

Lok Sabha Debates

(Fifth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

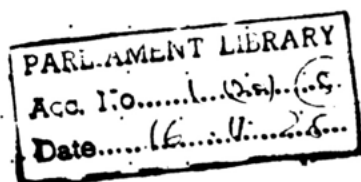
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LOK SABHA

Saturday, August 12, 1978/Srawana 21, 1900
(Saka)

Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Papers to be laid.

Mr. Zulfikarullah.

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944 RE. EXEMPTION FROM DUTY ON COAL TAR DISTILLATES.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 987 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th August, 1978 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from duty on Coal Tar distillates, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2623/78].

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (TUMKUR) : Sir, I want to raise an objection on this... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is your objection ?
(Interruptions), The discussion on the flood situation comes later, we are now on Papers to be laid.

Yes, Mr. Lakkappa, what is your objection ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The junior Ministers come here very occasionally. Sometimes they are only assigned with the duty of laying papers. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Chandra Shekhar Singh, please hold your patience. I have allowed him to raise the objection.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Only occasionally the Junior Ministers come here and that too, only to lay the papers.

Some time back I raised an issue that it was reported in the *Indian Express* that the Junior Ministers have made a complaint to the Prime Minister in respect of assignment of duties and powers to them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : But what is your objection on this paper ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Therefore, I request... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seat. I am dealing with him.

Let me tell the hon. Members that when I allow a particular Member to raise his objection, I will deal with him and not the entire House.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : All the Junior Ministers have formed an Association and they have made a complaint to the Prime Minister to give them more powers so as to enable them to discharge their duties as Junior Ministers. Unfortunately, to-day, Sir, we have been observing a Junior Minister is only assigned with this small power.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not an objection. Now I call...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Sir, assignment of duties to Junior Ministers is a very serious matter.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : You cannot dismiss it so summarily.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It does not arise.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will you please hear him fully ? Also please give me a minute.

Now, Sir, the State Ministers have gone to the Press saying that they have no work assigned to them....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That does not arise. Mr. Faleiro, this is not the occasion.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table following three Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 18th July, 1978 : —

1. The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1978.
2. The Insolvency Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1978.
3. The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1978.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 14th August, 1978, will consist of :—

- (1) Further consideration and reference to Joint Committee of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1978.
 - (2) Discussion and voting of the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1978-79.
 - (3) Consideration and passing of the Coast Guard Bill, 1978, as passed by Rajya Saha.
 - (4) Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Delhi Police Ordinance, 1978 and consideration and passing of the Delhi Police Bill, 1978.
 - (5) Consideration and passing of the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Bill, 1978.
2. It is also proposed to provide discussion on :
- (a) Motion regarding recent incidents in Marathwada region of Maharashtra, at 4 P.M. on Monday, the 14th August, 1978; and
 - (b) Motion by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu regarding amendment of the Representation of the People Act on Wednesday, the 16th August, 1978.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Mavalankar. Please be very brief.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I would be very brief. I am very sorry to find that although four weeks of this current session have passed and only two are left—I can understand that next week there are two holidays and therefore Government business has already accumulated and it is very difficult for them to get through too many bills—my main point is for these Bills for which I have been asking again and again—the introduction of the Anti-Defection Bill and the Comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill. I am appealing to the Minister to at least introduce these two Bills so that they may be considered by the country at large, and also perhaps be gone into carefully by the Select Committees. Unless they are introduced, what will happen? So, my point is that these Bills should be introduced as early as possible. They should be introduced next week.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): My point is this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, you can make your own alignment later.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am for introduction of the Anti-Defection Bill and the Comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill for a proper discussion by the country at large.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I am opposed to this Bill.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : You have every right to defect.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Lakkappa, you can make your alignment later. Let him have his say.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Thank you very much. My two other points are very brief. Firstly, on principle, I am opposed to the provision of pension to former Members of Parliament. There can be other methods of giving them relief and benefit. I can understand that. But, the whole point of giving pension to former Members of Parliament—on principle, I am opposed. I have been asking my friends, Government leaders and the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, in particular, to come forward with the Bill. He has been giving us assurances; there are some like me who want repeal of pension; there are some other members who want a rise in the

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

pension. Therefore, when a decision is to be taken, whatever may be the decision, let him come to the House with a Bill. I am for annulling the Bill for pension to former Members of Parliament. I think it is wrong on principle and it is also unethical.

Lastly, I want the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs to convey my request to the Minister for Communications, Shri Brij Lal Verma to come forward with a statement to the House next week as part of the Government business regarding a very strange situation about the telephone facilities being available in urban agglomeration. What happens is that I come from Ahmedabad—I come from the City of Ahmedabad, my home constituency. I find that Ahmedabad city zone has been so divided in terms of telephone facilities that some of the areas which were until only recently part of the Ahmedabad City zone, Ahmedabad Telephone zone, have been arbitrarily and suddenly, without giving proper justification, taken out from Ahmedabad with the result that only the periphery of Ahmedabad have now got the S.T.D. facilities and localities like Vatva are left out of Ahmedabad, whereas in Bombay and Thana or Delhi and Faridabad and in all such places, even though the regions are large, they have STD facilities, as with Faridabad and Delhi. STD facility is also available in Bombay and Thana, but not to Vatva which is almost on the border. (Interruptions). I want the facility to Faridabad and Delhi to continue. The same thing should apply to Ahmedabad also, just as it is in the case of Thana and Bombay.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): Same thing applies to Calcutta also.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: In all these places—in the urban agglomerations—where important industrial estates have come up and in all the main suburbs which were linked up with the main cities, there were no S.T.D.s; they were part of the local telephones. With the STD work having increased the telephones are not working properly. So he must change the policy regarding urban agglomeration, and give the same facilities on a uniform basis. That is my submission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chandrappan. You mention Point Nos. 1, 2 and 4. Point No. 4 is a State matter.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Cannanore): How is it a state matter? Anyway, the first point I would like to state is this. This news has appeared

in the newspapers that the Government have decided to purchase the deep penetration aircraft Jagaur, made in U.K. The question is this. In regard to this purchase the report also says that the manufacturers of the aircraft...

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): Sir, it is 11-10 now. There is a motion in my name. But some other matters are being raised.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you stick to the order paper every day, I will be only too glad!

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: The manufacturers, it appears, have entered into a deal with some of their Indian counterparts, Indian dealers; and it appears that 5 per cent of the cost of aircraft is offered as slash money. It is a very serious allegation. This scandal should be looked into. I demand of the Government that they should institute a probe into it and come to the House with a statement as to what has really happened in regard to this aircraft deal.

Secondly, this morning, a very alarming news item has been broadcast by the All India Radio which says that the USA, after all the friendship operation done by Dr. Subramaniam Swamy, has finally come to the conclusion that Pakistan should be given arms. They have offered millions of dollars worth of ground-to-air missiles and armoured personnel carriers to Pakistan. It is a very serious matter. I think the Minister should come with a statement to the House. The matter should be thoroughly discussed here. And my third point is this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Third and last point.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: My third point is this. Last week I requested the Government to place the report on Jawaharlal Nehru University on the Table of the House. They have not placed the Report before the House. This is because there is something stinking in the State of Denmark. They do not want to place it on the Table of the House. At the same time, while they are concealing the report from the public, they have started witch-hunting already against the university teachers. There is an attempt in which the RSS is interested to change the character of the JNU.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bomay North-East): The question was about the affiliation of the southern college to the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: It is high time that Government comes forward with this Report before the House and let us have a discussion. In the meantime, they should assure us that this witch-hunt going on will be stopped and that they will not do anything to change the character of the Jawaharlal Nehru University. Thank you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What he says is rather out of the way; there is no witch-hunt.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir the last day of the week is a day to which both my good friend Prof. Mavalankar and I look forward, because, I have a feeling that on every such occasion he reminds us of the role that he plays as a vigilant hon. Member of the House and gives us many suggestions about matters that we should bring before the House.

As far as the two Bills which he referred to are concerned, the Bill on Defection and the Bill on Industrial Relations...

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Not defection, but Anti-defection Bill.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: My hon. friend, being a Professor, understands, that when I say Bill on Defection, it does not mean for defection, but it is the anti-defection Bill. He is well aware of it. But sometimes he is not merely a professor; but he also reminds us of the role of the mischievous student! As far as both these Bills are concerned, Government believes that it will be possible for us to introduce them before the end of the session. Then, my friend Mr. Lakkappa referred to some problems he has about realignment. I do not think I am called upon to give him any answer or advice. Then, Sir, my good friend Mr. Mavalankar also referred to telephone facilities in urban agglomerations. These remarks of his will be conveyed to the Minister of Communications, as he wants to. I have taken due note of the comment that my hon. friend made on pensions. On the question that Mr. Chundrappa raised, Sir, I am one of those who admire his contributions very much. I have to say I also had the occasion to admire his integrity, the integrity with which he carries any occasion to bring before the House any subject that are uppermost in his mind. His remarks about today's newspapers almost made me feel that I was listening to someone reading the "Stop Press" news. I have nothing more to add.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Varma, you can move the motion now.

11:16 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 11th August, 1978."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 11th August, 1978."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now discussion under rule 193.

श्री उपसेन (बेचरिया): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कृपया दो घंटे का समय है और बोलने वाले बहुत हैं इसलिए दस-दस मिनट ही टाइम दिया जाये।

11:17 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: ANNUAL RAVAGES OF FLOODS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): Sir, I beg to raise a discussion on the annual ravages of floods in various parts of the country.

Sir, it is with a great amount of regret that I have to mention before the hon. Members of the House of the calamities which have been perpetrated by the two rivers of India, viz. Ganga and Brahmaputra, perennially, from year to year for the last 50 years. The present picture, in 1978, is this:

In Assam, the Brahmaputra and its tributaries breached at 19 places, flooded 2.29 lakh hectares, affecting a population of 2 lakhs in 440 villages. They destroyed 0.19 hectare of jute and paddy crops. Officially 2 lives were lost, in addition to some heads of cattle.

In Bihar, the Adhwara group of rives Bagmati Punpun and Kosi affected the districts of Champaran, Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, Monghyr, Sahra, Darbhanga and Bettiah; they flooded 5.17 hectares, affecting 30 lakhs of population, damaging crops over 1.70 hectares, valued at Rs.12.58 l khs. 24,000 families were uprooted, because of damage to their houses. Public utilities worth Rs. 0.47 lakhs were damaged and 27 human lives and 4 heads of cattle were lost, according to Government reports.

In Rajasthan, the districts of Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Churu, Bharatpur, Alwar Jaipur, Bikaner and Sri Ganga Nagar were flooded, damaging crops over 2.81 lakhs hectares, affecting 75,000 people, 91,000 houses and taking 61 human lives—all worth Rs. 5 crores.

In Uttar Pradesh, Ghagra and Rapti in eastern UP flooded Gonda, Basti, Baharich and Gorakhpur affecting 8100 villages with 37 lakh people were affected and crops over 12.55 hectares were damaged and 116 human lives and 284 heads of cattle were lost. Total damage is estimated at Rs. 10 crores.

These are all official figures. Government's preliminary reports indicate that upto 31-7-1978, 23.46 lakhs hectares of area was affected, involving 72.7 lakhs of people, and crops over 1.90 hectares were damaged and public utilities worth Rs. 90.53 lakhs were damaged. And there was a loss of 203 human lives and 820 heads of cattle.

These are the official figures. Non-official figures had been discussed in this House earlier, and in the other House also. We find that in Assam more than 7 lives had been lost and 450 heads of cattle perished; nearly 200 lives were lost in U.P. and 138 lives in Bihar, 63 to 70 in Rajasthan. A total of 750 human lives and 43,000 heads of cattle are being lost every year in floods in India.

The latest news this morning is that Ganga and Ram Ganga have also crossed the danger mark and the western U.P. districts of Saharanpur and Uttar Kashi are in danger and army has been called out to take up rescue operations. It has been stated that both Assam and Bihar have not asked for any money for relief measures whereas U.P. had asked for Rs. 50 crores. With the consent of the Chief Minister of Assam as far back as June, I sent a telegram to the Prime Minister for Rs. 60 lakhs for distribution as relief and for plugging some breaches

in Assam. I come to understand that the State Government have not officially sent any communication. The hon. Minister of State, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh, stated in the other House that; Rs. 633 crores were spent in 30 years and that this government will spend Rs. 680 crores in the next five years. In India 25 million hectares will be affected by flood every year of which 37.5 per cent area is protected by flood control work; and the government proposes to raise it to 50 per cent in the coming five years. Considering the flood situation and whatever discussions that have taken place in this House and in the other House and also what the government proposes to do, this has to be considered as grave.

In the meanwhile, I have some knowledge of what has been happening and I could say from the records that in the last 48 years, thirteen committees, expert committees and central investigation teams were sent to the Northeastern areas to assess the extent of damage. In 1929 the Government of India flood enquiry committee suggested that the river Brahmaputra should be dredged, in order to deepen it so that all the water that flows down from China would be drained out into the Bay of Bengal. Later, one man Mazumdar Committee suggested multipurpose moderation dam in some rivers including Brahmaputra. In 1958 the Central Government Committee had approved construction of dams. The Ministers' Committee in 1964 also approved the construction of dams to hold the waters of rivers Brahmaputra, Dehang and Subansiri in order to check the floods. In 1970 two foreigners, W.A. Stuff and H.E. Weller suggested erection of multi-purpose water reservoirs at the roots of Dehang and Subansiri in Upper Assam. In Dehang there should be a 700 feet high dam holding 20 million cubic feet of water to generate 4000 megawatt hydel power and in Subansiri the dam should be 500 feet high to hold 15 million cubic feet water to generate 2500 megawatt hydel power. In 1977-78 one expert Committee followed the visit of Irrigation Minister Shri Barnala in a helicopter. The total number of teams so far sent to assess flood damages and measure to be adopted are thirteen in number in the last 48 years of our national existence suffering from floods. As you know, the bed of the river Brahmaputra was shallowed down by the earthquake in 1950 which shook all eastern Assam. From Sadiya downwards up to Daubri the river became shallow. So, every year the water spreads into the banks and there occurs so much damage. I am only giving rough figures of the damages caused last

[Shri Purnanarayan Sinha]

year. According to this comprehensive report prepared from the Government statements, 145 lives were lost, 21,35,533 people were affected over 7,951.80 sq. km. damaging crops standing over at least 2,22,081.62 hectares valued at Rs. 20,14,27,598. Residential houses of an estimated value of Rs. 93,42,634 and public utilities valued at Rs. 38,39,663 were destroyed in the floods that passed over Assam in 1977. The extent of damages caused in Bihar and U.P. may be better estimated by Members from those States who have a first-hand knowledge of their own States. Last Year in Assam all the 20 sub-divisions were affected, 17 by the river Brahmaputra and 3 by the river Barak in Cachar.

What is Assam? You move along the mid-stream of Brahmaputra and stretch your hands. On either side lies the whole of Assam, with all its resources from paddy to crude oil and natural gas, with all its ancient culture. Assam is full of natural resources. It pays about Rs. 3000 crores of revenue directly and indirectly to the rest of India and the Indian Government every year. But Assam is being perennially damaged by floods. The greatest river is land of the world, Majuli, which is the seat of Assamese Vaishnav culture, is being eroded from year to year. What is left now is only about 50 % of what was originally there. The Satra is the place where our gurus and religious preceptors live it is the centre of Sanskrit education and religious education. But in fraction it has been dispersed here and there all over the State because of the erosions caused by floods. The river Brahmaputra is about 2880 km. long, of which 900 km flow through Indian territory before it enters Bangladesh. Including the major earthquakes of 1897 and 1950, there have been 471 earthquakes over the last 80 years in Assam. Of these, the earthquakes in 1897 and 1950 were the worst which caused extensive damages to lives and properties. Therefore, this river has to be tamed. Something must be done to check the floods which cause so much damage every year not only in Assam but in other parts of North India. We have all the time been asking the Government to take some measures. What are the measures which have been indicated? I am not stating something on my own, but I am only borrowing whatever statements have been made by the Government. Mr Bhanu Pratap Singh said in the Lok Sabha :

information about loss caused by floods. There is no doubt that there have been huge loss of life and property caused by these floods. The main reason for it was that floods came suddenly in the third week of July and people did not get any time to evacuate their stock of foodgrains.

However, the loss caused by floods could not be minimised. The information and statistics regarding that loss was based on the information and statistics supplied by the State Governments.

Our Government had made an endeavour to tackle this problem with the cooperation of Nepal Government. During our Prime Minister's last visit to Nepal, it had been accepted in principle that both the Governments would jointly take measures to formulate flood control schemes. Those schemes were now under preparation, but they would certainly take some time".

And in the other House, the same minister has stated :

"According to that scheme Committees had been set up. The engineers and experts of both the countries were finalising the schemes. Since it was an international plan and for that we would have to provide electric power and it would take time for its completion". The Ministers assured that there would be no delay in the work on account of finance and as soon as the survey work was completed and their blue prints were ready the work would start... He further stated :

"Regarding the Brahmaputra, the work would be completed soon. A Bill had been prepared and sent to the States concerned for their comments. The final decision of the State had been received on 17th July..".

"Regarding the Ganga-Cauvery national grid..".

Now in summarising what the Government has said, the Government is interested in arriving at a cordial, I should say, understanding or agreement with Bangladesh, to keep Bangladesh river waters flowing all the year round. Bangla-

"Whatever figures of loss had been given they were received. from the State Governments because the Central Government has no agency other than the State Governments to collect necessary

desh depends entirely on the Ganga Basin and the water that flowed down by Ganga into Bangladesh. Bangladesh wants to have good relations with Nepal and so it wants to finalise these schemes with Nepal Government so far as Ganga and its tributaries are concerned. Bangladesh does not very much depend on the water of Brahmaputra and as it naturally flows down into Bangladesh, they can utilise it in whatever way they like.

Therefore, I would speak with a great amount of vehemence against the steps taken by the Government of India so far as the control of Brahmaputra is concerned. We have at the same time to consider that Brahmaputra flows from Manasarover in Tibet and China and unless the river is controlled somewhere in China or in the hills, it will not be possible to check the floods that comes every year and takes a heavy toll of life. On an average, 750 lives are taken every year by the floods in India and 43,000 heads of cattle perish as I said earlier. Considering the extensive damage that is caused every year, could our Government sleep over the subject? Could they show us the example of day dreaming that there will be a girdle of canal, all over the country. Somebody suggested that in order to check floods coming down to the plains, there should be a deep canal all round the Himalayan foothills, in order to allow the water to flow down sea Rajasthan to Cauvery and then on to South and then come back to Bay of Bengal. This is a day-dream and it will cost crores of rupees, if at all it is possible and it will take scores of years and decades will pass by before the results are seen. So, our Government must not sleep over such day dreaming projects as Ganga-Cauvery Link Project or girdles all over the country, as was planned by some engineer.

One ex-Minister—while he was — Minister, he did not take up any plan or project—after he was turned out of the Cabinet, he is Mr VKRV Rao—he published a book in which he encouraged such a girdle all over the country in order to check floods and guarantee the flow of water in every river all the year round. It is a pious wish and wishful thinking. I do not believe that will come up in our lifetime, in the life time of most of the hon. Members, of this House.

I want that something concrete should be done. I come from a State viz., Assam the greatest problem of which is floods. It is from Brahmaputra. When I went to take my bath in Brahmaputra, I was taught to recite this sloka :

घोम् बह्नु ब्रह्मा प्राग्वान्तनीः कुलम्बन,

यमोच गर्भसम्भूतः पापं तोहते मे हर ।

As I have been reciting this sloka I consider it a river of my virtue, a river of my *dharma*, a river of my *motha*. But it has proved to be a river of my sorrow, perennial sorrow. From Brahmaputra, it has now come to Ganga :

घोम् विष्णु पादध्वजमुत्तगठगे विपचगामिनी,

त्रैद्विति विख्यात पापं मे हर जान्हवी ।

Since it has become बह्नुचगामिनी It is extending its ravages upto Ramganga, Uttar Kashi and Bijnathri. It has taken a turbulent form and it has been causing extensive damage.

I would urge upon the Government and also upon this House to take some urgent concrete steps to control the flood situation in the country. All the information that is available is not at my command at the moment in respect of other States. But coming from Assam as I do, I appeal to the Government if it is necessary, we could go to the World Bank, to the UNO for help. This is an international problem. It concerns China, it concerns India; it concerns Bangladesh. It is an international question. We have been sending our delegations to the UNO to address it on different subjects but not on this subject of floods which has been causing so much of damage every year to our people, taking a heavy toll of precious lives of people and also of valuable cattle and causing loss of property. The deep-set villages as cultural centres of the Assamese civilisation are being eroded and engulfed by the river Brahmaputra from year to year.

The fine old city of Dibrugarh is nowhere on the surface. It is in the mid-stream. It has to be shifted miles downwards to the south in order to be located in temporary sheds. That is what is happening. My constituency of Tezpur has got hills on the banks of the river Brahmaputra. It will be split into two by the Channels of Brahmaputra unless some steps are taken immediately to check the floods.

So, I would humbly request the Government not to sleep over this matter but to take some concrete measures. I would urge upon the Government to do something about it not only in Assam but also in Bihar and other flood-affected States.

I understand—I have not seen it—in China, they have harnessed all the hill rivers by constructing small chains of

[Shri Purnanarayan Sinha]

hydel projects. They have created enough power. Each hydel project is independent of the other due to overhead links, if one project fails, the other project continues to supply power. That gives an unending supply of power. There is an acute shortage of power in West Bengal. They are asking for more power. There is shortage of electricity. If this power is created in the Ganga basin, in hill rivers from Nepal or hill rivers from the Himalayas in Assam, there will be an abundant supply of power in the eastern parts of India and it will be able to supply power to northern parts of India between Assam to Delhi.

In the end, I again submit and urge upon the Government not to sleep over the matter and to take urgent steps to harness all the resources at their disposal in order to check floods, and save the precious lives of the people, the valuable cattle and the loss of property.

SHRI H. L. PATWARY (Mangal das): I would like to draw attention of the House to the fact that Brahmaputra is a female river and all the others are female rivers.

बीकानेर बोहलिया किदवाई (पाजमगढ़): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे मौका दिया। यह बड़ी ग्रहम चर्चा फलड़ के बारे में हम मदन में होने जा रही है। उस के लिए मैं आप के मामले चन्द बातें रखना चाहती हूँ। हमारे देश में कुछ परिचायक ऐसे हैं जहाँ फलड़ा तकरीबन हर मान धाता है और उसी के मृताबिक उस के लिए काम दिया जाता रहा है। बहुत से ऐसे कमोशन बड़े हैं, कमेटियाँ बड़ी हैं जिनका काम यह रहा है कि वह फलड़ कंट्रोल की तरफ देखें और उस के लिए कुछ ऐसे नये उपाय निकालें जिस से उन से बचा जा सके। मैं यह मानती हूँ कि यह कुदरती आफत होती है जो मैलाव की सूरत में हमारे पूरे देश और प्रदेशों को बहुत ज्यादा हैमज करती है, बहुत नुकसान पहुँचाती है। हर साल पूरे देश में तकरीबन 7.4 मिलियन हैक्टर जमीन उस से प्रभावित होती है और आप को सुन कर ताज्जुब और अफसोस होगा कि उस में से तकरीबन 50 परसेंट यानी 3.7 मिलियन के करीब वह जमीन होती है जो ऐग्रीकल्चरल लैंड होती है। हर साल इनकी जमीन और इतनी बाग्य फलड़ के जरिए बरबाद होती है जिस का प्रदावा नहीं किया जा सकता। यह आफि-शियल रिपोर्ट में के मृताबिक है लेकिन मैं दावा कर सकती हूँ कि इस में कहीं ज्यादा जमीन अफे-कटेड होती है और उस के साथ लाखों लोगों की रोजी रोटी जाती है, जिन्दगी का नुकसान होता है, जो उन के बच्चों के बराबर जानवर होते हैं उनका नुकसान होता है।

इस समय मैं अपने प्रदेश के बारे में ज्यादातर कहूँगी। हमारे प्रदेश में 1969 के बाद यह एक ऐसी बाढ़ धारा है कि जिस में करोड़ों नहीं घरों रुपये का

नुकसान हुआ है। जहाँ तक कुदरती आफत है वहाँ मैं पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ और पूरे दायरे के साथ कह सकती हूँ कि इस में हमारे प्रदेश के ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का निष्कामान, उन की नाहिली और बसत के ऊपर जो स्टेप्स उन्होंने नहीं लिए, उस की वजह भी शामिल है जिससे कि हजारों जानें गईं, लाखों एकड़ का नुकसान हुआ, बेतो गई और प्राइन्दा दो साल तक वहाँ कोई कमल मिलने वाली नहीं है। जो हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में तबाही घाई है उस का कारण यह है कि जो नैपाल से नदियाँ निकलती हैं (अबखान).... जग मेहरबानी कर के सुनने की हिम्मत रखिए।

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश ज्यादातर अफेकटेड होता है उन नदियों से जो नैपाल से आती हैं। मैं सब से पहले अपने प्रदेश की सरकार पर यह इल्जाम लगाना चाहती हूँ और सेंटर पर भी कि नैपाल में हमेशा एक फ्लड वॉनिंग सिस्टम हमारे प्रदेश में हुआ करता था। उस फ्लड वॉनिंग सिस्टम के जरिए मैं जो नदियाँ वहाँ से निकलती थी गंडक, नारायणी, राप्ती, उन का हमें एक आभास रहता था कि किस तरह क्या होने वाला है। फ्लड फोर्कास्टिंग डिपार्टमेंट था, उस के जरिए मैं पता रहता था कि हमारे यहाँ क्या होने वाला है। लेकिन जो वह सिस्टम था वह नहीं रहा। हमारे लम्बेनड के हेड क्वार्टर पर मैनेजमेंट में फ्लड कंट्रोल कम बना करता था। घब के उभार भी कहीं पता नहीं है। मई के महीने में एक मीटिंग हुआ करती थी क्योंकि सब का मानना है कि कौन कौन से जिले हमारे हमेशा फ्लड से अफेकटेड होते हैं, इसलिए आप पिछली सरकारों के बसत का निकाल कर देखिए, हमेशा मई के महीने में एक मीटिंग हुआ करती थी जिस में प्रकाशन था कि कौन कौन सी चीजें चाहिए, कितनी नाबें चाहिए, कितना गल्ला चाहिए, अगर फ्लड आता है तो उसका हमें क्या इन्तजाम करना चाहिए, किनने रिजर्व कैम्प बनाने पड़ेंगे, उन को खाली करना पड़े तो कौन से स्कूल कालज या म्युनिसिपल बोंड की बिनिडिंग में कंहा उन को ले जाया जाएगा, इन सारी बातों के बारे में मीटिंग निश्चय किया जाता था। धक की बार कोई नहीं हुई। हमेशा अफेजोशन पॉर्जिज जितनी भी होती थी उन को इस में इन्वोल्व किया जाता था कि आप प्राइए और बताइए कि क्या क्या कर सकते हैं। लेकिन उन की कोई मीटिंग नहीं हुई। जिला हब क्वार्टर की तो छोड़िए, स्टेट हब क्वार्टर में भी कोई मीटिंग नहीं हुई। कम से कम मुझे नहीं मालूम, ऐसी कोई मीटिंग हुई है या नहीं।

तीसरी चीज यह है कि दरियायें जो उत्तर बढ़ती हैं उनसे हम वक्त सबसे ज्यादा नुकसान उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी हिस्से में हो रहा है। मुझे अफसोस है कि ऐसा कहना पड़ता है—इसलिए नहीं कि मैं एक अफेजोशन की मेम्बर हूँ बल्कि एक इनसान और इनसानियत के नाते—कि गोंडा, बहराइच, धाजमगढ़

बस्ती, गोरखपुर, के जितने हिस्से हैं सब इतनी बुरी तरह से मतासर हुए, पिछले दिनों हमारी पार्टी का प्रत्यक्ष, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के साथ मुझे उस इलाके का दौरा करने का मौका मिला, पांच दिन तक हमने दौरा किया, हमने देखा मौलों तक ऐसा मगता ही नहीं था कि कभी यहां पर कोई खेत थे। इस कदर वहां पर नुकसान हुआ है। 16 साराइ से फ्लड्स घाने शुरू हुए और मैं अफसोस के साथ कहना चाहती हूं कि पांच दिन तक जितने भी लोग थे वे बगैर खाने पीने के पड़े रहे, उनके लिए एक नाव तक नहीं थी। जो रेलवे लाइन थी वह भी बह गई थी। कोई तरीका नहीं था सिवाय नावों और मोटर बोट्स के जिनका इंतजाम डिस्ट्रिक्ट एगारिटीड किया करती थी लेकिन इस बार कोई इंतजाम नहीं किया गया। गांधी में जिस वक्त धार्मी कान की गई उस वक्त धार्मी पर्सनल ने बताया कि हमें इतनी देर में बुलाया गया जबकि ज्यादातर नुकसान हो चुका जिसको कि हम बचा सकते थे। तो यह मातृ कर्मियां हैं जो गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से रही। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो कुछ भी बचाया जा सकता था वह भी नहीं बचाया जा सका। जो इलाके मुनामिर हुए उनमें घाउमगड जिनके मगडो नहसील सबसे ज्यादा मुनामिर है। उनके भलावा गांधी, बहराद्व, बनिया, बस्ती, गोरखपुर, और देवरिया से चूँकि बिहार की सरहद मिलती है, छिन्नी बांध की तरफ, तब उस तरफ भी इतना नुकसान हुआ है जिसकी कोई हद नहीं।

इसके भलावा प्राय प्राय का अर्थबार देखें। फर्रुखाबाद, कानपुर, हरदोई, महारानपुर, भादजहा-पुर—यह सारे जिले अफकट है और इनमें कई जिलों में मेना काल कर ली गई है। तो मेनी सीरियस सिचुएशन है और मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने 11 करोड़ रुपये की मांग से शुरुआत की। कहा गया कि 11 करोड़ रुपये हमने अपने से मांगे हैं। मैं प्रायः जंगल से पूछना चाहती हूं सेण्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से कि अब तक कितना रुपया स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को दिया गया है। 11 करोड़ में बढ़ा कर 50 करोड़ हुए और अब वह 110 करोड़ हो गये हैं। इसके भलावा और कितना चाहिए, यह पता नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि सेण्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से कितना रुपया स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को प्लड रिलीफ बक्स के लिए भेजा गया और खुद स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने कितना खर्च किया है। वहां पर चौक मिनिस्टर बार-बार बयान दे देते हैं कि सेण्टर से मांग की हुई है, जब प्रायः तब होगा। लेकिन स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास भी अपना पैसा होता है उसको भी गरीब परेशान लोगों की सहायता के लिए लगाना चाहिए। प्राय भी गांव पानी में घिरे हुए हैं और कुछ गांव ऐसे हैं जो कि चारों तरफ से पानी में घिरे हुए हैं जहां पर नाव के जरिए से ही पहुंचा जा सकता है। नाव के जरिए से ही कोई मदद वहां पर पहुंचा जा सकती है लेकिन अभी तक कुछ भी नहीं हुआ है। जो हमारा मधुबनी बांध है वह एकप्लोट है। कई ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं जिनमें हमारे और दूसरी स्टेट्स के हिस्से हैं जैसे बिहार में कामा देयलेटर है, 50 पी० राजस्थान को मिल कर बनाना है गोबखन

इन, यू० पी० राजस्थान की मुबतरका योजना है। लाकपुर बांध हरियाणा यू० पी० को और छिन्नी बांध बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश को बनाना है। उत्तर प्रदेश ने अपना हिस्सा पूरा कर लिया है लेकिन बिहार ने पूरा नहीं किया है इसीलिए उत्तर के सारे लोग प्रभावित हैं। एक बहुत बड़े हिस्से में, बिहार में मधुबन ब्लाक तक, जो कि हेडक्वार्टर है, वहां पर लोगों ने बताया कि कम से कम माझे तीन हजार मवेशी मर चुके हैं और दो सौ के करीब लोग मरे हैं। प्राय भी अगर चले जायें तो हमारे फील्ड्स में चार डेड बाकी पड़ी हुई हैं। यह हाल बिहार गवर्नमेंट का है और उत्तर प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट का है और सेण्टर सहायता नहीं दे रही है जैसा कि उनका कहना है। इसलिए यह बात माफ होनी चाहिए कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार को सेण्टर से कितना पैसा गया है और कितना जाना है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में जब भी स्टूड्स घाने पते वहां की सरकार की तरफ से पहला काम यह किया जाता था जो बाढ़ पीड़ित लोग हैं उन्हें भुने हुए चने दिए जाते थे ताकि वे उनमें फौरन अपनी भूख खा सकें। लेकिन इस बार यह कहा गया कि कांग्रेस सरकार चने देती थी और हम गेहूं दे रहे हैं। प्राय देखना चाहता मैं वह मड़ा हुआ गेहूं लेकर भाई हूं। प्राय बतायें कि जिस इन्मान का घर वह गया, जिसके पास चूल्हा चक्की नहीं, जिसके पास बर्तन भांडे नहीं वह प्रायका मड़ा हुआ गेहूं लेकर क्या करेगा? वह उस को क्या खायेगा, उस को फेंकेगा ही। चना इसलिए दिया जाता था कि वह उस को खा सके। अगर कच्चा चना दिया जाए, तो उस को भिगो कर खाया जा सकता है लेकिन मड़ा हुआ गेहूं उस कि कम काम का। ... (व्यवधान) ... इन्दिरा गांधी जो के जाने से यह जरूर हुआ कि एक किलो गेहूं की बजाए तीन किलो दिया, कुछ नावें नजर आने लगी और कुछ डाकटों की टीम नजर आने लगी। यह पोलोटीकल मामला नहीं है, यह इन्सानियन का मामला है। इसलिए इस को इन्सान की हैसियत से सोचना चाहिए कि क्या सहायता दे सकते हैं। मैं बड़े ध्रुव से कहना चाहती हूं कि इमर्जेंसी की एक्सचेंज के लिए तो घूम घूम कर कहा गया था कि मिसेड इन्दिरा गांधी जो यह किया और वह किया लेकिन प्राय तो वाकई मैं प्रदेश में और पूरे देश में लोग परेशान हैं और इस प्रकार सैलाब से लोग परेशान हैं क्यों नहीं प्राय वे लोग उन लोगों के पास जाते हैं जोकि मुसीबत में हैं। — (व्यवधान) ... मैं अपनी बात नहीं कह रही हूं, मैं जाऊंगी तो और न जाऊंगी तो, लेकिन प्राय जब वाकई लोग मुसीबत में हैं परेशानी में मुबतला हैं ...

रेल संजालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सिधु मारारण्य): मैं बस्ती गया था और वहां पर बांसी और दुमरिया गंज में लोगों को सात दिन का खाना दिया है और सारा तीन किलो की यूनिट के हिसाब से भ्राना दिया है। मने वहां पर डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट को भी धाईर दिया है ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Saez Narain, you must know that the lady is speaking for the first time in the House and there is a tradition that we do not disturb the maiden speech of anybody.

SHRIMATI PARVATI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore) : Such a senior Member should know it.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Kearimnagar) : It shows that the Minister has no work in the Rail Bhavan.

श्रीमती मोहनिना किशब्दी : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं किसी के ऊपर कोई इन्फ़ाम नामान नहीं चाहती हूँ, किसी इन्डिक्लिपन के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहती हूँ लेकिन मैं आप से एक बात कहना चाहती हूँ कि जब यह हावान हो रहे हों तो सेभुन गवर्नमेंट का स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को कुछ काम चाहिए, कुन उन को डांटना चाहिए। प्राज जो प्रदेशों में फ्लड की हालत है वह खराब होती जा रही है। कुछ जिलों में जहाँ पर नदियाँ टेवर, मार्क से कम हो रही हैं, तो दूसरे जिलों में वे बढ़ रही हैं। प्राखिर उसकी वजह क्या है। महारनपुर में मानपुर का बाँध है। वस्तु पर महायना की जाती, तो हम परशानी से बच सकते थे। कोई भी काम नहीं किया गया। ठिठौती रेलव स्टेशन के बारे में एकरिकमिडेशन भी धीर सेभुन वाटर कमीशन ने उनकी रिकमेंड किया था कि वह बनना चाहिए, तकि पूरे पूर्वी उतर प्रदेश को यह मिलाए धीर पनइस से जो लोग एक्केटड होते हैं, उन की परशानी कम हो। करोड़ रुपये का यह प्रोजेक्ट था धीर उसमें 1 करोड़ रुपये खर्च भी हो चुका था सारा सामान पड़ा हुआ था। न जाने क्या परशानी घाई धीर वह सारा सामान उठ कर चला गया। एक करोड़ रुपये खर्च हो चुका था, वह मारा खाम हो गया। मैं आप के जरिए इस सरकार से यह मांग करती हूँ कि इस की इन्वायरी की जाए। प्राखिर क्या वजह है कि जो मंजूरगुदा प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, मंजूरगुदा चीज है, उन की भी यह सरकार पूरी तरह से इम्प्लोमेंट नहीं कर रही है, जिस की वजह से वहाँ के लोगों को परेशानी उठानी पड़ रही है।

मैं अभी पांच मिनट धीर लेना चाहूँगी। अभी मैंने ज्वाइंट फ्लड स्कीम्स की बात कही थी। इस में जो कामा रैगुलेटर है, गोबरधन ड्रेन या लालपुर का प्रोजेक्ट है, उसके लिए 32 करोड़ रुपये मंजूर हो चुका था, संवर्धन हो चुका था लेकिन उस का भी पता नहीं कि प्राखिर उस पर काम क्यों नहीं हो रहा है। हमारे जो बच्चे स्कूलों में जाते हैं उन एरियाज में, उनकी फ्रीस माफ नहीं की गई, बसूली अभी भी जारी है। मैं आप के जरिए से नर सदन से धीर सरकार से यह दरखास्त करूँगी कि बसूली न सिर्फ रोकी जाए बल्कि फ्रीस माफ की जाए, ब्यूज भी माफ किया जाए। इस फ़सल के भलावा दूरी फ़सल भी वहाँ क किसानों को मिलने वाली नहीं है। एक करोड़ क्वींटल गन्ना पूरे प्रदेश

में कुछ तो मिनों के न बनने की वजह से धीर बाढ़ में बसे हो पड़ा रहा। एनना वहाँ पर किसानों का नुकसान हुआ है। उतर प्रदेश सरकार की कोई नीति है धीर न कोई पालिसी है। सब हर जिले में एक सक्लर भेज दिया गया है कि किसान गन्ना कम बोएं जबकि गन्ना बोया जा चुका है। मैं आप के जरिए इस सदन से यह दरखास्त करूँगी कि यह बहुत सीरियस मामला है धीर पनइ कम्पनी के प्रजीन होना चाहिए। इस के लिए हर सेंटर की तरफ नहीं देखा चाहिए क्योंकि हर स्टेट धरना बबाव करने के लिए धरने यहाँ बांध बना देती है जो कि दूसरी स्टेट्स का नुकसान पहुँचाती है। इसलिए पनइ को कंट्रोल करने के लिए सेभुन गवर्नमेंट का एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट होना चाहिए जिस के जरिए से यह हो। मेरी धरनी राय तो यह है कि जो बांध बनाए जाते हैं, उनमें बहुत ज्यादा फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। हरिज मिट्टम कैनाल धीर दरियाघाँ को हमने खाम कर दिया इन बांधों के द्वारा इसलिए बाढ़ घातानी है धीर उवेश लेबन बहुत जल्दी ऊपर घा जाता है। बांध में पानी पूरे शहर में, पूरे एरिया में जाता है। प्राजमयू के पूरे जिले के बीच में मे नदी बहती है। शहर के धरदर से बहती है। दूसरे धाँ बहने जाए तो आप देखिएगा कि बस्ती में धीर देखिया में भी बाढ़ का खतरा है। नौगढ़ की तहसील मय से ज्यादा मुतासिर हुई है।

इस बारे में मैं एक बात धीर कहूँगी। हम लांग सब चीजों का पॉजिटिव लेबन पर ले जाने के प्रादी हैं मोझा के एरिये में जरा बराबर, एक पैसा बराबर की मदद नहीं दी गई है। जो नौगढ़ तहसील है वहाँ हमारी कांसे के एम० एन० ए० हैं। लेकिन वहाँ मदद नहीं दी गई। यह यह है कि एक नाब तक हमारे कांसे के कर्ताओं को नहीं दी जा रही है। अगर नाब बहीर हो जाती तो बहुत काम हो सकता था। हमेशा वालन्टरी धारोनाइजेन्स को इन्वॉल्वमेंट होता रहा है जिसमें कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों की मदद हो जाए। अगर आप मद की मदद से तो हजारों मन गन्ना धीर हजारों कण्डा इकट्ठा हो सकता है जिससे कि गौलाबजदा लोगों की मदद हो सकती है। पहले जिन जिलों में सिटीजंस काउंसिल थी, पता नहीं व अभी एग्जिस्ट कर रही है या नहीं— लेकिन उनकी प्राज तक मोटिंग नहीं बलाई गई है धीर न कहा गया है कि आप हमारी मदद की जाए। यह एक इमानी मयना है, ह्यूमन प्राय्जम है धीर इसकी इसी तरह से लेना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं धीर कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारी पालिसीमेंटरी कांसे के सेम्बरों ने यह तय किया है कि जितने भी हमारी कांसे के सेम्बर हों वे सी हारवे पनइ के लिए देंगे। हमारी प्रसेम्बली को के सेम्बर भी देंगे धीर कांसे के दूसरे वर्कर्स भी देंगे।

मैं आपकी बहुत मलकूर हूँ कि आपने मसे बोलने का समय दिया।

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, निम्न 193 के प्रात्यंत इस सभा में बाढ़ के बिषय में चर्चा हो रही है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Dr. Ramji Singh, let me remind you that there are several speakers who want to take part in the debate. Therefore, I will restrict it to 10 minutes per speaker.

डा० राज जी सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नियम 193 के अंतर्गत यह जो चर्चा हो रही है इसका क्षेत्र व्यापक हो गया है। "देश के विभिन्न भागों में बाढ़ से प्रतिवर्ष होने वाली क्षति के बारे में चर्चा उठावेंगे।"

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय बाढ़ और सूखा इस देश की जल समस्या के दो पहलू हैं। जब देश एक तरफ बाढ़ से पीड़ित होता है तो दूसरी तरफ वह सूखे से पीड़ित होता है। प्रतिवर्ष यहां की नदियों में जो पानी बहता है वह 1.68 मीलियन क्यूबिक मीटर पानी है। इस देश में जो वर्षा होती है वह 115 क्यूबिक मीटर और 45 इंच होती है। लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बाढ़ से प्रतिवर्ष जो हानि होती है उसके आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं—7.4 मीलियन हेक्टेयर जमीन बाढ़ से क्षतिग्रस्त होती है, 3.4 मीलियन एकड़ की फसल नष्ट होती है जिसमें हर साल 1452 करोड़ रुपए का नुकसान होता है। बाढ़ में 693 मीलियन रुपए की प्रापटी नष्ट होती है और यह एनुअल एवरेज ताम 2104 मीलियन रुपये का है।

22. hrs.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां बाढ़ में क्षति हो रही होती है वहां इसका दूसरा पहलू भी है कि वहां देश में सूखे से भी बहुत क्षति होती है। ऐसी स्थिति में वाटर मैनेजमेंट के सम्बन्ध में जब बातचीत हो तो दोनों पहलुओं को समझे रख कर बातचीत हो। एक समय था जब कि श्री क० ए०० राय ने यह प्रस्ताव किया था कि गंगय से कावेरी को जोड़ दिया जाए जिससे मानसून में जो बहुत पानी है, वह दक्षिण भारत की शुष्क भूमि को सिंचित कर सके। इसलिए इन दोनों समस्याओं को हमें साथ-साथ लेना होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बाढ़ से जो क्षति हो रही है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में बेमिसम एरिया 174.2 है। और मिनिमम 74.2 तो इस तरह से यह सारी चीजें यहां हैं। आज ही आप ने देहियों में सुना होगा कि सम्पूर्ण भारतवर्ष में बाढ़ की विभीषिका हो रही है। बिहार के दानापुर छावनी में पानी घुस गया है और पूर्णिया खतर में है। उसी तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश प्राधा, जैसा कि बहुत मोहसिना ने कहा है, बाढ़ की विभीषिका से खतर है। उत्तरकाशी में भागीरथी के ब्लोकेड से जो प्लग फलड हुआ है वह कम भयंकर नहीं है। घातः प्राप इस समस्या पर रिलीफ के दृष्टिकोण से नहीं कि कुछ बना, कपड़ा या रुपये बांट दिये, बल्कि राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से विचार करना चाहिये तभी समस्या का हल हो सकता है। यह ठीक बात

है कि 20 बाल में 4450 मिलियन इ० खर्च हुआ है। लेकिन जो वाटर प्लग कंट्रोल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है उस के मुताबिक यह समस्या इतनी बड़ी है कि जिस में 20 हजार मिलियन रुपये की जरूरत है। और यही कारण है कि इस के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सारी छोटी-छोटी योजनायें बनी हैं। लेकिन राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक समग्र योजना का अभी तक विचार नहीं हुआ है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता सरकार के समय में बाढ़ नियंत्रण करने के लिये और सूखार को दूर करने के लिए दोनों को मिला कर के एक कांम्प्रोहेंसिव इंटेग्रेटेड नेशनल प्लान बनाना चाहिये।

बाढ़ के कारण तो बहुत हो सकते हैं और उन में जाना भी नहीं चाहता। लेकिन एक मुख्य कारण यह है कि नदियों के दोनों तरफ के किनारों में जल राशि रखने की क्षमता नहीं है। दूसरा कारण यह है कि जो जमीन में बाढ़ का पानी आ जाता है वहां ड्रेनेज सिस्टम अच्छा नहीं है जिस से पानी निकल सके। बिहार में बहुधिया के हाल में महीनों तक पानी जमा रहता है, उसकी निकासी नहीं हो पाती है जिस से काफी क्षति होती है। तीसरा कारण इरोजन और सिल्टिंग आफ़ रिबर बैंड्स हैं। नदियों में सिल्ट भर जाती है और पानी का निकास नहीं होता है। चौथा कारण भूकम्प और भूस्खलन भी है। आज उत्तरकाशी में भागीरथी के ब्लोकेड के कारण और जब हटा तो किस प्रकार का प्लेग प्लग प्राया है। और उसका खतरा बढ़ गया है। एक कारण और है किनारों के तूफान का। यह बातें मैं इस लिए रख रहा हूँ कि तात्कालिक दृष्टि से प्रतिवर्ष बाढ़ की समस्या पर विचार करने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। यह ठीक बात है कि लोग जान जायेंगे हमने बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में कुछ बातें कहीं हैं, लेकिन इस से बाढ़ की भीषण समस्या का निराकरण नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए सुझाव आवश्यक है जिससे इस समस्या का स्थायी हल निकल सके। पहली बात जैसे मैंने कही बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिये एक समग्र राष्ट्रीय योजना बनानी चाहिये। अभी हमारे बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिये हिन्दुस्तान के वैज्ञानिक यू०एस० ए० गए थे "प्लग कंट्रोल प्रोजेक्ट" और प्रिन्सिपल इन यू०एस०ए० के बारे में 700 पन्ने की एक रिपोर्ट हमारे इंजीनियर्स ने वहां जा कर दी। हमारे इंजीनियर्स को भेजा गया यू०के० में "रिपोर्ट ऑन विजिट यू०के०" वहां जा कर देखें और रिपोर्ट दें। तो इस प्रकार हमारे इंजीनियर्स हर एक चीज देख पायेंगे।

हमारे यहां न तो इंजीनियरिंग कैपेसिटी की कमी है और न मैन-पावर की कमी है। आवश्यकता है एक सांख्यिक योजना की। जितनी दर इसमें हम करेंगे उतना ही जनता का नुकसान होता जा रहा है। एक-एक साल में घर-घर-घरों पर खर्च होता जा रहा है। पावर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट हमने देखी है कि 25 बरस के बाद बाढ़ रकसी। इससे हर वर्ष, 10, 10 और 20, 20 घर

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

रूपों की क्षति राष्ट्र सहैया। इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि अगर इस काम को हम जरूरी समझते हैं तो 25 वर्षों की योजना नहीं होनी चाहिये, बल्कि यह 5 वर्ष की योजना होनी चाहिये। जिस तरह से चीन ने यांगत्सियांग और हुआंगहो जो दुखदायिनी नदियां थीं, उनको सुखदायिनी नदी में परिवर्तित कर दिया उसी तरह से हमें भी परम्परावती गंगा-ब्रह्मपुत्र और कृष्णा-कावेरी को भी सुखदायिनी नदियों में परिवर्तित करना चाहिये, इसके लिये साहस की जरूरत है।

जैसा कि अभी निवेदन किया, डा० राव का सपना भी हमको पूरा करना होगा कि 2,000 मील सम्बन्धी गंगा-कावेरी नहर को भी पूरा करना होगा। इससे भी सुखाड़ और बाढ़ पर नियंत्रण होगा।

इसके साथ ही साथ एक राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ नियंत्रण कोष की स्थापना भी करनी होगी। ठीक है, कम्युनिन ने कहा है कि कोई प्लड सैम नहीं सीपिये, लेकिन यह धाबे कैसे, इसके लिये कोई राष्ट्रीय कोष नहीं है। यह कोई बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश को ही समस्या नहीं है, यह सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र की समस्या है, इसलिये एक राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ कोष की स्थापना होनी चाहिये। इसके अलावा वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी मुद्दा है। हाइड्रोलोजिकल स्टडीज, पनड फोरकास्टिंग, सैडिमेंटेशन, इन्वेस्टीगेशन वगैरा के काम होने चाहिये, इन्हें मिट्टी को भी देखना चाहिये और रिवर ट्रेनिंग को भी देखना चाहिये। इसके अलावा बैंक स्टैबलाइजेशन वगैरा की सारी बातें हैं।

उदात्त महोदय, हमारी सरकार जो कहती है, वह बहुत मुश्किल होता है। हमारी सरकार कहती है —

Flood control forms part of the State sector. And, therefore, the initiation, formulation and implementation of flood control schemes is the responsibility of the State Government.

यह राष्ट्रीय काम है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट नहीं कर सकती है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि सदन इस बात का साक्षी है कि यह बाढ़ और सुखाड़ एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है और इसको केन्द्रीय सूची में रखना चाहिये। यह कह कर कि यह राज्यों का दायित्व है, इसे नहीं टालना चाहिये। राज्यों के पास पैसा नहीं है।

हमारे श्री मट्टाचार्य जी राज्यों की स्वायत्तता पर विश्वास करने हैं, लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि वह इसमें महमत है। इसलिये आवश्यक है कि बाढ़ नियंत्रण की समस्या को राष्ट्रीय सूची में, केन्द्रीय सूची में रखा जाये और यह कहना कि यह राज्यों का दायित्व है, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये।

इन तथ्यों के साथ मैं यह कहूँगा कि यह सदन इस बात का संकल्प करे कि यह बाढ़ और सुखाड़ दोनों को राष्ट्रीय समस्या के रूप में मानकर संविधान की सूची में इसे केन्द्रीय सूची में शामिल करना चाहिये और केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह दायित्व होना चाहिये।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor): There have been reports of floods from all over the North of this country—from Delhi to Assam. But because of my special knowledge about my State—I cannot claim the same knowledge about other States—I will try to confine myself entirely to my State.

This morning's newspapers have reported floods in various parts of the country—in my State and other States. The Parvati Mauja sub-division of the Jorhat division has been inundated. 6 villages have been inundated. Jorhat, which is one of the most decent and beautiful towns in the whole country, was reduced only last year, to a cess-pool of muddy waters. The floods there are a normal feature. Normally they do not do much harm, excepting of course manuring the area and supplying us fish. But it has assumed a massive character this year and has ruined men and cattle, as also households. There has been spoliation of the soil, due to sand being deposited over the fertile soil.

They come very regularly to my State; sometimes they come in more devastatingly than at other times; sometimes it is more; sometimes it is less. This is the problem of Brahmaputra and its 3 tributaries. Why? There is so much rain fall and the river is shallow. It is not the mischief of Brahmaputra; this mischief the Brahmaputra tries to stave off but being too shallow it is not able to stave off. This is a vast drain, the Brahmaputra. Due to heavy rains over the Himalayas, around the Himalayas in the south, in the hills of Assam, Meghalaya and Nagaland, there is so much of water it is not only water drained from my state but also waters drained from outside my state, from all the states of Northeastern India, all those waters find their way into the Brahmaputra. The Brahmaputra is more than the Mississippi, a state like the United States solved the problem. Of course this problem is even more complicated, experts have said that this problem is more complicated because the Brahmaputra has got steep gradients; there is a lot of silting which Mississippi did not have. Then Assam happens

to be in the seismic, earthquake area. Since 1952 the national policy had been to build embankments. The 1950-51 earthquake had raised the surface of the water. The embankments have to be raised. There is a lot of silting. There has been no understanding of the other problem, erosion problem. Hundreds of square miles of Assam's good soil is going under Brahmaputra. This can be stopped if resources were available and if dredging could be done. I know it is not entirely Centre's fault; the Assam Government had not been able to use the dredgers properly; I am sorry about it. But two dredgers are not enough. Dredging is important if erosion has to be stopped. I believe in this theory that more than protection work, dredging could stop erosion by dredging away the islands that obstruct the water current and makes it strike against the bank. But not even a plan has been made, not even a study has been made about our problems.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore) : During the last 30 years ?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : I blame the Central Government, not that I try to save the Central Government that existed. The previous Government at least did something; it promised the Brahmaputra Commission and the Brahmaputra Control Board Project. It proposed a Bill. It did something; it went on doing something. Unfortunately the previous government as well as this government are only opposed to providing finances. The history of the Bill had been described. Since you have told Members not to take more than ten minutes, I do not want to repeat it. A modified Bill was brought. That was done by the previous government. But the present government has imposed the silence of the grave over this problem in the last one and half years; nothing is heard about it, nothing has been done; no advance step had been taken. Assam is thought to be not even important enough to get the august attention of this government. That is what I seriously object to. Money is the issue. Why cannot you provide money? River comes from China; waters from different states come. It is a soluble problem. If the river of Sorrow could be trained, why can not the Brahmaputra be trained? When my state is concerned, somehow the problem becomes different. There are national highways on which the Central Government will spend money. For national railways, funds are provided by the Central Government. But when it comes to national waterways, even a decision that there should be a national

waterway for Brahmaputra or Ganga is not taken. When it comes to backward areas and Assam, even the decision is not taken. For other things, any amount of funds can be provided. For electrification, for railways, etc. any amount of funds are provided. For heaven's sake, please at least constitute the Board and start work on the master plan. Some plan must be there. The House will be surprised to know that all this talk about Brahmaputra has not led even to a master plan. The pen has not been put on paper. There has been no plan even to study this problem. I am not saying about solution. Not even the study has been started on the basis that certain disputes have been raised. Assam provides hundreds of crores of rupees in foreign exchange and by way of central excise. But we do not get anything. We get no income-tax because our companies are registered outside Assam. In regard to finances, we are not at the receiving end. Always a dispute is provoked. When they want to scuttle a project, they will provoke a dispute. We have got used to this. If it is a case of a B. G. line in Assam, they will say whether you want a bridge here or not; they will try to put forward alternative proposals so that Members from Assam may be divided. But since they refuse to be divided, the Government will proceed at a very slow pace and probably in 30 years they would not complete it. Similarly, in regard to the paper mill, they started a dispute. The Assam Government is not very advanced and it cannot tackle these problems alone. If there is a some disturbances in Manipur, within 30 minutes the army will reach there. But if there has to be a study of the flood situation in Assam, in 30 years you cannot do it!

Brahmaputra will have to be dredged, deepened and channelised. Three is vast waste of land. In some places it is 6 miles wide which can be reduced to one mile if the channel is made deep. If somebody applies his mind. Silting has to be stopped. A conference of the Chief Ministers of the north-eastern region must be called by the Minister. There must be a limit put on deforestation. Reservoirs have to be created. I hope the Government will consider this problem with the urgency it deserves. Assam has suffered from floods perennially and it has become worse every year. The problem has gone beyond the capacity of the Government of Assam. You have given a loan of Rs. 100 crores to Assam with no effect. Any money spent by the Centre has been considered as loan. Out of Rs. 100 crores, every year

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

Rs. 5 crores have been paid as interest. That is the most unfortunate part. Whatever grants in aid we get, Rs. 5 crores are deducted towards interest for the loan. So, my State is getting steeped in loans. I hope you will write off the loan of Rs. 100 crores and help us to plan out something, which we alone, with our own capacity, cannot do. The Central Government has to help us, because we help the Central Government to earn foreign exchange by exporting tea, jute and other things.

श्री उल्लेख (देवगिरा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विगत 27 वर्षों से उत्तर प्रदेश में और अपनी सीमा के बिहार के गांवों में बाढ़ जेवों में काम करता रहा हूँ। इस समय मेरा घर पानी में है। इस समय जब मैं घ्रापके सामने बोल रहा हूँ मेरे क्षेत्र के 160 गांव, रुद्रपुर कठार के, बाढ़ के पानी में हैं। मैं दस दिन वहाँ रहा हूँ। डा० रामजी सिंह ने मेरा काम बहुत हलका कर दिया है, मैं कुछ सुझाव ही देना चाहूँगा। इस सरकार के पाम और मोहर्मा, घ्राप भी मुन लीए, घ्रापकी सरकार के पाम भी कोई फ्लड पालिसी नहीं थी। घ्राज मैं एक बाढ़ नीति की मांग करता हूँ, एक बाढ़ मलातय की मांग करता हूँ और बाढ़ विभाग की मांग करता हूँ यानी फ्लड पालिसी, फ्लड डिपार्टमेंट, फ्लड टेक्नालाजी और फ्लड मिनिस्ट्री की मांग करता हूँ। इसलिये जहरत है कि ये पुन, पुलिया बनाने वाले इंजीनियर जो इंगलैंड में घमने के लिए गये या यू०एन०ओ० में एमाइनमेंट पर गये, उन्होंने फ्लड टेक्नालाजी के बारे में कुछ नहीं सीखा, जो बाढ़ से बचाने वाले पी०एच०डी० के इंजीनियर हैं उन्होंने इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं सीखा। मुहूर्ता, घ्राप देख आई है, मैं कहता हूँ कि घ्रापु प्रताप सिंह का बस्ती बांध की वजह से टूट गया। विगत 30 वर्षों से गयन बांध बने हैं और बस्ती बिस्वा और पूबीचन की 20 लाख जनता इससे परेशान है। अगर ये बांध न होते, तो घ्राज वह परेशान न होंगे। मेरे पास एक किताब है, घ्राप बोझा सा मुझे समय दीजिए दो मिनट का, मैं उसमें से कुछ पढ़ कर घ्राप को सुनाना चाहता हूँ। इसमें यह लिखा हुआ है :

This is from *Floods and Their Control in India* by the Central Water Commission, Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation :

"The National Flood Control Programme was launched after the disastrous floods of 1954. During the period of little over two decades a large number of flood protection works has been implemented with an outlay of nearly Rs. 4450 millions. These have benefited an area of 8.5 million

hectares, out of 20 million hectares requiring protection, which can be economically protected....

The outlay required for these works may be of the order of Rs. 20,000 millions."

अभी तक 6 हजार करोड़ रुपये नहीं मालों की बाढ़ों को बतम करने के लिए सरकार ने खर्च कर दिया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उनके पास फाइल में कोई ऐसा कागज है जिस से यह पता चलता हो कि बल्लुपुर की बाढ़ घटी, गंगा की बाढ़ घटी, जमना की बाढ़ घटी या पुनपुन, भागीरथी, बूढ़ी गंडक, घाघरा, राप्ती, मरहौ, बाँधी राप्ती, छोटी गंडक और शारदा से जो बाढ़ें घाली थीं वे घटीं। घ्राप की इन स्कीमों से किसी की भी बाढ़ घटी। मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। घ्राप यह देखिये कि केवल मैदानी इलाके में बाढ़ें रोकने से ये रकती नहीं।

बाढ़ों को रोकने का जो यह पुराना फर्मा है, पुराना तरीका है, उसमें काम नहीं चलेगा। बाढ़ घ्रापे पर कहीं पर इत्यासलाई दे दो घ्राप कहीं पर ख 1 हुआ बना दे दिया, हमारे यहाँ सडा बना दिया जा रहा है, इस से कुछ नहीं होगा। मेरा कहना तो यह है कि जहाँ से नदी निकली है, उसके बारे में घ्राप को अध्ययन करना पड़ेगा, सब नदियों का घ्राप को अध्ययन करना पड़ेगा। हम का गंगा, रुद्रपुर और दूसरी निदिश की जल प्रणाली का अध्ययन करना पड़ेगा, हमारे इंजीनियर्स को इस बात का अध्ययन करना पड़ेगा। घ्राप जरा गौर से मुने। हिमालय से नकली नदियों का जल समेट क्षेत्र क्या है। हिमालय में कासी का 23,990 वर्ग मील का जल समेट क्षेत्र है। इतना पानी ले कर वह घ्राती है। करताही, जो घ्रागे चल कर घाघरा हो जाती है, का जल समेट क्षेत्र 20,600 वर्ग मील, गंडक का 14,600 वर्ग मील, गंगा का 8,900 वर्ग मील, काली का 6,300 वर्ग मील, जमुना का 4,500 वर्ग मील और राम गंगा का 2,600 वर्ग मील है। इतना पानी वे लाती हैं और सब से ज्यादा कासी का है, 23,900 वर्ग मील। मेरे पास नक्शे हैं, ये देखिये। यह कहाँ से घ्राता है। हमारे यहाँ इस का कोई अध्ययन पहले नहीं किया गया है। 1884 में भागीरथी धलचलनवा में बाढ़ आई थी, मगर 1884 से 1921 तक बाढ़ का कोई काम नहीं हुआ। 1921 में घाघरा में बाढ़ आई और मेरे जिले में तर्तीपार में वह बाढ़ 208 प्वाण्ट तक थी। बहुत से गांव पानी में बह गये। 1954 में जब बाढ़ आई, तो मुझे इस बात का फय है कि मैंने उस समय एक पार्टी के कार्यकर्ता के रूप में अपने इलाके में काम किया। 1954 के बाढ़ के बाद केंद्रीय सरकार ने 4500 करोड़ रुपये का पलड कंट्रोल का प्रोग्राम बनाया और 4,000 गांवों को ऊँचा किया गया, मगर वह सब योजना बेकार डूो गई, मर्बे बड़त गया, ज्यों ज्यों बढा की। 4,000 गांव ऊँचे किये गये और घ्राज में बाढ़

के साथ कहता हूँ कि गोरखपुर, बस्ती, धाजमगढ़, बलिया और देवरिया में एक भी ऐसा गांव था जो नहीं मिलेगा, जो ऊंचा हो। वहाँ पर जो मिट्टी डाली गई थी, वह सब बह गई। जब वहाँ पर मिट्टी घरी जा रही थी तो हम ने कहा था कि जो गांव ऊंचा किया जाए, उस पर मिट्टी के ऊपर कंकड़ की परत भी डाल दो और गांव सभा के अध्यक्ष को जिम्मेवार बनाओ। दुष्प्रा क्या कि पानी धारा और सब मिट्टी बह गई। इसी तरह से छद्पुर में भी 125 गांव ऊंचे किये गये थे। वहाँ 125 लाख रुपया इंजीनियर, प्रोवेंसियर, टेकेंदार खाकर घपने पर चले गये। बड़े मियां तो बड़े मियां, छोटे मियां मुभान भल्लाह। यह छितौनी बांध 1952 में माननीय सम्पूर्णानन्द जी ने बनाया। उन्होंने कहा था कि वहाँ कांप्रेम को बोट मिलेगा। 14 मील का बांध 14 लाख रुपये में बन गया। फिर कहा कि वहाँ कांप्रेम को ज्यादा बोट मिलेगा इसलिए मान मील और बना दीजिए। इस तरह वह 23 मील का बन गया और 27 लाख रुपया उस पर लगा। वह बांध 1954 में कट रहा है। यह एक ही साल नहीं कटा। कई सालों में कट रहा है। इस 27 लाख के बांध पर अब तक 286 लाख रुपये भेंट हो चुके हैं। इसके लिए दोनों उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार सरकारें पाप की भागी हैं। इससे देवरिया डूब जाता है क्योंकि हम कच्चा बांध बनाते हैं। उधर बिहार में बांध ही नहीं हैं। इसके कारण वहाँ 54 लोग मर गये।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो भी धाप योजनाएं बनाएं, वह हिमालय के जल को कम करने के लिए योजनाएं बनायें। प्रभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया कि धाप करना लो सवेंक्षण करा रहे हैं। हमारे प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब और विदेश मंत्री जी नेपाल गये वहाँ बातचीत हुई। अगर धाप करना लो योजना बना देते हैं तो उसमें 36 सी येषाबाट बिजली पैदा होगी। इससे पाघरा की बाढ़ समाप्त, अगर राप्ती की योजना बनाते हैं तो भालू बाग की बाढ़ समाप्त, अगर पंचेश्वर की योजना बनाते हैं तो शारदा की बाढ़ समाप्त होगी। इन सब बाढ़ों से चार करोड़ लोग मुसीबत में हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में 325 लोग डूब कर मर गये। क्यों मर गये बाढ़ प्रायी। रकहट (गोरखपुर) में इंजीनियर प्राये, और कहा कि बांध, को काट दो। बांध काट दिया गया और दोनों तरफ के पानी धापस में लड़ गये। 24 जुलाई को साढ़े बारह बजे दिन में 65 घादमी नाव पर सवार ये वे डूब गये। छितौनी में 40 घादमी डूब कर मर गये। हवाई जहाज से मरने वालों को एक एक लाख रुपये का मुघाबजा और बाढ़ से मरने वालों को सौ-सौ रुपये का मुघाबजा। जरा मुलाहिजा फरमाइये—

“साहिल के तयाशाई अफसोस तो करते हैं मगर डूबने वालों की इसबाब नहीं करते।”

हम लोग डूब रहे हैं, हमारा मर्यानाग हो रहा है, हमारा सर्वस्व लुट रहा है। हमारे मंत्री जो प्रथम तक सर्वेक्षण कर प्राते हैं लेकिन कुछ कर नहीं पाते। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि धाप पवड कंट्रोल कीजिए। इसके बारे में इसाहाबाद, नखनऊ, कनछता, बनारस विश्वविद्यालयों के लोगों के सेमिनार कराइये। मैंने एक बार विद्यान सभा में पड़ कर मुताया था पवड कंट्रोल इन चाहना। हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई ने हमें दिया था जिसको पड़ कर मुताया था। उनमें लिखा था कि मिश्र में, इजिप्ट में बाढ़ें कैसे रोकी जाती हैं। इस सब का अध्ययन कराइये। धाप इन सब बातों का अध्ययन कर इन बाढ़ों को रोकिये।

घाघने उत्तर प्रदेश को दो करोड़ रुपया बाढ़ पीड़ितों की सहायता के लिए दिया। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने सौ करोड़ रुपया मांगा था। कम से कम 50 करोड़ रुपया तो देने। मगर बाढ़ों के नाम पर पिछले बीस वर्षों में जरा देखिये कि कितनी कमेटियां बनीं। हमारे पास उनकी लिस्ट है। 1957 में एक कमेटी बनी हाई लेवल धान प्लड। 1964 में मिनिस्टर कमेटी धान प्लड कंट्रोल बनी। 1970 में मिनस्टर्स कमेटी धान प्लड एण्ड पवड रिलीफ बनी। 1963 में प्लड फोरकास्टिंग कमेटी बनी। 1965 में छितौनी बंध टेक्निकल कमेटी बनी। 1971 में गण्डक हाई लेवल कमेटी बनी। इनकी कमेटियां बना कर पैसा खाया गया है। इन सब कमेटियों के बनने के बाद नुकसान कितना दुष्प्रा? यह भी देखिये।

1953 से 1976 तक जो नुकसान हुआ वह इस प्रकार है—52.6 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन उत्तर प्रदेश में डूब गयी, 26.5 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन में फसलों का नुकसान हुआ। 24,718 लाख रुपये की कुल क्षति हुई। सारे धान में 76 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन में फसल का नुकसान हुआ। 88,601 लाख रुपये का कुल नुकसान इस तरह से सारे भारत में हुआ। यह कमेटियों का हाल रहा। अब जरा मंत्रियों को देखिये क्या लिखते हैं। 5 प्रगस्त का माननीय रामनरेश यादव का पत्र, लिखते हैं कि राजस्व सचिव को निर्देश दिये जा रहे हैं। माननीय बरनाला जी का 27 जुलाई का पत्र मिला, लिखते हैं कि इस विषय को मैं देख रहा हूँ, यह भालूबाढ़ और करनालो परियोजनाओं के बारे में लिखा था। माननीय शारदा भन्त सिंह लिखते हैं कि इस मामले को दिखलवा रहा हूँ। यह 21 जुलाई का पत्र है। माननीय रामनरेश यादव का 27 जुलाई का पत्र मिला, लिखते हैं कि इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक कार्यवाही करता रहा हूँ। श्री हर नारायण मेहरोत्रा, सिचाई सचिव, उत्तर प्रदेश लिखते हैं कि माननीय सिचाई मंत्री दोरी पर गये हैं जब प्रायोसे तो गोरखपुर की बाढ़ का हाल उनके सामने रख दूंगा। इस जवानी मरहम लगाने से काम नहीं होने वाला है। धाप प्लड पोलिसी बनाइये, नदियां जो हिमालय में हैं उनकी कंट्रोल करने के

[श्री उषसेत

लिये नेपाल से मिल कर योजना बनाइये और काम चालू कीजिये। और हमारे लिबाई मंत्री ने नई स्कीम रखी है। कोई नई स्कीम नहीं। पुरानी योजनाओं पर काम कीजिये। मेरे मित्र सुन्दर लाल बहुधुना ने खत लिखा है कि "गंगा मैया रुठ गई है" कि गंगोत्री क्षेत्र में, बल्लुपुल घाटी में, करनाली घाटी में सारे पेड़ काटे जा रहे हैं जिसके कारण रेत बह कर नदियों में धाता है और नदियों की बेसुख ऊंची हो जाती है, साथ ही पहाड़ों का इरोजन होता है और भू-स्खलन होता है जैसा उत्तरकाशी में हाल ही में हुआ है परिणाम स्वरूप इबराती में झील बन गई है। यह राष्ट्रीय समस्या है, जहां इन्सानियत डूबती है तो फिर क्या किया जाय। हम लोग जो पूर्वोत्तर में बहुराष्ट्र से देखरिया तक रहते हैं पासमान की तरफ देख रहे हैं और सरकार से बहुत उम्मीदें लगा रखी हैं, आपको कुछ करना होगा। मुझे धाशा है माननीय बरनाला जी जो मानवीय हृदय रखते हैं जरूर इसके बारे में कोई ठोस कदम उठायेगे जिससे इस समस्या का हल निकल सके।

श्री भगत राम : (फिलोर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, हर साल भारत में बाढ़ घाती है और हमारे देश के करोड़ों लोग बाढ़ से पीड़ित होते हैं और हर साल ही हमारी सरकार उन बाढ़ पीड़ितों को राहत देने का दावा करती है और उनमें से बहुतों को मिलती है, बहुतों को नहीं मिलती है। इस तरह से लगातार हजारों साल से हमारा देश बाढ़ पीड़ित होता जा रहा है। पिछले 30 साल में देश पर कांग्रेस का राज्य चलता रहा, कांग्रेस से लोगों को बड़ी-बड़ी उम्मीदें थीं और उसने बायदे भी किये थे और हर चुनाव पर बायदे करते थे कि गरीबी दूर करेंगे, भूखमरी दूर करेंगे। बाढ़ पीड़ितों को और दुखी लोगों को राहत पहुंचाने के बायदे किये हैं और बड़ी-बड़ी स्कीम भी बनायी, उन पर धमल भी किया। लेकिन हालत यह है अगर पिछले रेकार्ड को देखा जाये तो मालूम होगा कि बावजूद स्कीम बनाने के और उन पर धमल करने के हर साल लगातार लोगों को बाढ़ से नुकसान हो रहा है और बाढ़ कम नहीं हुई है। प्रोजेक्ट भी बने हैं, बांध भी बनाये गये हैं, लेकिन उनसे और प्रोबलम्स ओएट हुई हैं और ज्यादा लोग प्रभावित हो रहे हैं बाढ़ से। और एक धावने के मुनाबिक, जो सरकारी धांके हैं, हर साल लगभग 7.4 मिलियन हैक्टर जमीन बाढ़ से प्रभावित होती है। और उसमें से 3 मिलियन जमीन बहुत फसल वाली जमीन है। लगभग 2104 मिलियन रुपये का हर साल नुकसान होता है। इसके बिना लाखों मवेशी, सैकड़ों-हजारों लोग बाढ़ से प्रभावित होते हैं और मरते हैं। इस तरह से बहुत जानी और माली नुकसान होता है। लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि फिर भी सरकार ने कोई ऐसी स्कीम नहीं बनाई है जिससे लोगों को राहत मिल सके।

इसका कारण यह है कि सरकार ऊपर के लेबल पर स्कीम बना लेती है और वह स्कीम जब धमल में लाई जाती है तो उस समय होता क्या है कि उस स्कीम के बावजूद भी किसी न किसी तरीके से लोग प्रभावित हो जाते हैं। जो स्थानीय लोग बाढ़ के शिकार होते हैं, उनसे राय-मशिवरा भी नहीं लिया जाता है और उनके बार-बार कहने के बावजूद भी उनकी राय नहीं मानी जाती है। उनकी ज्यादा पता होता है कि कहां बांध बनाया जाये तो ठीक रहेगा, लेकिन उनकी बात को माना नहीं जाता है। वह कहते हैं कि ड्रेन पर गेट लगाना चाहिए जिससे नदी का पानी वापिस न धाये, लेकिन उनकी बात को मानने नहीं है।

हमारे पंजाब में अभी 50 हजार से ज्यादा लोग प्रभावित हुए हैं। पिछले साल भी लाखों लोग प्रभावित हुए थे। 10,000 से ज्यादा धावदी लगातार 3 दिन तक बाढ़ में बिदे रहे हैं। घूसी में 1975 में 5 लाख रुपये ठीक करने के लिए सेक्शन किये गये थे, लेकिन उसको बनाया नहीं गया, ठीक नहीं किया गया और बहुत सी बार घूसी बांध टूट चुका है।

फिनार के पाम एक बांध के बारे में लगातार सरकार को कह रहे हैं, कई सालों से, कि इसका पानी वापिस धा जाता है और लोग बाढ़ की लवेट में धा जाते हैं। वहां पलड गेट होना चाहिए जिससे बाढ़ का पानी न धाय। पास पाम के लोग जो भी सरकार को कोई सलाह-मशिवरा देने नहीं है कि बांध बनाना चाहिए, सरकार उसको मानती नहीं है। यही कारण है कि जैसे जैसे स्कीम बनती जा रही हैं, वैसे-वैसे पलड घटने के बजाये या तो उसी तरह से धा रहा है, या बढ़ता जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से धपील कश्चु कि यहां सेंट्रल लेबल पर कोई ऐसी स्कीम बननी चाहिए जिससे सारी स्टेट्स का को-प्रॉडिनेशन हो और बैल प्लाण्ड काम हो। उससे एक लांग टर्म को स्कीम बनाई जा सके जिससे पूरे देश के पलड्ड को कण्ट्रोल किया जा सक।

उपाध्य महोदय, अभी आपके सामने हमारे डाक्टर साहब ने कुछ मिसालें दी हैं और श्री उषसेत जी ने भी कहा है कि उसके लिए एक खास मिनिस्ट्री होनी चाहिए, ताकि ठीक ढंग से पंजड़ को कण्ट्रोल किया जा सके और प्रण्टी प्लान बन सके।

मैं यह भी आपके बताता चाहता हूं कि हर साल बाढ़ पीड़ितों के लिए सरकार कुछ मुद्रावज दती है, लेकिन वह मुद्रावज लोगों के पाम पूरा नहीं पहुंचता है, रास्ते में ही गायब कर दिया जाता है। इससे लोगों का जो नुकसान होता है, उनको पूरा मुद्रावज नहीं मिल पाता है। खास कर जो जमीन बर्बाद हो जाती है, उसको ठीक करने के लिए कोई काम नहीं हो पाता है।

लोग कई कई साल तक मेहनत कर के अपने आप उसको ठीक करते हैं। इसलिए मैं सरकार से बिनती करना चाहता हूँ कि वह इसकी तरफ ध्यान दें।

हम देखते हैं कि बिहार में घोर यू० पी० में कई स्थानों पर सैकड़ों आदमी बाढ़ से मरे हैं, लेकिन यह सरकार सोई हुई लगती है। सरकार को पता होना चाहिए कि बाढ़ घोर बरसात का मौसम है, उनके पास प्लव् कोरकास्टिंग घोर बाजिंग का साधन भी है, उसके माध्यम से उसे लोगों को पहले बता देना चाहिए कि प्लव् घाने वाला है। आपको प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए घोर लोगों को मदद देनी चाहिए जिससे लोग बाढ़ में फिर कर मर न जायें।

पिछली सरकार की बात तो हम मान सकते हैं, लेकिन नई सरकार जिसने घन्नी डेढ़ साल पहले लाखों करोड़ों लोगों का प्रेम जीता है, अगर वही लोगों की परवाह नहीं करती है तो सिर्फ इसका मैं कारण मानता हूँ, कि जहाँ इन की वही पुरानी पालिसीज, ब्यूरोक्रेटिक पालिसीज रही है वहाँ इसका कारण यह भी है कि ये आपसी लड़ाई में बुरी तरह फसे हुए हैं जिस के कारण इन का लोगों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं है। जितने भी गवर्नमेंट में लोग हैं वे अपनी मनमानी कर रहे हैं घोर सरकार की कोई परवाह नहीं कर रहा है, ग लोगों की कोई परवाह कर रहा है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि एक सांग टर्म स्कीम बनाई जाय घोर इस के साथ साथ मैं यह भी उन से कहूँगा कि अपनी लड़ाई बेशक चाहे जैसी मर्जी आए जारी रखें लेकिन लोगों की तरफ ध्यान दें। अगर आप लोगों की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देंगे, उन को राहत नहीं पहुँचाएंगे तो लोग आपको माफ नहीं करेंगे।

म यह मुझसे दूँगा कि दरियाओं पर डैमों घोर बाँधों को ज्यादा मजबूत किया जाय घोर जो बाढ़पीड़ित लोग हैं उन को रिहायश के लिए, बाने के लिए, उनकी दबा के लिए, उनके पशुओं के चारे के लिए घोर उन को फिर से बसाने के लिए कौरी कदम उठाया जाय। जो उन के ऊपर कर्ज है उस की मंजूरी की जाय घोर जितना उन का नुकसान हुआ है उस को पूरा किया जाय। सेंटर से मैं आपसे कहूँगा कि जो भी बाढ़ पीड़ित प्रान्त है चाहे वह बिहार हो, यू० पी० हो, पंजाब हो या हिमाचल प्रदेश हो उन को सेंटर की तरफ से ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद दी जाय।

SHRI SURATH BAHADUR SHAH (Kheri) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is useless to shed crocodile tears. Year after year, the same calamity, the same danger and the repetition of the same shedding of crocodile tears.

Sir, floods in our country have become a perennial problem and a serious

thought has to be given to this problem. It requires a long-term scheme. I do not know what happened to the previous schemes. Sir, when I was in school, the geography class teacher used to ask us a question, "What do you call 'The sorrow of China'?" You know, Sir, it was the river Whong Ho. Sir, China got its freedom two years later than us. That 'Sorrow of China' has disappeared but this sorrow of India perpetuated for 30 years by the Congress and Madam Gandhi's rule has kept us where we were. This shows that we have not paid any attention to this very serious problem.

It is not a question of relief. It is not a question of giving a few boxes of matches or candlesticks or gram to those who are in distress. It is a question of not allowing the situation to arise and that can only be possible when you have a long-term scheme.

There was a scheme made out which was known as the Flood-Commission. It was constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi. The result of which is only known to either the Congressmen of the past or to God. We never knew what happened of it.

Now comes the question of calamities due to floods. (Interruptions) That is why I am drawing the attention of the hon. Members that it is not a question of paying any lip sympathies or giving some relief. What is wanted is a long-term scheme in order to eradicate completely the yearly occurrence of floods in our rivers. Sir, it is not a question of helping the people. Once they are in distress, that has to be done. But it is a question of eradicating the menace of flood scourge altogether. The hon. member from Bhagalpur very rightly said that it is on account of the silting, cutting of trees in the catchment areas and distribution of small pieces of land. This not only makes the land holding more and more uneconomical but also results in more and more deforestation. Our land laws are such that the people want to cut trees and sell them and the land and thereby earn money as quickly as possible. (Interruptions). We have finished with the landlords already.

Coming to silting of rivers, I would say that crores and crores of rupees are spent on dams. They are built unscientifically and recklessly. Canals are made by Engineers with no regard to the drainage Act. There is an act called as the North-India Canal Drainage Act but not much attention was paid to this at all. Money is used not for the floods. It is drained into the floods. It goes to the contractors, to the overseers and to the engineers. Of course,

[Shri Surath Bahadur Shah]

a little of it also goes to the labourers and daily wage earners. Why little? Because false rosters are prepared. If 200 people are shown as working and money might have been given to half of those shown in the rosters. The rest of it is distributed among all the others.

Very little money is spent on dredging. They will say that it is very costly as the machine costs a lot. But, it is better to buy machines for the dredging because that will serve two purposes—it will deepen the channel and the mud may be used for raising the natural bunds. Sir, the river does not flow straight. It is not like building a bund in Lucknow. The rivers flow zig zag. So our bunds are also zig zag.

You will see that most of the ravages of floods are on account of the breaking of the bunds. Why? Because they are made unscientifically and wrecklessly. So much of money is being poured on floods every year. If you buy dredging machines, they will serve both the purposes—they will serve the purpose of deepening of the channels and the mud will also help in erecting the bunds.

On sitting, you will notice that most of the ravages of floods that are taking place in India. Floods used to take place formerly also the frequency has increased within the last fifty or sixty years. But the effect was not so much formerly. Why? Because of the expanse of area; now the roadbuilding is haphazard and drainage is bad as a result of haphazard roadbuilding.

If you say anything to the great technologists they say that it is a slur on their intelligence if anything is said about the canal building. But the fact remains that it is not so. You will notice that in the railway lines, the breath is not so much. That is because the culverts and bridges are at the proper places. The result is that there is no water logging.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your time is up.

SHRI SURATH BAHADUR SHAH : I would request you to give me a few minutes because I speak very rarely.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot give you time on this. I shall allow you two more minutes.

SHRI SURATH BAHADUR SHAH : I am finishing in two minutes. My hon. friend from Bhagalpur had given a descriptive picture, so I have very little left to say. But the question is that it should be done.

Now, Sir, I was reminded from that side that it is the tradition of the House that a maiden speech should not be disturbed. I think it should be maintained. But it is also a tradition that once you take part in a debate you have got to sit and listen to what others say. I am sorry that the hon. member from Azamgarh and the President of the U. P. Congress just blurted out something and disappeared.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : His is not correct. That applies only to the Mover of a particular Resolution.

SHRI SURATH BAHADUR SHAH : I know Parliamentary etiquette Mr. Sathe. So, don't try to teach me.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why disturb a maiden speech?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : He is also a maiden.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is not a maiden but he is making a maiden speech.

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : (मयुरा) : मुझे दुःख है कि यहाँ पर बाढ़ जैसे सवाल पर बात हो रही है और उस से वे लोग दुःखी हैं और आपसे मैं यहाँ आप लोग मजाक करते हैं। लोगों के दुःख दर्द को याद रखो और हमी मजाक बन्द करो।

श्री सुरेश बहादुर शाह : आप इस को मजाक समझते हैं। मेरा यह दुर्भाग्य है कि मैं अपने को समझा नहीं पाया सम्मानित सदस्य को। मैं शूक से पनड पर बोल रहा हूँ और वे मेरे ऊपर लाठन लगाने हैं कि मैं मजाक कर रहा हूँ। .. (व्यवधान)...

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : मैं आप पर लाठन नहीं लगा रहा हूँ।

श्री सुरेश बहादुर शाह : मैं अपने शब्द वापस लेता हूँ।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि प्राजमगढ़ को जो माननीय सदस्य हैं और जो उत्तर प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी की अध्यक्षता हैं, उन्होंने जो कहाया था उससे मुझे बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ जो उन्होंने यह कहा कि वहाँ के आकस्मिकता का निरूपण है। उनके यही शब्द थे अगर रिकार्ड में आए होंगे। मुझे आश्चर्य इस बात का हुआ कि बजाय उनको निरूपण बताने के, उनकी तो प्रशंसा करनी चाहिए थी कि उन के निरूपण की बदौलत श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने यह नाटक रचा कि उन्होंने पानी में जा

कर उन्होंने कहा कि मैं पीड़ित हूँ तुम्हारे दुःखों को देख कर घोर मैं मरो जा रही हूँ। 30 वर्ष तक कोई दुःखी नहीं हुए थे घोर अब सब यकायक दुःख से मरे जा रहे हैं। हम इतने इतने पानी में डूब कर घोर तैर कर जाया करते थे तब नहीं बोले घोर आज कहीं पर माचिस बाँट दो घोर कहीं पर चना बाँट दिया, तो इस तरह चिल्ला रहे हैं। यह तो हमारा कर्ज है। अपने क्षेत्र को देखना हमारा कर्ज है घोर मैं घ्राप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा क्षेत्र तो ऐसा है जहाँ प्रादमी बसते हैं घोर उस के साथ साथ गेर भी बसते हैं, जानवर भी बसते हैं घोर हमें उन की देख रेख भी करनी पड़ी है ताकि वह बस्ती में... (व्यवधान)...

उपाध्यक्ष साहब, मैं घ्राप का घ्राघारी हूँ कि घ्राप ने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

*DR. P. V. PERIASAMY (Krishnagiri): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate on behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam in the discussion on the prevalent flood situation in the country.

Floods in our country are not a rare phenomenon but a recurring one year after year. Fervent appeals and passionate pleas are made on the floor of this House about the relief measures to be adopted for the flood-afflicted people. The newspapers flash the Ministers looking down from their planes at the flood havoc on the earth, but never feature the pitiable plight of the suffering people. In the northern parts of the country 40% of the cultivable area is inundated by the swirling flood-waters and in the southern States 60% of the cultivable area is afflicted by drought. Perhaps our country alone is the victim of this twin problem of floods and drought and that too year after year.

The rivers of worship becomes rivers of woe, converting places of religious importance into spots for the last rites of those drowned in their floods. It is estimated that the annual loss on account of floods is of the order of Rs. 1800 crores to foodgrains alone, besides the destruction of farmers' properties, their cattle etc. The after-effect of floods is also considerable. The drinking water gets contaminated, which spreads virus diseases like jaundice, typhoid, malaria etc. The sacred places like Banaras, Allahabad etc. on the banks of rivers, which are visited by the people from all over the country, become vitiated. They become a vast cremation ground. The people who go to wash their sins in

these rivers are themselves washed away by the flood-currents. This narration of untold miseries of the masses subjected to the future fury of nature is not, as I said before, new to this House. Yet we are compelled to refer to them because of the inadequate steps taken by the Government to avert such recurring calamities and also because of the absence of a well-planned plan of action in this regard. Here it is relevant to mention that every one is ready to share the nature's bounties but none is prepared to bear the brunt of nature's frown and fury except our people in the rural areas engaged in the noble task of feeding the entire nation. The farmers are left alone to fend for themselves in this hour of crisis.

The Government have invested enormous amounts in industries but they have not generated enough employment opportunities, excepting for those near and dear ones of the industrialists. If there is fire or theft in the industry, there is the insurance facility from which they get back their money. If fatal accidents take place either in air travel or in train journey, compensation is paid to the dependents of victims. But there is no such facility for the farmers who lose their crops in floods. Their dependents do not get monetary assistance from any source if their bread-winners are drowned in floods. There is no crop insurance facility for them. As you have multiple financial institutions which supplement and augment the needs of the industrialists, unfortunately there is not even one high-level financial institution to exclusively help agriculture in the country, though agriculture is the main-stay of the country, and it alone can generate enough employment opportunities for ever-increasing population of the country. If only the Government had implemented flood-control schemes which would have saved by now thousands of crores of rupees lost in floods, if only the Government had invested 50% of what they have done in the industries in agriculture, by now we would have become the premier food-grains producing nation in the world. You know, Sir, that several hundred crores of foreign currency are invested in industries, which have only helped the rich to become richer. For want of massive investment in agriculture, the poor has become pauper during the past three decades. While the net national product has gone up, the per capita income of the agriculturist has declined. The people who feed the nation are not getting enough to feed themselves, to clothe themselves and to protect them-

[Shri P.V. Periasamy]

selves and their family from sun and showers. It is really unfortunate that we have not been able to wipe out the tears of starving children, men and women in the country.

Here, I would like to point that in Russia even desert has been made into a vast fertile field yielding tonnes and tonnes of foodgrains. Today Russia heads the comity of nations in the matter of food production. If such impossible things can be done in this modern world, imagine what our farmers can do if they are helped financially and technically. Indian nation would be the world's granary.

I suggest that the Government of India, as has been pointed out by my leader Puratchi Thalaivar M. G. R., the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, must formulate a programme of action including crop insurance facility for our farmers, so that they are saved from ravages of flood. All the rivers must be nationalised. In fact, the unresolved inter-State river water disputes have aggravated the flood havoc. The mighty river Ganga must be linked with magnanimous river Cauvery. If this scheme is taken up for implementation, it will not revolutionise India's agricultural economy but also generate employment opportunities for the millions of our unemployed in the country. If the Janata Government wants to eradicate unemployment in the country within a decade, this Ganga-Cauvery link-up scheme must be taken up for implementation. If it is necessary, the Government must seek international financial assistance for this scheme. The North will be saved of flood and the South from drought, when Ganga is linked up with Cauvery.

Our hon. Minister of Agriculture, Shri Barnala, hails from an agriculturist's family and he knows that agricultural advancement alone will eliminate the gnawing poverty from our country. I am sure that during his tenure of office as the Agriculture Minister he will earn the gratitude of all the people of the country, and also that of the future generations by taking steps to implement Ganga-Cauvery link up scheme. I hope that the Janata Government, which swears by the welfare of the people, will give due importance to flood-control schemes, which will in turn augment our agricultural yield and which will help in raising the living standards of our farmers in the country.

13 hours.

श्री चौधरी हरी राम बक्सार नोबारा (बीकानेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान में जो बप्पर नदी है इस से काफ़ी नुक्सान बाढ़ के कारण हुआ है। किसी भी माननीय सदस्य ने बप्पर नदी की बाढ़ के बारे में नहीं कहा। पाज ही रेडियो में सुना है कासका से सहायपुर होते हुए जो बाढ़ जायगी वह दोबारा राजस्थान में जायेगी। वहाँ पिछले साल बाढ़ से काफ़ी नुक्सान हुआ है। बप्पर नदी का पानी बीहार् पर है जिससे सारी फसल बरबाद हो गई है, गांव के गांव बह गये हैं। तो प्रापसे निवेदन है कि जो बीहार् है नदी की उसके बीच में नहर निकाल दी जाय तो इलाके का भला हो सकता है। बीच का इलाका ऊंचा होने से बप्पर नदी का पानी काफ़ी बड़ इलाके में फैल जाता है जिससे फसल को बहुत नुक्सान होता है, घोर इन साल भी हुआ है। बप्पर नदी का इलाका चावल का इलाका है घोर यहाँ बहुत घन्टो क्वालिटी का चावल होता है। लेकिन पिछले दो साल से चावल की फसल बरबाद हो रही है।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : There are many members who want to speak; therefore each Member should be given five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If the House agrees, we can have a time limit of five minutes for each Member.

श्री बज्रवृज तिवारी (खनोनाबाद) : जो बाढ़ क्षेत्र के लोग हैं उनको भी बोलने का अवसर दिया जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है 5, 5 मिनट का समय मिल जायगा।

SHRI K.A. RAJAN (Trichur) : Devastating floods are recurring every year in our country creating a lot of calamities and unsettling and uprooting families. My suggestion regarding this particular problem is there is lack of integrated national approach on the question of floods. Most Members who have spoken have clearly and elaborately dealt with the miseries people suffered in their respective areas and I need not repeat the horror caused by the floods in U.P., Bihar and Assam where every year lakhs of families are uprooted. Almost every year a lot of money is pumped in for relief and if you take into account the amount pumped in towards relief work during the last two years, I think we would have granted enough money or completing works for the prevention of this unfortunate recurrence in our country. First of all I urge upon the necessity for an integrated national approach regarding flood control.

13:04 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair]

During the time of the floods, when these unfortunate incidents occur Government have to spend these funds because hundreds, millions of people are uprooted. If you take into account this vast amount pumped into the relief measures, by this time if you had utilised all that money in evolving an integrated national approach for building dams and taking other protective measures our people would have been saved from all these difficulties. There is also a lot of complaint about the misuse of funds given for relief measures on account of the bureaucratic machinery. People's cooperation is not taken in the relief measures. The involvement of the people is not there. That is why there is misuse of these funds. There has to be long range planning for relief work, because when there is flood, the meagre resources of the family are taken away and they are uprooted. So, it is a question of rehabilitation. So, more money has to be given for relief work to meet the exigencies arising out of natural calamities like floods. The dams which are already there are in a dilapidated condition. They were not well planned and well supervised at the time of their construction. The contractors and middlemen did not use enough materials and did not build them according to specifications. Naturally, the dams give way and the purpose is not served. That is the malady in regard to the existing dams.

The National Flood Commission is there. Every now and then when floods ravage in a State, the National Commission goes there, discusses it with the concerned officers and evolves plans and schemes. In 1977 there was a report in the press that Bihar and U.P. are not going to face the calamity of floods because the National Commission is going to evolve a very efficient protective scheme for preventing floods. But 1977 came and went and 1978 has come. Still we are facing the unfortunate situations caused by floods. So, instead of adopting *ad hoc* measures for tackling floods, the Government should come forward with an integrated national project regarding flood control. Then only we will be able to save the humanity, especially in U.P., Bihar and Assam, from this calamity. Therefore, once more I stress that we should think in terms of a broad national integrated approach to this problem that will ultimately save the millions of our people. Otherwise, the crores of rupees pumped into the

relief measures at present are unnecessary wasted and misused in the absence of a national integrated approach.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi.

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी (धतमोड़ा) :
सभापति महोदय,

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (महरसा) :
सैंकेटरी साहब आप इसमें भी बोलेंगे तो हम क्या करेंगे।

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी : मैं तो
सभापति महोदय की भाषा से बोल रहा हूँ।

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : बाढ़ में तो
हम डूब रहे हैं और यहाँ पर नाम सैंकेटरी और
प्रीजिडेंट के आ रहे हैं।

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी : आपको मालूम
होना चाहिए, हमारी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में बहुत बाढ़
है।

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : अगर आपकी
यही मर्जी है तो कीजिए।

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी (धतमोड़ा) :
सभापति महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश और देश के बहुत
से क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ से बहुत विनाश हुआ है। यह
बाढ़ क्यों आती है और इन बाढ़ों का नियंत्रण कैसे
होना चाहिए इस पर विचार करने के लिए यहाँ
सदन में हम एकत्रित हुए हैं। बाढ़ों से विनाश
के बारे में तो मैं चर्चा नहीं करूँगा क्योंकि बहुत से
सदस्यों ने उस का उल्लेख पहले कर दिया। उत्तरी
भारत में जो बाढ़ आती है वह विशेषकर उन
नदियों से आती है जिनका उद्गम हिमालय से है
और इस लिए इन बाढ़ों के नियंत्रण के कार्यक्रम पर
हिमालय को बिना ध्यान में रखे हुए कोई प्रभावी
विचार नहीं किया जा सकता। ब्रह्मपुत्र, कोसी,
गंगा, यमुना या पंजाब और जम्मू काश्मीर की जितनी
नदियाँ हैं उन सब में बाढ़ों के कारण की सीमांसा
करने के बाद यह बात स्पष्ट है कि जब तक
उन के उद्गम स्थान से लेकर उन के प्रवाहित
होने के स्थान तक पूरा प्रभावी इंजीनियरिंग उपक्रम
नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक इन बाढ़ों पर नियंत्रण
करना संभव नहीं होगा। इसलिए मेरा एक
सुझाव यह है कि पहले तो जहाँ आवश्यक हो वहाँ
घन्तारक्षीय स्तर पर भारत-नेपाल, भारत-चीन,
भारत-बंगलादेश, भारत-पाकिस्तान यानी हिमालय
के घासपास जितनी भी देश हैं उन सबके साथ

[डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी]

मिल कर एक प्रभावी बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम बनाने का उपाय किया जाना चाहिए और उसका विकास किया जाना चाहिए।

बाढ़ का एक बहुत बड़ा कारण नदियों में सिल्ट जमा हो जाना है। मेरा मुझब यह है कि एक तो (स सिल्ट को घाने से रोकने के लिए कदम उठाया जाय और उस के लिए जो काम हो रहे हैं उन को और अधिक प्रभावी, कारगर और वैज्ञानिक ढंग से किया जाये। दूसरी तरफ जो सिल्ट नदियों में घाती है उस को निकालने की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि बहुत व्यापक पैमाने पर डि-सिल्टिफिकेशन प्रोग्राम लिया जाना चाहिए।

नदियों से सिल्ट निकाल कर उस का क्या उपयोग किया जाय यह शायद एक समस्या हो सकती है। मैं यह मुझब देना चाहूंगा कि सिल्ट के कुछ हिस्से का उपयोग तो खाद के तौर पर किया जा सकता है लेकिन उस के बहुत बड़े हिस्से का उपयोग कांभ्रेड ब्रिक्स बनाने के लिए किया जा सकता है। उस के जरिए हम बिना पकाए हुए कम्प्रेसन के द्वारा ईंटें बना सकते हैं और उन ईंटों का उपयोग ग्रामीण गृह निर्माण के लिए किया जा सकता है। लाखों लोगों को इस में काम दिया जा सकता है। नदियों की तली को गहरा करने के लिए ग्रामीण सत्तों में रहने वाले लाखों लोगों को काम दिया जा सकता है। नदियों की तलहटी को साफ करने के लिए और सिल्ट निकालने के लिए उनका उपयोग किया जा सकता है। घाफ दि हार्ड वे ट्रक्स मंगाई जा सकती हैं, उनके द्वारा नदियों की तलहटी में से सिल्ट निकाल कर और फिर किनारे से दूर तक ले जाने के लिए मानवीय शक्ति का उपयोग किया जा सकता है। इस तरह से डि-सिल्टिफिकेशन से भारी पैमाने पर एम्प्लायमेंट जनरेटे किया जा सकता है। फिर इस सिल्ट के प्रयोग से बिना कोयले की सहायता के कम्प्रेसन के जरिए ईंटें बना कर गृह निर्माण का काम किया जा सकता है। इस तरह से काफी मजबूत ईंटें हमसे बनाई जा सकती हैं। आवश्यकता होती है इंजिनियरिंग संस्था को इस पर रिसर्च करने के लिए कहा जा सकता है। उस सिल्ट की सहायता से इस प्रकार घण्टे और मन्ने मकान बनाने के लिए सामान मुहैया किया जा सकता है।

दूसरी बात मुझ इस मामले में यह कहनी है कि जो यह सिल्ट घाती है पहाड़ों के गिरने से जैसे अभी भागीरथी में ऐसा हुआ तो जो हिमालय की इंजिनियरिंग है उस की तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। यह कहनी है, ग्ल्यास्टिंग किया जाता है, डाइनामाइट में पहाड़ उड़ाये जाते हैं और दूर-दूर तक उन का प्रभाव हो जाता है, वे कमजोर हो जाते हैं, तो एक हिमालयन इंजिनियरिंग इस विषय में विकसित की जानी चाहिए जो पनड कंट्रोल इंजिनियरिंग के साथ लिंक हो जाये। पनड कंट्रोल, यह खाजी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव

सवाल नहीं है, इस को एक तकनीकी सवाल के विषय रूप में विकसित किया जाना चाहिए। पनड कोरकास्टिंग, पनड कंट्रोल, पनड रिस्की और उस पनड को हम मानव के लाभ के लिए कैसे परिवर्तित कर सकते हैं इस के लिए एक पनड इंजिनियरिंग का विकास किया जाना चाहिए। राय हज़ार करोड़ से लेकर बस हज़ार करोड़ रुपए तक का नुकसान इन बाढ़ों से हुआ है जो पहली पंच वर्षीय योजना से दुगुना है। एक पूरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना बाढ़ों ने साफ कर दी। घाप ने 400 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया। घाप को रिपोर्ट्स में बताया गया है कि 2 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता है जिस से कि लांग टर्म प्रोग्राम्स बनाए जाने चाहिए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस रूप के प्रबन्ध बजाय बीम पब्लीक सार्व में करने के पहले ही करना चाहिए और वन-संरक्षण, बाढ़-नियंत्रण के साथ इस को जोड़ देना चाहिए। एक वैज्ञानिक आधार पर इस को बनाना चाहिए। सल्ट घाया और घापने उस पर विचार कर लिया, यह जो स्लिप गाड तरीका है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह पच्छा नहीं है। खाम तौर से हिमालय के क्षेत्र में से बाढ़ों का उद्गम होता है, जैसे अभी भागीरथी से हुआ, उस में मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एक पूरा बाजार का बाजार बह गया। भागीरथी में पहाड़ के गिर जाने से जो भय खड़ा हो गया है वह न केवल जनसंख्या के लिए बल्कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की योजनाओं के लिए भी भय खड़ा हो गया है। एम्बकमेंट्स के किनारे जो मैकडों प्रोशेकट्स हैं उनके लिए भी भय खड़ा हो गया है। बहुत से तीर्थ यात्री भी घिर गए हैं। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि घाप एक राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर और घनराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए, बाढ़ इंजीनियरिंग के लिए और मैसिव डि-सिल्टिफिकेशन के लिए, कूल एम्प्लायमेंट के साथ जोड़ करके एक योजना तैयार की जाये।

SHRI TARUN GOGOI (Jorhat) : Madam, Chairman, many parts of the country, particularly UP, Bihar and Assam have been ravaged by floods, not once or twice but many times in successive months, as a result of which; millions of people have been undergoing untold suffering and hardship. This time the flood is of an unprecedented nature. It has caused extensive damage and the loss is worth a few crores of rupees; not only that it has taken a toll of hundreds of lives. This problem has to be given the top most priority and it should be treated as a national problem.

What is most disheartening is that the problem has not been so far taken as seriously as it should have been and only temporary measures have been taken. The Government should have treated it as a national problem. It should find a comprehensive solution to this problem. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to start from now with all seriousness.

Now I would like to come to my State, Assam. The most important problem that has been confronting this State, for quite a long time, for more than two decades is floods. As a result of that the whole economy of the State has been badly affected. Assam continues to be a poor State, poverty has been on the increase and consequently unemployment problem has been growing. Unlike the other parts of the country, Assam is affected by floods every year. It has become a permanent feature or annual feature, it comes not once or twice, but thrice or four times a year and every year, lakhs and lakhs of people are affected, lakhs of acres of land are inundated, hundreds of people lose their lives, thousands of cattle are washed away, and thousands of houses are washed away. Thousands of people are thrown in the streets. I know the sufferings and hardships of those people who have to pass their lives on the streets. (*Interrupting*)

I come from an area which is always affected by floods. Even today I have received information that many parts of my Constituency including the Shivasagar sub-division has been affected. Last year my own home town was badly affected. There was 5' or 6' of water in my house, in the whole of the town. Many of the families, including my own family, had to be evacuated.

This problem of floods has been there since 1950. When there was a big earthquake, the whole topography of Assam had changed. Uptill now, no comprehensive plan has been taken up to control floods. In fact in 1970, the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board was constituted in order to draw up a comprehensive plan and this Board drew up a comprehensive plan, which would cost Rs. 100 crores for short term and Rs. 400 crores for long term projects. Because of the financial constraints, the Government did not accept it. The Government did not proceed with that project.

After that we have been trying our best, we have been impressing upon the Government—earlier also, we have been impressing upon the Government—that the State Government's financial resources being limited, it is not possible for the State Government to tackle the problem. It should be taken up as a national problem. It should be given the top-most priority. In fact, the last Government accepted it in principle. They wanted to take up the flood control measures and they drew up a Bill in 1974 and they notified it to be introduced. But afterwards, they withdrew it. We have been impressing upon the present Govern-

ment also that it should be taken up as a national problem. It is not possible for the State Government to tackle the problem. So, the whole flood control measure should be taken up by the Central Government. The Brahmaputra Control Board should be taken up and financed by the Central Government.

Besides that, I want to say that the World Bank also may be asked to assist us in this matter. There is an example of the Mekon river where there is an involvement of the UNO. The Central Government should also take up this matter with the UNO. Last time, when Mr. Carter, the American President and Mr. Callaghan, the British Prime Minister came here, they assured to help us in the eastern region. I would like to know from the Government whether they have taken up the matter with these two Governments.

Last March, it was heartening to note that there was a proposal that the Brahmaputra Canal Project would be linked up with Ganga, along with two dams, Subansiri and Dihang. This project will go a long way in solving the problem of floods not only in Assam but also it will help Bangladesh.

The Bangladesh Government is raising a bogey that more of their land will be submerged and that a large number of people be evacuated. But in fact, by this project, a lot of more land will be submerged and a large number of people will be evacuated in India. I hope, the hon. Minister will consider all these things and draw up a comprehensive plan to control floods so that Assam's economy can be improved.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Faridkot): Madam, Chairman, Punjab is passing through a critical period due to floods. Floods have destroyed crops in Punjab. Also houses have been smashed and cattle have been killed through out the border areas and throughout the areas of Ferozepur, Zira, Moga, Ludhiana, Hoshiarpur, Ajnala, Phillaur, Tilwandi, Amritsar and Patiala. There are areas where the water is lying 6 to 7 or 8 ft. deep. The Dusi bind of Punjab is in danger. The Punjab Government has uptill now announced an interim relief Rs. 30 lakhs to Ludhiana district, Rs. 30 lakhs to Zira, Rs. 5 lakhs to Tangri area of Patiala and Rs. 10 lakhs to other areas.

I want to draw the attention of the House to the fact that a small State of Punjab has announced an interim relief

[Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]
of about 1 crore. It means the actual loss would be about Rs. 12 crores to Rs. 15 crores.

So, Punjab is suffering. Everywhere there is water. I will humbly submit my suggestions to the Government. First of all I will say that this is the mystery of this nation that every one is ready, everybody is prepared to share the fruits of nature's kindness, but nobody is ready to share the cruelty and calamity of nature. People should share also the cruelty of nature. Rivers are a natural property. There are rivers which flow in particular States, and there are adjoining States which enjoy the benefit from those waters. But when the State through which a particular river flows suffers damage or loss due to that river, then the adjoining States do not come to share the grief or calamity or damages. So, our Government should think on these lines that the neighbouring States who enjoy the benefits of the river waters should also share the grief of the people. I will humbly suggest that the Central Government should ask for detailed and comprehensive reports of losses and damages from all the States, and the relief fund should be raised by three or four times from the present one.

I will also make a humble suggestion to our hon. Irrigation Minister. It seems that the hon. Irrigation Minister has totally forgotten Punjab. He has gone to U.P., he has gone to Assam, he has gone to the other States, but he has not visited Punjab during these days, especially when the whole of Punjab is under water. (interruptions).

In Punjab there is some peculiarity, due to its being a border State, there are some drains dug by the defence department for defence purposes, and during heavy rains, these drains also create a problem, they add to flooding of the areas. So, the Central Government should give special consideration to Punjab, especially in the matter of flood relief.

In the end, I will humbly suggest to the Central Government to ask for plans from the States to have a complete control of the flood menace. The Central Government should give liberal assistance to the States to have some permanent solution for this flood problem throughout the country. I will also humbly request the hon. Minister again to visit my State and also to enhance the help to my State.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : सभापति महोदय, बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में प्रति वर्ष हमारे दोनों सदनों में बहस हुमा करती है। यह बहस

काफी हद तक तरह तरह की योजनाओं को ले कर के होती है और तरह तरह के मुद्दा भी इसके दौरान दिये जाते हैं। लेकिन यह बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि जब बाढ़ आती है, उस समय तो सब का ध्यान उठर जाता है, बहस होती है और लोगों में उसके बारे में चिन्ता देखी जाती है। लेकिन दो-तीन महीनों की बरसात के बाद सब का ध्यान उठर से हटने लगता है। सरकार को इस दिशा में बहुत गंभीरता से सोचना चाहिए। जो भी योजनाएँ बनानी और जो भी कार्य हमें करना है उस पर तत्काल ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि आज तक जो नुकसान हुआ है वह इतना काफी है कि उसके प्राये नुकसान होने देने की कोई गंजाहश नहीं है। यह जरूर एक समस्या है कि देश की वर्तमान प्राथमिक स्थिति के आधार पर हम यह कह सकते हैं इस समस्या का समाधान तत्काल तो नहीं हो सकता, फिर भी जो समय सरकार द्वारा दिया गया है, 25 वर्ष का, वह बहुत अधिक है उसको पटा कर अधिक से अधिक 5, 10 वर्ष के बीच में करने की आवश्यकता है। पूर्ववक्ताओं ने कहा है कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है इस लिये इसके लिये राष्ट्रीय योजना बनायी जानी चाहिए। जब नदियों में बाढ़ आती है उसमें लाखों लोगों को तरह तरह की हानि उठानी पड़ती है, कितने ही लोग मर जाते हैं, सम्पत्ति का नाश होता है, फसल बरबाद होती है। हम सब जानते हैं कि कितना नुकसान बाढ़ की विभीषिका से हो रहा है। अब मैं पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में जो समस्या है उस पर प्रकाश डालना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि जिस क्षेत्र का मैं प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ उसके प्रति जिम्मेदारी का निर्वहन करना भी मेरा कर्तव्य है। यों तो मैंने पहले ही कहा कि यह राष्ट्रीय समस्या है और इसके लिये राष्ट्रीय योजना कार्यान्वित करनी चाहिये। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में राप्ती, गंडिन, घाघरा, बड़ी गंडक जैसी नारायणी भी कहते हैं, इन नदियों की वजह से प्रतिवर्ष बाढ़ आती है और हजारों लोगों को गंभीर क्षति उठानी पड़ती है। इन नदियों की बाढ़ को रोक थाम के लिये कई बार कई तरह के सरकारी प्रतिनिधिमंडल गये हैं। पटेल कमिशन के बारे में यहां चर्चा भी हुई है, उसने भी कुछ सुझाव दिए थे, प्रगोक मेहता की फंडेशन इनक्वायरी कमेटी ने भी सुझाव दिये थे, लेकिन उन सुझावों पर 15, 20 वर्ष का समय हो जाने के बाद भी, आज तक कोई ठोस कार्यक्रम नहीं चलाया गया है। माननीय उपसदन जो ने इस सम्बन्ध में व्यापक रूप से चर्चा की है जो योजनाएँ बनायी गई थीं जहाँ शोध कार्यान्वित करना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : You said that you would take only 3 minutes. You please conclude. I am calling the next speaker.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : अन्त में मैं कुछ बातें मांग के रूप में कहना चाहता हूँ। गांधी को

घर उठा करने के लिए हमें शीघ्र काम करना चाहिए, ताकि वे गांव बाढ़ से बचाये जा सकें। जिन गांवों की पिटाई हुई है उनको बाढ़ से सुरक्षित किया जा सकता है। इसलिए इस दिशा में काम करना चाहिए। गांवों को बचाने के लिए बांध निर्माण की आवश्यकता है। बेराज की प्राव-व्यवस्था है, मैंने कृषि मंत्री जी से बात की है, कुछ परधानी प्रबन्ध है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर बेराज बनाकर पानी रोका जाये तो उससे बिजली बनेगी जिससे छोटे उद्योगों का विकास होगा, बाढ़ की रोकथाम होगी और साथ ही सिंचाई के साधन भी इकट्ठे होंगे। नदियों को गहरा करना चाहिए इससे अधिक से अधिक लोगों को काम भी मिलेगा और लोग बाढ़ से भी बच सकेंगे। गंगा और कान्हेरी को शीघ्र जोड़े जाने की प्राव-व्यवस्था है। हम समय जो लोग बाढ़ में परेशान हैं वहां पर लड़कों की फ्री माफ़ को जानी चाहिए, किसी भी तरह की अगर कोई वसूली हो रही है तो उसको स्थगित करना चाहिए, लगान माफ़ होना चाहिए और टैस्ट वक़्त तुरंत प्रारम्भ करने चाहिए जिससे लोगों को काम मिल सके।

श्री नाथू राम सिन्घा (नागौर) : महाशय महोदय, बाढ़ की इंटेंसिटी को देश में कम करने के लिए मैं एक नीति की दृष्टि से प्रापके सामने सुझाव रखना चाहूंगा। हम देश में कुल मिला कर 400 मिलियन हैक्टर मोटर पानी बरसता है उसमें से प्रथी तक हम करीब 60 मिलियन हैक्टर मोटर वाटर उपयोग में लाते हैं इन्मान, जानवर और सिंचाई के लिए। बाकी पानी मारा नदियों में या जमीन के नीचे जाता है। इसको एक विस्तृत योजना बनी है, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य सोचते हैं कि हम देश में कोई योजना नहीं है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। हम देश में कितना पानी है और उसका उपयोग कितने वर्षों में करने वाले हैं। सिंचाई की दृष्टि से, फ्लड रोकन की दृष्टि से, उद्योग बनाने की दृष्टि से पानी के पानी की दृष्टि से बड़ी योजनाएँ काफी बनी हुई हैं, लेकिन कुछ नैकुनाज हैं। उनको पूरा करने की जरूरत है। राष्ट्रीय कृषि प्रायोग और सिंचाई कृषि प्रायोग ने इन मदों पर काफी रोजनी डाली है, इसलिए हम बिल्कुल वैकुण्ठम है ऐसी बात नहीं है।

(व्यवधान) प्रब कागज के काम को पूरा करने के लिए रुपया चाहिए। रुपया प्राप लोग इकट्ठा करना नहीं चाहते हैं। (व्यवधान) मैंने दो साल के जनता पार्टी के बजट देखे हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार का बजट भी देखा है और राज्य सरकारों के बजट भी देखे हैं। सारी सरकारों ने घाट के बजट पेश किए हैं। कोई टैक्स लगाकर, कोई सोर्सिज जुटाकर काम करने का प्रापका इरादा नहीं है। कोरे नारे लगाने से और हल्ता मचाने से कोई काम होने वाला नहीं है इसलिए गहराई से सोचिए, नीति की दृष्टि से, मोबलाइजेशन की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। (व्यवधान)

मैं प्रापसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो वसूली प्राप कर रहे हैं, वह न करें। नीति की दृष्टि से जो काम प्रापको करना चाहिए वह तो करें।

फारेस्ट और एजुकेशन को बड़ी मुश्किल से कान्फर्ट लिस्ट में लाये थे। एजुकेशन को प्राप लेना चाहें, तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है। फारेस्ट के मामले में हिन्दुस्तान के मारे फफसरी ने, जो बूढ़ि रखने हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि फारेस्ट को कान्फर्ट लिस्ट में रखो। अगर फारेस्ट को कान्फर्ट लिस्ट से हटा दिया तो बाढ़ प्रायेगी, लिस्ट बढ़ती जायेगी, नदियाँ ऊँची होती चली जायेगी। बाढ़ का प्रकोप बढ़ना जायेगा। इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि फारेस्ट को कान्फर्ट लिस्ट में कान्फर्ट लिस्ट में रखिए, इसको मत हटा दीजिए, नहीं तो बड़ा भारी नुकसान हो जायेगा। इसलिए नीति की दृष्टि से जो ठीक काम प्रापको करने चाहिये, उनके बारे में मैंने अपने सुझाव दिए हैं।

जहां तक राजस्थान की बात है, पूर्वी और पश्चिमी राजस्थान में कई इलाकों में सूखा पड़ा है लेकिन डेजर्ट के तीन जिलों में बाढ़ है। रोज 5. 7 इंच वर्षा हो जाती है। मकान भी बैसे ही हैं, उनको काफी नुकसान होता है। प्राप मदद भी दे रहे हैं, किमी को माठ किसी को 70 किसी को एक प्राध बोरो प्रनाज भी दे रहे हैं इससे कुछ नहीं होता है, कुछ ज्यादा कर सकी तो अच्छा है।

प्रापसे इतना ही निवेदन है कि इस प्राबलम को लम्बी दृष्टि से देखना चाहिए, राष्ट्रीय मत और विचारधारा बनाकर कुछ हमको गम्भीरता से काम करना पड़ेगा। जो प्लान की दृष्टि से लकुनाज हैं, उसको पूरा करवायें, रिसोमेन्स को पूरा करने के लिए ज्यादा मजबूती से कदम उठाये, यही मेरा प्रापसे निवेदन है।

समापति महोदय : मिनिस्टर।

श्री सुरेन्द्र चिक्कम (शाहजहाँपुर) : समापति महोदय, शाहजहाँपुर बाढ़ में डूबा पड़ा है, हम भी बोलना चाहते हैं। (व्यवधान)।

MR. CHAIRMAN : If ten people talk at the same time, I do not know what you want. I would like to inform the House that we already have had forty minutes beyond the time schedule for this Resolution because it is a Motion under 193 and I quite appreciate the fact that many of you come from the areas where there are very serious floods. But the serious points and technical points have been covered. And I think you are equally serious to know what Government proposes to do about it and therefore I am calling the Minister because

[Mr. Chairman]

he should have at least some time to reply to you and because this discussion is due to end at 2 O'Clock.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA
rose.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Sinha, you have already spoken.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : People from all the areas have spoken. Mr. Sinha, you have already spoken. Please resume your seat.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA : Item No. 6 will be taken up as soon as this business is disposed of.

There are many speakers from the flood-affected areas. They should be allowed to speak. There is no other business before the House at the moment.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry. I don't know who is saying what if all of you speak at the same time. The Minister should have time to reply to all your points. If you think he has to reply in five minutes, I am sure the Minister will not object. Either you want the Government to be serious or you don't. He should have sufficient time for reply.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA : You may put it to the House whether it is the pleasure of the House to extend the time by one hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seat. Please read the Order Paper correctly. It says : 'To be taken up at 2 PM or as soon as the preceding items of business are disposed of, whichever is earlier.' If discussion on the Resolution on Flood concludes before 2 O'clock, that Resolution would also be taken up before 2 O'clock.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA : It is for the House to do it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already decided. The House has already decided, to sit through the lunch hour. This practice of first extending the time and then extending the time and then extending it cannot go on. The House has already decided to sit through the lunch hour; time has been extended by one hour. Therefore, it is now for the Minister to speak. (Interruptions). Are you interested in hearing the Minister's reply or not ? (Interruptions). I am

calling the Minister. (Interruptions). If you want to continue till 2 O'clock there will be no reply from the Minister (Interruptions). **

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't record. If five people are talking whom do you record ? It is not possible. Nothing is being recorded. All of you may please resume your seats. (Interruptions). ** Don't record it. I have not called anybody.

Mr. Balbir Singh, please resume your seat. Please hear what I say. May I point out to hon. Members that there is a list here of nearly thirty or more speakers, if time is to be given to those thirty speakers, we will have to sit through the day and night.

Everybody understands that the position of the floods is an extremely serious one ; and very urgent relief work has to be undertaken. And that is precisely why it is necessary that the Minister inform the House and the people, as to what Government is doing about floods. It is an extremely serious position ; and that is why it is not that we are not aware of it—I have called the Minister. (Interruptions) so that he can give a detailed reply (Interruptions)....

SHRI SHANKAR DEV (Bidar) : As I was told that there were some doubts about Mr. Sathe moving his resolution. In that case, we will have ample time to discuss this flood situation. It is better, if they are not going to bring that up.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : As far as the wish of the House is concerned, I am entirely in the hands of the House. If the House wants to extend the debate on floods, I have no objection.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : If the House desires to have more time for this, this Motion will be taken up next time. At 2 O'clock, the Motion of Mr. Sathe will be taken up by the House ; and next time, the matter on floods will be taken up

श्री उमरसैन : सम्पापति महोदय, मेरा प्रस्ताव है कि प्राज 6 बजे तक बाढ़ पर बहस हो और साठे साहब का प्रस्ताव दूसरे दिन से लिया जाये ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please resume your seats. If 5 or 6 people shout all at the same time, how is anyone to come to any conclusion, as to what to do ? Please resume your seats. I will ask for your

opinion I will call you off to give your opinions (*Interruptions*) Will hon. Members resume their seats? I will call on you to give your opinion. But if 5 or 10 people talk at the same time, I cannot take the opinion of the House. Otherwise, this way you are not going to help people affected by floods; you can help only by sobriety. After the hon. Minister has spoken, I will take your opinion. (*Interruption*) Mr. Balbir Singh, will you resume your seat?

Now the Minister.

हृषि श्री सिधार्थ मंत्री (श्री सुरजोत्त सिंह बरनाला) : मि. मेयरमैन, श्री पूर्ण नारायण मिन्हा ने जो बहस उठाई है ... (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA *ros.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister is replying, Mr. Gupta (*Interruptions.*)

श्री लखन लाल कपूर : मेरा कहना यह है कि इस को कण्टीन्यू रखा जाए और इस के डिस्कशन के लिए कोई दूसरा दिन रखा जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN : You do not want to know what the Government is doing? (*Interruptions*) It is upto to you. If it is the wish of the House that this Resolution should continue on another day, I shall call....

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF (Bangalore North) : If the Government is not interested in the flood devastation....

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is not correct. The Minister is prepared to reply. I would request the hon. Members not to make such remarks.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY (Adilabad) : May I request you to let the hon. Minister reply because the entire country is suffering due to floods. We would like to know; the further debate may continue the next day; we must know what is happening,

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : I want to make a submission. I think the whole House agrees with me that this debate should continue upto 2 p.m. and later on it should be continued in the next week itself. It would not be delayed. The Government must find out time. We should take up Mr. Sathé's resolution exactly at 2 O'clock. It seems they want to back out because they have no charges. We want to press for that discussion....

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are bringing in something different ... (*Interruptions*)

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister would like to take about 20 minutes; he may start now and he can continue.

AN HON. MEMBER : How can he speak? Members would like to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister can intervene.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : He should reply in the last.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It happens that there are some Members who are interested in listening to what the government has to say... (*Interruptions*). The debate has been going on; I have been listening to what the people have been saying; from that I know and I can judge.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You should find out the opinion of the House.

श्री बहीलाल (बिजनोर) श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त ने जो सुझाव दिया है, उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister can always intervene.

Dr. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi) : I endorse Shri Kanwalal Gupta's suggestion. Just now we must take Mr. Shate's motion. We can continue this debate on Monday.

श्री सुरेश्वर शिक्म : बहन जी ने जो यह कहा है कि सोमवार को यह डिबेट चले, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। इस में हाऊस की राय ले ली जाए।

13:55 hrs.

RE: STATUTORE RESOLUTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION OF INQUIRY TO GO INTO CAARGES REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN MADE BY SHRI CHARAN SINGH.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : It seems they are not interested in flood. They are afraid of the Government being flooded out by my resolution. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : We do not want a flood of abuses here, which will not

MR. CHAIRMAN

help anybody. This is a most unbecoming behaviour. I am sorry Mr. Sathe, you have started this flood of abuse.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta started it.

(Interruptions). **

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't record anything being said without my permission. (Interruptions). Nothing is being recorded.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore) : Kindly see today's order paper. It has been specially mentioned that Mr. Sathe's motion will be taken up at 2 P.M. or as soon as the preceding items of business are disposed of. So, Mr. Sathe's resolution must be taken up at 2 O'clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN : In view of the sense of the House that they wish to continue the discussion on floods, it will be referred to the Business Advisory Committee which will go into the matter, because it is nearly 2 O'clock now. The Minister's reply will have to wait till whatever the Business Advisory Committee decides.

PROF. P.G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) : On a point of order, Saturday was a holiday, but this was made into a working day because of the respect the Government has shown to the opposition. They wanted the opposition to move this motion so that it can be discussed in this House. Therefore, a week-end holiday was converted into a working day. So, we would like Mr. Sathe to move his motion, because although this monsoon session, he and his friends in the opposition have been saying that this is an important matter and it cannot wait even for a minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is your point of Order ?

14 hrs.

PROF. P.G. MAVALANKAR : My point of order is, I would like to tell you that Mr. Sathe should start moving his motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I was going to ask him to move it. You have only delayed it.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIFE : (Bangalore North) Why don't you ask Shri Sathe to move the motion, before you call any other Member ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is exactly what I have said. You were so busy interrupting, you did not hear what I said. I am very sorry.

Now Mr. Sathe, will you move your motion ?

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI (Ghaziipur) : Mr. Chairman, I have written to the hon. Speaker that I want to make an appeal. It will have to be done before Shri Sathe moves his motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry, I have not got it here.

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI : The Secretariate might be giving it to you. I have sent it to the Speaker. That has priority.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Speaker is bringing it here.

14.01 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI : Mr. Speaker, I have sent an appeal to you. I would like to make it now, because it cannot be done after Shri Sathe has moved his motion.

I want to make an appeal against the ruling of the hon. Speaker admitting the Statutory Resolution given notice of by Shri Vasant Sathe, a Member of the Lok Sabha, which has been listed for discussion tomorrow, Saturday, the 12th August, 1978, in the sitting of the Lok Sabha.

My submissions in that regard are as follows:

- (1) That section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, under which this Resolution is sought to be moved, lays down that a Commission could be appointed for the purpose of making an inquiry into a "definite matter of public importance";
- (2) The Resolution given notice of by Shri Sathe does not contain any matter of definite public importance. All that it refers to are certain statements and utterances by Shri Charan Singh, former Minister of Home Affairs, as published on various dates in newspapers and magazines (Interruptions). The resolution is based upon hearsay reports, of which Shri Sathe has no personal knowledge, nor has he cared to verify the veracity of these statements from Shri Charan Singh, who is alleged to have made these said statements (Interruptions). This is not a simple academic matter.

3. For the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry, one of the essential ingredients, apart from the fact that it would be a definite matter of public importance, is that the matter should be authenticated by the person making the allegation. In this case, all that Shri Sathe relies on are unconfirmed press statements which, apart from being couched in general terms, lacks factual basis.

I would, therefore, appeal to the House against the ruling of the hon. Speaker on the admissibility of the Resolution referred to above and request that the House do not sustain it. As the matter is urgent, I would further request you to consider it immediately.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, since you have admitted it, let him start.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR (Jhansi): Sir, I wish to speak a word with regard to the motion of appeal made by Shri Gauri Shankar Rai. The motion of Shri Sathe has been accepted by you. It has received wide publicity and it has been discussed in the other House. Sir, we know that there are no charges, they are all frivolous and they have all been based on newspaper cuttings. There is no proof whatsoever.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH (Nandyal): Sir, can she go into the details of that?

MR. SPEAKER: They are questioning my admitting the motion.

DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Under the circumstances, this House wants to have an opportunity to refute and tear to bits the arguments of Shri Sathe.

We do not want you to revise your ruling. We do not want you to give permission to Shri Sathe to withdraw his motion. (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why are you in years? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why not we have the proceedings quietly?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I say that on this side, there can be no question of challenging the ruling of the Speaker, I would, therefore, request my hon. friend to withdraw his appeal.

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI: I withdraw my appeal. (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, Under Rule 180, I wish to withdraw. (Interruptions) I am withdrawing the resolution standing in my name here and I do not move the resolution. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let it be a little orderly. It is an important subject. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): I had presumed that you had called upon Mr. Sathe to move his statutory resolution. There is a difference between a statutory resolution and other resolutions. Once he has given his intention of moving a resolution and once you admitted it, and once we assemble here, if he has not given any written intimation to you previously....

MR. SPEAKER: He has given a written intimation.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Then there is no question. (Interruptions)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): I would like to know whether under Rule (Interruption)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): Let him say categorically that he is not moving this resolution. Otherwise, this House will not allow him to withdraw it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to know whether under Rule 355, I can ask, through you, Mr. Sathe a question.

MR. SPEAKER: What does it say?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to know, in particular, in view of the fact that Mr. Sathe has come to learn that he has no case, the Janata Party is completely united and prepared to smash him to bits, whether he got scared and withdrew the resolution. I would like to know from Mr. Sathe (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: One by one. Let us see whether you have the right to.... (Interruptions) You have no right; under rule 355, you cannot. It is only when the resolution is being discussed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I want to put it on record that it is now quite clear that Mr. Sathe's moving the resolution would be completely counter-productive for them and that they will be exposed. That is why he is withdrawing it. I want him to apologise to the House (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kanwar L. Gupta has given me a notice earlier.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : You also expunge his earlier references to "mother of corruption" and all that... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : First of all, your reference was to the Member of Parliament. You must remember that... (Interruptions) Please sit down. Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास हर एक चीज का जवाब है। धर्म तेजा को किस ने पहले भेजा 1976 में? इंदिरा गांधी ने भेजा (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a point of order. He is saying thing that Mr. Sathe has no right to withdraw. They are counter-arguing... (Interruptions).

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN (Idukki) : You called Mr. Sathe and Mr. Sathe said he was not moving the motion... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : He says, he cannot withdraw it.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : He is going into all sorts of Allegations... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : He has sent me a letter saying that the BAC has allotted the time for it and, therefore, he has no right to withdraw it... (Interruptions)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरा कहना है कि उन्होंने धर्म तेजा को 76 में भेजा। मिसिज गांधी ने क्लियरेंस दिया। (व्यवधान)

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : Is this the point ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not able to hear anything. I have a duty to hear whether he can withdraw or not. (Interruptions)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : We will move a Resolution of our own on this in the next week, we will force you to speak on that and see what is with you. I know you have nothing. You are hollow... (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : There is no motion before the House. What is the business before the House ?

They want to equate the mother of corruption with our prime Minister. They should be ashamed of that. They want to equate the unconstitutional authority of Mr. Sanjay Gandhi with the of Mr. Kantubhai Desai.... (Interruptions) Go to the people and ask what is their opinion about Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Mr. Sanjay Gandhi. They should be ashamed of it. (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the point of order ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. It is not a point of order.

There is a counter argument. They can argue that he has no right to withdraw the resolution... (Interruptions) He has a right to say that.

SHRI C.K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Under what rule ? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a point of order. He is saying that he has no right to withdraw.... (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : ***Interruptions What is he talking ?*** (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : It will be expunged; I expunge it. (Interruptions)

**Not recorded.

***Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, this morning, sent me a Resolution... *(Interruptions)* He is speaking on that Resolution. I have not admitted it because ... *(Interruptions)*

की संवर सल्ल वृत्त : इन्होंने साह कमीशन की कमीशन दी, दुसरी जलाये, साह कमीशन की वेधवर्ति की ओर जब यह कमीशन की मांग कर रहे हैं । *(अव्यवधान)*

MR. SPEAKER : No. You are not speaking on your Resolution. Mr. Krishan Kant.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Chandigarh) : The Lok Sabha has been sitting from the 17th July, and since that day, our friends on the opposition belonging to Congress (I), have been branding these charges and have been threatening to bring a Resolution against the Prime Minister for a Commission of Inquiry. And today, when he withdraws this Resolution, I am reminded of an urdu couplet :

बहुत छोर बुनते थे पहलू में दिल का,
जो काटा तो एक कतरा खून निकला ।

That is the situation. Under rule 180, he is withdrawing his Resolution after fighting in the Business Advisory Committee, after fighting in this House and wasting the time of the House for hours together. This is a moral defeat, a moral cowardice. If they had anything, they should have come forward.

MR. SPEAKER : Are you arguing that he cannot withdraw ?

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : The House can decide this. They should not be allowed to withdraw this Resolution because this Resolution has been circulated. It is the property of the House, not only the property of the House but the property of the whole country. By withdrawing this Resolution, they are not only insulting this House, they are insulting the intelligence of the Member, they are insulting the country whom they are taking for a ride. This is contempt of the House, contempt of the Members, contempt of the country. If they withdraw this Resolution, I think, the whole House must condemn this with their bitterest of feelings. They should not be allowed to withdraw this.

2290 LS—3.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) : For reasons which are quite obvious, a lot of heat and provocation have been injected into the atmosphere of the debate. I am not looking at it from the merits of the debate, nor am I doubting your right to admit this motion. I am only on a specific point of order with regard to my friend Mr. Vasant Sathe's taking refuge under rule 180(1).

My point of order is this.

First of all, if you read the rule, it says :

"A member in whose name a resolution stands on the list of business may, when called upon, withdraw the resolution, and shall confine himself to a mere statement to that effect."

Obviously, what I have understood just now from what has happened is that he has come under this 180(1) and he has taken your leave...

MR. SPEAKER : There is no leave provided for.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : My point is this, that this rule has to be read not merely in the context of the four lines of 180(1) but it has to be read in conjunction with 180(2) and the other rules of the House.

My contention is that if you kindly see, the subject matter of the statutory resolution that my hon friend Mr. Sathe has brought refers to a number of important subjects which were agitating the minds of the House and also the country from the beginning of this session, i.e. 17th July onwards. Now, they will be only exposing themselves if after the end of nearly 4 weeks, after having come with a motion, they come here and take a refuge under a mere technicality of Rule 180(1) and tell this House that they do not mean any serious business. Are we taken for a ride ? We, in this Parliament, often charge and charge rightly that the government have no business to take us for a ride. Then how can the Opposition take the whole Parliament for a ride ? *(Interruptions)*

I request you to kindly see why you allowed this resolution to be moved...

MR. SPEAKER : He has not moved.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : I am only arguing. Why did you allow this resolution ? If you thought that this was a frivolous matter, that this is not very important and that it has not agitated a good part of the House, I am quite sure you would not have

[Prof. P.G. Mavalankar]

allowed this motion to be brought up. But the very fact that you allowed this motion, which incidentally is crudely worded and which is also wrongly worded, shows that you allowed it because you went into the subject matter of the motion and thought that the House is agitated and particularly, the Opposition and so you have allowed it.

My submission is : under a mere technicality of Rule 180(1) and ignoring 180(2), can a member seek permission to withdraw and do this kind of a drama, and not only expose himself and the Opposition completely, but to bring this House to a kind of ridicule ?

Apart from that, we are meeting on a week-end which is a holiday in normal times. We are all assembled here, public money is spent and public time is spent and we have a right to know.

Now, apart from that, Mr. Speaker, I would also submit that we can move for the suspension of rule 180(1) and take the House into confidence and if the House agrees, then we can go ahead because, otherwise, not only the Opposition but we, as the Parliament, will stand condemned in the eyes of the people that we have spent so much time and when the right moment comes, nothing happens. They are exposed today completely and I hope they will not allow this Parliament to be exposed in the same way.

श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान नियमावली के नियम 339(1) और (2) की तरफ से जाना चाहूंगा। यह जो प्रस्ताव लाया गया है, इस प्रस्ताव को सदन में बहस के लिए आप ने जो लिया, तो नियम 190 को भी देखा जाये। नियम 190 यह स्पष्ट रूप से उपबन्ध करता है कि ऐसे प्रस्ताव पर सदन में बहस करने से पूर्व सदन के नेता को राय से, परामर्श से आप समय नियत करें। नियम 190 के मुताबिक इस प्रस्ताव की गृह-मियत, इस प्रस्ताव का महत्व इतना ज्यादा है कि सदन के नेता से राय लेकर समय नियत किया जाता है। अर्थात् अधिवास के प्रस्ताव और नियम 190 के जो प्रस्ताव हैं, वे बराबर हैं यानी ऐसे प्रस्ताव को बहुत ज्यादा महत्व दिया जाता है। जब ऐसे प्रस्ताव पर सदन के नेता से राय लेकर समय नियत किया जाए और जब कोई उस को वापस लेना चाहे, तो नियम 339 स्पष्ट कहता है कि जिस सदस्य ने ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव किया हो, तो वह सभा की अनुमति से उसे वापस ले सकेगा लेकिन नियम 339(2) स्पोकर पर भी प्रतिबन्ध लगाता है। उसमें यह भी अनुमति, प्रश्न पर नहीं, अपितु अध्यक्ष द्वारा सभा की इच्छा जानकर व्यक्त की जायेगी। अध्यक्ष जब यह कहेंगे कि प्रस्ताव वापस हो गया है तो यह सदन की इच्छा लेने के बाद ही होगा। और इसमें 339 का जो प्रत्युक्त है, जो प्रिजन है, उसको भी देखा जाए। परन्तु कहता है कि यदि किसी प्रस्ताव पर कोई संशोधन स्थापित किया गया हो तो मूल प्रस्ताव

वापस नहीं लिया जाएगा जब तक कि संशोधन निबटा नहीं दिया जाए। जब प्रस्ताव पर संशोधन दिये गये, बहुत से संसद सदस्यों ने संशोधन दिये हैं तो जब तक संशोधनों का निबटारा नहीं होगा, तब तक मूल प्रस्ताव को वापस लेने का प्रस्तावक महोदय को नियम के तहत कोई अधिकार नहीं है। इसलिए नियम 339, नियम 190, नियम 138 का एक झोर दो, इन सारे प्रावधानों से यह स्पष्ट है कि कोई भी सदस्य अपने प्रस्ताव को वापस नहीं ले सकता है। अब यह उनका प्रस्ताव नहीं है। अगर माननीय सदस्य को यह प्रस्ताव वापस लेना था तो इसे पेश करने से पहले सोचना था। अब यह सदन की सम्पत्ति हो गया है। हम लोगों ने महत्त कर के उस पर संशोधन भी दिये हैं, अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने भी दिये हैं। इसलिए इसको वापस लेने की इस विधान के तहत कोई अनुमति नहीं है।

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit on two points before going to the rules. This matter has been decided in the Business Advisory Committee. And you made us, some of us, with great difficulty to accept that to be here on Saturday. I understand this is a matter of fooling the Members of this House because even upto 2 O' clock we were not definitely told that he had withdrawn it. You have just stated that in the House. I would like to know from you at what time Mr. Sathe has given you a written on this ?

MR. SPEAKER : About 1 O'clock—
I think it was at about 12-35 p.m.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR : I would like to know the time of his signing the written application for withdrawal. Here I do not agree with Prof. Mavalankar, as far as the technicality is concerned, once the motion has been moved under 181, then, after that, there is no bar for them to withdraw unless the leave is granted. That is clear. The House can take shelter under 388. That has been clearly pointed out.

MR. SPEAKER : But, somebody must move it.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR : That is the reason why I submit that you must put to this House first whether there is any Member who has raised any point of order under this rule. Any one of the Members out of 544 can move for the suspension of this particular rule ; I want to go on record, that this House takes a very serious notice of this. Our party takes a serious notice of this because of this reason that we have asked our Members to go over here. They have come from far-off places. We have requested them to be here in this Station.

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNAIAH (Tirupathi): This is crow-catching.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: It is not a question of crow-catching business. That is the business of you, people.

Anna-DMK need not crow-catch anybody. We stand on our own legs. The same thing was said when you were following Mrs. Gandhi. So, Mr. Balakrishnaiah, please do not talk like that. If at all, I would say that we are proud of this. Everyone of us was opposing this motion, I suggested to the Speaker that leaders were opposing this particular motion. We stand on our own views. We are not dependent on any body in this country. We are proud of it.

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, this is a very serious matter and I remember that when Shri Sanjiva Reddy was here he used to conduct the House and sometimes he used to say jocularly 'I do not care for the rule or no rule. I follow the commonsense in the House'. I want you to apply that here at least as a convention for the future. It is a serious thing because something took place in the other House and in the eyes of the world, we looked very badly. It is for the simple reason that the other House is dictating to the elected Members of this House (*interruption*). This is a very serious matter because it is a *fait accompli* just because something has been passed in the other House, that must be taken into consideration. Sir, you must give a ruling. And that ruling must be for ever binding on this House.

That ruling must be there. So I want that. I take shelter under the rule as Mr. Mavalankar explained. I agree with Mr. Mavalankar. Any one of the Members can move that motion under Rule 388. That is not my business. But I do not agree with Mr. Mavalankar when he stated that Rule 180(1) and (2) are to be taken up together. It is only if Mr. Sathe moves under Rule 180(1) that rule 180(2) can have any effect. I don't want to elaborate but if I do not distinguish, I will lose my power of analysis as a lawyer.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I proceed further, I would like to inform you that I have got notice of a motion from Mr. Saugata Roy and Mr. Unnikrishnan saying: 'Under Rule 388, I beg to move that Rule 180(1) be suspended and only Rule 180(2) shall apply on the Statutory Resolution standing in the name of Mr. Vasant Sathe'. This is the motion given. I will call first Mr. Saugata Roy to speak. I will then allow others also to speak.

SHRI SAUGTA ROY (Barrackpore): I am on a point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Please hear me first.

MR. SPEAKER: He is raising a point of order on moving it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: For a person to request for suspension of rule, now, the position is this. That rule should have operative position relating to a particular matter. It is not that by suspending you can make it applicable retrospectively. As you know, Rule 180(1) says this, and I will read it:

'A Member in whose name a resolution stands on the List of Business may, when called upon, withdraw the resolution, and shall confine himself to a mere statement to that effect.'

That is what I did. Now, Sir, kindly see Rule 176. It says:

'A Member in whose name a resolution stands on the list of business shall, except when he wishes to withdraw it.'

—that is, under Rule 180—

'when called upon move the resolution, and shall commence his speech by a formal motion in the terms appearing in the list of business.'

So, I have a right. Then, further Sir, Sub-clause (2) of Rule 180 says:

'A member who has moved a resolution or amendment to a resolution shall not withdraw the same except by leave of the House.'

So, when does the 'leave of the House' come in? It comes in only after a Member has moved the resolution in terms of Rule 176. Therefore, I have given these reasons which I have also stated in my letter. Now that friends are raising such a row, what all I have done is this.

This is because, in the mean time, the Upper House, the other House, has already passed a Resolution appointing a Committee.

I do not want to prejudice the working of that Committee.

I am showing respect (a) to the other House and (b)....(*Interruptions*) Please have patience.

श्री भारत भूषण (नेनीताल) : इसी हाउस में लीडर फ़्राफ़ दी अपोजीशन ने कहा है कि दूसरे सदन में कोई बात होती है तो हम पर वह लागू नहीं होती। आप को याद होगा कि जब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि जो निर्णय राज्य सभा में होगा पत्रों के विषय में वही यहाँ भी लागू हो जाये, तो नेता विरोधी दल ने कहा था कि वहाँ के फैसले से हमें कोई मतलब नहीं है क्योंकि हम सीवरन हैं, और स्पीकर महोदय ने भी रूल किया था कि हम स्वयं इस बारे में निर्णय लेंगे। फिर आज उस के विरुद्ध नेता विरोधी दल क्यों कह रहे हैं।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I request them to have patience. I have stated in my letter to you, Sir. One has to be fair to all concerned, including the Prime Minister. (Interruptions) He has to be fair to all concerned, including the Prime Minister...

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear the point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: and all those against whom Chaudhury Charan Singh has made charges...

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing them to have their say. We are now on a point of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I have mentioned this in my letter to you. Rule 388 says:

"Any member may, with the consent of the Speaker, move that any rule may be suspended in its application to a particular motion before the House and if the motion is carried the rule in question shall be suspended for the time being."

This should have come before I put the motion, or if I had moved the motion. (Interruptions) Therefore, when withdraw the motion, there is no motion to which this rule of suspension can be made applicable. Hence my friend's motion now is out of order; and we beg you that you should consider this. Now the House is *functus officio*, as they say, because I have already withdrawn the motion standing in my name.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : I consider that the decision of my hon. friend Shri Sathe is his own. I do not know whether it reflects credit on him, or on his colleagues. But I am not concerned with that. He has moved it under rule 180. Now, if rule 180 is suspended, that does not take away the first thing. It is a *post-facto* suspension. Therefore, it will have no use. Therefore, I do not think it requires

further discussion. But, then, Mr Sathe also wrote to you Sir, an 8-page letter containing several charges. He withdraws them too. That is what it means. (Interruptions) Either he should withdraw them, or we should discuss them. I have received a copy of it. Either we should take it as withdrawn, or we should discuss it. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now Mr. Saugata Roy.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I have moved that under rule 388, one particular rule viz. 180(1) be suspended. As you know, the rule regarding the suspension of rules says:

"Any member may, with the consent of the Speaker, move that any rule may be suspended in its application to a particular motion before the House and if the motion is carried the rule in question shall be suspended for the time being."

I have also applied to you saying that rule 180(2) should be applied—which says:

"A member who has moved a resolution or amendment to a resolution shall not withdraw the same except by leave of the House."

There was a statutory resolution moved in the name of Mr. Vasant Sathe...

AN. HON. MEMBER: Not moved.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY :... which stood in the name of Mr. Vasant Sathe, and is still standing, and which is listed in the List of Business. As you might have noticed, there are several amendments which stand in the name of Mr. Unnikrishnan, myself and Mr. Gopal to the same statutory resolution. Naturally, we had given these amendments, expecting that this resolution will be debated and these amendments will also be discussed. Now there is some barter deal somewhere. (Interruptions) Mr. Sathe gives a letter to you, Sir, saying that he does not want to move it. Our party will not be a party to any barter deal in this way. He says that Mr. Mavalankar has mentioned that the entire Opposition wants it to be withdrawn. I say that he is the leader of a particular Opposition party. He does not represent the entire Opposition. The charges made against the Leader of the House and the Prime Minister of the country are a very serious matter. We want them to be debated in this House in all seriousness. There should not be any barter deal and nothing done behind the backs of the Members of Parliament. We do not know of any under-

standing. That is why I have applied to you that we are prepared and we are willing to move this resolution; let there be full scale debate in this House; we will put across our point of view; we do not believe in the principle that you throw a bucketful of mud and some of it will stick. When the question is raised about the Prime Minister's son, when the former Home Minister raised the same question, the House has a right to discuss the same thing. Nobody has any business to shut it out. We did not move a resolution since you accepted Mr. Sathe's resolution; otherwise on the correspondence issue, we have given you a number of motions which you did not think fit to admit. You admitted this particular resolution. Now Mr. Sathe says he wants to withdraw it; that is why I appeal to you not only under rule 388 but also under rule 389 which says that the Speaker has residuary powers: All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct. This is a situation in which the Speaker has to give a ruling; the whole country is watching this House today, what this House would decide today. That is why as an opposition party we have taken on ourselves the responsibility of moving this resolution; let this be debated in full in the House and let the sovereign House of the People not be debarred from participating and debating such a subject of vital importance. That is my submission.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Balija): Mr. Speaker, I am sorry to make a few observations about this motion, this debate. The motion has been withdrawn by my friend Mr. Sathe.....(*Interruptions*)... has not been moved, I stand corrected. I feel Mr. Sathe is within his rights not to move the motion.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is his fundamental right to run away.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: It is not a fundamental right. I want to raise a fundamental question. It is not only the rule but the behaviour of the Members which is being watched by the country, by the world over. Parliamentary democracy is to run it by certain standards of decency and decorum. May I request Mr. Sathe that he should recollect that all machinations and this type of abuse of parliamentary institutions have not paid them in the past; it is not going to pay them in future. There is a certain standard a certain morality which is involved in the whole issue. If he raised this issue, I think that he raised it in all seriousness. Now he has proved by his own behaviour that he was frivolous.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How?...(*Interruptions*) Because the Rajya Sabha has passed it.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: A little while ago his reaction in the House reminded me of a film which I saw a few days ago, *The Exorcist*. He was behaving like the girl in the *Exorcist* who had been possessed. It seems he has been possessed by some evil spirit. He has reminded me of the resolution passed by the other House. I have no comments to make on it is But it is again a fundamental question of political morality. It is a question, a fundamental question of parliamentary democracy whether the other House can arrogate the authority of the lower House, can arrogate the mandate given by the people, whether we are going to subordinate....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I do not want you...(*Interruptions*) why should I duplicate?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Sathe, by the use of both the Houses, by the use of all governmental machinery, by the use of all machinations, you cannot subvert democracy and you cannot subvert the mandate of the people; you cannot subvert democracy by using machinations in one way or the other. Mr. Speaker, I should like to make a request to you. I am not in favour of suspending the rule because it will be ineffective. But at least you, Mr. Speaker, as the custodian of the dignity and privilege of this House, should make it quite clear that this behaviour of an hon. Member is below the standard of parliamentary democracy. (*Interruptions*). It deserves condemnation on all hands. It deserves your reprimand, Mr. Speaker because it is not only his right but the right of all hon. Members sitting here. We were summoned to this House to discuss this motion and the time was taken after so much trouble created by that. I am sorry my hon. friend, Shri Saugata Roy, has not learnt any lesson so far. Why did you support this party till the other day? Have you yet to learn their machinations? Have you yet to learn their behaviour? Have you yet to learn their standard of political morality (*Interruptions*) Mr. Sathe is not in himself. He is guided by the evil spirit, the evil spirit which haunted this country for long. Mr. Speaker, no motion, no hubbub, no quarrel, no machination is going to drive the country again to the same dark days which the evil spirit tried to bring upon this nation.

I shall request Mr. Saugata Roy not to move for the suspension of the rule.

[Shri Chandra Shekhar]

We do not want to subvert the rule. We do not want to use this parliamentary institution to gain a political point. We have gained the mandate of the people. We shall rule this country to their benefit and to their privilege, not for satisfying the whims of certain people. May I request Mr. Sathe not to resort to these tactics. All these tactics failed in the past when you were in power. Now no window-wailing is going to bring you to power by this method. Please don't go by this. Mr. Speaker, you should reprimand this Member that he should not behave like this. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I heard with patience the statement made by Mr. Chandra Shekhar. As the leader of my party, through you, I would appeal to my friends to give me also patient hearing. The short discussion we have had has thrown up three matters. One is the question about the suspension of the rule, which I do not think I should elaborate long, for the simple reason, as Shri Chandra Shekhar has said, suspension would be ineffective, because it is not retrospective. Therefore, I do not want to elaborate on that. Simply, it would be inoperative and ineffective. I do not want to elaborate on that. It is only with respect to the business before the House the suspension takes place. If sub-rule (1) is suspended, if sub-rule (2) is to operate, then it is only under rule 176 that a motion can be made, and the motion can be made only if the person concerned does not want to withdraw it, then only he can make a motion. Unless it is moved, sub-rule (2) does not operate. Therefore, the suspension of sub-rule (1) subsequently is ineffective. I do not want to go into the legal aspect of it.

Quite a lot was spoken about the justifiability of the conduct of Shri Sathe, in declining to move the motion. Well, Sir, in moving this motion, in giving notice of this motion, there were certain things in mind. No special charges were definitely made at all. (Interruptions) If you are going to laugh, let me go on. Not that there are no charges. Knowing this, this motion said, recommended, that the matter must be referred to a Commission of Inquiry. In the meanwhile, another House decided that a Parliamentary Committee be set up to consider whether there is a *prima facie*. (Interruptions) Shri Chandra Shekhar commented adversely against that House condemning

the conduct of the other House and you raised no voice against it. What I am saying is that when they have resolved to set up a Committee, we are not rushing with this matter of the Commission of Inquiry. If there is a machinery to consider as to whether there is a *prima facie* case, then we are prepared to suspend, or rather hold over, our motion, which says that the matter be referred immediately to a Commission of Inquiry. This is our position.

MR. SPEAKER: May I just interfere? The jurisdiction under section 3 of the Commission of Inquiry Act is only for this House. Therefore, the final say must be with the House of the People. So, when you refer to the other House, I may tell you that it may not be appropriate to refer to the other House in support of it, because the peculiar jurisdiction, exclusive jurisdiction, is with this House.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That is alright. To this motion amendments have been moved that the matter be referred to a jurist, to a Supreme Court Judge or a Parliamentary Committee.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, how can he refer to the amendments?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The amendments have been circulated. Therefore, the point is taken that this motion must stand amended in this manner, that before referring it to a Commission of Inquiry, there must be a preliminary screening; this is the opinion that has been brought out by the amendments given notice of. If a preliminary... (interruptions) We agree there. Let us be charitable to one another. I am explaining my position; I am explaining the other point of view. Shri Sathe will reply; I am explaining the other point of view... (interruptions) I am explaining as party leader the other point of view. The point, therefore, is that if a preliminary enquiry.....

SHRI MORARJI DESAI rose

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I do not yield.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I rise on a point of order. The motion has been withdrawn; that is, not moved. Therefore, beyond that no other statement can be made.

That is the rule. I do not know how the Leader of the Opposition can now give an explanation for it? How can he do that? I do not understand how that can be done. (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER: While seeking to withdraw the motion, Mr Sathe has.... (*interruptions*) But the other side has also a right to say, "don't allow him to withdraw it". I may allow it or may not allow it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You have no right.

MR SPEAKER: I am only hearing about my right. At that time, they were giving reasons for saying why I should not allow it to be withdrawn. I may have the right or may not have the right, I am not speaking on that at all now. But at that time they have a right to say, "Look, these are the circumstances under which we have come here; therefore, don't allow withdrawal". It may be legal or it may be illegal. That is a different matter. It is for me to consider and decide. But if you are supporting the motion, that moment you come within the Rule 180(1) because once you make a statement in support of the motion, the motion is moved. That difficulty might arise. Mr Sathe in his later observations began to give reasons for his withdrawing. (*interruptions*) So far as you are concerned, you must strictly say... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You are allowing them to speak... (*interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER: They have a right... (*interruptions*)

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN: Is it your position that they can put forth whatever arguments they choose to, and I cannot rebut it?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. You are rebutting it. I did not say anything about it. So far as the Mover is concerned, he has got to confine himself only to... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN: He has done it. (*Interruptions*) I am not now speaking. I am not the mover. Therefore, what I am submitting is, a section of the House has the given expression to the feeling through their amendments that the matter should not be referred to a Commission of Inquiry immediately; but in the meanwhile... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The amendment is to refer it to a Committee of this House and not some other House. Therefore, when you go to the amendment, you go to the

motion. That is why I am aying, please do not go to that because the amendment seeks to refer it to a Committee of this House and not of some other body and we are not concerned with some other body.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN: I am only saying that in view of the fact that some other Committee would consider all this, we had decided... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: They are wasting your time. What will be the reaction outside? If they have got the moral courage, let there be a debate on the motion. (*Interruptions*). Then it will be known, that they are not sincere in what they were speaking so long. Otherwise, they will be known as coward fellows. They are retreating back... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN: I am holding the floor. Let me explain the things. We felt that it is absolutely legitimate for the mover to take up the position that when there is a proposal of the matter, to be screened preliminarily for deciding whether there is a *prima facie* case for reference of the matter to a Commission of Inquiry, the motion should not be moved. There is a perfectly legitimate case for the mover to take up that position. My second point is, I had given notice of an amendment and I wrote to the Prime Minister for placing the correspondence on the Table.....

MR. SPEAKER: You are coming to the amendment.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN: I am not coming to that. I wrote to the Prime Minister asking for the papers to be laid here.....

MR. SPEAKER: That amendment can be taken up for consideration after.....

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN: I am not referring to the amendment at all.

MR. SPEAKER: For the time being....

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN: I wrote to the Prime Minister asking for the letters to be placed on the Table of the House....

MR. SPEAKER: That matter we have discussed.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN: And the Prime Minister wrote back to me saying that he is not prepared to place those letters on the Table of the House.

[Shri C.M. Stephen]

According to me, those letters are essential for discussing this motion. Those letters are absolutely essential.....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Therefore, you want the motion to be taken up; therefore, you want the amendment to be taken up.

15 hrs.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : I am not the mover.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : That issue if you are raising, then that motion is being raised. I am not allowing any amendment to be spoken of.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : I am not not speaking on any amendment at all. I am really surprised at this attitude of yours. Mr. Chandrashekhar rose and he did not speak on a point of order; he made a political speech.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : He was not speaking on any amendment.

SHRI C.M. STEPHEN : I am not speaking on any amendment at all. I am only saying why the motion must not be moved. Mr. Chandrashekhar pleaded that the motion must be moved. I am pleading that the motion must not be moved. I am putting forth my arguments as to why the motion must not be moved. There must be a preliminary examination. There is a body to examine it. Let us wait till that body gives its finding. This motion cannot be effectively discussed unless the Prime Minister places on the Table of the House the letters he has in his possession.

Thirdly, this motion contains a subject matter of national importance. I would have expected that the party whips would not operate here at all because it is a matter of conscience, it is a matter of national issue, whereas they have chosen to issue a party whip. I am not bothered about it...
.....(*Interruptions*).

The two reasons that I have stated are, firstly, there must be a preliminary inquiry by a duly constituted body and, secondly, the Prime Minister in a very very rigid manner has withheld those letters from the House to which we are entitled and only when those letters are laid on the Table of the House we can discuss this motion. Therefore, he has a right to withdraw the motion.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Unnikrishnan.

SHRI D.N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : I am also a member of the House, senior most member of the House. You are not allowing me.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Unnikrishnan has given a notice of a motion to suspend the rule. He has got a priority.

Senior members have a right; junior members have a right; everybody has a right.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : Sir, most of us came here on the basis of the List of Business supplied to us by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. We were under the impression that at 2'0 clock the statutory resolution standing in the name of Mr. Sathe would be taken up. When we came here, the first question was raised by Mr. Gauri Shankar Rai regarding its admissibility. You allowed a debate or points of order to be raised on the question of admissibility of the statutory resolution to be moved by Mr. Sathe. Soon after, when so many members had stood up for raising their points of order, I enquired from you whether you had any written intimation...

SHRI VASANT SATHE : After that you asked. You did it afterwards.

MR. K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : Mr. Sathe; the valiant revolutionary that he is, is not a person who will run away; a person who is a crusader for the down-trodden would not runaway just because something happened somewhere, with all respect to the Rajya Sabha—let us not bring that House into the picture—and this House is unique in the sense that this House consists of the elected representatives of the people, and, according to our rules, we are not even supposed to quote from the proceedings of the other House.....(*Interruptions*). Because we want to assert the particular and unique position of this House in terms of their Constitutional framework of a Constitutional democracy. Now, if he wants to run away, it is his business. He is only pursuing the politics, the command politics.....

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Of Chha trapati.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN :of marionettes and wire-pullers. This constitutes a grave insult to this House. Now, Sir, what you had in your possession is a letter of which we were not aware. He had only sent a copy to the Leader of the House. He did not even have the courtesy of consulting the other Members of the opposition or Groups of opposition of which there are more than 100 or 120 in number.

Now, he decides at 1 'O Clock today to give you a letter, and when the question of admissibility is being discussed, he decides to withdraw. My contention is that this is a unique situation, an extraordinary situation, which was not visualised by the founding fathers or those who made these rules. This is because they were, basically, very decent people who believed in straightforward people. They were people of great integrity. They did not visualise a situation where these rules as well as the basic norms of Parliamentary democracy would be thrown to the winds. That's why I am arguing that it is a situation which calls for application of not only rule 388 but also 389. But I agree with the point raised by Mr. Chandrasekhar as well as the Leader of the House that the question is whether he has withdrawn. The question is whether he has moved. My contention is that the House was seized of the item listed on the list of business, and we were only on the point of admissibility when points were being raised. Now it was only on that limited point that you had called Mr. Sathe. Then he decides to run away. Now it is a moot point which should not apply—rule 389 or 388. That is why, I have moved the motion. I do not know whether there has been any barter. Barter can also be between a section of the Treasury Benches as well as Mr. Sathe or his Party. We do not know which section of the Treasury Benches is involved in this game. But we on our part stand squarely by the position that this is an important matter that should be discussed, but we are not for an Inquiry Commission to be set up. That is why we have moved certain amendments.

Mr. Sathe has decided to take.—let it go on record

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Take the wind out of his sails.

MR. SPEAKER : Nobody can take the wind out of you.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : ...take refuge under the rules and wants to withdraw the motion. I have no objection if he wants to withdraw and run away. That is his option and the option of his leader who believes—I would repeat—in the politics of marionettes and wire-pullers.

MR. SPEAKER : The senior most Member—Mr. Tiwary.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : I am very sorry to say that you recognize only 2 or 3 people who can speak very loudly as Members of the House and not the others I was standing here from the very beginning to have my say but you did not allow me so far

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, yes.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : You allow only those members who can speak very loudly. Others should also be heard who speak mildly.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Sir, your 'Yes' is very dangerous.

श्री इरिका नाथ लिबारी : मैं यह जानता हूँ कि साठे साहब को राइट है नियम 180(1) के तहत अपने रेजोल्यूशन को विद्वद्ध करने का या मूव नहीं करने का लेकिन रूल्स आफ प्रोसीजर के अलावा क्वेश्चन आफ प्रोप्राइटी भी आता है। उन्होंने जो यह दलील पेश किया कि राज्य सभा में चूंकि पास हो गया है इस लिए यहाँ जरूरी नहीं है, मालूम होता है उन को यह इलहाम बहुत पीछे हुआ। राज्य सभा में यह तीन दिन पहले पास हुआ, परसों, और कल शाम को बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में इन्होंने इन्सिस्ट किया कि रेजोल्यूशन आना चाहिए। अगर उन को यह इलहाम था, पहले से मालूम था कि राज्य सभा में हो गया है, यहाँ नहीं चलन है, तो कल उनको इन्सिस्ट नहीं करना चाहिए था ...

MR. SPEAKER : There was a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee but he did not come. Your information is not correct. Yesterday he was not present.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : He should have written to you yesterday, 'As it has been passed in the Rajya Sabha, I do not want to move.'

देखिए, कितने मेम्बरों को असुविधा हुई। मैं साठे साहब को तीन काउंट पर गिल्टी मानता हूँ। पहला यह कि उन्होंने समय पर आप को सूचना नहीं दी कि वह रेजोल्यूशन मूव नहीं करना चाहते। आप ने हाउस का स्पेशल सेशन आज किया। सब मेम्बर जो अपने अपने कार्यक्रम के अनुसार दूसरी जगह जाने को थे, अपने प्रोग्राम को बदल कर यहाँ रुके, उन को यहाँ रहना पड़ा और सेक्रेटरिएट के लोगों को जिन की

[Shri D. N. Tiwary]

आज सैंकड सैंटरडे की छुट्टी रहती है, उन को आप को कंसालिडेटेड फंड से भत्ता देना पड़ेगा, इतना पैसा उन्होंने मुफ्त खर्च कराया, इसलिए वह गिल्टी हैं ...

SHRI VASANT SATHE : You had a discussion on the floods situation. Are you not concerned with floods ?

श्री ठावरिका नाथ तिबारी : इन सब असुविधाओं और खर्च को देखते हुए मैं उम्मीद और आशा रखूंगा कि साठे साहब अनकडीशनल अपोलाजी इस हाउस से मांगे कि उन्होंने इस हाउस को इन्कन्वीनिएस किया है, मेम्बरों को इनकन्वीनिएस किया है और कंसालिडेटेड फंड का पैसा मुफ्त खर्च कराया है ।

श्री रामजी लाल सुमन (फिरोजाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय साठे साहब ने यह प्रस्ताव किया, हम खुद यह चाहते थे कि भाषा के सवाल को ले कर और एन्क्वायरी के सवाल को ले कर ये पन्द्रह दिन से नेतागिरी कर रहे थे, यह मामला आज अंतिम रूप से तय हो जाता । साठे साहब ने साहस किया लेकिन मुझे दुख है कि साठे साहब ने इस प्रस्ताव को पेश किया, इंदिरा गांधी ने इस प्रस्ताव को वापस किया, साढ़े बारह वजे साठे साहब को यह सूचना दी कि हमारे आदेश का इंतजार कीजिए और जब तक हम कोई आदेश न दें तब तक आप कोई काम न करें । इस पर क्या होना है, क्या नहीं होना है यह आप जानें लेकिन मेरी आप से करबद्ध प्रार्थना है कि सभा के समाप्त होने के पहले आप खड़े होकर सभी सदस्यों को यह निर्देश दें कि दो मिनट तक इनको बुद्धि के शुद्धिकरण के लिए हम प्रार्थना जरूर करें ।

MR. SPEAKER : I have got two resolutions before me but none of them I can allow. One is by Mr. Krishna Kant.....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I have also given notice of a resolution.

MR. SPEAKER : I will come to that.

Let me first dispose of Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta's.

Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta has given notice of a resolution before Mr. Sathe withdrew his resolution saying—that is what he says :

“That newspapers indicate that Mr. Sathe is likely to withdraw his resolution.....

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : I am coming all the way from Madras only for this. He should be held responsible for this.

AN HON. MEMBER : He must pay for your air ticket.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : I am going to sue him in the court.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got three resolutions before me. The first resolution is by Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta saying :

“This House disapproves the conduct of Shri Vasant Sathe in not moving the resolution listed in item 6 of the List of Business taking into account that Shri Sathe and some of his Party colleagues have pressed for a discussion of the resolution and the Business Advisory Committee had, at their request, recommended fixing up a special sitting of the House on Saturday, the 12th August.....

“This House is further of the opinion that the aforesaid conduct of Mr. Sathe is beyond doubt that charges of corruption referred to by him are baseless and need no enquiry of any kind.”

This is one Resolution.

The second Resolution is given by Shri Amrit Nahata and Shri Krishan Kant.

“This House wishes to express its grave displeasure and to reprimand Shri Vasant Sathe, who, having given notice of moving a motion before the House and then having refused to do so, has committed a grave contempt of the House ”.

This is the second Resolution. The third one is by Shri Ram Dhan :

“This House wishes to express its grave displeasure and to reprimand Shri Sathe who, having given a notice of moving a motion before the House and then having refused to do so, has committed a grave contempt of the House.”

Before I go into the Resolutions, I will dispose of the contentions raised up till now. Shri Gauri Shankar Rai and Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta raised an objection to the admissibility of the Resolution in question. (Interruptions). These objections need not be considered now. They did not press their objections. Moreover, these objections become irrelevant in view of the withdrawal of the Resolution by Mr. Sathe.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : It was not moved. Let him first move and then apologise before the House and then it will be withdrawn. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Saugata Roy and Mr. Unnikrishnan have moved under Rule 388 to suspend Rule 180, sub-clause (i).

SHRI RAJ NARAIN (Rai Bareli) : Is it for future ?

MR. SPEAKER : The suspension prayed for is not permissible under the rules because there is no Resolution before the House. Moreover, I am not very clear whether Rule 388 applies only to motions or also to Resolutions. It applies to motion and not resolution under our rule. Resolution is separate from motion. They are dealt with separately. I need not go into that question at this stage as I think that the suspension prayed for is not permissible under the rules, though they are justified in mentioning that a great deal of inconvenience has been caused by summoning this House on a holiday and making the Members come from distant places.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : No, Sir. They came here because they have another Resolution (*Interruptions*) under item No. 1. They came only for the motion on floods. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. I am only referring to this. (*Interruptions*). When notice of this Resolution was given, both by Mr. Sathe and Mr. Stephen, the Leader of the Opposition came and said that this Resolution must be taken up for discussion at a very early date. I therefore placed the matter before the B.A.C. despite the fact that not sufficient time was available for discussing new resolutions in view of the calendar of work.

Taking into consideration the importance of the resolution, the Business Advisory Committee thought that we should sit on a holiday and dispose of this resolution. The meeting was therefore called mainly to consider this Resolution.

It is only after we decided to discuss this Resolution that we thought that some time of the day might be made available for another Resolution relating to Floods in Northern India. (*Interruptions*). Please don't disturb me when I am giving my ruling. I did not say, it is not important. Even if Mr. Sathe had informed

me yesterday or day-before-yesterday that he had no intention to move the Resolution, we would then have probably countermanded the sitting. The other motion could have been taken up on some other day. (*Interruptions*).

I am sure several hon. Members must have come from distant places for attending the meeting.....

श्री लखन साह कपूर : (पूर्णिया) : बहुत से सदस्य बाढ़ के इलाकों में दूबते हुए लोगों को छोड़कर सिर्फ इस मोशन के लिए आए हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : Therefore, I see force in the observations of several Members of the House when they say that they have been greatly inconvenienced by the Motion not having been withdrawn earlier, if Mr. Sathe really wanted to withdraw it.

In cases of this nature it is but proper that hon. Members of this House must look to the convenience of others also.

Moreover, this is an extremely important Resolution—more particularly in view of the fact that the jurisdiction to deal with it under Section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act is exclusively that of this House. This House has now been deprived of the opportunity of discussing this matter on a technical plea taken under Rule 180 (1).

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I have a substantive right—right as a Member. It is not a technical plea or a procedural thing. It is a substantive right. Therefore, please don't say 'technical'....

MR. SPEAKER : I do think that the rules in this regard require to be modified, so that the House may not be deprived of the opportunity of discussing important motions by manoeuvres by one party or the other.

Now, having considered this matter, I do not think I will be justified in consenting to the motion of Shri Saugata Roy and Shri Unnikrishnan for suspension of Rule 388.

Now, I come to these Resolutions given notice of : These Resolutions have not mentioned the rule under which these Resolutions are to be moved.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY : You please hear us....

MR. SPEAKER : I am hearing everybody.

[Mr. Speaker]

Therefore, I would like to be satisfied how it is permissible for me to admit this Resolution.

I will now call upon one by one, all those who have given notice....

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI : I wish to make a submission....

MR. SPEAKER : You have not given any notice.

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI : I am on a point of order. I can give you my opinion how you can handle it....

MR. SPEAKER : There are others who are more competent, who have given notice. So, that point, how that Resolution can be admitted, must first be mentioned by those members. Now, Mr. Amrit Nahata.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Pali) : Sir, you yourself, in your learned ruling, have explained the circumstances in which this Motion came up]before this House.

Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition and Shri Vasant Sathe, both, impressed upon you about the urgency of this motion. The Business Advisory Committee gave special time for discussion of this Motion.

This House was summoned to sit even on a.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I want to know the rule under which I can admit it. (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I have withdrawn it. After that, I am withdrawing myself. After this, if you want to hear anybody..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Nahata.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : What is now going on, is a most unprecedented procedure. There is a motion, and you call the Member. The Member said, "I am not moving the motion." Normally, this must be the end of it. A whole round of discussion went on, and now, certain motions you read out which would be in the character of a breach of privilege or contempt of the House. You have got to decide whether an exercise of the right of a Member in declining to move a motion, is a breach of privilege or not. Now you want to hear. There is nothing to hear about this. You are now proceeding and giving a forum for persons to speak whatever

they want to. You are behaving in a manner which we cannot normally expect of a Speaker. (Interruptions). So, if they want to speak, they can speak. (Interruptions) I would like to know what is the next stage you are proceeding to. We also want to know what is the next stage you are proceeding to. You have now called Mr. Amrit Nahata. He has started speaking. What is the matter he is speaking about?

MR. SPEAKER : The motions before me are not privilege motions. Therefore, they do not fall under rule 222. They are substantive motions ; and I want to know how they are admissible.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : For a substantive motion, there is a method. It can only be under rule 184. It must come under....

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I am asking.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : No, no. That cannot be the excuse. It can be by a specific rule and notice is necessary. You cannot foist a motion, and to decide whether a motion is admissible, carry on a discussion. That is what you are allowing. Do you mean to do like that? I would like to know. There are certain procedures. The motion must come before the House. It must go through the Business Advisory Committee. You must decide its admissibility there. (Interruptions) Not here. Not here. The admissibility of the motion? Not here. Has it ever happened? (Interruptions). We will not allow this to happen. We will not allow. We will not allow.

At this stage, Shri C. M. Stephen and some other hon. Members came to, and stood in the well of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Nahata. (Interruptions)

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : You are establishing a new procedure. (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : No Sir, no. Sir. You do what you choose. No, no. We will not allow this. You do what you do? There is a limit. There is a limit.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : There is a rule. Rule 184. Please read it. Whether I consent or not is a different thing. The rule is there.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. There is rule 184. The question whether I consent or not is a different matter. Shri Nahata.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am asking Mr. Nahata to speak.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Rule 184 is there.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The Leader of the Opposition is under wrong impression. It was given to the Secretary.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am hearing him under what rule it should be done.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Leader of the Opposition, I am clarifying the position.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You don't hear me. How can I hear you ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The motion was given to the office. It has been given to the office.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you hear me ? You are trying to dictate to me !

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am hearing them only on the admissibility. I am not hearing them on any matter other than the admissibility. 'How that resolution is admissible'—only on that I am hearing. Beyond that, I am not hearing them on any point. (Interruptions) I won't allow anything....(Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I want to make a statement. I also have some rig'ht. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : You also have a right. I too have a right. Please hear me first. I make this very clear. I am not hearing any Member on anything other than the admissibility. Nothing more. If anything else comes in, I will expunge from the record.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Point of order against me ?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : No.

MR. SPEAKER : I make it very clear. The resolutions have been moved here. I want to know how they are admissible. Beyond the admissibility..

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : (Begusarai) : Given notice of, not moved. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Beyond admissibility, I am not hearing anybody. I am only hearing on the admissibility. If I feel inclined that it is admissible, I will call upon the other side also.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I rise on a point of order. My point of order is this. There are definite rules, whereunder only matters can come up in this House. Matters as are listed in the list of Business only can come up and nothing else can come up before the House. There is no other rule. For a motion to come up before the House, there are certain methods. The method is, a specific notice has got to be given to you through the Secretary-General. You have got to decide on the admissibility. Never has it happened in the history of this House when the admissibility of a motion is discussed on the floor of the House. You have got to decide it in your Chamber. Now, three motions have been given. You have stated it out and you have called for opinions. Under what rule, I do not know. Under no rule, the admissibility of a motion, such as the one here, can be discussed here at all. Therefore, that is without rule. May I submit one thing? When we declined to move this resolution normally that should have been the end of the matter. (Interruptions) There was no other business in the House. But under the guise of something or other, speeches are being made; we bear with it. I kept quiet, silent.....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : No, no.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : It went to that extent. But when I rose..... (Interruptions) It is elementary that an Opposition, however, small, must have its say on the floor of the House. When the Opposition rises, if you are shouting it down, then the Opposition has no place. You are now driving us to a corner. (Interruptions) Not you, but the whole proceedings here is driving us to.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

a corner. May I say, we may be small in number, but we have got an authority or right to have our say here. I tell you I swear by God, I will fight if we are driven to a corner.

The point of order is, the admissibility of this motion cannot be discussed on the floor of the House. You can consider it in the Chamber and give your ruling, put it under "no date yet named" motion, bring it before the Business Advisory Committee and then bring it here. There is no rule, which permits a discussion on the admissibility of a motion on the floor of the House. I rise on a point of order objecting to that.

(Interruptions)

श्री लखन लाल कपुर : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर है। मि० साठे ने जो संकल्प रखा है, वह समाचारपत्रों में जो प्रकाशित हुआ है, उसी के आधार पर रखा है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि समाचार पत्रों को देख कर ही उन्होंने यहां पर अपना मोशन रखा है और उन्होंने जो लिखा है, उसमें कोई स्पेसिफिक चार्ज नहीं हैं।
... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order; I do not allow it. We are on a different motion. (Interruptions). Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI: A piquant situation has arisen today in the House. The Leader of the Opposition in the most disgraceful manner has raised a question. I am not going to talk anything about that. But the thing is that the House stands duped and deceived. There is a rule; I tell you what is the rule. There is rule 389 regarding residuary powers of the Speaker. The position has come to be that on a very important matter of discussion, they have just sabotaged the discussion. It is very clearly proved that they have misused the House. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing that. Don't record.

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI : **

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I draw your kind attention to rule 194 which says :

"If the Speaker is satisfied, after calling for such information from the member who has given notice and from the

Minister—in this case, the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs—as he may consider necessary, that the matter is urgent....

MR. SPEAKER: That is about a short duration discussion. That has nothing to do with this.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान नियम 349 की क्लॉज 9 की तरफ ले जाना चाहूंगा। क्लॉज 9 में है कि इस प्रस्ताव की जो स्वीकृति वापस लेने का मवाल है उस में मैं इतना ही निवेदन करूंगा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी, ने अपनी राय सदन में डम प्रस्ताव के बहस होने पर, नहीं होने पर जाहिर कर दी है और जो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपनी राय यहां जाहिर कर दी है, मैं उन की राय से सहमत हूँ। लेकिन (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: This has nothing to do with it. Rule 349 is about maintaining silence.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : मैं नियम 349 की क्लॉज 9 के तहत यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ। मेरा प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर है। सदन में जो भी कार्यवाही हो, उस के बीच प्वाइंट आफ़ आर्डर उठाने का हमारा हक है।

नियम 349 की क्लॉज 9 के तहत अभी सदन में विरोध पक्ष के द्वारा जो कुछ भी आचरण किया गया, मैं एक नये सदस्य की हैमियन से नियम 349, क्लॉज 9 के तहत व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाता हूँ और कहता हूँ कि इस नियमावली के नियम का घोर उल्लंघन किया गया है। जब उल्लंघन किया जाता है तो सदन में व्यवस्था बनाये रखने का आपको हक है। आप यह व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिए सभी व्यवस्थाओं का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं। (व्यवधान)

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: I want to speak on the point of order raised by Mr. Stephen, so that you can proceed with the other thing. He has said that a regular motion has to be given through the Secretary and then you decide; it cannot be decided in the House. According to rule 185, I have given notice of the motion under rule 184 to the Secretary. We gave it here, and it was handed over to you. It has been regularly given through the Secretary to the Speaker. Now, what I am saying is this. Rule 184 says:

"Save in so far as is otherwise provided in the Constitution or in these rules, no discussion of a matter of general public interest shall take place except on a motion made with the consent of the Speaker."

I have given this motion through the Secretary for your consent and you, in your pleasure, have asked whether it is

admissible or not—to make up your mind. Therefore, what I say is that Mr. Stephen's point of order should be rejected....

MR. SPEAKER: Tell me how it is admissible, under what rule.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: I was only confining myself to the point of order raised....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The notice must have been given, under rule 332, before 10 O'Clock.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: Rule 186 says:

"In order that a motion may be admissible, it shall satisfy the following conditions, namely:—

- (i) it shall raise substantially one definite issue...."

This motion that I have given raises one substantial issue—to express its grave displeasure and to reprimand....

MR. SPEAKER: You are complying with that. But you have not complied with the time stipulation. It must have been given before 10 O'Clock in the morning.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: Mr. Saugata Roy's motion was taken up and discussed..

MR. SPEAKER: No motion can be taken up unless notice of that has been given before 10 O'clock in the morning.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: Mr. Saugata Roy's motion was taken up.

MR. SPEAKER: How do you come in? The rule provides that for all substantive motions, notice shall be given before 10 O'clock.

16 hrs.

SHRI RAJ NARAIN: By suspending the rule, the motion can be taken up.

MR. SPEAKER: For that notice should come.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: Under Rule 184 it shall be restricted to a matter of recent occurrence. What has happened in the House and what they have done is a matter of recent occurrence.

MR. SPEAKER: That may be good reason for you.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT: That is why I want under Rule 184 you decide about the admissibility of the motion in the House itself.

MR. SPEAKER: That is a good reason for you to come with a substantive motion according to the Rule. But it does not arise.

Dr Subramaniam Swamy: Please see Rule 333. This is not an original motion, this is a contingent motion....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. It is not a contingent motion.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Dharmapuri): I am on a point of order. What Shri Saugata Roy and Shri Unnikrishnan have given notice of is for suspension of the rule. What Shri Krishan Kant has given is a substantive motion, and it comes under Rule 332 and it can be taken up only on Monday and not now.... (Interruptions).

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Regarding admissibility, rule 186 gives the criterion. But the point made by Mr. Stephen that the admissibility of the motion must be decided by the Speaker in this Chamber..

MR. SPEAKER: That may not be correct. Many times it has been decided here.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Rule 187 says:

"The Speaker shall decide whether a motion or a part thereof is or is not admissible under these rules and may disallow any motion or a part thereof when in his opinion it is an abuse of the right of moving a motion or is calculated to obstruct or prejudicially affect the procedure of the House or is in contravention of these rules."

So, nowhere it says where the Speaker has to take a decision, whether it should be in the House or in the Chamber.

I am not going into the merits of the case. If the question is about the contempt of the House committed on the floor of the House, nobody comes the next day and gives a notice. The House has to take notice of any contempt of it summarily and immediately and can accept a motion or cannot accept a motion regarding that contempt of the House. It is a matter which happened just now. So, all I

[Shri Saugata Roy]

wanted to say is that there is nothing in the rules which prevents you from admitting it.

MR. SPEAKER : No notice under Rule 222 has come to me.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I am strictly on the admissibility and I will not take any other point. Sir I agree with Mr. Stephen completely. If you see rule 332 it requires that the notice shall be given before 10 O'clock. So far as I am concerned, I gave the notice.. before 10 O'clock and that is there and your office will bear me out that you received the notice before 10 O'clock.

Now, Rule 184 says :

"Save in so far as is otherwise provided...." My notice...

MR. SPEAKER : Your motion is a contingent motion. Under what rule can I admit a contingent motion ?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You kindly listen to my submission, Sir, I gave the notice before 10 O'clock.

Mr. Speaker : Quite right.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : That condition has been fulfilled. Now, it should be a matter of public importance. It is a matter of public importance and Section 3 of Commissions of Inquiry Act Says :

"Either the appropriate government shall be satisfied that it is necessary or the House of the People or, as the case may be, the State Legislative Assembly shall pass a resolution, the inquiry should be into a definite matter of public importance."

These are the two conditions and you, having been a Judge of the Supreme Court, know K.B. Sahay's case, AIR 1969, Supreme Court 258 at page 262 and Bakshi Ghulam Muhammad's case, AIR 1967, Supreme Court 122 at page 128.

There they have clearly said that it is only the House of the People who can decide about the enquiry.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a point. You come to the admissibility.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Therefore it is a matter of great public importance. I gave this notice in time.

MR. SPEAKER : Quite right. Your contingent motion says if he withdraws, How is it permissible ? Under which rule ?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Let me read Rule 184.

"Save in so far as is otherwise provided in the Constitution or in these rules, no discussion of a matter of general public interest shall take place except on a motion made with the consent of the Speaker."

Of course, I agree, it is you who should decide finally. But it is a matter of public importance because this matter was considered in the Rajya Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER : No Body disputes that.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : So, my motion is before you. Read Rule 185.

"Notice of a motion shall be given in writing addressed to the Secretary-General".

That also I have fulfilled. You read Rule 186.

"In order that a motion may be admissible it shall satisfy that following conditions ; namely :—

- (i) it shall raise substantially one definite issue ;
- (ii) it shall not contain arguments, inferences, etc. etc.
- (iii) it shall not refer to the conduct or character of persons except in their public capacity ;
- (iv) it shall be restricted to a matter of recent occurrence ;
- (v) it shall not raise a question of privilege," and so and so forth.

So far as Rules 184, 185 and 186 are concerned. I have complied with these conditions. Now come to 187.

"The Speaker shall decide whether motion or a part thereof is or is not admissible under these rules and may disallow any motion or a part thereof when in his opinion it is an abuse of the right...."

You are quite competent to disallow my whole motion or apart thereof. So, I have complied with all the rules. I have fulfilled all the rules. I gave a notice and it is before you. But it is a matter of public importance and, particularly because this issue was raised in the Rajya Sabha and there is a recommendatory position ; they are not a final authority.

Therefore, may I request you to accept my motion and allow me to move it ? That is all.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall dispose of the matter raised by Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta. Shri Gupta's motion is a contingent motion. It anticipates a discussion. I am disposing of some other matter. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHANKAR DEV (Bidar) :...
*(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Don't record.

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj) : Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it on Mr. Gupta's motion ? Shri Gupta has given a notice in the morning. But it is a contingent motion which, under the rules, is not permissible. Further, the motion is violative of Rule 186(ii). Hence the consent is refused.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Sir, my submission is this ...

MR. SPEAKER : I am hearing first those who gave resolutions on this point, how they are admissible.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Sir, the only objection of Mr. Stephen to the admissibility of my Motion is that it was not given notice of before 10 O'clock.

Now, Sir, there are certain motions which, in the very nature of things, just cannot follow this particular rule. I give you certain examples.

Suppose a Member wants to move a closure motion. Would he need to give any notice of it before 10 o'clock ?

MR. SPEAKER : No.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Suppose a Motion is moved for extension of time of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : He does not give notice.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Therefore, first, it should be taken for granted that all motions invariably need not be notified before 10 o'clock. This is my first point.

My second point is this : My motion relates to an incident that has happened in this House, of which I had no prior knowledge.

Thirdly, it is in Logical pursuance of your own ruling and it is in pursuance of the feelings expressed by the Leader of the House.

Lastly, Sir, you had already called me to speak on the Motion ...

MR. SPEAKER : No, no, only on admissibility. I am not calling for anything else. You are making a mistake ..

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Time factor is not relevant because it has arisen on an event that has taken place in the House, two hours ago.

MR. SPEAKER : Ram Dhan...

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : I have one submission to make. I would not like you to dispose of this motion if it is to be rejected to the point of 10 o'clock admissibility. It may be taken up on Monday...

MR. SPEAKER : You can give notice. Same notice you can give. I have to place it before the BAC.

श्री रामधन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जिस तरह का प्रदर्शन यहां उठा है उसमें देख रहे हैं...

MR. SPEAKER : Let us come to admissibility.

SHRI RAM DHAN : I am just giving you an example about admissibility of a Motion.

Suppose Mr. Stephen, Leader of the Opposition throws or hits by a paper weight lying on the Table of the House. (*interruptions*) Please allow me. I seldom speak.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I am unlike you. Sir, he presumes too much. Why do you misrepresent me ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have already ruled, Mr. Ram Dhan.

SHRI RAM DHAN : I say 'suppose'. Then, I withdraw it, and I say, suppose a Member does it ; or I may do it

MR. SPEAKER : That is not on admissibility. Let us come to admissibility.

SHRI RAM DHAN : Let me have my say.

आप हम को सुनें ।

अगर मान लीजिए कि कोई सदस्य किसी पर हमला कर दे, हाउस का कन्टेम्प्ट करे तो क्या हम चुपचाप बैठे रहेंगे ? ...

MR. SPEAKER : I am removing everything other than admissibility.

श्री राम धन : क्या हम आप के सामने कोई मोशन नहीं लायेंगे ? यह भी आप को हम बताना चाहते हैं ...

MR. SPEAKER : This is not admissibility, Mr. Ram Dhan. No, I am not allowing.....

SHRI RAM DHAN : Why ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is not about admissibility of the motion. I have called you to speak only about the admissibility of the motion.

श्री रामधन : जब कभी भी कोई ऐसी स्थिति पदा होगी, आप समझ लीजिए, महाराष्ट्र विधान सभा में एक सदस्य ने पेपरवेट स्पीकर की ओर फेंक दिया ...

MR. SPEAKER : It does not matter. I can stand it.

श्री रामधन : सुन लीजिए, आप पूरी बात सुनिए ।

एक किताब फेंक दिया तो क्या किसी मेम्बर को अधिकार नहीं है कि उस के खिलाफ तुरन्त मोशन ले आए ? इसलिए मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ ..

MR. SPEAKER : It has nothing to do with this

श्री रामधन : मैं यह कहना हूँ कि हमारा मोशन इन आर्डर है , उस को ऐडमिट होना चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : I am on my legs.
(interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Everybody wants to be the Chairman here. Now Mr. Mavalankar.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : As you have rightly directed, I am just now strictly on the question of admissibility. I am not giving expression about the contents of the 3 motions that have been moved in the House not moved but read out by my friends, Mr. Krishan Kant, Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta and Mr. Amrit Nahata. Three sets of rules have been quoted. I invite your attention to rule 389, rule 332 and rules 184 to 188.

With regard to rule 389, it seems to us and many of us I also sometimes make such mistakes that rule 389 talks about unlimited residuary powers. I will not read it out. The House knows it. In

this particular matter about admissibility, we cannot have recourse to rule 389, because it deals with residuary powers...

MR. SPEAKER : When there is no special power.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR ... and it does not deal with the reservoir of powers - The Speaker cannot go on drawing from the reservoir, under rule 389. Otherwise, all the rules from rule 1 to rule 388 will become meaningless and infructuous, Rule 389 has a limited purpose.

Now, rule 332 is not obviously adhered to, as you have pointed out, and as our friends also pointed out.

Now, I come to rules 184 to 188. I must tell you frankly that although the provocation for giving this motion may be justified, the fact is that neither rule 184, nor 184 onwards upto rule 188 gives any power to any Member of this House to move a motion suddenly like this and get it admitted by you. Because of what happened to-day, they can certainly move these resolutions or motions, if they like, in a normal way ; then, you can put it under rule 189 and print it in the Bulletin. Then, if the House wants to find time it can go to the Business Advisory Committee. Then it can discuss it. That is my contention.

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी (मथुरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कभी भी इतना उत्तेजित नहीं होना चाहिए । मुझे आप सब से ज्यादा बदनाम किया करते थे । इधर वाले और उधर वाले, पक्ष के और विपक्ष के, दोनों को सोच लेना चाहिए कि पक्ष वाले विपक्ष में जा सकते हैं और विपक्ष वाले पक्ष में जा सकते हैं । (व्यवधान) विपक्ष वालों को सोचना चाहिए कि उनको कहाँ जाना है और पक्ष वालों को भी सोच लेना चाहिए कि कल उन को वहाँ बैठना है । तो इतना दोनों तरफ से होना चाहिए ।

मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप नया नोटिस लेकर इस के ऊपर विचार करें । (व्यवधान) वैसे यहाँ पर बोलन को आजादी है, यह लोक सभा है यहाँ पर सभी बातें कर सकते हैं लेकिन डिमोक्रेटिक ढंग यह है कि आप नया नोटिस लें और नया काप करें ।

MR. SPEAKER : You are in the best position to advise.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISSNAN : You have not heard me on this point.

MR. SPEAKER : I will hear you.

श्री राज नारायण : श्रीमन्, इस सदन में बड़े-बड़े बुजुर्ग और संसदीय प्रथा के बड़े जानकार लोग बैठ हैं। नित्य प्रति सुबह और सुशोभा की बातें वे यहां पर किया करते हैं—डोसेसा और डिंकोरम की बातें करते हैं। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, आप जरा गम्भीरता से सोचियेगा क्योंकि आप बहुत ही मशहूर और ज्ञाता जज रह हैं :

"A Member, in whose name a resolution stands on the List of Business may, when called upon, withdraw the resolution and shall confine himself to a mere statement to that effect."

यह हो गया। यह खत्म हो गया। अब मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप किसी मेम्बर को वाध्य कर सकते हैं कि वह अपने रेजोल्यूशन को मूव करे ?

Why this discussion ? I ask you.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not on that discussion.

श्री राज नारायण : अब मेरा दूसरा प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर है कि जब इन्होंने विरोध कर लिया, तो क्या उसके ऊपर कोई कन्स्टेंट आफ दि हाऊस हो सकता है। अगर किसी मेम्बर ने नियम 180 के मुताबिक अपने प्रस्ताव को मूव नहीं किया और उस को वापस ले लिया, तो क्या आप यह कहेंगे कि हम उसके विरोध कन्स्टेंट आफ दि हाऊस लायेंगे ?

What are you going to do ?

हम लोग इस सदन को हाम्यस्पद बना रह हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक नियमों का मवाल है, नियमों का गुट्टा में पालन होता चाहिए, अगुड़ तरीकों को हमें नहीं अपनाया चाहिए। मैं आपसे पूछता हूँ कि आप भी इस तरह का कोई मोजन, रेज्योल्यूशन ला सकते हैं, आप थिक कीजिए, आप को सदन चलाना है। आज जो परिपाटी इस सदन में आपने चलवा दी कि :

Let me hear ; Let me hear.

MR. SPEAKER : I have to do it to you. What can I do with people like you who insist on it ?

श्री राज नारायण : मैं कहना चाहता हूँ
It is a question of admissibility क्या

इस प्रस्ताव को आप ले सकते हैं ? आप इस के एक और विषय में सुनेंगे तो कल से जो आप बैठेंगे तो पचासों इस तरह की चीजें आएंगी और फिर सदन की कार्यवाही नहीं चल पाएगी।

MR. SPEAKER : I suppose you will apply this rule to yourself also.

श्री राज नारायण : इसलिए हाथ जोड़ कर मेरी विनती है कि इस तरह की प्रथा इस सदन में न चलने दें जिससे इस सदन की मर्यादा और गरिमा कुंठित हो। यह सदन है। यह कोई मजिस्ट्रेट की कोर्ट नहीं है कि मजिस्ट्रेट बैठा हुआ है और मार्ग्वेन्ट्स सुन रहा है और हमारे शान्ति भूषण साहब नजीर पर नजीर, नजीर पर नजीर देते चल जा रह हैं। यह कोई मजिस्ट्रेट की कोर्ट नहीं है, यह पीपुल्स कोर्ट है। बिस इज पीपुल्स कोर्ट, यह जनता को भदालत है, यह जनता का हाऊस है और जनता के नियमों के मुताबिक यह चलेगा। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना, है कि इस सदन की मर्यादा को आप सुरक्षित रखिये इस की मर्यादा की कुंठित न होन दीजिए। इस सदन में इस तरह की सारी चीजें हो रही हैं। मैं अपने उधर के भाइयों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें उठ कर आपन की क्या जरूरत थी, कोई जरूरत नहीं थी। मैं अपनी तरफ के लोगों से भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम मजोरिटी में हैं, बहुमत में हैं और बहुमत की मर्यादा बहुत ही गहन होती है, उस में बहुत गहराई होती है, बहुमत की मर्यादा छिछली नहीं होती। जो अल्पमत है, वह छिछलापन दिया सकता है लेकिन बहुमत को छिछलापन दिखाने का जरूरत नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER : I agree with you Mr. Raj Narain ; we have to remind ourselves of this.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I have great affection for Raj Narainji but being lectured to by a Member who has himself been hauled up for misconduct was a bit too much. Anyhow, this is an extra-ordinary situation. The House is responding to an extra-ordinary situation for which there has been no precedent. The issue arises (1) whether notice is in order, whether if a Member has given notice it could be taken up for discussion, (2) what does it relate to and (3) whether it is a motion or resolution. There is a substantial difference between motion and resolution. The contents are also very important because if it is a privilege issue, it has to go, to proceed from 222 onwards. But there have been occasions in dealing with strangers in the House, in dealing with disorderly conduct by people in the visitors' gallery; I recall there had been a number of occasions, when the House discussed these motions and come to a conclusion; not only that but also sentenced people. There have

[K. P. Shri Unnikrishnan]
 been numerous such examples such as throwing leaflets found in possession of bombs, etc. That is a different issue. What has happened there? A situation arose which could not have been foreseen earlier except by you and by the Leader of the House who were in the possession of a letter or a document sent by the member in whose name a statutory resolution was standing in the list of business. The House was taken by surprise. The House was responding to the situation. Now the question is whether it constitutes a privilege issue because it is misconduct or whether it is simply an issue where the House can itself dispose of the conduct of a member which is unbecoming and derogatory to the dignity of the House. But even if a motion of this kind is given, I think you can only accept notice. The question of raising it before 10 o'clock does not arise because the occurrence of this misconduct or whatever it is happened only after 10 o'clock. The House was surprised. The members responded to the situation. So, the question of giving earlier notice does not arise. It depends upon whether you regard the content of the resolution, i.e. the conduct of the member basically as a matter of privilege or the House wants to express its disapproval, because you cannot take away from the House also its basic right. The House has a right at any time to suspend the rule. The House has a right to do anything with it but not you. I agree with Prof. Mavalankar that you cannot decide the issue under rule 389. Basically the reservoir of power is in the House itself and only the House can decide. But I personally think that it would be better, since you will be laying down a precedent that you admit this notice and fix up a time latter. That is the only question that you have to decide.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : The incident which has triggered the present situation, namely, withdrawal of the resolution by Mr. Sathe has been most unpleasant for most of us, if not for all of us. The question that arises, is though the incident has been unpleasant, whether a member can be censured when he takes shelter under a legal right or a right which may be a technical right.

MR. SPEAKER : I am only hearing on admissibility.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Rule 180(1) says :

"A member in whose name a resolution stands on the list of business may, when called upon, withdraw the resolution, and shall confine himself to a mere statement to that effect."

So, it may be a technical right, but he has got that right. In such circumstances, can he be censured? I am saying, 'no' on the basis of a recent precedent, which relates to the very resolution itself. If you look at the resolution it says :

"Taking note of the signed statements, public utterances and Press interview by Shri Charan Singh, former Minister of Home Affairs, published in the Newspapers on 30th May, 1978 etc. etc. and in the news magazine 'Sunday'..."

The whole issue has therefore, arisen from statements made in the press by the former Home Minister and you ruled the other day that there is no duty imposed on a Minister to make a statement in explanation.

MR. SPEAKER : Tell me only about admissibility.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : The point I am making is, when a person has a right, in that case he cannot be censured. Similarly the other day you ruled that a Minister has a right to make a statement or not to make a statement and he cannot be censured for not making a statement. I am submitting that it might have been improper in the case of Mr. Sathe, namely, what he has done. It was equally improper for the Ministers not to come before the House and not to disclose the reasons for their resignations.

MR. SPEAKER : You are going outside ; that is not allowed.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I am linking the two. The two former Ministers exercised their right not to make a statement and by passed the House. You cannot have double standards. This House cannot have double standards, one for the Ministers and others.

MR. SPEAKER : You are not on the admissibility at all. I allowed you only on the admissibility. I am not allowing the rest.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I will be back on the admissibility. When the right is there.

MR. SPEAKER : You have mentioned that.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : However improper the conduct of the Member, however improper the conduct of the Minister, how can the House, under the same circumstances, have

two standards ? We cannot have double standards. We cannot have one standard for the ruling party and another standard for the opposition. Therefore, under these circumstances, however unpleasant the conduct of Mr. Sathe might have been, this motion cannot be accepted.

MR. SPEAKER : I have heard several members about the motion.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : No, it is for me to decide. You have not given any notice.

I have allowed several Members on the motion placed before the House. The motions are not in order, as the same have not been submitted to office before 10 A.M. in the morning, as stipulated by the rules.

I do not think there is any substance in the contention that Shri Sathe has committed any contempt of the House. He has exercised the right conferred on him under rule 180 (1). Therefore, the question of contempt does not arise. If any Member wants to move any substantive motion, in view of the changed circumstances, it is open to him to do it according to the rules. The present motions do not conform to the rules. Therefore, they are rejected.

The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on Monday.

16.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 14, 1978/ Sravana 23, 1900 (Saka)