"That maintenance standards of our workshop fail in the highest category, that is, Category I. We have also a certificate from the International Civil Aviation Organisation (tCAO) whose summary of findings indicates a total satisfaction with the state of maintenance standards in India."

यानी जहां तक मेंटेनेंस का सवाल है, किसी तरह की कमी हमारे यहां नहीं है। जिस जहाज़ की चर्चा हो रही है, यह अत्यंत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि इस तरह की घटना हो गई लेकिन इसकी मेंटेनेंस के लिए भी बाकायदा यानी 26 जनवरी का सर्टिफिकेट हमारे पास था। इसके बावजूद भी दुर्घटना किसी भी समय हो सकती है। मैं सिर्फ मंत्री जी की जो भावानाएं है, वे आप तक व्यक्त करना चाहूंगा कि हमारी ड्युटी इतनी है कि हम सेफ एयर जर्नी देश को देना चाहते है, दुनिया भर को देना चाहते है । हमारे कुछ मैम्बरान ने यहां तक कहां कि आज हमें एयरलाइन्स से ट्रैवल करना मुश्किल नजर आ रहा है, खतरे से भरा नजर आ रहा है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मौत तो केले के छिलके पर भी जब आदमी फिसलता है तो उसको भी आ जाती है, तो इससे इतना घबराना नही चाहिए। एक एक्सीडेंट हुआ है, आपने हमारा ध्यान उस तरफ आकृष्ट किया है। हमने भी पूरा आपको यकीन दिलाया है कि हम पूरी तरह से कोशिश करेंगे की आगे ऐसा न हो लेकिन उस के साथ मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारी हर मुमकिन कोशिशे यह होगी कि जो हमारे स्काई है, हम उसमें सेफ जर्नी प्रोवाइड कर सकें । उसके लिए हम प्रयत्नशील रहेंगे, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN {SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): Now we will take up the Insecticides (Amendment) Bill, 2000. Mr. Patwa. But before Mr. Patwa moves the Motion, since there is an important meeting and I UaVe to go to attend that meeting, if the House agrees, 1 would request Shri Gavai to take the Chair.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R.S. GAVAI) in the Chair]

THE INSECTICIDES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2000

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री (श्री सुन्दर लाल पटवा): मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि:

"किटनाशी अधिनियम, 1968 का और संशोधन करने वाला कीटनाशी (संशोधन) विरोधक, 2000 पर, जिस रूप में वह लोक सभा द्वारा पारित किया है, विचार किया जाए"।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कीटनाशक आधिनियम 1968 का उद्देश्य मानव और पशुओ को खतरो से बचाने के लिए कीटनाशको के उत्पादन, विक्रय, परिवहन या वितरण या उपयोग को नियंत्रित करने से संबंधित था। आधिनियम की धारा-27 के अंतर्गत हानिकारक किटनाशकों को प्रतिबंधित करने का प्रस्ताव था, परन्तु 2 मई,1977 को माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने निर्णय दिया कि 3-ई की उपधरा एक और दो के अंतर्गत कीटनाशको के प्रबंध करने का जो वर्तमान में

अधिनियम है वह प्रावधान नही है। यह बात सही है कि प्रावधान नही है, केवल इसी कमी को दुर करने तथा अधिनियम के दंडत्मक प्रावधानों को और अधिक प्रभावी बानाने के लिए कुछ घाराओं में संशोधन और उपधाराओं मे जोडने के लिए प्रस्तुत किया है। प्रस्तावित संशोधन के फलस्वरूप नकली और अघोमानक कीटनाशकों को नियंत्रित किया जा सकेगा तथा दोषी व्यक्तियों को कठोर दंड जा सकेगा। इस उद्देश्य को लेकर यह बिल प्रस्तुत है। मै सदन से प्राथना करता कि इस बिल को सर्वानुमति से पारित करने की कृपा करें।

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R.S. GAVAI) :Now, the hon. Members who are desiring to speak on the Bill can speak.

DR. A.R. KIDWAi (Delhi) : Mr. Vice-Chairman and distinguished Members of Parlaiment, i am happy that this amendment has been brought to prevent malpractices in the use of insecticides. Sir, the first amendment, which was made, provided for rules regarding the cancellation of the certificate in cases where the genuine material was not found or the insecticides were harmful. But in spite of that, the use of sub-standard insecticides or harmful insecticides is increasing day-by-day. In fact, Sir, because of the heavy use of insecticides, agricultural production, especially the production of vegetables, is falling. The real cause of the low agricultural production is the use of those insecticides which are harmful and are banned in the United States of America or in other advanced countries of the world. Sir, on the one hand, it is necessary that we restrict the use to only such insecticides which do not have a cumulative effect on the body and which are permissible in other countries; and on the other, more stringent punishment should be provided for those who do not follow the given instructions properly, or, those who resort to adulteration in insecticides. Sir, I find that this amendment suggests that instead of Rs. 10,000, the fine should be increased to Rs. 15,000. The Bill also provides that instead of two years' imprisonment, the imprisonment should be for three years. Sir, I think these provisions alone will not do much good. The offence is not committed by the farmers. The offence is committed by the manufacturers. Some people buy in bulk the insecticides from the manufacturers and in the name of small industries, they resort to adulteration in insecticides and mix something with it. As a result of all these things, the poor farmer is cheated. The farmer is at the receiving end of this kind of activity. Since the penalty is meant for the manufacturers or those who are doing the packing of the raw material and

selling it, the penalty should be much more and much higher. Otherwise, things will not improve with this kind ot increase in the tine from Rs.10.000A to Rs.15,000/- or the imprisonment from two years to a maximum of three years. In the first instance, the licenses of such people who are dishonest, who are not fair, should be cancelled. They should not be allowed to get into this kind of activity, it is done in a large scale. Farmers are ignorant. They do not have the testing facility. They just buy the insecticides and find that their crop is entirely lost because there was very low content of insecticide or no insecticide at a)). So, malpractices of this kind are going on. It is not the bulk manufacturers who are doing it. Some dishonest people who do repacking in the name of smaii industries are indulging in this. The only effective method is that their production or repacking licence must be cancelled, rather than this kind of increasing the penalty by a few thousand rupees or the imprisonment for some more period. This is important.

II is also important from the fact that we are not taking so seriously the effects of insecticides on human beings as it has been taken in Europe and America, insecticides have a cumulative effect. Because of the use of insecticides indiscriminately or use of harmful insecticides that are not permitted elsewhere, there is an increased incidence of liver diseases, kidney damages and nervous diseases that were not there earlier. I think the policy requires a complete review in the light of the experience of advanced countries and our own experience.

We have also to change the method of analysis, With the high-pressure gas liquid chromatography, even the smallest samples can be tested in minutes. The traditional crude methods of analysis have to bo left out. in our regulation of the standard of analysis, we must adopt the modern methods and use of high-pressure gas liquid chromatography. It gives the correct analysis in the shortest possible time.

More stringent measures are necessary if we have to check the misuse and malpractices, Year after year the farmers are losing their entire crop, their entire produce because of this. Indian fruits and agricultural products, especially vegetables, are not accepted outside because of the use of such insecticides. Therefore, ! think, a more serious consideration should be given to this, rather than increasing the imprisonment by a few days or increasing the penalty by a few thousand rupees.

I am sure the Ministry of Agriculture will give due consideration to this subject and appoint a high-powered committee of experts to go into the problem. We should frame a law after taking into consideration the laws of other countries and we should adopt the standards adopted by other countries so that we save our people from the harmful effects of insecticides, make our products more useful in our own country and are able to export our excess production, i am sure that the Ministry will be able to take immediate steps in this connection. This kind of thing cannot wait. The more time we spend in drawing schemes, the more damage is done to the people.

Thank you very much.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI R.S. GAVAI): Hon. Members, Shri C.P. Thirunavukkarasu has sought my permission to speak earlier, as he has got an important appointment at 4.30 p.m. I am granting permission to him. Shri Thirunavukkarasu.

SHRI C.P. THIRUNAVUKKARASU (Pondicherry): Sir, I welcome the insecticides (Amendment) Bill, 2000. The object of the Biil is to implement the guidelines issued by the Supreme Court in Dr. Ashok Vs. Union of India, reported in the A.I.R. 1997, Supreme Court, dated 22.2.1992, to prevent adulteration of insecticides and to give deterrent punishment to the offenders. To facilitate the system, a certain amount of time has been granted for taking samples to the inspectors. Towards that, an amendment is being made in this Bill.

Sir, we see adulteration everywhere. We see it in food, in petrol, in Indian-made foreign liquor. Adulteration is seen even in politics. In order to prevent adulteration in insecticides, this amendment is being made. For food there is the prevention of Food Adulteration Act, and to prevent adulteration in Indian-made foreign liquors, there is the Excise Act. To prevent adulteration in petrol and in other things, respective Acts have been enacted.

As far as insecticides are concerned, they are the cause for the deaths of more than five lakh people every year. When these insecticides are sprayed on the land, even fish, crabs and poisonous snakes die. In order to prevent this, under the Act Special Courts are being constituted to try persons committing such offences. Setting up of Special Courts alone

is not sufficient. A chain of laboratories needs to be established to detect the crime and give the analysis report as quickly as possible. There should be a laboratory in every district to analyse and give a report to the courts as quickly as possiblezz.

Under Section 24 of the Bill, a period of 30 days has been stipulated tor submitting the report after a chargesheet is filed. Under the original Act it was not so. This stipulation of submitting a report within a period of 30 days is a welcome feature.

My learned friend has already pointed out that simply enhancing the punishment with a fine of less than Rs.5,000/- will not solve the problem. Under the amendment, the first offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which shall not be less than ten thousand rupees, but which may extend to fifty thousand rupees, or with both; and the second and subsequent offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which shall not be less than fifteen thousand rupees, but which may extend to seventy-five thousand rupees, or with both. For such offences, heavy punishment is needed.

I support my hon. friend that there should be a committee set up to go into these aspects specifically and that committee should come with its report before this august body in order to see that there is some real deterrence to this crime.

SHRI A. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN (Kerala): Sir, it is a Bill to check adulteration of pesticides. While supporting this Bill, I would like to express some of the concerns regarding adulteration. Here, most of the manufacturers are the domestic and international companies. They are taking advantage of the ignorance and backwardness of the Indian peasants. They are adulterating pesticides. They are selling obsolete pesticides after the expiry date to a country like India which is unaware of the hazards. It is creating so many problems. Now, what is happening is that we are selling those pesticides in our country which have been banned in foreign countries. Nearly 40 brands of pesticides which have been banned or restricted in other countries are being used in India. It is a very serious thing. Now, we are giving permission to some companies to produce some pesticides in our country. Recently, we gave permission to three or four companies to manufacture such banned pesticides. Nearly

Rs.2000 crores worth of spurious products are having access to the Indian market every year. So, no proper checking is done to arrest such things. We are not serious about the harmful effects of these chemicals, insecticides and pesticides in our country. It is having an adverse impact on our agricultural production. Water contamination is very much there because of these pesticides. So, proper checking is not there about the harmful effects of these chemicals.

Regarding the use of pesticides in our country, agricultural workers are using them, spraying them on crops. As a result of this, thousands of people are dying every year. Unfortunately, no compensation has been provided to such people. Some mechanism should be worked out for these people. Here, who is responsible? You are supplying spurious things. The workers are spraying it and they are dying. What harmful effect it has on the workers, nobody knows. A good number of them have become carcinogenic. Some mechanism should be worked out to provide compensation to the workers who are using these harmful pesticides.

Secondly, an awareness campaign on the use of pesticides and other things among farmers should be launched. We don't have any specific mechanism to control manufacturers. For checking drugs, there is a Controller of Drugs; likewise, for checking pesticides and insecticides, there should be a 'Controller of Pesticides and Insecticides" to check their quality. Anything manufactured by some companies is distributed throughout the country, without knowing its harmful effect. So, let there be a permanent mechanism. We should find out a mechanism. We have to appoint a Controller of Insecticides.

Regarding the quality of the pesticides, there is a problem. It has been reported that pesticides are killing peasants instead of pests. That is the question. I do not want to go into the details of that situation. We have to maintain the quality. We have to check it properly. The impact on the agricultural products, we have to check. What is the impact of using pesticides on rice? What is the impact on vegetables? What is the impact on other products? What is the impact of using pesticides on alt these things? That should be taken note of. Some mechanism should be there to check all these things. Now, you are appointing these officials to check the misuse of pesticides and giving 30 days' time. I do not know whether we have laboratories to do these things. There is one laboratory in a State.

And inspectors are there everywhere in the district. I do not know about the mechanism we have. The Minister may kindly reply as to whether we have sufficient laboratories to check the quality of all these things. How are we going to examine and control adulteration? (Interruptions). What I am saying is, we have two laboratories or three laboratories in North India, we do not have any Central laboratory in South India. We do not have any laboratory in South India. This is a big country. Are these laboratories enough? These are the questions raised by me. The Minister may kindly answer them.

SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH (Andhra Pradesh): I thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. It is a very important Bill that has been brought to this House. In fact, it is a very belated one. At least after the death of some lakhs of farmers in this country, wisdom has dawned upon the Government to bring this Bill for consideration of this House. Adulteration is the order of the day. It is very difficult to find a product in the country which is not adulterated. As some of the Members have said, petrol is adulterated, pesticide is adulterated. I tell you, even if one goes to commit suicide, potassium cyanide is also adulterated. That is the state of affairs.

Sir, the effect of the adulteration of insecticides on the farming community is very tragic. Especially, we have been experiencing this in Andhra Pradesh. Most of the farmers who had grown cotton, have committed suicide because they could not get the crop in the quantity they had expected because of pest. When they used the insecticides which were totally polluted, contaminated, they could not control the pest. They borrowed thousands of rupees from institutions and money-lenders. The moment they realised that they could not raise the crop, they had the Hobson's choice. They had to commit suicide. This was the state of affairs that was prevailing in other States also.

Sir, any statute should be dynamic, not static. This Act was formulated in 1968. Thirty-two years have lapsed, The Indian Constitution has undergone so many changes, but not this Act. Successive governments did not realise the importance or necessity of amendments. I thank this Government. I congratulate this Government on bringing this Bill. It is the first step in the right direction. But, I do not think the amendments that have been proposed are in totality. To achieve the objective, more

stringent measures should have been initiated. I welcome the special courts because cases are pending for a long time. Unless the issue is settled in a court of (aw, the manufacturers continue to sell their products in spite of their being adulterated.

In this connection, I make some recommendations to the Government. Any product, whose sample is found to be misbranded, under a notified law, has to be prohibited from being manufactured, stocked, stored, sold, etc. and such prohibition should be on the entire product of a particular pesticide and insecticide of that manufacturing unit and not a particular batch since a sample has been drawn to represent the entire product. This is a very important thing. This has to be taken note of by the Government, and if necessary, an amendment has to be brought again. One more suggestion which I want to make is that the period of stop sale notice has been extended to 30 days from 20 days. A minimum period of 90 days is required to obtain the report from the analyst, So, the extension of time from 20 days to 30 days will not be sufficient. No purpose will be served. I request the Government that this period should be extended, at least, to sixty days or till the report of the analyst is received. Unless the report is received, the case cannot be settled. Most of the hon. Members were telling that there are a very few laboratories in the country and the reports that are being received take ninety days or hundred days, and if you stipulate a period of thirty days, what is the use? No purpose will be served. It has to be extended again. I would like to make one more suggestion. When a sample has failed to conform to the standards, to avoid the use of such a product, it should be published in local newspapers, duly amending the procedure. The farmers are very gullible. They are very innocent, and especially, in our country, they are not educated. So, it has to be advertised. They should be educated that so and so product has been misbranded and that it should not be utilised. Sir, at present, date- expired pesticides are being reprocessed by the pesticides industry, A clear provision in the Act should be made to this effect that all the date- expired pesticides should be destroyed and there should not be any reprocessing of the misbranded pesticides.

I would like to make one more suggestion. In order to help courts, at least, the licensing officer should be empowered to impose penalties. The question is not of conferring more powers on the executing agencies

but the provisions of the Act should be implemented in good faith and good spirit by not exploiting the common people or the trading community. There are certain manufacturers who are doing a very good job. But the point is, the executing agencies are unable to distinguish as to who are the people who are indulging in adulteration and who are not. Sir. transport companies are to be brought under the purview of the Act. They are now going scot free, One more thing is that a deafer, who is dealing in this product, is being brought to book whereas the manufacturer is going scot-free. This has to be taken note of. These are some of the suggestions which I wanted to make. The Government has taken a step in the right direction. Three four amendments have been made. The constitution of Special Courts for speedy disposal of cases is there. In spite of that, I would request the hon. Minister to take note of my suggestions.

SHRI N. THALAVAI SUNDARAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Insecticides (Amendment) Bill, 2000. As far as I am concerned, I welcome this Bill. Many hon. Members have spoken about the setting up of Special Courts for speedy disposal of cases, I also welcome the constitution of Special Courts for speedy disposal of cases. Sir, we come from the southern part of the country and there are a very few laboratories in that part of the country. So, there is a limited scope. We are from the southern part of the country. Our learned friends, Mr. Vijayaraghavan and Mr. Ramachandraiah, had requested you to improve the infrastructure facilities, that is, the labs. I request the Minister to enhance the number of laboratories, as far as the southern part of the country is concerned. I request him to set up, at least, three or four laboratories in Bangalore or Mysore, in Karnataka, in Kerala and in Tamil Nadu, This is one of my requests to the Minister.

As regards the Special Courts and other things, you have enhanced the fine and other things. As far as the Special Courts are concerned, we welcome that decision, At present, a number of cases are pending before various courts. Now, the State Government has given powers to notify some courts as Special Courts for the speedy disposal of these cases. But there is a problem. As far as the report is concerned, you have prescribed a limit of 30 days, A period of 30 days is not enough because the report will take much more time. I request the Minister to change the period from 30 days to 90 days, or. at least, to 60 days.

AS far as adulteration is concerned, if anything happens with some company, you must publish it in the local newspapers . It will be very useful for the agriculturists and farmers. Normally, all these products are sold through co-operative societies and agricultural banks. I request the hon. Minister to take necessary steps with regard to banning of such Indian companies and companies from abroad. I have a Press clipping which says that some of the companies, which are already banned by the Government of India, are again requested to supply the same insecticides. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why the same company, which was banned by the Government of India, was asked to do the same job. I request the hon. Minister that if any step is taken by the Government of India with regard to any company, it must be communicated, at least, to the concerned co-operative societies and agricultural banks or to those who are supplying these particular insecticides and pesticides to the farmers. With these words, 1 welcome this Bill. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN {SHRI R.S. GAVAI): Shri Kailash Joshi.

SHRI SWARAJ KAUSHAL (Haryana): Sir, it is my turn. I want to speak. I was told that he wanted to speak on his party's behalf.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R.S. GAVAI): Your name is there, Mr. Kailash Joshi's name is also there.. Okay, now you speak. I will ask Mr. Kailash Joshi to speak later.

SHRI SWARAJ KAUSHAL: Sir, you please advise me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R.S. GAVAI): Now, you are on your legs. So, you go ahead.

SHRI SWARAJ KAUSHAL: Sir, ! have seen the Bill. Mr. Minister, I am very sorry to say that it is a very deficient Bill. It is a very incomplete Bill. Since there are new challenges, we all expected that you would come with new remedies. One of the new challenges before the society today is the indiscriminate and uncontrolled use of insecticides. The other day we saw newspaper reports about the death of hundreds of peacocks because of the excessive use of insecticides. Can we not prescribe by law that insecticides is meant for the insects? Insecticides are not meant for the peacocks. It is the unrestricted, uncontrolled and unguided use of insecticides that is destroying the fauna, which reflects on a civilized

society. The other challenge before us is that you must have seen Dr. Anil AGARWAL report that river beds are being cultivated and because of the use of insecticides in the river beds, the insecticides flow down the river. As a result, the rivers are contaminated. Dr. Anil Aggarwal's report is with regard to Yamuna, where he has given definite figures as to how many cases of cancer occurred because of the contamination of Yamuna, because of the insecticides used in the river bed. He also gave f acts and figures as to how many deaths took place because of the use of insecticides in the river bed which flowed down to the Yamuna and contaminated the river water. The use of insecticides is carcinogenic and causes cancer. I wish you attended to this and prevented this kind of chemical warfare by us against ourselves. You should by legislation prevent this indiscriminate use. You should by legislation make the people aware so that this indiscriminate use comes to an end. Therefore, what I expected from you was a complete legislation. I am sorry, it is a halfhearted and incomplete Bill. It does not meet the challenges that arise in the society today. Thank you.

श्री कैलाश जोशी (मध्य प्रदेश)ः उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सदन के अंदर जो कीटनाशक संसोधन विधायक 2000 प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूं । वास्तव में इस काम में बहुत विलंब हुआ है। महोदय, 1968 मे यह मूल अधिनियम बना था। उसके बाद दो बार इसमे सामान्य प्रकार के संशोधन हुए किंतु इन 20 वर्षो मे जितनी इसकी गभीरता बढती गई , उस को ध्यान में रखकर सरकार को काफी तेजी से कदम उठाने चाहिए थे लेकिन सरकार वे कदम नही उठा सकी।

आज भी जब यह संशोधन विधेयक यहां आया है तो विभिन्न वक्ताओ ने जैसे विचार प्रकट किए हैं, उनसे लगता है कि अभी यह आधा की आधूरा है किंतु इस के बावजूद सरकार ने कम से कम यह कदम उठाया, इसके लिए वह धन्यवाद पात्र है।

महोदय, समस्या तब उत्पन्न हुई जब आंध्र प्रदेश, कनार्टक, महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब मे अमानक दर के कीटनाशक प्रयोग करने से, नकली कीटनाशक दवाइयों का प्रयोग करने से हजारों किसान बरबाद हो गए, करोड़ों रुपयों की फसलें नष्ट हो गई और इतना ही नहीं आंध्र प्रदेश और कर्नाटक में वही कीटनाशक पीकर किसानों ने आत्महत्याएं भी की। मुझे लगता है कि 1997 में यदि सर्वोच्च न्यायलय ने टिप्पणी नहीं की होती दो शायद सरकार इस बारे में कोई कदम नहीं उठाती लेकिन देर आयद दुरुस्त आयद। सर्वोच्च न्यायलय की टिप्पणी आई और उसमें उन्होंने केवल एक महत्तवपूर्ण बिंदु का उल्लेख किया और उसके आधार पर सरकार को आगे सोचने की विषय वस्तु मिली।

महोदय, यह जो विधेयक यहां प्रस्तुत किया गया हॆ, उसमें जो प्रावधान किए गए है , उनके बारे में काफ़ी चर्चा यहां हो चुकी है । में उन बातों को दोहराना नहीं चाहता लेकिन में इस बात का स्वागत करता हूं कि कम से कम कुछ कड़े कदम इस दिशा में सरकार के द्वारा उठाए गए हॆं । जहां तक परीक्षण की बात है , में माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चागा कि हमारे देश में प्रयोगशालायों की संख़्या कम है यह ऒर वक्ता भी बता चुके है लेकिन मेरा यह कहना है कि प्रयोगशालाओं की रिपोर्टों में भी विरोधाभास है । मध्य प्रदेश की एक घटना है कि वहां पर परीक्षण के लिए एक वस्तु भेजी गई । एक प्रयोगशाला ने उसकी जो रिपोर्ट दी , वह भिन्न प्रकार की थी और जब वही वस्तु दूसरी प्रयोगशाला में भेजी गई तो रिपोर्ट भिन्न थी । इसलिए आवश्यक्ता इस बात की है कि सरकार इस पर विचार करे कि प्रयोगशाळाऒं की संख्या बढाई जाए और प्रयोगशालाएं अत्याधुनिक हों । अब उनकी संख्या केसे बढे , एक विभाग बढ़ाए या कुछ विभाग मिलकर बढाएं , यह तो सरकार को ही तय करना है लेकिन ये प्रयोगशालाएं जब तक स्थापित नहीं होगी , तब तक इस प्रकार की गतिविधियां जो चल रही है , वे केवल कीटनाश्कों के क्षेत्र में नहीं , उर्वरक के क्षॆत्र में , बीजों के क्षेत्र में , खाघात्र के क्षेत्रों, अनेक क्षेत्रों में कठिनाइयां पेदा करेंगी । मैं चाहूंग़ा की माननीय मंत्री जी इस दृष्टि से इस दिशा में विचार करें ।

दूसरी बात मैं इस विषय में कहना चाहता हूं , वह यह कि इस बिल में निरीक्षकों को प्रारंभिक अधिकार दिए गए हैं । वे सैंपल कलेक्ट करेंगे और प्रयोगशाला में जांच के लिए भेजेंगे लेकिन ये निरीक्षक ठीक प्रकार से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं और निरीक्षकों के ठीक सॆ कार्य न करने की वजह से दोषी पकडे नहीं जाते हैं या निर्दोष व्यक्ति उसमें फ़ंस जाते हैं । तो इस दृष्टि से निरीक्षकों के मामले पर भी विचार किया जाना चाहिए और उनकी जिम्मेदारी निर्धारित की जानी चाहिए । कई बार हमने यह अनुभव किया है कि निरीक्षकों की कार्यवाहियों के कारण दोषी छूट जाते हैं और निर्दोष अकारण फ़ंस जाते हैं । इस दिशा में भी माननीय मंत्री जी कॊ विचार करना पडेगा । तीसरी बात, जो इस दृष्टि से मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि आपने सजा और जुर्माना के प्रावधान तो बढाएं हैं लेकिन इतने सब प्रवधान करने के बाद भी जैसा और पूर्व वक्ताऒं ने आपका ध्यान आकर्षित किया कि उन निर्माताओं का क्या होगा जो निर्माता इस प्रकार से और अमानक दर की कीटनाशक और अन्य औषधियां बनाते हैं । इतना ही नहीं उर्वरक के क्षेत्र में भी इस प्रकार की कम्पनियां लगातार बढती जा रही हैं । पिछ्ले 20 वर्षों में किसान अपनी फ़सल बढाने के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार की ऎसी औषधियां ऎसी रासायनिक वस्तुएं और रासायनिक तत्व प्रयोग पर आगे बढा है । परन्तु उस दृष्टि से जो सजगता होनी चाहिए थी वह सजगता नही होने के कारण आज यह कठिनाईयां हमकॊ देखने को मिल रही हैं । कई जगह लोगों ने औषधियों का प्रयोग किया लेकिन फ़सलें ही नहीं आई , बीज अंदर ही अंदर रह गया । ऎसी भी घटनाएं इस देश मे कई स्थानों पर घटी हैं । इस दृष्टि से इस बात की आवश्यक्ता है कि इसको ध्यान में रख करके सरकार ऎसी पुख्ता व्यवस्था करे जिस से इस प्रकार की कठिनाइयां किसी प्रकार से किसानों के सामने उत्पन्न नहीं होने पाए । तीसरी बात मैं जो कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि हमारे कृषि विभाग के माध्यम से कृषको मे जागरूकता लाने की भी आवश्यक्ता है । जागरूकता लाने का काम कृषि विभाग के अधिकारी अवश्य करते हैं लेकिन उनको जो जानकारियां बाजार से मिलती है उसके आधार पर ही वह किसानों कॊ बताते हैं कि इस कीडे के लिए आप यह दवाई प्रयोग करें, उस कीडे के लिए यह दवाई प्रयोग करें । बाकी दवाई कैसी है, वह अमानक दर्जे की है, वह

नकली है और जैसा अभी कहा गया कि एक्सपायरी डेट की है उसके बारे में कृषि विभाग के अधिकारियों को भी जानकारी नहीं होती। इसलिए किसानों को जागरूक करने की दिशा में भी कार्यक्रम कृषि विभाग के माध्यम से चलाना होगा जिससे उनका किस मात्रा में उपयोग किया जाए तथा कौन सी कीटनाशक दवाई उपयोगी है तथा कौन सी आवश्यक नहीं है कम से कम उसकी किसानों को जानकारी हो सके। उसके कारण भी जिस प्रकार की कठिनाइयां उनके सामने उत्पन्न हो सकती हैं शायद उन कठिनाइयों से हम उनको बचा सकेंगे।

एक और बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं जो माननीय मंत्री जी के विभाग से ही संबंधित है। इन दिनों हमारे देश में ही नहीं विश्व के अनेक देशों में इस प्रकार का प्रचार हो रहा है कि उर्वरक का अंधाधुंध प्रयोग हमारी जमीन की उर्वरा शक्ति को नष्ट कर रहा है। इस दिशा में विभिन्न देशों में जैव प्रौधोगिकी को बढ़ाने की बात भी चल रही है। हमारे यहां भी इस दिशा में प्रयास अवश्य प्रारम्भ हुए लेकिन जिस मात्रा में और तेज गति से प्रयास देश भर में किसानों के बीच में प्रचारित किया जाना चाहिए वह नहीं हुआ है। इस दिशा में हमको आगे बढ़ना होगा और यह काम कृषि विभाग के माध्यम से सारे देश में हम करंगे तो उसके सुपरिणाम हमको मिल सकते हैं।

अंत में, एक और बात जो यहां पर कही गई, कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि इसके लिए एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी बनाई जाए। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस प्रकार की समिति की आवश्यकता है। यदि हमारी प्रयोगशालाएं उन्नत हुई हैं और उन प्रयोगशालाओं में ठीक प्रकार से सब तत्वों का विश्लेषण किया जाए तो उसके परिणाम अच्छे निकलेंगे और किसानों को उसका लाभ प्राप्त हो सकेगा। इन्ही शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देते हुए इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री सुंदर लाल पटवाः उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन-जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बहस में भाग लिया है उनका मैं धन्यवाद करता हूं, उनके सुझावों का स्वागत करता हूं और इस महत्व के मामले पर करीब-करीब भाग लेने वाले सभी सदस्यों ने इस बिल का समर्थन किया है, इसके लिए भी धन्यवाद करता हूं। देर हुई, यह बात सही है। देर आए, दुरुस्त आए। देर से ही सही, पर ठीक मुकाम पर पचने की कोशिश की गयी है। कुछ कमियों की ओर ध्यान दिलाया गया है। माननीय श्री किदवई साहब, श्री विजय राघवन साहब, श्री रामचन्द्रैया जी, ए.डी.एम.के. के माननीय सदस्य, माननीय श्री स्वराज कौशल साहब, मेरे बंधु श्री कैलाश जोशी साहब- सभी ने बहस में भाग लेकर कुछ कमियों की ओर ध्यान दिलाया है। उसमें एक-आध बात ऐसी है जो बिल में मौजूद है। 30 दिन में यदि रिपोर्ट नहीं आयी तो यह व्यर्थ हो जाएगा- ऐसा नहीं है। 30 दिन में रिपोर्ट आनी ही चाहिए, वह मैनडेटरी प्रोवीज़न बिल में किया गया है, वह रिपोर्ट आएगी। माननीय स्वाराज कौशल साहब ने काफी ताकत से इस बिल को आधा-अधूरा बताते हुए मोरों की मृत्यु का जिक्र किया है, यमुना के कंटैमिनेशन का जिक्र किया है, कैसंर फैलने की

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेश पचौरी) पीठासीन हुए।)

जानकारी का जिक्र किया है। उनकी सारी बातें सही हैं। मैं उनसे सौ प्रतिशत सहमत हूं परन्तु

कौशल साहब, आपने कुछ उपाय नहीं सुझाया कि क्या किया जाए। यह बात आपकी सही है...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री स्वाराज कौशल: मंत्री बनने का मौका आपको मिल गया, मुझे मिलता तो मैं जरूर सुझाता।

श्री सुन्दर लाल पटवाः कौशल साहब, इस दर्द की दवा मेरे पास नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेश पचौरी): यह घर में ही तय कर लें।

श्री बालकवि बैरागीः सही मायने में अगर पटवा जी ठीक से सोचें तो दर्द की दवा इन्हीं के पास है। वहां पास में ही बैठती हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री सुन्दर लाल पटवाः मैं कौशल साहब के बीच में और सुषमा जी के बीच में झगङा नहीं करवाना चाहता। वह बन गयीं तो क्या दिक्कत है। खैर, माननीय सदस्यों ने कुछ मूल बातों की ओर भी ध्यान दिलाया है। कैलाश जोशी जी ने जैव प्रौधोगिकी वगैरह के बारे में कहा है। मैं सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं- वही मूल बात है कि हमने एक विशेष परिस्थिती में इस प्रौधोगिकी का या कृषि की पद्धति का अनुगमन किया। पाकिस्तान के साथ युद्ध में पी.एल.-480 पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया। गेहूं का आयात बंद कर दिया गया। उन्होंने हमें सजा देने के लिए इस प्रावधान को अपनाया परन्तु वह सजा हमारे लिए वरदान सिद्ध हो गयी कि हम खाधान्न में आत्मनिर्भर हो गये। उस समय मैक्सीकन वैरायटी ऑफ सीड्स, गेहूं की नयी प्रजातियां, पैस्टीसाइड्स, इनसैक्टीसाइड्स,कैमीकल फर्टीलाइज़र, गहरी सिंचाई, गहरी जुताई- इनसे हमने उस समस्या का समाधान पा लिया और परिस्थिति पर विजय प्राप्त कर ली परन्तु यही उपाय है, ऐसा हमने सोच लिया और यहां हम थोङा सा चुक कर गये। आज आप कह रहे हैं कि इससे जमीन की उर्वरा शक्ति नष्ट हो रही है। आप कह रहे हैं कि कीट नाशक दवाओं से हमारे मित्र कीट भी मारे जा रहे हैं। जो हमारी फसल की रक्षा करने वाले कीट हैं, वे भी मरते जा रहे हैं।

यह जो कीटनाशक दवाइयां हैं, किदवई साहब ने अभी उसका जिक्र किया है, यह मित्र कीट और शत्रु कीट में फर्क नहीं करतीं, यह सबको मारती हैं। इसके जो दुष्परिणाम हैं, उसका उपाय केवल ऑरगैनिक फॉर्मिंग है, केवल जैविक खेती है। अगर सारा सदन और देश सहमत हो और अगर मेरा बस चले तो मैं इस पर तुरंत प्रतिबंध लगा दूं। पर जैसा आपका दर्द है, वैसा मेरा दर्द है। इतनी सशक्त लॉबियां हैं कि पता नहीं कब तक हम उस मुकाम पर पच पाएंगे? बाकी बिल में जो प्रावधान किए गए हैं, और जो-जो कमियां ध्यान में आई हैं, उन कमियों को दुरुस्त करने का प्रावधान किया गया है। मैं भी मानता हूं कि यह बिल अपने आप में परिपूर्ण अभी भी नहीं है। इसमें और भी सुधार की जो आवश्यकता होगी, वह हम करेंगे पर मूल बात है कि हमारी खेती का सिस्टम क्या होना चाहिए? जिस खेती की पद्धति से हम पांच हज़ार साल से खेती करते-करते इस भूमि की उर्वरा शक्ति कायम रख पाए हैं, वह कौन सी पद्धति है? उसमें न केमिकल फर्टिलाइज़र्स थे, न इनसेक्टिसाइड्ज़ थे, न पेस्टिसाइड्ज़ थे, न हाइब्रिड सीड्ज़ थे। अन्न में हम आत्मनिर्भर रहे उस समय की जो आबादी रही, उसके हिसाब से। आज भी यह भूमि हमें अन्न में

आत्मनिर्भर रखने मे समर्थ है। हमारा आपना जो पांच हजार साल का आजमाया हुआ सिस्टम है उस को हम उसको हम आधार बनाएं, उसको विकसित करें, तो आज भी हमारी खेती इस आबादी पर को खाद्दान्न मे आत्मनिर्भर रखने में समर्थ है। यह अन्नपूर्णा वसुन्धरा, रत्नगर्भा वसुन्धरा शस्य श्यामला वसुन्धरा कल भी थी, आज भी है और आगे भी रहेगी। मैं विस्तार से विषय से हटकर इस समय बात नही करूगा क्योंकि घड़ी पांच बजाने वाली है। हम चाहेंगे कि यह बिल पास हो जाए। इसलिए सभी माननीय सदस्यों को धन्यवाद देते हुए मैंने संक्षेप मे थोडा सा इशारा किया है कि इस दिशा में यदि देश चले तो हम बहुत सारी समस्याओ का समाधान खोज सकते है और हमारे सांइटिस्ट, हमारे वैज्ञानिक और हमारे किसान इतने समर्थ हैं कि वे देश की अन्न मे आत्मनिर्भरता को कभी भी समाप्त नही होने देंगे। मेरी सदन से प्रार्थना है कि इस बिल को सर्वानुमति से एक मत से पारित करे। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI}: The question is:

'That the Bill further to amend the Insecticides Act, 1968, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration,'

The motion was adopted

THE VICE-CH4JRMAN (SHRI SURESH PACHOURI): We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 7 were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI SUNDER LAL PATWA: Sir I move:

'That the Bill be passed,

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुरेश पचौरी): अब सदन की कार्यवाही कल मंगलवार सुबह 11.00बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

The House then adjourned at fifty-nine minutes past four of the clock, till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 25m July, 2000