

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM :** Kindly read it again. You are used to listening in court; kindly listen here also. In clause 5(3), the words are "contract and working arrangements." There is no word "agreement" in clause 5(3) where as in clause 17, the words used are "contract or agreement". The advice given to me is that the word "agreement" used in clause 17 is wide enough to include the words "working arrangements".

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Now, I put all the amendments moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee to clause 17 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment Nos. 8 to 12 were put and negatived.*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The question is :

"That clause 17 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 17 was added to the Bill.*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** There are no other amendments. I will put rest of the Bill and clauses to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"Clauses 18, 19 and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 18, 19, and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

**SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM :** I move :

"That the Bill be passed."

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.29 Hrs

# INSECTICIDES (AMENDMENT) BILL

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) :** On behalf of Shri F.A. Ahmed, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to amend the Insecticides Act, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This amending Bill seeks to amend sections 9(1) and 13(1) of the Insecticides Act, 1968, for extending the time limit upto 31st December, 1972, to enable large number of manufacturers, formulators, importers, sellers of insecticides who could not apply in time, to apply for the registration of their products to the Registration Committee, Government of India and for securing licences from the state authorities.

This has been necessitated because of the proviso of the above two sections wherein persons engaged in the business of import or manufacture of any insecticide immediately before the commencement of those sections, were to make an application to the Registration Committee within a period of six months i.e. upto 31st January, 1972, and those engaged in the manufacture or selling, stocking or exhibiting for sale or distributing, were to apply to the licensing officers appointed/notified by the States within a period of three months i.e. 31st October, 1971.

The bringing in of the manufacturers/formulators/importers/sellers who could not apply in time, under the purview of the Act would enable the States to continue to procure insecticides from these units and avoid dislocation and blockade of supplies of such an essential input for increasing production in the wake of all round drought situation resulting into substantial loss of foodgrains and other essential agricultural commodities.

The delay in setting up of the licensing agency in the States, lack of publicity,

non-availability of gazette notifications to the widely scattered insecticide manufacturing/formulating units in the small scale sector, are some of the reasons for non-submission of the applications for registration and licences, in time. This amendment will also save closure of many manufacturing/formulating units in the country, particularly, at the time when we need insecticides for saving our crops increasingly large quantities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to amend the Insecticides Act, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Bill relates to a very limited question of extending the time for registration and obtaining licence. If members would confine themselves to this, we can dispose of this Bill expeditiously.

Mr. S.P. Bhattacharyya.

SHRI S.P. BHATTACHARAYYA (Uluberia) : I have nothing to oppose this Bill but will support it, and while supporting it I want to say a few words.

We should see that these chemicals are not spurious. We have got experience that sometimes the peasants are cheated. We should be very careful that the chemicals are not spurious.

The next is that sufficient instructions should be given for the use of these chemicals; otherwise they become dangerous. We should take all precautions. We use DDT in various ways. But afterwards the cumulative effect of DDT is very dangerous. Americans have already stopped using that in their country, but we have not yet stopped using that. We should know the chemicals, what we use and what are their after effects. The best thing would be that we should have other ways of killing the insects. The Soviets are using birds and other types of insects so that there is no danger. There may be a biological

balance and our crops may be saved. We should try for those things.

With these words of caution, I support this Bill.

श्री इस्हाक सम्मली (धमरोहा) : यह बार्क में बहुत छोटा-सा घोर मासूम बिल है। इसकी मैं टाईप करता हूँ। लेकिन दो चीजों की तरफ मैं ध्यान देना चाहता हूँ। यह धारणा है कि लाइसेंस देने के वास्ते धारणा मियाद मुकदमा कर दी है, उसको बढ़ा दिया है और यह भी धारणा कर दिया है कि अगर नहीं लिया जाएगा तो सजा होगी। लेकिन आज एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है एग्जिटेशन का। मैं भी थोड़ा-सा एग्जिटेशन से ताल्लुक रखता हूँ। खाद, दवाओं वगैरह में जो एग्जिटेशन हो रहा है, उसको रोकने के लिए नाजुब है कि जब यहाँ पर एक बिज नाया गया है तो उसमें इसका कोई खिक नहीं है। ऐसा मासूम होता है कि जायब इन दवाओं में एग्जिटेशन का कोई प्राबल्य ही नहीं है। पिछले दिनों मुझे बिकायत मिली धारणा यहाँ के इलाके में कि लोगों ने जो दवाएँ छिड़की तो मासूम हुआ कि उनका कोई धर ही नहीं हुआ। डी डी टी के बारे में मैं तो इस यकीन पर पहुँच गया हूँ कि जिस चीज को स्प्रें किया जाता है वह गालिबन डी डी टी होती ही नहीं है। हम देखते हैं कि जब उसको छिड़का जाता है तो कोई कीड़ा वगैरह नहीं मरता और उनका कुछ भी धर नहीं होता है। यह एक बहुत बड़ा प्राबल्य है। मछनें दामों पर उनको ये चीजें बेची जाती हैं और दुकबारी से ये चीजें उनको मिलती है। ब्लाक से जो इनकी तकसीम होती है उसमें भी करप्शन बहुत ज्यादा होता है। करप्शन को रोकने की नवबीरो के साथ-साथ यह भी जरूरी है कि इस एग्जिटेशन को भी रोका जाए। जब तक इस बात की बरिफ नहीं की जाएगी, तब तक धार कितने ही लाइसेंस दे दें, कितनी ही पमिशनमें रख दें, कोई धारका अकसर हल नहीं हो सकेगा।

बड़े जोर से यह बाहिर किया जाता है कि बीन रेवोल्यूशन हो गया है और इसके बारे में किसानों को समझाया जाता है। उसके लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि खाद, दवाएँ, धरणा बीज, पानी वगैरह पूरी बिकायत में उनको मिले। हमने यह भी देखा है कि हमारे यहाँ ब्लाक में दवाएँ मौजूद नहीं हैं। लेकिन वही दवाएँ हम यह भी देखते हैं कि बाजार में खुलेआम बिक रही

[श्री इल्लय्याक सभर्नी]

है। मैं बरखास्त करता हूँ कि डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का बेहतर इंतजाम करें। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि इस दोनो चीजों का साथ खयाल करने। तभी यह बिल कायदेमन्त लाविल हो सकेगा।

इस धलकाव के साथ मैं इस बिल की लाईद करता हूँ।

श्री असहाक समिहली (असुहे): ये वाक्यी  
मिस बेत जेहोता और मेवम बल है - अस  
की मिस तानिद करना हों - लिक्न दो जेजों  
की طرف मिस अंका देहान दलाना चाहता हों -  
ये अप ने बड़ा अजहा किया है के लांसेस  
लिन के واسطे अप ने मियाद मقرر कर दी  
है - असको बड़ा दिया है और ये भी अप  
ने कर दिया है के अगर निस लिया जाईगा तो  
सजा होगी - लिक्न आज अिक बेत बड़ा  
सवाल है अइल्लरिशन का - मिस भी तेहोड़ा  
सा अक्रिकलर से तعلق रकेता हों - केहाद  
दोआँ औरे मिस जो अइल्लरिशन हो रहा  
है - असको रकने के लूँ तेवब है  
के जब येहा पर अिक बल लिया गया है तो  
अस मिस असा कोनी डकर निस है - अिसा  
मेलुम होना है - के शायद अं दोआँ  
मिस अइल्लरिशन का कोनी पराबल मी निस  
है - पेहले दनो मेव्हे शकायत मी  
अने येहा के एलाने मिस के लुगोने  
जो दोआँ जेहूँकिन तो मेलुम होा के  
अं का कोनी अर निस होा - ली ली ली  
के बारे मिस मिस तो अस यकिन पर पेहोन्ज  
किया हों के जस जेज को मेवरे किया  
जाता है वे गलब ली ली ली होती मी  
निस है - हम दिकहेते हिस के जब  
अस को जेहूँका जाता है तो कोनी किरा  
औरि निस मरता और अस का कچه भी  
अर निस होता है - ये अिक बेत बड़ा  
पराबल है - मेहंके दामो पर अंको ये

जेजो ली ली जाती हिस और दुशवारी  
अं को ये जेजो मली हिस - बलाक  
है जो अंकी तसेम होती है अस मिस  
भी करिशन बेत زیاد होता है -  
करिशन को रकने की तदबिरो के  
साथ साथ ये भी जरूरी है के अस  
अइल्लरिशन को भी रूका जाँ - जब  
तक अस नात की बलश निस की जाईगी  
तब तक अप कन्ते मी लांसेस दे  
देन कन्ते मी पंशमिन्त रके देन कोनी  
अप का मेवद हल निस हर सके का -

बूँ रे जूर से ये जलार का जाता है  
के ग्रीन रीबलुशन हो का है और  
असके यारो मिस कसानो को समेजिया  
जाता है - असके लूँ ये बेत जरूरी  
है के केहाद - दोआँ - अजहा अिस बानी औरि  
पूरी मेदार मस अंको मली - हम ने ये भी  
दिकहा है हमारे येहा बलाक मस दोआँ  
मजुद निस हिस लिक्न वही दोआँ हम  
ने भी दिकहेते हस के बाजार मिस ये जेजो  
केहले एम बक रही है - मस दरखास्त  
करनाहों के डूरी रीवशन का बेतर अंनظام  
करि - मिस अंकरता हों के अं  
दोनो जेजो का अप खियाल करि लूँ -  
तेभी ये बल फांलमेन्त नाबत हो सके का -

अं एला के साथ मस अस ली की  
तानिद करता हों -

\*SHRI E.R. KRISHNAN (Salem) :  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my  
party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam,  
I would like to say a few words on the  
Insecticides (Amendment) Bill, 1972 in-  
troduced by Prof. Sher Singh. Sections,  
9, 13, 17 and 18 of the principal Act are  
sought to be amended through this Bill

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

The principal Act was enacted in 1968. While speaking in Rajya Sabha and also just now when he introduced this Bill in this House, the hon. Minister stated that the State Governments did not set up the licensing agencies in time and the Gazette notifications were not made available to innumerable manufacturers of insecticides. He has apportioned the blame on the State Governments for bringing forward this amending measure. I would like to know which are the State Governments that did not set up in time the licensing agencies. I would also request the hon. Minister to tell the House as to from what date Sections 9 and 13 of the Principal Act became effective.

As we are using high yielding varieties throughout the country, the necessity for plant protection through greater use of insecticides has assumed greater significance. In the Mid-term Appraisal of the Fourth Plan, it has been stated that the programme for the use of insecticides has not been successfully implemented for want of adequate supplies of insecticides at the appropriate time for use by the farmers. The target for 1971-72, so far as plant protection was concerned, was 50 million hectares and the area actually covered was just 35 million hectares. The plant protection scheme could not be implemented in 15 million hectares. On account of inadequate supplies of insecticides, even one-third of 163 million hectares of total cropped area has not been covered with plant protection schemes. The value of crop damaged on account of recurring floods and drought is approximately at an average Rs. 200 crores. It has also been assessed by a study team of F.A.O. that crops worth Rs. 400 crores are damaged every year because insecticides are not available in sufficient quantities at the appropriate time. The Hindustan Insecticides which was set up in 1954 in the

public sector has not yet reached its rated capacity of production.

Sir, it is very essential that the manufacturers of insecticides are to be encouraged and given greater incentives, if we want to achieve self-sufficiency in our foodgrains production. Since this amending Bill seek to extend assistance the manufacturers of insecticides, I support this Bill. request the hon. Minister to consider the issues raised by me in regard to making available at proper time in sufficient quantities the insecticides to our farmers.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री महाश्वीय सिंह साहू (कांसरगढ़) : उपर्युक्त महोदय, मैं इस कीटनाशक विधेयक का विरोध नहीं कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि सार्वजनिक दृष्टि से यह काफी हितकर विधेयक है और इसको बहुत पहले लाना चाहिए था। मैं हम देखते हैं कि समस्त भारतवर्ष में कीटनाशकों का ऐसा प्रकोप है कि कोई भी मानव शरीर उससे नहीं बचा है और साथ ही हमारा समाज और सरकारी अधिकारी भी उससे मुक्त नहीं है।

किसानों की फसलों को संश्लेषण रोगों से बचाने के लिए अभी महोदय यह विधेयक लाए हैं, इसलिए मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। फसलों और मानव शरीर को बचाने के लिए बीसवीं शताब्दी में कितनी ही एन्टी-बायोटिक दवाओं का निर्माण हुआ है। उन दवाओं का प्रयोग कहा तक मफल हुआ है, वह भी एक विचारणीय विषय है। लेकिन हमारी सरकारी मशीनरी में भी एक संश्लेषण रोग फैला हुआ है, जो हमारी योजनाओं को सफल नहीं होने देता है। क्या अभी महोदय ने उसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया है ?

किसान अपनी फसलें बोते हैं, उन्हें पानी देते हैं और निचाई करते हैं। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि जब जल तट्याक, कपास, धान और जौ आदि की फसलें फल-फूल देने योग्य होती हैं, तो कीड़े संश्लेषण रोग फैलाते हैं और बीकड़ों-हूबारों की वजह से लब्ध-श्रष्ट हो जाते हैं। सरकार दवाओं का निर्माण करती है और उसको विनियम के लिए सरकारी केन्द्रों में भेजती है, लेकिन श्रष्ट सरकारी अधिकारी उन दवाओं का सही ढंग से किसानों

[श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री]

ये बितरण नहीं कर पाती है। किसानों को ये बचाए सही टाइम पर नहीं मिलती हैं, टाइम निकल जाने पर मिलती है।

हौरबाबा की एक मिसाल हमारे सामने है। कुछ समय पहले एक ऐसा ही सक्कामक रोम बर्हा फैला हुआ था। वहाँ से यह माँग की गई कि हवाई बहाव के द्वारा उन बकायों को छिड़का जाए। लेकिन इसकी व्यवस्था वी महीने बाद हो पाई, जब कि फसलें बर्बाद हो चुकी थी।

कितने ही प्रकार की एन्टी-बायोटिक दवाएँ हमारे देश में बनती हैं और घरेलूवाला ये बितरित की जाती हैं। लेकिन अगर किसी गरीब घादमी को टेडानस हो जाता है, तो उसको ए० टी० एस० का इन्जेक्शन नहीं मिलता है, क्योंकि उसका एम्पूल तीन रुपये में मिलता है और सरकारी कर्मचारी उसको खा जाते हैं।

इन बन्दों के साथ मैं इन विषयक वा समर्पन करता हूँ।

PROF SHER SINGH I am extremely thankful to the hon. Members for the general support that they have given to this bill. There were some points raised by hon. Members. Certain points were made regarding the precautions to be taken in the use of these medicines. Some hon. Members pointed out that arrangements should be made so that people could know that such insecticide is a poison and should be cautiously used. I would like to point out that we take special care in respect of these matters. In respect of these insecticides we put labels saying that these are poisons. We also specify the antidotes on the labels, if at all by mistake somebody uses that medicine, then the antidotes are also written on those labels. So, we take all care to see that these insecticides and other medicines are not used by mistake by anyone; if they are, then antidotes are written and they can be used. So, all caution has been taken.

Shri Ishaq Sambhali had raised the question about the penalty that had been

provided in this Bill for those who did not apply after the period of 17 months; that has been provided only for those who have to apply for registration of insecticides, and this has been done because we want the manufacturers to apply to us so that we can find out the formula of the manufacture and see that the particular insecticides is the one to be used. That should be registered so that we can see its quality etc. If they do not come out with the application in time, then we have to provide for some penalty. It is only for registration and for those who are importers and manufacturers and big people. For small distributors we have not provided any penalty. So, I do not think that there can be any objection to this type of penalty.

As for the price of these insecticides, we have taken care that the price should be kept to the minimum. We import a little bit, but now we are becoming self-sufficient, but in respect of whatever we import we see that there is concessional customs duty so that the price may not be very high. So, we take care of that also.

Shri E. R. Krishnan had not raised any relevant question, though he said that the supply of insecticides was not made in time and whereas the areas to be covered by these plant protection measures was targeted to be 50 million acres, the actual area covered was only 25 million acres. Another hon. Member also had said that insecticides were not supplied at the time when they were needed. We take care to supply these insecticides to the farmers as also for spraying of these with the help of aeroplanes in the areas which are affected widely, and this has been done by the State Governments with the help of the Central Government. We give grant and the States also give grants. So, we subsidize this in order to make it cheaper.

की इसहासक कम्पनी : एक्ट्टेशन, नितावट के बारे में की कहिए।

شری اسحاق سمبلی - ایڈٹریشن  
ملوٹ کے بارے میں بھی کہئے۔

PROF. SHER SINGH : About the quality, as I have already said, we have legislated, and we have brought forward this legislation, and we transferred it from the Health Ministry to this Ministry for implementation. We have provided for registration because we want control the quality. So, there is provision in the Bill for control of quality.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to amend the Insecticides Act, 1968, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are no amendments. So, I shall put all the clause together to vote.

The question is :

"That clauses 2 to 5, and 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 5, and 1, the Enacting formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

PROF. SHER SINGH : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.39 hrs.

# RICE-MILLING INDUSTRY (REGULATION) AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This Bill aims at extending the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958 to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Many Central laws have already been extended to the State of Jammu and Kashmir and it is necessary that the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1968 should be extended to that State. This Act now extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The parent Act and the rules framed thereunder provide for the control of the rice mills functioning in the country; rice mills can be established and operated only in accordance with permits and licences granted under the Act and rules framed thereunder. The power to grant permits and licences has been delegated to the State Government by the Central Government. It is necessary that the rice mills functioning in the State of Jammu and Kashmir should also be brought within the purview of the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958, to achieve uniformity in the matter of control and development of rice mills in Jammu and Kashmir State.

I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958, as passed by the Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."