged publications.”

“अक्राडिंगली का शब्द अगर नहीं होता तो चागला साहब का कहना सही होता ।

“Accordingly, they caused some of the Members of the Rajya Sabha, particularly those belonging to the Communist Party, to fire at the Government question after question based on the said pamphlet.”

अब आगे का हमारे मे कोई संबंध नहीं है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं तनिक भी अंग्रेजी के पढ़ने वाले . . .

SHRI N. PATRA (Orissa): It is nothing but repetition and repetition.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं पूछना चाहता हूं “अक्राडिंगली” शब्द क्या कहता है ? इसका मतलब यह है कि जो कांस्पीरेसी हुई है उसी के अनुरूप उसी के मुताबिक कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के मेम्बरों ने राज्य सभा में सवाल किया था और मंत्रियों से जवाब मांगा । मैं कहना चाहूंगा किसी इंगलिश लिटरेचर के जानकार के पास यह पेम्फलेट भेज दिया जाय तो मालूम होगा कि उस अक्राडिंगली से वह मतलब सर्व होता नहीं । इसलिये मैं निश्चित मत का हूं कि इसमें सदन का कंटेम्प हुआ है प्रिविलेज का प्रश्न हुआ है । अगर चागला साहब बहुमत के बल पर अपने प्रस्ताव को पास करके भेजेंगे तो इतना हो जायगा कि इस सदन के लिये बहुत बड़ प्रेसिडेन्ट यह होगा कि सीधे सीधे,

साफ साफ तरीके से जो प्रिविलेज है उसको भी चागला साहब अपने शब्द जाल में प्रिविलेज का प्रश्न नहीं मान रहे हैं ।

मैं विनम्रता से चागला साहब से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इसको रीकंसिडर करें कि कहीं इसमें प्रिविलेज कमेटी का अपमान नहीं होगा अगर इसको फिर प्रिविलेज कमेटी में भेज दिया जाय । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि चागला साहब इसको प्रिविलेज कमेटी में भेजने का प्रस्ताव अमेन्डमेंट के रूप में मानें । यह सदन किसी भी समय अपना मास्टर है जब चाहे कोई प्रस्ताव पास कर सकता है । इसमें कोई भी अव्यवहारिकता नहीं है ।

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: About the word ‘accordingly’ this word means as a result of pre-arranged conspiracy. But the question still remains, between whom was the pre-arranged conspiracy and what was the conspiracy. If the pre-arranged conspiracy was between the 1st and the 4th defendant and the conspiracy was to circulate the pamphlet, then in pursuance of that—accordingly—they caused some Members of the Rajya Sabha, particularly those belonging to the Communist Party, to put questions. And that, I think, does not carry the matter any farther.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the House agrees with the Report.”

The motion was adopted.

THE SEEDS BILL, 1964.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI S. D. MISRA): Madam, I beg to move:

That the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha in the Seeds

[Shri S. D. Misra.]

Bill, 1964, be taken into consideration:—

Enacting Formula

1. "That at page 1, line 1, for 'Fifteenth' substitute 'Seventeenth'."

Clause 1

2. "That at page 1, line 3, for '1964' substitute '1966'."

3. "That at page 1, lines 4 and 5, omit 'except the State of Jammu and Kashmir'."

Clause 2

4. "That at page 1, omit lines 12 and 13."

5. "That at page 1, line 15, after 'established' insert 'or declared as such'."

6. "That at page 1, line 17, after 'section 8' add 'or recognised under section 18'."

7. "That at page 1, omit lines 18 and 19."

8. "That at page 2, for lines 6 and 7, substitute—'(8) "export" means taking out of India to a place outside India;'" "

9. "That at page 2, omit lines 8 to 11."

10. "That at page 2, for lines 12 and 13, substitute '(11) "import" means bringing into India from a place outside India;'" "

11. "That at page 2, line 14, omit 'in relation to a notified seed'."

12. "That at page 2, line 17, for 'rice', substitute 'paddy'."

13. "That at page 2, omit lines 18 and 19."

14. "That at page 2, for lines 20 and 21, substitute '(14) "notified kind or variety" in relation to any seed means any kind or variety thereof notified under section 5;'" "

15. "That at page 2, omit lines 24 and 25."

16. "That at page 2, line 26, after 'classes of seeds' insert 'used for sowing or planting'."

17. "That at page 2, lines 31 and 32, after 'cuttings' insert 'all types of grafts'."

18. "That at page 2, line 41, after 'established' insert 'or declared as such'."

Clause 3

19. "That at page 3, for lines 13 to 30, substitute—

'(ii) eight persons to be nominated by the Central Government to represent such interests as that Government thinks fit, of whom not less than two persons shall be representatives of growers of seed;

(iii) one person to be nominated by the Government of each of the States'."

20. "That at page 3, line 33, for 'one year' substitute 'two years'."

Clause 4

21. "That at page 4, line 14, after 'Central Seed Laboratory' insert 'or declare any seed laboratory as the Central Seed Laboratory'."

22. "That at page 4, line 15, for 'that' substitute 'the Central Seed'."

23. "That at page 4, line 17, for 'a State Seed Laboratory' substitute 'one or more State Seed Laboratories or declare any seed laboratory as a State Seed Laboratory'."

24. "That at page 4, lines 17 and 18, for 'notified seeds' substitute 'seeds of any notified kind or variety'."

Clause 5

25. "That at page 4, for clause 5, substitute—

5. 'Power to notify kinds or varieties of seeds.—If the Central Government, after consultation

with the Committee, is of opinion that it is necessary or expedient to regulate the quality of seed of any kind or variety to be sold for purposes of agriculture, it may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare such kind or variety to be a notified kind or variety for the purposes of this Act and different kinds or varieties may be notified for different States or for different areas thereof."

Clause 6

26. "That at page 4, omit clause 6."

Clause 7

27. "That at page 4, line 36, for 'notified seed' substitute 'seed of any notified kind or variety'."

28. "That at page 5, omit lines 1 to 7."

Clause 8

29. "That at page 5, omit clause 8."

Clause 9

30. "That at page 5 for clause 9, substitute—

9. *Regulation of sale of seeds of notified kinds or varieties.*—No person shall, himself or by any other person on his behalf, carry on the business of selling, keeping for sale, offering to sell, bartering or otherwise supplying any seed of any notified kind or variety unless—

(a) such seed is identifiable as to its kind or variety;

(b) such seed conforms to the minimum limits of germination and purity specified under clause (a) of section 7;

(c) the container of such seed bears in the prescribed manner, the mark or label containing the correct particulars thereof specified under clause (b) of section 7; and

(d) he complies with such other requirements as may be prescribed."

Clause 10

31. "That at pages 5 and 6, for clause 10, substitute—

10. *Certification agency.*—The State Government or the Central Government in consultation with State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, establish a certification agency for the State to carry out the functions entrusted to the certification agency by or under this Act."

Clause 11

32. "That at page 6, omit clause 11."

Clause 12

33. "That at page 6, for clause 12, substitute—

12. (1) *"Grant of certificate by certification agency.*—Any person selling, keeping for sale, offering to sell, bartering or otherwise supplying any seed of any notified kind or variety may, if he desires have such seed certified by the certification agency, apply to the certification agency for the grant of a certificate for the purpose.

(2) Every application under sub-section (1) shall be made in such form, shall contain such particulars and shall be accompanied by such fees as may be prescribed.

(3) On receipt of any such application for the grant of a certificate, the certification agency may, after such inquiry as it thinks fit and after satisfying itself that the seed to which the application relates conforms to the minimum limits of germination and purity specified for that seed under clause (a) of section 7, grant a certificate in such form and on such conditions may be prescribed."

[Shri S. D. Misra.]

Clause 13

34. "That at pages 6 and 7, for clause 13, substitute—

13. *Revocation of certificate.*—If the certification agency is satisfied, either on a reference made to it in this behalf or otherwise, that—

(a) the certificate granted by it under section 12 has been obtained by misrepresentation as to an essential fact; or

(b) the holder of the certificate has, without reasonable cause, failed to comply with the conditions subject to which the certificate has been granted or has contravened any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder,

then, without prejudice to any other penalty to which the holder of, the certificate may be liable under this Act, the certification agency may, after giving the holder of the certificate an opportunity of showing cause, revoke the certificate."

Clause 14

35. "That at page 7, lines 5 and 6, omit 'a licensing officer or'."

36. "That at page 7, line 6, omit 'section 11 or'."

Clause 17

37. "That at page 7, line 33, for 'notified seed' substitute 'seed of any notified kind or variety'."

38. "That at page 8, lines 7, 8 and 11, omit 'notified'."

39. "That at page 8, line 20, for 'notified seed' substitute 'seed of any notified kind or variety'."

40. "That at page 8, line 25, for 'notified seed' substitute 'seed of any notified kind or variety'."

41. "That at page 8, line 26, for 'notified' substitute 'such'."

Clause 18

42. "That at page 9, line 2, for 'notified seed' substitute 'seed of any notified kind or variety'."

43. "That at page 9, line 9, for 'notified seeds' substitute 'seed of any notified kind or variety'."

44. "That at page 9, lines 31, 32 35 and 36 omit 'notified'."

45. "That at page 10, line 3, omit 'notified'."

Clause 20

46. "That at page 10, for clause 20, substitute—

20. *Restriction on export and import of seeds of notified kinds or varieties.*—No person shall, for the purpose of sowing or planting by any person (including himself), export or import or cause to be exported or imported any seed of any notified kind or variety, unless—

(a) it conforms to the minimum limits of germination and purity specified for that seed under clause (a) of section 7; and

(b) its container bears, in the prescribed manner, the mark or label with the correct particulars thereof specified for that seed under clause (b) of section 7;"

Clause 21

47. "That at page 11, for clause 21, substitute—

21. *Recognition of seed certification agencies of foreign countries.*—The Central Government may, on the recommendation of the Committee and by notification in the Official Gazette, recognise any seed certification agency established in any foreign country for the purposes of this Act;"

Clause 22

48. "That at page 11 for lines 19 to 21 substitute '(i) for the first

offence with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees; and'."

Clause 23

49. "That at page 11, line 28, omit 'notified'."

Clause 27

50. "That at page 12, for clause 27, substitute—

27. 'Exemption—Nothing in this Act shall apply to any seed of any notified kind or variety grown by a person and sold or delivered by him on his own premises direct to another person, for being used by that person for the purposes of sowing or planting,'"

Clause 28

51. "That at page 13, omit lines 1 to 3."

52. "That at page 13, for lines 5 to 7, substitute—

'(e) the manner of marking or labelling the container of seed of any notified kind or variety under clause (c) of section 9 and under clause (b) of section 20,

(ee) the requirements which may be complied with by a person carrying on the business referred to in section 9,'"

53. "That at page 13, omit lines 8 to 13"

54. "That at page 13, for lines 14 to 17, substitute—

"(f) the form of application for the grant of a certificate under section 12, the particulars it may contain, the fees which should accompany it, the form of the certificate and the conditions subject to which the certificate may be granted,'"

55. "That at page 13, omit lines 18 and 19"

56. "That at page 13, omit line 33."

57. "That at page 13, lines 34 and 35, for 'by a dealer in notified seeds'

substitute 'by a person carrying on the business referred to in section 9'."

As hon Members are aware, this Bill had been passed by the Rajya Sabha on the 18th November, 1964. The Lok Sabha took up its consideration on the 11th May, 1965, when discussions on the Bill were inconclusive. It was again taken up by the Lok Sabha during the monsoon Session on 8th August, 1965, when the House adjourned the debate on this Bill. The debate was resumed on 15th February, 1966.

As hon Members are aware, a high yielding varieties programme has been evolved by the Government of India with the objective of achieving a rapid "breakthrough" in agricultural productivity. This new strategy is based on the experience of the Intensive Agricultural Programmes (which are popularly known as Package Programmes) and seeks to maximise agricultural production by using the newly identified and evolved high-yielding strains of paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra and maize, which are responsive to high doses of fertilisers. The production and distribution of seeds in respect of these varieties has its own problems. In the case of hybrid varieties of jowar, maize and bajra, new seeds have to be used every year by the cultivators and farmers cannot keep a part of the produce from their own fields for subsequent sowings, as in the case of self-pollinated crops like paddy, wheat, etc. All the high-yielding varieties require large inputs, involving large investments on the part of the cultivators. It is, therefore, imperative to ensure the quality and purity of the seeds supplied to the farmers. Not only the production of foundation and the certified seed requires strict supervision by technical staff, seed produced has to be processed, chemically treated and bagged before issue to the farmers. The importance of the quality of seed of these new varieties to the farmers cannot, therefore be over-emphasised as the success of the high-yielding varieties

[Shri S. D. Misra.]

programme depends on the confidence of the farmers in the new varieties. This new programme which depends for its success on the high quality of the seeds, has since been launched from the beginning of 1966-67, the first year of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

While the Bill was being considered by the Lok Sabha, among other things, certain misgivings were expressed about the effect of the provisions in the Bill on the traditional seed transactions at the farmers' level. The Lok Sabha decided on the 15th February, 1966 to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. The Select Committee undertook on-the-spot studies of the latest methods of evolving seeds and varieties and other connected matters relating to the provisions of the Bill in various parts of the country and ascertain the views and wishes of the State Governments and a large cross-section of the farmers and others interested in the seed production and distribution. The Select Committee presented its report to the Lok Sabha on the 4th November, 1966. The Lok Sabha passed the Bill with certain amendments. These amendments are already before the House. The important amendments are:—

(a) The Central Seed Committee, a Committee to advise the Central Government and the State Governments on matters arising out of the administration of this Bill and to carry out the other functions assigned to it by or under this Bill, would have a representative of each State Government/Union territory. Eight persons would be nominated by the Central Government to represent various interests, of whom not less than two shall be representatives of growers of seed. As this Committee is an important one, charged with the responsibility of advising the Central and State Governments on the administration of this Bill, the State Governments were keen to have individual representation and were not happy about their representation in three

groups by rotation. The amendment proposed provides for this. Growers of seed have also been assured of a minimum of two seats out of the eight to be nominated by the Central Government. This would be a Committee consisting of technical and scientific personnel, who can bring their expertise and experience in considering matters placed before it. Other specialised institutions like the Indian Standards Institution, Central Seed Testing Laboratory, Plant Breeders and Seed Dealers would be given representation on the Committee. Whenever there is any subject, where the Committee considers it necessary to have expert advice of those not on the Committee, the Central Committee can appoint one or more sub-committees consisting wholly of Members of the Committee or wholly of other persons or partly of Members of the Committee and partly of other persons

(b) The amended Bill provides for the regulation of the quality of seeds of particular kinds or varieties and not of the seeds, in general. For instance, paddy has hundreds of varieties and it is neither necessary nor desirable to regulate the quality of seeds of all these varieties. The Bill now seeks to give power to the Central Government to notify selected varieties, the quality of which the Central Seed Committee would recommend for regulation.

(c) Details which could more appropriately be provided in the Rules to be framed under this Bill have been omitted.

(d) Provision of licensing has been done away with. Any person, who wants to do business in seeds of a notified variety or kind can do so, but he has to ensure that the seed sold by him is identifiable as to its kind or variety, conforms to the minimum limits of germination and purity, as specified in the Bill, the container of such seeds bears in the prescribed manner the work or the label containing the correct particulars thereof, etc.

(e) Certification has now been made voluntary. Any person, who wishes to sell the seeds of the notified varieties has, in any case, to conform to certain specified conditions before he can sell the seeds, but in addition, if he wants his seeds to bear the stamp and authority of an independent agency, the Bill provides for the issue of a certificate by the Certification Agency.

(f) The Bill would not apply to seed of any notified kind or variety grown by a person and sold or delivered by him in his own premises direct to another person for being used by that person for the purpose of sowing or planting. In other words, traditional seed transactions at the farmer's level would not come within the purview of this Bill.

Thus Madam, this Bill, it has emerged from the Lok Sabha, is quite a simplified one. It is now limited to certain varieties of seed and does not affect cultivators' transaction on a farmer to farmer basis. Therefore, I commend the amendments as listed herein as worthy of consideration.

Only one word and I have done. I find here that in clause 2, as the amendments have been listed, in item 6 it says—

“after section 8 add or recognise under section 18.”

I find that it should be actually 21. But this is only a verbal change. Probably it is a printing error. It does not add to or change the substance of the Bill and you, Madam, have an inherent authority to change it. I request that this may be done

The question of proposed.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have eight names before me and we must finish this Business before the House today.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया :

(मध्य प्रदेश) : उपमभाषि महोदया जो

मशोधन माननीय खाद्य मंत्री जी ने प्रस्तुत किया है उसके बारे में मुझे कुछ शिकायत है। सबसे पहले यह है कि जिन बिल को मशोधन करने का इसमें उल्लेख किया गया है, उसके मूल में जो मुझे किताब मिली उसमें मशोधन के साथ जब मैंने उसमें इन मशोधन के साथ मेल बिठाने लगा, तो कहीं भी मेल नहीं खाया। उसकी 7 वी लाइन इसमें 12 वी लाइन मिली। यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि जब सेक्रेटरीएट में इस बारे में कहा गया, तो उन्होंने मुझे दूसरा बिल दिया और कहा कि इस बिल की अलग-अलग कॉपीया छप गईं, इसलिए इस तरह से मिलाने में मुश्किल आ गई। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर हमेशा इस तरह की प्रिंटिंग की गलती होती रहेगी, तो हम जैसे लोगों के लिए भी काम करना मुश्किल हो जायगा।

दूसरी बात उपमभाषि महोदया, मुझे यह निवेदन करनी है कि अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कह दिया और यह खुशी की बात है कि इस बिल में जो 18 वां सेक्शन है, वह 21 वां सेक्शन हो जायगा। इसके बारे में मुझे यह समझाया गया कि 18वां सेक्शन इसलिए होना चाहिये कि जो आगे मशोधन होने वाला है, उसमें यह 18वां सेक्शन लगने वाला है। जब मैंने आगे देखा तो मुझे उन सेक्शनों में भी गलती मालूम पड़ी। तो यहां पर यह बात कहना कि पुराने बिल में यह सेक्शन है और आगे आने वाले बिल में वह सेक्शन हो जायगा, उचित बात मालूम नहीं देती है। यह तो ऐसी बात हो गई कि गलती आप करे और उसको छिपाने के लिए इधर उधर की बातें कह दें, चित भी आपकी हो और पट भी आपकी हो। तो मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इस तरह गलती नहीं अपनाई जानी चाहिये। गलती तो हो सकती है, उसके लिये आप परफेक्ट हो जाय, हम परफेक्ट हो जाय, यह संभव नहीं है। गलतियां हो सकती हैं, मगर जब आनेस्टली इंटरप्रेट किया जाय, तो उसको

[श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया]
मान लेना चाहिये । यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि पहले कह दिया कि 18 है और जब दो तीन सेक्शन खल कर के दिखाया तो बोले कि 18 की जगह 21 होना चाहिये । तो जो भी प्रिमिपिल हो उस पर चला जाय और गलती हो तो गलती को माना जाय । मैं इस मत का भी नहीं हूँ कि 18 की जगह 21 लिख दिया गया, इस लिये बिल को रोका जाय । ये दो बातें तो व्यवस्था संबंधी हुईं ।

उपसभापति महोदया, इस बिल को बहुत बड़ा महत्व दिया गया था, जब इसको यहाँ प्रस्तुत किया गया था । हमारा शासन इतना तत्पर था कि इसको इमीजिएटली पास किया जाय । परन्तु इतने महत्वपूर्ण बिल का परिणाम यह हुआ कि 1964 का बिल से पास हुआ बिल अब 1966 में पास होने जा रहा है । लेबोरेट्रीज और अप्वाइंटमेंट्स आदि की सारी व्यवस्था अभी बाकी है । हमारी सरकार का खाद्य उत्पादन की तरफ कितना विशेष लक्ष्य है, यह इसी से मालूम हो जाता है कि सीड बिल को इस सभा में और उस सभा में पास कराने में दो साल लग गये । यह उचित नहीं मालूम होता है और यदि यह उचित हो, तो इसका स्पष्टीकरण करने की मंत्री जी कृपा करें ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जब यह बिल उस हाउस में प्रस्तुत हुआ था और उस पर जो डिस्कशन हुआ था 17 नवम्बर को, उसमें मैंने भी भाग लिया था और यह माग की थी कि जो काश्मीर भारत अविभाज्य अंग माना जाता है, वहाँ ऐसे या दूसरे महत्वपूर्ण कानून क्यों नहीं लागू किये जाते हैं । उस समय हमारी प्रार्थना पर गौर नहीं किया गया था । वहाँ जा कर के इसमें जम्मू और काश्मीर को शामिल किया गया इसके लिये मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ । लेकिन ऐसी बातें जो

भारतवर्ष की अखंडता की दृष्टि से आवश्यक है, उनको पहले ही मान लिया जाय, तो वह ज्यादा अच्छा होगा ।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी (बिहार) : आप बड़े दूरदर्शी हैं ।

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया : याजी जी, आप अपना शील भी खो देते हैं और भद्र की जगह अभद्र भी हो जाते हैं और विवेकहीन भी हो जाते हैं और आप अपनी आदत छोड़ने वाले नहीं हैं ।

श्री शीलभद्र याजी : अगर आप में इतनी नाममझी हो जाय कि आप उसको उलटा मतलब समझे, तो यह विवेकहीनता है ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr Yajee Please order.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरड़िया : उपसभापति महोदया, आगे सवाल यह है कि उस समय हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने कई प्रकार के सीड इसमें लगाये थे जैसे ब्रीडर सीड, फाउंडेशन सीड, हाइब्रिड सीड, रजिस्टर्ड सीड और बड़ी उमकी आवश्यकता बताई थी । शाहनवाज खा साहब उस समय थे और उन्होंने काफी इसकी आवश्यकता बताई थी और इतनी बारीकी में गये थे कि मुझे यह कहना पड़ा था कि आपकी बारीकी काश्तकार को कहा ले जायेगी, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है । अब मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि वह जो चार प्रकार के सीड बनाये गये थे, उनको आपने एकदम से छोड़ देना उचित क्यों समझा ।

यह जो लाइसेंसिंग आफिसर को हटाया, यह भी बहुत अच्छी व्यवस्था की । यह जो एक करप्शन का जरिया इस क्षेत्र में कायम किया गया था, उसको समाप्त करके आपने अच्छा काम किया ।

पहले जो तीन प्रान्त के ग्रुप बनाये गये थे बाई रोटेशन इन-इन प्रांतों के प्रतिनिधि लिये जायेंगे, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैंने कहा था कि एक-एक खेत की जमीन में फर्क पड़ता है, एक-एक क्षेत्र की जलवायु में फर्क पड़ता है, इसलिये कम से कम एक-एक प्रतिनिधि प्रत्येक प्रांत से लिया जाय। उस समय हमारी सुनवाई नहीं हुई थी, लेकिन अब सुनवाई कर ली, यह बहुत अच्छी व्यवस्था आपने की। यदि यहां एयरकन्डीशंड कमरे में बैठ कर के आप यह तय कर देंगे कि इस इस तरह के बीज मारे भारतवर्ष में बो दिये जायें, तो उससे कुछ लाभ होने वाला नहीं है।

अब यह धारा 4 में दिया है : “Regulate the quality of seed” तो “Regulate the quality of seed” जब आप करेंगे, तो मैं एक प्रार्थना कर देना चाहता हूं कि यह भी एक डेलीकेट मामला है और इसमें आप पूरी मावधानी बरतें। एक उदाहरण मैं अभी बता देता हूं। ताईजुंग नेटिव एक सीड चला है और कहीं पर वह बहुत सफल हुआ है, लेकिन कहीं पर उसके खेत सूख गये हैं। इसलिये अगर कहीं सीड की क्वालिटी रेग्युलेट करनी हो, तो पहले वहां जमीन, उस क्षेत्र में कितना पानी मिलता है, वहां की आब-हवा कैसे है, इन सारी बातों को देख कर के और एक साल तक एक्सपेरिमेंट के तौर पर खेती कर के वहां उसको रेग्युलेट करना चाहिये, ताईजुंग नेटिव यदि आंध्र प्रदेश में अच्छा हो गया है क्योंकि वहां उसके लिये फर्टिलिटी अच्छी थी, तो उसे यह मान कर नहीं चलना चाहिये कि वह मारे भारतवर्ष में सफल होगा। मध्य प्रदेश में तो बहुत से काश्तकारों को इसके लिये रूना पड़ा है और स्वयं मंत्री जी ने इसको मजूर किया है। तो मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि जब आप इसको रेग्युलेट करना चाहें तो आप केवल कलम की नोक से सारी पैदावार बढ़ाने का कष्ट न करें, हर जगह की वास्तविक स्थिति को देख

कर और अच्छी तरह से एक्सपेरिमेंट कर के इसकी व्यवस्था करें, तो उचित होगा।

अंत में मैं यह कह कर समाप्त करूंगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में अत्यधिक मावधानी बरतने की आवश्यकता है, जिससे मंत्री महोदय को अपनी गलतियां फिर दोहरानी न पड़ें और दूसरे जो मैंने सुझाव दिये हैं, उनको ध्यान में रख मुझे आशा है कि ऐसी व्यवस्था की जायगी, जिससे हमारे काश्तकार विशेष खतरे में न पड़ें।

SHRI N. PATRA (Orissa): Madam Deputy Chairman. I rise to support this most important Bill. While doing so, I want to bring to the notice of the House that we had, in the Rajya Sabha, passed the Seed Bill in 1964, November 18, but after two years it has come back to us from the Lok Sabha for our approval. Our strategy of growing more food or doubling of our yield depends entirely on better and regulated seeds, but we find there is a gap, a wide gap between our profession and deeds. If we were sincere about our production, such a long time of more than two years would not have been taken by us. Even in the List of Business yesterday it has got the second place, and today it got the last place; other business preceded it; and we have to take this into consideration at the fag end of the session and only one hour of half an hour is at our disposal. Of course, though it is belated, certain improvements have been brought about by this amending Bill.

Now, about the formation of the Central Seed Committee, I do not understand the rationale behind grouping these States, for electing members from those groups alternatively. Our country is divided into certain zones, the Eastern Zone, the Western Zone, the Central Zone, like that. But in this Bill, they have included Kerala, Madhya Pradesh . . . (Interruptions) I am going according to the Bill. Here they have in-

[Shri N. Patra] cluded Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland and Uttar Pradesh. This is a group. Another group is Assam, Madras, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan. The third group is Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Punjab and West Bengal. They have included lions with lambs and how can they expect the smaller and weaker States to send anybody, if at all they want to, to be represented? They will have no say. But these major States will have the lion's share. In the first group, the lead may be taken up by Uttar Pradesh or Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal): I think every State would be represented.

SHRI N. PATRA: That is a separate thing. But this grouping had been made . . .

SHRI S. D. MISRA: I may explain to the hon. Member I stated in my preliminary remarks that while in the Bill as passed by the Rajya Sabha it was so, now as the amendment stands, each State will get one representative.

SHRI N. PATRA: That is there now ofcourse.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister has explained.

SHRI N. PATRA: In the 'Exemption' at page 13 . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be very brief; come to the very salient points.

SHRI N. PATRA: In the 'Exemption' they have allowed the traditional ryots, the Ryots in general the ordinary ryots, to transfer or sale or to barter seeds among themselves. This is a good improvement. We know what the Government machinery is. If this provision for improvement was not made, there would have been a lot of difficulties and the Central Government would not have

been able to provide all the seeds that are required by the different classes of kisans. This is a great improvement being made.

About clause 4, I would say that previously it was the Central Seed Laboratory, they have now liberalised it and the Central Government may name any other laboratory that will serve the purpose of those who care to analyse the seeds. Under the same clause, they have also allowed the State Governments to have more than one laboratory. That is an improvement.

Then it is said—

"(b) . . . that such seed conforms to the minimum limits of germination and purity specified under clause (a) . . .

This is also another improvement.

Everything is ready. But now I am so anxious . . .

(Time bell rings)

I want five more minutes.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are so many other Members to speak. I think you have made your points

SHRI N. PATRA: The Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture have accepted in principle the Report of the Agricultural Administration Committee. They wanted to streamline the administration, they wanted to create an all-India service. There is an all-India service in respect of other departments. But this is a case pending disposal since 1959. But the Government have not realised the importance of creating an all-India service. The Nalagarh Committee has recommended it in principle that if you want to have a better administration, you must care to have an all-India Agriculture service so important it is.

About seeds, the Central Government wanted to have big farms because the smaller farms were not able to provide the necessary quantity of seeds. They have asked the different Governments. They have asked the Orissa Government also. The Orissa Government has placed about 20,000 acres, not in any remote corner, but along the course of the Hirakud Lake. When everything is ready, they ought to start the seed farm. I also gave notice of a question 10 days ago. The Minister was pleased to say that he could not reply at short notice. Where was the difficulty? The Minister was not to collect any information; every information was with them. They are treating the questions of Members in a cavalier fashion. About seeds, not only our country, but even the Government of the USSR have extended a helping hand. And recently, a few days back, there was some agreement reached between our Government and the USSR Government. They are going to provide us with the necessary machinery to help us in our seed production.

Yesterday, I had been to the Pusa Institute of Agriculture. There, I found very nice, small, handy and portable machines manufactured by one of the companies, Messrs. Sood Brothers of Qualitex Machinery (P) Ltd. Kinnigar, New Delhi for de-husking, for seed-treating and for seed-grading also. Everything is now in our hands. I also saw a Japanese de-husker. In no way was that better than our indigenous product. Therefore, I would request the Minister of Community Development to take up the matter with the State Governments' Community Development Departments and ask them to popularise this cent per cent indigenous machinery. They have manufactured them out of indigenous materials. It is not very costly. Even in first-class mills, it does not give more than 65 per cent of yield whereas with that small machine which costs about Rs. 2,000 for a whole set of three machines the return, yield, is 78 per

cent, 10 to 12 per cent more than what we get from the existing better-equipped mills. Therefore, the Government should encourage and help the kisans and also see that this kind of machinery gets the necessary help. With these words, I again support the Bill.

श्री बी० एन० मंडल (बिहार) :
डिप्टी चेयरमैन महोदया, जो सीड्स बिल अभी हम लोगों के सामने लाया गया है, मैं समता हूँ कि इस तरह के बिल लाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं थी। सरकार ने अन्न के सम्बन्ध में 18-19 वर्ष तक जो कुछ किया है, उसके चलते सरकारी खजाने का अरबों रुपया खर्च हुआ है और उसका जो नतीजा 18, 19 वर्ष के बाद निकला है वह हम लोगों के सामने है। इन 18, 19 वर्षों तक यही कहा जाता रहा कि अन्न उत्पादन के लिये हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं और देश को अन्न के मामले में स्वावलम्बी बनावेंगे लेकिन उसका जो नतीजा निकला वह हम लोगों के सामने है। इसी सिलसिले में यह बिल लाया गया है, जिसका यह मकसद है कि अच्छी वैराइटी की सीड का हिन्दुस्तान में प्रचार करके के यहाँ की उपज को बढ़ावे। इस मकसद से यह बिल लाया गया है, लेकिन मैं अभी आपको कह देता हूँ कि इस बिल को लाने का सिर्फ एक ही मकसद पीछे जाकर होगा कि जो लोग बीज चाहेंगे उनको बीज मिलेगा नहीं और इस कानून के चलते जो घूसखोरी का बाजार गर्म होगा, उससे सभी के सभी तबाह हो जायेंगे। इसके चलते कितने आदमी बेकार मकदमों में फँस जायेंगे, यह भी होगा।

इस बिल में यह प्राविजन है, इसके क्लॉज 25 में है कि जो इस ऐक्ट के अन्दर काम करने वाले लोग होंगे, उनकी कोई जवाब देही नहीं होगी, अगर वह गुड फॉय में काम करते हैं। जो सरकार का नौकर है वह जो

[श्री बी० एन० मंडल]

काम करता है वह देखने में, सुनने में तो ऐसा मालूम कराया जा सकता है कि गूड फ़ेथ में वह कर रहा है लेकिन उसी गूड फ़ेथ के अन्दर जो उसकी बेईमानी, जो उसकी घूसखोरी होगी वह दब जायेगी। बहुत बार मुझे तरस आता है कि साधारण कानून तो नागरिकों के लिये है और साधारण कानून के चगल से सरकार के लोगों को हटाने की बराबर कोशिश की जा रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इस बात की जांच हो कि इन 18, 19 वर्षों में सरकारी अफ़सरों और सरकार में काम करने वाले लोगों को देश के साधारण कानून से बचाने के लिये कितने कानून बनाये गये हैं, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह पता चल जायेगा कि देश की जो स्वतन्त्रता है जो कि कानून के सहारे चलती है, उस स्वतन्त्रता में बहुत ही सकोच आ गया है, इस कांग्रेसी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के चलते।

इस बीज बिल के सिलसिले में दो तीन बात कही गई है कि कौन से बीजों को यह कानून गवर्न करेगा, उसकी वेराइटी को चुनने की ज़रूरत पड़ेगी और उसको चुनने के लिये एक मशीनरी होगी उसी तरह से उसको सर्टिफ़ाई करने के लिये भी एक मशीनरी होगी, और उसकी खरीद बिक्री के लिए एक नई एजेंसी रहेगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि ये सारी बातें ऐसी हैं, जिनके चलते सारी गड़बड़ी होगी। इसलिए मैं नहीं समझता कि आज इस तरह के कानून की ज़रूरत है।

इसके पहले भी खेती की उपज को बढ़ाने के लिये, अच्छे बीज के लिए सीड मल्टीप्लीकेशन फार्म समूचे देश में बने हैं, लेकिन सीड मल्टीप्लीकेशन फार्म की क्या हालत है। उसकी वजह से लोगों को कितना बीज बाटा गया। इन सब बातों की जांच हो, तो मैं कहूँगा कि इस देश में सीड मल्टीप्लीकेशन फार्म पूरे फेल्योर रहे हैं। जहाँ मैं रहता हूँ वहाँ भी सीड मल्टीप्लीकेशन फार्म है लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि हमारे इलाके के लोगों

को उसके सीड से कोई नफ़ा या लाभ पहुँचता है। इसलिये यह जो सीड के ऊपर लाइसेंस लगाकर इसको बेचने की बात हो रही है इसके जरिये लोगों की परेशानी ही बढ़ेगी और इसका जो मकसद है वह पूरा नहीं होगा। इसलिये मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो बिल है उसको वापस कर ले और इसके बारे में कोई कानून नहीं रहने दे। जो सीड्स, जो नई-नई वेराइटी सरकार बाहर से ला रही है, वे अगर अच्छे होंगे तो किसान को इतनी बुद्धि है कि वह उसको परचेज करेगा। लेकिन उसके बीच में यह सब कानून लगा कर तो गड़बड़ी ही पैदा होगी और उस गड़बड़ी से खेती में कोई सहारा नहीं मिलेगा बल्कि उसमें और भी गड़बड़ी आयेगी। इसलिये मैं इस बिल का विरोध करता हूँ और सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि सरकार इस बिल को विद्रुढ़ कर ले।

SHRI J. VENKATAPPA (Mysore): Madam Deputy Chairman, while welcoming many of the amendments which have been proposed by the Lok Sabha, I regret to say that a bad precedent has been created by referring this Bill to a Select Committee only of the Lower House disregarding and disrespecting this august House which pains me very much. This I would like to mention only to bring it to the notice of the Government so that such things do not happen in future. Though this House has been created by the Congress Administration, it is not being respected properly.

Madam, many of these amendments which have been brought forward in the Select Committee and accepted by the Government and which are now before us are really good in nature. Only we have to come to the conclusion as to how they will be implemented and how they would result in ensuring better seed to a farmer who can make up the shortage of food-grains, and the face of agriculture in this country can be altered. It would have given plenty of foreign exchange which is now being wasted on the import

many of these agricultural commodities including the foodgrains.

Madam, it is an important measure so far as the regulation of quality of the seeds goes which is so necessary to ensure better seed. Better seed means that we can increase our output by 50 per cent. And it is economical also. And we can also save 50 per cent of the seed being used in the country at present. Comparing the result achieved by using the hybrid seed *vis-a-vis* the local seed, we would be requiring only 50 per cent. of the local seed that is now being used. So by using the hybrid variety we will be saving 50 per cent. of the seed that is now being thrown into the earth which is bad in quality in the matter of germination since we do it without the proper knowledge of germination in such a seed, we are wasting it.

As far as paddy is concerned, we are using nearly 20 to 25 k.g. of the hybrid variety which means 40 to 50 K.G. of the local variety. Similarly, for jowar, the hybrid variety would mean 10 K.G. compared to 20 K.G. of the local variety. This means that we will be saving in my estimate nearly 1 million tonnes by using this hybrid variety of seed.

Then, Madam, for arriving at the required quality of seed, you have to undergo a long process of three or four years' experiment by the Research authorities provided they get proper co-ordination at all levels, in all the States. The seed has to undergo various experiments in the various regions in changed climatic 5 P.M. conditions. When we have to arrive at a particular decision, we have to see how best it can suit the environments prevailing. It is necessary that there is co-ordination and co-operation between the field officers in charge of the Seed Farms in the various States. For example, I can quote an instance wherein 35 samples of potato seeds were to be sent to a particular State. They could

not get them. So the Central Research Station at Kufri could not see the results of the 35 samples that were sent to a particular State. If that is the co-ordination of the Officers in charge of the Seed Farms, how can the research authorities proceed and how the results can reach the agriculturists? These lacunae must be eradicated. If these defects are continued to prevail, then any amount of enactments could only be futile and they will not help us at all. Just enacting laws would not help us. Only if they are implemented and followed up at all stages the country can get the advantage and only that can help us, not merely enacting a law and sitting at our desks depending upon some particular persons. This sort of administration should end. The Director who is in charge of Agriculture in a State must be held responsible for any lacuna. The officers in charge of the Seed Development programme in the State the States should be held responsible. They should be held exclusively responsible and they should also be given powers to implement and also to take action against those who are found defective. Only then, by making them take responsibility we can get result. The particular individual who is in charge of a Seed Farm or the developmental activities should be held responsible. Then only they can realise their responsibilities. If they do not realise their responsibility, we cannot achieve good results. When we do not get good seeds, it is a failure. For example, during the last three years, when we had to depend upon a particular area, that is Himachal Pradesh, for seed potatoes, that particular State Government could not take effective steps and the result was that we had to lose 60 per cent. of the potato crop because of bad seeds. If that is the nature of implementation of these laws, I do not know what purpose it would serve. Also if the officers in charge of these Seed Farms and the officers in charge of the certifying do not co-operate with the research authorities as also with the officers of the Agriculture

[Shri J. Venkatappa.]

Department in the States, there will be difficulties. They have proved ineffective also because of interference from Ministers. Some Ministers have interfered with the certification process. I am told that Minister of Agriculture of Himachal Pradesh—I was told when I was in Simla last month—interfered in the process of certifying seed potatoes. Some three years back when it was certified that they were meant only for agricultural purposes, with the seal of certificate, we were happy to pay them higher prices but that has been discontinued because of interference from the Minister concerned there. If these enactments were to be implemented depending on the whims and fancies of particular Ministers in the States, then it will become very difficult for the officers in charge to implement them. This should not be the attitude of the Ministers also as the Heads of Departments because it should be the interest of the nation that should count. The production of seed is for the interest of the nation. By this interference they are causing detriment to the interests of the nation. They should also realise how insulting it would be when he says: 'Discontinue the certifying agency and if we can have a few more vehicles to transport the seeds, that would be sufficient.' Does providing a few vehicles ensure better seeds for the country? It will not. Such attitude is noticed here and there. It is better to instruct them properly.

With regard to the constitution of the Central Seeds Committee I would mention a few words. I welcome the amendment by the Lok Sabha with regard to the constitutional of the Central Seeds Committee wherein a provision has been made that instead of 4 Members, to be nominated by the Central Government, for the nomination of 8 members and that each State will have an opportunity to be represented on that Committee by its own representative. We welcome that

suggestion and we can naturally expect the officer in charge of the Seed Multiplication or Development in a State to be represented. That is the natural course. While doing this, you restrict to two in the case of agriculturists when this Committee is of 30 members. How ridiculous it would be when your slogan is that agriculture is the backbone for the defence of this country? If that is the nature of your outlook towards agriculture, it will be ridiculing your own slogan. So I would request that at least 50 per cent. of the representatives to be nominated by the Central Government should be from the agriculturists.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY (Madras): I am very happy to note that the amendments proposed are going to contribute to the improvement of this Bill very much. All these suggestions were in one form or the other made during the discussion of the Bill and I am glad the Minister has come forward with the amendments. I need not repeat the fact that seed is the most important factor in the maximisation of agriculture. Unfortunately, especially in the present context of the new technology of seed, this acquires an added significance because if in the name of improved seed or hybrid seed, spurious seeds go into the fields, they are sure to damage our agricultural production very much. Therefore it was necessary that a Bill of this kind should have been brought. I may tell a little of my experience of last year. Of course last year was an year of drought in Mysore, parts of Andhra and other places. It was a very severe drought and it is being repeated in U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, parts of Gujarat, etc. So what I am narrating now should be taken particular note of by the Minister so that the defects that crept into last year should not creep in the coming years especially in the matter of seed. That is the purpose with which I am pointing out these defects.

Madam, in Mysore a ragi seed called Aruna ragi, an improved variety of

ragi seed which had a very high yield was very much propagated and very much talked of everywhere. And so what little water was available was all used up for growing ragi. People were happy and they went round and whatever was offered to them as this improved variety of ragi seed was accepted and sown. The effect was that in a year of very great drought even inferior seed or rather any seed that came was accepted and sown and very valuable water which was meagre was all wasted on that crop. Such instances have come to my notice on a very large scale. Therefore people suffered. If this is the way we manage these things in our country, now are we going to effect improvement in agriculture and when will we effect maximisation of agricultural production? I cannot imagine when we will be able to do that. This thing happened because of the scarcity of good seed. Of course, it may be argued that in a Bill like this the question of the supply of proper seed does not arise, since it is only a sort of penal code where if anybody uses the wrong seed or has sold it then that person is liable to be punished. But I am taking a little broader or larger issue because last year great havoc was done in the drought-stricken areas. An year of good rainfall followed last year. Then in the Mysore State what was the situation? What was the situation at the time of sowing? I had brought this to the notice of the Ministry of Agriculture well in time, in May and June. I sent telegrammes to the Ministry saying that seed was the greatest lacuna in agriculture in 1966-67 so far as the kharif crop was concerned. But nobody took notice of it. The rains came all right in June-July. The land had been prepared. But the seed was not available. The seeds had all been eaten away because the people were suffering for want of grain to eat. So as much as 90 per cent of the people had no seed in their hands. The result was that anything that came as grain, anything that the farmer came across was caught hold of and sown as seed. And this has done

great damage to the subsequent crop in the year 1966-67. Every variety of crop has suffered on account of this, especially in the Tumkur district, parts of Andhra Pradesh like Anantapur and Chittoor districts. Groundnut was a complete failure in 1965-66 because there was no seed and so no harvest. But groundnut offered very good prices and there was a very active market. Prices had reached a peak level. But people had no seed.

That has been the case in my own village. People went round asking for seed. They were prepared to sell a part of their property to get a little groundnut seed. Still seed was not available. I had warned the Governments, both the Mysore Government and the Central Government in May-June. But my cry was a cry in the wilderness. The result was that the people were not able to sow. Unfortunately there is a year of good harvest and an year of bad harvest for a particular type of crop. Fortunately groundnut yield in Mysore State in 1966-67 has been higher than in the last 10 or 15 years. It has reached a record yield which has not been noticed or known for many years. But what is the situation? The situation

is that not even 25 per cent of the area was sown with groundnut. So you can imagine the loss to the country and the damage to our economy. How are we going to improve? I am just inviting the attention of the hon. Minister to the great lacuna that is existing in our agricultural system. We are too busy propagating new technology, new science, new this and new that new everything. But the essentials are forgotten, with the result that the damage is being repeated in the whole country. There are failures and failures. There are failures of the Government and there are in addition failure of the monsoons. I am saying all this and I may be told that these are not very relevant to the present Bill. I am also conscious of that. But I have had no other opportunity of saying these things and of inviting the attention of the Government to these facts. I repeat that unless you take care of the seed

[Shri N. Sri Rama Reddy.]

problem, especially in the drought-affected areas, you will be in great trouble. The benefit of the good rainfall of 1966-67 could not be taken advantage of by vast areas in Mysore because of the lack of seed. No organisation was there to supply the farmers with the seeds. I am pointing out these things to the hon. Minister so that the same may not be repeated in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and other places which are suffering from drought conditions in 1966-67.

Having said this much I would like to make a few comments on the Bill. Of course, many improvements have been made and I am happy. I am also happy that many of the amendments that the Minister has now brought forward were also my amendments when we discussed this Bill. At least two years later I have the satisfaction that some of them have been accepted now. It matters little whose they are.

AN HON. MEMBER: Not the Minister but the Lok Sabha.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: Whatever it is, things like pedigree seed, foundation seed, registered seed, certified seed and so on, have been removed and the result is that the Bill looks to be simpler and the Act will be very much more workable. All the same I have got a few doubts in my mind.

The membership of the Central Seed Committee was only one year and I suggested three years. Now you have made it two years. Why not make it three? Whatever experience the Committee would have gathered in its working has to be utilised. If the period is only two years the Committee will come to an end soon and they will not be able to give effect to any schemes of improvement. New persons will be

there and a new Committee will be there. Therefore I suggest that a period of three years would be a better period than two years.

Then, Madam, I would like to point out that in sub-clause 9(1) it is stated:

"No person shall, himself or by any other person on his behalf, sell offer to sell or keep for sale any notified seed—

(a) unless such seed is identifiable as to its kind;".

I doubt very much the use of this word "identifiable" here. This has to be amended because the seed will not be identifiable so easily. How can you identify the seed that is meant for consumption and the seed for being sown? The two are just alike and nobody on earth will be able to identify one from the other. So the word "identifiable" here has no relevance whatsoever.

There is yet another big defect in the whole Bill.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. There are three more speakers on this Bill.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: I am prepared to sit just now, but it is a very important point.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: How much more time would you take?

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: I am just finishing, Madam. I say that nobody will be able to identify the seed by seeing it. It is only by the performance of the seed that you can say which is which. You yourself have prescribed certification and all that for taking penal action against the person who sells the wrong seed. The basis is the basis of germination and all that. But how is it possible to determine the percentage of germination etc. unless it is tried in the field?

SHRI J VENKATAPPA: They can do it by means of testing samples in the laboratories.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: But it is not possible to do that immediately. It takes at least 30 days. They cannot do it immediately. It has got to go to the seed testing laboratory. The Inspector or anybody else is not authorised to conduct such tests. This test can be done only in the laboratory and it will take 30 days. Do you think that the operations of selling and purchasing of seeds should be stopped for 30 days? What happens? The season will go by that time and no seeds will be available. So all these things have got to be given further thought.

Now in clause 17 you say that the Seed Inspector may take samples of any notified seed from any person selling such seed, etc. etc. He has also been authorised under sub-clause (c) to enter any place and seize the stocks of seeds. How can you do that? Unless you say that the Seed Inspector can also . . .

SHRI S. D. MISRA: Not stocks, but samples. Mark the words.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think you should now wind up, Mr. Reddy.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: There are plenty of such anomalies still.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will do. The Minister.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I also wanted to say a few words.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are many names on my list but I have called the Minister.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I do not want to impose a speech but I have a few questions.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right; what are the points?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I want to know this from him. This Bill pro-

vides for the constitution of certain Committees like the Central Seed Committee etc. and also Seed Analysts, Seed Inspectors and so on and Certification Agencies. All these things will be administered by the State Government. The State Government is represented only in the Central Seed Committee and that will be done presumably by a certain officer of the Government of the State. If this law is to be administered in the States then certainly there should be some machinery at the State level. In the States, Madam, you will appreciate that agriculture is being looked after by more than one Department. There is the Department of Agriculture, there is the Department of Community Development, Department of Irrigation and so on. I want to know how the Government propose to get the decisions of the Central Seed Committee and other Committees properly implemented and given effect to. They cannot get that done unless there is a State body for that purpose. That is No. 1.

Secondly, I agree with the Minister, as also with some of the hon. Members, that there should be regulation of the quality of the seed because due to bad quality of the seeds the crops in vast areas get damaged. At the present moment seeds are available from two sources; the cultivators get the seeds from the private market, that is, from other people in the village and secondly from the Government stores; that is the seed supplied by the Block Development offices. In this connection I want to bring to the notice of the Government that the seeds supplied by the Block Development Offices or the Agricultural Departments are not always good quality seeds. Sometimes seeds are supplied which are soiled, moth-eaten and also not very effective. These are all practical questions, Madam. This is not theoretical. Here there is also another problem. The seeds are distributed only against taccavi loans. The cultivator is given seeds to the value of the loaned amount. But since the culti-

[Shri Chitta Basu.]

vator is in poverty he is more interested in money. Sometimes because of his interest in money he is forced to take these seeds to a certain extent which are not up to the mark. Therefore the main purpose of this measure can be achieved only if the Government can provide sufficient quantity of good quality seeds. That is my point.

श्री पंडरीनाथ सीतारामजी पाटील (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदया, मैं सचमुच में एक मिनट में दो प्वाइंट रख देता हूँ :

उपसभापति अच्छा आप भी बोलिये ।

श्री पंडरीनाथ सीतारामजी पाटील : यह बिधेयक किसानों के लिये महत्वपूर्ण है, इसलिये मैं बोल रहा हूँ । मैंने असल में भाषण करने के लिये आपसे समय चहा था, पर समय नहीं है, इसलिये मैं भाषण नहीं करता हूँ, लेकिन महत्व की दो बातें मिनिस्टर साहब के कानों में डाल देता हूँ ताकि वे उसकी व्यवस्था करें । पिछले साल महाराष्ट्र में हाइब्रिड सीड कारपोरेशन की तरफ से किसानों को जो बीज दिया गया था, उसका 8 ६० किलो से 12 ६० किलो तक का रेट लगाया गया था । यानी 1,200 ६० एक क्विंटल का या एक बैग ज्वार का उस कारपोरेशन ने, यापारियों ने किसानों से बीज का पैसा लिया । यह किसानों की लूट है और इसका कोई बंदोबस्त होना चाहिये । इसके अलावा जो बीज किस नों को मिला, वह उनको वक्त पर नहीं मिला, बीज बोने का समय चले जाने के बाद उनको मिला और जब किसानों ने उस बीज को बोया, तो उसमें कुछ उगा कुछ नहीं उगा । इसलिये किसान के जरिये कोई सा कड़ा बन्दोबस्त होना चाहिये, जिससे ज्यादा पैसा दे कर के बीज लेने के बाद अगर वह बीज न निकले, तो उसका नुकसान किसान को न उठा कर, बीज बित्रेता को उठाना पड़े ।

वह केवल उसका ही नुकसान नहीं है, फसल का नुकसान है यानी देश का नुकसान है । ये बातें मंत्री महोदय ध्यान में रखें और इस कानून का कड़े से कड़ा अमल हो तथा इसकी भी व्यवस्था अवश्य होनी चाहिये कि सुधरे हुए बीज किसान अपने खेत में ही पैदा कर सकें और इसके लिये कोई ट्रेनिंग क्लास हर तहसील में सरकार अपने कृषि कर्मचारियों के जरिये चलाये । ये ही दो सुझाव मैं मंत्री महोदय के सामने रखता हूँ ।

شری شیر خان (میسور) : صاحبہ

آئیے مجھے اجازت دے کر بڑی مہربانی کی - میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سید فارم جہاں بھی اس وقت ملک میں قائم ہوئے ہیں ان سب کی منظوری یہاں سے دی گئی ہے لیکن اگر ان میں کوئی خرابی ہوتی ہے تو کوئی دیکھنے والا نہیں ہے - جتنے بھی سید فارمز ہیں وہ اپنے رشتہ داروں وغیرہ سے خرید کر کے بنائے گئے ہیں اور گورنمنٹ کا لاکھوں کروڑوں روپہہ ان پر برباد ہو گیا ہے - میں اتنی ہی ریکویسٹ کروں گا کہ اسے سید فارم کٹے کامیاب ہوئے اور کٹے فیل ہوئے اور جو فیل ہوئے وہ کھوں فیل ہوئے اور ان کی ذمہ داری کس پر ہے اور جس پر ذمہ داری ہے ان پر کوئی نہ کوئی کاروائی کیوں نہیں کی گئی - اتنا ہی میں عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں -

†[श्री शेरखां (मैसूर) : साहिबा, आपने मुझे इजाजत दे कर बड़ी मेहरबानी की । मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि सीड फार्म जहां भी इस वक्त मुल्क में कायम हुए हैं, उन सब की मंजूरी यहां से दी गई है, लेकिन

अगर उनमें कोई खराबी होती है, तो कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। जितने भी सीड फार्मर्स हैं, वह अपने रिश्तेदारों वगैरह से खरीद कर के बनाए गए हैं और गवर्नमेंट का लाखों करोड़ों रुपया उन पर बर्बाद हो गया है। मैं इतनी ही रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि ऐसे सीड फार्म कितने कामयाब हुए और कितने फेल हुए और जो फेल हुए वह क्यों फेल हुए और उनकी जिम्मेदारी किस पर है और जिन पर जिम्मेदारी है, उन पर कोई न कोई कार्रवाई क्यों नहीं की गई। इतना ही मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं।]

श्री एस० डी० मिश्र : उपसभापति महोदया, जो बहस माननीय सदस्यों ने किया है और जो इस बिल पर बातें हुई हैं, उससे जो मेरे ऊपर आभास पड़ता है, वह यह कि साधारण तौर से माननीय सदस्यों ने इन संशोधनों का स्वागत किया है। दो चार बातें ऐसी कही गई हैं, जिनको मैं साफ कर देना चाहता हूं।

चौरड़िया साहब ने कहा कि इसको पाम कराने में देर क्यों हुई, इसमें दो वर्ष क्यों लग गये। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने पहले ही कहा था कि यहां से बिल गया, फिर वहां डिस्कशन दो बार हुआ। वहां सिलेक्ट कमेटी बैठी और मिलेक्ट कमेटी देश भर घूमी और उसने राय ली किसानों की, स्टेटों की और दूसरे लोगों की और उसमें काफी मूल परिवर्तन हुए हैं, जिनका माननीय सदस्य ने स्वागत किया है और जिनका सरकार भी स्वागत करती है और वे ये हैं कि हर तरह का सीड जो कि गांव वालों को मिलता है, वह इस बिल के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता है, केवल कुछ किस्म के बीज, कुछ वेराइटीज के बीज जिनके लिए मेट्रल कमेटी बनाई जा रही है, वे इसमें आयेंगे। सरकार चाहती है कि मैच्युरेशन सीड का जल्दी हो जाय, लेकिन जिस तरह सीड का प्रोडक्शन हो रहा है, उसके अनुसार 80 हजार टन नई किस्म की सीड, हाइब्रिड बाजरे का, ज्वार का, गेहूं का और धान का सीड रखी और खरीफ

दोनों में मिलाकर बटेगा और मैं समझता हूं चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तिम वर्ष तक करीब करीब 78 लाख टन ऐसा सीड बटेगा, तो सीड की मात्रा उतनी नहीं रहेगी। लेकिन यह सीड जो हाई ईल्लिंग वेराइटी का है, उससे उत्पादन हम केवल ऐसे ही नहीं कर सकते कि केवल खेत में डाल दिया जाय। उसके लिए उचित मात्रा में खाद चाहिए और पानी चाहिए। यह विधेयक जो है वह सीमित है केवल सीड के लिए और मैं समझता हूं कि जो माननीय सदस्यों ने यह बात कही है, उसमें उन्होंने इसका समर्थन ही किया है।

माननीय सदस्य ने अभी कहा कि हाई ब्रीड वेराइटी का जो सीड है मंहगा है। मैं समझता हूं कि उसे मंहगा रहना पड़ेगा क्योंकि हाई ब्रीड वेराइटी के सीड का प्रोडक्शन करना कठिन है, कठोर है, इसलिए वह मंहगा होता है, मैं उनको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इसमें नेशनल सीड कारपोरेशन ने कोई मुनाफा नहीं किया, वे तो - प्राफिट-नो-लोस की बेमिस पर जो प्राइमंज है, उन पर दे रहे हैं। मंहगा होने पर भी इस सीड की बड़ी मांग है। यह सीड ताइचुंग नेटिव 1 वेराइटी, ताइचुंग नेटिव 65 वेराइटी और ताइचुंग नेटिव 3 वेराइटी है। वेराइटी नहीं है जैसा माननीय सदस्य चौरड़िया साहब ने ताइचुंग नेटिव 1 कहा दिया। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि एअर वेराइटी नहीं है। तीन वेराइटी तो मैं तत्काल बता सकता हूं। इसी साल उनका प्रयोग हुआ मैसूर में केरल में, अन्नम-अन्नम प्रदेश में, अन्नम-अन्नम सडल में। इसलिये सेट्रल सीड कमेटी की आवश्यकता है। सेट्रल सीड कमेटी के लिये किसानों के दो प्रतिनिधियों में अधिक की मांग की गई। मैं स्वयं चाहता हूं कि किसानों का प्रतिनिधित्व अधिक हो। लेकिन कमेटी को क्या देखना होगा? यह टेक्नीकल कमेटी होगी, पर्टीक्युलर टाइप आफ सीड हाई-ईल्लिंग वेराइटी का है या नहीं, उसके टेक्नीकल और साइंटिफिक एस्पेक्ट्स को देखेगी। उसमें किसानों को 50 परसेंट या 75 परसेंट कर

[श्री एस० डी० मिश्र]

दीजिए तो इससे उमके कम्पोजीशन में कमेटी में भिन्नता नहीं आयेगी, फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा। उनकी थोड़ी राय होनी चाहिए, इसलिए 'मिनिमम आफ टू' रखा गया है।

SHRI J. VENKATAPPA: Madam, on a point of clarification, I did not mention that on the Committee fifty per cent should be represented by agriculturists. In a Committee of thirty, you give representation to every State and some States two. The Central Government nomination is eight. Then you will have a Chairman. It will be nearly 28 to 30. In the case of the Central Government's nomination of eight, at least fifty per cent of it four of them should be from among the agriculturists, on the Committee of 30. That is my contention and not fifty per cent of the total membership of the Committee.

श्री एस० डी० मिश्र : इस पर विचार हुआ, लोक सभा में भी विवाद हुआ था। लोक सभा में यह राय हुई थी—जिसमें हम सभी सहमत हैं और माननीय सदस्य भी सहमत होंगे—कि कल्टीवेटर्स के लिए 'मिनिमम आफ टू' रखा जाय, अगर किसी वक्त देखा जायगा कि इनकी संख्या बढ़ाई जाय, तो हो सकता है कि 2 से 3 बढ़ाई जा सकती है, हो सकती है कि 4 तक बढ़ाई जा सकती हो, लेकिन जो शब्द रखे हैं इस बिल में ये हैं 'मिनिमम आफ टू'। इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं यह समझता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्यगण इन संशोधनों को स्वीकार करेंगे और जिस प्रकार यह संशोधित बिल पास होगा, उससे किसान निश्चित रूप में लाभान्वित होंगे और उनकी खेती में सुधार होगा।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the following amendment made by the Lok Sabha in the

Seeds Bill, 1964, be taken into consideration:—

Enacting Formula

1. "That at page 1, line 1, for 'Fifteenth' substitute 'Seventeenth'."

Clause 1

2. "That at page 1, line 3, for '1964' substitute '1966'."

3. "That at page 1, lines 4 and 5, omit 'except the State of Jammu and Kashmir'."

Clause 2

4. "That at page 1, omit lines 12 and 13."

5. "That at page 1, line 15, after 'established' insert 'or declared as such'."

6. "That at page 1, line 17, after 'section 8' add 'or recognised under section 18'."

7. "That at page 1, omit lines 18 and 19."

8. "That at page 2, for lines 6 and 7, substitute '(8) "export" means taking out of India to a place outside India;'."

9. "That at page 2, omit lines 8 to 11."

10. "That at page 2, for lines 12 and 13, substitute '(11) "import" means bringing into India from a place outside India;'."

11. "That at page 2, line 14, omit 'in relation to a notified seed.'"

12. "That at page 2, line 17, for 'rice', substitute 'paddy'."

13. "That at page 2, omit lines 18 and 19."

14. "That at page 2, for lines 20 and 21, substitute '(14) "notified kind or variety" in relation to any seed means any kind or variety thereof notified under section 5;'."

15. "That at page 2, omit lines 24 and 25."

16. "That at page 2, line 26, after 'classes of seeds' insert 'used for sowing or planting'."

17. "That at page 2, lines 31 and 32, after 'cuttings' insert 'all types of grafts'."

18. "That at page 2, line 41, after 'established' insert 'or declared as such'."

Clause 3

19. "That at page 3, for lines 13 to 30, substitute—

'(ii) eight persons to be nominated by the Central Government to represent such interests as that Government thinks fit, of whom not less than two persons shall be representatives of growers of seed;

(iii) one person to be nominated by the Government of each of the States'."

20. "That at page 3, line 33, for 'one year' substitute 'two years'."

Clause 4

21. "That at page 4, line 14, after 'Central Seed Laboratory' insert 'or declare any seed laboratory as the Central Seed Laboratory'."

22. "That at page 4, line 15, for 'that' substitute 'the Central Seed'."

23. "That at page 4, line 17, for 'a State Seed Laboratory' substitute 'one or more State Seed Laboratories or declare only seed laboratory as a State Seed Laboratory'."

24. "That at page 4, lines 17 and 18, for 'notified seeds' substitute 'seeds of any notified kind or variety'."

Clause 5

25. "That at page 4, for clause 5, substitute—

5. *Power to notify kinds or varieties of seeds.*—If the Central Government, after consultation with the Committee, is of opinion that it is necessary or expedient to regulate the quality of seed of any kind or variety to be sold

for purposes of agriculture, it may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare such kind or variety to be a notified kind or variety for the purposes of this Act and different kinds or varieties may be notified for different States or for different areas thereof'."

Clause 6

26. "That at page 4, omit clause 6."

Clause 7

27. "That at page 4, line 36, for 'notified seed' substitute 'seed of any notified kind or variety'."

28. "That at page 5, omit lines 1 to 7."

Clause 8

29. "That at page 5, omit clause 8."

Clause 9

30. "That at page 5, for clause 9, substitute—

9. *Regulation of sale of seeds of notified kinds or varieties.*—No person shall, himself or by any other person on his behalf, carry on the business of selling, keeping for sale, offering to sell, bartering or otherwise supplying any seed of any notified kind or variety, unless—

(a) such seed is identifiable as to its kind or variety;

(b) such seed conforms to the minimum limits of germination and purity specified under clause (a) of section 7;

(c) the container of such seed bears in the prescribed manner, the mark, or label containing the correct particulars thereof, specified under clause (b) of section 7; and

(d) he complies with such other requirements as may be prescribed'."

[The Deputy Chairman]

Clause 10

31 "That at pages 5 and 6, for clause 10, substitute—

10 'Certification agency—The State Government or the Central Government in consultation with the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, establish a certification agency for the State to carry out the functions entrusted to the certification agency by or under this Act'

Clause 11

32 'That at page 6, omit clause 11'

Clause 12

33 "That at page 6, for clause 12, substitute—

12 (1) "Grant of certificate by certification agency.—Any person selling, keeping for sale, offering to sell, bartering or otherwise supplying any seed of any notified kind or variety may, if he desires to have such seed certified by the certification agency, apply to the certification agency for the grant of a certificate for the purpose

(2) Every application under sub-section (1) shall be made in such form, shall contain such particulars and shall be accompanied by such fees as may be prescribed

(3) On receipt of any such application for the grant of a certificate, the certification agency may, after such inquiry as it thinks fit and after satisfying itself that the seed to which the application relates conforms to the minimum limits of germination and purity specified for that seed under clause (a) of section 7, grant a certificate in

such form and on such conditions as may be prescribed'

Clause 13

34 "That at pages 6 and 7, for clause 13, substitute—

13 "Revocation of certificate — If the certification agency is satisfied, either on a reference made to it in this behalf or otherwise, that—

(a) the certificate granted by it under section 12 has been obtained by misrepresentation as to an essential fact, or

(b) the holder of the certificate has without reasonable cause, failed to comply with the conditions subject to which the certificate has been granted or has contravened any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder,

then, without prejudice to any other penalty to which the holder of, the certificate may be liable under this Act, the certification agency may, after giving the holder of the certificate an opportunity of showing cause, revoke the certificate"

Clause 14

35 "That at page 7, lines 5 and 6 omit 'a licensing officer or'

36 'That at page 7, line 6, omit 'section 11 or''

Clause 17

37 'That at page 7, line 33, for 'notified seed' substitute seed of any notified kind or variety'

38 "That at page 8, lines 7, 8 and 11, omit 'notified'

39 "That at page 8, line 20, for 'notified seed' substitute 'seed of any notified kind'

40 "That at page 8, line 25, for 'notified seed' substitute 'seed of any notified kind or variety'

41. "That at page 8, line 26, for 'notified' substitute 'such'."

Clause 18

42. "That at page 9, line 2, for 'notified seed' substitute 'seed of any notified kind or variety'."

43. "That at page 9, line 9, for 'notified seed' substitute 'seed of any notified kind or variety'."

44. "That at page 9, lines 31, 32, 35 and 36, omit 'notified'."

45. "That at page 10, line 3, omit 'notified'."

Clause 20

46. "That at page 10, for clause 20, substitute—

20. *'Restriction on export and import of seeds of notified kinds or varieties.*—No person shall, for the purpose of sowing or planting by any person (including himself), export or import or cause to be exported or imported any seed of any notified kind or variety, unless—

(a) it conforms to the minimum limits of germination and purity specified for that seed under clause (a) of section 7; and

(b) its container bears, in the prescribed manner, the mark or label with the correct particulars thereof specified for that seed under clause (b) of section 7."

Clause 21

47. "That at page 11, for clause 21, substitute—

21. *'Recognition of seed certification agencies of foreign countries.*—The Central Government may, on the recommendation of the Committee and by notification in the Official Gazetted, recognise any seed certification agency establishing in any foreign country, for the purposes of this Act."

Clause 22

48. "That at page 11, for line 19 to 21, substitute '(i) for the first offence with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees; and'."

Clause 25

49. "That at page 11, line 28, omit 'notified'."

50. "That at page 12, for clause 27, substitute—

27. *'Exemption.*—Nothing in this Act shall apply to any seed of any notified kind or variety grown by a person and sold or delivered by him on his own premises direct to another person for being used by that person for the purpose of sowing or planting'."

Clause 28

51. "That at page 13, omit lines 1 to 3."

52. "That at page 13, for lines 5 to 7, substitute—

'(e) the manner of marking or labelling the container of seed of any notified kind or variety under clause (c) of section 9 and under clause (b) of section 20;

(ee) the requirements which may be complied with by a person carrying on the business referred to in section 9;'"

53. "That at page 13, omit lines 8 to 13."

54. "That at page 13, for lines 14 to 17, substitute—

'(f) the form of application for the grant of a certificate under section 12, the particulars it may contain, the fees which should accompany it, the form of the certificate and the conditions subject to which the certificate may be granted;'"

55. "That at page 13, omit lines 18 and 19."

56. "That at page 13, omit line 33."

[The Deputy Chairman.]

57. "That at page 13, lines 34 and 33, for 'by a dealer in notified seeds' substitute 'by a person carrying on the business referred to in section 9'."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. D. MISRA: Madam, I move:

"That the amendments made by the Lok Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

The question was proposed.

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरडिया :

उपसभापति महोदया, एक मिनट । माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में यह कहा कि मिस्टर चौरडिया ने यह बताया कि एक प्रकार की वेराइटी के पीछे वे पड़ जाते हैं। एक प्रकार के सीड से तो कहीं काम नहीं चलता । मैंने उदाहरण यह दिया था कि ताइचुंग नेटिव पैडी का जो मध्य प्रदेश में दिया गया है, वह कई खेतों में उग नहीं पाया, किसानों को नुकसान हुआ और इस दृष्टि से मैंने यह सुझाव दिया था कि प्रत्येक क्षेत्र के लिए, अलग-अलग क्लाइमेट के आधार पर पानी के आधार पर, जमीन के आधार पर—इन सब चीजों को देखकर, पहले एक्सपेरिमेंट करके फिर किया जाय । यह नहीं कहा था कि एक ही प्रकार का सीड होगा । अगर यह भ्रम है, तो नहीं रहना चाहिए ।

SHRI S. D. MISRA: Only one word.

ताइचुंग नेटिव में किसी तरह का कोई दोष मध्य प्रदेश के लिए नहीं है, यह इसी साल साबित हुआ । जैसा मैंने पहले सदन में बताया था और चौरडिया साहब के प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया था मध्य प्रदेश में 1,30,000 एकड़ में ताइचुंग नेटिव 1 की खेती हुई । उसमें से 20,000 एकड़ में क्राप डेमेज हुई, किसान थोड़े नर्वस हुए, 8-10 हजार एकड़ को प्लाऊ बेक कर दिया । ऐसे ही पिछले वर्ष देश में जहां कुल 14 लाख एकड़ में हार्ड-ईल्लिडिंग वेराइटी की खेती हुई थी, सिर्फ 50 हजार एकड़ में यह हुआ और नुकसान केवल 12 हजार एकड़ में ही हुआ । मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि ताइचुंग नेटिव 1 से पैडी के कंटीवेशन में एक टन पर एकड़ का प्रोडक्शन अधिक हुआ है ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the amendments made by the Lok Sabha in the Bill be agreed to."

The motion was adopted.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned *sine die*.

The House then adjourned *sine die* at thirty-six minutes past five of the clock.