

**THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SAFE FOOD AND WATER  
BILL, 2003-Contd.**

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Zahidi has brought a very important Legislation. I wish there were more contributions by the Members for the guidance of the Government.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal) Madam, I support the Bill moved by Shri Khan Ghufuran Zahidi. As students of history, we know that many wars were fought over water all over the world and States. And Rulers spent much time and energy over the allocation of water. Even the Kautilya's Arthashastra', which was written some 2000 years ago, there are talks about the issues involved in the distribution of drinking water. The global water demand is currently estimated to increase at a rate that is more than double the rate of population growth. Now, it is being talked all over the world about the privatisation of water treatment plans and so on and so forth. Water has become more expensive than food. And public anger is culminating in famous protests everywhere in the world. So, the citizens have a right to demand for safe drinking water and safe food. Treatment and distribution of water must be determined in favour of the public choice rather than the private profitability. That is one part. But it is a very important one.

If you judge the public health system in our country, 'comparing it with that of a third-world country, we must give preference to the preventive care of public health, rather than the curative method of public health. And the only answer, the most important answer to that is preventive care of public health i.e. the availability of safe drinking water. We know that the World Bank has very recently published a report, and they have described in that Report what poverty means. They have described poverty. 'Poor' means those who have no access to safe drinking water, who have no access even to attend a physician at the time of necessity. The criteria fixed by the World Bank are different from the criteria fixed in our country, to determine these below poverty line. They have very recently published a report. In the International Agency's Report, even in the UNDP, they have also compared China with India. And poverty in our country is increasing. The number of water-borne diseases is not coming down in our country, and around 49 per cent of the people, one Report has said, have no access to attend a physician at the time of necessity. So, this is the scenario of our country; this shows the economic condition of

our people and the availability of safe drinking water in our country. At the same time, the privatisation of water or water industry is being talked about here, and also in many other countries. Now, as regards the availability of safe drinking water, we get water from the ground, and due to the use of pesticides, the ground water is being contaminated. Even some experts say that the mother's breast milk is also contaminated because of the use of pesticides and the foods we are getting. Now the question is how to get the safe drinking ground water. We must in our country use the surface water in a big way. Even in major metropolitan cities, we are using ground water to some extent. Surface water is not available hundred per cent in the major metropolitan cities. We all know the condition of our rivers. Once when I attended a Conference of Mayors, the then Irrigation Minister of Uttar Pradesh said that the water of river Yamuna was not fit for even irrigation purposes. That is the condition of our rivers. The rivers require desilting. There is no proper plan for using the rain water. We are wasting the rain-water. There is no plan for harvesting rain-water in a big way. The river-water and the rain-water is being wasted. These are going to the sea. So, it is of utmost importance to have a comprehensive plan in order to provide safe drinking water in our country. The condition of the metropolis being what it is, one can easily imagine the condition of the people in rural areas. They are facing huge scarcity of drinking water. They are drawing water from shallow wells even from a long distance. They are using ground-water from a low level. Such is the condition of our rural people. In order to solve this problem of safe drinking water and the scarcity of water, this Bill requires to be studied in-depth. Our hon. member has suggested the formation of a committee. The presence of experts and public health engineers is most important. The members of the committee should have some expertise on the subject. I would say that the public health engineers should be included in that committee and it will help a lot.

The privatisation of drinking water system is being talked about. I have recently heard that in many parts of the country the ground-water is being extracted by the multinationals. They are not paying a single farthing for drawing the ground-water for their business purposes. When the Government says that water has become a commodity nowadays and the people should pay for drinking water, the multinationals, who are drawing ground-water, which constitutes 90% or 92% of the raw material of their business, are not paying anything for using the raw material.

Though the ground-water constitutes 90% or 92% of their raw material, they don't pay anything to the Government coffer or to the local body's coffer.

With these observations, I support this Bill moved by our hon. friend. I think this Bill should be seriously considered here by all of us.

Thank you.

SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA (Orissa): Madam, I support the National Commission for Safe Food and Water Bill, 2003 which has been moved by Shri Khan Ghufuran Zahidi. The Government should agree to this proposal. There are many Commissions. There are National Commissions for women, child labour, Tribals and for backward people. Of course, these Commissions are also required. I am not saying that they are not required. These Commissions take care of particular categories of people. But the National Commission for Safe Food and Water will take care of the whole population of this country. The National Commission for Safe Food and Water Bill is very important because it will make available safe and hygienic food and water to all the people of the country. It would cover more than one billion people of this country. The hon. Member, Shri S.S. Ahluwalia, has also supported this Bill. But that is not enough. The hon. Minister is present here. The Government should accept this proposal and come forward with an official Bill. As we all know, safe food and water are very important for human lives. It has been stated here that the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is also responsible for ensuring safe food for consumers. The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 takes care of it. There are many other Acts which take care of such things. But the question is whether we are serious about it. If you look at the WTO negotiations, the European countries are putting certain conditionalities. They have asked the developing countries to reduce the subsidy in the agriculture sector because that is affecting their food security. But they are giving more than 300 per cent subsidy in the area of agriculture to take care of their food security. Unfortunately, in the case of our country and many other developing countries, the WTO, the IMF and many other international organisations are putting a condition that you first reduce the subsidy in the agriculture sector and do not hesitate to privatise drinking water and irrigation water.

Recently, the Government amended the Act in order to cover bottled water. We must see as to how many people in this country use bottled

water. If you think that by including bottled water in the original Act, you have taken care of safe drinking water, it is not correct. I would like to know whether you have been able to provide safe drinking water to all the people, especially those living in remote areas, coastal areas and KBK districts. In the KBK districts people are becoming handicap and losing their limbs after using contaminated water. We have more than 600 villages in the country. We must find out whether we have provided tubewells in all villages and whether these villages have access to safe drinking water. That is very important. That is more important. If we have not done it, why have we not done it? And, the Government should see how it can be done. It is not a question of blaming this Government or that Government. But it is the primary duty of the Government of the day to provide safe drinking water and also take care of food security for the people of this country. Madam, we have heard of people eating mango kernels in the Kalahandi and Koraput district of Orissa, which is the poorest State in this country. Why are they forced to eat mango kernels? It is because they are not getting any food to eat. Deficit of food and water can compel people to take anything as food and to drink any water, be it pond water or well water, because food and water are very much required for anybody to survive. Even for any animal to survive, water is very much important. Madam, we have heard of instances where the women folks of Kalahandi or Koraput or the other worst affected districts had to sell their children in return for some food.

Now, when we look at the urban or semi-urban areas, we see a lot of fast foodpoints where we get fast foods like bhel puri, etc. These foods are not hygienic and they are even contaminated. And, the people who eat these foods get affected by various diseases. We do have the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. But is it being implemented? It is also a fact that there is an Advisory Board under the Central Government and the money is released. But it is also required that we see how the Act would be implemented. Madam, even high profile persons, like the MLAs, MPs or other dignitaries eat fast food products. But the fast foods which are publicly sold, whether in the sea-shores or in green fields or in the gardens, are not hygienic. Nobody ensures whether they use proper drinking water or whether they use standard materials for preparing that food. Neither the State Government nor the Central Government is serious about it. Of course, the general public, who is not literate, do not know what they are

doing. But, I think, the State Government and the Central Government should take necessary steps and do the needful. It is also being said that vegetables, which are grown by spraying pesticides and fertilisers, are toxic; there are toxins in tomatoes, cadmium in cauli flowers and all the vegetables which are grown and sold in Delhi, Mumbai and other cities. But is the Government serious about it? If the vegetables are contaminated-it is said, even the breast of the mother is contaminated-what are we doing for the one billion people living in this country? If they are not getting safe food and safe drinking water, then whatever we are doing is not useful. It is said that unsafe food acts like slow poisoning; it kills people. And we are not able to do anything about it. Then, there is another important thing. Life expectancy in our country is about 61 years today. It has increased since Independence. But still, as compared to life expectancy in other countries, it is not enough. That is also one of the things. Now, we come across many news items in Delhi newspapers about people dying because of consumption of country liquor, about small children dying after taking Mid-day Meals in schools, about people dying after taking marriage feasts and so on. All these incidents are taking place because neither the general public nor the Government is very conscious about provision of safe food and safe drinking water.

The hon. Member was talking about buying drinking water from multinational corporations. In my State, Orissa, supply of water for lift irrigation has been privatised and the opinion of the Government there is that people should pay for the use of water for drinking and irrigation purposes. So, the hon. Member has raised a very important point, and I support him. Whether it is multinational corporations or our own industries, they are all using waters of our rivers as also the ground water of this country without paying anything for it. The hon. Minister of Disinvestment is here, and I think, he should also be very much concerned about it. He is a very progressive man. It is very important that the Government takes serious note of it. The Government will also get a lot of money. You are asking a person, who is earning Rs. 50 per day as minimum wage, to pay one or two rupees for the water he gets from Government agencies. But you are not asking those who are drawing billions of litres of water every day for running their plants and industries to pay for it. This should be considered seriously by the Government. If the Government asks them to pay for the use of water, it will get a lot of revenue. This should be considered seriously by the Government.

The second thing is that, as we have the Ganga Action Plan for taking care of pollution, we also have such schemes for Brahmani and Kharasrota rivers. But those schemes are not being implemented. Whether it is the public sector industries like the NTPC, SAIL, BHEL and so on, or private industrialists, they are all polluting our waters. The people belonging to the higher strata of our population, the rich people, are polluting our water. And the people belonging to the lower levels of our society, the poor, who earn only Rs. 50 per day as their minimum wage, are being made to starve for food and water. Now, we have these schemes for cleansing these rivers like Yamuna, Ganga, Brahmani etc. of pollution; but why are these schemes not being implemented? If we cannot provide safe drinking water to every person in our country, we have no right to pollute the God-given natural sources of water, whether it is rivers or ponds or whatever. I urge upon the Government to take necessary steps to see to it that all these schemes are implemented and to ensure that the water that poor people were getting free in earlier times is available to them free now also. It is not a very difficult schemes which cannot be implemented. As the hon. Minister knows, we have got these schemes in our villages. I have got an answer from the hon. Minister that the Tubewells Schemes sanctioned for the Orissa State could not be implemented within a stipulated time. So, the question is, if we are not able to give tubewells to our villages and ensure safe drinking water to them, then we are not doing justice to our work. It is not a question of this Government or that Government. We must take up this work seriously. I think, the people who are in the Government have responsibility to provide, at least, safe drinking water to the people. It was also the responsibility of the earlier Governments to provide safe drinking water to the people. If the Government has not done it, then it should take proper steps to give tubewells to each and every village in the country. The Government should also implement the scheme for cleaning all the polluted rivers so that our people could get its benefits.

Madam, we know that there is a lot of adulteration in food articles. Take the case of edible oil, cauliflower and tea leaves. Nowadays, everything is polluted. When we go to the market, we find green cauliflowers, but it is not green at all. I myself go for purchasing vegetables in Sarojini Nagar market and I.N.A. market. Do you think that the inspectors and the officers are not aware of these facts? You simply put your finger on a cauliflower, the green colour will come out on your finger. We know that this colour is very,

very dangerous for kidney. Any colour which is consumed in food is very dangerous for our kidney. We know that there is adulteration of argemone oil in edible oil. The traders mix argemone oil with edible oil and then sell it. This adulterated oil causes blindness and glaucoma. Then in milk, curd or Chenna, there is adulteration of starch which causes dangerous diseases. Then, in *dals*, there is adulteration of clay, stones, gravel, *kesari dal*, metanil yellow which cause lethargy, visual problems and many other diseases in our body. Then, in turmeric whole and powdered, mixed spices, there is adulteration of lead chromate which causes anaemia, paralysis and brain damage. In tea leaves, there are adulterants like used tea or gram *dal* husk with colour. Then, in wheat, *bajra* and other foodgrains, there are adulterants like ergot and *dhatura*. We know that *dhatura* is very poisonous for our body. These adulterants are found in food articles which are sold through super markets. I have seen many such adulterants in food articles sold through super markets. Still we are buying these articles! इसमें भी मिलावट है। सुपर मार्केट में, उनको सब्सिडी दे करके, जो कम लोग करते हैं, इसमें कोई फायदा नहीं है। इसमें भी मिलावट है। So, these things are creating many problems in our body. It also reduces our longevity. It only reduces the longevity of the poor people but also reduces the longevity of Ministers, the Deputy Chairperson and the MPs and the MLAs. It is happening because we are very careless. We are careless in the sense that we do not know what type of food articles are being purchased by our people from the market. Our servant goes to the market and buys it. We come home, and in a hurry, take whatever is available; then we go somewhere else. We don't both about the quality of our food. Our Ministers are busy and our Prime Minister is more busy. Nobody has the time to examine what type of food articles are being purchased from the market by the person who is engaged for cooking our food. We are only sincere in taking our food. So, our health is affected.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think women are safer. We see what we are eating because we go to the kitchen. It is the men Ministers and men Members of Parliament who should be more careful.

SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA: Madam, I do agree with whatever you say.

कृषि और ग्रामीण उद्योग मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री संजय प्रिय गौतम): वे भी फास्ट फूड खा रही हैं।

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Don't we have the Food and Drugs Administration and officers who check it? The basic idea that I feel of this Bill is safe food and safe water, the food and water which is adulterated by chemical industries, by the groundwater which is not clean, etc. It is a much larger concept, which I think, Mr. Zahidi has brought out, than the adulteration itself. One of your points which is very valid is that when they bottle water, they do not pay anything to the Government for drawing water from the rivers. They add value in it, they add profit in it and then sell it. This a very valid point.

**SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM:** They are using raw material free of cost.

**SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE:** Not everywhere, Madam. I know there is a provision in the Calcutta Municipal Corporation Act according to which for fetching ground water, they are required to take permission from the Calcutta Municipal Corporation. They will have to pay for that. But in many other metropolitan cities, according to the information that I have gathered, no permission is necessary.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** It is not a question of drawing water from a well. It is a question of industries, which are set up in hilly areas like Himachal Pradesh and other places where water is available and they take that water from the source, the rivers. They just purify it or whatever they do, and they bottle it. So, do they pay enough amount for what water in proportion to the amount, which they are charging from the consumer? How much profit addition do they do? What do they give in return to the source? This is something that has to be examined.

**SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA:** Madam, the point you have mentioned is very, very important. I will not take much time of the House. Madam, this is a very, very important subject. I think, the Government should not hesitate to have a Standing Commission as the Commissions we have for women, child labour, tribal people, Scheduled Castes, etc., that take care of the needs of a group of people, a section of the people or a particular section of the people. But this Commission can take care of the whole population of the country. So, I do support this Bill. I also expect that the Government would accept this Bill or bring a separate Bill, as an official Bill, for the formation of this Commission. Thank you.



THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Good contribution. Now I will ask Mr. Virumbi to preside over the House as I have some important work to attend to. The discussion is over. The Minister will reply. And after that Mr. Zahidi, you will have to speak.

[THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI) in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): Sir, first of all, I would like to thank the hon. Member, Shri Zahidi, who is the mover of this Bill. While moving the Bill, the hon. Member mooted very thought-provoking points. On the date of moving of this Bill, Dr. M.N. Das and Shri Moolchand Meena spoke on this Bill. Today Shrimati Rai, Shri Ahluwalia, Shri Chatterjee and Shri Khuntia have spoken on this very important Bill. At the outset, with all my sincerity and honesty, I must admit before the House that the letter and spirit of the Bill is fully appreciated and the Ministry is fully aware of the need of the suggestions that have to be given in one form or the other. Before giving my reply, Madam, I must submit that this Bill has been introduced before the House with the ultimate objective to evolve a National Food and Water Policy for the country and fix up standards for safe food and water and then investigate and examine all matters pertaining to food adulteration and water contamination. And, the Government of India can make rules for the Commission so constituted. Apart from other minor things, these are the three objectives mooted in the Bill. With due respect to the hon. Member, and before requesting the hon. Member to withdraw his Bill, I wish to enlighten the House as to what are the new initiatives that have been taken by the Government. The objectives that have been mooted in the Bill have already been taken through amendments and through other legislative measures, which I will enumerate. I wish to stress on three points before the House. The one measure that has been taken by the Ministry is: We have constituted a Group of Ministers to go into and give a new look to the Food Adulteration Act, which is the bedrock and backbone of the subject under consideration. The Group of Ministers have been instructed, by way of a note, that whatever stringent punishment is required to ensure safe food and water should be contemplated. As a matter of fact, I can share with the hon. Members that, for the first time, in the independent India, packed drinking water has been included within the ambit of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. Now, a valid point has

been raised before the House that not only packed drinking water but also municipal drinking water should be brought within the ambit of the Act. This has been explained before the House. The Ministry has already taken initiative in this respect and we have prepared a Cabinet Note and submitted it before the Cabinet for its clearance. Another important point is that the very purpose of this Commission is to investigate and examine the food adulteration and water contamination. It is needless to submit that "Health" is a State Subject. The States have the machinery and infrastructure and we cannot, directly, interfere in the affairs of the States. But, in spite of that, we have suggested to the States, through an amendment to Section 4 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, that a Commissioner can be appointed at the National level. And whatever suggestions or recommendations made by the Group of Ministers or the hon. Members can be conferred with the Commissioner who has been appointed by virtue of Section 4 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. This has been mooted by way of an amendment.

The other point is, as a Minister, I feel handicapped. When we are invoking or giving effect to the Food Adulteration Act, we have problems with the State Governments. We have problem with the officers of the State Governments. And, we have other problems due to lack of infrastructure. Sir, to be frank with the hon. Members, suppose the Food Adulteration Act has been invoked against a particular person or a particular shop for his or their involvement in adulteration and a charge-sheet or prosecution has been filed, I cannot deny that it takes long years to punish the guilty. The problem is, the laboratories are not available to draw inference, scientifically, whether it is adulterated. Now, for the first time, we gave Rs. 352 crores in the name of Building Capacity Project to strengthen infrastructure, including labs and other office machinery to promote early prosecution and early conviction. So, with these three initiatives, I do believe, all the suggestions, all the conditions, contemplated in the Bill, have already been mooted by the Government by way of Amendment. The amended draft Bill had been placed before the Cabinet. We are awaiting its clearance. Once it comes into existence, everything would be settled. With all sincerity, I can say that the amendments have been made in the parent Act itself. With due humility, I can say that these initiatives, contemplated in the Bill, will be infructuous. Since, all these initiatives have already been taken by the Central Government, I would like to request the hon. Member to withdraw the Bill.

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I wanted to know one thing. So far as drinking water is concerned—as it is being talked about—one thing that has come into light is the presence of pesticides in the water. This is one thing. But, is it correct to say that there have been no prescribed standards for drinking water in the country? Normally, wherever water treatment plants are there, there are three tests that I know. साहब, आस्ट्रेलिया में पीने के पानी और घरेलू के पानी में कोई फर्क नहीं होता है।

But turbidity, Ph and hardness are the three tests for drinking water. Then, there is bacteriological test also, which certifies whether the water is drinking water or not. But what had not been tested is, the presence of pesticides because mostly this is the surface water where some amount of pesticides would be present. So far as presence of pesticides in the ground water is concerned, this is a new phenomenon. But the way the idea is going on in this country, there is an impression as if there has been no norm for drinking water. Is it correct? Does not the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) have any standard or norm for drinking water. I had been to a water treatment plant. There, processed water was different and drinking water was different. There were specifications for drinking water—Ph has to be this, turbidity has to be less than one, the hardness has to be this, and a bacteriological test. Can you clarify this? A wrong message should not go as if there has been no norm at all for drinking water for the last fifty years. This needs to be clarified. Presence of pesticides in the water is a separate thing. That is a separate component for testing. But it is wrong to say that there is no norm. Standards are there. Whether those facilities are available in the villages or not, is a different thing. But in a metropolis, where water treatment plants are there, it is not correct to say that there is no norm, no standard for drinking water. The hon. Minister can get it clarified, and inform me by a letter also. This is not Group of Ministers' job. This is an experts' job. The Cabinet should have formed a committee of experts, rather than a Group of Ministers.

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, for bottled drinking water and cold drinks, we are insisting on norms, now. That would come into existence with effect from 01.01.2004. That is known as the EU Standard, that is, the European Union Standard. Before that we had not insisted on any standard. However, if the drinking water is a health menace, it is being controlled by the BIS.

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: No; no. You have not understood. I had not asked this. The Health Minister has sometimes been giving an impression on TV as if there had been no standard for drinking water. If the standards have to change, that is something else. For fifty years, there can be a standard. But after fifty years, many other things many come in. We have to test that. If the standards, which are there today, are not in tune with the present time, that is a different thing. But when the Health Minister says that there has been no standard for drinking water for the last fifty years, is it correct?

SHRI A. RAJA : I think, it is correct. We have not given any standard. We are insisting on EU Standard.

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE : Please try to understand what my question was. Testing drinking water does not mean testing pesticides only. What the question had been is, in the case of bottled water from the ground water source, it was the presence of pesticides. Please note 'presence of pesticides' But take the river water, as you were talking about, pesticides are not present there. Is it a fact, to say that there has been no standard for drinking water at all? There are many water treatment plants in this country. Then, how is water being treated there? There are both, processed water as well as filtered water. Do you mean to say that you pass water through filter without any test? There is an input and an output in the water treatment plants. Is that output water not tested? Are there no norms? I know there are norms. But, as I said, that is with respect to certain things—hardness, turbidity, Ph and bacteriological test. But there is no test for presence of pesticides. But your Minister is trying to give an impression that for fifty years there has been no norm, no standard for drinking water, and they are trying to introduce it. Is it technically correct? This is what I wanted to know.

SHRI A. RAJA : Technically speaking, I think, it is correct because we never insisted on any standard for ordinary drinking water. That is why, I am telling ....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE : This is what I am questioning. Who says that there have been no norms for ordinary drinking water? Then, what does the bacteriological test on water mean? What for is it done?

4.00 P.M.

SHRI A. RAJA : That is why I am saying that it is for the first time that we are going to bring drinking water under the ambit of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. That can be taken in another sense. Suppose, it was adulterated, it was contaminated ....(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE : It is being included in the Act.

SHRI A. RAJA : Yes; yes. That is why I am saying that ....(Interruptions).... whether it was adulteration, or, contamination, no attempt was made by the Government so far ....(Interruptions)...

SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE : It was not included in the PFA Act.

SHRI A. RAJA : That is true. This is the first time an attempt is being made to bring the ordinary drinking water into the PFA Act so that, ultimately, we can fix up the standard and they can be punished.

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI) : Now, the mover of the Bill, Shri Khan Ghufuran Zahidi, will reply to this.

نٹری خان غفران زاہدی ”اٹر پردیشن“ : آپ سہاؤ مکش مہودے میں نے جو بل یہاں پر مشق کیا، اس پر میرے بہت سے ساتھیوں جیسے اس صاحب نے، کھوٹیا صاحب نے، ایلوہ الیہ جی نے، جمہور صاحب نے، مگم گم راے جی نے، سبھی لوگوں نے اپنی رائے کا اظہار کیا اور ایک بھی سدیہ ایسا نہیں تھا جس نے اس بل کو اپوز کیا ہو۔ میں ان سب کا آ بھاری ہوں کہ انہوں نے اس بل کو بھینے کی کوشش کی اور سارے ملک میں رہنے والے عام ہندوستانی کی صحت کی طرف توجہ دی۔

مہودے میں دل سے اور ذہن سے یہ بات کہہ رہا ہوں کہ آج کل ملک میں جتنی چیزیں، پینگی اور پکی دھون طرح کی ہیں۔ جتنی پکی چیزیں بازار میں پکی ہیں، چاہے پھل ہو، چاہے سالہ ہو، چاہے ترکاری ہو، چاہے تیش ہو، چاہے فلفل ہو، منتری مہودے پوری اس بات سے اتفاق کریں گے کہ ہر چیز میں اس طرح کی ملاوٹ ہو رہی ہے کہ اس چیز کو کھدھتے نہیں کہا جاسکتا۔ میں نے اس سے پہلے بھی کہا تھا کہ اس طرح کے سامانوں کو اسکولوں کی کینٹینوں میں، پولس والوں کو تیش میں، آدمی کے تیش میں ٹینڈر سے لیا جاتا ہے۔ جو سامان سب سے کم قیمت کا ہوتا ہے، وہ لیا جاتا ہے، ٹینڈر سے لینے کی بنیاد پر چیزوں میں ملاوٹ بہت زیادہ ہو رہی ہے۔

مہودے، جب ہمارے ملک کے جوان منسوب نہیں ہوں گے تو ہماری نیکوئی کا کیا ہوگا؟ ہماری پولس کے لوگ جب منسوب نہیں ہو گے تو وہ کیسے ہمارے لاء اینڈ آرڈر کو منبوط کر سکیں گے؟ ہمارے بچے جن اسکولوں میں پڑھتے ہیں، وہاں پچھلے عرصے میں خریدی جا رہی ہیں، جو سامان خرید جا رہا ہے، کھانے کے سامان کی بات میں کر رہا ہوں، اس میں بھی اس طرح کا سلسلہ جاری ہے کہ ٹینڈرنگ چلاؤ، ڈیم سے کم پیسے پر خرید لے لو۔ اس طرح کی چیزیں وہاں دی جا رہی ہیں، ان میں ایئر لٹریچر نہیں ہے تو کیا ہے؟ وہ بچے کیسے پڑھیں گے؟ کیسے اکی صحت بہت کی؟

مہودے، اسلئے میں پہلو ہیں۔ میں نے سوچا تھا کہ ہمارے نٹری مہودے ان چیزوں کی طرف تھوڑی سی توجہ دیں گے اس کی ذمہ دہانک سے بعد میں کوئی جواب ملے گا۔

ایئر لٹریچر ایکٹ جس کا بہت ذکر کیا گیا، نوڈ ایئر لٹریچر ایکٹ - which has now been amended 1954 جس کا پہلی سیشن میں ذکر کیا گیا۔ اس کا خالی ذکر آیا۔ زور دیا کہ ایئر لٹریچر

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اندازہ نہیں۔ ایسے ہی چار، پانچ، چھ منتر الیہ ہیں، اور بن ڈیولپمنٹ منتر الیہ، ایگریکلچر، کنزرویٹیشن، ہیلتھ منسٹری اور ریلوے منسٹری بھی اس میں شامل ہے۔ ان سب کے کنسلٹیشن ہو رہے ہیں لیکن اس سبندھ میں کنسلٹیشن کا رزلٹ نہیں آ رہا ہے۔ راجیو جی نے میں سال پہلے ایک کمیشن بنانے کی بات کہی جو نہیں بن سکا۔ کوئی سمجھ نہیں دیا۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ اسکی اتھارٹی بنائی جائے سیف دائر کی۔ لیکن آج تک اس کا اپیلی سمیشن نہیں ہوا۔ ماننے سونیا گاندھی جی نے ابھی جب یہ سیشن شروع ہوا شاید خراب پانی پینے پر کچھ لوگ مر گئے تھے اس پر ایک خط لکھا تھا پرائم منسٹر کو۔ اس کا جواب بھی ان کو دیا گیا ہے۔ "It is a very important matter. I am looking into it." آج تک اس بات کی طرف توجہ نہیں دی گئی ہے۔ صاف دائر کے ساتھ صاف فوڈ بھی ملنا چاہئے۔ ورلڈ ہیلتھ آرگنائزیشن کی طرف سے بتایا گیا ہے کہ عام آدمی میں اٹیک ٹین پر سینٹ آف دائر ہے، دو اور تین پر سینٹ فروٹ ہے اور دو تین پر سینٹ ملک ہے۔ دی ریسنڈ ایز فوڈ۔ اس حیثیت سے کچھ نہیں ہوا ہے۔ آئیے، ذرا مانیٹرنگ کو دیکھ لیں۔ یہ کاغذات میرے نہیں ہیں، یہ سرکار کی طرف سے مجھے ملے ہیں۔ میں زیادہ وقت نہیں لینا چاہتا ہوں۔ آپ کے کہنے پر میں فوراً واپس لوٹ سکتا تھا لیکن مجھے کچھ ایسے ایڈیورس چاہئیں اپنے ملک کے لوگوں کی صحت کے بارے میں، اپنی آنے والی نسلوں کو اچھی صحت والا رکھنے کے لئے۔ ہمارے دلش کے لوگوں کو پینے کا پانی مہیا ہو سکے، ان کو اچھا کھانا مل سکے اور بخیر رہیں۔ خدا ہمتا کی طرف ہم آئیں۔

I am quoting a few things from the Executive Summary and Recommendations of the Committee on the Pesticides Residue in Packaged Drinking Water and Packaged Natural Mineral Water published by the Government of India, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Department of Consumer Affairs, just for the information of the house and for re-consideration of the hon. Minister.

whether procedre outlined in BIS ACT and Rules was followed.

لیجسلیٹو ہے،

جواب اس میں آتا ہے۔ وہ جواب بھی دیکھنے والا ہے۔ تین طرح کی بات کہی جا رہی ہے۔

Here it is said. "The Sectional Committee FAD 14 was aware of the standards for drinking water declared acceptable by international bodies like WHO, Codes, EEC, etc. In particular, assistance was obtained from the following :

(a) Manual on Water Supply and Treatment (third edition), 1991.

(b) Code Code of Practice for Collecting, Processing and Marketing of Natural Mineral Water.

(c) EEF Directive relating to the quality of water intended for human consumption.

یہ ہم نے دستخط تو کئے ہیں لیکن اس پر عمل نہیں ہوا ہے۔ اگر اس پر ایک فیصدی، دو فیصدی عمل ہو جاتا تو ہم سمجھ سکتے تھے کہ معاملہ صحیح چل رہا ہے، ساری فیکٹریز کام کر رہی ہیں۔  
آئیے اب ڈراما نٹریک کو دیکھ لیں۔ ڈائریکٹر جنرل آف میٹیل کو دیکھنا پڑ رہا ہے، یہ نہیں وہ کتنے اسپتال دیکھے۔ ہے ہیں، میڈیسن کا کام دیکھ رہے ہیں، ہمارے فیکٹری صاحب جانتے ہیں کہ ڈائریکٹر جنرل آف میٹیل کے پاس کتنا کام ہے، کتنے سکھنس بہتے ہوئے ہیں۔

It is said, "They specify the levels of control and the frequency of test considered necessary for manufacturing units to ensure adequate quality control and compliance to the specifications."

What are they? The frequency for monitoring and testing for pesticide residues in both the STI has been specified as once in two years

یعنی ایک سال میں، ۶۳ دن میں چاہے جو کوئی کچھ کرتا رہے، دو سال میں ایک بار نمبر آئے گا۔ ۳۰ یعنی ایک سال میں، ۶۳ دن میں چاہے ۳۰ ہزار سے زیادہ نمبر پرائس شاپیں ہیں، میں ساری دکانوں کا ذکر نہیں کر رہا ہوں لاکھوں کی تعداد میں دکانیں ہمارے دہلی شہر میں ہوگی اور جتنے انسپکٹر ہیں، ۱۷ سال کے بعد ایک انسپکٹر ایکسٹرنل پراجیکٹ کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ What an irony! ہم کس حالت میں زندہ ہیں۔ اگر وہ روز راز ڈنڈ لگا رہا ہے تو ۱۷ سال میں ایک بار دکان پر آئے گا۔ یہ سماجی تاقین کے آرٹیکل میں لکھا ہے ٹائرس آف انڈیا کے چار پانچ روز پہلے۔ میں یہ کہہ رہا ہوں کہ اسی طرح کا ہمارا نٹریک کا۔ ہم ہے آپ کی لیبارٹری ٹھیک نہیں ہے اس کو لوگ مانتے ہیں۔

It has been said, "The frequency for monitoring and testing for pesticide residues in both the STI has been specified as once in two years at a recognised laboratory, and similarly for radioactive chemicals (alpha and beta emitters) once in two years at Bhaba Atomic Research Centre."

دو سال تک ہمارے ملک میں دیکھنا نہیں ہے یہ جگہ دیکھا ہے، انہوں نے جو نے سامان سے موثر بنا لیتے ہیں۔ (جوابی نیشنل چارٹر ہے) دو سال میں ایک بار جانے گا، یہ کوئی فریکوئنسی ہے اس ملک کے لئے، اسے



776 licences have been issued for use of the <sup>پانی کا استعمال</sup> for use of the <sup>پانی کا استعمال</sup>۔

Standard Mark on Packaged drinking water and 6 licences have been issued for the use of the Standard Mark on packaged natural mineral water. So far, BIS has drawn in all 3259

samples of which 1016 samples were for testing of pesticide residue."

ڈرنکنگ وائریبلڈ ہیں؟ ہر ڈسٹرکٹ میں چار چار ہوں گے اور اس ملک کے ڈسٹرکٹس کو جوڑ دیا جائے تو کتنے منٹرل وائریبلڈ ہیں، باقی کا رکمانڈیشن بھی نہیں ہے، ان کا رجسٹریشن نہیں ہے، ان کا سرٹیفیکیشن نہیں ہے، ان کی چیکنگ نہیں ہے، ان کی مانٹرنگ بھی نہیں ہے۔ پانی ایسے جگہ سے ہے، اس کے اندر کا کروچ ملے گا، بوٹی سرائڈ ملے گا (اسٹریٹیجی) سرائڈ ملے گا کیا نہیں ملے گا؟ مجھے کوئی مینٹل مینشن تو نہیں ہے اس میں اس بل کو لایا ہوں۔ بہت سوچ سمجھ کر کہا ہے کہ اس ملک کی صحت کے بارے میں کوئی بات کی جائے۔ سارے کمیشن بے ہوئے ہیں۔ جھوٹے جھوٹے اسٹم کے لئے روز کمیشن کر بیٹ ہو جاتے ہیں، ایک مکینزم تیار ہو جاتا ہے، پورا چیک کرنے کے لئے، ہزاری ایڈوائزی ہے۔ سینٹرل گورنمنٹ ایڈوائز کرتی ہے کہ یہ اسٹیشن کا معاملہ ہے کہ چیک کرائے۔ کتنے سیکل چیک ہوتے ہیں، کتنے گزرنے ہوتے ہیں، اسکی بھی رپورٹ ہے، میں پہلے پڑھ لوں۔ 2500 پکڑے گئے ہیں، دو کے اوپر کیس ہوا۔ باقی سب چھوٹ گئے۔ کیا کیا کہیں؟ لیکن مجھے ایسا محسوس ہوتا ہے۔ آپ نیوب ویل کی بات کر رہے ہیں بہت سے اریبن ڈیولپمنٹ ہیں، رورل ڈیولپمنٹ ہیں، ان میں پانی کے ٹیپ بن رہے ہیں، مارک 2 وائریبلڈ جارہے ہیں، کنویں بنائے جارہے ہیں، ایک بھی ڈائنامک قسم کا لائبریری میں نہیں ملا کہ ہمارے ملک میں کتنے کنویں پرانے تھے، کتنے بند ہو گئے، کتنے کھل رہے گئے، کتنے میں صفائی اور کتنے مارک 10 کے یا مارک 2 کے پمپ ہیں جو چل رہے ہیں، یا ختم ہو گئے ہیں، میں فقیر ڈسٹرکٹ کے بارے میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ وہاں 27 نیوب ویل میں 10 سے زیادہ کھلی نہیں چلے۔ میں؟ کر جاسکتا ہوں۔ میں کہاں سے آنکڑے لاؤں گا؟ کوئی کمیشن ہوگا تو آنکڑے کرے گا، کوئی کمیشن ہوگا تو مکینزم بنائے گا، کوئی کمیشن ہوگا تو وہ میونسپل بورڈ کے لئے پولس کر بیٹ کرے گا، کوئی کمیشن ہوگا تو وہ بتائے گا کہ اسٹیم گورنمنٹس کے لئے کیسے کیسے مانٹرنگ ہو، کیسے پکڑا جائے، کیا کیا جائے۔ یہاں سب بھی

رنگ کر بکا کرتے ہیں، رنگے جاتے ہیں۔ پہلے زمانے میں جب کوئی خربوزہ بچتا تھا۔ خربوزہ کھانے والا ایک پھل ہوتا ہے، ایک بڑا ہوتا ہے، ایک چھوٹا والا ہوتا ہے۔ <sup>کھانا</sup> کھانا اسی سے بچتا تھا تو کہتا تھا کہ ”شکر سے ٹپٹے“ کم سے کم بچ بچا ہوتا تھا۔ جب لڑکے پوچھتے تھے کہ کیا کہہ رہا تھا ”شکر سے ٹپٹے“ تو بالکل پھیکا ہے تو اس نے کہا میں نے کب کہا تھا کہ <sup>شکر سے ٹپٹے</sup> میں نے، میں تو کہہ رہا ہوں، شکر ڈالو تو ٹپٹھا ہے۔ لیکن آج کوئی پھل ایسا نہیں ہوتا جس کے اندر سکرین کا انجکشن نہ لگایا جاتا ہو۔ یہاں کوئی پھل ایسا نہیں ہے آپ INA مارکیٹ میں دیکھ لیجئے آپ کو بہت رنگے خوبصورت سیب ملیں گے وہ رنگے جاتے ہیں، باقاعدہ ان میں رنگ ہے۔ اس رنگ کا سیب کھانے سے جو بچے ہیں ان کو کڈنی کی مسیما اس چھوٹی سی عمر میں کری ایٹ ہو جاتی ہے۔ کون چیک کر رہا ہے فوڈ کی <sup>سلا</sup> سلا؟ شرعاً کون چیک کر رہا ہے ترکاری کی دکانوں کو؟ کون چیک کر رہا ہے چیزیں بیچنے والوں کو، کون چیک کر رہا ہے؟ ایک بھی آدمی چیک کرتا ہوا کبھی میں نے اپنی زندگی میں نہیں دیکھا۔ یہ سنا ہے کہ فلاں آدمی پکڑا گیا ہے، فلاں کے یہاں چیکنگ ہوئی ہے لیکن کسی کو سزا ہوتے ہوئے نہیں دیکھا کہ کچھ کمیشن کا بننا ہمارے ملک کی <sup>رنگ</sup> رنگ کو ہمارے جذبہ کو، ہمارے ملک کی صحت کو ٹھیک رکھنے کے لئے، اگلی نسلوں کو بہترین جو ان بنانے کے لئے ضروری ہے۔ اس کا ریگولیٹری کمیشن، ایک میکینزم اس طرح کا تیار ہو کہ ساری فشری کے لوگ، آفیشلس جو کنکٹڈ ہیں، اسٹیشن کے لوگ جو کنکٹڈ ہیں، میونسپل بورڈ کے لوگ جو کنکٹڈ ہیں، وہ سب وہاں مل کر آئیں اور مل کر ایک فیصلہ لیں۔ گراؤنڈ کوالٹی وائر کنکٹا ہے کنکٹا دریاؤں میں وائر ہے کنکٹاری یوز کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ کتنے دریاؤں سے پانی نکال کر دی۔ یوز وائر کمیشن بنا کر اسکو ری۔ یو کرنے کا سلسلہ شروع ہوگا؟ سعودی عرب جیسے ملک میں جہاں صرف بادشاہت ہے، وہاں ری۔ یوز وائر کمیشن بنا ہوا ہے۔ پورا ایک کمیشن بنا ہوا ہے جو پانی کا <sup>ریگولیٹری</sup> ریگولیٹری کر رہا ہے۔ آج آپ کو وائر ٹیکس نہیں ملتے ہیں۔ خراب پانی آتا ہے، اشدھ پانی آ رہا ہے، کوئی کیوں دیکھا؟ یہاں کوئی مقدمہ دائر نہیں کرتا، یہ تو الگ بات ہے۔ بڑے بھولے بھولے ہیں ہمارے بھارتی ورنہ معاملہ جانے کہاں کہاں پہنچ جائے! میں اب بھی آئزبل فشر سے یہ بات کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارے پریوز ڈیکیشن کے سلسلے میں ہم نے جو قانونی دستاویز آپ کے سامنے پیش کیا ہے، اسکی پھر سے، اچھی طرح سے جانچ کرائیے۔ دیکھئے کہ اسکی کیا ضرورت ہے! ہمارے آئی آئزبل ساتھیوں نے جو اپنی اسوشلائزڈ رائے دی ہے۔ آبلو والیہ جی ہیں، کھونڈیا جی ہیں، اس صاحب نہیں، ہمارے سی۔ پی۔ ایم۔ کے ساتھی جو <sup>مندان</sup> مندان سے آئے ہیں۔ ان سب ساتھیوں نے جو رائے دی ہے، اس پر بہت سنجیدگی

سے غور کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ آپ کے جواب کے بعد ہمیں یہ واضح لینا ہے، لے لیں گے لیکن جوابات ہے، وہ بھی ہے کہ اگر اس کمیشن کو بنانے میں کسی طرح کی ڈھیل ڈھال ہو رہی ہے تو اس کا مطلب صاف ہے کہ ہم اپنے ملک کے بھارتیوں کی، اپنے ساتھیوں کی، اپنی آگے آنے تسلوں کی صحت کی بارے میں بالکل خیال نہیں رکھنا چاہتے۔

نئی نئی طرح کی دوائیں پڑ رہی ہیں کھیتوں پر، پھلوں پر، ان سے نئی نئی طرح کی بیماریاں ہو رہی ہیں۔ ایک طرح سے آپ کینسر کے لئے، ایڈس کے لئے اور نہ جانے کون کون سی بیماریوں کے لئے کروڑوں کروڑ روپیہ خرچ کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ لیکن جو میڈیک ہے، اس کی طرف دھیان نہیں ہے۔ کسی حکیم، کسی ڈاکٹر، کسی بڑے ایلوپیتھی یا کسی آپورید کے جاننے والے سے آپ پوچھ لیجئے کہ 90% بیماریاں ہیٹ سے ہوتی ہیں اور ان میں سے 30% خالی خراب پانی سے ہوتی ہے۔ تو یہ ہیٹ، یہ پانی یہ زندگی کی جو علامتیں ہیں، زندگی کی جو ضرورتیں ہیں، جو ہمیں زندہ رکھتی ہیں، ان کے بارے میں جو اس ملک کے تمام سورسز ہیں۔ کھیتی ہے، اربنا ٹرینشن ہے، تمام چیزیں ہیں۔ ان سب سے مل جل کر آپ یہ فیصلہ لیں کمیشن بنانے کا، ایک ریگولیٹری اتھارٹی، ایک پرفیکٹ میکینزم کہ کتنا پانی ہے، کتنا پانی نہیں ہے، کتنا ایکسیکائیڈ وائر آ رہا ہے۔ وائر بارڈر سٹنگ کی طرح تو آپ زور دے رہے ہیں، پالوشن بورڈ آپ نے بنوار کھے ہیں۔ لیکن گڑھا مٹی ہے، اور مٹی ہوتی جا رہی ہے۔ تو آپ پریوینشن کی طرف جائیں۔ ایک ایسا کمیشن بنائیں جو اس بات کی کوشش کرے اور وہ اسٹینڈرڈ بھی بنائے۔ ہر ایریا کے اسٹینڈرڈ ہو سکتے ہیں جیسے ~~کھانا~~ پانی کا اسٹینڈرڈ کیا ہے، کھانے کی چیزوں کا اسٹینڈرڈ کیا ہے؟ ہمارے گھروں میں جو کچا کھانا مل جاتا ہے، وہ تو شاید سیف ہوگا لیکن ریسٹورینٹ میں جو کھانا ملتا ہے، جو فاسٹ فوڈ ملتا ہے، کتنا اشد ہے۔ اس کا اندازہ کبھی نہیں ہوگا۔ کسی بڑی دوکان پر جا کر منسٹر صاحب خود بھی دیکھ لیں اور چیک کرالیں تو کتنے آٹمٹس ایسے ملیں گے، یہ تو وہی سمجھ جائیں بڑی دوکان پر جا کر منسٹر صاحب خود بھی دیکھ لیں اور چیک کرالیں تو کتنے آٹمٹس ایسے ملیں گے، یہ تو وہی سمجھ جائیں گے۔ ہم تو اس پوزیشن میں نہیں ہیں کہ چیک کر سکیں لیکن میں آپ کے مادھیم سے منتری جی سے درخواست کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر وہ اس پورے مل کا دوبارہ مطالعہ کر کر اس کمیشن کی ضرورت اور اہمیت کو سمجھتے ہوئے یہ محسوس کرتے ہیں تو یقینی طور پر میں پروجیکٹل طور پر ایک موقع سرکار کو دینگا کہ وہ خود کمیشن بنانے کے لئے کوئی ایکٹ لائیں، کوئی قانون لائے جس کا ہم لوگ اپنے تہہ دل سے سہم کریں گے، ان شہدوں کے ساتھ میں اپنی بات ختم کرتا ہوں۔

”ختم شد“

† श्री खान गुफरान जाहिदी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो बिल यहां प्रस्तुत किया, उस पर मेरे बहुत से साथियों जैसे दास साहब ने, खूंटीआ साहब ने, अहलुवालिया जी ने, मजूमदार साहब ने, कुमकुम राय जी ने, सभी लोगों ने अपनी राय का इज़हार किया और एक भी सदस्य ऐसा नहीं था जिसने इस बिल को अपोज़ किया हो। मैं इन सबका आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने इस बिल को समझने की कोशिश की और सारे मुल्क में रहने वाले आम हिंदुस्तानी की सेहत की तरफ उन्होंने तवज्जह दी।

महोदय, मैं दिल से और ज़हन से यह बात कह रहा हूँ कि आज मुल्क में जितनी चीज़ें-कच्ची और पक्की दोनों तरह की हैं—जितनी कच्ची चीज़ें बाज़ार में बिकती हैं चाहे फल हो, चाहे मसाला हो, चाहे तरकारी हो, चाहे जीस हों, चाहे गल्ला हो, मंत्री महोदय मेरी इस बात से इत्तफाक करेंगे कि हर चीज में इस तरह की मिलावट हो रही है कि उस चीज को शुद्ध नहीं कहा जा सकता। मैंने इससे पहले भी कहा था कि इस तरह के सामानों को स्कूलों की कैटीनों में, पुलिस वालों के मैस में, आर्मी के मैस में टेंडर से लिया जाता है। जो सामान सबसे कम कीमत का होता है, वह लिया जाता है। टेंडर से लेने की बुनियाद पर चीज़ों में मिलावट बहुत ज्यादा हो रही है।

महोदय, जब हमारे मुल्क के जवान मजबूत नहीं होंगे तो हमारी सिक्योरिटी का क्या होगा? हमारी पुलिस के लोग जब मजबूत नहीं होंगे तो वे कैसे हमारे लॉ एण्ड ऑर्डर को मजबूत कर सकेंगे? हमारे बच्चे जिन स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं, वहां पर जो जीस खरीदी जा रही है, जो सामान खरीदा जा रहा है, खाने के सामान की बात मैं कर रहा हूँ, उसमें भी इस तरह का सिलसिला जारी है कि टेंडरिंग चलाओ और कम से कम पैसे पर ठेका ले लो। इस तरह की चीज़ें वहां दी जा रही हैं, उनमें एडल्ट्रेशन नहीं है तो क्या है? वे बच्चे कैसे पढ़ेंगे? कैसे उनकी सेहत बनेगी?

महोदय, इसके तीन पहलू हैं। मैंने सोचा था कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय इन चीज़ों की तरफ थोड़ी सी तवज्जह देंगे और इसकी डीप थिंकिंग के बाद हमें कोई जवाब मिलेगा। एडल्ट्रेशन ऐक्ट जिसका बहुत जिक्र किया गया—फूड एडल्ट्रेशन ऐक्ट-1954 which has now been amended जिसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन स्टेट लेवल पर है। उसका खाली जिक्र आया। ब्यूरो आफ इंडियन स्टैंडर्ड्स—उसका जिक्र आया। लेबोरेटरीज का जिक्र आया कि एक ही जगह चार हो गई हैं। इन सब चीज़ों का जिक्र आया। लेकिन मैं समझता यह हूँ कि इंटीग्रेटेड कमीशन की आवश्यकता के लिए मैंने यह बिल पेश किया था। इस हिन्दुस्तान में टेलीफोन का इस्तेमाल करने वाले कितने लोग हैं? How many persons in India use telephone facilities? उसके लिए टेलीफोन रेग्युलेटरी कमीशन बना हुआ है। कितने हैं? 18 परसेंट अनुसूचित भाई हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि नहीं बने, बनना चाहिए। वह कमीशन बना हुआ है। मॉयनॉर्टीज के लिए कमीशन बना हुआ है। कितने परसेंट हैं? मैं कहता हूँ कि बनना चाहिए। लेकिन पूरे मुल्क में जिसकी सेहत और ज़िंदगी का सवाल हो, साफ शुद्ध पानी मयस्सर हो जाए, शुद्ध खाना मयस्सर हो जाए उसके मुताबिक सरकार कमीशन बनाए जो प्रोपर मॉनिटरिंग करे। चाहे म्यूनिसिपल बोर्ड हो, चाहे स्टेट

†Transliteration of Urdu Speech.

गवर्नमेंट हो चाहे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के लॉज हों उन सबको टोटल में इंटीग्रेशन करके फैसला ले सके कि ग्राउंड लेवल में कितना पानी रह गया है। सेफ वाटर स्कीम चलाए। रि-यूज आफ सी-वाटर करे, उसके लिए कमीशन बनाए। मैं अब तक जितने मुल्कों में बाहर गया हूं मैंने कोई मुल्क ऐसा... (व्यवधान)... आनरिबिल वर्मा जी मेरी तरफ देख रहें हैं, वे हमारे खेलकूद के मंत्री जी हैं। उनके खेल के जो खिलाड़ी तैयार होकर मैदान में जा रहे हैं उनकी सेहत का जो भी खाना जा रहा है क्या वह शुद्ध खाना है, क्या वे बच्चे उस मुकाबले में आ रहे हैं? क्या उसकी न्यूट्रीशन वेल्यू वैसा है? यह खुद आपके बयान में आया हुआ है कि जो न्यूट्रीशन वेल्यू हमारे बच्चों को चाहिए, जो खाना चाहिए, जो ताकत उनको मिलनी चाहिए वह कोचिंग के वक्त उनको मिलनी चाहिए ताकि हम अपना स्टैंडर्ड पेश कर सकें। लेकिन हमने बहुत हल्केपन से इस बात को लिया है। मैं किसी सरकार पर दोष नहीं देना चाहता। मैंने सोच-समझकर इस बिल में जो मसला रखा है, उस बिल को उस अंदाज से देखा जाए जिससे इस मुल्क की आम आबादी को चाहे वह देहात की आबादी हो, चाहे वह शहरों की आबादी हो, फायदा हो आप अभी चलिए, मैं चेलेंज नहीं करता, मुझे चेलेंज करने का हक नहीं है। माननीय मंत्री जी को जो ऐज है उतना तो मैं इन सदनों में रह चुका हूं। अभी बाहर निकलिए और किसी भी टैप के वाटर को ले लीजिए। अगर वह स्टैंडर्ड है तो मैं राजनीति छोड़ दूंगा। यह आलम है सारे मुल्क का और क्या इसके लिए हम कोई निगरानी का कमीशन नहीं बना सकते? उसके लिए हम कोई ऐसा कार्य नहीं कर सकते जिससे हम आने वाली अपनी नस्लों को बेहतरीन पानी दे सकें, शुद्ध खाना दे सकें, सही जिंस दे सकें-और किस जमाने में-जबकि पेस्टीसाइड्स आ रहे हैं, ज्यादा से ज्यादा उगाने के लिए केमिकल्स डाले जा रहे हैं। उस वक्त हमको कितनी एहतिहास करनी चाहिए जिसका अंदाजा नहीं। ऐसे ही चार-पांच-छः मंत्रालय हैं-अरबन डेवलपमेंट मंत्रालय, एग्रीकल्चर, कंज्यूमर एफेयर्स, हैल्थ मिनिस्ट्री तथा रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री भी इसमें शामिल हैं। उन सबके कंसल्टेशन हो रहे हैं लेकिन इस संबंध में कंसल्टेशन का रिजल्ट नहीं आ रहा है। राजीव जी ने बीस वर्ष पहले एक कमीशन बनाने की बात कही जो नहीं बन सका। कोई सजेशन दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि इसकी अथॉरिटी बनाई जाए सेफ वाटर की। लेकिन आज तक उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हुआ। माननीय सोनिया गांधी जी ने अभी जब यह सेशन शुरू हुआ शायद खराब पानी पीने पर कुछ लोग मर गए थे उस पर एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी प्राइम मिनिस्टर को। उसका जवाब भी उनको दिया गया है। It is a very important matter. I am looking into it. आज तक इस बात की तरफ तवज्जो नहीं दी गई है। साफ वाटर के साथ फूड भी मिलना चाहिए। वर्ल्ड हैल्थ आर्गनाइजेशन की तरफ से बताया गया है कि आम आदमी में इन्टेक टेन पर सेंट आफ वाटर है, दो और तीन पर सेंट फूट है और वन पर सेंट मिल्क है। द रेस्ट इज फूड। उस हैसियत से कुछ नहीं हुआ है। आइए, जरा मॉनिटरिंग को देख लें। ये कागजात मेरे नहीं हैं, यह सरकार की तरफ से मुझे मिले हैं। मैं ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता हूं। आपके कहने पर मैं फौरन वापस ले सकता था लेकिन मुझे कुछ ऐसे एश्योरेंस चाहिए अपने मुल्क के लोगों की सेहत के बारे में, अपनी आने वाली नस्लों को अच्छा सेहत मंद रखने के लिए ताकि

हमारे देश के लोगों को पीने का पानी मुहैया हो सके, उनको अच्छा खाना मिल सके और अशुद्धता से शुद्धता की तरफ हम आ सके। I am quoting a few things from the Executive Summary and Recommendations of the Committee on the Pesticides Residue in Packaged Drinking Water and Packaged Natural Mineral Water published by the Government of India, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Department of Consumer Affairs, just for the information of the House and for re-consideration of the Hon. Minister. देखना यह है, whether procedure outlined in BIS ACT and Rules was followed. फिर जवाब इसमें आता है। वह जवाब भी देखने वाला है। तीन तरह की बात कही जा रही है। Here it is said, "The Sectional Committee FAD 14 was aware of the standards for drinking water declared acceptable by international bodies like WHO, Codex, EEC, etc. In particular, assistance was obtained from the following:

(2) Manual on Water Supply and Treatment (third edition) 1991.

(3) Codex Code of Practice for Collecting, Processing and Marketing of Natural Mineral Water.

(4) EEC Directive relating to the quality of water intended for human consumption.

यह हमने दस्तखत तो किए हैं लेकिन इस पर अमल नहीं हुआ है। अगर इस पर एक फीसदी, दो फीसदी अमल हो जाता तो हम समझ सकते थे कि मामला सही चल रहा है; सारी मिनिस्ट्रीज काम कर रही हैं।

आइए अब जरा मानिट्रिंग को देख लें। डायरेक्टर जनरल आफ हैल्थ को देखना पड़ रहा है, पता नहीं वे कितने अस्पताल देख रहे हैं, मेडिसिन का काम देख रहे हैं हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब जानते हैं कि डायरेक्टर जनरल आफ हैल्थ के पास कितना काम है, कितने सैक्शन्स बने हुए हैं। It is said, "They specify the levels of control and the frequency of test considered necessary for manufacturing units to ensure adequate quality control and compliance to the specifications."

What are they? The frequency for monitoring and testing for pesticide residues in both the STI has been specified as once in two years. यानी एक साल में 364 दिन में चाहे जो कोई कुछ करता रहे, दो साल में एक बार नम्बर आयेगा दिल्ली में 30 हजार से ज्यादा फेयर प्राइस शाप्स हैं, मैं सारी दुकानों को जिक्र नहीं कर रहा हूँ लाखों की तादाद में दुकानें हमारे दिल्ली शहर में होंगी और जितने इंस्पेक्टर हैं, 17 साल के बाद एक इंस्पेक्टर

एक सस्ते गल्ले की दुकान पर पहुंच सकता है। What an irony! हम किस हालत में जिंदा हैं। अगर वह रोज राउंड लगाता रहे तो 17 साल में एक बार दुकान पर आयेगा। यह स्वामीनाथन के आर्टिकल में लिखा है यइम्स आफ इंडिया के चार-पांच रोज पहले। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि इस तरह का हमारा मॉनिटरिंग का सिस्टम है। आपकी लेबोरेटरीज ठीक नहीं हैं। इसको लोग मानते हैं। It has been said, "The frequency for monitoring and testing for pesticide residues in both the STI has been specified as once in two years at a recognised laboratory, and similarly for radioactive chemicals (alpha and beta emitters) once in two years at Bhaba Atomic Research Centre." हमारे मुल्क में जुगाड़ नाम की चीज है। यह जुगाड़ कैसा है। हमारे लोग टूटे-फूटे सामान से मोटर बना लेते हैं। मल्टीनेशनल्स परेशान हैं। दो साल में एक बार जांच की जाएगी। यह कोई प्रीक्वेंसी है इस मुल्क के लिए, इतने बड़े कंट्री के लिए! पर यह हमारा भारत देश है। "776 licences have been issued for use of the Standard Mark on packaged drinking water and 6 licences have been issued for the use of the Standard Mark on packaged natural mineral water. So far, BIS has drawn in all 3259 samples of which 1016 samples were for testing of pesticide residue." कुछ नहीं है। कितने ड्रिंकिंग वाटर लेबल्ड हैं? हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में चार-चार होंगे और इस मुल्क के डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स को जोड़ दिया जाए तो कितने मिनिरल वाटर लेबल्ड हैं, बाकी का रिकग्नाइजेशन भी वही है, उनका रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं है, उनका सर्टीफिकेशन नहीं है, उनकी चैकिंग नहीं है, उनकी मॉनिटरिंग भी नहीं है। पानी कैसा है, इसके अंदर काकरोच मिलेगा, पेस्टीसाइड मिलेगा, क्या नहीं मिलेगा? मुझे कोई मेटल टेंशन तो नहीं था जो मैं इस बिल को लाया हूँ। बहुत सोच समझ कर लाया हूँ। इस मुल्क की सेहत के बारे में कोई बात की जाए। सारे कमीशन बने हुए हैं। छोटे छोटे आइटम के लिए रोज कमीशन क्रिएट हो जाते हैं, एक मैकेनिज्म तैयार हो जाता है, पूरा चैक करने के लिए। हमारी ऐडवाइजरी है। सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ऐडवाइज करती है कि यह स्टेट्स का मामला है कि वह चैक कराए। कितने सैंपल चैक होते हैं, कितने गिरफ्तार होते हैं, उसकी भी रिपोर्ट है, मैं पहले पढ़ लूँ। 2500 पकड़े गए हैं, दो के ऊपर केस हुआ, बाकी सब छूट गए। क्या क्या कहें? लेकिन मुझे ऐसा महसूस होता है। आप ट्यूबवैल की बात कर रहे हैं बहुत से अर्बन डेवलपमेंट हैं, रूरल डेवलपमेंट हैं, उनमें पानी के टैप बन रहे हैं, मार्क-2 वाटर लगाए जा रहे हैं, कुएं बनाए जा रहे हैं एक भी डाटा इस किस्म का लाइब्रेरी में नहीं मिला कि हमारे मुल्क में कितने कुएं पुराने थे, कितने बंद हो गए, कितने खुले रह गए, कितने में सफाई हुई और कितने मार्क-1 के या मार्क-2 के पम्प हैं जो चल रहे हैं, या खत्म हो गए हैं। मैं फतेहपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि वहां 27 ट्यूबवैल में 10 से ज्यादा कभी नहीं चले। मैं आकर बता सकता हूँ। मैं कहां से आंकड़े लाऊंगा? कोई कमीशन होगा तो इकट्ठा करेगा, कोई कमीशन होगा तो मैकेनिज्म बताएगा, कोई कमीशन होगा तो वह बताएगा कि स्टेट म्यूनिसिपल बोर्ड के लिए रूल्स क्रिएट करेगा, कोई कमीशन होगा तो वह बताएगा कि स्टेट

गवर्नमेंट्स के लिए कैसे-कैसे मॉनिटरिंग हो, कैसे गलतियों को पकड़ा जाए, क्या किया जाए। यहां सेब भी रंगकर बिका करते हैं, रंगे जाते हैं। पहले जमाने में जब कोई खरबूजा बेचता था—खरबूजा खाने वाला एक फल होता है, एक बड़ा होता है, एक छोटा होता है—यह जब उसे बेचता था तो कहता था कि “शक्कर से मीठे।” कम से कम वह सच बोलता था। जब लड़के पूछते थे कि क्या कह रहा था, “शक्कर से मीठे!” यह तो बिल्कुल फीका है। तो वह कहता था कि मैंने कब कहा कि यह मीठे हैं, मैं तो कह रहा हूं, शक्कर डालो तो मीठा है। लेकिन आज कोई फल ऐसा नहीं होता जिसके अंदर सैकरीन का इंजेक्शन न लगाया जाता हो। यहां कोई फल ऐसा नहीं है, आप आइएनए मार्केट में देख लीजिए, आपको बहुत रंगे खूबसूरत सेब मिलेंगे। वे रंगे जाते हैं, बाकायदा उनमें रंग हैं। उस रंग का सेब खाने से जो बच्चे हैं उनको किडनी की समस्या इस छोटी-सी उम्र में क्रिएट हो जाती है। कौन चैक कर रहा है, फूड की शुद्धता को? कौन चैक कर रहा है तरकारी की दुकानों को? कौन चैक कर रहा है, चीजें बेचने वालों को? कौन चैक कर रहा है? एक भी आदमी चैक करता हुआ कभी मैंने अपनी जिंदगी में नहीं देखा। यह सुना है कि फलों आदमी पकड़ा गया है, फलों के यहां चैकिंग हुई है लेकिन किसी को सजा होते हुए नहीं देखा। इस कमीशन का बनना हमारे मुल्क की जिंदगी, हमारे बच्चे को, हमारे मुल्क की सेहत को ठीक रखने के लिए, अगली नस्लों को बेहतरीन जवान बनाने के लिए जरूरी है। उसका रेगुलेटरी कमीशन, एक मकैनैज्म इस तरह का तैयार हो कि सारी मिनिस्ट्री के लोग, ऑफिशियल्स जो कनेक्टिड हैं, स्टेट्स के लोग जो कनेक्टिड हैं, म्यूनिसिपल बोर्ड के लोग जो कनेक्टिड हैं, वे सब मिलकर आएँ और मिलकर एक फैसला लें। ग्रांड क्वालिटी वाटर कितना है, कितना दरियाओं में वाटर है कितना रीयूज किया जा सकता है। कितने दरियाओं से पानी निकालकर री-यूज वाटर कमीशन बनाकर उसको री-यूज करने का सिलसिला शुरू हो? सउदी अरब जैसे मुल्क में जहां सिर्फ बादशाहत है, वहां री-यूज वाटर कमीशन बना हुआ है। पूरा एक कमीशन बना हुआ है जो पानी का इंतजाम करता है। आज आपको वाटर टैक्स नहीं मिलते हैं। खराब पानी आता है, अशुद्ध पानी आ रहा है, कोई क्यों देगा? यहां कोई मुकदमा दायर नहीं करता, यह तो अलग बात है। बड़े भोले-भाले हैं हमारे भारतीय वरना मामला जाने कहां का कहां पहुंच जाए! मैं अब भी ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर से यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्रपोज्ड कमीशन के सिलसिले में हमने जो कानूनी दस्तावेज आपके सामने पेश किया है, इसकी फिर से, अच्छी तरह से जांच कराइए। देखिए कि इसकी क्या आवश्यकता है हमारे कई ऑनरेबल साथियों ने जो अपनी स्पेशलाइज्ड राय दी है—अहलुवालिया जी हैं, खूंटिया जी हैं, दास साहब हैं, हमारे सी.पी.एम. के साथी जो इंकवायरी से आए हैं—इन सब साथियों ने जो राय दी है, उस पर बहुत गंभीरता से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। आपके जवाब के बाद हमें यह वापस लेना है, ले लेंगे लेकिन जो बात है, वह सच्ची है कि अगर इस कमीशन को बनाने में किसी तरह की ढील-ढाल हो रही है तो इसका मतलब साफ है कि हम अपने मुल्क के भारतीयों की, अपने साथियों की, अपनी आगे आने वाली नस्लों की सेहत के बारे में बिल्कुल ख्याल नहीं रखना चाहते। नई-नई तरह की दवाएं खेतों में, फलों पर पड़ रही हैं। उनसे



नई-नई तरह की बीमारियों हो रही हैं। एक तरफ आप कैंसर के लिए, ऐड्स के लिए और न जाने कौन-कौन सी बीमारियों के लिए करोड़ों करोड़ रुपया खर्च करना चाहते हैं लेकिन जो बेसिक हैं, उसकी ओर ध्यान नहीं है, किसी हकीम, किसी डॉक्टर, किसी बड़े ऐलोपैथ या किसी आयुर्वेद के जानने वाले से आप पूछ लीजिए कि 90 परसेंट बीमारियां पेट से होती हैं और उनमें से 30 परसेंट खाली खराब पानी से होती हैं। तो ये पेट, ये पानी, ये जिंदगी की जो अलामतें हैं, जिंदगी की जो जरूरतें हैं, जो हमें जीवित रखती हैं, उनके बारे में जो इस मुल्क के तमाम सोर्सज हैं-खेती हैं, अर्बनाइजेशन है, तमाम चीजें हैं-उन सबसे मिल-जुलकर आप यह फैसला लें कमीशन बनाने का, एक रेग्युलेटरी अथॉरिटी, एक परफेक्ट मैकेनिज्म कि कितनी पानी है, कितना पानी नहीं है, कितना एक्सपेक्टेड वाटर आ रहा है। वाटर हार्वेस्टिंग की तरफ तो आप जोर दे रहे हैं, पॉल्यूशन बोर्ड आपने बनवा रखे हैं लेकिन गंगा मैली है, और मैली होती जा रही है तो आप प्रिवेंशन की तरफ जाएं। एक ऐसा कमीशन बनाएं जो इस बात की कोशिश करे और वह स्टैंडर्ड्स भी बनाए। हर एरिया के स्टैंडर्ड हो सकते हैं जैसे पानी का स्टैंडर्ड क्या है, खाने की चीजों का स्टैंडर्ड क्या है? हमारे घरों में जो कच्चा खाना मिल जाता है, वह तो शायद सेफ होगा लेकिन रेस्टोरेंट्स में जो खाना मिलता है जो फास्ट-फूड मिलता है, वह कितना अशुद्ध है-इसका अंदाजा कभी नहीं होगा। किसी बड़ी दुकान पर जाकर मिनिस्टर साहब खुद भी देख लें और चैक करा लें तो कितने आइटम्स ऐसे मिलेंगे, ये तो वहीं समझ पाएंगे। हम तो इस पोजिशन में नहीं हैं कि चैक कर सकें लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वे इस पूरे बिल का दोबारा अध्ययन कराकर इस कमीशन की जरूरत और अहमियत को समझते हुए यह महसूस करते हैं तो यकीनी तौर पर मैं प्रोसीजरल तौर पर एक मौका सरकार को दूंगा कि वह खुद कमीशन बनाने के लिए कोई ऐक्ट लाए, कोई कानून लाए जिसका हम लोग अपने तहेदिल से समर्थन करेंगे, इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI) : Mr. Zahidi, are you withdrawing the Bill?

SHRI KHAN GHUFRAN ZAHIDI : Sir, I urge that the Hon. Minister would definitely respond to my suggestions. If he is ready to do that, I will withdraw the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI) : The hon. Minister may respond to that.

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, as I have already submitted, the letter and spirit of the Bill, which is being discussed in the House, has already been taken cognisance of by the Government. Not only that, it was given due consideration. It was mooted in another form by setting

up a Commission with enormous power. So, I again request the hon. Member that the Bill may be withdrawn.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI) : Mr. Zahidi, do you withdraw the Bill?

SHRI KHAN GHUFRAN ZAHIDI: Sir, if the Government is prepared to go back and think over the matter again and create any mechanism to control the adulteration of food and water, I am withdrawing the Bill.

*The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.*

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**THE WOMEN AND GIRLS (PREVENTION OF STRIPPING, TEASING, MOLESTATION, BRANDING AS WITCHES AND OFFERING AS DEVADASIS) BILL, 2003**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI) : Now, Shrimati Bimba Raikar to move a motion for consideration of the Women and Girls (Prevention of Stripping, Teasing, Molestation, Branding as Witches and offering as Devadasis) Bill, 2003.

SHRIMATI BIMBA RAIKAR (Karnataka) : Respected Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the prevention and prohibition of stripping and parading the women or girls naked in public view, teasing, molestation, outraging modesty and branding and killing them as witches and offering as *Devadasis* and for deterrent punishment for such offences and making these offences as cognisable and non-bailable and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Sir, in most of the cities, the life of women has become unsafe. My Bill aims at curbing and eventually eradicating the most heinous and repressive crimes against women, mostly *Dalits*, in the name of the social customs and superstitions. Over many decades, we have been able to bring about social reforms for the betterment and advancement of the backward people and women. Many social reforms have spearheaded campaigns against social evils like untouchability, sati, infanticide, *devadasis*, and killing and rape of women. Even now, despite advancement, both on social and economic fronts, *Dalit* women are still being treated and humiliated like bounded labour. Through this