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Friday, November 5, 1976

Kartika 14, 1898 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighteenth Session)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 2.00

CONTENTS

	COLUMNS
No. II, Friday, November 5, 1976/Kartika 14, 1898 (Saka)	15
Papers Laid on the Table	1—15
Leave of Absence from the Sittings of the House	15
Public Accounts Committee—	
232nd Report—Presented.	16
House of the People (Extension of Duration) Amendment Bill	
Motion to consider	16—88
Shri Indrajit Gupta	16—30
Shri N. K. P. Salve	33—37
Shri Jambuwant Dhote	37—42
Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi	42—43
Shri P. G. Mavalankar	43—45
Shri Shankarrao Savant	45—47
Shri S. A. Shamim	47—57
Shri K. Mayathevar	58—60
Shri K. Lakkappa	61—63
Dr. Kailas	63—64
Shri D. Basumatari	65
Shri P. Gangadeb	65—66
Dr. Rudra Pratap Singh	66—68
Shri H. R. Gokhale	68—75
Clauses 2 and 3	81—88
Motion to pass—	
Shri H. R. Gokhale	82—83
Presentation of Petition	88—89
Discussion <i>Re. Flood and Drought Situation in the country</i> —	
Shri Ramavtar Shastri	89—94
Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi	94—96
Shri Shankar Dayal Singh	97—102
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi	102—104
Shri Jagannath Mishra	104—107
Shri B. V. Naik	107—110
Dr. K. L. Rao	110—114
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary	114—116
Shri Darbara Singh	116—119

	COLUMNS
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah ✓ . . .	119-120
Shri Manoranjan Hazra ✓ . . .	120-126
Shri C. H. Mohamed Koya ✓ . . .	126-127
Shri D. K. Panda ✓ . . .	127-129
Shri P. Ganga Reddy ✓ . . .	129-138
Shri Chandulal Chandrakar ✓ . . .	138-140
Shri M. V. Krishnappa ✓ . . .	141-143
Shri K. Suryanarayana ✓ . . .	143-145
Shri K. Lakkappa ✓ . . .	145-147
Shri S. N. Singh Deo ✓ . . .	147-149
Shri S. A. Muruganantham ✓ . . .	149-151
Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy ✓ . . .	151-153
Shri Chandrika Prasad ✓ . . .	153-156
Shri P. K. Deo ✓ . . .	156-158
Shri M. C. Daga ✓ . . .	158-160
Shri D. N. Tiwary ✓ . . .	160-163
Shri Ram Hedao ✓ . . .	163-165
Shri Paripoornanand Painuli ✓ . . .	165-167
Shri S. P. Bhattacharyya ✓ . . .	168-169
Shri Kartik Oraon ✓ . . .	169-171
Shri R. S. Pandey ✓ . . .	171-173
Shri Bhogendra Jha ✓ . . .	173-177
Shri Hari Singh ✓ . . .	177-179
Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao ✓ . . .	179-181
Shri Sukhdeo Prasad Verma ✓ . . .	182-185
Shri N. Shivappa ✓ . . .	185-187
Shri K. Mayathevar ✓ . . .	187-189
Shri N. K. Sanghi ✓ . . .	189-192
Shri Arjun Sethi ✓ . . .	192-194
Shri Jagdish Narain Mandal ✓ . . .	194-197
Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal ✓ . . .	197-199
Shri Nageshwar Dwivedi ✓ . . .	199-201
Shri Chiranjib Jha ✓ . . .	201-203
Shri K. Ramakrishna Reddy ✓ . . .	203-205
Shri N. P. Yadav ✓ . . .	205-207
Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra ✓ . . .	207-210
Shri R. P. Yadav ✓ . . .	210-211
Shri P. Gangadeb ✓ . . .	211-212
Shri Shahnawaz Khan ✓ . . .	212-220

LOK SABHA DEBATES

2

LOK SABHA

Friday, November 5, 1976/Kartika 14,
1898 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF JESSOP
& CO. LTD., CALCUTTA FOR 1975-76

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI
B. P. MAURYA): On behalf of Shri
T. A. Pai, I beg to lay on the Table a
copy each of the following papers
(Hindi and English versions) under
sub-section (1) of section 619A of the
Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government
on the working of the Jessop and
Company Limited, Calcutta, for the
year 1975-76.

(2) Annual Report of the Jessop
and Company Limited, Calcutta, for
the year 1975-76 along with the
Audited Accounts and the comments
of the Comptroller and Auditor
General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
11507/76].

NOTIFICATIONS AND BOMBAY SALES OF
MOTOR SPIRIT TAXATION (GUJARAT
SECOND AMDT.) RULES, 1976

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-
CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT
OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI

PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I
beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of Notification No.
G.O. Ms 1445 (Hindi and English
versions) published in Tamil Nadu
Government Gazette dated the 21st
January, 1976 making certain
amendment to Notification No.
II(1)/REV/1023/74 dated the 21st
August, 1974, under section 17 of
the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax
Act, 1959 read with clause (c) (iv)
of the Proclamation dated the 31st
January, 1976 issued by the Presi-
dent in relation to the State of
Tamil Nadu.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and Eng-
lish versions) showing reasons for
delay in laying the above Notifica-
tion.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
11508/76].

(2) (i) A copy of Notification No.
G.O. Ms 1109 (Hindi and English
versions) published in Tamil Nadu
Government Gazette dated the 8th
October, 1975, under sub-section 30
of the Tamil Nadu General Sales
Tax Act, 1959 read with clause (c)
(iv) of the Proclamation dated the
31st January, 1976 issued by the
President in relation to the State of
Tamil Nadu.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and Eng-
lish versions) showing reasons for
delay in laying the above Notifica-
tion.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
11509/76].

(3) (i) A copy each of the follow-
ing Notifications (Hindi and English
versions) under section 42 of the
Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act,
1959 read with clause (c) (iv) of
the Proclamation dated the 31st
January, 1976 issued by the Presi-

dent in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu:—

(a) G.O. Ms. 1245 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 12th November, 1975.

(b) G.O. Ms. 1459 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 24th December, 1975 making certain amendment to Notification No. 1783 of 1973 dated the 14th March, 1973.

(c) G.O. Ms. 208 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 10th March, 1976.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications.

✓ [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11510/76].

(4) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 53 of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 31st January, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu:—

(a) G.O. P. No. 1386 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 21st January, 1976 making certain amendments to the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Rules, 1959.

(b) G.O. P. No. 1388 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 11th February, 1976 making certain amendments to the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Rules, 1959.

(c) G.O. P. No. 531 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 12th May, 1976 making certain amendments to the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Rules, 1959.

(d) G.O.P. No. 1148 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 25th August, 1976 making certain amendments to the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Rules, 1959.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (a) to (c) above.

✓ [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11511/76].

(5) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 59 of the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 31st January, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu:—

(a) G.O.P. No. 816 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 1st July, 1975 making certain amendments to the Second Schedule to the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959.

(b) G.O.P. No. 1078 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 8th October, 1975 making certain amendment to the First Schedule to the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959.

(c) G.O.P. No. 1462 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 31st December, 1975 making certain amendment to the First Schedule to the Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications.

✓ [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11512/76].

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) The Export Manifest (Aircraft) Regulations, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1548 in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1976.

(ii) The Export Manifest (Vessels) Regulations, 1976, publish-

ed in Notification No. G.S.R. 1549 in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1976.

(iii) The Import Manifest (Aircraft) Regulations, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1550 in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1976.

(iv) The Export Report (Form) Regulation, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1551 in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1976.

((v) The Import Report (Form) Regulations, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1552 in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1976.

(vi) The Bill of Coastal Goods (Form) Regulations 1976 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1553 in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1976.

(vii) The Shipping Bill and Bill of Export (Form) Regulations, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1554 in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1976.

(viii) The Boat Notes Regulations, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1555 in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1976.

(ix) G.S.R. 860(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1976 making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 830(E) dated the 1st October, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-11513/76].

(7) A copy each of Notification No. G.S.R. 855(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1976 and G.S.R. 858(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th October, 1976 (Hindi and

English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11514/76].

(8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 49 of the Gujarat Sales Tax Act, 1969 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 12th March, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(i) (GHN-76) GST-1076/ (S. 49) (52)-TH published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 6th October, 1976 making certain amendment to Notification No. (GHN 627) GST-1076- (S. 49)-TH dated the 29th April, 1970.

(ii) (GHN 83) GST-1076/ (S. 49) (53)-TH published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 20th October, 1976 making certain amendment to Notification No. (GHN 627) GST-1070- (S. 49)-TH dated the 29th April, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11515/76].

(9) A copy of the Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Gujarat Second Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. (GHN 77) MSA 1076/(26)-TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 6th October, 1976, under section 36 of the Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, 1958 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 12th March, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11516/76].

NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (2ND AMDT.) RULES, 1976

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the National Co-

operative Development Corporation (Second Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1499 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11517/76].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(1) The Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 1976, published in Notification No. S.O. 614(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1976.

(2) The Paper (Control of Production) Amendment Order, 1976, published in Notification No. S.O. 650(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11518/76].

RAILWAY RED TARIFF (8TH AMDT.) RULES, 1976

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Railway Red Tariff (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1486 in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1976 issued under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11519/76].

STATEMENT RE. DELAY IN LAYING THE CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF COIR BOARD ERNAKULAM FOR 1974-75

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): I beg to lay

on the Table a statement (Hindi version)* showing reasons for delay in laying the Certified Accounts of the Coir Board, Ernakulam for the year 1974-75 and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11520/76].

STATEMENT RE. NOT LAYING SIMULTANEOUSLY HINDI VERSION OF NOTIFICATION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA SAHEB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously Hindi version of Notification Nos. G.S.R. 832(E) dated the 6th October, 1976 and G.S.R. 844(E) and 845(E) dated the 13th October, 1976 which were laid on the Table on the 30th October, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11521/76].

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF SEAMEN'S PROVIDENT FUND SCHEME, 1966

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Sir, on behalf of Shri H. M. Trivedi. I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) for the year 1974-75, on the working of the Seamen's Provident Fund Scheme, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11522/76].

NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPANIES ACT, 1956

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDARATA BARUA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1519 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated

*The document and the English version of the statement were laid on the 3rd November, 1976.

the 23rd October, 1976 making certain alterations in Part II of Schedule V to the Companies Act, 1956, under sub-section (3) of section 641 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11523/76] ✓

PASSPORTS (3RD AMDT.) RULES, 1976 ✓

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Passports (Third Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 831(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Passports Act, 1967. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11524/76]. ✓

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION, NOTIFICATION, ANNUAL REPORTS ETC. ✓

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table— ✓

(1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on the 12th April, 1976 to Unstarred Question No. 2293 by Shri Anadi Charan Das regarding afforestation in Koraput, Orissa and

(ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11525/76] ✓

(2) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 814 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1976 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11526/76] ✓

(3) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on

the working of the Assam Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Gauhati for the years 1967—71.

(ii) Annual Report of the Assam Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Gauhati for the period from 27th January, 1967 to 31st March, 1968, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(iii) Annual Report of the Assam Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Gauhati for the year 1968-69 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(iv) Annual Report of the Assam Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Gauhati for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(v) Annual Report of the Assam Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Gauhati for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Reports mentioned at (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) of item (3) above.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11527/76]. ✓

FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION (AUTHENTICATION OF DOCUMENTS) RULES, 1976 AND STATEMENTS ✓

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT

OF REVENUE AND BANKING
(SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHER-
JEE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Authentication of Documents) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1303 in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 79 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11528/76]

(2) A copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 2 of the Gujarat State Guarantees Act, 1963 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 12th March, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(i) Statement of Guarantees given by the Government of Gujarat during the period 10th February, 1976 to 16th October, 1976.

(ii) Statement of accounts of the sums issued out of the Consolidated Fund of the State or paid in or towards repayment of any sum so issued during 1975-76 in respect of guarantee given by the Government of Gujarat.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the statement mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11529/76].

NOTIFICATIONS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 12th

March, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(i) The Bombay Motor Vehicles (Gujarat Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G|G|76|123|MVR-1075-3641-E dated the 5th April, 1976.

(ii) The Bombay Motor Vehicles (Gujarat Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G|G|76|138|MVR-1076-325-E dated the 19th April, 1976.

(iii) The Bombay Motor Vehicles (Gujarat Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G|G|76|156|MVR-2175-6549-E dated the 6th May, 1976.

(iv) The Bombay Motor Vehicles (Gujarat Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G|G|76|165|MVR-1476-3652-E, dated the 15th May, 1976.

(v) The Bombay Motor Vehicles (Gujarat Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G|G|76|182|MVR-1075-8898-E dated the 28th May, 1976.

(vi) The Bombay Motor Vehicles (Gujarat Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G|G|76|199|MVR-1075-2885-E dated the 11th June, 1976.

(vii) The Bombay Motor Vehicles (Gujarat Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G|G|76|203|MVR-2376-GOI-49-E dated the 18th June, 1976.

(viii) The Bombay Motor Vehicles (Gujarat Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G|G|76|204|MVR-1076-GOI-38-E dated the 19th June, 1976.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Noti-

fications. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11530/76]. ✓

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 25 of the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1974 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 31st January, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu:—

(i) G.O.Ms. 1794 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 11th August, 1976.

(ii) G.O.Ms. 1813 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 11th August, 1976.

(iii) G.O.Ms. 2051 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 1st September, 1976.

(iv) G.O.Ms. 2276 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 29th September, 1976.

(v) G.O.Ms. 2383 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 13th October, 1976.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11531/76]. ✓

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 31st January, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu:—

(i) G.O.Ms. 2058, published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 8th September, 1976 making certain amendment to the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

(ii) G.O.Ms. 2283, published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 29th September, 1976

making certain amendment to the Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11532/76]. ✓

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Nagaland Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1967 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 22nd March, 1975 issued by the President in relation to the State of Nagaland:—

(i) The Nagaland Motor Vehicles (First Amendment) Taxation Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. TPT/MV/28/75, in Nagaland Gazette dated the 13th August, 1976.

(ii) The Nagaland Motor Vehicles Taxation Rules, 1972, (Nagaland Second Amendment Rules, 1976), published in Notification No. TPT/MV/59/75, in Nagaland Gazette, dated the 13th August, 1976.

(iii) The Motor Vehicles Taxation Rules, 1972 (Nagaland Third Amendment Rules, 1976) published in Notification No. TPT/MV/44/70, (Pt.) (1) in Nagaland Gazette dated the 14th August, 1976. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11533/76]. ✓

TEXTILE COMMITTEE (CESS) AMENDMENT RULES, 1976 ✓

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Textiles Committee (Cess) Amendment Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1407, in Gazette of India dated the 2nd October, 1976 under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11534/76].

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT,
1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 867(E), (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th November, 1976, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-11535/76].

11.02 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE Sittings OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their Thirty-first Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated against each:—

(1) Shri Shyamnandan Mishra... 23rd to 27th May 1976 (Sixteenth Session) and 10th August to 2nd September, 1976 (Seventeenth Session).

(2) Shrimati Shakuntala Nayar... 21st to 27th May, 1976 (Sixteenth Session) and 10th August to 2nd September, 1976 (Seventeenth Session).

Is it the pleasure of the House that leave as recommended by the Committee may be granted?

✓ SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

✓ MR. SPEAKER: The Members will be informed accordingly.

11.03 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

✓ SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): I beg to present the Two Hundred and Thirty-second Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Paragraphs 5, 10, 16, 17, 18 and 21 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1972-73, Union Government (Defence Services).

11.04 hrs.

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE (EXTENSION OF DURATION) AMENDMENT BILL—*contd.*

✓ MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the Bill for extension of the duration of the present House of the People.

I propose to call the Minister at 12-30. We have already spent one hour and fifty minutes. Let us finish this. We can spend another two hours for this and then finish with this. After lunch, we shall take up the Flood and Drought situation in the country. If necessary, we may sit up to seven of the clock. We can have five hours for this discussion.

I think that nobody was on his legs. Shri Indrajit Gupta.

✓ SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, for almost one hour, we were treated to a very interesting but somewhat irrelevant exchange between Shri Samar Mukherjee and Shri Stephen in which of course everybody, whom one can think of, from Lenin to Jesus Christ, was invoked. I don't propose to range so far but to confine myself to this Bill which has been brought before us by the Hon. Law Minister. I may say that I am opposing this Bill.

The Bill is coming on the heels of an unprecedentedly comprehensive

Constitution (Amendment) Bill which this House discussed for five days. As the House is aware, our party voted for that Bill despite some serious reservations and opposition to some clauses on which we moved and pressed our amendments. Despite that, on the Bill as a whole, we voted for it because, in our understanding, the essence of that Bill, the main thrust of that Bill, was to assert or to re-assert the supremacy of Parliament, the sovereignty of Parliament and to try to close some of the loopholes by which that supremacy was being repeatedly challenged since 1969.

In fact, our party has been advocating for some time that the Constitution does require very radical reforms, measures, to amend it precisely so as to strengthen the substance and the content of our parliamentary democracy.

Coming on the heels of that Bill, this Bill seeks to extend the life of the present Lok Sabha by one year more, and more so, the grounds which have been given by the hon. Minister, we find, to be somewhat of an anti-climax. The point is that when talking about Parliament's supremacy and Parliament's sovereignty, we are not referring to this—I am sure, no student of political science will say that—that in a system of Parliamentary democracy, the sovereignty of the people means only this House, constituted as it is here, consisting of certain members, individuals, who happen, at a particular point of time, to be Members of that House. That is not the meaning of Parliamentary Democracy. That is only one part of it. Parliamentary Democracy, as we understand it and, I think, the hon. Minister will also agree, means a certain process. When he said the other day—I find he repeated it in the other House also—that to non-cooperate with Parliament is to non-cooperate with the people; it means that he is admitting that ultimately the sovereignty lies with the people in a system of parliamentary democracy

and the entire system and the process does not consist only of the House which has been elected in an election. It means that the people who are ultimately sovereign are to be given the right, at regular and fixed periods, of exercising their choice and determining who are the people, through whom, they wish to exercise their sovereignty in this Parliament. Minus that part, only this House, constituted as it is, cannot represent the whole of parliamentary democracy.

✓ SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): Why?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Because of what I have said just now. This House has no meaning minus the people. Therefore, I am afraid, this step which the Government has taken is going to seriously erode the confidence of the people in the present system which we wish to further strengthen. It is going to be weakened in fact.

I know for a fact, that is, from a report received by me three or four days ago that the initial reaction that has been there among the ordinary common people in Calcutta—the talk which is going on in the buses and trams—is: Oh! There will be no more elections. The Minister may take a technical stand that this particular Bill naturally does not mean that. It means that we are extending the life of the House for another year. I am not standing on technical arguments now. I am standing on political assessment of the situation. Although no official spokesman of the Government may have said so yet there are influential voices in this country which are heard everyday and which are reported quite extensively in the Press saying that we have no use for elections. The cumulative effect of all this is that a mood of cynicism will spread among the people. It shows that gradually and slowly an attempt is being made to give up this election process, to defer it as far as

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

possible and thereby prevent the people from exercising their right to which they are entitled as a basic birth-right which gives birth to parliamentary democracy.

I do not agree for a moment with the arguments advanced by the Law Minister. Sometimes the Government is saying that the situation has vastly improved during the period of Emergency. It has improved in many respects. In some other respects—as Mr. Samar Mukherjee pointed out in the early part of his speech yesterday—there have been certain negative developments also. But on the whole there is no doubt that there has been some improvement. If that improvement had not been there then the spokesman of the Government would not have been saying that we are confident that if we go to the polls we will have a sweeping victory. Obviously, it pre-supposes that the situation has vastly improved. That is why you are releasing many of the leaders of the de-stabilisation movement. Obviously, if you thought the situation was still fraught with great danger and that subversive forces are still strong you would not be releasing from jail some of the most prominent leaders of this de-stabilisation movement. In the States so many people who had been detained belonging to Jan Sangh and RSS—about which Mr. Stephen talked so much yesterday—have been released and some of them fortunately or unfortunately are trying to become members of the Congress party.

Obviously, if you go by these things the Government's assertion from time to time that the situation has greatly improved and on that basis their confidence has been strengthened is the conclusion one should come to. But when it comes to justifying this Bill then the Minister comes and paints a different picture and says that all those forces which were trying to destabilise the country are still very strong and active. Subversive forces

are working very actively below the surface and, therefore, if we go to the elections these forces will again get an opportunity. I do not understand these two contradictory arguments. I do not have to teach the meaning of subversion to Mr. Gokhale. Subversion is something which takes place below the surface and not above the surface. Above the surface there may be political expression of some point of view. You are trying to imply that by extending the life of the Lok Sabha for one year and putting off the elections somehow these subversive forces will be better controlled and better managed. But how! I do not understand it. In fact, this putting off the election on such a flimsy excuse is in our opinion the best ammunition that you could supply to these reactionary and subversive forces to go to the people to whom they were not able to go for many months and whisper in their ears and create all kinds of confusing propaganda. You are actually helping them by putting off the elections. The way to fight subversive forces is not to do counter subversion. As far as the people are concerned they cannot fight subversive forces by counter-subversion. They fight subversive forces by political mobilisation. That is the only way to fight subversive forces and we feel if the elections were held it would give an opportunity for a very big massive mass mobilisation throughout the country and if it were on a correct political position then it would be effective way of exposing these subversive forces.

Then, Sir, when we talk of the right reactionary forces then we have got the experience of our own country as well as that of the other countries. These right reactionaries are not existing in a vacuum. The right reactionary forces do not operate hanging in mid-air. They have got some roots in the society and the economy of our country. We have said repeatedly in the House and outside that if you really want to suppress these conspi-

ratorial right reactionary forces which are linked with external forces then you will have to uproot their economic and social basis in this country. If their economic and social base remains intact then even if you defeat them politically for some time they will again come back.

What are the grass roots of right reactionaries? Is it not the monopolies, big traders, speculators, the profiteers and the black-money operators? It is good that against a few of them, that is, smugglers and tax evaders you are taking punitive action. We welcome it. But the basic roots of these reactionary forces have not been touched. Can you fight right reaction without fighting monopolies? Regrettably we find during the period of Emergency action against the monopolists as a class was not taken. On the other hand, we find that Mr. Birla said while addressing the Stock Exchange Conference at Bangalore that Government had never been so understanding to them as it has been during these months. Government had never given them so many concessions. Further he said that the night-mare under which they used to live, namely, strikes and processions has gone and now they feel secured and confident. Do you think by allowing these monopolies to grow and by giving them more concessions you are fighting the right reactionaries? Please remember that these are the same monopolists who are the owners of big newspapers; the same big newspapers which are very powerful moulders of public opinion in this country; the same big newspapers which played a certain role before the Emergency was imposed. Please, remember it. Do not forget it. Do not forget what this press was demanding on the very eve of the emergency. Were they with Government, were they with the Prime Minister or were they howling for her blood? The owners of these papers are the same monopolists, those same Birlas, those same Goenkias, those

same Sahu Jains, those same Dalmias who are now extolling the emergency and saying that 'you are treating us so well; we are very happy'. Do you think that politically, for the time being because some people have been put in jail and some organisations have been banned, the danger of right reaction has gone so long as these people remain. Again the speculators, hoarders and blackmarketeers are trying to push up prices. Everybody knows it. Therefore, unless you take action against the class roots, the social and economic roots of these people, you will never be able to really suppress reaction.

But I regret to say that the experience of the period of emergency shows that Government is not moving in that direction, and now when the time was approaching for elections, they come and say that subversive forces are active, below the surface and if we go to elections, they will utilise it. How will they utilise it? Subversive forces do not like elections. They do not like people together in their thousands and lakhs to discuss politics and to pledge certain programmes. Election is the time when the political consciousness of the masses is raised to its highest peak. Do you think that is what the subversive forces want? So elections would be the best way to consolidate whatever gains we have managed to achieve and also to give an account to the people. What is wrong with that? Is anybody afraid of giving an account to the people? Nobody says that everything has been achieved. Nobody contends there are no negative features along with the positive ones. What is the harm in going to the people, who are our masters, speak to them that these are the things we wanted to do, this is what we have been able to do, these are things we have not been able to do, these are the obstacles and difficulties in the way and we want your co-operation in this way to fight them. That is the way you can wage a fight against these forces of right

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

reaction and mobilise the people. But this decision you are about to take will not only gladden the hearts of these right reactionary forces, but it will—that is what I am worried about—seriously erode the confidence of the people in this whole parliamentary system. That is something which will have a damaging effect which will go far beyond anything else.

I would also say this, particularly to my friends opposite. I am not trying to score a debating point. Please be patient and listen. We know the background against which this Constitution Amendment Bill came. We know what tremendous efforts were being made from various quarters, both inside and outside, to see that that Bill was not taken up. Everybody here has enthusiastically voted for the Bill and applauded when it was passed. But do not forget that had the Prime Minister not at the last moment come out clearly with a statement that we believe that parliament has got unfettered right to amend the Constitution, had she not said that, the voices, the chorus, that was being heard, by various, different arguments, was that this Parliament is not competent to make any far-reaching changes in the Constitution. Some people were saying only a new Parliament can do it; some were saying that a Constituent Assembly must be created; some people were saying this Parliament has lost its mandate. These were different ways of denigrating the whole sovereignty of Parliament in its constitution amending powers.

I know my friends of the CPI(M) also plumped for this idea of a Constituent Assembly thinking perhaps that we are in some period of insurrection or something—I do not know. Communists at least do not call for a Constituent Assembly except when it comes as a climax to some new revo-

lutionary situation when a new state has to be created.

✓ **A HON. MEMBER:** No, no.

✓ **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Everything that Shri Samar Mukherjee said yesterday about bourgeois democracy would apply equally well to a Constituent Assembly created now in this situation in today's context with this balance of forces. Still they call for a Constituent Assembly, I should say, unwittingly siding with the worst reactionaries who do not want this Parliament to have the power to amend the Constitution. This was the situation which had developed.

I want to ask the Law Minister some straight questions. First, will he please assure this House that there will be no going back from the proposition that Parliament, this Parliament, has the unfettered right to amend the Constitution whenever and wherever it is required? Because some people are saying that we have passed this Bill, but more changes are required. May be they are required. We would also like many changes. But if such changes are to be brought about, can it be done by this Parliament or can it not be? Let there be no beating about the bush. All those people who are saying that it cannot be done by this Parliament are indirectly suggesting that Parliament has no power, and some new Constituent Assembly has to be created. How will it be created? Does the Constitution give this Parliament the power to constitute itself into a Constituent Assembly? I do not think there is any such power given in the Constitution. Then do you want to have a Constituent Assembly elected by the people? If you are game for election for a Constituent Assembly, you might as well have an election for Parliament—which you do not want.

The only justification for a Constituent Assembly would be if people are feeling, the ruling party is feeling,

that the entire Constitution and the structure of the State as it is at present, as it has been since 1950, should be scrapped and something new should be put in its place.

Last year a proposal for some sort of a presidential form of government was actively being canvassed. Who has forgotten it? Signatures were being collected. And the Swaran Singh Committee, in its recommendations, in its published report, had energetically contested this idea and said that 'we have considered the whole matter and come to the conclusion that in the conditions of our country, a parliamentary form of government is the best suited.' They dismissed that idea, and I would fully share their view. As I have said earlier, if for nothing else, for preserving the integrity of India, this huge sub-continent with so many States, with millions of people speaking different languages, having different cultures, the only way of keeping this country together is through a parliamentary form of government, through an elected Parliament, in which people from all corners of the country can find their voices through their representatives, and where by free and frank debate and exchange of views and consensus some decisions are taken in a democratic way. If anybody wants to leave this system and go to a more authoritarian form of government, some presidential form of government, whatever else may happen, I can tell you the unity of this country will not be sustained. It will fall apart; all sorts of fissiparous tendencies will raise their head and come to the surface.

Therefore, since the voices which are advocating a Constituent Assembly are still not silenced—still I hear them speaking here and there—there are apprehensions in our mind—if they are unfounded, I will be very happy—that after this Bill postponing elections for one year, those people who want a Constituent Assembly and actually want to change the whole

system and establish some new kind of presidential form of government, to which we are totally opposed, will get another breathing space to again mobilise their forces, again raise this slogan and start canvassing for it.

I will appeal to my friends in the Congress to be on guard because you are going to assemble shortly for your party's meeting in Gauhati. We do not want that taking advantage of this one year postponement of the poll, this idea should again be brought up. If you want to change the Constitution further, this Parliament is fully competent to do it. That is the mandate.

✓ SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Bangalore): Agreed.

✓ SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That mandate is with this Parliament and not in a Constituent Assembly, unless in the back of your mind, Shri Hanumanthaiya, you would want to do away with parliamentary democracy and bring something else in its place.

✓ SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: When did I say that?

✓ SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I did not say you said it. I saw you shaking your head. So I thought you were...

✓ SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA: One fault with the CPI is—they are very good people—that unnecessarily they make their imagination run against their own friends.

✓ SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I would like to hear that from Shri Gokhale in more categorical terms that this is nothing but a figment of our imagination and no such thing can happen or will happen, and that Government at least will stand four square, and the Congress High Command will stand four square, in defence of the system of parliamentary democracy.

I also want to hear from him that the putting off of this election this time by another year is not the fore-

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

runner of successive postponements until we come to a stage where, after three or four years when elections are held, people become thoroughly disillusioned by that time and are cynical about the whole process. I do not know whether it will not open the floodgates to those very subversive forces, reactionary forces which you are wanting to fight. There are people who ask: what is the need for elections for the next 3 or 4 years? We hear them in the Central Hall; we do not have to go very far. On another occasion Mr. Gokhale said that somebody had stated that this was the beginning of the end of the process. I want to say that this is not the beginning of the end. Please tell us again, because your arguments in defence of this Bill are totally unconvincing. They do not show a spirit of confidence; they show a spirit of utter lack of confidence, if I may say so. Whatever you may say here, it shows utter lack of confidence in the people, because people are the only force which can ultimately save this country and save this democracy from any kind of subversion or destabilisation; nobody else can save it. Therefore, we are opposed to this Bill. We think that politically it will have a very damaging effect. I do not want to go into those remarks now because I have talked earlier about them and Mr. Gokhale said that I was being very uncharitable: the Congress Party is afraid to go to the polls. That is not the point. If they do not want to go to the polls there is some good reason for it. Do not tell us to swallow this. Nowhere will you find in any country, in world experience, that the ruling party which was so confident of victory at a particular moment by going to the polls is performing a supreme act of self-sacrifice and self-abnegation and say, instead of that we will not go because we want to serve the people. I think this is too much to swallow. In fact the astuteness of any political leadership, any ruling party's leadership consists in the fact of choosing the

right moment when it feels that its chances of victory are the best. That is how people generally fix the election schedule. On the one hand, you say: this is the moment; on the other hand, you say: we do not want victory for ourselves, we want to go and help the people. That argument also has given way to the other argument that subversive forces will utilise the election. How will they utilise the elections? I do not understand. That shows that you are lacking in self-confidence. I am not saying that you are afraid; but you are lacking in self-confidence. Lack of self-confidence tends to breed fear. Therefore, we are opposed to this Bill because politically it is in our opinion totally wrong. It is a wrong assessment that the government is making. I do not know wherefrom they are getting their reports. They collect reports from all over the country, through various sources, official and non-official, nowadays perhaps more official than non-official. I do not know what reports are being sent to the Prime Minister as to the state of affairs in the country and whether on the basis of those reports her confidence has increased or has gone down; I do not know. But the general impression being created in the country is that the ruling party does not want to fight elections for some very good reasons of its own party advantage and government advantage and that this is the beginning of a process in which people will gradually be deprived of their most cherished and sacred right, that is the right of electing their representatives through whom their sovereignty is exercised. To say that that is not the main right, that the basic right is having elected 525 people, those 525 people must continue for all time—this is a very peculiar kind of defence of parliamentary democracy which we have never heard. Therefore, we cannot support this Bill; we oppose it. I should even now request the Minister and the Government to think over this matter and if it is too late for them now to

withdraw the Bill, they should at least declare in this House that extending the life by one year does not necessarily mean that elections would be considered only at the end of one year. They can hold elections earlier. Elections may not be held in February 1977 but nothing prevents them from holding elections earlier than the extended period of one year. I know Mr. Gokhale will say: we will consider it; that is the technical position, I know. But I want some political assessment, some political discussion to be here. Therefore, we consider this to be a very harmful decision government is wanting to take; it will do immense damage to the country and to the people, in the sense that it will breed among them a feeling of utter despair and cynicism; so, we are opposed to this Bill.

Mr. Speaker, with your indulgence, there is a small point of explanation. I do not see Mr. Stephen here. He said, not yesterday but a couple of days earlier, something about this; he had a little jibe at us and said, with reference to our party here, they are opposing the extension but in Kerala they do not mind if elections are put off. I just want to point out that what he had stated is not a correct statement of facts. When the life of the Kerala assembly was due to expire, all the parties of the coalition government in Kerala, including our party, your party, are on record the Chief Minister is on record, that they wanted to have elections. It was not they who said: we do not want elections. That decision was not taken there, to put off elections; the decision was taken here. If I may just end by a small quotation from a very respectable paper. *Hindustan Times*, you know who owns it, it says: "The Kerala Chief Minister, Shri Achuta Menon said he favoured elections in his State; we in the coalition ministry are ready to face elections." He told a news conference, that the "political climate is in our favour; on the whole our performance has also been good." Mr. Menon who met Prime Minister Indira

Gandhi earlier said: he had apprised her of the views of the coalition partners on the issue of early elections "but there was no definite answer." This is what the report says. It says further, that he "recognised that the time of the elections depended on the Central Government; they have their own considerations; what they have decided, they have not yet revealed to us."

So, it is not correct for Mr. Stephen to say that our party in Kerala was against early election. All the parties there were for elections. The decision not to hold election was taken in Delhi, not in Trivandrum. If there was any hesitation, it was here. He should not draw a parallel with this case because to put off elections in Kerala or to hold early elections even in Kerala at that time would mean an intervening period of President's rule. That is not the case here. There you should have to go to President's rule without having any clear commitment as to the time when elections would be held. But inspite of that they said: we are for elections. The decision which went against them was taken here in Delhi by the Central Government for its own reasons. I am sorry Mr. Stephen is not here while I reply to his point.

✓ SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Mr. Speaker, if one were to give a little latitude to Shri Indrajit Gupta's speech, one may be able to understand reasonably his reluctance and the reluctance of his party to support this legislative measure extending the tenure of parliament by another year. But what completely beats me is that he and his party try to emerge as the greatest messiah of the parliamentary form of government. It is my party and my party's leadership which is inalienably committed to democracy, was always committed in the past to the parliamentary form of government; it has been committed; it is committed today and it shall remain ever committed. Then where is the question of doing this sort of shadow-boxing over a mat-

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

tef which is not germane in any way to the Bill and to the issues which were there in the Bill? I appreciate why he and his party are not going to support this measure. This is not a legislative measure which either panders to the dictates of political expediency or to political slogan mongering: we want elections. This is a measure which involves more grave and serious political responsibility towards the masses of the people whom we represent here.

Sir, my respectful submission is that Shri Indrajit Gupta and his party have been very wise in associating with us whenever we have taken measures, whenever we have taken decisions, which have helped us in bringing about an appropriate socio-economic milieu and to usher in a pace of socio-economic milieu that we have been striving to achieve. They have associated themselves very willingly in such measures; they did it in some important provisions of the Constitution only in the last week, because that brings to them political credit. Then if it is a measure that involves political responsibility, grave political responsibility, taking some burden on their shoulders at that juncture they are only too willing to back out themselves—the spirit of eating the cake and having it too.

I am, at the moment Mr. Indrajit Gupta, dealing with some of the exchanges of argument which you have advanced. I shall certainly argue on the merits of the case and shall make out the case. While you yourself condemned the right reactionary forces, the CPI(M) and their allies, the Jan Sangh, the R.S.S., Ananda Margis, are you not, willy nilly, standing in line with them? Or have you not virtually said the same thing which they have been saying in somewhat uncouth, invective and abusive language? Have you not said the same thing in a refined language which Mr. Samar Mukherjee said in a very unparliamentary language yesterday? Is it fair, is it just? Therefore, kindly see that you are

putting yourself in a very grave and dangerous position by adopting this attitude, that you are putting yourself in line with these very forces which subversive of this very form of democracy, the parliamentary form of Government, for which you are emerging as such a great messiah or such a great Caesar or such a great advocate. I want you to consider one thing. You have referred to cynicism of the people, people have started believing that this Parliament is going to extend its tenure, year after year, so on and so forth and to dispel this cynicism the argument ran, and the argument of despair ran that we to dispel the cynicism, all that we need is that we should go to the polls. This was the argument. If you think, the right course—if it is cynicism honestly you think that it is cynicism—or the remedy that lies in dispelling the cynicism is by explaining to them what are the reasons and what are those grounds on which still the time is not yet ripe, according to us, for elections. If it was not ripe last year, for which you voted and rightly agreed with us, then how were the conditions, how were the circumstances changed today so that they could say that the time was already ripe and we were going to have the elections? I submit respectfully that the merits of the Bill.....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): Your idea.....

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Sometimes your interference is reasonable but sometimes it is extremely presumptuous and arrogant.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: I am using the Parliamentary privileges according to 'Shakdhar and Kaul' on page 320.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I only hope that his parliamentary privileges are not different from those of mine—Shakdhar and Kaul page 433. So, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, I am replying to your arguments and if my replies are irrelevant, equally irrelevant must have been your argument. He said "to call off the bluff of right reaction of the left adventurists comprising CPI(M),

the Jan Sangh, the R.S.S., the Ananda Margis etc. and their tribe". Let us go to the people, mobilise the opinion of the people, mobilise the strength of the people, people who are our masters and thereby once for all try to put down all these efforts at subversion. This is the argument that was running. The question is this: whether the time is ripe to go in for the polls so that once for all we take care of these people who are unleashing divisive forces, who are unleashing the subversive forces, who are out to perpetuate themselves, who are out to mislead the people and is it Shri Indrajit Gupta's contention that these elections are only a make-belief elections, that there are not going to be free and fair elections and if there are not going to be free and fair elections, may I ask Shri Gupta how is he going to stop these people from unleashing a tirade and propaganda and all these things which they are using? Don't you know that in Gujarat our people were beaten? You know my party lost four prestigious seats for one reason only. That is because the Jan Sangh, the R.S.S., had unleashed such an amount of intimidation that we were not allowed to go to more than half of the mohallas for house to house canvassing.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: How did you win in 1971 there?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: 'How did we win in 1971' is a matter of history. It is a matter of history, Mr. Shamim. All that I am talking about is what sort of forces come about. It is not only a question of winning the elections and that is the basic difficulty with you people. If you have any doubt about it, you can please yourself; nobody can help the person who is wide awake and still pretends to be sleeping. But for elections is this the most opportune time? I do not want to bank upon this, neither do I want to argue on that point. But I want to bring this point home that if the elections are going to be held and if the elections are held in an absolutely fair and free manner, then the Emergency has got to be diluted out of all shape. Are you in a position to dilute

the Emergency today without seriously imperilling the welfare of the very people in whose name you have postponed the elections for one year? Are the Heavens going to fall if their interests are seriously imperilled? You may put this question. For one reason I may tell you that these forces will once again join together, try to mislead them and God alone knows what is likely to happen. Is it seriously disputed, seriously doubted by you? I can understand Shri Samar Mukherjee who used a very unfortunate invective and abusive language yesterday. He rebuked us. He made all imputations against us. He said we were stooges and lickspittle of the monopolists, capitalists and that we were to establish capitalist society. The language that he used was most unfortunate. Well, it is up to him to see how it added to his argument. But while he abused us, he expressed his complete displeasure at the manner in which the country is functioning, the system which is functioning. Well, they have approved the present state of this country, they have approved the system which we are working—this Parliament and the Government. He eulogised China, Korea, Vietnam and Cuba. This is a manifestation of slavish mentality, a slave thing, that is the lord and the master are a paragon of virtue, and, therefore, China, Vietnam, Korea and Cuba are the countries which are utopian countries and this country is a third-rate country—a typical manifestation of the slave mentality. We are not against these countries whatsoever; if only Shri Samar Mukherjee were to get out of this mentality, he will realise the beauties of this country, the greatness of the people, the greatness of the system under which we are working. He had the gumption yesterday to quote Lenin out of context.

AN HON. MEMBER: Are you also going to quote Lenin?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I am not going to quote Lenin because he is not here to defend himself! I am not going to quote him in support of the contention that this sort of Parliament or this sort of democracy has been

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

working as a bourgeois democracy and the liberal democracy for which he and his colleagues and his allies, namely, Jan Sanh, R.S.S. and Ananda Margis are fighting is not bourgeois democracy, but the democracy in which we are putting the directive principles of the community above fundamental rights is bourgeois democracy! They are not prepared to share the responsibility with us, to sit in Parliament and join hands with us in giving primacy to directive principles over fundamental rights. And still, he quotes Lenin that this democracy becomes bourgeois democracy. I think he needs to go back to an elementary reading of Marxism and Leninism. After reading Karl Marx, Lenin and Engels, Mr. Mukherjee will do well if he does some reading of Swami Vivekananda, Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. That will disabuse him of all this and he will understand what suits the Indian genius. The language that he used could have been a little more temperate and decorous. That would have done credit to what he was arguing.

Coming to the merits of the Bill, Shri Indrajit Gupta said he had a very serious quarrel with the objects of the Bill and he did not agree with them at all. The objects of the Bill are:

"The conditions which led to the extension of the duration of the present House of the People by one year also continue to prevail. It is felt that it will not be in the larger interests of the country to have general elections to the House before its present term expires."

We do not feel we are obliged to explain this to everybody, but certainly to Shri Indrajit Gupta and his party and to the country we need to explain. Is it not known that the global economic situation is explosive? Although we are having a slightly comfortable time, if Mr. Indrajit Gupta is kind enough to look into the recent report of the IMF about the economies of the development countries, he will know in what a terrible mess those countries

are, what a terrible deficit in the balance of payment position they are having and what a terrible mess they are having in inflation. What about even the developed countries? U. K. has got 22 per cent inflation. Do you think we have so mastered the economic situation that without the requisite economic discipline today, we can get rid of the emergency? For going to elections, if it is election worth its salt, we will have to dilute this emergency substantially.

✓ SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Who said it?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I say it because we are not going to hold elections as they are held in the Soviet Union. Elections are going to be held as they have been held all these years in this country. That is the type of elections we are used to and that is the type of elections we talk of when we talk of elections, not the controlled elections of one party. If that be so, what is the answer? It is purely and entirely as a result of the economic discipline which the emergency ushered in that we have been able to take cheer on the economic front. The developing countries are languishing in a morass of economic misfortune out of which they are finding it very difficult to get up. Their balance of payment position is miserable and their inflation is terrible. The position on the food front, shelter front and other fronts is extremely difficult. We have taken several measures. These measures are still half way round. We have still a long way to go. The system that we will bring about, the altered procedures and practices that we have set in should be so stabilised that the good effects we are having of the emergency are having some degree of permanence about them. Are we assured of such a thing today? If you think so, why did you complain just now that the prices have started rising again? Why did the price indices rise high between March and July? Do you think that the gains of emergency are stabilised and the aims of the emergency have been fully achieved? Do you think the time has

come to end the emergency? If the time to end the emergency has not come, what Mr. Gokhale has written here is absolutely valid and correct. The objects very much exist. If the objects exist, we must pass this Bill. With these words, I commend the Bill to the House.

भी जावृत्त बौद्धे (नागेश्वर) : अच्युत महोदय, आपातकालीन स्थिति की दो विषयाओं पर के बाद और उन पर प्रमाल के चलते हुए, प्राज्ञ चुनाव का प्रश्न खड़ा हुआ है। आपातकालीन स्थिति में हम सामाजिक और धार्यक कानून करना चाहते हैं। आपातकालीन स्थिति का फ़ायदा उठा करें हम गरीबों के लिये, मेहनतकर्ता लोगों के लिये, पद-दलितों के लिये, आदिवासियों के लिये कुछ करना चाहते हैं। यदि आपातकालीन स्थिति का इस्तेमाल केबल सबंहारा जनता के उत्त्वान के लिये होता है, तो उस आपातकालीन स्थिति का स्वागत इस देश में होगा।

लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि क्या वास्तव में इस आपातकालीन स्थिति का फ़ायदा मेहनतकर्ता लोगों को, पद-दलितों को, गरीबों को भिल रहा है? मैं तो ऐसा देख रहा हूँ कि इस आपातकालीन स्थिति का फ़ायदा इस देश के उद्योगपति, इस देश के पूँजीवादी, इस देश के बैंकेंट इन्स्ट्रेस्ट के लोग उठा रहे हैं। इस में कोई जान नहीं कि आपातकालीन स्थिति से उछल फ़ायदे ज़रूर हुए हैं, लेकिन जैसे-जैसे उस का असर कम होता जा रहा है, जैसे-जैसे बैंकेंट इन्स्ट्रेस्ट के लोग, वे शक्तियाँ उभर कर भागे आ रही हैं और इस को एक ग्रन्थालय कर रही है। ऐसी अवस्था में आप चुनाव एक साल के लिये स्थगित करते हैं या दो साल के लिये स्थगित करते हैं। इस से कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ेगा। संसदीय प्रजातन्त्र पूँजीवाद की ही एक देन है, इसी लिये पूँजीवादी वर्ग में संनीद्य प्रजातन्त्र के पक्ष में दलील दिया करता है। इस से डॉग्रोकेसी प्रोटैक्ट होती है। अमरीका, ब्रिटेन, फ्रांस जहाँ वहाँ पालियामेन्ट्री डेमोक्रेसी है, वहाँ हमें

ही ये बैंकेंट इन्स्ट्रेस्ट के लोग प्रोटैक्ट होते हैं और पालियामेन्ट्री डेमोक्रेसी की ही देन है—चुनाव।

आज चुनाव के बारे में हम लोगों के मन में इतनी लालसा क्यों है? यदि हमारे जैसे लोग पालियामेन्ट्री डेमोक्रेसी में विवास नहीं करते हैं, तो फिर हम डेमोक्रेसी की ओर भी इस में चुनाव के पक्ष में दलीलें क्यों देते हैं। यह बात सब जानते हैं कि चुनाव में समय, शक्ति, और समर्पित का अपव्यय होता है। चुनाव के दौरान जो समर्पित का अपव्यय होता है, जो शक्ति यानि ताकत का अपव्यय होता है, जो समय का अपव्यय होता है, इतना अपव्यय, इतना खर्च और किसी का मम नहीं होता है। जब-बब चुनाव होता है, पूँजीवादियों की बैलियाँ खुलती हैं, पैसे वालों, उद्योगपतियों की बैलियाँ खुलती हैं, हमारे यहाँ के पूँजीपति अपने पैसे के बल पर चुनाव लड़ाते हैं, अपनी पूरी ताकत के साथ वे लोग चुनाव के मैदान में उतर आते हैं। ऐसे समय में बाहर के देशों का पैसा, बाहर के देशों की शक्ति भी इस चुनाव के माध्यम से इस देश में कार्य करती है। बाहर के देशों का पैसा भी चुनाव में इस्तेमाल होता है।

लेकिन, समर्पित शक्ति का अपव्यय जिस चुनाव के जहिये होता है, उस चुनाव की मांग हम बारबार किस लिये करते हैं।

12.00 hrs.

प्रध्यक्ष मर्होदय, मैंने अपने घोड़े में आकर देखा है। वहाँ की जनता में, वहाँ के मतदाताओं में चुनाव के बारे में कोई रस नहीं पाया जाता। वे मतदाता बन कर भी चुनाव से दूर जा रहे हैं, उदासीन हो रहे हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में चुनाव कराना कहाँ तक लाभदायक होगा, यह सब जानते हैं। ये सो-कालड राइटिस्ट पार्टीज, राइट रिएक्शनरी पार्टीज, सो कालड लेफ्टिंस्ट पार्टीज, जो वहाँ

[श्री जांबुदन्त घोटे]

आकर कुछ कहती थीं और बाहर कुछ कहती थीं; इनके बहुत सारे लोग जेलों में हैं। हमारे देश में एक के बाद दो आपातकालीन स्थितियां विचमान हैं। दुक्मरानों की तरफ से कई बार कहा गया कि आपातकालीन स्थिति में भी चुनाव हो सकते हैं। जब तक हमारे देश के दुक्मरान, हमारे देश में आपातकालीन स्थिति की जरूरत समझते हैं, उस वक्त इस देश में चुनाव जरूरी नहीं हैं, विकलुल जरूरी नहीं हैं।

कहा जाता है कि चुनाव के बहुत सारी पार्टियां उठ जाती हैं और देश के प्रश्नों पर बहस होती है, राजनीतिक प्रश्नों पर बहस होती है, हजारों की तादाद में, लाखों की तादाद में लोग इन प्रश्नों पर, इन सिद्धांतों पर विचार करते हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा होता नहीं है। चुनाव के बहुत सारी साम्राज्यवादिक शक्तियां उठ जाती हैं; चुनाव के बहुत जातिवाद को लोग उठाते हैं, चुनाव के बहुत धर्म की बात लोग उठाते हैं और इस सब से चुनाव का बातावरण सब से गंदा हो जाता है। चुनार्वों के दौरान हमेशा पार्लियामेंटी डेमोक्रेसी ऐसी अवस्था में पहुंच जाती है मौरलोग ऐसे ही बातावरण में बोट देते हैं।

प्रश्न किया जा सकता है कि हमारे देश में आपातकालीन स्थिति की जरूरत है या नहीं? हमारे से पहले, हमारे सभी पड़ोसी देशों में आपातकालीन स्थिति है। बर्म में है, नेपाल में है, सीलोन में है, बांगलादेश में है। क्या इन देशों में आपातकालीन स्थिति नहीं है। मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारी पार्टी मार्क्स के सिद्धांतों, एक वर्णविहीन समाज के सिद्धांतों को भानती है। इसमें भी आपातकालीन स्थिति विचलती है। उसके सिवा क्या है? प्रश्न पूछा जाता है कि क्या दो पक्षों की राजनीति हो या एक पक्ष की राजनीति हो? क्या रूस में एक पक्ष की राजनीति नहीं है? क्या वहां रेस्ट्रक्चरेट डेमोक्रेसी नहीं है? एक ही दल वहां चुनाव

लड़ेगा, उसके बाद वही दल लगेगा। हम बन पार्टी डेमोक्रेसी की मांग नहीं करते, हम बन पार्टी डिक्टटरशिप की मांग नहीं करते। यह जो पार्टियों का संचर्ष हमारे देश में है, उस संचर्ष में जो चुनावों की बात आती है और चुनावों के दौरान जो चीजें सामने आती हैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न सारा उन चीजों का रहता है।

प्रश्न यह भी है कि चुनाव के जरिये हम सारे लोगों को खुल करने की चेष्टा करते हैं, चुनाव के लिए हमें पूँजीवाद का पैसा भी चाहिए। मुझे मालूम है, इधर-उधर की कई पार्टियां पूँजीपतियों की बैलियों में से पैदा होती हैं। अनेक पार्टियों के लिए साम्राज्यवाद की तरफ से भी पैसा आता होगा, पूँजीवादियों की तरफ से भी आता होगा। इन सारे पैसों के जरिये से चुनाव लड़ने के लिये, इस चुनाव की मांग बराबर करने से हम नेशनल इन्ड्रेस्ट को कैसे पूरा कर सकते हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, चुनाव में पैसा, बहुत और जारीत का खर्च होता है। धाक जो पार्टी इन पावर है, उसका दो-तिहाई बहुमत इस सदन में है। अगर चुनाव होते हैं तो यह पार्टी मैजोरिटी में आएगी, इसको बहुमत मिलेगा, हो सकता है कि दो-तिहाई बहुमत नहीं मिले। लेकिन हम लोगों को उतना बहुमत नहीं मिल सकता, जितना कि चाहिए। अब चुनाव को अगर पोलिटिक्स की हैसियत से या राजनीति की हैसियत से इस्तेमाल किया गया तो उसका कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि आपातकालीन स्थिति को रख कर यदि हम गरीबों का उत्पादन कर सकते हैं, आपातकालीन स्थिति के जरिये से यदि हम मेहनतकश लोगों को ऊपर उठा सकते हैं, पार्लियामेंटी डेमोक्रेसी में जो विलम्ब होता है, उसको रोकने के लिए, पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी के ढांचे को तोड़ कर यदि हम

बैस्टेड इन्स्टेट्स के लोगों को कश कर सकते हैं, उनको दबा सकते हैं तो वह हमें करना चाहिए। अबी 44वां संसोधन विवेयक इस सदन से पास हुआ। अगर हम इसके बाद 45वां संसोधन विवेयक लाकर प्रार्टी राइट को निकाल देते हैं तो वह हमें करना चाहिए।

भव्यक महोदय, इस आपात्कालीन स्थिति का इस्तेमाल भेहनतकश लोगों के हित में; सर्वहारा जनता को जो चूसा जा रहा है, उसके हित में होना चाहिए। गरीबों को ऊपर उठाने के लिए इसका इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए। केवल कुर्सी के लिए यदि हम इसका इस्तेमाल करते हैं, हकूमत के लिए, सत्ता के लिए यदि हम इसको चलाना चाहते हैं तो भव्यक महोदय इस देश की जनता एक साल में दो साल में या पांच साल में इन राजकर्ताओं को कभी जगा नहीं करेंगी। आज प्रश्न यह है कि हम इस आपात्कालीन स्थिति में गरीबों का भला करना चाहते हैं। इसके लिए एक साल क्या, पांच साल भी यदि चुनाव बढ़ाया जाये तो भी चलेगा। इसलिए यह चुनाव बढ़ाने का एक साल का जो प्रश्न है, उसका हम समर्थन करते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विवेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: Before I call the Minister, I can accommodate some of the opposition Members if they confine to five minutes each. Otherwise, I have to call the Minister at 12-30. Shri Sokhi.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : भव्यक महोदय, मूले और बाढ़ की स्थिति पर बहस करनी है इसलिए इस पर जल्दी कीजिए और गोखले लहाव को भाषण देने के लिए दूलवाइये। मूले और बाढ़ की स्थिति एक गम्भीर समस्या है।

भव्यक महोदय : बाढ़ र, बाढ़ र प्लीज़। श्री सोखी।

सरदार इवर्थ सिंह सोखी (जमक्केपुर) : भव्यक महोदय, यह जो बिल लाया गया है, इसके लिए मैं भक्ती जी को हार्दिक धन्यवाद देता हूँ और बधाई देता हूँ। ये ऐन भक्तों पर बिल लाये हैं। ऐमजैसी का जो फायदा देश में हुआ है, ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में हुआ है और बहुत सारी इसको ऐमिक अम्बेडर्स द्वाइ हैं और दूसरी भी बजूहात उन्होंने बतायी हैं उन सब को देखते हुए इस बिल का लाना बहुत जरूरी था।

मैं अपोजिशन पार्टी के जो लोग बोल रहे थे, उनके भाषण बहुत गौर से मुन रहा था। उन्होंने कहा कि प्रोडक्शन जो इंकोज हो रही है, उसकी बजह से अनएम्प्लाएमेंट कियेट हो रही है। मैं भी इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट सेक्टर से आता हूँ, मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आयी। कोई अनएम्प्लाएमेंट नहीं हुई है।

मैं एक बात इनको याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ। हालांकि इंग्लैंड में लड़ाई चार साल चली, उसके बाद भी वहां पर इलेक्शन मूल्तवी कर दिये गये क्योंकि वहां पर ऐसी स्थिति नहीं थी कि इलेक्शन कराये जायें। इनको तो बुझ होना चाहिए कि इलेक्शन एक साल के लिए बढ़ाये गये हैं। ये लोग इसलिए इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं कि इन्होंने जो बड़ी रक्षा वाली कामयाब नहीं हो पाये हैं।

मुझे पता है कि मेरे इताके में सबसे-एलीमेंट्स एकिट्व हैं और उन्होंने कम्पनी के भन्दर कर्मचारियों को मड़का कर नुकसान कराया है। सबसे यह है कि इन के मनसूब पूरे नहीं हो रहे हैं इसलिए इस बिल का विरोध कर रहे हैं। आप को आलूब होना चाहिएकि जब पता लगा कि इसके बिल का विरोध कर रहे हैं।

[सरदार सर्वपंथ सिंह सोही]

बाले हैं तो चीजों के दाम बढ़ने लगे । बड़ी मुश्किल से भ्रम नीचे आये हैं । इसलिए चुनाव अभी नहीं होने चाहिए ।

अगर विरोधी दल के लोग इस बिल का विरोध करते हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्हें पांलियामेंट से त्याग-पत्र दे देना चाहिए, या अपनी सेलरी ड्रान करें । लेकिन मुझे पता है एसा कोई विरोधी नहीं करेगा । इन्हें विरोध भी करना है और पैसे भी लेने हैं । यह लोग ऐसी ही बातें करते हैं । मैं तो कहूँगा कि जब तक इकोनामी स्टेबिलाइज न हो जाय तब तक चुनाव नहीं होने चाहिए क्यों कि यह मुल्क के हित में है । इस बहुत चुनाव करने से सबवर्सिव पार्लीमेंट कई किस्म की गलत बातें करेंगे । एक साल अगर चुनाव नहीं होता तो क्या बिगड़ा जा रहा है । अपोजीशन का विरोध केवल पांलियामेंट की मोटिवेटिंग है ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

✓ SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this measure because it exhibits lack of faith in the people and also because it shows the government's and the Congress Party's certain contempt for the people. I am sorry to say this is an unwise and unfortunate measure. I wish Shri Gokhale had not brought this bill. The way he was defending it yesterday perhaps gave us some evidence of his unwillingness really to justify what is expected to be justified by a Minister of a government committed to postponement after postponement of the Elections! I am opposing this measure because it is born out of the twin-instinct of fear and selfishness of diffidence and greed; and it is also a peculiar attitude of hankering after security. We are so secure in this House and in this Parliament for one more year, and yet one more year. But if this kind of a false idea of security grows, not only the whole system of parliamentary

democracy will go to shambles, but a day will soon come—sooner than you and I expect—when people will say that these people in Parliament have lost their respect and their confidence. Let us not, therefore, go to that logical extreme. The Constitution Amendment Bill was the main business during the first 8 days of this special session; and during that period, the Law Minister very cleverly pushed into the proceedings, this particular bill also, dealing with the extension of the life of the House of the People. I strongly oppose this. On the one hand Mr. Gokhale said that the life of the Lok Sabha will be not more than 6 years. What were the reasons in favour of this argument, viz. not more than 6 years? The argument surely was that if we have more than 6 years, not only the people's credibility goes down, but even the mandate gets weakened—the mandate which was given individually and collectively—party-wise or Independent-wise. But that is the argument which he has forgotten when he has brought in this bill.

I also oppose the bill because the Law Minister's statement came here on the morrow of the public statement made already in Bombay by someone! If Parliament is supreme, and if Parliament is in session, I cannot understand why and how a government takes a decision outside Parliament; and then the Minister comes before this House, 24 hours later, almost, and tells us what was announced by somebody somewhere outside. It is not in consonance with the spirit and traditions of Parliamentary democracy.

I cannot understand the prolongation of the term. It cannot be justified. The mentality behind it is very dangerous and very unfortunate. I would ask Mr. Gokhale whether the prolongation of Parliament is going to become a permanent feature of his revised Constitution. Any extension dilutes the mandate behind that particular election by which people have

elected us. If you make it 6, 7, 8 or 9 years, the people's mandate gets further and further weakened and the whole thing is reduced to an absurdity. In a democracy, elections afford an opportunity for people's political education, people's involvement and people's participation. If participation and involvement by the people are taken away, how will it add to the democratic forces and democratic processes in our country? Every election means more education for the people and to the electorate. I want to suggest, moreover, that by these actions, you are doing something by which people's faith in a democracy would get more and more eroded. It is an invitation to subtle and surface frustration and violence which are the very anti-thesis of democratic processes. We want things to come out openly and we want things to be said openly. If you go on postponing the elections and postponing the open methods, you are making people and their opinions go underground. It is a negation of democracy. Political cynicism will also grow and political apathy, which is already at a low ebb, will go deeper. I cannot understand this fear of the people. It is not proper that you and I, the representatives of the people, should fear our masters. My charge is that Mr. Gokhale and the Government by their recent massive Constitutional amendments have drastically curtailed the powers of the judiciary, and now by this extension, which I am sure will be almost an annual affair, government is going to curtail the powers of the people. If you go on doing this, I warn you with all the humility at my command, that it will recoil on you and on all of us who are sincerely devoted and dedicated to parliamentary democracy and who have faith in peaceful methods.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT (Kolaba): I wholeheartedly support the bill before the House. Yesterday we were treated to an amusing speech by Mr. Samar Mukherjee on the merits of proletarian democracy and

parliamentary democracy. Uptill now, we have heard only about proletarian dictatorship. It seems that the word 'dictatorship' has changed to 'democracy' overnight in the minds of the Marxists of India.

Mr. Mukherjee was very much critical of the present industrial peace; and yet unwittingly, he gave out his grievance and said that there were no strike and gheraos. They are what exactly we wanted to abolish. If he is sorry for this situation, we are glad that it is so. Can he be blind to the fact that India has shown a remarkable recovery from the economic morass in which it found itself earlier? (Interruptions) The Pound is toppling and the Dollar is also toppling, whereas the value of the Indian rupee is being revised upwards from month to month. should we not be happy about it? They say that there is no economic recovery. There is economic recovery; and it is for maintaining that recovery that we want to extend the life of our House. The bill is opposed by several people, including Mr. Indrajit Gupta, in the name of democracy. Let me tell you that these people have opposed democracy during the first four years of our term. The obstructionist tactics which they employed during the first four years of this Lok Sabha have taken away a lot of time of Parliament and, therefore, it is these very people who are forcing us to have this extension.

It has already been said that there are some gains of Emergency to be consolidated. Much has been said about it. I do not want to dilate on that. We have just now passed the Forty-fourth Constitution Amendment Bill. Thousands of wait petitions will be thrown out of the courts and, therefore, some arrangements will have to be made by passing some six or seven measures for the appointment of tribunals, their functions and powers and their procedures, etc. That work must be done. If it is not done, there will be chaos because, as soon as the Forty-fourth Constitution

[Shri Shankerrao Savant]

Amendment comes into effect, all the writ petitions will be thrown out of the courts. It is on administrative grounds also that we have extend the term of the Lok Sabha. In order to complete the work which was started by passing the Forty-fourth Constitution Amendment that we have to do this follow-up work in regard to the appointment of tribunals, laying down their functions and powers and procedures, etc. It is very necessary that we complete the work which we have started.

The idea of convening a Constituent Assembly is once and for all gone. There will be nobody either on this side or on that side who will dispute the power of Parliament to amend the Constitution to any extent it likes. Therefore, my contention is that even on administrative grounds, it is necessary that this Parliament should have one year more. Those who have taken away the time by adopting obstruction tactics in the first four years of this Lok Sabha have no moral right to contend that there should be no extension.

With these words, I support the Bill.

स्वीकार साहब, यह बात जाया खुद परेशानकून है कि पालियामेंट की इस भियाद में एक साल की तोसीधी हो रही है। लेकिन इस से ज्यादा परेशानकून बात यह है कि इन्तेक्षाबात को एक मुसीबत के तौर पर, एक अजाव के तौर पर, इस मुल्क के सामने पेश किया जा रहा है। अगर यह बात कही जाय कि इन्तेक्षाबात इस लिए नहीं हो सकते कि हुक्मरान जमानत की अपनी कुछ मुश्किलतात हैं, तो जहां हम ने और बहुत सी नामवार बातें मन्जूर कर ली हैं, वहां शायद हम इस बात को भी कुबूल कर लेंगे।

लेकिन कहा जाता है कि इन्तेक्षाबात का नाम ज्ञान पर आते ही मुल्क में सर्वांगि

एलिमेंट्स, होर्डिंग और ब्लैक मार्केटिंग वर्हर ह सिर उठाने की कोशिश करते हैं। इस दलील को अगर आगे बढ़ाया जाय, तो एक ही नतीजा निकलता है कि मुल्क में अब कभी इन्तेक्षाबात नहीं होंगे। यह इतना बड़ा और इतना बतीम भूल्क है। यहां कभी न कभी कोई न कोई छोटा मोटा हूँगामा तो होता ही रहेगा।

इस मुल्क ने हुक्मरान जमानत को इस पालियामेंट में इतनी ज्यादा मैजिस्ट्रेटी दी थी, जितनी इस से पहले कभी नहीं थी। उस मैजिस्ट्रेटी के होते हुए भी अगर यह जमानत इस मुल्क में डमोक्रेटी को उस तरीके पर कायम नहीं रख सकती, जैसा कि उस के फोर-फार्डर्ज ने सोचा था, तो फिर यह बात साफ जाहिर है कि अगर इस जमानत के बहुमत में कभी होती है, तो वह हुक्मत करने के अहल नहीं होगी।

कहा जाता है कि इन्तेक्षाबात का जिक होते ही जीवों की कीमतें बढ़नी शुरू हो गई। इस दलील के दूसरे मानी ये हैं कि जब भी डालडा या चाय या गन्दुम की कीमत में एक पैसे का भी इताफा होगा, तो हमें बताया जायगा कि अब इस मुल्क में इन्तेक्षाबात नहीं होगे।

मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा है कि सर्वांगि एक्विटिटीज फिर शुरू हो गई हैं। इतने मेघराने-पालियामेंट नजरबन्द हैं। इतने दूसरे लोग जेल में हैं। कहीं कोई आवाज नहीं है। उस के बावजूद हालात खराब हैं। श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण डाइप्रालिसिस पर जिन्दा हैं। श्री मोरारजी देसाई जेल में बन्द हैं। श्री अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी अपने बर में नजरबन्द हैं। श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु भी बन्द हैं। इसके बावजूद हुक्मत को यह बताया है कि अगर किसी भाइडमी को रिलीज किया, तो फिर क्रांति होगी, गड़बड़ होगी।

इसके मानी ये हैं कि इमर्जेंसी के मुतालिक हुकूमत का यह दावा भूता है कि इस से बहुत फायदे हुए हैं। इस के मानी ये हैं कि कोई फायदा नहीं हुआ है। यह महज एक द्विसला है।

श्री साल्वे और दूसरे मन्त्रियों ने श्री समर मुकर्जी और श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त को यह जवाब दिया कि आम लोगों का पार्लियामेंटरी अमोक्षकी में विश्वास नहीं है, आप किस मूँह से पार्लियामेंटरी निजाम की बात करते हैं। मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर के ये अल्काज दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि इस पार्लियामेंट से भी बड़ी एक पार्लियामेंट है, और वह पार्लियामेंट है इस मूल्क के लोग।

अब इस पार्लियामेंट को जिन्दगी को दीवारा बढ़ाया जा रहा है।

हुकूमत खुद कहती है कि हालात पहले कभी इतने अच्छे नहीं थे। वहाँ बैंक की रिपोर्ट उसके हक में है। सी० बी० प्राई० और हुकूमत को जारी इनटेलिजेंस की रिपोर्टें उस के हक में हैं। प्राइम मिनिस्टर का दावा है कि मुक्त की हालत इस से बेहतर पहले कभी नहीं थी। जिस मुक्त की हालत को एक पीलू भोजी, एक चरण सिंह, या ऐसे एक, दो या तीन आदमी, दहसा सकते हैं, जिन के बारे में हुकूमत का दावा है कि उन के साथ कोई नहीं है, तो उस मुक्त के लोगों को यह दावा करने का क्या हक है कि हम इस मूल्क पर हुकूमत करने के महल हैं?

हम ने फँसला किया कि यह पार्लियामेंट सुप्रीम है, एंड आई एम ए पाटी ट्रू बैट। यह पार्लियामेंट सुप्रीम है, और उस को सुप्रीम होना चाहिए। लेकिन इस पार्लियामेंट के सुप्रीम होने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि इस मूल्क के लोगों को भी यह विश्वास हो कि पार्लियामेंट में हम ने जो लोग भेजे हैं, वे बिल्कुल द्यानतदार, काबिल और ईमानदार हैं और वे कोई गलत बात नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन अगर पार्लियामेंट हर साल अपनी जिन्दगी में एक एक साल का इजाफ़ा करती रहे, तो वह लोगों की निगाह में वह कभी सुप्रीम रह सकती है? जब एक साल के लिए बढ़ाया, तो लोगों ने सोचा कि शायद इस साल हालात बहुत खराब थे, आयद इसके बाद इन्तजारावात कराये जायेंगे। लेकिन

लेकिन यह बात नहीं है। बात दरमस्त यह है कि पिछले दो सालों में इस मूल्क में जो सिस्टम इवाल्व हुआ है, वह बड़ा कनवी-नियन्त है। अब प्राइम मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ़ कोई बात नहीं करता है। और तो और मुझे भी प्राइम निनिस्टर के खिलाफ़ कोई बात कहने की हिम्मत नहीं होती है। अब श्री गोखले के खिलाफ़ भी कोई बात नहीं करता है। यह सिस्टम इतना कनवीनियन्ट और इतना पुरलूक हो गया है कि अब हुकूमत या मिनिस्टरों के खिलाफ़ न यहाँ कोई बात हो रही है और न बाहर हो रही है। इस लिए रक्षा-रक्षा हम उस मन्त्रिल की तरफ़ जा रहे हैं, जिसे डेमोक्रेशी नहीं, डिक्टेटरशिप कहते हैं।

[को एस० ए० शम्भूल]

तमाम दुनिया में गोप्रथ आफ फारिजम की हिस्टरी आप देखिए । हर जगह यही हुआ है । पहले एक कदम, उस के बाद दूसरा कदम, उस के बाद तीसरा कदम । हम दो कदम उठा चुके हैं । ऐसा लगता है कि पीछे मुड़ने का कोई सिल सिला नहीं है । हम डाल्डा पर अपनी जम्हूरियत की बुनियाद रखी है— डाल्डा की कीमत बढ़ गई है, अब इलैक्शन नहीं होंगे । और कीमत बढ़ाने वाले कौन है ? यह नहीं कि कीमतें और कोई बढ़ा रहा है । स्मगलर्ज और होर्डर्ज, सब बन्द हैं । उन की रिहाई का कोई मुतालिका नहीं करता है । फ़िर कीमतें बढ़ों बढ़ रही हैं ? ये कीमतें इसलिए बढ़ रही हैं कि इस मुल्क की हुक्मरान जमानत इन्तज़ावात नहीं चाहती । और चूंकि वह इन्तज़ावात नहीं चाहती, इस लिए इस जातू के पिटारे में से कभी डाल्डा, कभी साबून, कभी धी और कभी गन्दुम निकाले जाते हैं, ताकि इस मुल्क में कभी इन्तज़ावात न हो ।

श्री गोखले इस बात को याद रखें कि अब अगले साल यह मिनिस्टर नहीं होंगे । उन की कारकदंगी और उन का काम देखा जा चुका है । मैं उन की बताना चाहता हूं कि इस मुल्क में अगले साल भी इन्तज़ावात नहीं होंगे और उस के बाद भी इन्तज़ावात नहीं होंगे । अगर मैं गलत साबित हुआ, तो मैं तारीख के सामने मुजरिम हूंगा । अगर वह गलत साबित हुए, तो उन्हें अवामी अदालत से सजा पा कर फ़ांसी के तर्ली पर तो चढ़ाना ही है, लेकिन वह भगवान् के सामने भी जवाबदेह होंगे ।

[شوشیں - اے - شیخ (شوفی)]

(نگر) : جناب سہیکر صاحب - یہ بات والی پریشان کن ہے کہ پارلیمنٹ کی اس معیاد میں ایک سیل کی طوسعی ہو (ہی ہے) - لیکن اس سے زیادہ پریشان کن بات یہ ہے کہ انتخابات کو ایک مصروف کے طور پر - ایک مہاب کے طور پر اس ملک کے سامنے پیش کیا جا رہا ہے - اگر یہ بات کہی جائے کہ انتخابات اس لئے نہیں ہو سکتے ہوں کہ حکمران جماعت کی اپنی کچھ ممکنات ہوں - تو جہاں ہم نے اور بہت سی ناگوار بائیس ملظوظ کر لیں ہوں - وہاں ہاید ہم اس بات کو بھی تباہی تکمیل کر لیں گے ۔

لیکن کہا جاتا ہے کہ انتخابات

8 نام زبان پر آتے ہی ملک میں سپورسٹر ایمپلیکٹ ہووڑز اور بلک مارکٹر ڈریور وغیرہ سو ایوانے کی کوشش کرتے ہوں - اس دلیل کو اگر اگر بوجھایا جائے تو ایک ہی نتیجہ نکلتا ہے کہ اس ملک میں اب کوئی انتظامیات نہیں ہونگی - یہ اتنا بوا اور اتنا وسیع ملک ہے وہاں کوئی نا کوئی کوئی نا کوئی چھوٹا سوتا ہلکامہ تو ہوتا ہی رہتا

اس ملک نے حکمران جماعت کو اس پارلیمنٹ میں اتنی زیادہ مددجوتوں کی تھی جتنا اس سے بہلے کہوں نہیں تھی۔ اس مددجوتوں کے ہوتے ہونے بھی لگر یہ جماعت اس ملک میں تیموریسی کو اس طور پر قائم نہیں کہ سکتی جماعت کے نام کے قور فادر لے سوچا تھا تو یورپی بات صاف ظاہر وہ نہ لگر اس جماعت کے بھروسے میں کمی ہوتی ہے تو وہ حکومت کرنے کے اہل نہیں (ہمیگی)۔

تھا جاتا ہے کہ انتخابات کا ذکر ہوتے ہی چھڑوں کی قدمتیں بروہنی شروع ہوئیں۔ اس دلیل کے دوسرے معلیٰ یہ ہوں کہ چب بھی فالدا یا چائے کا یا گلدم کی قیمت میں ایک پیسے کا بھی اضافہ ہوگا تو ہمیں بتایا جائے گا۔ کہ اس ملک میں انتخابات نہیں ہونگے۔

ملستو صاحب نے کہا ہے کہ سہوڑسٹ ایکٹہ ویٹنگ پر شروع ہو کئیں ہیں۔ اتنے سہوڑن پارلیمنٹ نہ ہو بند ہیں۔ اتنے دوسروں لوگیں جعل میں ہوں۔ کہیں کوئی اولا

نہیں ہے۔ اس کے باوجود حالات خراب ہوں۔ شری چہرہ کاہ نارائیں قائلہ شسٹ پر زندہ ہوں۔ شری مرا جو قیاسائی جعل میں بند ہیں۔ شری اتل بہاری واجہاتی اپنے کہ میں نظر بند ہیں۔ شری جو تو میں بسو بھو بند ہیں۔ اس کے باوجود حکومت کو یہ خطرہ ہے کہ اگر کسی آدمی کو دیکھو کہا تو پور کوانٹی ہو گی۔ کو ہو گئی۔

اس کے معلیٰ یہ ہیں کہ پیرجھلسرو کے متعلق حکومت کا یہ وعدہ جھوٹا ہے کہ اس سے بہت فائدے ہوئے ہوں۔ اس کے معلیٰ یہ ہیں کہ گوئی فائدہ نہیں ہوا ہے۔ یہ مندرجہ ایک تکمیلہ ہے۔

شری سالو اور دوسرے سہوڑن نے شری سدر مکرچی اور شری اندرجهت کو یہ جواب دیا کہ اپنے لوگوں کا پارلیمنٹی تیموریسی میں دشواں نہیں ہے۔ اپنے کس ملک سے پارلیمنٹی نظام کی بات کرتے ہوں میں ہر ایک ملستو کے یہ الفاظ دھرنا چاہتا ہیں۔ کہ اس پارلیمنٹ سے بھی بھو ایک پارلیمنٹ ہے اور وہ پارلیمنٹ ہے اس ملک کے لوگ۔

[شروع یس - اے - شمع] ہم نے فصلہ کیا ہے کہ یہ پارلیمنٹ سیویم ہے - ایسا آئی اہم اے پارٹی تو اب یہ پارلیمنٹ سیویم ہے - اسکو سیویم ہونا چاہئے لیکن اس پارلیمنٹ کے سیویم ہوئے کے لئے یہ فروروی ہے کہ اس ملک کے لوگوں نے ہم ہے یہ دھواس ہو کہ پارلیمنٹ ہے بالکل دیانتدار - تابیل اور ایہ ندار ہیں - اور وہ کوئی فلٹ بات نہیں کریں گے - لیکن اگر پارلیمنٹ ہو سدی اپنی زندگی میں ایک ایک سال کا اضافہ کرتی ہے تو کہا لوگوں کی تکالیف ہیں وہ کوئی سیویم ہے سختی ہے - جب ایک سال کے لئے بڑھایا تو لوگوں نے سوچا کہ شاید اس سال حالت بہت خراب تھے - شاید اس کے بعد انتخابات کرتے چاہئے گے - لیکن اب اس پارلیمنٹ کی زندگی کو دوبارہ بڑھایا جا رہا ہے - حکومت خود کہتی ہے کہ حالات پہلے کہیں اتنے اچھے نہیں تھے - وہ لذ پلک کی دیورت اس کے حق میں ہے - سی ہی آئی - اور حکومت کی - اُنی انتہا جوہن کی پیوں تھیں اس کے حق میں ہے - پولنی ملسلو کا دھوہ ہے کہ ملک کی حالت اس سے بہتر ہے کہیں نہیں تھیں - جس ملک کی حالت تو ایک پہلو مودی - ایک چون سلکہ یا ایسے ایک دو یا

تین آدمی دھڑکے سکتے ہیں - جن کے ہاتے میں حکومت کا وعدہ ہے کہ ان کے ساتھ کوئی نہیں ہے - تو اس ملک کے لوگوں کو یہ دوڑ کرنے کا کیا حق ہے - کہ ہم اس ملک میں ہو حکومت کوئے کے اہل ہیں - لوگوں یہ بات نہیں ہے - بات دو اصل یہ ہے کہ پچھلے دو سالوں میں اس ملک میں جو سستم ایوالو ہوا ہے - وہ برا کونسلیٹ - اب پرائم ملستو کے خلاف کوئی بات نہیں کرتا ہے - اور تو اور مجھے بھی پرائم ملستو کے خلاف کوئی بات کہتے کی ہمت نہیں ہوتی ہے - آپ شروع کوکھلے کے خلاف بھی کوئی بات نہیں کرتا ہے - یہ سستم اتنا کلوبیٹھل لور اتنا ہو لطف ہو گیا ہے کہ اب حکومت یا ملستروں کے خلاف نا یہل کوئی بات ہو دھی ہے اور نا یاد ہو دھی ہے - اسلئے رفتہ رفتہ ہم اس منزل کی طرف جا رہے ہیں - جسے تھم لوگوں سی نہیں ڈکھاتے شب کہتے ہیں -

قیام دنیا میں گروتو آف فاسیزم کی ہستیں آپ دیکھتے - ہر جگہ ہیں ہوا ہے - پہلے ایک قدم اور اس کے بعد دوسرا قدم - ہم دو قدم لٹھا چکے ہیں - ایسا لکھتا ہے کہ پچھے مونے کا کوئی سلسلہ نہیں ہے - ہم نے ہذا ہو اپنی چامبودیت کی بلیاد

دکھی ہے - قالدا کی قیمت بود
 کئی ہے - الیکشن نہیں ہونگے - اور
 قیمتیں بوجانے والے کوں ہیں - یہ
 نہیں، کہ قیمتیں اور کوئی بوجا دہا
 ہے - سکلرز اور ہووزز سب بلد ہوں -
 ان کی دھائی کا کوئی مطالیہ نہیں
 کرتا ہے - یہ تو یہیں کہوں بوجہ ہو
 ہیں - اس لئے بوجہ ہو۔ ہیں ۲۴
 اس ملک کی جماعت انتخابات
 نہیں چاہتی - اور جو نکے وہ
 انتخابات نہیں چاہتی اس لئے اس
 چادو کے پتھارے میں سے کہیں قالدا
 اور کہیں صابن - کہیں کہیں اور
 کہیں کلدم نکلے جاتے ہیں - تاکہ
 اس ملک میں ۲۴ دن کہیں انتخابات نہ
 ہوں -

شیئی کوکھلے اس بات کو یاد
 دکھیں - کہ اب اکلے سال وہ ملسلو
 نہیں ہونگے - ان کو کارکوہیں اور
 ان کا کام دیکھا جا چکا ہے - میں
 ان کو بخیان چاہتا ہوں - کہ اس
 ملک میں اکلے سال بھی انتخابات
 نہیں ہونگے - اس کے بعد ہی
 انتخابات نہیں ہونگے - اگر میں
 غلط ثابت ہوا تو میں تاریخ کے
 سامنے مھوم ہوں ۲ - اگر وہ غلط
 ثابت ہوئے تو انہیں عوامی عدالت
 سے سزا یا کر پہنسو کے تھکنے
 ہے تو چوہنہا ہی ہے لہنک وہ
 بھیکوں کے سامنے ہی جواب ۲۴
 ہونگے -

✓ MR. SPEAKER: I am extending the time by another 15 minutes. I will call the Minister at 12.45 P.M. I would like three more Members to participate in the debate, Shri Mayathevar, Shri Lakkappa and Dr. Kailas. I will give them five minutes each.

✓ SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): I rise to oppose the Bill on behalf of the All India Anna D.M.K. because we think that the people are sovereign, that the people are our masters. Of course we do accept that Parliament is supreme, but much more supreme are people. The final sovereignty rests with the people and we are nothing but the servants of the people of India. Why should we and the Law Ministers and the others, who are nothing but servants, fear to face our masters? We ought to have faced our masters and got their verdict last year itself but we extended the life of the Lok Sabha by one more year and, this year, you are seeking to extend it further. This further extension is totally opposed by the all-India Anna DMK because the continuous extension of the life of Parliament is a negation of the spirit of democracy. Again, if we go to the electorate by way of elections, the ruling Party will be able to know whether they have the confidence of the people and where they stand in the minds of the people. I don't accept the philosophy advanced by the various ruling Party Members that the conducting of elections would divert the attention of the people from the economic development and welfare work of the Government. In fact, to come to that point, it will not obstruct the implementation of the 25 point programme at all. On the contrary, it will instill more spirit in the minds of the people for implementing the 25 point programme as well as the five-point programme. The 25-point programme and the five-point programme were supported and welcomed by the all-India Anna DMK and the Emergency was also welcomed by the Anna DMK throughout India because, when there is a conflict between the country's welfare and the welfare of a particular political Party, the country's welfare, the national welfare and the security of the country should be safeguarded and protected first. It was only on this basis that the Anna DMK welcomed the 25-point programme as also Sanjay's five-point programme.

[Shri K. Mayathevar]

But we are opposing this further extension because we fear that the continuous extension of the Lok Sabha would amount to slow poisoning of democracy. Therefore, there should not be any further extension. (Interruptions)

The Prime Minister and the Law Minister also repeatedly told us in this House that the Emergency is no bar to holding elections. Therefore, even according to them, there is no bar and no political impediment and no social impediment. And if you fear that any anti-social forces or anti-national forces would cause damage to democracy during the elections, we have the Police and the Government at our disposal to put down such forces. Therefore, we feel that we should not fear facing our masters. We should not forget that we are the servants of the people of India.

So far as the all-India Anna DMK Party is concerned, we feel that his measure should have been avoided in the larger interests of the country. I know that a majority of the Members of Parliament welcome this extension because, if election is conducted, these Members may be politically unemployed. If election is ordered by the Government, the majority of the Members of the Ruling Party and other parties, excepting certain Parties of the opposition, will become unemployed. But if it is the unemployment problem that they are thinking of, they know that the Hon. Prime Minister and the Law Minister have provided for pension. So, why should they worry about defeat or success? Therefore, it is high time to face the people of India and to get their support for the implementation of the 25-point programme.

Then, what is the object of declaring emergency? It was to root out corruption in the Indian administrative machinery and to implement the 20-point programme. Now, you must honestly accept that the prices came

down at the time of the declaration of emergency but, in the last two months the prices are going up again by leaps and bounds. Is the Government aware that the people are suffering and that the people are saying that the 20-point programme is not being effectively implemented? Who are responsible for this? You must find out. I say honestly on behalf of the people of Tamilnadu that certain Police Officers, certain Civil Supplies officers and certain Revenue Divisional Officers are directly opposing the 20-point programme and its implementation; especially the Bank officers, when they are approached by the masses, say 'you go to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and get your notes'. These are words which I heard with my own ears that I am repeating.

Therefore, implementation should be done immediately and most effectively. When prices are going up, you must take immediate steps and effective steps to arrest a further rise in the prices.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude; you have covered most of the points now.

✓ SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Then, you have declared Emergency to root out corruption also. Now, corruption was being practised in Tamilnadu by the D.M.K. Ministers and DMK M.P.s. They were robbing the people of their money through corrupt practices. Now, when the job has been undertaken by the Government or rooting out corruption throughout the length and breadth of Tamilnadu, I would request the Hon. Prime Minister of India and the Minister and other Ministers to incite the Governor and his advisers to implement the 25-point programme effectively and to give compulsory retirement to those corrupt officers who are opposing the 25-point programme and who are the faithful dogs and servants of the corrupt Karunanidhi group.

With these words, I oppose this Bill.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): We are anxious to co-operate with the Chair and we are aware of the fact that the other debate is to begin at 2.00 p.m. But, nevertheless, many of our Members are anxious to speak. You may kindly call these four names.

MR. SPEAKER: If they will confine themselves to this point, it is all right. Now. Mr. Lakkappa.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I have heard the speeches from the other side and I think there is no substance in them; they are merely political speeches. The speakers have forgotton that on this side also we are representatives of the people and we are making reforms, including reforms in the election rules and in the People's Representation Act. Therefore, it is not a question of making political gains out of it; it is a question of the implementation of the economic programme for the people of this country. What for we have been elected and whether we are discharging our duties properly or not is not to be measured by political speeches like the one made just now on the other side. The extension of the Lok Sabha is not engineered by any political motive; it has been engineered on the basis of the constitutional provisions and on the declaration of Emergency and, therefore, what we are proposing is on the basis of democratic functioning. There are instances in other Parliamentary democracies also where, at the time of emergency, elections were postponed, and this has happened in England also. Therefore, it is not a new thing or a new measure that the Government of India or the Prime Minister is taking, but it is the biggest achievement of our time. It only shows that we are making every effort, after the declaration of Emergency, to see that the gains of the Emergency are consolidated. We know what had happened to the representative character of this country before Emergency was declared. There was arson, looting and violence, not only in the body-

politic of this country but also inside Parliament. These reactionary forces are demanding that type of democracy which was there before Emergency. Is that democracy? We are not going to allow that sort of situation to prevail—which was there before the declaration of Emergency.

The extension of the life of the Lok Sabha by one more year is necessary to consolidate the gains of the Emergency. Elections are not necessary in the present situation. We have seen how the people's representatives were being threatened outside and man-handled by the reactionary forces and the vested interests. They are ganging up again. My colleagues have given a fitting reply to Mr. Samar Mukherjee and his friends. They are forming again a Grand Alliance—CPM, Jan Sangh, the vested interests and the reactionaries. These forces are ganging up again. In the name of cultural revolution, these reactionaries, vested interests and anti-national elements are raising their heads once again. I want that Government should take stern action and see that discipline is enforced in this Emergency. It is very necessary for the implementation of the 20-Point Programme announced by our beloved Prime Minister. Unless we bring about these reforms, the atmosphere would not be conducive for holding elections, it would not be possible to implement the economic programme. It is essential that the gains of the Emergency have to be consolidated.

The Constitution Amendment Bill has just been made. It should be implemented in letter and spirit. Naturally it will take time. We are not afraid of facing elections. We have faced a number of elections. And if we go to polls now, we have no doubt that we would come out with flying colours. But what is more important now, than elections, is the consolidation of the economic gains. We must give full economic freedom to the country. That is very necessary.... (Interruptions). The gains of the Emergency should be conserved.

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

Elections are not necessary now. Therefore I support this Bill.

✓ डा० कृष्णराव (बंवई दक्षिण) : माननीय मध्यसंघ महोदय; श्रीटेजी को मैं बहुत उत्तमवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उहोंने अपने छोटे से भावण में ठोस बातें इस सदन के सामने रखीं। श्रीम साहब छोटे जी को तुम नहीं रहे थे क्योंकि वे अपने आप को बहुत बड़ा आदमी समझते हैं। श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त बड़ी दुहाई लोकतंत्र की दे रहे थे जिन्होंने कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेंटमें तो हमारी सहायता की तथा बहुत बूढ़िमानी से वे उस समय बोल रहे थे। और कोई दलील लोक सभा की अवधि न बढ़ाई जाय वह उन्होंने रखी ही या नहीं लेकिन हमारी पार्टी में उन्होंने कुछ निराशा या फूट फैलाने का अवगत अवश्य किया। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी पार्टी में पूरी एकता है। अगर हमारी पार्टी के कुछ सदस्यों की ओर से कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेंटमें वीं पांच की गई थी तो वह इसलिए की गई थी कि हम नए सिरे से तथा ठीक प्रकार से कांस्टीट्यूशन को बना सकें। जब हमारी नेता श्रीमती डिदिया गांधी जी ने यह कहा कि हमें इसे इस ही प्रकार पास करना है और आगे चलकर कुछ द्वारा सीर्वेंगे तो किसी ने भी इस प्रकार की आवाज नहीं उठाई। श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने यह भी कहा कि श्रीमतीसी भाक पालियामेंट के बारे में हमारी पार्टी में दो राय हैं—यह बिल्कुल मस्त्य है; मस्त्य से परे है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त इस पर्यु के भावेत में भाकर अपनी दलीलों को आगे बढ़ायें।

श्रीम साहब को मैं कोई उत्तर देना नहीं चाहता क्योंकि वे अपनी विसी पिटी आदत के अनुसार अपनी बातें कहा करते हैं। इसी प्रकार मैं श्री समर मुकर्जी से कहता चाहता हूँ कि अगर आज लैनिन जिन्दा होते

तो क्या वे नहीं देखते कि आज इस देश में संसार भी क्या हो रहा है। श्री समर मुकर्जी को इस बात का मन्दाज नहीं है कि क्या वे तिक्के लाल किताब और चित्तो-पिटी बातें ही सीखते रहें। वे हमें डिमोक्रेसी का अर्थ समझा रहे थे, वास्तव में उन्हें समझना चाहिए कि डिमोक्रेसी किसको कहते हैं, वह भी आज संसार की गति अनुसार।

अन्त में मैं गालिब का एक शेर पड़कर बैठ जाना चाहता हूँ जो कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी वालों पर है। यह बता देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर देश को आगे बढ़ा देता है तो एलेक्शन का सटिकिएट हमें श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त से नहीं लेना है; देश को महान बनाने के लिए, गरीबों की सेवा करने के लिए अगर एक दो वर्ष योर एलेक्शन आगे बढ़ाना पड़े तो कोई हर्ज़ की बात नहीं होगी। गालिब का शेर इस प्रकार है, जित पर श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त सोचें:—

बना है यम का मुसाहिब किरे है इतराता बगरना इस शहर के बन्दर गालिब की आबूल क्या थी।

..... (अवधारणा) अगर समझ न सके हों तो बाहर प्राकर मुझ से समझ लें कि मैं क्या इक्षमता कर रहा हूँ।

✓ श्री श्रीम शहबद जलील : इन्होंने गालिब को मिसकोट किया है। (अवधारणा)

✓ डा० कृष्णराव : प्राप मेरी आवाज को दवा नहीं सकेंगे।

✓ श्री श्रीम शहबद जलील : एक तो ऐद पढ़ो, वह भी गलत। होता चाहिए—बना है शहद का.....।

✓ डा० कृष्णराव : मैंने “शह” ही कहा था आपने गलत सुना। मैं विल का समर्थन करता हुआ बैठ जाता हूँ।

✓ SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajharp): Mr. Speaker, Sir, our Law Minister has rightly said that in the larger interests of the country the elections are not being held now and that is why he has come forward with this Bill.

The other day the Law Minister said that Shri Indrajit Gupta and his party might be accepting this smilingly, they were supporting this Bill in their heart of hearts. But today, Mr. Indrajit Gupta appears to be opposing only for the sake of opposing it. He wants that there should not be elections now; that is how I have understood him. As I said, he is opposing it, merely for the sake of opposition.

We on this side, the Congress Members, are very much disappointed over the fact that there would be no elections now, because, if elections are held now we would come back with a thumping majority.

Our Prime Minister has already said, times without number, wherever she was put any question about elections, that, though elections are important, the more important thing is establishing democracy, bringing about a sense of duty and responsibility among all: she has stressed that unity is much more important, all round economic development is more important. Therefore, in accordance with what the Prime Minister has said, we should not go for elections now, though we are not at all afraid of facing the elections. Therefore, I support this Bill.

✓ SHRI P. GANGADEB (Angul): Sir, I rise to support the Bill, brought forward by the Government for extending the duration of this Lok Sabha. We are aware of the fact that Emergency has restored the authority of the State and the power of the Government. We are also conscious that Government can act as a dynamic instrument for bringing about socio-economic changes to ameliorate the

lot of the common man. In fact, the Emergency has brought in, a sense of awareness for discipline and order in all spheres of activities and more so, in our economic life.

Sir, it has provided the atmosphere in which production, both in fields and factories has been stepped up. It has controlled inflation. It has curbed the activities of speculators and black marketeers. It has released bonded labour. To say all this is not to be complacent about, because a great deal still remains to be done. Therefore, we really require more time to further the cause of our teeming millions of India. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that at this juncture, it is proposed to extend the life of the Fifth Lok Sabha.

It is significant to mention that with the recognition of the supremacy of the Parliament in our Constitution, the Parliament has been vested with larger duties and responsibilities, in the affairs of the nation and in the cause of democracy. Therefore, it cannot be over-emphasised that we have yet to do much to create conditions for a dynamic upsurge in the economy.

The question arises how to fructify the dream. The answer that I can give is that this can be done only by a series of measures that are formulated in the 20 plus 5-Point National Programme, and that too only when they are duly implemented properly, smoothly and uninterrupted. Therefore, Sir, I whole-heartedly welcome this Bill with the hope that we, Members of Parliament, will rise to the occasion in discharging our duties to the country. With these words I conclude and support this Bill.

✓ श्री रह ग्राम सिंह (बाराबंकी) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, लोक सभा के काल-विस्तार के सम्बन्ध में जो विवेयक यहां पर पेश हुआ है, मैं उस का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ। चूँकि, समय कम है इस लिये

[डा० रुद्र प्रताप सिंह]

हमारे विरोधी दलों की जो आपत्तियां हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में ही मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

श्रीमन्, देश का विरोधी दल इस बात को जानता है कि आज जिस प्रकार से बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम और पांच सूत्री कार्यक्रम का देश में कार्यान्वयन हो रहा है, यदि यह कार्यान्वयन एक वर्ष और हो जायगा तो अगले चुनाव में विरोधी दलों को एक भी सीट नहीं मिल सकेगी, इसी लिये वे लोग इस विधेयक का इतना विरोध कर रहे हैं।

श्रीमान्, उन्होंने अपने मन में इस बात को अच्छी तरह से समझ लिया है कि जिस प्रकार से आपातकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा के पूर्व उन्होंने देश के अन्दर घड़यन्त्र किया था, देश के लोकतन्त्र को, देश के समाजवाद को, देश की वर्षनिरपेक्षता को समाप्त करने का प्रयास किया था, यहां तक कि चौधरी चरण सिंह ने अपने एक बयान में कहा था कि बैलैट के जरिये जो चीज़ हम को प्राप्त नहीं हुई है, उस संता को हम बुलेट के जरिये प्राप्त करेंगे—उन की बें सब आशायं आज धूमिल हो गई हैं। उन्होंने इस बात को अच्छी तरह से समझ लिया है कि आज इस देश की 60 करोड़ जनता हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी के साथ है ये सी स्थिति में, श्रीमान्, यदि आपातकालीन स्थिति को उठा दिया जाय तो हमें भय है कि देश के अन्दर उसी प्रकार की अराजकता हिसा और उपद्रव का बातावरण खड़ा कर के देश के अन्दर लोकतन्त्र को समाप्त करने की जायगी।

हमारे विरोधी दल के कुछ माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि उन के लोकों की जनता के विचार के अनुसार लोक सभा के चुनाव होने चाहिये, लेकिन हमारे कांग्रेस के जो संसद सदस्य हैं, हमारे लोकों की जनता

बीस सूत्री और पांच सूत्री कार्यक्रमों का कार्यान्वयन चाहती है। इस से स्पष्ट होता है कि यदि उन के लोकों की जनता चुनाव की मांग करती है, तो उस जनता का उन विरोधी दलों के नेताओं पर से विश्वास उठ चुका है, उन नेताओं को उन के लोकों की जनता उन के पदों से अपदस्थ करना चाहती है, उन के स्थानों पर कांग्रेस के एम पीज को चुनना चाहती है—इसी लिये वह ऐसी बातें कह रही हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ। 9)

✓ THE MINISTER OF LAW/ JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I heard with great interest and attention last evening the speech of hon. Member, Shri Samar Mukherjee. I felt at that time as if I was attending the study circle of his party; anyway, I have no objection to that. But what I have found was that the speech was full of internal contradictions; in fact it was an essay in contradictions. But one thing was clear that what I had said day before yesterday, was confessed by him in his speech in so many words. He said that he is not in favour, he is not in support of parliamentary democracy because, according to him, that is not true and genuine democracy.

✓ SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): I have never said that.

✓ SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I will read it out from your speech.

Shri Samar Mukherjee said yesterday that parliamentary democracy is not the real type of democracy, in which he has any faith. So many things were said, why a parliamentary democracy is bad, but, of course he said at least that we must have a parliamentary democracy, because that is the democracy in which all the activities which he wanted to indulge in can be indulged. I am quite sure that

none of us on this side and quite a good many on the other side will not accept this thesis, and that the faith of our people and of this Parliament in Parliamentary democracy will remain unshaken irrespective of what Shri Samar Mukherjee says. Actually, he gave us some lecture on socialism and he said that if we have adopted socialism as our motto and symbol, we must know what socialism is. I was then reminded of a book by Dale Carnegie. 'How to Win Friends' written several years ago and which I read long time back. I also read a book later, How to Learn Socialism. But what Shri Samar Mukherjee said really inspires me to advise him to write a book on how to misunderstand socialism.

We need not be told that Lenin was a great man. Of course, he said one great truth, and I agree with him. At some stage, he did say that Lenin is a greater authority than himself. Well, I say, that none of us will have any doubt about it; that is a fact. But we need not be told of the role of Lenin in this world and that he made a decisive dent in the events of the world history for the last 50 years. But surely, we are not prepared to accept Shri Samar Mukherjee's interpretation of Lenin, when that interpretation particularly is not accepted by other socialist countries themselves. They might have been called revisionists or by other names, but the fact is that even today there are a good number of countries in Europe and elsewhere, who have said that these things were said at that time and did provide a very good basic foundation to the understanding of setting up socialism in the world. You have got to understand socialism not in the air, as someone said, but in the context, in the situation, which we are dealing with. Therefore, we need not be told about socialism and we need not be told about the greatness of Lenin. We more than all of you there know more about it; I can tell you that. Of course, cat was out of the bag, when he said; I want parliamentary democracy and I will be able to use it. But

obviously, he intended to say that he can use the instruments of democracy for destroying the democracy itself. He said that almost, not in these words. Therefore, these things need not worry us at all.

Usual arguments were advanced for holding the elections now, and there is nothing new which was said, nor have I anything new to say here. It was said that when we go to the people now and say that the elections are not likely to be held, the people would lose their faith in the democratic system. This was the assessment of Shri Indrajit Gupta.

13-00 hrs.

That is not our assessment. It is a matter of assessment and all that we can say from what we know, perhaps as much as, if not more than you, is that the people in this Party are in touch with the people and they know how they react to the situation. That is why there is good reason for us to say that in this country the people have shown such a maturity even in circumstances involving great stress and strain that they have reacted almost invariably the correct way and I have no doubt that the people in this country understand that what is being done is not at all to destroy democracy but to maintain and protect that democracy which you want and which I want. That is the position here to-day. And in that context as I said yesterday, if there were reasons which you gave very eloquently last year for saying that the elections should be postponed for one year and if these reasons exist now, I would appeal to you to consider this situation and support this measure. Even now, though late, I would appeal particularly to my CPI friends to rethink on this matter and support this measure. It is not the same thing to say which many people have, of course, been saying as a matter of course and as if there is some logic in it that if there are going to be no elections next year, there will be no

[H. R. Gokhale]

elections for ever. We have said it repeatedly and I repeat it here that this does not follow either. In fact this country will not deviate from the path of democracy. In this country we will regard elections based on the adult suffrage as one of the basic patterns of the functioning of the democratic system. I agree with him that the democratic system does not mean, and the theory of the supremacy of Parliament as he referred to, does not mean, that this Parliament and this Parliament alone will be regarded supreme and there is nothing else more important than maintaining this supremacy. We know that. We regard that the supremacy can be maintained by strengthening democratic institutions which include Parliament in it and, therefore, in order to strengthen Parliament, we will not hesitate to go to elections and I can say with confidence that it will not happen this country that elections will not be held in future and, as a matter of course, the duration of Parliament will be extended for all times to come. They know it. But they have to say these things. I can understand that. It is only in that spirit that I am giving this answer once again that there is no idea at all that the elections will be given a complete go-by. They are not.

Mr Indrajit Gupta referred to the power of Parliament, the supremacy of Parliament and, particularly, the competence of Parliament to amend the Constitution. I have said on many an occasion in this House and outside also unequivocally that this Parliament is fully competent to amend all or any of the provisions of the Constitution. I cannot put it higher than this. Prime Minister has said about this. Prime Minister has said even in the course of the debate on the constitutional amendments that this Parliament has the fullest competence to amend any provisions of the Constitution. To put it on a higher plane, I can say short of saying that this Constitution is hereby repealed, every ot-

her provision of the Constitution can be amended, changed or altered by this Parliament. There is no doubt about it in my mind at any rate. Maybe in some States, people in a country like ours, may think that it can be done only by some other methods. They did talk about it. I would like to tell Mr Indrajit Gupta that our party is disciplined. It is not regimented. It is quite possible that in our party people may have different views on different matters. But ultimately they go by the decision of the party as a whole and I do not agree that our Members were not willing to go ahead with the Constitution Amendment Bill. It is not true at all. As a matter of fact, at every stage, it was being said that it may be that you will have to look at some other provisions of the Constitution also and you may have to make many more wide and far-reaching changes. Nobody said that the present amendments should not be passed. That was not how I understood it at all. Therefore, I would like to mention it. He wanted an assurance from me that once for all this should be placed beyond doubt. How many times have we to put it beyond doubt? We have said it here. Prime Minister has said it. Maybe some people thought that something else may be necessary in addition to this, but that does not mean that it is accepted by the Party. The Party did not accept it and went ahead with the Constitution Amendment Bill as it was brought before the House. Therefore, there should be no doubt about this in the minds of anybody that we are going to deviate at any time and go back from what we have been saying all along. I think it will be our endeavour always to say that this supremacy for which we have fought in courts and outside will be something for which we will ever continue to fight if a fight becomes necessary in future.

I have mentioned yesterday some larger reasons. No doubt I did say that after the emergency there are cer-

tain gains. I mentioned those areas, particularly, the economic field in which certain achievements are there. There is no doubt about it. In fact, the whole purpose was to have these achievements and we have these achievements. I have also added that they are not achievements with which we can be satisfied in the sense that all that we wanted to-day has been done. That is also not to say that until all that has been done, there will be no elections. All I said was that here we have come to a certain stage in this country where we have begun to feel that things particularly economically are beginning to stabilise. Somebody referred to the World Bank. Yes, the World Bank did say that this country had made tremendous strides in economic development and we said it and, I think, with some sense of pride and justification. But all that I said was that at this stage when we are just on the brink, when we are coming to a level where we wanted to come and want to go further ahead, this situation should not be disturbed for the time being. A greater stabilisation of this is necessary and an endeavour in this direction not only by the people from my side but also on your side is necessary and if all of us join together.

✓ SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): Including the price trend.

✓ SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: ... to achieve this objective, it is perhaps possible that we will be able to have elections sooner than we think. Mr. Indrajit Gupta asked me: does it mean that for one year you cannot hold elections? No. I am not going to give legal reply. The legal reply he knows. The legal reply is that there is power in the appropriate authority to dissolve Parliament at any time. Therefore, I am not giving the legal reply. What I am saying is that if at any time in the history of this country during the last 10-15 Years anybody has shown a greater sense of understanding as to what is the correct moment for a particular correct decision, I think it is only the Prime Minister.

And, perhaps, the Prime Minister, if she is convinced sometime later that all the difficulties have gone or at any rate, are not so much as to distract us from going to the polls, she will take that decision. How can. I tell you now what she will do? To say that now that you have extended it for one year, therefore, you have really stopped it for all time to come, is neither in accordance with the law nor is it in accordance with what our experience is with regard to our leader and also the leader of the House. Therefore, there should be no doubt or apprehensions in this regard.

✓ Mr. Mavalankar, of course, spoke too. I think he spoke but did not say anything unfortunately because what happened....

✓ SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: That is true of you also.

✓ SHRI H. R. GOHALE: I should have thought that Mr. Mavalankar with all his ardent faith in democracy, at least when conditions were bad and there was violence all around and we know which were the elements which were trying to create that, at least I expected, would come out and condemn this. Did he ever do it? I have not heard of it.... (Interruptions)

✓ SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I have never supported any violence.

✓ SHRI H. R. GOPHALE: I know, Sir. This discussion has gone on....

✓ SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Then you had elections in Gujarat. Even that violence did not prevent you from holding elections.

✓ MR. SPEAKER: Order, please, Mr. Shamim, you are not referred to.

✓ SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: The Law Minister is talking of unlawful activities.

✓ SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: For all the reasons which I gave yesterday and some of which I have given to-day, I would very strongly urge on this House to accept this motion.

✓ SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: All the daily-wagers should have to support it.

MR SPEAKER: Now I will take up the motions.

I will put Mr. Jharkhande Rai's motion to vote.

The question is:

✓ "That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 3rd February, 1977."
(1)

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall put the motion again.

The question is:

✓ "That the Bill to provide for further extension of the duration of the present House of People, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 38] [13.12 hrs.

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Anthony, Shri Frank
Austin, Dr. Henry
Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Aziz Imam, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Banamali Babu, Shri
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Berua, Shri Bedabrata
Basumatari, Shri D.

Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bheeshmadev, Shri M.
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa, Shri T. V.
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chellachami, Shri A. M.
Chhutten Lal, Shri
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
Dhamankar, Shri
Dhillon, Dr. G. S.
Dhote, Shri Jambuwant
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Doda, Shri Hirralal
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gangadeb, Shri P.
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chahndra
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Hari Singh, Shri
Hashim, Shri M. M.
Jadeja, Shri D. P.
Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kader, Shri S. A.
Kailas, Dr.
Kamala Prasad, Shri

Kamble, Shri N. S.	Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Karan Singh, Dr.	Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri	Rao, Shri Jagannath
Kisku, Shri A. K.	Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Lambodar Balyar, Shri	Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Lutfal Haque, Shri	Rao, Shri Nageswara
Mahajan, Shri Vikram	Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Maharaj Singh, Shri	Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar	Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Majhi, Shri Kumar	Raut, Shri Bhola
Mallikarjun, Shri	Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain	Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Manhar, Shri Bhagatram	Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram	Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Mishra, Shri G. S.	Reddy, Shri P. V.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath	Reddy, Shri Sidram
Modi, Shri Shrikishan	Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Naik, Shri B. V.	Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Oraon, Shri Kartik	Samanta, Shri S. C.
Oraon, Shri Tuna	Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand	Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain	Satyanarayana, Shri B.
Pandey, Shri R. S.	Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar	Sen, Shri A. K.
Pandit, Shri S. T.	Shafee, Shri A.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani	Shailani, Shri Chandra
Paokai Haokip, Shri	Shambhu Nath, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri P.	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe	Sharma, Shri A. P.
Patil, Shri Krishnarao	Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Patil, Shri S. B.	Sharma, Shri R. R.
Patil, Shri T. A.	Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Peje, Shri S. L.	Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Pradhani, Shri K.	Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Purty, Shri M. S.	Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.	Shetty, Shri K. K.
Rai, Shri S. K.	Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Ram Hedao, Shri	Shivappa, Shri N.
Ram Prakash, Shri	Shivnath Singh, Shri
Ram Sewak, Ch.	Shukla, Shri B. R.
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri	Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Ram Swarup, Shri	Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore

Sinha, Shri R. K.
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.
 Sokhi, Sardar Swaran Singh
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Ukey, Shri M. G.
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
 Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
 Yadav, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri R. P.

NOES

Bhargavi Thankappan, Shrimati
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish
 Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
 Deb, Shri Dasaratha
 Deshpande, Shrimati Roza
 Dutta, Shri Biren
 Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
 Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Kathamuthu, Shri M.
 Kiruttinan, Shri Tha
 Krishnan, Shri M. K.
 Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi
 'Madhukar', Shri K. M.
 Manjhi, Shri Bhola
 Manoharan, Shri K.
 Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
 Mayathevar, Shri K.
 Modak, Shri Bijoy
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri
 Mukherjee, Shri H. N.

Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Mukherjee, Shri Saroj
 Muruganantham, Shri S. A.
 *Nayak, Shri Baksi
 Pajanor, Shri Aravinda Bala
 Panda, Shri D. K.
 Reddy, Shri B. N.
 Roy, Dr. Saradish
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
 Saha, Shri Gadadhar
 Sen, Dr. Ranen
 Shamim, Shri S. A.
 Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
 Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
 Subravelu, Shri

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is: Ayes 156; Noes 39.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2. (Further extension of duration of the present House of the People).

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up Clause 2. There are amendments.

SHRI B. V. NAIK is not there.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga):

I beg to move:

Page 1, line 5.—

for "duration" substitute "tenure"
(4)

Page 1, line 6.—

for "Duration" substitute "Tenure"
(5)

Page 1, line 17.—

for "six months" substitute "one year" (6)

*Wrongly voted for NOES.

**The following Members also received their votes:—

AYES: Sarvashri P. Antony Reddi, Dalip Singh, Purushottam Kakodkar and Baksi Nayak.

NOES: Shri N. Sreekanth Nair.

(recorded)

Page 1, lines 18 and 19.—

omit "but not beyond the said period of two years" (7)

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 4 to 7 were put and negatived.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: I have not been allowed to speak on my amendment No. 3 to clause 1, Shri Raghu Ramaiah told me to put the amendments and speak.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, not at this stage.

The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now come to Clause 1.

clause 1 (Short title)

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 4.—

"for "Duration" substitute "Tenure"
(3)

I have moved this amendment because I felt that the word 'duration' appears to be rather unusual. We never say 'duration of the Lok Sabha' but we say 'term of the Lok Sabha'. The word 'term' is more popular and appropriate.

Though I have asked for the word 'tenure' to be substituted, I would like to say that the hon. Minister may come forward with some official amendment making it 'term' rather than 'duration'.

I have also said that in place of 'six months' substitute 'one year'. About this extension there was a discussion

in the Executive Committee. At that time I stated that the duration of the term of the Lok Sabha should be fixed at six years on the ground that the term of the Rajya Sabha and the term of the Legislative Councils in the States is six years. Just to keep parity with the Legislative Councils and the Rajya Sabha I pleaded for the term to be kept at six years.

(Interruptions)

The reason was that we wanted to do certain significant things for economic stability before going to poll. If Emergency is withdrawn six months earlier, the date to which we come is 18th of September. How can the date be fixed that on such and such a date emergency is going to be withdrawn? Either you fix the period of six months or of two years.

After proclamation of emergency we started 20-point and 5-point economic programmes. My point is that they are the vehicles of social change. We started in the first gear in the year 1975. Then we came to the second gear in 1976. Now we have to go to the top gear in year 1977. This period should be as flexible as is our Constitution. I, therefore, say that it should be one year. I have asked 'not beyond the period of two years' to be omitted.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: This mistake was not committed by me. But it was committed by the Constituent Assembly. It is in the marginal note.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 3 to Clause 1 moved by Shri Kartik Oraon to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

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

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I beg to move:

✓ "That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

✓ "That the Bill be passed."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 39]

[13.21 hrs.

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
 Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
 Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
 Alagesan, Shri O. V.
 Ambesh, Shri
 Anthony, Shri Frank
 Austin, Dr. Henry
 Awdhesh Chandra Singh, Shri
 Aziz Imam, Shri
 Babunath Singh, Shri
 Banamali Babu, Shri
 Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
 Barman, Shri R. N.
 Barua, Shri Bedabrata
 Basumatari, Shri D.
 Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
 Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
 Bheeshmadev, Shri M.
 Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
 Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
 Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandual
 Chandrashekharappa Veerabasappa,
 Shri T. V.
 Chandrika Prasad, Shri
 Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
 Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
 Chellachami, Shri A. M.

Chhotey Lal, Shri
 Chhutten Lal, Shri
 Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
 Daga, Shri M. C.
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Dalip Singh, Shri
 Darbara Singh, Shri
 Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
 Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
 Dhamankar, Shri
 Dhillon, Dr. G. S.
 Dhote, Shri Jambuwant
 Dinesh Singh, Shri
 Dixit, Shri G. C.
 Doda, Shri Hiralal
 Dube, Shri J. P.
 Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Ganesh, Shri K. R.
 Gangadeb, Shri P.
 Gautam, Shri C. D.
 Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
 Godara, Shri Mani Ram
 Gokhale, Shri H. R.
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gopal, Shri K.
 Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Gowda, Shri Pampan
 Mari Singh, Shri
 Hashim, Shri M. M.
 Jadeja, Shri D. P.
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Jha, Shri Chiranjib
 Jitendra Prasad, Shri
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
 Kadam, Shri J. G.
 Kader, Shri S. A.
 Kailas, Dr.
 Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam
 Kamala Prasad, Shri
 Kamble, Shri N. S.
 Kamla Kumari, Kumari
 Karan Singh, Dr.

Kedar Nath Singh, Shri	Ram Prakash, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.	Ram Sewak, Ch.
Kot rashetti, Shri A. K.	Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Kureel, Shri B. N.	Ram Swarup, Shri
Lambodar Beliyar, Shri	Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Lutfal Haque, Shri	Ranabahadur Singh, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram	Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
Maharaj Singh, Shri	Rao, Shri Jagannath
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar	Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Majhi, Shri Kumar	Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Malaviya, Shri K. D.	Rao, Shri Nageswara
Mallikarjun, Shri	Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasada
Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain	Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
Manhar, Shri Bhagatram	Rathia, Shri Umed Singh
Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram	Raut, Shri Bhola
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti	Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Mishra, Shri G. S.	Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Mishra, Shri Jagannath	Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Modi, Shri Shrikishan	Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
Naik, Shri B. V.	Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh	Reddy, Shri P. V.
Oraon, Shri Tuna	Reddy, Shri Sidram
Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand	Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain	Rudra Pratap Singh, Dr.
Pandey, Shri R. S.	Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar	Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Pandit, Shri S. T.	Samanta, Shri S. C.
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani	Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Pant, Shri K. C.	Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Pao kai Haokip, Shri	Satyanarayana, Shri B.
Parthasarathy, Shri P.	Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe	Sen, Shri A. K.
Patil, Shri Krishnarao	Shafee, Shri A.
Patil, Shri S. B.	Shailani, Shri Chandra
Patil, Shri T. A.	Shambhu Nath, Shri
Patnaik, Shri Banamali	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Pradhani, Shri K.	Sharma, Shri A. P.
Purty, Shri M. S.	Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.	Sharma, Shri R. R.
Rai, Shri S. K.	Sharma, Dr. Shanker Dayal
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai	Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Ram Dayal, Shri	Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Ram Hedao, Shri	Shenoy, Shri P. R.

Shetty, Shri K. K.
Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Shivappa, Shri N.
Shivnath Singh, Shri
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sokhi, Sardar Swaran Singh
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
Swaran Singh, Shri
Thakre, Shri S. B.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
Yadav, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri R. P.
Zufi quar Ali Khan, Shri

NOES ✓

Bhargavi Thankappan, Shrimati
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagdish
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Deshpande, Shrimati Roza
Dutta, Shri Biren
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Nayak.

recorded their votes:-

The following members also
NOES: Shri N. Sreekantan Nair,

Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Kathamuthu, Shri M.
Krishnan, Shri M. K.
Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi
Manjhi, Shri Bhola
Manoharan, Shri K.
Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
Mayathevar, Shri K.
Modak, Shri Bijoy
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Mukherjee, Shri Saroj
Muruganantham, Shri S. A.
Pajanor, Shri Aravinda Bala
Panda, Shri D. K.
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Roy, Dr. Saradish
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
Somasundaram, Shri S. D.

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the
division is: Ayes 180; Noes 34.

The motion was adopted.

13.22 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch
till Half Past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after
Lunch at Half Past Fourteen of the
Clock.

14.30 hrs.

[SHRI P. PARTHASARATHY in the Chair]

PRESENTATION OF PETITION

Shri N. K. P. Salve (Betul): Sir,
I beg to present a petition signed by
Shrimati Vasanthi A. Pai, President,
Federation for the Welfare of the

L. Peje, P. Antony Reddi and Bakshi
and Shri K. M. 'Madhukar'.

Mentally Retarded, regarding need for separate legislation for the mentally retarded persons.

14.31 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. FLOOD AND DROUGHT SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will start discussion on the flood and drought situation in the country. These two discussions are being taken up simultaneously. The hon. Members may make their observations on both these subjects together.

✓ श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, हमारा देश महान है और हमारे देश की जनता भी महान है। देश की महानता को देखते हुए इस की समस्याएं भी बहुत बड़ी बड़ी हैं, महान हैं। देश इतना बड़ा है कि हर साल विभिन्न तरह की समस्याएं उपस्थित होती रहती हैं। कोई साल ऐसा बाकी नहीं होता जिस साल कहीं बाढ़ की बात सुनने को न मिले। इस बार भी हमारे देश में भयंकर सत्यानाशी बाढ़ आई और कई राज्यों में भयंकर सूखे की स्थिति है। हमारे देश के बारह प्रदेश बाढ़ से प्रसित हुए। (1) आन्ध्र प्रदेश का कुछ भाग (2), आसाम, (3) बिहार जिस में पहले चरण में उत्तर बिहार के नौ जिलों में बाढ़ आई जो जुलाई और अगस्त के महीने में आई और दूसरे चरण में सितम्बर में बाढ़ आई, वह मूँछ तौर से दक्षिण बिहार के जिलों में और कुछ उत्तर बिहार के जिलों में भी आई। (4) गुजरात, (5) हरयाणा, (6) उत्तर प्रदेश का पूर्वी हिस्सा और उस पूर्वी हिस्से के अलावा आगरा और मथुरा जिले, (7) जम्मू और कश्मीर, (8) पंजाब, (9) मणिपुर, (10) राजस्थान, (11) क्रिपुरा और (12) पश्चिम बंगाल जहां 15 लाख लोग बाढ़ की विभीषिका से पीड़ित हैं।

मैं बिहार से आता हूँ। बिहार की बात

मैं ज्यादा जानता हूँ। मैंने निवेदन किया कि जुलाई और अगस्त के महीने में उत्तर बिहार के नौ जिलों में भयंकर बाढ़ आई जिस से बहुत भारी बहां के नागरिकों को क्षति उठानी पड़ी। कई लाख लोग बाढ़ से पीड़ित रहे। उस के बाद 17 सितम्बर, को दक्षिण बिहार के 16 जिलों के 167 प्रखण्ड बाढ़ के आकांत हो गए। पटना जिले के सोलहों प्रखण्ड पानी में थे। जब उत्तर बिहार में बाढ़ थी तो दक्षिण बिहार में सूखा था और फसल मारी गई। पार्ने के अभाव में आधी फसल बोई नहीं गई और फिर दक्षिण बिहार में बाढ़ आ गई। पहले तो कम बारिस के कारण, अनावृष्टि से दक्षिण बिहार में त्राहि माम, त्राहि माम कर रहा था और उस के सेवाद 11 16 सितम्बर तक भयंकर बारिस हुई जिस के फलस्वरूप गंगा, सोन, पुण्डुन, फल्नु, दुर्गावती, ओरगा, कर्मनाशा, उत्तर कोइल, बटाने, सुवर्णरेखा, दामोदर तथा कोंकल इन 12 नदियों में भयंकर बाढ़ आ गई जिस की बजह से डेढ़ करोड़ लोग इस बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुए। तमाम फसलें नष्ट हो गईं। अरबों रुपये की क्षति हुई। दक्षिण बिहार में जिन दिनों में बाढ़ आई, जिन इलाकों में बाढ़ आई वहां की फसल नहीं बची, लोग पेड़ों और छपरों पर रह कर जिन्दगी व्यतीत करते रहे। कई दिनों तक सरकारी सहायता भी नहीं पहुँची। जब बायु सेना के लोग पहुँचे दो तीन दिनों के बाद तब कुछ इलाकों में जहां सहायता नहीं पहुँच पा रही थी वहां भी सहायता भेजी गई। इस तरह से बिहार में जो बाढ़ प्रस्त जिले हैं सितम्बर की बाढ़ से जो प्रसित हुए उन में पटना, रोहतास, भोजपुर, ओरंगाबाद, नालन्दा, गया, सारन, बैशाली, समस्तीपुर, बंगासराय, मूँगेर, भागलपुर, संचाल परगाना, कटिहार, पालमु और हजारीबाग जिलों की स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय है। ऐसी स्थिति को देखते हुए यह बात ठीक है कि सरकार से जो कुछ बन पड़ा, संतोषजनक तो नहीं कहा जा सकता, लेकिन कुछ सहायता भेजी गई। मैंने जिक्र किया कि बायु सेना के जवानों ने

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

बड़ा अच्छा काम किया। कहीं कहीं सी आर पी के लोगों ने भी बड़ा अच्छा काम किया। लोगों को बचाने की कोशिश की गई। नावों की कमी रही। जो समझी भेजी जा रही थी उस का आम तौर से बटवारा होता रहा। अधिकारियों ने उसका इस्तेमाल किया। लेकिन कई गलत अधिकारी भी देखने को मिले और कुछ हमारे मुखिया लोगों ने भी गोलमाल करने की कोशिश की। जिस में से एक मुखिया पटना जिले के फुहां प्रखंड में पकड़े गए और उन पर मुकदमा चल रहा है।

तो मैं कह रहा हूं कि ऐसे लोग भी दिखलाई पड़े जो जनता की मुसीबतों का कायदा उठाना चाहते हैं। मेरा अन्दर है हर सूचे में ऐसे लोग होंगे। हमारे बिहार में कई जिलों में इस तरह की बातें हुई हैं। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक बाढ़ का सम्बन्ध है, बिहार में पिछले तीन सालों से हर साल बाढ़ आ रही है। 1974, 1975 और इस साल भी वहां पर बाढ़ आई। 1975 में पटना शहर जो बिहार की राजधानी है, बिहार का मुकुट है, बाढ़ में ढूब गया था। 8-9 फ़ीट पानी पिछले साल पटना शहर में था जिसके कारण सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी बरोड़ों रूपए की क्षति हुई। इस बार भी पटना के लिए खतरा था लेकिन जो नया बांध बना पटना शहर बचाने के लिए और जो बाई-पास रोड बनी—उन दोनों को बंध से और अधिकारियों की चुस्ती की बजह से पटना शहर में पानी नहीं आ सका जो कि पुनर्पुन नदी का बांध तीन जगह से टूट गया—सलारपुर, चिहुट और एक तीसरे गांव के पास, ये गांव मेरे क्षेत्र में पड़ते हैं। यह बांध जो टूटा उसके लिए अधिकारियों को पकड़ा जाना चाहिए। मेरी समझ से उन्होंने ध्यान नहीं दिया इसी बजह से चूहों ने बांध में बिल (होल्स) बना दिए थे और कुछ शराब ज़ाराने वालों ने डिस्टिलरी बना रखी थी जिसको भरा नहीं गया। इसी बजह से बांध टूट गया। इसकी इच्छायरी

होनी चाहिए। गवर्नर साहब को हमने जो मेमोरांडम दिया है उसमें भी हमने मांग की है कि इन बातों की जांच होनी चाहिए। नया बांध जो बना उसमें भी कहीं कहीं गडबड़ी थी जिस पर 17 करोड़ या उससे भी ज्यादा रुपए खर्च होने वाले हैं। तो इन तमाम बातों की जांच होनी चाहिए। तमाम अफसर खराब है—ऐसा मैं नहीं कहता। ज्यादातर अफसरों ने ठोक बाम करने की कोशिश की लेकिन फ़िर भी इस तरह की बातें हो रही हैं। इसलिए वहां की स्थिति बड़ी दयनीय है। मैं विस्तार के साथ उन बातों में नहीं ज़म्मा, 16 जिलों में जहां जहां बाढ़ आई है वहां पर फ़सल नष्ट हो गई है और आगे भी बारिश नहीं हो रही है। बहुत जगह समस्या यह है कि फ़सल बोय कैसे, रबी की फ़सल कैसे बोई जाये बरोंकि जमीन बड़ी हो गई है और बिल्ली की कमी की बजह से टूबबेल और पंपिंग सेटों से भी पानी नहीं मिल रहा है।

ऐसी स्थिति में हमें कवर करना चाहिए उसके लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से दो तरह की बातें कहना चाहता हूं। एक तो इस सिलसिले में फ़री कदम उठाने चाहिए। जैसे कि खेत मजदूरों को काम नहीं मिल रहा है करोंकि किसानों के पास काम नहीं है, उनकी फ़सल भारी गई है। इसके लिए कठिन श्रम योजना चालू की जाए लेकिन बिहार में कठिन श्रम योजना ठीक से चालू नहीं की गई है। जो बाढ़ ग्रस्त हैं उनको आप कुछ मुफ़्त में न दौंजिए लेकिन कम से कम लोन तो दोजिए और जो अस्कृत, अपाहिज हैं जो कुछ कर नहीं सकते हैं उनको लाल काढ़ दाजिए। (ब्लॉक्स) सरकार का कहना है कि 4 लाख मकान गिरे हैं लेकिन मेरा अन्दराजा है कि 5-7 लाख मकान गिरे हैं। घर बनाने के लिए आप 100 रुपया देते हैं। जो नेचुरल कैलेमिटी एक्ट है उसके अन्तर्गत आप 100 और 300 से ज्यादा नहीं दे सकते। मैं चाहता हूं आप उनको पूरा पैसा दीजिए। इसी प्रकार उनको बोज़ नहीं मिल रहा है, वह दीजिए। आप लोकप्रिय सहायता समितियों

का निर्माण कीजिए। ताकि अफसर गड़बड़ न कर सके। और कोई गैर-सरकारी आदमी गड़बड़ न कर सके, आपस में मिलकर बटवारा न कर लें। उसमें किसी तरह की मनमानी या पक्षपात को रोका जाये और धांधली को रोका जाये। पीने के पानी का इन्तजाम किया जाये। जानवरों को चारा नहीं मिल रहा है उसके लिए इन्जाम किया जाये। चिकित्सा का बन्देवस्त किया जाये। इसके अलावा छड़े वित्त आयोग ने जो बन्दिश लगा दी है कि साढ़े चार करोड़ में ज्यादा खर्च नहीं कर सकते, इस सीमा को प्राप्त किया जाये। तीन सालों में 4 करोड़ 61 लाख देने ये, इस सीमा को भी समाप्त करना चाहिए। मालगुजारी की बस्तु स्थगित बरत्नी चाहिए। यह तो जो फ़ोरी बातें थीं वह मैं ने बताईं।

जहां तक बुनियादी बातों का सम्बन्ध है, जब तक आप पूरे देश को मिलाकर और बिहार को लिवर एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार नहीं करते तब तक आप बाढ़ को रोक नहीं सकेंगे। मेरा कहना है कि भारत सरकार बाढ़ और सिंचाई की एक राष्ट्रीय बैंडानिक योजना तैयार करे जिससे बाढ़ पर नियंत्रण किया जा सके और प्रत्येक वर्ष करोड़ों और अरबों रुपए की बरबादी और तथाही से देश को बचाया जा सके। मेरा यह भी अनुरोध है कि बिहार में केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी देखरेख में योजना को कार्यान्वित करे ताकि व्यवस्था ठीक प्रकार से हो सके और किसी प्रकार का दुरुपयोग न हो। केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी देखरेख में करे, बिहार सरकार पर मत छोड़े ताकि हर साल बिहार को बाढ़ से नुकसान न पहुँचें।

पटना नगर की रक्षा के लिए पुनर्पुन नदी की बाढ़ नियंत्रण एवं सिंचाई योजना क्रियान्वित की जाये और अगले वर्ष की बरसात के पहले पूरा कर लिया जाये। इसके अलावा फुहाहा, मुकामा, बड़दिया टाल योजना को क्रियान्वित किया जाये।

जहां तक सुखाड़ का सम्बन्ध है, उसवा प्रभाव 8 राज्यों में है जैसे केरल, कर्नाटक आदि। मेरे राज्य में भी चार ज़िलों—संवाल परगना, हज़ारीबाग, गिरिहोह और सिंहभूमि में उसवा प्रभाव है।

✓ **SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, this year in our country, there have been floods in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Punjab and Haryana and droughts in Karnataka, Tamilnadu, U.P. and Andhra Pradesh and in some parts of Andhra Pradesh. Now, I will start with droughts. As per the newspaper information, the entire world has been affected by droughts this year. Now, there are 12 districts in Karnataka which have been hit by drought affecting the standing crops like paddy, sugar cane, etc. In Tamilnadu, an amount of Rs. 26.0 crores was demanded by the Karuna-nidhi Ministry and I do not know what amount had been sanctioned for that State and in what way the money has been spent by the Karuna-nidhi Government. In Tamilnadu, 20 elephants perished because they could not withstand the starvation for a long period. Due to drought and water being scarce in most rivers famine conditions prevailed and about 3.5 lakh people in Naupara in Kala-hadi district were hovering between life and death. About 8.5 million people of Orissa have been affected by drought. In Andhra Pradesh, 8 or 9 districts are squarely affected by drought and crops like ground-nut, jowar etc. have totally failed. Drinking water is scarce in the districts.

Now, in Bihar, from where I come, we have faced devastating floods this year, not once but twice, once in July-August and then in September. As you know, there are 31 districts in Bihar, grouped into 7 divisions. The total area is 7.4 million hectares. There are about 800 C.D. Blocks. The net area sown is about 85 lakh hectares. Out of this 85 lakh hectares, kharif crop covered an area of 48

[Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi]

lakh hectares and rabi crop covered 32 lakh hectares. The flood was very serious and unprecedented this year. In Patna district alone, excepting the uplands of the State capital, the area affected had been 1225 sq. miles, with a population of 14.52 lakhs. 16 blocks in Bhojpur district covering area of 1196 sq. miles and a population of 13.07 lakhs have been affected. In Rohtas district, 20 blocks covering an area of 923 sq. miles and a population of 9.71 lakhs have been affected. Similarly other districts of Aurangabad, Gaya, Nalanda, Palamau etc. have been affected. In all 15 districts have been affected badly. Roughly on a preliminary estimate the total damage to the national highway system in Bihar is to the tune of Rs. 4 crores. Altogether 124 rural water supply systems have been affected. Pumping plants, transformers, sub-stations, etc. have generally been damaged. The estimated cost of renovation and reconstruction to the various irrigation and flood protection schemes is about Rs. 17.35 crores. The present floods have completely submerged paddy crops in parts of several districts, covering paddy area of over 11.26 hectares.

The minimum requirement of credit for certified seed alone would be of the order of Rs. 15.70 crores in Bihar. To implement the normal rabi production programme this year, the Government of India has already been requested to sanction a sum of Rs. 15 crores as S.T.C. loan. The ravages due to this flood has necessitated an additional requirement of at least Rs. 10 crores making a total requirement of Rs. 25 crores as short term loan repayable after one year.

The Bihar Government submitted a memorandum before the experts committee of the Government of India on 11th October. The Bihar Government has sought Rs. 17.7 crores for flood repairs. It is very essential that the Government of India should without any delay sanction this money and save Bihar. It has to be noted that while there were floods in North

Bihar, there was drought in South Bihar in Singhbhum, Hazaribagh and other areas. The State is under severe financial constraint. There is a provision of Rs. 4.61 crores in the State non-plan budget as per the sixth Finance Commission's recommendation. But this is not sufficient. We shall need another Rs. 10 crores to meet the needs of relief operations. Last but not least employment-oriented HML schemes are also required.

I suggest that permanent arrangement for floods and droughts in Bihar and other parts of the country should be evolved. North Bihar rivers should be channelised into South Bihar and a scheme should be evolved by the Centre. The Central Government should take up the schemes in hand for all States especially Bihar, where flood and drought are a permanent feature. This is out of the control of the State Government. Every year lakhs of people become beggars. Lift irrigation schemes should be taken up and sinking of more and more deep wells should be undertaken. Small dams on the rivers should be constructed to check the floods.

The Rashtriya Barh Ayog should be more active and they should do something more. I want to mention here one thing. The Rashtriya Barh Ayog was constituted under the chairmanship of Shri Jaisukh Lal Hathi, who is now the Governor of Haryana. On 3rd July, 1976, the Commission was expected to go there. Since the launching of the Water Commission, about Rs. 400 crores have been spent till March last year, but we do not know with what results. Therefore, it should be more active.

Lastly, I would further suggest that the water from the rivers in the North should be pumped to the South and a scheme at the national level should be taken up.

With these words, I would request the Government of India to please do the needful and save Bihar.

✓ श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : सभा-पति जी, देश में पिछले दिनों बाढ़ के कारण जितना नुकसान हुआ, उस से हम सभी परिचित हैं। देश का शायद ही कोई ऐसा हिस्सा बचा हो जहां बाढ़ की चरेट न आई हो। असम, गुजरात, जम्बू-काशीर, राजस्थान पंजाब, दिल्ली, हरियाणा, विहार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश, ये देश के जितने प्रान्त हैं, सब में बाढ़ की विशेषिका रही और साथ ही साथ कुछ हिस्सों में सूखे का प्रकोप भी रहा। लेकिन, सभापति जी, इस बार कुछ ऐसा रहा, खास कर मैंने अपने प्रांत विहार में, देखा कि प्रकृति की लीला इस बार विचित्र थी। जिन हिस्सों में पहले सूखे से भयंकर क्षति होती थी, उनमें भयंकर बाढ़ आई और जहां बाढ़ आती थी, वहां इस बार सूखा पड़ा। प्रकृति ही उलट गई और जब प्रकृति उलटती है तो पुरुष लाचार हो जाता है, कुछ कर नहीं पाता है। बाढ़ और सूखा दोनों ने हमें इस बार तबाह किया, आर्थिक रूप से बरबाद किया, देश की एकान्मी को इस से बहुत अधिक क्षति पहुंचो, लाखों, घर तबाह हुए। हम यह देखते हैं कि आपसत प्रतिवर्ष 70 लाख हैट्टेयर में पानी आता है, जहां बाढ़ का प्रकोप रहता है और उस से करीब-करीब प्रतिवर्ष 180 करोड़ रुपए की क्षति होती है—देश भर में।

पिछले दिनों ता० 11-8-1976 को सन्देल वाटर कमीशन के चेयरमैन श्रीमृति की एक वार्ता आकाशवाणी से प्रसारित हुई थी, उसमें उन्होंने बताया था कि 1975-76 तक 4,490 मिलियन रुपए हम लोगों ने बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिये खर्च किये हैं, लेकिन उसका नतीजा क्या निकला, शायद हम लोग समझ नहीं पाये हैं। इसके साथ ही देश में 2500 किलोमीटर तक की दूरी के एस्ट्रेक्मेंट भी बांधे गये हैं, लेकिन उसका क्या नतीजा हुआ है यह भी बहुत कुछ देखने में नहीं आया है। श्रीमन्, विहार में जब से मैं रेंदा हुआ हूं तब से कभी ऐसा नहीं हुआ कि अखावारी

में भयंकर बाढ़ की खबरें न आई हों। अभी जैसा कि शास्त्री जी ने कहा—पिछले साल केवल पटना राजधानी में बाढ़ आई थी, जिससे करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान हुआ था, इस दफा जब वहां बांध बना दिया गया तो नतीजा यह हुआ कि दक्षिण-विहार के पूरे क्षेत्र में बाढ़ आ गई। पहले बड़ी-बड़ी नदियों में बाढ़ आती थी, कोसी, गण्डक, कमला में बाढ़ आती थी, लेकिन इस बार ऐसा हुआ कि छोटी-छोटी नदियों में बाढ़ आई, वे उफान मारकर येर की तरह से दहाड़ने लगीं, पुनर्पुन, अबरी, मुरहर, स्वर्णरेखा और यहां तक कि दामोदर में जो कि कन्ठोल्ड है, उसमें भी भयानक बाढ़ की स्थिति थी।

15.00 hrs.

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस को राष्ट्रीय नीति के अन्तर्गत ले। पिछले दिनों भी संविधान संघोषन के समय हम लोगों ने बार-बार कहा था कि कृषि और सिवाई को राष्ट्रीय नीति के अन्तर्गत लिया जाना चाहिए। क्यों हमने कहा था? हमने इसलिए कहा था कि आप पैसा जरूर देते हैं लेकिन पैसे का उपयोग कैसे होता है, इस को भगवान ही जानता है। इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूं और मेरा अपना ऐसा विश्वास हो गया है कि जैसे धान, गेहूं और चने की फसल होती है वैसे ही बिहार में बाढ़ की फसल होती है और बिहार के जो अधिकारी हैं वे भी यह सोचते हैं कि हम भी क्यों न इस बाढ़ में हाथ धो लें। इसलिए शायद वे नहीं चाहते कि बाढ़ पर कन्ठोल हो और सूखे पर नियंत्रण हो गया, तो उनका काम समाप्त हो जाएगा। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इसको एक राष्ट्रीय नीति के रूप में लेकर केन्द्र इसको अपने सुपरवीजन में ले और इसकी देखरेख करे। करोड़ करोड़ रुपया आप देते हैं लेकिन उसका लाभ नहीं मिलता है और बेचारों जनत बाढ़ की विशेषिका में फंसी रहती है,

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

समाप्ति महोदय, मैं आप को बताऊं कि पिछले दिनों बिहार के 31 जिलों में से 15 जिलों में जैसे हजारीबाग, औरंगाबाद, गया का हिस्सा नालन्दा का हिस्सा, बिहार-शरीक का हिस्सा, और पटना के हिस्से में और दूसरी बहुत सी जगहों में बाढ़ का प्रकोप था। मैं इस चीज़ को रिपीट नहीं करना चाहता हूँ लेकिन यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के कुल 587 ज़िलों में से 253 ज़िलों में बाढ़ का प्रकोप था और पिछले साल 14 लाख हैक्टेयर जमीन में पानी का जमाव था। मैंने अपनी आंखों से उस दृश्य को देखा है और दूसरे जिन लोगों ने उस को देखा है वह भी जानते होंगे कि महा-प्रलय की तरह से पानी हर तरफ दिखाई देता था। मैं उन दिनों अपने क्षेत्र में धूम रहा था और मैं पटना जाना चाहता था लेकिन एक हफ्ते तक मैं पटना में प्रवेश नहीं कर सका। पटना को जाने वाली सड़क बन्द हो गई थीं और बांध कट गया था। नतीजा यह हुआ कि जहां भी देखो, पानी ही पानी दिखाई देता था। ऐसी स्थिति में, समाप्ति महोदय, मैं सरकार को तीन, चार बातें कहना चाहता हूँ और आप का अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ। आप की आंखों से लगता है कि प्रेम बरस रहा हो लेकिन डरता हूँ कि कहीं आप का हाथ घंटी पर न चला जाए। इसलिए प्रेम बरसाने के साथ-साथ आप अपनी उंगली घंटी पर न ले जाइए।

मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता चाहूँगा कि एक राष्ट्रीय नीति के अन्तर्गत बांड़ नियंत्रण को ले कर सरकार चले और जैसे

आपने फरक्का बांध की योजना बनाई है, उसी तरह से जिन जिन नदियों में बराबर बाढ़ आने की सम्भावना रहती है, उन की योजना सरकार बनाए और केन्द्र द्वारा उन का संचालन करे।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार के कुछ क्षेत्रों में इस बार बहुत भयंकर बाढ़ आई है। मेरे क्षेत्र में, जहां पर लोग यह नहीं जानते थे कि बाढ़ क्या होती है, छपरा, प्रतापपुर और हंटरगंज आदि जगहों में ऐसी बाढ़ आई कि सड़कें टूट गईं, फसलें बर्बाद हो गईं और लोग तबाह हो गये। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि जैसे आप ने दामोदर बली कार्पोरेशन बना कर बिजली और सिंचाई दोनों की व्यवस्था की है और उस से बहुत लाभ हुआ है, उसी तरह से आप सोन और पुनर्पुन बैली कार्पोरेशन जरूर बनाएं जिस से इन क्षेत्रों का भी विकास हो सके।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप जो भी काम करें वह टेम्पोरेंटी रूप से न करें क्योंकि वह उड़ जाता है। कहीं बालू निकाल रहे हैं और कहीं छोटे बांध बना रहे हैं और इन पर 50, 50 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो रहा है और नतीजा कुछ नहीं होता। इसलिए आप जो भी काम करें वह पर्मनिट करें और वह पर्मनिट बैल्यू का हो। समाप्ति जी, मैं एक बात यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि यह इन्द्र का प्रकोप ही है जो भयंकर बाढ़ आती है और इस इन्द्र के प्रकीप से लोग जाहिनाहिन करते लगते हैं और जब ऐसा होता है तो लोग इन्दिरा जी के

पास आते हैं और इन्दिरा जी यानी केन्द्रीय सरकार लोगों की मदद करती है। तो जब कहना यह है चि जब केन्द्र से पैसा ले कर राज्यों को मदद पहुंचाने की जरूरत पड़ती है और सारी योजना को करना पड़ता है तो फिर आप वयों नहीं इस पर ठीक से कन्त्रोल रखते। पटना को बचाने के लिए जो बांध बनाया गया उस से लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष श्री भगत की कास्टीटुथेन्सी के लोगों को बहुत नुकसान हुआ। वे बोल नहीं पाते हैं लेकिन अगर आप उन से पूछेंगे तो आप को पता चलेगा कि पूरा उन का क्षेत्र बर्बाद हो गया। पटना शहर को बचाने के लिए बिहार के कम से कम एक करोड़ लोगों को पानी के अन्दर डूबो दिया गया। अगर पटना को डूबना था तो वह डूब जाता परन्तु उस को बचाने के लिए जो बांध बनाया गया उस से गांवों के एक करोड़ लोग तबाह हो गये। आज स्थिति यह है कि वहां पर लोगों को बड़ी परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप को साइंटिफिक रूप से इस समस्या से निपटना चाहिए और अगर यही स्थिति रही है तो हर साल आप वहां पर लोगों को हेलीकोप्टर से खाना पहुंचाते रहेंगे और उस से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा।

समाप्ति जी, सोखी जी अभी बोल रहे थे तो बता रहे थे कि ब्रिटेन में पिछले छाई सौ सालों में ऐसा सूखा नहीं पड़ा। हमारे केन्द्रीय कृषि और सिवाई मंत्री, श्री जगजीवन राम जी जब बिहार गये थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि बिहार में इतनी अपंकर बाढ़ पिछले 6 सौ सालों में नहीं

आयी। फिर भी बिहार को जो पैसा दिया गया है वह महाराष्ट्र के अनुपात में कुछ भी नहीं दिया गया है। मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार सरकार ने जो मेमोरेण्डम केन्द्रीय सरकार को दिया है, उसको भी आपको देखना चाहिए और बिहार को मदद देना चाहिए। हम को याद है जब महाराष्ट्र में सूखा पड़ा तो उसको दो साल के अन्दर 232 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया। बिहार को जनसंघ्या को देखते हुए इस समय आपको बिहार को भी उसी अनुपात में मदद देना चाहिए।

✓ SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today, the entire State of Orissa is in the most distressing condition and almost all the 13 districts of the State have been affected by serious drought conditions.

Specially, my constituency comprising of Bhubaneswar, Jatni, Khurda, Bolgarh, Begunia, Nayagarh, Daspall and Khandapada have been worst hit as there is no canal system which serves this area. The people living in this area are really in very great distress.

The dry spell in Orissa began from first week of September and it continues since then. Only on 16th October, there was a little rain but it was confined to only areas near the sea shore within a limit of 20 to 25 miles. Therefore, the rest of the State remained dry.

I have recently visited many of the areas which are affected by drought. Everywhere, about 75 to 80 per cent of the standing crop has dried up. I must admire my people that without waiting for the help of the Government, through manual labour, they tried to save their lives' hope, their standing crop, by all possible means

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

and they even carried water in jugs to sprinkle in their fields—all the wells had dried up—but the crop could not be saved.

According to meteorological sources, Orissa had 29 to 50 per cent less rainfall than the normal rainfall during this year's monsoon. Kharif is the principal crop of the State. This accounts for 77 per cent of the gross crop and over 83 per cent of the State's foodgrains is harvested this season. This crop mainly depends on monsoon. The irrigated area is only about 16 per cent of the net sown area. Therefore, the severity of the drought could be judged by the hon. Minister, Shri Annasaheb Shinde and the hon. Minister, Shri Shahna-waz Khan. Both of them have been kind enough to help us in distress. They always come to our help. I would request them again to come to the help of the people of Orissa who have been affected by the drought.

I must say that the scene is most heart-rending. During the last ten years, Orissa has suffered from drought for seven years. During the last one hundred years, Orissa has suffered from either serious drought or flood for sixty years. Therefore, Orissa cannot prosper and cannot catch up with the other States in improving the living standards of our people faster. This is the time when the farmers after exhausting all their resources wait in great hopes for the crops in the fields to be harvested for sustaining themselves. But severe drought has shattered all their hopes. They deserve all the help from the Government.

The points, that I would like to bring before the kind attention of the hon. Minister are, firstly, to provide work and food nearly to 2 crores of people in the State till the next year's kharif crop. Almost 75 to 80 per cent of the crop has been lost. Secondly, you should also provide seeds for the next year's kharif crop. Thirdly, you should open fair price

shops in every village. Fourthly, you should undertake the construction of minor irrigation works, renovation of tanks and old minor irrigation works so that the people get work. Fifthly, to help the farmers for raising Rabi crops and early variety paddy crops in the irrigated areas; sixthly, to provide food for the children; and finally, collection of all Government and cooperative ar-rears to be stayed.

One more point is about the Manibhadra irrigation project in Daspalla area of the Mahanadi. It was going to provide irrigation to half-a-million acres. I would request that this should be taken up now.

Then, as far as our State or Orissa is concerned, there are a lot of drought-prone areas and since Rs. 70 crores is going to be spent on the drought-prone areas, I hope our State will get the maximum help possible from the Central Government.

✓ श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, कहा जाता है कि बीणा का तार टूट जाता है लेकिन गूंज रह जाती है। हर साल बाढ़ आती है, लोग बाढ़-प्रस्त होते हैं, सरकार के समक्ष गवाही दी जाती है, सरकार अपने साधन के अनुकूल सहायता करती है, लेकिन लोगों का दुख दर्द बना ही रह जाता है। आज जब देश ने विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में चमत्कारिक उत्थान किया है, और कर रहा है, तब भी हर साल देश बाढ़ और सूखे से परेशान रहे और लोग दाने दाने को मोहताज रहे यह बर्दास्त की चीज़ नहीं लगती है। अभी सारे देश में बाढ़ आयी, माननीय सदस्यों ने चर्चा की कि किस तरह की बरबादी हुई और लोग परेशान हुए। इसलिए सारे देश की बातें यहां न उठा कर मैं अपने प्रान्त बिहार की ओर आप का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ जहां पारसाल 25 अप्रस्त को बिनाशकारी बाढ़ आयी और पटना की जो ज्ञाति हुई उस की चर्चा आप ने सुनी।

इस साल 17 सितम्बर को बिहार की तीन नदियों—गंगा, सोन और पुनपुन—में बाढ़ आ गई और पुनपुन के तटबंध में दरारें पड़ गईं। सरकार ने इस की जानकारी लोगों को दी और लोगोंने अपने स्थान छोड़ सुरक्षित स्थानों में शरण ली। पटना की रक्खा तो हुई, किन्तु अन्य स्थानों में जो बराबादी हुई उस की हम चाहे कितनी भी चर्चा करें, मुझे विश्वास है कि हम उस की वास्तविक चर्चा नहीं कर सकते हैं।

श्रीमन्, आप को मालूम हो कि बिहार के 15 जिलों में जिन में 145 प्रखंड होते हैं, बाढ़ आयी और लोग उस से परेशान हुए। पैने सोलह हजार वर्ग मील इलाके में साढ़े 95 लाख की आवादी बाढ़ से बराबाद हुई। बिहार सरकार ने अपने साधन के अनुकूल लोगों की सहायता की, लेकिन वह दाल में नमक के बराबर भी नहीं हुई। इसलिये सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से तत्काल 16 करोड़ 80 की राहत के लिये लिखा और सड़कों की मरम्मत के लिये 15 करोड़ तथा रबी अभियान के लिये 25 करोड़ 80 की मांग की। श्रीमन्, प्रधान मंत्री भी द्रवित हुई और उन्होंने हवाई सर्वेक्षण किया। उन्होंने 15 जिलों का जैसे सासाराम, बक्सर, जहानाबाद, औरंगाबाद, बरौनी, बेगुसराय, खगरिया, मुकामा, बड़हिया, फतुहाबाद, मसीड़ी, नालन्दा, इस्लामपुर, हिलन्सा-पुनपुन, पटना आदि स्थानों का हवाई सर्वेक्षण किया और जो स्थित उन्होंने देखी उस से वह द्रवित हो गई।

उसके फलस्वरूप एक केन्द्रीय दल बहां भेजा गया जो इस बात की जांच करे कि बाढ़ से बिहार को कितनी क्षति हुई है। मुख्यमंत्री ने प्रधान मंत्री से बर्णन किया कि बरौनी और बेगुसराय बाढ़ से पर्याप्त आहत हुए हैं, यद्यपि बाढ़ से सुरक्षा और बचाव के काफी काम हुए, फिर भी लोगों को बाढ़ की चपेट में आना ही पड़ा और भारी बर्बादी सहन करनी पड़ी।

बिहार बाढ़ से हुई क्षति का मूल्यांकन करने के लिये जो केन्द्रीय विशेषज्ञ दल भेजा गया था, उसका कहना है कि बिहार की कुल एक भ्रव 82 करोड़ की क्षति हुई है, जिसका व्यौरा इस प्रकार है—

(1) 5 लाख 30 हजार हैक्टर भूमि में लगी धान की फसल नष्ट हो गई,

(2) 67 हजार हैक्टर भूमि में लगी मकई की फसल नष्ट हो गई,

(3) 98 हजार हैक्टर जमीन में लगी अन्य फसलें बेकार हो गई।

इसी प्रकार श्रीमन्, विजली बोर्ड को 5 करोड़ 10 लाख रुपये का तथा सिचाई व्यवस्था को 19 करोड़ 21 लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। 4 लाख मकान घटस्त हो गये, जिनके पुरानामाण और मरम्मत के लिये 6 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता आंकी गई है।

अब प्रश्न उठता है कि इस समस्या का समाधान क्या हो सकता है? यह जो दल नियुक्त हुआ है, उसका पहला काम यह है कि वह इस बात का मूल्यांकन करे कि क्षति कितनी हुई है, और दूसरा महत्वपूर्ण कार्य यह है कि इस विनाशकारी बाढ़ से बिहार को कैसे बचाया जा सकता है।

बाढ़ से बचाव के लिये बिहार में विभिन्न नदियों पर तटबन्ध और पुल बना दिये गये हैं, जिससे नदियों का स्वाभाविक प्रवाह बन्द हो गया है। होता यह है कि हर साल बाढ़ बहुत प्रबल बेग से आने लगी है। जो कार्यकारी दल है, उसको यह सोचना चाहिये कि जो तटबन्ध बांध दिये गये हैं और पुल निर्मित कर दिये गये हैं, कहीं उनसे तो पानी की धाराओं में व्यवधान नहीं होता है। और यही कारण तो बाढ़ आने का नहीं है। अगर यही कारण है, तो फिर इससे कैसे बचा जा सकता है, इस पर वह अपनी सम्मति

[श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

दे, राय दे और बिहार सरकार को सोचना चाहिये कि इन कारणों से बाढ़ से कैसे बचा जा सकता है।

मैं सरकार से स्पष्ट रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह यह न समझे कि जब बाढ़ आती है तो उससे आम जनता को ही अति उठानी पड़ती है, बल्कि सरकार को भी भारी अति उठानी पड़ती है। इसलिये बाढ़ से बचाव के लिये प्रयास करना उसका कर्तव्य हो जाता है। यह सरकार को स्पष्ट हो जाना चाहिये।

प्रधान मंत्री भी चाहती हैं कि बिहार को बाढ़ से बचाया जाये और इसके लिये वह एक परमानेन्ट सौल्यूशन चाहती हैं। इसके साथ ही जब मैं बाढ़ की चर्चा कर रहा हूँ तो उसी सिलसिले में एक विशेष बात की ओर भी आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

बिहार में मधुबनी जिला है और वही मेरा संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र है। उसमें 18 प्रबंड हैं। आपको यह सुनकर हैरत होगी कि इन 18 प्रबंडों में से 14 प्रबंड सूखाप्रस्त हैं। वहां के लोग परेशान हैं, वहां तबही है और अब वहां खरीक की फसल होशी ही नहीं और खरी की फसल की भी कोई उम्मीद नहीं है। इसलिये सरकार का ध्यान दिलाने के साथ साथ मैं आपहूँ कर्तव्य कि वह उचर ध्यान दे और लोगों की कठिनाईयों को सम्यक ध्यान देकर दूर करने का प्रयास करे।

✓ **SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I speak on behalf of the State of Karnataka where there is a considerable amount of drought. I completely agree with the hon. Member that these natural calamities are very serious subjects.

In the State of Karnataka, about 15 districts are suffering from drought. The hon. Minister must have already been in receipt of the Memorandum of scarcity conditions in Karnataka; this is only for the period May to

August, 1976 and there is a request for Central assistance. Concluding, the State Government has stated:

"The State Government would request the Central assistance of Rs. 14 crores to be released during 1976-77 for tackling on a short-term basis the present drought conditions. 50 per cent of this assistance may kindly be released immediately since many of the programmes are already under execution and it is imperative that they should not be stopped."

They have given the detailed break-up of their programmes which are under execution, for example, minor irrigation, rural communication, soil conservation, afforestation, lift irrigation, deployment of rigs for drinking water, subsidy and assistance for transfer of fodder etc.

We also hear some alarming news that particularly the price of beef has gone down very enormously. The cultivators are selling this because they are not in a position to feed, which is again linked up with supply of fodder.

The memorandum that has been submitted is already outdated, because the conditions of scarcity have become more acute. Under the circumstances, we have been assured of a second Study Team. I hope that it will come up with factual details and provide the requisite financial assistance.

I want to make two or three points. The first point is in regard to the recommendations of the 5th Finance Commission. The 5th Finance Commission, headed by our present Home Minister, Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy had earmarked a specific amount for famine relief assistance to each one of the State. Andhra Pradesh received Rs. 4.31 crores and the State of Karnataka Rs. 1.91 crores. I do hope that the hon. Minister, while replying to this debate, will clarify

as to whether the assistance which we will be receiving during the current year by way of Central assistance under 64-Famine Relief, would be subject to these recommendations. The recommendations of the 5th Finance Commission are clear:

"We strongly urge that instead of incurring expenditure on relief on *ad hoc* basis on schemes of dubious value, provision should be made on a much larger scale for development of drought and flood prone areas in the 5th Plan both in the Central and State sectors."

The State Government has sought for central assistance of Rs. 14 crores. Does the sum total of this recommendation mean that there will be a reduction of the central assistance to this extent in regard to the other projects that are on going in the State of Karnataka? The sum total result of the assistance for drought relief or famine relief will be that the works of development in other spheres of activity in the State of Karnataka will be affected adversely to that extent; it would mean that. In this context, I feel that constitutionally speaking, drought is not a State subject. It is not within the control of the State—the drought in Karnataka.(Interruptions) The southern part of Maharashtra was also affected by drought. That is a part of the Karnataka drought.—Drought knows no linguistic barriers. So, there was a clear case. Very recently we have amended our Constitution. At least drought, if not the whole of agriculture which cuts across the barriers, can be made a sort of concurrent subject.

Sir, we need assistance from UP, Punjab and Haryana for rigs. That I hope will be looked into by the Ministry. The last but not the least is that in the year 1972-73 when the State of Karnataka was in the grip of drought, some amounts were earmarked for lift irrigation by the Ministry and the hon. Minister himself

had announced it. I am afraid, on the basis of the findings of the 20-point committee at the district level the utilisation of these funds earmarked on an *ad hoc* basis for building up lift irrigation schemes has not been proper. I have seen myself in the district of Belgaum at Mogatkhan near Hubli a scheme involving an expenditure of Rs. 15 lakhs was sanctioned and an expenditure of Rs. 7 lakhs was incurred irrigating an area of 15 acres of land. Sir, perennial irrigation was provided for 15 acres. The substance of what I am trying to suggest or submit for the consideration of the Government is: each year in some part of the country or the other there is a natural phenomenon or a sort of natural calamity and we give assistance for it. As to how it is used is nobody's business. It tends to get misused or improperly used and at times mostly abused. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly investigate what happened in that drought relief.

Then, Sir, Maharashtra demanded the construction of Bombay-Afia railway line as a sort of drought relief. On the same lines I also want that Karwar-Hubli line should be taken for up for construction as a drought relief as it is a labour-intensive project and will give a lot of relief to the drought affected people there.

DR. K. L. RAO (Vijayawada): I rise to make a few suggestions. The hon. Ministers were doing good work but the flood problem of India is very complicated. There are many rivers throughout the country, though smaller in size. The volume of water in all the rivers of India is only one-fourth of the water in one single river of Amazon in Brazil but the problem is vast because of the large number of rivers. That is why I said the problem of floods in this country is very complicated.

The idea of controlling the rivers on a national scale came from

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

Panditji in 1954. From 1954 onwards for the last 22 years there were many committees on floods headed by experts, Ministers, Engineers and so on and we have got ample material in those various reports. What we require really in this country is to realise the difficulties of the flood problem and make special studies on particular aspects which I will try to mention.

Some friends have been asking what is the result achieved so far. We have spent Rs. 400 crores on flood control. In this country the flood prone area is 20 million hectares. Out of this, one-third has been saved so far. In fact with this small sum of Rs. 400 crores we have achieved a magnificent result. Hereafter, we have got many more flood-prone areas which are difficult to secure protection from the floods.

As I generally do, I will divide the flood problem of the rivers of India into three sectors. Group I are the peninsular rivers of the Narmada and the Orissa rivers, the Baitarni, the Brahmani, the Subarnarekha, the Burbalang; what these rivers need is construction of reservoirs.

The construction of dams—at Hirakud on the Mahanadi, Ukai on the Tapi and DVCs dams have resulted in affording protection from the floods to extensive areas. Likewise in Orissa, Rangali on the Brahmini, Bhimkund on the Biterri, Chandli on the Swaran Rakha if constructed, will, benefit large areas. These projects are known to us. Time bound programmes have to be drawn to control the flood detention reservoirs.

The second group concerns with the Himalayan rivers. The Himalayan rivers are very difficult to deal with. Construction of dams presents engineering problems. Also the sites of these dams are in Nepal—Pancheshwar on the Sarda, Karnali on the Ghagra, Sikitaron the Rapti,

Nurtho on the Bhagmati, Chisapani on the Kamla Balan, Barakshekhtra or Kharar on the Kosi. All these have been investigated. But unless the dams are constructed, the problem will not be solved. The problem of floods in Eastern U.P. and North Bihar will not be solved unless these dams are constructed and completed in the next decade. I would submit the hon. Minister has to look into these seriously if we want to reduce the flood damage in north Bihar.

There is one aspect on which I would like to give a warning. That is in regard to Kosi barrage. When the Kosi Project was constructed, it was assumed that it will solve the problem for 25 to 30 years. 20 years are over. It is therefore, necessary to examine how far the Kosi Project will give protection. We have to take levels of the bed of the river to find out the amount of siltation that has taken place, and to find out as to what extent the barrage has lost its value. The whole area protected by the Kosi Project is very prosperous. To continue in prosperity we have to take up, if necessary Barrage at Kharar or Baraksheshtra dam. Any construction will take 10 years. Therefore, we should not be complacent about Kosi. It is a dangerous river. We have to make a special study and we have to take steps in time. I would suggest that the Centre and the State must take steps to see that the study of this river is made in depth. Various alternatives have to be investigated, lest we should be taken by surprise.

Ganga is a good river. But it causes serious erosion. The erosion is at Balia (U.P.), Mansi (Bihar) and Dhulia (West Bengal). At all these places the river is attacking the banks seriously. We must have a comprehensive study of the river system in those reaches. Unless it is tackled now, more serious problems will arise.

In South Bihar the rivers are comparatively much smaller but they can

cause great suffering to the people. The Sone river rises at a great height. Pumpun and Sone cause a lot of trouble to the southern areas. Intensive study is required to draw up a suitable solution.

An intensive study should be made in this regard because south of the Ganga, the areas between Monghyr and Patna are some of richest tracts in the country. If Bansagar dam in the river Sone is constructed, then the Sone can be controlled. We will be able to save Patna city from frequent floods and, to a certain extent, reduce the flooding in the Thal area.

I would like to emphasise that the Ganga basin is most important. As rivers come from Nepal side, it is necessary to take it up with Nepal Government for permission to construct reservoirs which will be beneficial not only to us but also to Nepal. You should send the Minister for discussion. This has been pending for a long time and so we should take this up in a systematic manner and discuss with them to find a solution. Mere writing of letters will not do. I have also said that instead of having committees on the general flood controls, we must have a study team to make a detailed study of some of the problems that I have mentioned just a while ago. That is the best way to deal with serious problem of erosion and inundation.

In Assam, one of the first priority that we should do is to strengthen the embankments already constructed and bring them to the standard.

We should also fill up the gaps with banks built to the proper standard. In Subansari, there is a good site where granite rock is found and a dam can be constructed on the river Subansari. Also we should try for the construction of a detention reservoir in the Tibet area. We should take up the matter with the Chinese government as they are now friends to

this country. We should negotiate with them for taking up the investigation for controlling the floods. Chinese are experts in tackling flood problems. Then only the problem of flood in Assam valley can be overcome.

In the northern parts of the country, in the Ganga and the Brahmaputra, it is necessary to establish flood fighting units. At the moment we get the help of the army units when the floods actually occur. That is not so efficient. What we should do is to organise two units—one for the Ganga basin and the other for the Brahmaputra—to swing into action during the monsoon period. They must be equipped with helicopters, launches etc. to be stationed in the basin to deal with any contingency that may arise in these months.

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी (होयंगाबाद) : सभापति जी, प्रकृति के प्रकाष पर आभी तक कावू नहीं पाया गया है। इस देश की सारी खेती यानी काश्तकारी प्रकृति पर आधारित है। इसलिए हर साल कहीं अतिवृष्टि से बाढ़े आती हैं और कहीं अनावृष्टि से सूखा हुआ करता है।

अभी आप के सामने बिहार, उड़ीसा, कर्नाटक और दूसरे प्रदेशों के बारे में कहा गया। मैं भी योड़े से समय में आप के सामने मध्य प्रदेश की आज की जो दशा है वह रखना चाहता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश का एक संभाग रीवा संभाग ऐसा है जो हमेशा सूखे से ग्रसित रहता है। डॉ० के० एल० राव जी ने अभी जो आप के सामने कहा कि बानसागर बांध बना दिया जाए, तो उस से पटना की भी रक्षा होगी और रीवां संभाग को भी पानी मिलेगा। मध्य प्रदेश का दूसरा संभाग छत्तीसगढ़ है, जिस के दो दिवीजन हैं एक बिलासपुर और दूसरा रायपुर। इन में सात ज़िले हैं और बान के उत्पादन के लिए यह क्षेत्र प्रबल्यात है लेकिन इस साल यह भय है कि वहां के लोगों को भी चावल खाने को नहीं

[श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी]

मिले। वहां की हालत खराब है और बहुत दिक्कतें हैं। कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता। ऐसी ही दशा नर्मदा खंड के जबलपुर संभाग, भोपाल और इन्दौर संभाग की है विशेषकर नरसिंहपुर, होमगावाद, खंडवा, रायसेन जिलों की। वहां पानी बेसीके और इतना कम पड़ता है कि वहां की जमीन सूख गई और कचरा भी खत्म नहीं होगा। लोगों ने बार बार बोने की कोशिश की लेकिन बड़े बड़े ढले निकलते हैं और पानी नहीं है। लोग बोरहे हैं, बहुत सी जमीन पड़ी रह गई है और जो बोई है पता नहीं वहां कुछ होगा भी या नहीं।

मध्य प्रदेश में 1 करोड़ 87 लाख हैक्टेयर जमीन काश्त में आती है जिसमें से 17 लाख 33 हजार हैक्टेयर में पानी की व्यवस्था है यानी 9 प्रतिशत केवल सिंचित है जबकि राष्ट्र की औसत 23 प्रतिशत है। दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश में देश का 15 प्रतिशत पानी है जबकि जमीन उस से बहुत कम है। 15 प्रतिशत पानी जो मध्य प्रदेश में है, उस का एक-तिहाई हिस्सा भी काम में लाया जाए, तो मध्य प्रदेश ही क्या, उस के साथ लगे हुए दूसरे हिस्से भी सिंचित हो जायेंगे। जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा था कि बानसपार बांध से रीवा संभाग सिंचित हो जाएगा और जो दूसरी नदियां हैं जैसे महानदी और बानगंगा, इन से छत्तीसगढ़ का संभाग सिंचित होगा। अगर बरगी बांध को स्वोकार कर लिया जाता है जिस में कोई कठिनाई नहीं है, तो नर्वंदा की तलहटी में जो चार, पांच जिले हैं जबलपुर, नरसिंहपुर व बरोरा, उन में सिचाई हो सकती है और सारी की सारी समस्या हल हो जाएगी। मध्य प्रदेश में 8 लाख 33 हजार कुएं हैं जिन में से 1 लाख 81 हजार कुओं में बिजली है, 85 लाख कुएं डोजल से चलते हैं और 6 लाख 67 हजार कुओं पर कुछ भी नहीं है। अगर भूगर्भीय पानी का उपयोग इन कुओं को इनरजाइंड करके किया जाए,

तो बहुत उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है। इस साल की परिस्थिति यह है कि पानी नहीं है। पानी नहीं है तो दाना नहीं हो सकता और दाना नहीं होगा तो खाना नहीं मिलेगा। जो काश्तकार जबरदस्ती बो भी रहे हैं उस में उत्पादन पानी न होने की वजह से नहीं हो सकेगा। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि एक निश्चित योजना होनी चाहिए, जिस योजना के आधार पर लाभ हो सके और वह लाभ निश्चित हो, हमेशा के लिए हो और क्षणिक न हो। मेरे क्षेत्र में बाढ़ भी आई है और डा० राव जब सिचाई विभाग के मंत्री थे, उन्होंने बाढ़ की व्यवस्था के लिए आदमी भेजे थे। उन्होंने देखा है कि बांध बनाने की वहां पर जरूरत है। बांध ऐसी जगह बनाने पड़ते हैं जो उंचाई पर हो। जो नीचे के लोग होते हैं, उन को हमेशा खतरा रहता है और जैसा कि शंकर दयाल सिंह जी ने कहा कि पटना के बचाने के लिए एक करोड़ लोगों को डुबो दिया गया, ऐसी चीज़ नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसलिए मैं यह कह रहा था कि अगर एक निश्चित चीज़ करें और योजनाबद्ध तरीके से उस को करें तो हमेशा के लिए लाभ होगा और जो पैसा खर्च होगा उसका लाभ सामने आएगा और अधिक लाभ लोगों को मिलेगा।

छत्तीसगढ़ की जो बिलेख परिस्थिति है और उस में 7 जिलों की स्थिति इतनी चिंतम है कि सही जानकारी के लिए वहां पर केन्द्रीय दल भेजने की बहुत ज़रूरत है। जा कर के पूरे सातों जिलों में नहीं खूसेगा तब तक पता नहीं चलेगा। यह बात ठीक है कि देश के दूसरे भागों में अब पैदा होगा, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश में न खरीफ़ और न रवी होगी और दूसरी ज़बहों में आप को अब भेज कर लोगों को उदर पूर्ति करने होगे। लेकिन यह कोई स्थाई हल नहीं है। दल जा कर के वहां की बास्तविकता का ज्ञान करेगा और उसके बाद जो कुछ भी निर्णय होगा उह ऐसा होगा जिस से हमेशा के लिए उस क्षेत्र को और देश को जाब हो सकता

श्री बरबारा सिंह (हीशियारपुर) : वेयरमेन साहब, मुझे बहुत बक्त नहीं लिना है क्योंकि मैं फेट्स पेश करना चाहता हूँ। राव साहब ने बढ़िया तकरीर की है जिस में मुख्तलिफ पहलुओं को, दक्षिण में ले कर पंजाब तक की सारी बातें कह दीं। मुझे इस बात का खेद है कि यह स्कीमें बहुत देर की पड़ी हुई है और वह उस बक्त की हैं जब कि राव साहब मंदी थे। पैसा उस बक्त कम लग सकता था और आज ज्यादा लगेगा। आप पहले पैसा दस्तयाब कर सकते थे लेकिन अब पैसा नहीं मिल पायेगा। इसलिये सरकार को सोचता चाहिये कि बाढ़ को रोकने के लिये तो कम से कम बन्दोबस्त करे। बारिश नहीं होती इसलिये सुखा पड़ता है। अगर आप सुखे का इंतजाम नहीं कर सकते तो गल्ला देश के दूसरे हिस्सों से लाइयेगा, लेकिन बाढ़ तो हर साल आती है और सारी फसल को बरबाद कर देती है। इसलिये बाढ़ को रोकने की स्कीमें तो जरूर लागू करें। इस को आप अगर कुछ हद तक ही कर पायें तो भी बहुत अच्छा होगा क्योंकि बाढ़ सब कुछ बरबाद कर देती है। पंजाब के बारे में शायद किसी को पता न हो, वह एक बांडर का इलाका है और इस बार वहां सभ से ज्यादा बाढ़ आयी और दरिया ने सब चीज़ को खत्म कर दिया। लड़ाई के बक्त हम आदमी देते हैं, वहां से लोग उज़इते हैं, नई जगह बसते हैं और वहां जमीन को फ़िर बनाते हैं; लेकिन इसके बाद जब अगर बाढ़ मा जाय तो सरकार बद्या तबज़ह देती है? इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि आप कम से कम जितने बाब्प पड़े हैं उन को पूरा करें। आप का थीमर्हम अभी

भी पड़ा हुआ है, उस की तरफ कोई तबज़ह नहीं दे रहा है। कभी किसी ने 'इस बात को अच्छी तरह नहीं लिया। जितनी देर हो रही है उतना रुपया ज्यादा खर्च होगा और किर कहेंगे कि रुपया नहीं मिल सकता है। इसलिये इन बातों की तरफ आप ध्यान दें।

राव साहब ने बड़ी अच्छी बातें कह दीं, उन का एक चौथाई हिस्सा भी पूरा कर दिया जाय तो बड़ा अच्छा रहेगा। मंदी महोदय आप के विभाग में कोआँडिनेशन की सख्त ज़रूरत है। आप के विभाग में माइनर इर्रिगेशन आदि की एक गैल मुकर्रर होनी चाहिये ताकि फौरन ही खाराबी को दूर कर सकें। 20 पौंड श्रोदाम में दिया हुआ है कि 5 मिलियन हैक्टर जमीन खेती के नीचे लानी है। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि जो जमीन वा की बज़ह से जा रही है उस का तो बचा लांजिये। इस से आप की पैदावार बढ़ेगी। हमेशा तो बम्पर फसल होने वाली नहीं है, कभी खाराबी भी आ सकती है इसलिये जो फसल बाढ़ से बरबाद होती है उस को रोकिये। सारे बांधों को बना कर अगर आप उस पानी को रोक सकें जो आये साल बरबादी करता है तो आप का काम और ज्यादा आसान हो जायगा और आप की प्लानिंग दुष्ट होवी। प्लानिंग कमीशन और काइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री से मिलिये और पैसा लीजिये। हम हर साल इस हाउस में बहस करते हैं, पानी ऊँचर से आता है, सुखा बारिश न होने की बज़ह से पड़ता है, इन सब का बन्दोबस्त अगर आप इस साइन्टिफिक ऐज-

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

मैं नहीं कर सके तो कब करेंगे। इसलिये आखिर मैं मेरा यही कहना है कि आप इस बांध को रोकने का इंतजाम कीजिये।

✓ SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Chairman, the natural calamities have become a normal feature in this country because of the vastness of the country and also because of the change in the monsoons. I do not think any year has passed when the Parliament has not discussed this matter. So, I would seriously suggest that there should be a Minister Incharge of Natural Calamities so that he may coordinate and see that floods which have become an annual feature, are minimised as far as possible. The permanent or semi-permanent solution for floods and drought should be this. We have suggested, while discussing the Constitution 44th Amendment Bill that irrigation and power should be included in the Concurrent List. We have seen how river water disputes have caused havoc in this country. For years together they remained unsolved, whereas water was going into the sea; and we were not able to utilize it. I would suggest that river water and irrigation, which are national assets, be included in the Concurrent List.

Dr. K. L. Rao, who spoke earlier, suggested a number of flood relief schemes for being undertaken in this country. I suggest that gigantic projects like the linking of the Ganga with the Cauvery have to be taken up—the sooner they are taken up, the better it will be, because thereby floods will be controlled and water also made available to the drought-affected areas irrespective of their geographical location.

In Andhra Pradesh, we had an unprecedented drought this year. Even in the coastal districts which used to receive bountiful rainfall, the rivers have become dry; and the south-east and north-east monsoons have failed.

I now come to my area, viz. Rayalaseema which is notorious for its drought and famine. It receives only 20 inches of rainfall a year; and that too is erratic. We experienced a critical situation this year. Never during the last 50 years did we face such a terrible drought; and there is scarcity even of drinking water. I request Government to take serious notice of it. Some relief works of a permanent nature should be taken up to eradicate drought and famine in this area. A memo. has been submitted to the Prime Minister; and I am repeating it on the floor of the House, that the work of taking Krishna water from the Srisailam hydro-electric project to put into execution. After the Bachawat Award, the State Governments have been given the liberty to utilize water allotted to each State, in whatever manner possible. There has been a consistent agitation from the people of Rayalaseema that the waters of Krishna which flows by the side of that territory, should be made available to them.

In this context, there is a demand from the people of Madras City, a population of 4 millions, that since they are suffering from lack of drinking water, the Krishna water should be made available to them. The only way that water could be made available to them is by conversion of the present Srisailam project into a multi-purpose project. The flow of water is to be taken through Rayalaseema, so that it can be supplied to Madras City. I request the Central Government to take advance action to supply water to Madras city through Rayalaseema. Channels through right bank and left bank are proposed to be dug in this area. If these two channels are dug—which are 200 miles in length—many thousands of labourers will be involved. It is not only a relief work; it is also a productive work. The same is the case with Telengana, where there is a severe drought; and the Andhra Pradesh Government is tak-

ing all possible steps, within its financial limitations, to ward off famine in the State. Unfortunately this year the Godavari barrage has breached the delta. The granary of the country, the Godavari delta, is also facing a serious problem. Huge amounts have to be spent for early construction of a Barrage across the river Godavari so that the food production may not be affected.

Another important thing is that some of the Rayalaseema districts and also some of the Telengana districts are being classified as drought-prone areas and there is a D.P.A.P. programme in operation in those areas. The D.P.A.P. programme will go a long way because it is a programme under which minor irrigation works are undertaken, underground water survey is undertaken, contour bunding and soil conservation works are undertaken and afforestation and tree plantation works are undertaken. I would request the Central Government to allot more funds for D.P.A.P. programme so that all these schemes can be taken up.

As regards afforestation, because of lack of afforestation and denudation of forests, the situation that we are facing specially in Rayalaseema area, in Anantpur district, the scientists have prophesied that in the course of 30 to 40 years, the entire district will be converted into a desert. We have to stop this calamity. Serious steps have to be taken so that the people are relieved from these drought conditions. This recurring phenomenon of drought has to be stopped. The Central Government must give massive assistance to the State Governments so that they may carry out coordinated works so that they do not come again and again before Parliament to ventilate their grievances and say that flood and drought have not been eradicated.

I once again reiterate that there must be a Minister incharge of Natural Calamities who should coordinate the efforts of all the State Governments and that irrigation and power be included in the Concurrent List.

*SHRI MANORANJAN HAZARA

(Arambagh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had been listening to the debate going on in the House with great attention. I want to say that our country is not the Phillipines or Japan. Ours is a vast country. In my State that is West Bengal, Midnapur, the 24-Parganas and the Sunderbans are inundated by the sea water. All our rivers are not able to carry the discharge of water in them. There are floods everywhere and after the floods come drought. I will not say that all the schemes undertaken by the Government have proved useless or ineffective. I will rather say that several plans of the Government have brought much beneficial results. After the construction of the Farakka Barrage, the port of Calcutta has no doubt been benefited. But some defects remain in that plan which has not been rectified. The port of Haldia has not benefited from the Farakka Barrage. Due to some defects in the plan a large area of Murshidabad remains inundated in water all the time. So we see that we are constantly troubled by floods on the one hand and drought on the other. If we are to fight out this twin challenge then this department of the Government will have to remain extra alert and this department of the Government will have to be thoroughly reorganised and recast to meet the challenge effectively. There must be proper coordination amongst the administrative Ministries. When Dr. K. L. Rao was the Minister Incharge, he had accepted the scheme suggested to him by us. But unfortunately that scheme could not be implemented for want of funds. Then we approached the Minister of Finance, Shri Chavan.

*The original speech was delivered in Bengal.

[Shri Manoranjan Hazara]

Shri Chavan said that if the Planning Commission gives priority then funds could be made available. At that time Shri Subremaniam was the Planning Minister, he sanctioned the priority. So the priority came, funds were allotted and the Lower Damodar project took shape. From the speeches of the various Members in the House today you have heard what is the situation in which the Lower Damodar project finds itself. All the excess water of the rivers of Bihar starting from Purna Pun Phalgu, Karmanasha and the Damodar are made to pass through the area covered by the Lower Damodar Valley scheme and the entire area is flooded. In this connection the Chief Engineer of the West Bengal Government hit upon an ingenious plan that if dams were constructed on both sides of the Mundeshwari river then the whole problem of flood waters will be solved. The real thing is that there was a conspiracy with the contractors. In the original plan the construction of dams on this river was nowhere contemplated. When we came to know of the fantastic scheme of the Chief Engineer, we met Babu Jagjivan Ram and Shri K. C. Pant who controls the DVC scheme, and told them that the floods of the Damodar river cannot be controlled through dams. The British Government tied down the Damodar river with five vicious chains but even then they could not contain the floods and even in 1943 we saw devastating floods in that river. Ten feet of sand and the railway tracks were thrown at a distance of ten miles by raging floods waters. This river cannot be held in check through dams. The excess water will have to be made to pass through scientific methods. When we apprised the hon. Minister of the situation and stood on somewhat firm ground the Chief Engineer of West Bengal surreptitiously constructed a dam on the Damodar river at the point where the Damodar and the Mundeshwari rivers bifurcated. As a result of this the excess water was

made to pass through the Mundeshwari river. The flood waters of Patna were discharged in that river as a result of which over five lakhs of people were washed away by the flood waters. All their houses and fields were completely submerged. Through this cruel game the Chief Engineer only tries to prove his point of view i.e. how necessary it was to construct dams on the Mundeshwari rivers. I went to the spot and talks to the SDO of DVC I asked him why this out-of-the-plan dam has been constructed which brought devastation to millions of people and demanded that the dam may be immediately demolished. After that dam was demolished the flood waters went down and the people heaved a sigh of relief. The Government should understand that our scientific and practical outlook is much superior to the plans chalked out by a band of dishonest and corrupt officers of the Government who only feed their self-interest and greed. That is why I demand that this entire department entrusted with control of floods must be wholly re-organised and recast with honest and sincere people in charge of planning and execution. When we apprised Babu Jagjivan Ram of the whole situation, he understood our point of view being highly practical and sincere person. We placed the following charter of demands before him:

1. That the remaining four dams of the D.V.C. be constructed at an early date.
2. From Salimabad near Begua where the Damodar bifurcate from Mundeshwari the entire bed of Damodar be excavated.
3. A sluice gate be constructed at Begua point.
4. The Rupnarain be excavated because it has already lost its capacity to carry water.

The level of the Rupnarain river where the Mundeshwari falls into it has become so high that the waters of the Mundeshwari cannot easily flow into the Rupnarain. Therefore all the people living in this area are mostly inundated by the river water. In these circumstances I will again appeal to the Minister to reorganise their flood control department with knowledgeable and sincere persons. Ficklemindedness of the Government must be removed for with. At one time you are attaching irrigation with the department of Power, then again you are joining it with "Energy". This sort of madness was unknown to me previously. I am in the legislature for the last 26 years and I have never seen any sensible Government indulging in this sort of madness and thereby bringing untold misery and suffering for the people.

Now, Sir, speaking about drought, I can at least speak about West Bengal with authority as I do not have personal experience of other parts of the country. In West Bengal about two crores of people are affected by drought. In the near future a vast area will soon become the playground of vultures and jackals who will feed on the dead. There are no crops worth the name to harvest. This is the actual situation. I will therefore appeal to the Government to reorganise their entire machinery to fight drought with alertness and a scientific approach. There is no other way to fight the dreadful menace effectively. Sir, this is a matter where politics must not find any place. Let us join hands to fight this challenge with a view to lessening the sufferings and miseries of the people. Let us try to save our country together. The opposition is being asked to extend their hand of cooperation. It is said that the opposition is not willing to co-operate with the Government. But Sir, this matter of flood and drought is much above politics. Politics must not be allowed to play with the suffer-

ings of the people. This is a field where the opposition and the Government must join hands and I am inviting your active cooperation to save the people. You come with us we will take you to every district and village and show you what is needed and where. Let all your engineers and administrators come with us we will show them all the deficiencies and the requirements and extend all help to overcome them. Let us fight together these menacing natural calamities and we will surely succeed.

✓ SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA (Manjeri): Sir, I rise to speak about the unprecedented drought situation in Kerala, the details of which have already been given in a memorandum by our Chief Minister to Shri Jagjivan Ram dated the 28th September, 1976.

Because of the continued drought situation in Kerala, the farmers, agricultural workers and others connected with agriculture have been put to great hardship. The drought situation has seriously affected the agricultural production and rendered unemployed thousands of workers for whom seasonal agricultural operation is the sole means of livelihood. The quantum of labour employment opportunities lost due to drought conditions in terms of mandays have been roughly assessed as 78,79,448 men and 89,02,753 women.

In order to give some immediate relief to the farmers and agricultural workers, the State Government, in spite of difficult way and means position, has taken certain measures. They have decided to provide 25 per cent fertilizer subsidy to the farmers who lost their paddy crops completely so as to help them to some extent to raise the next crop.

The Kerala Government has suggested certain measures. I will briefly enumerate them: distribution of plant protection sprayers among the agricul-

[Shri C. H. Mohamed Koya]

tural workers who have suffered loss of work due to drought; subsidy of Rs. 75 per hectare for the entire additional area brought under pulses cultivation during the rabi season; operational subsidy for plant protection equipment to the farmers during the rabi (including summer) season; famine relief works; minor irrigation; reimbursement of fertiliser subsidy. The State Government has sanctioned fertiliser subsidy amounting to about Rs. 20 lakhs. This was done in the expectation that the amount would be reimbursed by the Government of India. But, unfortunately, this has not been done so far.

The proposals mentioned above involve a total amount of Rs. 393 lakhs. The relief schemes proposed are very modest considering the loss suffered. These proposals have been recommended in the hope that the Government of India will approve them in toto and sanction a grant outside the Plan allocations, as has been done in the case of other drought-affected States.

We would also like to request the Government to allot an additional amount of Rs. 3 crores as short-term loan for the purchase of inputs. The amount of Rs. 2.75 crores already provided has almost been completely utilised, and requests for additional funds are coming from the farmers.

The drought situation in Kerala is very serious. Since we are far away from the Capital, we should not be neglected, and that is why, to bring it on record, I have risen to speak.

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the first four Five-Years Plans and the Fifth Five Year Plan, which is in operation now, have not mitigated the drought hazards of Orissa, and Dr. Meghnad Saha's recommendations have not been implemented so far in order to prevent floods. Today, in Orissa, we are facing a very very critical and grave situation and it can be assessed from

certain facts and features. For drinking water, cross bunds are put and in certain other places, embankments are cut for this purpose. From this, the seriousness of the situation can be well imagined. Further, in Orissa, 16 per cent of the total land is under irrigation for the last 27 years. Besides that, there is one single cropping system there. From these two factors, you can imagine the extent of crisis which has been hitting the people of Orissa. And now a dry rainy season means destitution, scarcity and famine. Two crores of people in Orissa are faced with such a critical situation. Some newspapers had hinted of some hope of kharif crop, but the drought situation has dashed all that hope to the ground.

In view of the situation existing there, I would suggest that certain things need to be done immediately. Firstly, we should create employment opportunities through relief works. The State Government has also sent a note for certain developmental works. My demand is that the Centre should give an immediate and minimum assistance of twenty crores of rupees for this purpose. This does not, however, include the long-term plan. This is the short-term plan. Secondly, the collection of land revenue should be suspended. Thirdly, there should be distribution of gratis relief. The agricultural labour and certain poor people are not being given any work. They are facing starvation and death. Then, supply of drinking water should also be given top priority. Certain fair price shops should also be opened immediately. In spite of the declaration of Shri Jagjivan Ram, the prices have not been controlled. There should be rehabilitation programme for those people who are destined to destitution, I would not say, death. More rigs should be sent immediately. Minor irrigation projects should also be taken up immediately. There are certain inundated channels and we have been demanding that those channels should be brought under the irrigation system.

Sir, as far as reservoir projects are concerned, I need not enumerate them today. For that, the debate in the month of April 1974 as also another debate in 1972 can be referred to. We have exhaustively given the list there. Dr. K. L. R. Rao was the Minister then in 1972. I would not mention about those things today.

Now, the advance Plan assistance is under consideration. There are certain procedures and rules prescribed for that. As far as Orissa is concerned, I want that those rules should be relaxed and the Centre must come forward with suitable assistance to the State. The Centre must send its central team and money and other assistance must be rushed to save the people of Orissa.

श्री पौ. गंगा रेड्डी (आदिलाबाद) :
चैपरमेन साहब, जब से दुनिया बनी है, इन्सान को सैलाब, तुग्यानी, सूखे और कहन के मसायल का सामना करना पड़ा है और उस के सामने ये मसायल दररोश हैं। इन्सान की जिन्दगी के लिए यिंजा जितनी जरूरी है उस से ज्यादा पानी की जरूरत है। अगर पानी न हो तो इन्सान का जीना ही मुश्किल हो जाएगा।

सैलाब, बाढ़, तुग्यानी, या सूखा ये अलग चीजें नहीं हैं बल्कि आपके असमानी के अलग-अलग रूप हैं। जब बारिश की अक्सरियत होती है तो सैलाब और तुग्यानी आते हैं और जब बारिश कम होती है तो सूखा और कहन नाजिल होता है। मूल्क में 40 फीसदी पानी बहायुत और उस के ताबन में चला जाता है और उस का इस्तेमाल ठीक से नहीं हो पाता है।

सैलाब की बजूहात बहुत सी बाताई गई हैं और कम बक्त में ज्यादा बारिश का होना, नदियों की गहराई कम होना, इनानों में मदाबलत और जंगलों का बेरहमी से तलक किया जाना है। पहली आवपाशी कमेटी 1901 में मुनक्कद की गई थी और उस ने यह कहा था कि हमारे मुल्क में 1170 मिलियन एकड़ फीट नदियों में पहुंचता है और दूसरी आवपाशी कमेटी ने यह बताया कि 4,500 एकड़ फीट पानी हम इस्तेमाल कर पाते हैं आवपाशी के लिए और हर साल हमारे मुल्क में आस्तन 67 लाख एकड़ जमीन मुतासिर होती है, 193 लाख आवाम मुताहिर होते हैं, 735 जाने आस्तन जाती हैं और तकरीबन 41 हजार मवेशी हलाक होते हैं और अन्दाजन चार हजार करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान तुग्यानी से हुआ है 1953 से 1974 तक और आस्तन 168 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान सालाना हो रहा है। 1973 में 631 करोड़ रुपये का और 1975 में 471 करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ है और मेरा अन्दाजा है कि इस साल इस से भी ज्यादा का नुकसान होगा।

यह बहुत ही खुशी की बात है कि इस बारे में नेशनल फ्लड कमीशन का कायाम अमल में आया है। 13 रियासतों पर बाढ़ का असर पड़ा है और मैं उन की तक्षील में नहीं जाना चाहता। हमारे आनंद प्रदेश में बहुत अधिकर बाढ़ आई थी और मेरे क्षेत्र में दबलेश्वरम् बेराज को नाकाबले तलाकी नुकसान हुआ। इस बारे में एक और पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :

[श्री पी० गंगा रेड्डी]

वेसबब नहीं होती रसबाइयां, कुछ हकीकत थी अफसाने में।

वहां पर जो नुकसान हुआ है उस पर सरकार को पूरी तवज्ज्वला देनी चाहिए। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछली तीन पंचसाला प्लानों में औसतन 13 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया था और 1966-69 में 80 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ है और 1972-73 में 318 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ है। यह बहुत कम है।

इस बाद के जमाने में हमारी फौज ने तुगयानी का मुकाबला करने के लिए बिहार में और दूसरी जगहों पर काबिलेनाज खिदमत की है और इस के लिए मैं अपने डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर श्री बंशी लाल को मुद्रारकवाद देता हूं।

अब यहां तक सूचे का सवाल है सूखा जब पड़ता है जब बारिश गायब हो जाती है और हिन्दुस्तान में ही नहीं बल्कि सारी दुनिया में सूखा पड़ा है और उस को उस का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। बरतानिया बहुत बड़े कहत की जद में है और यहां तक कहा जाता है कि ब्रिटेन में पानी की किलत है और उस को शायद बाहर से पानी दरामद करना पड़ सकता है। हिन्दुस्तान के 8, 9 सूचों में पूरी तरह से सूखा पड़ा है और हिन्दुस्तान के 380 अजला में से 74 को ड्राट प्रान्त बताया गया है जिस के माइने यह होते हैं कि मुल्क का 20 फीसदी हिस्सा ऐसा है। डी०पी०ए०पी० को कायम कर के सरकार ने एक अच्छा काम किया है।

इसलिए मैं यह अर्ज करूँगा कि इकबाल ने जो एक शेर कहा है उस को मैं आप को सुना दूँः

नहीं है नाउम्मीद इकबाल अपनी कुश्ते बीरान से।

जरा नम हो तो यह मिट्टी बड़ी जरखेज हो सकती ॥

मतलब यह है कि यहां की मिट्टी बहुत जरखेज है और इस को अगर थोड़ा सा पानी मिल जाए तो यहां बहुत पैदावार हो सकती है।

अब आनंद की क्या हालत है वह मैं आप को बताता हूं। मेरे क्षेत्र आदिलावाद में फसल खड़ी सूख रही है और वहां निजाम-सागर रिजरवेयर में पानी नहीं है। गवे की फसल पूरी तरह से मुतासिर है, रायलसीमा में मुतासिर है और दवलेश्वरम् बेराज टटने से बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। विजयानगरम् में भी सूखा है और इस के बारे में मैं एक शर कहना चाहता हूं :

अपना क्या हाल है खुद हम को भी मालूम नहीं ।

आप पूछेंगे तो फिर आप से शिकवा होगा ॥

ड्राट के बारे में मैं कुछ सज्जनेस देना चाहता हूं। ज्यादा से ज्यादा जमीन को आबपाशी की सहूलियतें मुहम्मा की जाएं। ज्यादा से ज्यादा फसल की पैदावार रखी और खरीफ की ली जाए और काश्त के तरीकों में तबदीली की जाए। एप्रोनोमिक प्रक्रिट्सेज में तबदीली की जाए। कनजवैशन आफ

سواحل کیا جاے تاکی نہیں دیر تک
بکر کار رہ سکے । جریءہ مبارکوں کی تہذیب
سال رانجنا ر مہم کیا جاے । جیسا
جنگل ٹگا یہ جاے اور مانجودا جنگل کو
بے دار کرنا ن کاٹا جاے । ڈاٹ ریسٹریٹ
بیج نیکا لے جاے । مانجودا جمیں میں
جیسا سے جیسا فکس لے ٹگا رہے جائے । جیسا
سے جیسا بیجی فراہم کیا جاے । جو
کوئی امریکی تک کیا گیا ہے اس کے لیے
میں باد بیج کو مبارکباد دےتا ہے اور
اکھیاں میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہے کیا گیا,
کاونری کے بارے میں سکیم کو پورا کیا
جاے جیسا کہ ڈاٹ کے ۱۰۰۰ راہ نے کہا
ہے । جس ترہ سے بھاری ریخ نے بھاری ریخ کی
جمیں پر لے کر سوچ لیوں کے لیے اک
بھوک اکٹھا کام کیا ہا، اسی ترہ سے
ہمارا یہ مہکما بھی کرے تو بھوک اکٹھا
ہونا اور باد اور سوکھ کا مسلاہ ہل ہو
سکے گا ।

[شری بی گلکا (بیدی) (عادل اباد)]

چھٹیوں میں صاحب جب = دنیا بدقیقی
ہے - انسان کو سیالا، طغیانی،
سوکھ اور قحط کے مسائل کا سامنا
کرنا پڑا ہے - اور اس کے سامنے یہ
مسائل درپیش ہیں - انسان کی
زندگی کے لئے غذا جتنی ضروری ہے -
اس سے زیادہ پانی کی ضرورت ہے -
اگر پانی نہ ہو تو انسان کا جہنا ہی
مشکل ہو جائے ۔

سیالا بارہ، طغیانی یا سوکھا -
یہ الک الک چھٹیوں نہیں ہیں -

بلکہ افت آسمانی کے الک الک دوپہر
ہیں - جب بارہ کی اکٹھیت ہوتی
ہے تو سیالا اور طغیانی آتی ہے -
اور جب بارہ کم ہوتی ہے تو سوکھا
اور نحط نازل ہوتا ہے - ملک مہن
۲۰ فھرستی پانی بڑھ پتھر اور اس کے
تعارف میں چلا جاتا ہے - اور اس کا
استعمال تھیک سے نہیں ہو پاتا ہے -

سیالا کی دجوہات بہت سی
بیلائی کئی ہیں - اور کم وقت میں
زیادہ بارہ کا ہونا، ندیوں کی گہرائی
کم ہونا، تھانوں میں مداخلت - اور
جنگلوں کا بے حسمی تلف کہا جانا
ہے - پہلی آبیاشی کھٹکی ۱۹۰۱ میں
ملنڈ کی کئی تھی - اور اس نے یہ
کہا تھا کہ ہمارے ملک میں ۱۱۷۰
ملیوں ایکروں فٹ ندیوں میں پہنچتا
ہے - اور دوسروی آبیاشی کھٹکی نے یہ
بیان کیا کہ ۳۵۰۰ ایکروں فٹ پانی ہم
استعمال کر پاتے ہیں آبیاشی کے لئے
اور ہر سال ہمارے ملک میں - اوسطاً
۶۷ لاکھ ایکروں ذمہن متناہر ہوتی ہے -
۱۹۱۳ لاکھہ میام میام متناہر ہوتے ہیں -
۷۳۵ چاندن اوسطاً چاندن ہیں - اور
تقریباً ۲۱ ہزار میسی ہلک ہوتے ہیں -
ہیں - اور اندھا آ چار ہزار کروڑ دوپتھے
کا نقصان طغیانی سے ہوا ہے - ۱۹۰۳
سے ۱۹۷۳ تک اور اوسطاً ۱۶۸ کروڑ
دوپتھے کا نقصان سالانہ ہو رہا ہے -
۱۹۷۳ میں ۶۲ کروڑ دوپتھے کا اور ۱۹۷۵

[شروع پی گلنا دیتی]

مہن ۱۳۷۱ کروڑ دوپتے کا نقصان ہوا ہے۔
اوہ مہرا اندازہ ہے کہ اس سال اس سے
بھی زیادہ کا نقصان ہو گا۔

یہ بہت ہی خوشی کی بات ہے
کہ اس بارے میں نہشل فلڈ کمیشن
کا قیام عمل میں آیا ہے۔ ۱۳ دیسٹرکٹوں
پر بازہ کا اتر پڑا ہے۔ مہن ان کی
تفصیل میں نہیں جانا چاہتا۔ ہمارے
اندھرا پردیش میں بہت بھیکر بازہ
آئی ہے۔ اوہ میدے چھوٹر میں
فبلیش ہو گیا کو ناقابل تلاٹی نقصان
ہوا ہے۔ اس بارے میں میں ایک
شعر پوہلنا چاہتا ہوں۔

یہ سب نہیں ہوتی دسوائیاں
کچھ حقیقت تھی انسانوں میں
وہاں پر جو نقصان ہوا ہے۔ اس
پر سوکار کو پوری توجہ دیلی چاہئے۔
میں یہ بھی کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ پہچلی
تین پانچ سالہ پالنے میں ۱۳ کروڑ
دوپتے خرچ کیا گیا تھا۔ اور ۱۹۴۴-۴۹
میں ۸۰ کروڑ دوپتے خرچ ہوا ہے۔
اوہ ۱۹۷۱-۷۲ میں ۳۱۸ کروڑ دوپتے
خرچ ہوا ہے۔ یہ بہت کم ہے۔

اس بازہ کے زمانے میں ہماری
لیوچ نے طفہانی کا مقابلہ کرنے کے
لئے بھار میں اوہ دوسری چکھوں پر
قابل ناز خدمت کی ہوں۔ اور اس کے
لئے میں اپنے تینھیں ملسترشی
پلسی لال کو سہارکباد دیتا ہوں۔

اب جہاں تک سوکھ کا سوال
ہے۔ سوکھا جب پوتا ہے۔ جب بارہ
فائٹ ہو جاتی ہے۔ اوہ ہندوستان
میں ہی نہیں بلکہ ساری دنیا
میں سوکھا پڑا ہے۔ اور اس کو اس کا
سامنا کرنا پڑا ہے۔ بريطانیہ بہت
بڑے تحطیکی کی ڈن میں ہے۔ اوہ ہمارا
تک کہا جاتا ہے کہ بیویتیں میں
پانی کی قلت ہے۔ اور اس کو شاید
بہار سے پانی درآمد کرنا پڑا سکتا ہے۔
ہندوستان کے آئندہ نو صوبوں میں
پوری طرح سے سوکھا پڑا ہے۔ اور
ہندوستان کے ۳۸۰ ڈلیوں میں سے
۷۲ کو تراویث بتایا گیا ہے۔ جس کے معلقی
یہ ہوتے ہیں۔ کہ ملک کا ۴۰ فہرصدی
حصہ ایسا ہے یہ تی۔ بی۔ اے۔ بی۔
کو قائم کر کے شرکار نے ایک اچھا کام
کیا ہے۔ اس لئے میں یہ عوض
کروں۔ کہ اقبال نے جو ایک شعر کہا
ہے اسے میں آپ کو سلا دوں۔
نہیں ہو نامیدا قبائل اپنی کھنکہ ویدانی سے
ذرانم ہو تو یہ متی بھی زخمیز ہے ساتی۔
مطلوب یہ ہے کہ بھار کی متی بھی
ذرخیز ہے۔ اور اس کو تھوڑا سا پانی
مل جائے تو بھار نہت پھداڑا ہو
سکتی ہے۔

اب آندرہا کی کیا حالت ہے۔
میں آپ کو بتاتا ہوں۔ میدے چھوٹر
عادل آباد میں فصل کھوئی سوکھی دھی
ہے اور وہاں نظام ساکو دیزروائیڈ میں
پانی نہیں ہے۔ کلمے کی نصل پوری

طروح سے متاثر ہے - دانہل سما ہوئی متاثر
ہے اور دلخیشور بہرچ ٹوٹنے سے بہت
نقصان ہوا ہے وجد نکر میں ہوئی سوکھا
ہے - اور اس کے بارے ہیں میں ایک
شعر کہا چاہتا ہوں -

اتنا کہا حال ہے خود ہم کو بھی
معلوم نہ ہو -
اپ پوچھہ لئے تو پھر اپ سے
شکوہ ہو گا -

قرافت کے بارے میں میں کچھ
ستھنکن دیتا چاہتا ہوں زیادہ سے زیادہ
زمیں کو آبہاشی کی سہولتیں مہما
کی چاہتھر - زیادہ سے زیادہ فصل
کی پیداوار اور خریف کی لی جائی -
اور کاشت کے طریقوں میں تبدیلی
کو جائی - ایکروں اکانمک پوکتاشہروں ہیں
تبدیلی کی جائی - کمزوریوں میں آف
سائیل کہا جائی - ناکہ نمی دیر تک
ہر قرار دھے - زمیں مزدوروں کو تمام
سال دوڑاڑ مہما کہا جائی - زیادہ
چلکل الائے جائیں - اور موجودہ
چلکلوں کو بے دردانہ لانا کا جائی -
قرافت دیستیلٹ بھیج نکلے جائیں
جو موجودہ زمیں میں زیادہ
سے زیادہ فصلیں الائی جائیں -
زیادہ سے زیادہ بچلی فراہم کی جائی -
جو کچھ اور تک کہا کہا ہے اس
کے لئے میں بایوچی کو مہارکیاں دیتا
ہوں - اور آخر میں یہ کہلا چاہتا
ہوں - کہ گلنا کلوبھی کے بارے

میں سکیمیں کو پورا کہا جائے - جیسا
کہ تائکٹر کے اہل داؤ نے کہا ہے - جس
طروح سے بھائیوں نے بھائیوں کو ذمہن
پر لاگر سب لوگوں کے لئے ایک بہت
اجھا کام کہا تھا اس طرح سے ہمارا یہ
محکمہ بھی کرے تو بہت اچھا ہوگا -
اور باز اور سکھ کا مسلسلے حل ہو
سکے گا -

✓ **ओ چاندیوالا چاندیاکار (دعا) :** سما-
پتی جی ہے دیش کے کہیں بھاگوں میں اس سال بھوکے
کی بجائہ سے اکاںل پڑا ہے، لے کین ہمارے
مادھ پ्रदेश میں 45 جیلوں میں سے 30-35 جیلوں
میں بھانکر اکاںل ہے جیسا کی پیشے 50 سال
میں نہیں پڑا ہے । اُر ایسی ترہ سے چتریں سگاڑ
کا جو کشہ کھلا جاتا ہے جیسے میں سات جیلو
ہیں، راجنیं دگانگا، دوگن، بسٹر، راپور، بیلکا-
پور، راچگاڑ اُر سرگوڑا اُر دی، این جیلو
میں اس سال اسے اسی بھانکر اکاںل ہے جیسا کی
شاتاں بھی میں نہیں پڑا ہے । اسے نہیں ہے کی
مادھ پریش کے اُر ایسی جیلو میں اکاںل نہیں
پڑا । ایسی ترہ سے ویندھ پریش کے سہنڈیل
تباہ مادھ پریش کے: ہوگانگا، بادا، چنڈوا تباہ
نارسیہن پور میں بھی بھانکر اکاںل ہے । اس
کا کا رن یہ ہے کی پھلے ٹوڈی سو: جو واریش
ہوئی اُر جوں ہوئی میں بہت کم واریش ہوئی جیسے
کہ بجائہ سے جو مکاں اُر واجرا لے گئے
بیویا یا اُر جیادا واریش ایسٹ میں پڑنے
سے اس کی گروپ نہیں ہو سکی، اُر سیتھبھر-
اگرتوبر میں بیلکوں واریش نہیں ہوئی جیسے
کہ بجائہ سے ن خرانک کی فسال ہو سکی
اُر ن رکوی کی بُوچا ہو سکی । ایسی کا رن
دوں کو فسالے وہاں نہیں ہوئی ।

[श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर]

मध्य प्रदेश की सब से विचित्र स्थिति यह है कि देश में जितना पानी होता है उस का 15 फीसदी पानी मध्य प्रदेश में है, लेकिन उस का उपयोग कम हो पाया है। अभी तक हमारे देश में भले ही 23 प्रतिशत जमीन में सिंचाई है, लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश में केवल 9 प्रतिशत ही सिंचाई है। इसलिये अन्य राज्यों की अपेक्षा मध्य प्रदेश में अकाल अधिक है और गरीबी अधिक है। इसलिये मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं :

पहला सुझाव यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार बहुत जल्दी ही छत्तीसगढ़ इलाके में जांच के लिये एक दल भेजे, और मैं तो कहूँगा कि हमारे मंत्री श्री शाहनवाज खां साहब, भी दौरा करें। मैं संसद सदस्यों को भी निमन्त्रण देता हूँ कि जो भी वहां जाना चाहें जायें, हम उन की की पूरी मदद करेंगे जिस से वह स्वयं वहां की हालत देख सके।

दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत कम सिंचाई की व्यवस्था है इसलिये मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूँगा कि अधिक से अधिक रेकम मध्य प्रदेश को दें ताकि बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर राहत कार्य खोले जा सकें। कितने बड़े पैमाने पर राहत कार्य खोले जायें इस का अंदाजा शायद मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने लगाया हो, लेकिन मेरा अंदाजा है कि कम से कम 30 लाख लोगों को वहां पर काम देना पड़े। इन्हीं तरह से राशन की दुकानें भी खोली जायें जिन से गांव और देहात के गरीब लोगों को सस्ते दाम पर अन्न मिल सके। और इस साल चाहे जहां के भी पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हो, सभी पहाड़ी

क्षेत्रों में अकाल है, उसी प्रकार मध्य प्रदेश के छत्तीसगढ़ इलाके के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में काफी अकाल है, अगर वहां सस्ती राशन की दुकानें नहीं खोली जायेंगी तो गरीबों को बहुत तकलीफ होगी।

तीसरा सुझाव यह है कि छत्तीसगढ़ के इलाके के लिये रेलवे की एक बहुत बड़ी योजना है—राजरा से ले कर बस्तर तक इस लाइन पर काम इस साल से शुरू कर दें जिस से बहुत लोगों को काम भी मिलेगा और योजना का भी प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा।

दुर्ग जिले में 1806 गांव हैं उन में से 311 गांवों में ऐसी फसल है जिस को कहा जा सकता है कि 8 आने फसल है और वाकी सब गांवों में दो, तीन या चार आने ही फसल है। इसलिये दुर्ग जिले के दो लाख लोगों को राहत कार्य देना पड़ेगा जिस के लिये आप को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा देना चाहिये। साथ ही मैं पुनः कहूँगा कि अधिक से अधिक संसद सदस्य वहां जायें और स्थिति को देखें।

मध्य प्रदेश में एक करोड़ सत्तासी लाख हैक्टर जमीन में खींती होती है, लेकिन सिंचाई की बहुत कम व्यवस्था है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि जितने भी सिंचाई कार्य वहां खोले जायें वह स्थायी खोले जायें जिससे सिंचाई अधिक और ठीक से हो सके। वहां पानी बहुत मिलता है इसलिये स्थाई सिंचाई के कार्य होने चाहिये। यही मुझे निवेदन करना है।

SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA (Hoskote): Mr. Chairman, Sir, if there are floods in some parts of the country, there is bound to be drought in other areas; it is depriving all these areas. Drought occurs in other areas. Unfortunately this year, the drought is concentrated in Karnataka and the adjoining Andhra and Telengana areas. There is drought also in some portion of Tamil Nadu. In Tamil Nadu, 80 per cent of rains is obtained in the months of November-December during north-west monsoon. It started right earnestly during this period.

The cyclone which is being formed to-day in the Bay of Bengal is going to give good rain there. What I want to tell you here is this. I have never seen as bad a year as this year in Karnataka. Sir, I had been in charge of this work for 10 years or so which my hon. friends, Shri Shinde and Shri Shahnawaz Khan is now doing. After ten years, I went to my State and there also I was in charge of the same work. I have gone round India for a number of times, when I was in charge of this work. So, I can say that I have never seen as good as the last year. In India we had not uniform rainfall but, fortunately, during the emergency, the rainfall is uniform all over India! This year itself in Karnataka and in the adjoining Andhra the rains have completely failed. It started well. Southwest monsoon started in June in right earnest in the first week of June in Kerala. There was a cyclone and it took away to Gujarat. Gujarat had floods in June. That never happens. There were some areas which were affected due to floods in Gujarat. That rain should have gone to Karnataka and Andhra. It has gone to Gujarat and northern parts of India. Fifty per cent of rains from Southwest Monsoon which should have gone to Karnataka and some parts of Andhra have completely failed. As a result of this, our first crop in Karnataka has completely failed. In northern parts of Karnataka the crops were so bad and because of drought the crops have failed. September-October rain has failed us

completely. So, a team to assess the situation, Government of India sent their team. But, by the time the team came to assess the situation, it was not so bad. And so they submitted a report. On the basis of which, Government of India allowed them to have Rs. 7 crores out of which Rs. 3.5 crores only was released. In southwest monsoon, 80 per cent of the rain should have gone to Karnataka. Now the season is over. And the real situation will be known. So, my request is for the Centre to immediately send an official team to assess the real situation and see that funds are released by the Centre.

There was an attempt on the part of every State to see that whenever they come to know that Maharashtra was given Rs. 50 crores for famine, the others did not want to lag behind. So is the case with regard to Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The Centre is very very wise now. They said that whatever they spend forms part of their Plan. So, whatever amount they are going to spend in the first five years, if they spend now to meet the famine situation, that will be met out of their own plan funds.

That has made the people not to cry wolf. Now, wolf has actually come. Somebody must put a stop to this. The situation is actually very bad and the Centre must send a team to the State of Karnataka and portions of Andhra and Rayalaseema as also Tamilnadu to assess the situation. North East monsoon is going to be good this year. Last year too it was not very bad. This year it is going to be good and we expect a good rain. If on the Central Team's recommendations, enough money is not released to these States to meet the situation, the poor people will starve. There is enough of food in India. To combat the drought situation something must be done. Money and food were lacking twenty years back when we were faced with a similar situation. Now that is not the position. Something must be done to the State of Karnataka to meet this situation.

[Shri M. V. Krishnappa]

Only a few gruel centres were started here and there and small minor irrigation works were started. But today the country is in a position to meet the situation. My humble request is, start immediately relief works. Otherwise, the condition of the poor people will become very bad. Already thefts have started. The crops have failed and there is no fodder. The cattle have died in large number. The people have no work. So, there is increase in thefts. The difference between a civilised man and an uncivilised man is 10 meals. If a civilised person is made to miss one meal, he will start telling lies for the second meal. If he is made to miss five meals, he will start stealing. If he is made to miss 10 meals i.e. for 5 days together, he commits murder. So, a civilised man becomes an undivilised brute if he is made to miss his meals for 5 days. So, the poor people should be given earning power by providing them work. I hope the Central Government will immediately send a team to the south.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Edu): Sir, I entirely agree with what my friends from the south—Shri Venkatasubbaiah, Shri Ganga Reddy and others—have submitted. Even the Government of India's projects are not going on smoothly. Excepting projects in Haryana, the projects in all other States have been delayed for some reason or other by the Government of India itself, although the State Governments are anxious about their completion. After the plan is approved, sometimes due to non-availability of money, sometimes due to some technical reasons and sometimes due to other reasons, the projects are delayed.

The Godavari Projects was constructed by Mr Cotton at a cost of Rs 5 or 6 crores in 1852. They took just five years to construct it at a time when there was no electricity and no advanced knowhow. There was some damage to this in 1963 and the Mitra Commit-

tee was appointed. In 1965 they submitted their report. It was approved by the Government of India in 1970. That is the funny thing. Mr Cotton is regarded as God in Andhra Pradesh because he built this project. The East India Company thought why there should be drought in an area where there is enough water. So, an anicut was constructed. Mr Cotton constructed a dam in Tanjore also in 1848. After gaining that experience he was sent to Godavari delta. Even in those days our cultivators were exporting from Andhra Pradesh sugar to England, rice to Bourbon, England and France, gram to Bourbon, tobacco to various places, hemp to England and oil seeds to England and France. Without any irrigation facilities, electricity or technical facilities like now, they were able to manufacture these things with their skill and export them in those days.

They have exported sugar also. But in these days, with all the experience and money and the assistance of the World Bank, things are not moving fast. They have collected from the delta area nearly Rs. 7 crores for this project but this has been delayed by the Planning Commission. All projects, regardless of their size, are bogged down because of financial constraints. The State Government feels that the Centre has not supplied enough funds to carry out even vital projects like the Nagarjunasagar. Chief Minister Vengala Rao says: "Andhra is one of the leading States in the field of irrigation and agriculture. It is known as one of the river States of India. Seven lakh hectares of additional area can be brought under the major projects like the Nagarjunasagar, Pochampad etc. Provided additional central aid is made available." So, if the Centre can give us Rs. 100 Crores as loan or subsidy, we can provide food to the entire country. Today, nearly 40 people met the Prime Minister and submitted a memorandum. She said that she would consult the Central and State officials including the Chief Minister.

In our area, there is no drought but there is doubt, because we do not know when we will get the water. The State Government is trying its best to complete the project but funds come in their way. Therefore, I request the Central Government to provide sufficient funds to Andhra State to enable them to complete these projects.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are 49 Members who want to speak and the time left is 155 minutes. So, each member can get $2\frac{1}{2}$ minute if all of you want to speak. Otherwise, some of the Members may not get the chance because I will call the Minister at 6.30 sharp. Now, it is for the House to decide.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): It was quite unfair to give 20 minutes to each Member in the beginning....

MR. CHAIRMAN: For that, you can speak to the Speaker in his Chamber. I am concerned for the present.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Then give at least five minutes (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: At 6.30 I will call the Minister. If I give five minutes to each, I will go by the list. The discussion will be off exact at 6.30. Should I make it four minutes?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, the consensus of the House is that I will give five minutes to each and I will go by the list. I will call the Minister at 6.30.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Every year when we come here, we do so to discuss the flood or drought situation. This Ministry has to measure the magnitude of the problem and study the vagaries of nature which are responsible for the sufferings of the people. There is no machinery set up by the government at present. I have been urging for a long time that there is no dearth in this country of natural resources. Water, manpower and lands are all available. Underground water

is available, even in Karnataka. Only efforts have to be made to help people when drought hits them, and when floods are there. We have to complete the irrigation projects.

The 5th Finance Commission has discriminated against Karnataka. The flood and drought situation in Karnataka this year is the worst. The State Government has said that 13 districts have been affected. I know the position. Members of Parliament have visited the areas. The first team of officers has visited the areas. There is a demand that a second team should visit the areas. There is no point in demanding the visit of any team. When our officers are busy writing reports, people are dying; and cattle are dying for want of fodder and water. This Ministry must have a board for attending to natural calamities like famine, drought and floods. We must have a permanent machinery. We should have an all-India policy? You must create a Fund, to be used to meet such natural calamities. You should organize the relief activities through the Board. You can create a Famine Board or Floods Board. They can then operate directly. They can send experts and look into all the pending cases relating to irrigation, e.g. in Karnataka. Sufficient financial assistance has not been provided to Karnataka. You have provided Rs. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The magnitude of the suffering in the districts affected is such that not less than Rs. 1 crore are required for each district. You have to sustain the programme for $1\frac{1}{2}$ years in Karnataka.

These things are taken very casually. Members voice their grievances, but their pleas are not taken seriously. The entire Karnataka is under the grip of drought. There is a mass exodus; people are going out to places where they can get work.

Even the Famine Code has not been changed. The rate of payment of wages to coolies has also not been changed. Government of India should come in a big way to help in these

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

matters, whether it is Karnataka that is affected, or any other State. A permanent machinery is necessary. It is not there now.

Every year you are allocating funds for works in the drought-affected areas. Have you measured the magnitude of the problem? Drinking water is available; but we are short of rigs. We are not able to supply them to the villages. People and cattle travel for miles to get water. My friend was saying that the price of beef has come down, because all the cattle are used by the butchers. A permanent arrangement should be there. It is no use sending any team. Adequate relief arrangements should reach our constituencies before we return there. People should be satisfied. We must understand the gravity of the situation. Measures should be taken expeditiously. Financial assistance should also reach drought-affected areas, in order to save the people and cattle who are suffering in Karnataka.

SHRI S. N. SINGH[†] DEO (Bankura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very much thankful to you for the opportunity you have kindly given to me to speak on the flood and drought situation in our country. We have seen that while in some parts of the country, there is devastation of floods and, on the other hand, there is an acute drought as a result of which the people are badly affected and are in a helpless condition. For instance, in the State of West Bengal, we find, that on the one hand, in north Bengal, there is a serious devastation of floods and a large number of people have been made homeless and helpless, on the other hand, we find that the western parts of West Bengal have become the victim of acute drought and the people there are in a very helpless condition.

Since the time at my disposal is very short, I would concentrate on the drought situation in my constituency, in the districts of Purulia and Bankura. In this connection, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the prevailing chaotic condition

of the drought-affected people in the two districts of Purulia and Bankura which form part of my Parliamentary constituency in the State of West Bengal. This year, due to the failure of monsoon, the crops in a large number of fields could not be sown and, in some parts, where the crops were actually sown, due to the failure of rains, all the standing crops have withered away as a result of which a large number of small farmers, landless labourers and even middle-class farmers are in a helpless condition. I would, therefore, request the Government to help the affected people and allot more money to these affected districts of Purulia and Bankura in the State of West Bengal under the Drought-Prone Area Programme so that a large number of medium and minor irrigation schemes, wells, etc. could be taken up to ensure irrigation to the fields and more and more people could be provided with work so that they could earn their bread and save their family members from starvation.

The nationalised banks and cooperative societies should be directed to advance short duration crop loans and long-time agriculture development loans, etc. so that more and more small and medium irrigation projects, such as, embankment on flowing nadas and rivulets for storing of rain water for irrigation purpose to fight out the drought conditions could be taken up on a large scale.

I would also request for opening of gruel kitchens for the affected destitute people and supplying cooked food to middle class people on subsidised rates.

Further, I would request for the supply of ration to all categories of the people at Government fixed rates through the modified fair price shops.

In the end, I would earnestly request the Government to sanction and allot necessary funds for the implementation of the Upper Kansabati river and Darakesher River projects in the districts of Bankura and Purulia so that

the drought which has become a regular feature in this area might not recur again.

So far as I know these two projects have been approved. But the money has not yet been released. Due to this, the work on these two projects is not progressing rapidly. The result is that the lands which could have been irrigated are not getting the irrigation. I would, therefore, request the Government to move in the matter and release the funds for both these projects which have been approved so that the work on these two projects can be taken up immediately without any further delay.

*SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, many hon. Members, who preceded me, referred to the ravenous drought ravaging many parts of our country. I would like, in particular, to refer to the serious drought searing many areas in Tamil Nadu from where I hail.

Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Salem, Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, North Arcot, South Arcot, Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli—these are the ten districts of Tamil Nadu afflicted by drought. The Tanjore district, which is traditionally known as Chola Nadu, and which is described as the Granary of the South, has become the victim of drought on account of the perennial river Cauvery not getting adequate water. Even according to the statistics supplied by the Government, 4121 villages in Tamil Nadu are afflicted by drought. The two Central teams which visited these areas have given a graphic account of the seriousness of drought in Tamil Nadu. Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, toured the arid zone of Tamil Nadu in order to have a personal assessment of the drought in Tamil Nadu. Besides her, some Central Ministers also visited these parched areas.

Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Coimbatore, in these three districts in Tamil Nadu, the rains have failed in three successive years. The Palmyra

tree which can withstand even acute drought and heat has started withering. The people of Tirunelveli district, whose livelihood is dependent upon this palmyra tree, have become destitutes. As the agriculturists could not get cattle-feed, they have sold and are selling their cattle, which is their mainstay, at distress prices—at 15 per cent or 20 per cent of the purchase price. I can go on enumerating the atrocious consequences of this natural calamity, but paucity of time prevents me from such gruesome narration.

With a view to tackling this awesome drought, the State Government formulated a programme with an outlay of Rs. 31 crores. In two instalments the Central Government gave a sum of Rs. 15.7 crores. The scarcity relief work is being done in digging 6300 drinking-water wells and such other employment oriented schemes. This is not enough. I suggest that greater attention must be paid to start cottage industries and small industries which would be of immediate benefit to these suffering people. Tamil Nadu is, in fact, equivalent to Panjab in regard to augmentation of agricultural production—it is about 4 per cent. You know, Sir, that Tamil Nadu is north of Equator and is dependent entirely upon South-west and North-east monsoons, which usually do not yield enough rains. I state this factor only to emphasise that the Central Government should draw up a permanent scheme for mitigating the effects of recurring droughts in Tamil Nadu. It is really a paradox that we are discussing the flood havoc in some parts of the country and also the drought affliction in some other parts of the country. If this recurring natural phenomena is to be eliminated from our national scene, the Central Government must start the implementation of the magnificent scheme of connecting Ganga with Cauvery. Covering a vast stretch of 3200 miles, the Soviet people have linked Volga with Don. Our technical experts are in no way inferior to those

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri S. A. Muruganantham]

in other countries. They can successfully connect Ganga with Cauvery, covering just 1600 miles. I am sure that the Central Government will come forward to implement this gigantic scheme with the willing cooperation of the people of this country, as this is their long-cherished dream.

Besides this, the State Administration should start negotiations with the neighbouring States of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka for getting the much-needed water for Tamil Nadu. The former D.M.K. Administration in the State was interested only in propagating separatism and not in procuring water from the neighbouring States. I request that now the Central Government should take the initiative in this matter, as Tamil Nadu is being administered by the President.

During the great Dadhu year famine 100 years ago, as a drought relief work the Tirunelveli-Koilpati railway line was constructed. Now the Nellai-Kumari railway line scheme, which has been worked out with an outlay of Rs. 22 crores, must be undertaken forthwith with greater vigour and verve. So far only 30 per cent of the work has been done. This year only a paltry sum of Rs. 73 lakhs has been provided for this work. I need not say that this will be sufficient only to meet the wages of workers and salaries of the employees. If this work is to be completed quickly, it must be taken as a drought-relief work. This will generate employment to those undergoing untold hardships on account of drought.

Before I conclude, I would like to stress the imperative necessity of drawing up some permanent schemes and programmes by the Central Government for saving Tamil Nadu from recurring drought.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): For the last 30 years, Government has been planning in a scientific way how to control floods and to eradicate drought in the country.

But the difficulty is that people have been destroying the forests very indiscriminately, with the result that our forests have been reduced to fifty per cent. Also all the pastures have been brought under the plough. That is why, in the country these floods are coming, even twice a year in a State, and drought is also faced, alternately, in the same year. I do not want to create a panic by exaggerating anything. Our Chief Minister, Shri Venkay Rao, has sent a detailed report to the Government of India stating how the whole State is affected by drought. This year there was a breach also as was mentioned by my predecessor.

My constituency is a very fertile area and it contributes every year one lakh tonnes of rice to the Central Pool and one lakh tonnes of sugar besides oilseeds and other things. This year, on account of the failure of late non-soon rains, the current crops of paddy and sugarcane have not suffered much, but all dry crops have been completely lost; also, the future crop, i.e., adsali, which is planted in the month of June-July over 16,000 acres is adversely affected; the total investment on these 16,000 acres is roughly Rs. 10 crores, and this money will go waste. The people are feeling very much. The demands from my constituency are these: the whole amount which the people have suffered may be recouped either by the Government of India or the State Government; if that is not possible, the second alternative is that the interest on the bank loan may be waived and the amount may be recovered in easy instalments; if that is not done, the capacity of the peasants to grow paddy and sugarcane next year will be adversely affected, next year there will be no sugar season in my constituency, Nizamabad; the sugar production in our State will be less by one lakh tonnes. That is why, I am bringing this to the notice of the Minister.

My suggestion is this. The Godavari and the Manjire are the rivers which flow through my constituency.

During the last drought situation, Mr. Shinde had sanctioned two lift irrigation schemes on the Godavari in my constituency. Now there is scope for six more lift irrigation schemes. I would request the Minister to sanction money immediately, so that these lift irrigation schemes can be taken up and completed in two or three months. So is the case with the entire country. There are so many rivers flowing in this country, and the water should be lifted. Our Chief Minister has already planned to have about 100 to 150 lift irrigation schemes, but the finances in the State are limited, and our Chief Minister cannot take up more schemes. That is why I suggest to the Government of India to come in a big way. Let us have a final solution for drought. On the one hand water is being wasted by being allowed to flow into the ocean, and on the other hand our fields are starved of water.

Moreover, on account of the floods, the best surface soil, which is worth more than gold, is being washed away into the sea. A day may come when all the fertile fields of India may turn into a desert like Rajasthan. Already we are seeing that the desert of Rajasthan is advancing. Our young leader, Shri Sanjay Gandhi, has taken up the programme of afforestation.

17.00 hrs. . .

The Young Congressmen have taken up this challenge. But unless and until the Government comes in a big way to plant trees and afforest the entire country, these floods and drought cannot be stopped. The Prime Minister has been telling time and again that the reason for these droughts and floods is only deforestation. We would like the Government to take necessary steps in this direction in a big way.

श्री कन्तिका प्रसाद (बलिया) :
माननीय समाप्ति जी, उत्तरप्रदेश, देश का एक बहुत बड़ा भाग है जिसमें हम समझते हैं कि बोतिहाई भाग बाढ़ से प्रभावित है और इस

बार इस प्रदेश में ऐसा चगह बाढ़ आई है, जहां कभी आती नहीं थी। महाभारत के समय में मधुरा में बाढ़ आई थी; और उस समय भगवान् दृष्ट्या ने उस क्षेत्र को बचाया था। उसके बाद अब फिर वहां भयंकर बाढ़ आई है जिसके किंवद्धि नहीं थे, इसलिये उनका जनजीवन बड़े संकट में पड़ गया था।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वोर्ति जिले हमेशा से प्राचुर्यतिक आपदा के शिकार होते रहे हैं। बलिया, आज़गढ़, गज़िपुर, देवरिया, गोरखपुर की बस्तियां भयंकर बाढ़ से प्रभावित हो रही हैं। बलिया और आजमगढ़ तो विशेष रूप से प्रभावित हुआ है। माननीय दृष्टि मंत्री श्री जगजीवन राम जी ने स्वयं आंख से देख कर कहा था कि बलिया बरबाद हो गया है। पहले बलिया सूखे से बरबाद हो गया था और जो कुछ बचा था वह बाढ़ से नष्ट हो गया है। अन्दाज़ा यह है कि 95 प्रतिशत से अधिक की क्षति हुई है। वहां हम समझते हैं कि अंगूल की हँसत हो गई है। वहां पर 'बेरिया' संसार टोला बांध प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में स्वीकृत हो गया था, लेकिन वह प्राज तक नहीं बन पाया है।

इसी तरह बकुलहान-संसार टोला बांध जो कि 1975 में बाढ़ से टूट गया था, वह अब 1976 की बाढ़ से एकदम साफ हो गया है। उसको पुनः बनाया जाये और जहां पर विशेष गंगा का कटान है, वहां एक रिटायर बांध बनाया जाये और गंगा के करीब जो ठोला सा बांध है, उसको और सजूत बनाया जाये।

भूतपूर्व बैन्द्रीय सिंचाई मंत्री डा०
के० एल० राव भेरे जनरल में आये थे और उन्होंने गंगा व घाघरा के कटान को देखा थी था। घाघरा प्रतिवर्ष 4, 5 गांव को काट देती है और गंगा ने भी कटान मारम्ब किया था लेकिन गायबाट पर डा० एल० राव

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

के सुझाव पर तटबन्ध बनने से वह कटान से बच गया लेकिन उससे आगे गांव मझउडा, जो कि 10 हजार की आबादी का गांव था, वह गंगा में बिलिंग हो गया। इसके लिये मैं तीन बरस से चिल्लाता रहा हूं, लेकिन कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकी है। हमारे सामने ही गांव चांदपुर, बलुआ, महाराज गंज इत्यादि पाषरा में बिलिंग होते गये हैं, अब तक हम उनको नहीं बचा सके हैं। अब बाधारा का दूसरा आक्रमण टोला फतहराय पर है। अगर इसको तरफ भी ध्यान नहीं दिया जायेगा तो यह गांव भी बिलिंग हो जायेगा। चक्की चाँदौरा भी बाधारा की चपेट में हैं।

मंगई नदी कोपाचीट क्षेत्र में बहती है, जो नरहीं से योड़ा ऊपर चढ़कर गंगा में पिलती है। इस क्षेत्र के गांव पीपरा, कचरिया दौलतपुर इसकी भयंकर बाढ़ से बरबाद हो जाते हैं। इसने पूरे क्षेत्र को जल-प्लावित कर दिया है। अभी तक इस क्षेत्र में बुबाई नहीं हो पाई है, क्योंकि यानी की निकासी का कोई रास्ता नहीं है। बराबर गंगा कमीशन को कहने के बाबजूद भी कोई रास्ता नहीं निकल पाया है। पहले पानी एक महीने में निकल जाता था, लेकिन अब 2, 2 और तीन तीन महीने हो गये पानी नहीं निकलता है। इसके बारे में कोई टैक्निकल एडवाइस लेकर रास्ता निकालना चाहिये। इसका दो-तिहाई हिस्सा जल से प्लावित था और एक-तिहाई में आज भी खेती नहीं हो पा रही है। इसमें पानी भरा हुआ है।

टोस नदी गांव जोरपुर, कोट, थमनपुरा, इन्दरपुर को काटती है। जहां पर वह गंगा से मिलती है, उसके मूँह को बन्द करने की बात आई थी, लेकिन वह कार्य अब तक नहीं हो पाया है। इससे कटान से बचाव की जो कार्य-बाही हो रही थी, उसे बन्द कर दिया गया है।

हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश की सारी योजनायें गंगा 'मीशन और प्लानिंग' मीणज्ञ से बाढ़ और सिंचाई के सम्बन्ध में स्वीकृत ने, लेबिन पैसा न मिलने पर राण ठप्प पड़ी है। ड्रेजर और रिंग मशीन न रहने पर बारण ट्यूब-बैल नहीं लग पा रहे हैं। और नदियों के पेट साक्ष नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। जिसमें बाढ़ आ जाती है और बाढ़र लार्जिंग हो जाता है।

मेरा मुझाव है कि डा० के० एल० राष्ट्र के नेतृत्व में एक पालियामैटरी कमेटी बने जो बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में सारी स्थिति को देखदर प्रायटी के बेसिस पर समस्या का हल खोजे और यह मी देखे कि नेतृ जो इस सिलसिले में पैसा देता है वह वहां खड़े होता है, उसका सही उपयोग होता है या नहीं।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Punjab are the three surplus States so far as rice production is concerned and they contributed to the Central Pool to a great extent. But this year, I am very sorry to say that due to the lack of timely rain and more particularly, the most important rain of September which is so essential for the rice crop, in the western districts of Orissa and in some parts of Andhra Pradesh like the Srikakulam district, there is absolutely no water in the paddy fields which have developed cracks and the rice crop which we expected to be 18 annas harvesting is withering away and the entire field which should have been lush green by this time has started looking yellow. There is no flowering, nor pollination. We do not expect even half of our harvest.

This area witnessed the worst famine of the century in 1966 when the Prime Minister herself visited that area and saw the plight of the people there. Because there was too much excessive rain in the month of July—there was a cloud-burst and in one day there was a 13" rainfall—all the contour bunds were washed away, people could not transplant the paddy and the entire agricultural

operations were put into jeopardy. As a matter of fact, the entire agricultural operations were delayed and there being no rain in September, it had its adverse effect on the harvest.

The Orissa Government has already told the Centre that we are unable to contribute even one grain this year towards the central pool. Under these circumstances I most respectfully submit and Dr. K. L. Rao will bear me out as he knows the problem of that area, that small and medium irrigation projects are not going to solve the problem because if there is no rainfall in large areas and if there is no rain in the catchment area, the small irrigation projects and small dams will not be filled with water and will not be able to irrigate the command area. So, we must go ahead with major irrigation projects. As a matter of fact, the Upper Indravati project which will irrigate 5 lakh acres of chronically drought-affected Kalahandi district should be taken up in right earnest. It has now been cleared by the Central Water & Power Commission under the 20 point programme and now the inter-State water disputes are solved. It is pending before the technical advisory committee of the Planning Commission and I hope this month it will be cleared. We need resources for that. At that time it was estimated that it would cost Rs. 100 crores. Now everything has gone up and under the revised estimates it will cost anything like Rs. 220 crores. Wherefrom will this money come? The dice of the Fifth Plan have already been cast. A World Bank Team has today arrived in the capital and I most respectfully submit to the centre that they place this Upper Indravati project before them and try to get finance from outside or foreign collaboration because it has a vast potential for development. There is a vast deposit of Bauxite ore in that area--a 1000 million tonnes ore. 600 million tonnes in Orissa and 400 million tonnes in Andhra Pradesh. It is probably the second biggest deposit in the world,

if not the biggest. There can be a big electro-metallurgical complex there. All this will need 240 MW of electricity. The country will be benefited by aluminium. The pumps will be energised by this scheme to irrigate fields. We will get water in the drought prone areas.

I respectfully submit to the Government that in the revised Plan, at least they can make a beginning with the Upper Indravati and the spill over will go to the sixth plan. It will not only benefit us but the entire country will be benefited.

श्री शुल बन्द बागा : (पाल) सभापति महोदय, एक बात है कि सरकार फिल्म की पालिसी को बदल दे। यह स्टेट सर्वजेक्ट है और सारे के सारे मैम्बर इस पर बहस कर रहे हैं। इन का कोई यह विषय नहीं। शाहनवाज साहब खड़े होंगे पीछे से और कहेंगे कि हम ने इतने करोड़ रुपये राज्यों को दे दिए। 27 साल के बाद तो आप अपनी इस एक नीति को बदलिए। 27 साल के बाद भी राज्यस्थान आज किस तरह अकाल की चपेट में रहता है और दूसरे राज्यों में भी अब आवाज करना शुरू कर दिया है। मालूम हुआ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार यहाँ काम कर रही है, वह जहाँ चाहती है वहाँ पैसा बहाती है तो आज़ सब मैमोरेंडम ले ले कर आगे जो राज्य सरकारों के बनाए हुए हैं। जो चीफ मिनिस्टर ने लिख दिया है उस मैमोरेंडम से सब पढ़ रहे हैं। उन्होंने सोच लिया कि केन्द्रीय सरकार एक ऐसी जंगह है कि जो जितनी जोर से आवाज करेगा और शाहनवाज खां पर जितना ज्यादा जोर डालेगा वह उतना ही रुपया ले जायेगा। इसलिए यह बात हो रही है। आप जो काम करते हैं, मैं कहता हूँ क्या झरूरत है इसकी? राज्य सरकारें खुद अपना स्टडी करें। यह आप की स्टडी टीम क्या करती है? जा कर डाक बंगले में छहरती है, आराम से खाना खाती है, एक दो जगह जाती है। इस

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

स्टडी टीम पर हजारों रुपया खर्ची आता है। आज 27 साल के बाद आप यह नहीं कह सकते हैं कि कहां सूखा है कहां बाढ़ है? यह स्टडी टीम आखिर किसलिए भेजी जाती है तिक्ष्ण फ़ाइनेंस कमीशन ने एक निर्णय लिया। मैं कहता हूं कि राजरों को दीजिए यह अधिकार। ये राज्य आपसे लोन लें और अपना काम चलाएं।

जितना यह फ़ेमिन और बाढ़ आदि पर रुपया खर्च होता है उस का सही उपयोग रुपये में छः आना होता है। 40 परसेंट पैसा ठीक काम में आता है और 60 परसेंट इंजीनियरों और आक्सिसरों की जेबों में आता है। यह इस का फ़ूल है। कहीं राजनीतिक बाढ़ आती है। यह बाढ़ की पालिसी आखिर क्या है? मैं चाहूंगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बात की जांच करे। जिस क्षेत्र में जितना अधिक रुपया खर्च किया वार बार उसी अंग हर्खच होगा। डी पी ए पी का प्रोग्राम अलग, कैश प्रोग्राम अलग, इतने प्रोग्राम चलाने के बाद भी और अरबों रुपया खर्च करने के बाद भी सरकार आज फ़ेमिन और बाढ़ का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकती है। आज लोग आवाज़ कर रहे हैं कि पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। आप फ़ेमिन में क्या करना चाहते हैं? फ़ेमिन कोड 1930 या 36 का बना हुआ है। कोई अप टु डेट फ़ेमिन कोड नहीं, कोई यूनिफ़ार्म पालिसी नहीं। अब लास्ट टाइम क्या हुआ? महाराष्ट्र के फ़ाइनेंस मिनिस्टर और महाराष्ट्र के ऐरी-कल्चर मिनिस्टर थे, करोड़ों रुपया वहां चला गया।.... (व्यवधान).... इसलिए फ़ेमिन के मामले में कोई पालिसी ही नहीं। फ़ेमिन के बक्त में यह जो सत्येशन का बजाज है, अकाल होता है या बाढ़ आती है, काप्रतिकार उस का शिकार होता है तो आप का लैंड रेवन्यू सस्पेंड किया जाता है। मैं

कहता हूं सस्पेंड करना क्या है उस को स्थम करो। दो साल तीन साल के बाद उस की रिकवरी करते हैं और बिल इंटरेस्ट लेते हैं। तो उस को क्या लाभ हुआ? सीयल कन्जर्वेशन के बक्त यही होता है। कहते हैं कि सरकार भी खर्च कर रही है और तुम्हारा भी खर्च होगा। उस के बाद उस से रकम वसूल की जाती है।

मैं चाहता हूं छठे फ़ाइनेंस कमीशन का जो तरीका है उसकी जगह पर कोई नया तरीका बनाना चाहिए। जहां तक हमारे राजस्थान का सवाल है, आप सिर्फ़ राजस्थान कैनाल बना दीजिए, फिर हम आपके पास नहीं आयेंगे।

✓ श्री डॉ. एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : समाप्ति, जो इस साल की बाढ़ और सालों की बाढ़ से भिन्न थी। हर साल लोग उम्मीद करते हैं कि जुलाई-अगस्त में बाढ़ अर्थात् और उसके लिये तैयार भी रहते हैं लेकिन इस साल बाढ़ मिड-सेप्टेम्बर के बाद आई। बिल्कुल अनव्रवर्य लोग बाढ़ में कूद गये। उनको अनुमान ही नहीं था कि इस समय भी बाढ़ आ सकती है इसलिये उनकी कोई प्रियेयर्ड नहीं थी कि उसको फेस कर सकें। जुलाई अगस्त में जब बाढ़ आती है तो बाढ़ के आने के बाद लोग खेतों में कुछ बोंदे हैं ताकि कुछ पैदा हो जाये लेकिन जब मिड-सेप्टेम्बर में बाढ़ आती है तो फिर उसके बाद कुछ भी उपजाया नहीं जा सकता, उसके बाद सिर्फ़ रबी को फसल ही बोई जा सकती है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में शहरों पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाता है। जब भी कहीं किसी शहर में पानी आने की बात हुई तो चारों तरफ से, केन्द्रीय सरकार से लेकर राज्य सरकार तक बैठने हो जाती हैं

लेकिन कहीं देहात में बाढ़ आती है तो कोई भी पूछने वाला नहीं होता । इस साल बाढ़ देखने के लिये मैं पटना और दूसरी जगहों पर भी गया । पटना की सरकार ने सोफा सेट और कुर्सियां तो बचा लीं लेकिन देहातों की जीविका को खत्म होने दिया । दूसरी बात वहां कहीं जाती है कि आपकी सरकार, क्या सेन्ट्रल और क्या प्रोविन्शियल, अरबन ओरिएन्टेड है रूरल ओरिएन्टेड नहीं हैं । देहात वालों की ज्ञांपड़ियों से पानी वह जाता है लेकिन कोई पूछता नहीं । अगर पटना में दो हाथ पानी भी आ जाये तो चारों तरफ हल्ला हो जाता है । इसी बात से मालूम होता है कि हमारी सरकार अरबन-ओरिएन्टेड है, रूरल वालों की ओर कम ध्यान देती है ।

तीसरी बात है फाल्टी प्लानिंग की । पटना शहर को बचाने के लिये आपने गांव बनाया, बहुत मजबूत और बहुत ऊँचा बांध बनाया । हर रिवर की दो साइड होती हैं । गैजेंज में दक्षिणी ईम्बैकमेंट है और उत्तरी ईम्बैकमेंट है । आपने दक्षिणी ईम्बैकमेंट पर पटना को बचाने के लिये 10-12 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करके बहुत मजबूत बांध बनाया लेकिन उत्तर की ओर जो कागार है उस के लिये कुछ नहीं किया । नतीजा यह हुआ कि पटना कागार से पानी बहकर उधर चला जाता है, उसको उधर स्प्रेड करने की उत्तर में जगह नहीं है । इसलिये उधर मैनमेड प्लड आ गया । एक फाल्टी प्लानिंग की बजह से उधर बाढ़ आ गई । इसलिये यदि आपको बांध बनवाना है तो एक तरफ ही नहीं दोनों तरफ बनवायें । अगर कहीं पर बंजर भूमि है या वहां पर कोई बहती और गांव नहीं है तो एक साइड में भी आप बांध बनवा सकते हैं लेकिन जहां दोनों साइड में बस्तियां हों वहां भी एक साइड में ही आप बांध बनवाते हैं तो दूसरी साइड क्या होगा? आपकी फाल्टी प्लानिंग की वजह से हम लोग मारे जा रहे हैं । अगर दूसरी ओर भी बांध होता तो पानी बीच से

चला जाता और किसी को तकलीफ़ नहीं होती । यह उचित नहीं है कि एक ओर आपकी दृष्टि रहे और दूसरी ओर देखें भी नहीं । इसलिये कहा जाता है कि आप अरबन ओरिएन्टेड हैं और रूरल को बाईं-पास करना चाहते हैं । ऐसी भावना लोगों के दिल में जमती जा रही है वह ठीक नहीं है ।

चौथी बात यह है कि आप जो रिलीफ देते हैं उसका देना न देना बराबर है । आप दो चार दिन का खाना दे देने और प्रतिक देने के लिये न आपके पास साधन हैं और न आर्योनाइजेशन ही है । परमानेट सल्यूशन के लिए आप नेशनल फ्लड एंड ड्राउट कमीशन बना दें जो कि हर प्रान्त में जाकर देख कि वहां पर क्या करने से बाढ़ रोकी जा सकती है और ड्राउट का किस तरह से मुकाबला किया जा सकता है । वह कमीशन चारों तरफ धूम कर जो रिपोर्ट दें, सेन्टर उसकी इम्प्लीमेंट करें, एस्टेट पर इसको नहीं छोड़ना चाहिये । कारण यह है कि फ्लड को रोकना एक ही स्टेट के बस की बात नहीं है, वह इन्टर-स्टेट-लिंकड रहता है और जब लिंकड रहता है तो पानी का बहाव एक स्टेट में रहे, दूसरे को छोड़ दे, ऐसा नहीं होगा । इसलिये नेशनल कमीशन की सिफारिशों का इम्प्ली-मेंटेशन सेन्टर के द्वारा हो ।

यही स्थिति ड्राउट की है । ड्राउट क्यों आता है और यदि आता है तो उसका मुकाबला कैसे किया जाय? इन सब बातों पर गम्भीरता से विचार करके योजनाबद्ध तरीके से चलना चाहिये और समस्या का समाधान करना चाहिये । इस दफा बिहार में जहां सैकड़ों बड़ों से कमी बाढ़ नहीं आयी थी, वहां पर बाढ़ आई, उन लोगों को बाढ़ का कोई प्रतुभेद नहीं था, इसलिये उनको ज्यादा तकलीफ़ हुई । हम लोगों के यहां बाढ़ आती है, तो हम उसको बरदाश्त कर

[श्री दी० एन० तिवारी]

सकते हैं, क्योंकि हम पहले भी बहुत चाड़ों के देख चुके हैं, लेकिन जिनके यहां कभी बाढ़ नहीं आती, सितम्बर महीने में इस दफ़ा उनके यहां बाढ़ आई, जिससे उनको हमसे ज्यादा दिक्कत हुई।

✓ श्री राम हेड़ाक (रामटेक) : सभापति महोदय, यह देश नदियों का देश है, किन्तु यहां का पानी फोकट में बह जाता है, बाढ़ आती है, हानियां होती हैं और बूसरी तरफ खेती को पर्याप्त पानी देने की योजना न होने के कारण खेती भी सूख जाती है, जिससे अन्न की बड़ी हानि होती है। इस वर्ष भण्डारा और चांदा जिलों में चावल की बहुत अच्छी फसल हुई थी, लेकिन बारिश न होने के कारण बहुत हानि हुई, जो 16 भाने फसल होनी थी, वह क्षेत्र 10 भाने ही रह गई। विदर्भ की स्थिति इस प्रकार की है कि वहां हर वर्ष सूखा पड़ता है। वहां देखा जाय तो वैनांगंगाः बान गंगा जसी बड़ी बड़ी नदियां बहती हैं जो किसानों की फसलों को बहा कर ले जाती हैं, उन नदियों का उपयोग खेती के लिये नहीं हो पाता है। इसका कारण यह है कि उस क्षेत्र के लिये किसी भी योजना को—चाहे बांध की योजना हो या सिचाई की योजना हो—कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जा रहा है। हम देखते हैं—वैनांगा प्रोजेक्ट का 1935 में सर्वे हुआ था, किन्तु उस पर भाज तक कोई अमल नहीं हुआ, उस प्रोजेक्ट का पसा महान राष्ट्र की जायतवाड़ी-प्रोजेक्ट के लिए सर्वे कर दिया गया। इस प्रकार की जो राजनीति चलती है इससे वहां भस्तरोष बढ़ता जाता है। अमी डागाजी ने कहा कि महाराष्ट्र काफी पैसा ले गया, लेकिन वह पैसा खर्च कहां हुआ? जहां कि लीडरशिप पावरफुल होती है वहां वह पसा चला जाता है, लेकिन विदर्भ का न कोई मां है और न बाप है—यह हालत विदर्भ की हो रही है . . .

✓ एक भाननीय सवस्य : गलत बात है।

✓ श्री राम हेड़ाक : गलत नहीं है, प्राप्त हन्मारे साथ विदर्भ चलिये, हम आपको दिखालाते हैं कि वहां क्या स्थिति है, लेण कितना चिल्लाते हैं—तुम्हारे नाम से।

यदि वैनांगा प्रोजेक्ट बन जाय तो ससे मध्य प्रदेश, ग्रान्थ प्रदेश और विदर्भ को पानी मिल सकता है और बाढ़ से होने वाली हानि को रोका जा सकता है। मेरी कांस्टीट्यूशन्सी में नागपुर, अमरावती और भण्डारा ऐसे जिले हैं जहां मन्तरे की बहुत अच्छी पैदावार होती है, लेकिन ग्राम वहां ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि कुण्डे में पानी का स्तर बहुत नीचे चला गया है। यदि वहां पर शीघ्र पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई, जगह जगह पर पानी के संग्रह करने की कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई तो भविष्य में यह परिणाम होने वाला है कि करोड़ों रुपये के सन्तरे के पेड़ जिनको बड़ी भेहत के साथ बनाया गया है, सब खट्टम हो जायेंगे और फिर दिल्ली बालों को सन्तरा खाने के लिये . . . हीं मिलेगा। इस पर शीघ्र ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

अब मैं कुछ सूचनायें प्राप्तके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ—प्रदेशों के दीच नदियों के पानी के झगड़े चल रहे हैं—मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश की तमाम नदियों को राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति बनाया जाना चाहिये, राज्यों के अधीन पानी की कोई भी योजना नहीं होनी चाहिये; क्योंकि राज्यों के अधीन होने से झगड़े ज्यादा बढ़ते हैं। केन्द्र द्वारा पूरे देश का सर्वे करा कर जलाशयों की योजना बनाई जानी चाहिये। ये योजनायें राजनीति से बिल्कुल प्रश्नावित नहीं होनी चाहियें। बाढ़ और सूखे पर नियंत्रण हो, खाद्य उत्पादन बढ़—इस द्रुटि से योजनायें बनें तथा उन योजनाओं से देश की एक-एक इंच भूमि को पानी निल सके—ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाय। जलाशयों से बिजली निर्माण करके जलमार्गों के द्वारा आवागनन की व्यवस्था की जाय और जल

पर केन्द्र का भासन हो और नियंत्रण हो । देश में सन्तुलित विकास की टिं से योजना बने और ऐसी योजना न बने जिससे वहाँ के काश्तकार चिल्लाते रहें और उनको पानी न मिले और फसल सूख जाये । इसके लिये विले के लोक प्रतिनिधियों की राय मांगी जाये और उस पर विचार हो और सर्व नें के बाद योजना बने और और और उस पर जल्द से जल्द कार्यवाही हो । 27 साल हो गये हैं और इस और हमने ध्यान नहीं दिया है और इससे हमारे देश को बहुत हानि हुई है । इसलिये मैं चांगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर ध्यान दें ।

श्री परिपूर्णनन्द पंचूली (ठिहरी-गढ़वाल) : सभापति जी, यह बहुत बड़ी विडब्बना है कि बा और सूखा हमारे देश में आता है तो हम कहते हैं कि यह दैवी प्रकोप है और हम इतने भाग्यवाही हो गये हैं । मैं यह स्वीकार नहीं करता हूँ कि यह सब प्रकृति के प्रकोप से हुआ है । मनुष्य की भी इसमें जिम्मेवारी है ।

सभापति महोदय, जहाँ तक उत्तर प्रदेश का सवाल है, उत्तर प्रदेश के 22 जिलों में 6 हजार गांवों में 30 लाख नारायणों को इससे जलत पहुँची है और सैकड़ों आदमी मरे हैं और उससे कहीं ज्यादा पशु तबाह हो गये हैं । 15 लाख एकड़ जमीन बर्बाद हुई है । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने एक करोड़ रुपया इसके लिये इकट्ठा किया है और मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आपने उत्तर प्रदेश को 2 करोड़ 18 लाख रुपया दिया है जब कि दूसरे राज्यों को जहाँ उससे कम जलत हुई है उससे प्रधिक पैसा दिया गया है । मैं आशा करता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ सीतेला व्यवहार नहीं किया जाएगा ।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, पंजाब, हरियाणा का सवाल है, इस साल बाढ़ नहीं आई होती भगवर

सम्बन्धित राज्यों ने अन्तर-प्रान्तीय फलड कन्ट्रोल बोर्ड समय पर बना दिये होते और उन्होंने अपना काम शुरू कर दिया है । जहाँ तक बांध बनाने और दूसरे रिलीफ बर्क्स का सम्बन्ध है, ये एड्हनाक ऐरेजेमेंट हैं और उनसे स्थायी प्रभाव नहीं पड़ पाता है बहाँ की जनता के ऊपर और केन्द्र से जो सहायता दी जाती है उसके काफी बड़े हिस्से का दूषण्योग होता है । इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि आपको कुछ स्थायी काम भी करने चाहिये । यह सही बात है कि फलड प्रोटेक्शन बर्क्स के आपके पास पैसे की कमी है किन्तु आपके पास जन-शक्ति है, मैनपावर है । मैं यह भी निवेदन करता चाहूँगा कि बांध बनाने या नाले और नहरें चौड़ी करने का काम आप बाढ़ आने से पहले करें और उस काम जो पंचायतों और आम सभाओं की माफत किया जाए और जो जन शक्ति है, उसका उपयोग आप करें । मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि जब तक आप स्थायी राज्य नहीं करेंगे आप बाढ़ का सामना नहीं कर सकेंगे और लोगों को तबाही से न रोक सकेंगे ।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि बीस-मूँही आधिक कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हमको फलड कन्ट्रोल के काम को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिये और रोक्षार देने के काम को भी प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिये और इस तरह के काम जो हैं उनको बाढ़ आने से पहले शुरू कर देना चाहिये । बा जब आ जाती है तब आप परेशान हो जाते हैं और जनता जो है वह और भी ज्यादा परेशान हो जाती है और इंजीनियर और अफसर लहरें गिनने का काम शुरू कर देते हैं । इसलिये बाढ़ की नीबत न आने पाये, उसके लिये प्रोटेक्शन बर्क्स पहले से ही करने चाहिये ।

मैं अपने सैनिक विभाग को और बंसीलाल जी को मुदारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उनके ज्वान जब जब बाढ़ आती है बड़ी नज़बूती के के साथ और बड़ी बहातुरी के साथ लोगों की

[श्री परिषूरामनन्द पं न्यूलॉ]

जान बचाने का काम करते हैं और उन्होंने सर्वे काफी अनुभव प्राप्त कर लिया है। इस लिए मैं उन को फिर बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ जहाँ इस तरह की स्थिति होती है वहाँ सैनिक जाकर मदद करते हैं। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि वे सैनिकों से गांवों के लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दिलाई की व्यवस्था करे ताकि उन का भार हल्का हो सके।

मैं एक दो बाबैं और कहना चाहता हूँ पिछली 20 अगस्त को शिन्दे साहब ने कहा था कि जंगल करने नहीं चाहिये लेकिन 1951 में जब बनमहोत्सव शूल हुआ और 1973 तक 34 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन में जंगल कटे। इसलिये मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे दिल्ली हो और चाहे पटना हो, बाढ़े जहाँ भी आती हैं उन के मूल में जो बात हैं वह यह है कि पेड़ों को काढ़ा जाता है। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि पहाड़ों में पेड़ को बचाइये और अधिक से अधिक मात्रा में बर्नों को लगाइये। जितने ज्यादा बन लयेंगे उतना स्वायत्ल इरोजन नहीं होगा और जमीन मजबूत होगी।

एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपने 5, 7 साल पहले यमुना, यंगा, व्यास, सतल ज और चिनाव आदि नदियों में बांध बना दिये होते, तो आज यह नोबत न आती। टिहरी में अगर बांध बन गया होता तो पटना की बरबादी नहीं होती। इस प्रकार देहरादून का लखडाव डैम अंगर बन गया होता तो दिल्ली में तबाही न हुई होती। इसलिये अब भी समय है कि आप इस योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता दें और इन कामों को मस्तैदी के साथ पूरा करें।

मैं अन्त में फिर कहूँगा कि एक तो यंगलों की रक्षा करें, और दूसरे पहाड़ों में बांध बनवायें और पहाड़ों का इरोजन रोकें।

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the problem of flood and drought is not a problem of any particular State, but of India, as a whole. It is only accidentally that there is normalcy throughout India; the general feature is that there is excessive rainfall in some areas and less rainfall in others. The solution for this should be that the excess water in an excessive rainfall area or in a flood-prone area is reserved for the dry season. Sufficient storage must be created for it. That is the first thing to be done.

Next, we should control the rivers along with having afforestation. Without this, we cannot normalize the rains, drought or floods. This problem can be solved, because we have got the Himalayas in the north. We have got a regular monsoon which no other country has. Still we are suffering; and is it not an aspersion on any civilized nation? It is also an aspersion on us. This must be taken seriously.

In China, after 1949, they have turned their Rivers of Sorrow into a River of Plenty and Happiness. They have fully controlled the floods. They have penetrated the mountains and they are self-sufficient in foodgrains. They have got sufficient stocks. Their agricultural land is less compared to ours, but their production is much more than ours. Why this difference? In our country, the government has got sufficient number of scientific projects; but where is the money? The State Government has no money. The Central Government has got other things to do. They cannot give money. But how has China solved the problem? By radical land reforms, they have encouraged the initiative of their 80 crores of people. Those people have solved the food problem of their areas, in their own interest. There are 50,000 communes. They have solved the food problem throughout their country. That being so, why should our people suffer and

starve? You should solve the problem in a radical manner; and for that purpose, the labour power of our human beings should be utilized. It can be done by radical land reforms. If you are really serious about it, you can take to that course. If we can do it peacefully, it is very good; but if we cannot, we must solve the problem somehow. It is the government's responsibility to take measures for solving the problem. It is a serious problem. It is no use asking for money. We must have a total perspective, for the solution of the problem. We must have the initiative of the masses, that is, of more than 40 to 50 crores of people in the rural areas. Their manpower must be utilised to solve these problems of drought and flood. The scientific aids are there; the scientific knowledge is there. But, at present, mostly the big land-owners and profiteers are making money out of these drought and flood situations. They give loans to the poor suffering people to get more in return, whether it is drought or flood. In this situation, the problem is a very serious one and the Government should seriously consider it.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is unfortunate that our country has always been subjected to floods of late more often than before.

The hon. Members have said that this time, there has been an unprecedented flood or an unprecedented drought. Every time, it is said that it is an unprecedented flood or drought. But nothing has been done to stop flood or drought. Every year we go on saying it. In fact, this year also, there was a flood. In north Bihar, there is always a problem of floods. But this time, even in south Bihar, there was so much flood that many bridges were washed away and many houses collapsed. Many dams were blown off. When the dams were blown off, all the snakes went into the river and the tribals and others who were crossing the river used to be beaten

by the snakes. Many people lost their lives. I personally think that the Bihar Government is not very much aware of the flood situation in our area and, therefore, they are perhaps not very mindful of giving any compensation for the damage caused in our area.

Drought is the way of life in our area. We are always in the grip of famine. But so far the Government of India or the Government of Bihar have never paid any attention to the famine or drought situation in our area. Nothing has been done. As my hon. friend, Shri Shankar Dayal Singh, said, Maharashtra and other States get a lot of funds for the flood and drought situations. But Bihar has been very unlucky in this respect because they do not get anything in proportion to the losses sustained by them either due to the flood or due to drought.

I think, it is high time that the Government of India give a serious thought to the flood control and try to divert the water of the Ganges to other channels and make the maximum use of water resources. We were thinking in terms of taking the water from the Ganges to the Godavari and we were perhaps contemplating to spend about Rs. 2500 crores spread over a period of 15 years. I would request the Government of India to have a general survey of flood situation in the country and prepare a master plan for the flood control in the entire country. We are not gaining by taking short-term measures and finding temporary solutions. We are losing every time whatever money is being spent on these things. If we think about having a permanent solution, the amount of money involved on that will not be much.

One thing is certain that so far as drought situation is concerned, the people are always in the grip of the fear of drought. Even when there is no drought, they start crying that there might be a drought.

[Shri Kartik Oraon]

I was told that in the flood areas, because the floods bring with them the deposits of silt, next year there would be a bumper crop and that is why people sometimes cry and are worried when there are no floods. So, it is a curse which is sometimes a blessing in disguise. But they take away so much of life and property. So, we should think more in terms of protecting the life of the people and also in terms of a permanent solution.

✓ श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजननंदगांव): समाप्ति महोदय, भारतीय संस्कृति के अनुसार हम नदियों की बंदना करते हैं। सम्भवतः इस बंदना के पीछे नदियों को प्रलयकारी रूप का प्रभाव रहा होगा नदियों की बाढ़ के साथ साथ सुखा भी प्रगति का एक प्रकोप है। यदि मानव समाज से पूछा जाये कि वह सुखा और बाढ़, इन दो विपरितों में से किस को कम हानिकारक समझता है, तो उस का उत्तर यही होगा कि बाढ़ से भले ही बहुत कष्ट हो, लिकिन सुखे की अपेक्षा हम बाढ़ को स्वीकार करगे, इतरोंकि बाढ़ क्षति पहुंचते ने साथ साथ कुछ दे भी जाती है।

डॉ के० एल० राव ने 1966 में बड़-नियंत्रण के लिए 1,000 करोड़ रुपये की एक योजना बनाई थी, जिसके अन्तर्गत एक नदी का पानी दूसरी नदी या नहर में डालने का विचार था। यह व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकी। नदियों पर बांध बना कर हम बाढ़ की रोक-याम कर सकते हैं, बिजली पैदा कर सकते हैं और सिचाई की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं। लिकिन सुखे के बारे में हम क्या करेंगे।

छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र में, जो भंडारा जिले में आरम्भ होता है और जिले में नागपुर,

राजननंदगांव, दुर्कं, रायपुर, बिलासपुर, राजगढ़ और सरागढ़ आदि जिले जागमिल हैं, केवल धान की खेती होती है। अगर वहां पानी बरसा, तो धान पैदा होता है और अगर न बरसा, तो एक-दम सुखा पड़ जाता है। इस सदन में कई बार कहा गया है कि हम उन ज़ोड़ों को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए, जहां पोटेशल आइ रेन है। छत्तीसगढ़ में 40, 50 हज़ार बारिश होती है, लिकिन कूकि हम नदियों के प्रवाह को ले नहीं पाते हैं, इसलिए सारा पानी बह कर बेकार हो जाता है।

हमारा देश इतना सौभाग्यशाली है कि संसार में जितना पानी आकाश से घरती पर पड़ता है, उस का दसवां हिस्सा हमें प्राप्त होता है। इस के अतिरिक्त हमारे देश में 83 नदियां ऐसी हैं, जिस में निरन्तर पानी बहता रहता है। लिकिन घम-फ़िर कर बात आती है कि पैसा नहीं है। जब तक पैसे की व्यवस्था होती है, तब तक डैम बनाने के समान के दाम बढ़ जाते हैं। 1,000 करोड़ पये की जो योजना बनाई गई थी, आज शायद उस के खंड की रकम 3,000 करोड़ पये हो गई होगी।

मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी योजना बनाई जाये, उस को जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यान्वित किया जाना चाहिए। एक कंट्रोल रूम बनाना चाहिए, जिस के द्वारा यह देखा जाये कि किसी डैम का निर्माण किसी दंग से हो रहा है। हर हफ्ते रिपोर्ट आये कि कितना बना और अगर योजना के अनुकूल नहीं बना, तो क्यों नहीं बना, उस में व्यवधान थ्यों हुआ, आदि।

प्लानिंग कमीशन को यह चाहिए, आज तमाम योजनाएं वह बनाते हैं

लेकिन उन का कोई कंट्रोल रूम नहीं है। पैसा जो स्टेट को दे दिया आप का दायित्व है कि आप देखिए कि काम उस यैसे से हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है हो रहा है तो कितनी गति से हो रहा है, प्रवाति से काम चल रहा है या नहीं?

अगर नहीं चल रहा है तो क्यों नहीं चल रहा है? जब तक केंद्रीय स्तर पर कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं होगी जिस से आप यहां बैठ कर नियंत्रित कर सकें तब तक काम सही ढंग से नहीं चल सकता।

यह जो ड्राउट है उस में धरती को हम देखते हैं तो उस में दरारें पड़ जाती हैं, पानी पीने को नहीं प्राप्त होता है। धान पैदा नहीं हुआ। पीने को पानी नहीं प्राप्त होता है तो फिर हम को बड़ी कठिनाई होती है और किफ हम सरकार के दरवाजे खट्टवटाते हैं कि राहत के लिए कुछ काम किया जाय। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश के सीमित साधन हैं और आदिवासियों का इलाका है। हर तीसरा व्यक्ति वहां आदिवासी या हरिजन है। सर्वहारा समाज का वहां बहुत्य है। तो आप यहां से कोई ठीम भेजिए, रिपोर्ट उस की आए और काम आरंभ हो।

अंत में मैं यह कह कर बैठना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम छत्तीसगढ़ के लिए 50 करोड़ पया दीजिए, टीम के सर्वे के आधार पर दीजिए नहीं तो वहां के लोग जैसे दो वर्ष पहले तकलीफ में आ गए थे, बैचारे ताहि ताहि करने लगे थे, दाने दाने को मोहताज हो गए थे ये वही हालत हो जाएंगी। हमारी धरती भी व्यासी है और धान कास कटोरा भी खाली है। इस का कोई इतजाम कीजिए ताकि लोग भूखों न मरें।

✓ SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): Regarding floods and drought, I would not like to deal with the temporary relief aspect because many

Members have emphasised it. It has become a perpetual problem for many parts of the country, particularly floods and drought in North Bihar and drought in Rajasthan and other areas. Here I would like to emphasize on some durable solutions for this problems.

The genesis of floods in Bihar is that those rivers which bring water from the Himalayas cause floods; and those very rivers drain out the water from the fields and cause drought also. We have tried earth embankments. Even if the embankments are strong and durable, which they are very seldom, the water course will not change from south to north, water comes to south in a more concentrated way and the Ganga is over-flooded and invades the south. That is why in the meeting of the Central Ministry where the Deputy Minister, Shri K. N. Singh, and many officers were present, I had, unfortunately, predicted that the floods would come to the south. And it happened unfortunately; we had a virtual deluge in Patna. Once that was there, some people like us felt that Government would now make up and think of a permanent solution. But the solution found was that Rs. 17 crores were provided for earth embankments to protect Patna. This huge amount was not a minor temptation for many politicians, engineers and contractors. Again, this year there were floods in large areas around Patna. Our fear is that, now, every year, this tantalising; appetite for easy money will bring in devastating floods, sometimes from the south, sometimes from the west, sometimes from the north and sometimes from the east. This is a national crime. The earth embankments may provide a temporary relief, but limiting ourselves only to earth embankments has given rise to this national crime. In Darbhanga town last year, more than Rs. 1 crore worth of embankments were made. The construction of embankments was so timed as to collapse with the coming of the floods. The floods were delayed, but the collapse of the embankments

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

could not be delayed; without the floods, they collapsed. Now, enquiries are going on. But we know what will happen. That is the tragedy. Now, the floods are travelling south. What is the solution? There is a solution which is technically feasible and practicable, but unfortunately that is not being implemented because of the vested interests of politicians, engineers and contractors in temporary relief works.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was serious about it, and he personally got a survey made. In 1950, Barachetra dam project over the river Kosi was prepared with a capacity of 18 lakh kilowatts of power. In the 20-point Programme, the Prime Minister has put a target of 26 lakh kilowatts of power for the whole country, whereas this project on the Kosi alone can give 18 lakh kilowatts of power. It can irrigate 38 lakh acres; it can completely eliminate floods and it will become navigable upto Barachetra. Similarly, Sisapani Barrage over the river Kamla and the Noonta Barrage over the river Bagmati can completely eliminate floods and drought for the whole year and can ensure power not only for Bihar but also for the rest of the country.

Why was this not done? I am quoting from a note received from Shri C. C. Patel, Additional Secretary, under his letter dated 11th December, 1975. It says:

"The construction of the high dam was postponed to a later stage as at that time there was no market for the huge block of power and stored water was not required for irrigation."

We have been experiencing power shortage in the country and this is the report of the Government of Bihar that this power, 18,000 KW cannot be utilised. It is like saying that as I have got my belly full of mangoes, you should not plant a

mango tree. One must realise that the mango tree will give fruits only after four years.

The Bihar Government had constituted in January 1974 the Kosi Board of Consultants and in their note dated 14th September, 1974 on the desirability of construction of a storage dam at Barahkshetra on Kosi river, they said:

"The Board feels that the time is now ripe to take up the Barahkshetra dam project in hand. The project would give a positive solution to the silt problem, being upstream and downstream of the Bhimgar Barrage. This project would also effectively reduce the highest peak floods to safe limits."

This is the official opinion. They also said that the project will now be economically feasible. They also said that the hydro power would be a boon to the region. They also suggested that further investigations of this project which is of national importance should be entrusted to the Central Water and Power Commission, as they had carried out the investigations for the earlier 1950 project also.

With regard to Gandak project, a major part of the canal construction has been completed and I feel that some dam has to be constructed where Sapta Gandaki is formed, so that this is tackled at the source itself and the floods are avoided. When it is technically feasible and is desirable, we cannot understand, why this is not being done. As I said, this House should put a stop to only temporary things, because that is a national waste and it is a crime against the country and the people.

When I read of floods in Madhubani and by the time I reach Samastipur, the floods have already reached there. They are receding from Darbhanga and there is drought in Madhubani and Sitamarhi. For these things, some

permanent solution has to be thought of. Whenever there is a flood, we want temporary measures and temporary solutions, and later on forget about that. The Ministers are there, the Government is there and the experts are there and they must try to find out permanent solutions. If they do not do it, it is a crime against the nation.

I am ashamed of asking for Rs. fifty crores for Bihar, because I am certain at least Rs. thirty crores will go down the drains and only Rs. twenty crores will be utilised.

ओहरी सिंह (बुर्जा) : समापत्ति महोदय, देश में हर वर्ष बाढ़ के कारण करोड़ों रुपये की क्षति होती है और न मालूम कितनी जाने चली जाती है। इस वर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा बाढ़ से पीड़ित रहा। जिस जिले से मैं आता हूं वह गंगा यमुना वे बीच है और न मालूम कितनी छोटी छोटी नदियां बीच से गुज़रती हैं। पिछले सितम्बर में जो वहां पर बाढ़ आई उससे अब ले हमारे जिले में 16 करोड़ का नुकसान हो गया और करीब 82 लोगों को अगरनी जान से हाथ छोना पड़ा। पलट का यह जो परमानेन्ट फ्रीचर है उस को हल करने के लिए कोई परमानेन्ट सल्यूशन ढूना होगा। एक समय पर एक मुश्तीबत आई। उसका आप उपाय करने लगे उसमें बजाये कोई परमानेन्ट पालिसी या सल्यूशन होना चाहिए। हम देखते हैं बहुतन प्रबलतन क्लॅड कमीशन्स ने अपनी सिफारिशें दी हैं उन पर सरकार को बड़ी तेजी से अमल करना चाहिए।

उत्तर प्रदेश में हर साल बाढ़ आती है—हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 300 करोड़ रुपये की एं दस साला योजना केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजी है। इस

योजना को अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वीकृति दे दे तो मैं यकीन के साथ कह सकता हूं कि दस सालों में उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ को रोकने के लिये जो उपाय किये जायेंगे उस से हिन्दुस्तान के एक बहुत बड़े हिस्से को तसल्ली और तस्कीन मिल जायगी।

हमारे यहां कोई नेशनल पलट पालिसी नहीं है, मैं चाहता हूं कि इस को ले-डाउन किया जाय। यहां तहां काम करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। आप जानते हैं—हमारे मध्युरा में कितनी जबरदस्त बाढ़ आई थी, उस से बहुत भारी नुकसान हुआ था। यहां यहां नदियों में नाले आ कर मिलते हैं, बाढ़ के दिनों में पानी का घनत्व बहुत बढ़ जाता है, इस से जो पुल उन नदियों पर बनाये जाते हैं वे छोटे पड़ जाते हैं, कभी कभी तो वह जाते हैं, मैं चाहता हूं कि उन नदियों पर पुल बड़े बनाये जायें।

जहां बाढ़ की समस्या है, वहां वाटर-लार्गिंग की समस्या भी है। पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान इस बात से होता है कि वहां कोई एक-शियेन्ट ड्रेनेज सिस्टम नहीं है, पानी के निकालने की कोई राहता नहीं बनाया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इन जिलों का सबं कराया जाय, सारे देश में जहां जहां पानी का वाटर-लार्गिंग होता है, उस पानी को निकालने के लिये योजना बनाई जाय।

नहरों की जो बम्बे और गूलैं होती हैं, मेरा मतलब आन्ध्र प्रदेश से है, उन की सफाई नहीं की जाती है। थोड़ा सा भी पानी आने से उन में बाढ़ आ जाती है—मैं चाहता हूं कि इन की सफाई की व्यवस्था की जाय।

गंगा और यमना नदियों के किनारे लोग मकान बना कर रहने लगते हैं, जब

[श्री हरी सिंह]

बाढ़ आती है तो बहुत नुकसान होता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस मनोवृत्ति को रोकना चाहिये, लोग वहां पर परमानेन्ट नेचर के मकान न बनायें, इस तरह की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। जो रहना चाहते हैं वे टैम्परेरी मकान बना कर रहे। मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहूँ।

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): Because of the drought situation in the south, particularly in Andhra Pradesh, a grave situation is prevailing. Recently, I had been to my Parliamentary constituency as well as to other parts of my State. There I met hundreds of people who told me what their difficulties were because of the drought.

The peculiar situation this year is that since about 30 years for the first time in the month of July the rain was very heavy. The rainfall was not only heavy but timely. Thinking that there will be sufficient water not only in the tanks but also in the wells and other projects, the agriculturists have cultivated almost the whole land which is in their possession. In cultivation they have invested a lot of money. They have grown commercial crops. Dry crops are also there. Paddy and everything is there. But, unfortunately, what happened since the 1st of September is that there is no rain at all. Since about 2 months on account of lack of rain they have suffered and all crops including the commercial crops, paddy and everything are completely damaged and they are in difficulties. When I saw their faces, I was very much pained, I tell you. You know the difficulty of the agriculturists because you are one of them. After this emergency if at all any section is affected, it is only the poor peasants. It is only the agriculturists who are affected, not others. The employees, the traders, the industrialists and even politicians are all happy. But these peo-

ple are the only people affected. Whatever they produce, they do not get remunerative prices and when this kind of a situation prevails, they also suffer. This is the situation that is prevailing in our country, particularly, in the rural areas. I am sorry to say that the Government is not doing anything for them. 80 per cent of us represent them here. We are all from the agriculturist community. Even then we do not represent them effectively. Whenever we represent, we are dubbed as landlords, Kulaks and what not. This is the situation. I think the Central Government must provide whatever amount is required by the State Government.

In Andhra Pradesh, in spite of the peculiar situation prevailing over there, our Chief Minister is very kind. He is asking people not to raise hue and cry. He says that he will approach the Central Government and will request the Prime Minister to see that something is provided so that the difficulties of the poor peasants are mitigated.

18.00 hrs.

Today about 40 people met the Prime Minister and submitted a memorandum in regard to the drought situation in our State and requested for the sanction of Rs. 50 crores so that the projects which are incomplete can be taken up by our State Government.

We have got very good rivers. Recently, our Chief Minister rightly described our State as the State of rivers. We have got beautiful rivers Godavari, Krishna, Tungabhadra, Vasudhara. There are so many rivers. Inspite of these rivers we have not been able to take up the projects. We had taken up projects like Pochampad project, Nagarjuna Sagar, Somasilla project, Srisailam Project, Vasudhara project. But they have not been completed because of lack of funds.

We approached the Central Government to sanction the requisite amount as these projects would not only serve Andhra Pradesh but they can serve the whole country also. Last year and before that also the country was in difficulties and we were importing a lot of foodgrains from other countries. At that time Andhra Pradesh was the only State which came to the rescue of the whole country. It is described as 'annapurna' of the country. If the projects which have been undertaken by our State Government ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Oh God, so soon.

If the Central Government gives the amount, whatever is required, after completion of the projects the State will not only feed itself but also the country as a whole. The Central Government must come to our rescue in the interest of the country. We must be provided with this amount. We are experiencing difficulty.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sukhdeo Prasad Verma.

(Interruptions)

Please do not shout. I cannot do favour to you. I have given you five minutes. I am giving five minutes to each member.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: I am sorry to remark, whenever you speak you take an hour, but you do not allow other Members. This is unfair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sukhdeo Prasad Verma.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: I shall point out when you speak next.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sukhdeo Prasad Verma.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: What is this? I have not spoken anything. This is very bad.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (नवादा): सधापति महोदय, अभी सितम्बर के महीने में जो भयंकर बाढ़ बिहार में आई... (यद्यपि)....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Wait a minute. It is known to the House that there are large number of Members on the list. The House decided that everybody should be given five minutes. Even then all the Members will not be called. To show protest against the Chair and to utter such language, with such shouting is not desirable. I am not doing any favour to anybody whatsoever. I am giving five minutes. I will not give a minute less.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please hear, do not shout. Please hear.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: You also shout whenever you are here.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are showing disrespect. I will have to report this.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: I do not care.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let it go on record as to what he is doing.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: You show arrogance. We are affected. Everybody is affected by this. You think yourself a great man. You do not deserve to be in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All this should go on record.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Let it go on record. I am not worried.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sukhdeo Prasad Verma.

(Interruptions)

✓ श्री नुखेव प्रसाद कर्मा : सभापति महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि बिहार में सितम्बर के महीने में जो भयंकर बाढ़ आई थी, उसे प्रधान मंत्री जी, विधि मंत्री जी और भारत सरकार के अधिकारियों ने आपनी आंखों से देखा है कि किस कदर भयंकर बाढ़ बिहार में आई थी और इस बारे में इस सदन में भी और बाहर भी काफ़ी कहा जा चुका है। जिन स्थानों में आज तक लोगों ने बाढ़ नहीं देखी थी जैसे माननीय बाबू जी का भगुआ लेव, वहां भी बाढ़ आयी। इस बाढ़ से गरीबों और फ़सल की बरबादी हुई। आज हालत यह है कि लोगों के सामने भुखमरी का सवाल पेश है। इस बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में हर साल हम लोग चर्चा करते हैं इसलिये मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि इस समस्या का स्थाई निदान हो इस पर आप विचार करें। अरबों रुपया जो अब तक आप राहत कार्यों पर खर्च कर चुके हैं उतने पर्ये में आप इस बाढ़ की समस्या का स्थाई निदान कर सकते थे।

हम जिस जिले से आते हैं, गया, औरंगाबाद और नेवादा यह जिले पहले दो बाढ़ से और नेवादा सुखाड़ से प्रस्तरहत हैं। जिन इलाकों में पहले बाढ़ आयी है वह अब सुखे का मुकाबला कर रहे हैं। गया, औरंगाबाद और नेवादा जिलों की कुछ स्कीम हैं जिन को अगर पूरा कर दिया जाय तो बाढ़ और सुखाड़ से हम बच सकते हैं। एक मुहाने रिजरवायर की स्कीम है जो प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना काल की है, वह योजना आप के पास पैंडिंग पड़ी हुई है। इसी तरह से तिलैया डाइवर्जन स्कीम है, जिस के सम्बन्ध में माननीय के ० एल० राव ने आप को कई बार कहा है, वह भी पड़ी हुई है, इभी तरह से सकरी रिजरवायर की स्कीम भी आप के यहां पड़ी हुई है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि इन योजनाओं को साप शीघ्र कार्यान्वित करायें ताकि बाढ़ और सुखे की समस्या का स्थाई हल निकल सके।

मैं समझता हूं कि निवादा को स्थाई रूप से ड्राइट प्रोन एरिया में आप ने रखा है। एक करोड़ रुपया आप ने पहली बार 1972-73 में दिया और जितनी भी स्कीमें हैं, और सड़क आदि के काम को हाथ में लिया गया, वह सब अधूरी पड़ी हुई हैं, उन योजनाओं के लिये आज तक निवादा में भारत सरकार की ओर से एक पैसा नहीं भेजा गया। तो इस तरह की स्कीमों को हाथ में लेने से क्या लाभ जो पूरी नहीं होती है और फिर सुखाड़ लेव आप निवादा को घोषित कर देते हैं। इस से कोई फ़ायदा नहीं होने वाला है। निवादा की प्रथम किस्त देने के बाद दो साल से देना बन्द कर दिया है, परिणामतः सारी स्कीमें बन्द पड़ी हुई हैं।

इस बाढ़ में आप बहुत अच्छा राहत कार्य किया है। लेकिन जिन गरीब भूमि-हीन किसानों के एक भी कच्चे मकान इस बाढ़ में नहीं बचे हैं उन को 50, 100 रु. देने से क्या राहत मिल सकती है? इतने में तो फ़ूस का छप्पर भी नहीं पढ़ सकता, मकान कैसे उन बेचारों के बन जायेगे। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि बाढ़ और सुखे की भीषण समस्याओं को केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में ले, राज्यों पर न छोड़े। अगर राज्यों पर इस काम को छोड़ा तो इस समस्या का कभी भी निदान नहीं हो पायेगा।

बाढ़ से बचने के लिये जो बाढ़ नियंत्रण का सुप्राप्त आया है मैं उस से सहमत हूं। मेरा निवेदन है कि सुखाड़ लेव में जमीन के नीचे से पानी निकाल कर सिंचाई का समुचित इंतजाम किया

जाय। आप जिम्मेदारिकाल सर्वे करायें जर्मीन के अन्दर आउड वाटर का पौर उस से सिचाई का प्रबन्ध करायें। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा तब तक सदा सूखा बना रहेगा।

अभी माननीय बाबू जी ने एलान किया था कि शोध ही विहार के अन्दर किसानों को समय पर अच्छे बीज दिये जायेंगे। मैं आप को सूचना देता हूँ कि रबी के लिये गेहूँ, चाना आदि का बीज सब जगह आप नहीं पहुँचा पाये हैं। बस मुझे यही निवेदन करना है। ✓

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA (Hassan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, famine and drought are not new to this country.

Speaking for our State, I was asked by Members of Parliament from Karnataka to lead a team of 12 Members to look into the scarcity conditions in Karnataka. Only Karnataka State, this year, has been fully isolated from the rainfall map of this country. If I have to explain all the misery of the people of my State, it will take a long time and I will not do it. But it is an admitted fact that the unfortunate condition of Karnataka is that there is no water in tanks, no water in wells, no crops and not even preliminary agricultural operations have taken place. If at all some preliminary operations had taken place, due to the subsequent failure of the monsoon or inopportune rain, the crops withered away. Coffee, which is an important foreign exchange earner, exported to the international market from Karnataka, has withered away. Cocoanut, areca and sugarcane have withered away. The loss to both rabi and kharif crops due to the failure of rains is unimaginable. On this matter, we submitted a memorandum to the hon. Prime Minister, our beloved leader. She was very sympathetic and said, she is willing to send a second team. We are happy about it. We also met our Agriculture and Finance Ministers

and they are also sympathetic. So, we have no grouse. But until and unless the Chief Ministers write a letter to the Centre, the Centre is not in a position to send any team, first or second. That is one bottleneck. Secondly, the Chief Ministers—whether it is due to political or administrative or other reasons best known to them—are thinking that the money that the Central Government is going to give to meet floods or famine is only the money that is going to be given from the next plan allocation and it is not any money of the Central Government which it is giving. I am unable to understand why the Chief Ministers have been made to have this kind of view. Why does not the Central Government have a special reserve fund for flood and famine? I request the Government to call the Chief Ministers of all the States and tell them that they have to review the old regulation made by all the Chief Ministers regarding the Sixth Finance Commission's recommendation. Without correspondence, the Centre will not send a team. Without separate allocation of money, the States cannot cater to the needs of the people. So, the people die and the cattle die. 20 per cent of the people of Karnataka are have-nots. They get 40 P to one rupee every day. 20 per cent have 5 acres and less of land. They are small and marginal farmers or agriculture labour. What would be the fate of these 40 per cent if sufficient work is not given? For that, sufficient amount has to be earmarked. For a hungry elephant, if 6 paise worth of buttermilk is given, will it be sufficient? When Karnataka Government wanted Rs. 21 crores, the first team estimated the requirement at Rs. 7 crores and the actual amount released was just Rs. 3 1/2 crores! Now the minimum need of Karnataka is Rs. 50 crores.

I have some proposals which I submit to the government through you. All irrigation projects under progress which are going to be commissioned

[Shri N. Shivappa]

shortly if channel works are completely done within a short period of six months like Hemavathi, Harangi, Krishna, Ghataprabha and Kabani, must be completed. If that is done, a minimum of 5 lakh acres will be irrigated and people will get permanent relief. Secondly, minor irrigation works should be augmented by allotting sufficient money. Thirdly, open well irrigation has to be taken up. This will create a lot of labour potential for the poorer sections. It will also tap underground water as an eternal solution for the famine. Famine is in our daily life. Indian agriculture is a gamble on the monsoon. I request the Central Government to send a second study team to Karnataka. The whole State, all the 16 districts, all the 120 talukas, are in the full grip of famine. People have no money; they have no food. They even do not have the capacity to purchase food. Cattle have no fodder. Polluted water is being drunk by the people. So, my humble request through you to the Government is that kindly relax and make flexible the old bureaucratic procedural aspects so that we can have control over drought and floods in all parts of the country.

✓ **SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR** (Dindigul): In India, we are having drought in certain areas and floods in other areas. So, the drought and floods are the twin problem of India which have become insuperable. Almost all the Members unanimously put before the Government permanent and long-term solutions to control floods and drought situation.

For centuries, our forefathers, great economist, politicians and others have been demanding the execution and implementation of the Ganga-Caveri-Cape Comerin Project. If this project is completed, I hope, there will be no drought or flood situation in India. This will solve the problem of drinking water and we will get enough

water for irrigation. The unemployment problem will also be solved to a great extent. This will be one of the important projects from the national integration point of view. Therefore, we want that Ganga-Caveri-Cape Comerin Project should be taken up as soon as possible. The World Bank has accepted this Project in principle and they have provided Rs. 2000 crores for the implementation of this Project. I do not know why our Government is not undertaking this project immediately. I am sorry to say that this important point has not found place either in the 20-Point Programme or the 5-Point Programme of the young gentleman, Shri Sanjay Gandhi. I suggest, let it be the 26th point in this Programme.

In Tamil Nadu, Rannad district is a chronically drought affected area from time immemorial. Another district, Madurai, has also been affected due to continuously failure of rains for the last five or six years.

There is now no drinking water in my constituency of Dindigul, as well as in the Mudukulathoor area of Rannad. I request the Government to grant more and more of loans. Government of India have granted Rs. 7½ crores as loan for drought relief work. This amount, for Tamil Nadu, is nothing but a small popcorn given to a hungry elephant. Not less than Rs. 50 crores should be allotted to Tamil Nadu to enable it to cope up with the very grave situation which has arisen there and to save the poor villagers, middle classes, working community and the down-trodden people. The rivers in the Tanjore district, which is the producing centre of paddy, have dried. The rivers in Tiruchi, Madurai and Tirunelveli districts have also become dry. There is no production of rice. We request the Government of India to include the problem of river waters in the Concurrent List. That problem has to be solved by the Government of India. It should not be left to the

State Governments. This item has so far not been included in the Central List, or in the Concurrent List.

I appeal to the Government of India to take up the problems of Cauvery waters as also of waters of Godavari, Krishna and Narmada. Drought conditions are prevailing throughout Tamil Nadu, except in Madras City and Chingleput. The farmers are not producing any crop at all. Government is taking drastic steps to loans. They are going to recover the loans by impounding the cattle and taking away agricultural implements. I request the Government of India to instruct the Government of Tamil Nadu and all the nationalized banks not to recover loans taken from government, banks and societies. The Centre should also instruct the Government of Tamil Nadu not to collect land revenue also this year.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore): India is basically an agricultural country. We are having various types of climates all over the country. We have drought somewhere; and somewhere we have floods. In fact, this is a perennial problem. The problem of the States has already been discussed. Members have narrated how people have been affected. The difficulty today is that drought and famine are treated like an orphan child. The Central Government unfortunately thinks that famine and drought conditions are State subjects and that it can wash off its hands. We would like to know from the hon. Minister to tell us, when he replies to the discussion as to what is the stand of the Central Government.

Before the 5th Finance Commission's recommendations were there, out of the outlay in this regard, 25 per cent was to be contributed by State Government; 25 per cent by the Centre and the remaining 50 per cent was given as loan to the State Government. This is how the State Governments were able to carry out their

relief works. After the Finance Commission's recommendations, the whole pattern has changed. There is no contribution from the Central Government. They say that they have given the States a 5-year outlay. There is a divisible surplus which is divided among the States. The States can only have an advance from this surplus, according to their individual share, and thus fight these calamities. I would like to ask the hon. Minister: is this a reasonable situation? If we do not find a permanent solution to fight these droughts and floods, how do you expect the States—whenever these problems arise whether in the North, South or elsewhere—to tackle these problems? This is the purpose of our discussion in the House. The Central Government must think of a *via media* for providing better implementation and for giving financial assistance to the States whenever such calamities occur. These floods and droughts occur in different parts of the country. In some States they may occur once in 3 years; and in some others, once in ten years.

Rajasthan, as you know very well, has been perennially a drought-prone area. The people living there have been used to droughts. They have been leaving Rajasthan during drought periods and migrating to neighbouring States and then returning to their homes after the rains during the winter. In the last three years, instead of drought, we are having floods in Rajasthan. In 1973-74, we had heavy floods. Food had to be dropped by helicopters like Bihar and Orissa. We had a similar situation in 1975 and also in 1976.

The whole topographical and climatic conditions of Rajasthan seem to have changed. There has to be some explanation given for this change by our scientists as to why this change has taken place. In Rajasthan, we have not grown trees or taken up any other natural development works. We were having no drinking water. Now, the situation has changed. There

[Shri N. K. Sanghi]

should be some explanation for it. According to laymen, it is possibly because of the atomic blast at Pokharan and that might have affected the climate. But the hon. Minister should give an explanation for this. Is it that in Rajasthan there may be another spell of drought? We should have a proper scientific investigation into the change of climate in Rajasthan.

During the last rains, Jodhpur city with a population of 400,000 people was cut off from the roads and the railways. Both rail lines were breached and the roads were washed away. The city became an island with no communication. Jodhpur was cut off from Jaipur, the capital of Rajasthan. There was no means of communication for a few days. This was an unprecedented situation, unknown in history. The hon. Minister will have to give an answer to that.

The Rajasthan Government has already sent a memorandum to the Central Government indicating that 390 villages were affected, 4 lakh persons were affected, 13,000 houses were damaged or destroyed, cattle worth Rs. 1 lakh was lost, crops worth Rs. 2.50 lakhs were damaged and a loss of Rs. 12 crores occurred due to damage of bridges, roads and dams. This is the situation in Rajasthan. I do not come here to ask for more finances. The State Government has asked for Rs. 18 crores as a financial outlay to meet the situation.

We have a project like the Rajasthan Canal. It is known to all of us that it is a national project. I am sure, both the Central Government and the State Government are very keen to complete it. It was to be completed in 10 years. Now, it is spread over to 25 years. The cost outlay has increased from Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 500 crores. The Rajasthan Canal project is a very important project so far as defence and strategic matters are concerned. During the last two Pakistan wars, we have seen that our forces could not

cross their canals, like the Ichogal canal of Pakistan. They proved to be natural barriers. The Rajasthan Canal, when completed, will also prove to be our maginot line. So, this has to be considered from the defence and strategic value besides its economic value.

I can give you a number of examples. But the time at my disposal is very short. I can tell you how this Canal will help us, in the matter of our defence strategy. This Canal will help in increasing our population on our border. We have seen in China, Sinkiang, Soviet Russia and Mongolia how they have increased their population by such development works. I would request the Central Government to take over the Rajasthan Canal project as a Central project and that it is completed on a war-footing so that when it is completed this will help us to fight this perennial problem of drought and flood.

✓ SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the country of ours is a land of many paradoxes, poverty amidst unexploited riches of nature, recurring floods amidst chronic drought. While a severe drought gripped the States of Orissa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu etc., this year, scorching lands and crops, drying up tanks and wells, parching the throats of large populations scrambling for drinking water, the States of U.P., Bihar, Punjab, etc. were visited by furious floods of unprecedented magnitude in living memory.

As we all know, Orissa is visited intermittently by droughts and floods over the decades and the losses over the years have been colossal and, perhaps, more than what it would have cost to finance a plan of flood control. In the current year, serious drought conditions are developing in a considerable area of the State due to erratic rainfall particularly the unprecedented dry spell persisting since about the second week of September, 1976. Disconcerting reports about the situation are now being published in

the local daily papers. However, much credit must go to the State Government because even during the Puja holidays, the State Government deputed very senior officers to the State to make an on-the-spot assessment of the situation in all the 13 districts of the State and on the basis of their report, the Government have taken timely measures to combat the situation.

But considering the vastness of the areas, the percentage of population affected and the magnitude of the problem it creates as days are passing by, no State Government can meet the challenge satisfactorily without the help of the Central Government. The anticipated crop loss of paddy, millets, maize and ragi, it is reported, will be as high as 40 per cent to 50 per cent of the total production in the State. The Rabi Programme could not be planned out by the average cultivator because of dearth of moisture in the soil. The inadequacy of rainfall has affected storage in reservoirs of major, medium and minor irrigation projects. The inflow of water is very inadequate in Hirakud and smaller projects are showing signs of drying up and may not be useful till the next monsoon.

In this situation I appeal to the Central Government to send a Central Team. I am told that they have decided to send a Central Government Team to assess the situation in these chronically drought and flood affected areas in Orissa to prevent a worsening of the situation which is threatening to take place.

Apart from these temporary measures, it will go a long way towards tiding over the present situation and also towards helping the people of Orissa, if the Centre takes up a project like the Subernrekhā project. I am very glad to know that the State Governments of Bihar and Orissa have agreed to implement this project but from where can they get the money? It should come immediately from the Centre so that this major chunk of the area is saved from famine.

There is also another major project—the Bhimkunda project—which has been pending for five or six years with the Central Water and Power Commission. My appeal is that unless this project is taken up immediately, the chronic problem of droughts in the State of Orissa cannot be overcome.

✓ MR. CHAIRMAN: Through the cooperation of the Members it is not taking more than five minutes each, we have been able to cover most of the Members and now only eight are left. The whole Bill has been finished in one-and-a-half hours.

✓ AN HON. MEMBER: You may call these eight Members also; all the eight are not here.

✓ MR. CHAIRMAN: Most of them are here. If they take five minutes each, it may take about an hour more—and the Minister's reply is also there. So I am prepared to give four minutes each.

✓ श्री जगदीप नारायण मंडल (गीड़ा):
मध्यापति महोदय, हमारे देश में लोग बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुए हैं। बिहार में तो बाढ़ का प्रभाव ऐसी जगहो पर पड़ा जहां पहले कहीं बाढ़ नहीं आई थी। हमें उत्तर बिहार में बाढ़ आया कहरों थीं, लेकिन इस बार तो दक्षिण बिहार बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुआ है, जिस से ग्रामीणों रूपमें की क्षति हुई है और बहत बड़ी संख्या में जान-व-माल का नुकसान हुआ है। इस में सन्देह नहीं कि सरकार की ओर से काफ़ी मदद दी गई, लोगों के जान-व-माल की रक्षा की गई। अब उन की रक्षा की फसल की बुआई होने वाली है, मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार का ध्यान इस तरफ जाना चाहिये। रक्षा की फसल के लिये बीज, खाद इन्द्रादि का इबन्ध किया जाय ताकि लोग जल्द से जल्द बोआई पूरी कर सकें तथा जब तक फसल वैज्ञ न हो, सरकार को चाहिये कि उन के

[श्री जगदीश नारायण मंडल]

खाने की व्यवस्था करें, ताकि उन को तकलीफ़ न हो ।

उसी तरह से आज सूबाड़ की स्थिति हमारे यहां है और कई जिलों में तो यह बड़ी भयानक है । आप संघाल बरगता और भागलपुर की स्थिति देखिये, जिस जिले के, सभापति भूदेवद्य' आप भी रहने वाले हैं । संघाल परगणा में आज हम देखते हैं कि 6 प्रखंडों में से एक, दो प्रखंड तो बाढ़ से प्रभावित हैं और बाकी चार, ताच प्रखंड सूखे से प्रभावित हैं । वहां पर ऐसी स्थिति हो गई है कि बहत से कुमों में पानी तक मुख गया है और लोगों को पानी नहीं मिल रहा है । वहां पर 50, 60 प्रतिशत जो रोपने का काम किया गया था, पानी न पड़ने के कारण सब के सब बीज सूक्ष्म गये हैं और हमारे पास चिटिंगों पर चिटिंगों या रही है कि धान कट नहीं रहा है और एक अर्थकर स्थिति वहां पर पैदा हो गई है । ऐसी परिस्थिति से सरकार को चाहिए कि जिन तरह से उस ने बाढ़ में प्रबन्ध किया है, उसी तरह से उबाड़ में लोगों की सहायता कर के पानी का कुछ प्रबन्ध वहां पर करे । जिस इनके ल सूबाड़ पड़ा हुआ है वहां पर भरकार की तकनीय रिलीफ के कीमों का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए । वहां पर मिट्टी चोरी ह लोपने का कीम होना चाहिए । चिचड़ी बांडों के लिए लाल बाढ़ का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए । सस्ती रोटी की दुकानें स्तोलने का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए, सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानें छोली जानी चाहिए और अनाज लरीदने के लिए कल की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । वहां पर जो लोग हैं वे बहुत परीट हैं और 80, 85 प्रतिशत उन में आटिवासी और हरिजन हैं । वहां पर 32, 33 लाख लोग बसते हैं और उन

की हालत बहुत खराब है । इसलिए उन के लिए आप को कोई व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए । वहां पर जमीन ऊंची नीची है और इरीगेशन भी केवल 2 प्रतिशत में है । इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि जब तक वहां के लोगों की हालत को सुचारने के लिए आप कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठायेंगे, उन की हालत दयनीय रहेगी और वे लोग बदबर सूखे से पीड़ित रहेंगे । वहां पर 32, 33 लाख एकह जमीन में धान की फसल होती है और एक ही फसल होती है । इस के प्रलावा दूसरी फसल नहीं होती है और इस भाल हालत गंह है कि 4 प्रतिशत धान भी वहां पैदा होगा, यह कहना मुश्किल है । सब का मब एग्गिंग वहां बाढ़ और सूखे से प्रभावित होता है । सरकार को चाहिए कि वहां पर तत्काल लोगों की सहायता करे ।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि उम एरिया में कहल-गांव गंगा को लिपट इरीगेशन स्कीम शुरू हुई थी लेकिन वह अभी पुरी नहीं हुई है । उसे से लालों एकह जमीन की सिंचाई हो सकती है और भागलपुर और संघाल परगणा के लोगों को जाम हो सकता है । उस को पूरा कर के अगर दामोदर नदी में ले जा कर गिरा दिया जाए, तो लालों एकह जमीन की सिंचाई हो जाती है । इस तरह से आप देखें कि उनरे संघाल परगणा जिले में जो रक्की है, वह पुरी नहीं हुई है । 25 याल हो भये हैं और अभी वहां पर कुछ नहीं हुआ है । सबै बगैरह हो जाता रहता है और काम कुछ नहीं होता है । इसलिए अगर उन स्कीमों को नहीं कर दिया जाए तो सिंचाई का ठोस इंतजाम हो सकता है और लोगों दी हालत तुम

करता है। अगर वहाँ पर कोई ठोस कांड नहीं किया गया, तो वहाँ के लोगों की हालते हमेशा दृश्योऽर्थ हो और उन को हमेशा सुखे और बाढ़ का नामना करना पड़ेगा।

इन घटनों के साथ मैं उम्मात करता हूँ।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल (समस्तीपुर) : सभापति जी, विहार में जो यह भव्यकर बाढ़ आई है, उस के लिए लोग यह कहते रहे हैं कि यह दैवी विपत्ति है और बराबर उस को देवी विपत्ति के नाम से पुकारते रहे हैं। हमारे माननीय दृष्टि मंत्री बाबू जी ने भी यह कहा है कि इतनी भयानक बाढ़ विहार में बहुत बच्चों के बाद आई है। ऐसी बाढ़ पुनःपुन में 1903 में आई थी और उस के बाद अब यह बाढ़ आई है। इस का असर यह हुआ जैसा कि पं० डी० एन० तिवारी ने कहा कि पटना को बचाने के लिए नये बांध बनाये गये और गंगा के दूसरी तरफ बाईं और बांध नहीं बनाया गया और सारा गंगा का पानी छिरा, सारेण, वैशाली, समस्तीपुर, बेरू-सराय और कटिहार जिले तक चला गया। उधर हजारीबाग में 7 दिनों तक वर्षा होती रही और वह सारा पानी पुनःपुन में चला या। नवीन बांध से पटना तो बच गया लेकिन उत्तर विहार के बहुत बड़े भू-भाग में पानी ही पानी हो गया। मैं ने कई बार केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रारूप की है कि समस्तीपुर जिले के बूँगा बांध (गंगा) की मरम्मत करा दी जाए। पुराने जमाने में तो यह काम हो जाया करता था लेकिन इस बार नहीं हुआ हालांकि हमारे केन्द्रीय उप-सिचाई मंत्री थीं केदार नाथ मिह ने इस में बड़ी दिलचस्पी ली लेकिन व्योरोक्रेटिक बोर्ड-नेट्वर्क की वजह से काम नहीं हो पाया। अगर वहाँ पर बूँगा बांध की मरम्मत

का काम ठीक तरह से पूरा हो जाए, तो लाखों एकड़ जमीन बाढ़ से बच जायेगी और सिचाई की व्यवस्था हो सकती है।

इसरी बात यह है कि हमारे संसदीय बोर्ड (समस्तीपुर) में, मैं देख रहा हूँ कि कई साल से बूँदी गंडक "जवान" हो गई है और काफी नुकसान कर रही है। इस साल उस से नुकसान कम रहा लेकिन फिर भी एक छोटा सा सुझाव अपने वैज्ञानिकों को माननीय मंत्री जी के आरा देना चाहता है। अगर हम केवल कैलेंटी की ही बात करते रहें तो वजानिक निस दिन के लिये हैं? इन को अब जागना चाहिये, नहीं तो जितने पोलिटीशन्स हैं वही टेक्नोक्रेट बनेंगे और वही नुझाव देंगे जो कि उन्हें पसन्द नहीं होगा। उन से पूछा जाय कि 5, 10 साल बाद नदियों की क्या हालत हो जायगी अगर ड्रिंजिंग नहीं की गई। सेडीकेटेशन रौक्स हिमालय पहाड़ों की बह बह कर नदियों की बड़े कोंच कर देगी और आये दिन हमें बाढ़ का सामना करना पड़ेगा। इसलिये ड्रिंजिंग का सम्बुद्धित इंतजाम कीजिये। जो बड़ी-बड़ी नदियां हैं, जैसे कोसी, बूँदी गंडक, नारायणी और गंगा, इन में ड्रिंजिंग के लिये आप दो, दो चार, चार इंजेंस दे सकते हैं। लेकिन इस और किसी का ध्यान नहीं जाता है। बड़े बड़े टेक्नोक्रेट्स कहते हैं कि हम लोग लोक सभा में ऐसे ही नुझाव दे रहे हैं। हिमालय से काफी नदियां निहलती हैं, बरसात में उन में बाढ़ आती है जो नुकसान करती है और सारा पानी अर्थ ही समुद्र में चला जाता है। पहले के जमाने में कीस-बांध छोटी नदियों में बना दिये जाते थे, लेकिन अब कोई ध्यान ही नहीं देता। अगर इस दिशा में हम बुछ कर सकें तो खेतों को पानी दे सकते हैं और बाढ़ को भी नियंत्रित किया जा सकता है।

[नो यमुना प्रदूषण मंडल]

गंगा के अल में कैश कौप होती है, लाखों मन मिर्च, मसाले होते हैं। अगर आप और कुछ नहीं कर सकते तो इस उपजाऊ थेव वाले लाके में आप कौप इन्ड्यॉरेंस शुरू कीजिये। इस काम में आप विहार-सरकार की मदद कीजिये। इतनी मुन्द्र मिट्टी के रूप हुए भी सारी फसल सूख जाती है। इस समस्या का गम्भीरता से कोई हल निकालना चाहिये।

1971 में द्राप ने गंगा फ्लड कंट्रोल कमीशन कायम किया और उस का हैडवाटर भी पटना में रखा। कभी कभी उपमंत्री जी वहां जाते भी हैं। मगर वहां के लोग क्या करते हैं यह कोई नहीं देखता। उन के कान पर भी आप की निगाह होनी चाहिये। आज लाखों लोग मुसीबत में हैं, सरकड़ों लोग मर गये बाढ़ में और सैकड़ों करोड़ ६० का नुकसान हुआ है जिस के कारण वहां की अधिक स्थिति 10, 15 साल छिले चली गई है। अगर आप कुछ करना चाहते हैं तो गम्भीरता-रूपक सोचिये।

श्री नामोद्वार द्विवेदी (मध्यलीशहर) : सभापति जी, हमारे देश में बैसे ही सूखा और बाढ़ का प्रभाव अलग अलग जगह पर पड़ा है। वह प्रतिवर्ष की स्थिति है और इस में कोई संदेह नहीं है कि हम अक्सर इस पर चर्चा भी करते हैं।

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की हालत यह हुई कि इस वर्ष जून के शुरू में बर्बा हुई जब कि खतों में काम नहीं हो सकता था, और जुलाई में बर्बा नहीं हुई जिस से खेती का काम पिछड़ गया, जिस की बजाए से फसल ठीक से नहीं ली जा सकी। जुलाई के आखिर में जब वर्ष हुई तो लोगों ने धान और मक्का लगाना

शुरू किया। लेकिन पूर्व खेती नहीं हो पाई थी कि प्रशस्त के आखिर में और सितंबर में जो अतिवृष्टि हुई उस का प्रभाव यह पड़ा कि जो कुछ खेती की गई थी उस पर भी बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा। एक तरफ खेती में बैसे ही काम नहीं हो सका था, लेकिन जो धान की खेती की गई थी, उस भय के मारे इतने लोग घबरा गये जहां मकान गिर रहे थे, चारों तरफ खेत ढूँढ़े हुए थे, लोग मेंडों को ठीक से भी नहीं बांध सके। नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो पानी बरसा था वह भी निकल गया और धान की फसल खराब हो गई। पानी जो लगातार बरसा, एक तरफ खेत में पानी आ जाने से जमीन को नुकसान हुआ और एकाएक पानी निकल जाने के बाद जमीन सूख हो गई और जुलाई नहीं हो सकी जिस का कुप्रभाव रबी की फसल पर भी पड़ेगा।

हमारे यहां उत्तर प्रदेश में गंगा, यमुना और सरयू के बीच का क्षेत्र इतना उपजाऊ है और धरती के नीचे इतना पानी है, अगर इसका ठीक से उपयोग किया जाता और पहाड़ पर नदियों को वास्तव में बांधा गया होता, तो उस पानी का हम बिजली के लिये भी इस्तेमाल कर सकते थे और नहरों के द्वारा हम उस पानी का निचाई के लिये भी उपयोग कर सकते थे। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में चाहे धन के साधन का कारण हो, चाहे उस तरफ ध्यान न दिये जाने का परिणाम हुआ हो, आज उत्तर प्रदेश अपने पूरे खाने भर के लिये भी पूरा प्रबन्ध नहीं कर पा रहा है। जहां ऐसी उपजाऊ जमीन हो, अगर वहां की नदियों का पानी ठीक से बांधा जाये, तो हम बिजली का भी लाभ उठा सकते हैं और सिचाई के लिये भी पानी का उपयोग कर सकते हैं और ऐसी व्यवस्था से अपने प्रान्त की

हीं नहीं, दूसरे प्रान्तों की भी सहायता कर सकते हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने की बहुत खेती होती है, और उससे इतनी जीनी पैदा करते हैं जो सारे देश को देते हैं। हमारे यहां पश्चिमी हिस्से में गेहूं की भी अच्छी उपज होती है और धान की भी अच्छी उपज होती है, लेकिन परेशानी यह हो जाती है कि बहुत सी बड़ी-बड़ी नदियां बाहर से आकर हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश को बहुत हानि पहुंचा जाती हैं।

इस सम्बन्ध में प्राचीन काल के जो छोटे-छोटे बांध थे, जो तालाब होते थे, जिनसे नदी करते थे, उन तालाबों का पट्टा कर दिया गया, उसके बजाये अगर सिवाई के लिये पानी रोकने के लिये कोई नई व्यवस्था कर दी जाये तो उससे शेव को बड़ा लाभ हो सकता है और जो सूखे से पीड़ित रहते हैं, वे भी उसका लाभ उठा सकते हैं।

मेरा सुझाव है कि सिवाई की व्यवस्था और जहां नदियों के जल की समस्या है, इनको केन्द्रीय विविध बनाया जाये। प्राचीनों के बास को यह बात नहीं कि वे इसको सुलझा सकें। वे केन्द्र से सहायता पाने पर हां इस काम को करते हैं। अगर उनको केन्द्र से सहायता लेकर हीं करना है, तो केन्द्र को इस विविध को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिये। अगर इस तरह से बिजली, सिवाई और बंध का काम केन्द्र अपने हाथ में लेता है तो मैं समझता हूं कि सारे देश की स्थिति अच्छी हो जायेगी और हम इस पर अच्छा नियंत्रण पा सकेंगे।

श्री चिरञ्जीव भट्टा (सहरसा) सभापति महोदय, प्रति व बड़ा आती है और इस देश में लाखों व करोड़ों लोगों का नुकसान

होता है। इसके नियन्त्रण के लिये कोई उनियोजित योजना होनी चाहिये।

मैं विहार के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। 16 जनवरी, 1976 को इसी सदन में हमारे कृषि मंत्री श्री माननीय जगीराव राम ने कहा था कि 1975 में जो विहार में बाढ़ आई, खास कर पटना में, उससे 10 करोड़ 15 लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है, फिर दूसरे बरस 1976 के सितम्बर में जो बाढ़ आई है, उसमें लगभग 2 मिलियन रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है। स्वयं माननीय बाढ़ जी ने कहा है कि विहार 5, 6 शताब्दियों में ऐसी बाढ़ नहीं आई थी। यह इस वर्ष की भीषणता का स्वरूप रहा है। हर साल इस बूढ़ी की रस्तार से बाढ़ आती है, इस अवसर पूरे सरकार जो कुछ रिलाफ़ देती है उसके तत्काल कुछ राहत हो जाती है, लेकिन अगले वर्ष फिर वही रस्तार जारी रहती है। इस तरह से तो प्रति वर्ष यह बाढ़ का कम बन्द होने वाला नहीं है।

आवश्यकता इस बात की है हिस्थायी-रूपेण बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए मुनियोजित योजना बने और सको कन्ट्रोल किया जाये। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी भी इस अवसर पर वहां गई और 21 सितम्बर को उहोने जो अपना व्यान दिया उसमें बताया कि दरअसल में वहां पर क्या स्थिति है। विहार सरकार केन्द्र की सहायता से और अपनी पूरी शक्ति लगा कर जो कुछ कर सकती थी, वह उसने किया है। लेकिन जिस पैमाने पर नुकसान हुआ है, उस को देखने दुए लोगों को "ऊट ऑफ़ मुह में जीरे का फोड़न" के समान मदद मिल सकी है।

इस बार 6,50,000 हैटर क्षेत्र में बाढ़ आई है। उस से फसल की पूरी बवादी हुई है, अच्छी उपचाक मिट्टी वह गई है और सड़क, पुल, स्कूल और अस्पताल आदि सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति की भी अपार

[श्री चिरंजीव ज्ञा]

क्षति हुई है। बिहार सरकार ने सावंजनिक भवनों आदि की मरम्मत के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है। इस के अतिरिक्त उस ने बिहार में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए 400 करोड़ रुपये की योजना बनाई है। लेकिन बिहार सरकार के पास इतने साधन नहीं हैं कि वह उस योजना को कार्यान्वित कर सके। इस लिए केन्द्र को इस सम्बन्ध में बिहार सरकार की पूरी सहायता करनी चाहिए।

कोसी को शोक की नदी कहा जाता है। हम लोग बराबर उस से पीड़ित रहे हैं। दो तटबन्धों के द्वारा पर इसे सीमित क्यों किया गया है किन्तु इसकी समस्या का पूरा निदान नहीं दे पाया है। अतः स्थायी समाधान के लिये आवश्यकता है कि कोठार डन की पुरानी योजना को कार्यान्वित बिहार जाय तथा, डगमरा बैराज का निर्माण कराया जाये। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता है, तब तक हर वर्ष दों के तल की डिजिग की व्यवस्था की जाये। दोनों तटबन्धों के बीच के तीन सौ मंजूब बराबर पीड़ित रहते हैं। इस बार अगस्त में वहां पर एक नाव-दुर्घटना में लगभग 150 आदमी डूब कर नर गये। हर साल इस तरह की दुर्घटनायें होती रहती हैं। अतः सरकार को उन लोगों के स्थायी पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

श्री केऽ रामचूडण रेडी (नक्षणोंडा)

सभापति महोदय, मेरे निर्दों ने सुन्दे श्री बाढ़ के बारे में तक्षीक से कहा है। देश के बहुत से भाग—आनन्द प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक, यू० पी०, बिहार और उडीसा वगरह—पूर्खे श्री बाढ़ के शिकार बने हैं।

हमारे यहां किसानों को उम्मीद थी कि इस साल बारीक की फसल अच्छी

होगी, क्योंकि कुछ पानी पहले बरसा था। लेकिन सितम्बर के बाद पानी बिल्कुल नहीं बरसा। तालाबों में भी पानी सूख गया। यहां तक कि आदमियों और जानवरों को पीने के लिये पानी भी नहीं मिला। आनन्द प्रदेश में रायतसी-आ और तेलंगाना में खासतोर पर सुखे की हालत है।

मिनिस्टर साहब को मालूम ही है कि गोदावरी बैराज टूट गया है। उसकी मरम्मत के लिये कई करोड़ रुपये की जरूरत है। आज आनन्द प्रदेश के मैम्बराने-ग्रान्डियामेट ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को एक मैम्बरैडम पेश किया है। हमें उम्मीद है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर उस पर हमदर्दी से विचार करके आनन्द प्रदेश के रिलीफ के लिये काफी मदद देंगी, ताकि वहां सूखे से निःश्वस हासिल हो सके। सैट्रल गवर्नरमेट को गोदावरी बैराज की मरम्मत के लिये स्टैट गवर्नरमेट को मदद देनी चाहिए।

आनन्द प्रदेश में बीबीनगर-नाडीकुडा रेलवे लाइन मंजूर हो गई है और प्राइम मिनिस्टर इसका उद्घाटन कर चुकी है। स्वर्णीय श्री एल० एन० मिश्रा ने 4 साल में उसकी तक्षीक करने की एथोरेस दी थी। उस रेलवे लाइन का एस्टीमेट 25 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा है। पिछले साल उसके लिये 50 लाख रुपये का एलाइमेंट किया गया। इस तरह तो वह लाइन 50 साल तक भी पूरा नहीं होगी।

मैं सम्भ्राता हूँ कि रेलवे से कंडे ले कर बींबी नगर से नाडीकुडा रेलवे लाइन को कम्पलीट किया जाय तो एक तरफ से रेलवे भी कम्पलीट हो जायगी और इसकी तरफ ड्राफ्ट के समय में मल्हूरों को मजदूरी भी मिल जायगी।

फेमिन रिलीफ के लिए माइनर इरी-गेशन और लिप्ट इरीगेशन की तरफ आप तबज्जह दें तो बेहतर रहेगा। उम्मीद तक रायल

सीमा में और तेलंगाना में डी पी एस के प्रोग्राम नाफिल हैं लेकिन रुखे की बजह से वहाँ की हालत और अबतर हो गई है। हमें उम्मीद है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नरेंट एक टीम भेज कर स्टैट गवर्नरेंट की सहायता करेगी। स्टैट गवर्नरेंट के पास कंडस नहीं है। उसको सें ल गवर्नरेंट से मदद मिल रायगी तो वह इन कामों को कर सकेगी। अन्त में मैं केवल यह कहना चाहूँगा कि आंध्र प्रदेश में बहुत सी नीदायां हैं, उन में खसून पोचमपाड़ और नागर्जुन सागर की योजना को केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले।

श्री नगेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (सीतामढी) : सभापति महोदय, घटों की प्रतीक्षा के बाद आप ने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिये प्रनव्यवद। मैं आपके माध्यम से राज्य मंत्री श्री शाहनवाज खां का ध्यान उत्तरी बिहार की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री जी सन् 1946 में सीतामढी गये थे जिस समय पूरे देश में डिल्लन, सहगल, शाहनवाज बा नारा गूँड़ रहा था, सभी जवान और बच्चे यही नारा दे रहे थे, उस समय वे वहाँ गये थे। मैं उनको सीतामढी ले गया, उन को याद होका। सीतामढी में 29 करोड़ की लागत से बागमती सिचाई योजना प्रारम्भ की गई है। काम तो प्रारम्भ हुआ है बागमती में लेविन जहाँ नून्बर पहाड़ से बागमती नदी निवलती है और आपकी जो योजना उस पर बांध की है वह नैपाल बांडर वर्गीनिया तक आप बनाना चाहते हैं जिसकी लागती करीब 105 मील रही है। लेकिन मंत्री जी को मालूम होगा वह नदी नून्बर पहाड़ के दीचे जहाँ आपका बांध बनाया जा रहा है उससे निकल कर दूसरी तरफ चली गई है जिसकी बजह से जो करोड़ों रुपये का बांध बनवा रहे थे, वह सब बरबाद हो गया। मैंते इसकी मुचना पिछले सेशन में दी थी। जगजीवन बाबू से भी निवेदन किया था। केंद्र एवं सिंह साहब सीतामढी गये थे। संयोग की बात है कि केंद्र एवं सिंह साहब ने प्रोग्राम बनाया सीतामढी जगते का लिंक जिस दिन

हम लोग माला जै कर प्रतीक्षा कर रहे थे, उस दिन वे नहीं गए। गए कब? जब मैं सीतामढी में नहीं था तब वह पवारे। वहाँ के ठेकेदारों और बड़े-बड़े इंजीनियरों ने जो लाखों रुपये इसमें खा गये हैं काफी के० एन० सिंह का स्वागत किया। लेकिन हमारी शिकायत है कि के० एन० सिंह ने जब मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में मेरे निमंत्रण पर जाने का प्रोग्राम बनाया तो जिस दिन उन्होंने समय दिया वहाँ जाकर वहाँ की स्थिति देखने का उस दिन वे नहीं गये और 15 दिन के बाद गये जिसकी मुचना उन्होंने मुझे नहीं दी। इसलिये मैं आपके माध्यम से श्री शाहनवाज खां साहब को पुनः निमंत्रण देता हूँ कि आप आजादी के पहले सीतामढी गये थे, 16 जनवरी को, मुझे वह तिथि भी याद है, लाखों की संख्या में हम लोगों ने आपका स्वागत किया था, मैं पुनः आपको सीतामढी चलने का निमंत्रण देता हूँ।

वहाँ जो भयावह स्थिति बागमती में हो गई है, नदी की धारा बदल गई है, करोड़ों परे कि बर्बादी हुई है उत्तरोत्तर आप बलकर देखें। वहाँ पर परे की लूट हो रही है। बागमती नदी में नारायणपुर बांध के नजदीक एक कच्चा बांध बनाया गया। उस बांध का कार्य मई के महीने में सुरु जहुआ। मई के मध्यमें उस बांध का कार्य इंजीनियर्स ने और कंट्रैक्टर्स ने इसलिये खुश किया कि 15 दिन के बाद किसी पलड़ भा जाये और बिना कोई काम किए करोड़ों परे भुना लें। मैं आपके माध्यम से भाजनीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि आप वहाँ से एक उच्च-स्तरीय समिति बना कर भर्जे जो कि वहाँ जाकर सीतामढी नारायणपुर बांध की जांच करे। उसमें 15 दिन में 8 लाख रुपये का खर्च बताया गया है, जबकि उसमें 8 लाख का खर्च नहीं हुआ है, वे बल 50-60 लाख परे ही खर्च हुये हैं और बाकी साढ़े सात लाख रुपया वहाँ के इंजीनियर्स और कंट्रैक्टर्स ने लूट लिया। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि

[श्री नागन्द प्रसाद यादव]

आप वहां पर जांच समिति जरूर भेजें। वह समिति वहां पर आकर जांच करे और जिन अधिकारियों का भी उसमें दोष हो उनको जितना शीघ्र हो सके पकड़ कर मीसा में बन्द करें। यदि आप ऐसा करेंगे तो तभी बाय सफल हो सकेगा वरना उसमें करोड़ों पदे का गवन अभी तक हो चुका है वह आगे भी होता रहेगा। मैं पुनः आपसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि इसके लिये आप जलदी से जलदी एक जांच समिति बनायें और वहां भेजें।

आपने जो मुझे समय दिया उसके लिए धन्यवाद।

19.00 hrs.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are passing indeed through a very critical time having floods and droughts engulfing half of our sub-continent. Here in this connection I want to point out that Government of India should take help of the space scientists to know as to when a flood or a drought would occur.

Sir, it has been invariably experienced in Colorado in the USA, USSR and Japan that the space scientists can very well know upto one year before as to when a flood or drought will affect the country. Not only with the help of the space scientists can we immediately gauge the magnitude of devastation but also we can assess the accurate damage. I would like to quote a space scientist in this respect:

"It would be able to assess the damage caused by floods immediately after the flood has occurred whereas aerial assessment of the damage might take days and weeks."

The Indian Government has patronised space research department and, I think, we are second to none in the way we are progressing. So, we should not lose sight of this important factor.

Sir, Mr. Battacharyya of the Opposition party was speaking about China as to how they have been able to control the floods. It is true that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru sent a delegation to China to study as to how through voluntary labour a mighty dam had been constructed in a few months time which would have otherwise taken many years. But then, Mr. Chairman, we must remember that China is a regimented society and the people there have been coerced and forced to work. In a democratic society like ours we should appeal to the people to give voluntary labour. I must thank Mr. Sanjay Gandhi for giving a lead in this direction by appealing to the people for voluntary labour for developmental projects. If I may quote an economist even within the coming fifty years India's problems are going to be so vast that we will not be able to tame the rivers far less constructing the mighty dams, reservoirs and such other things with Government resources.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, now I come to my own constituency where the river Subarnarekha has been causing devastation not only in Orissa but also in Bihar and West Bengal. I must thank the Prime Minister, who by her leadership has initiated a process of inter-State negotiation to solve the inter-State water disputes and may I quote Hindustan Standard of 11th September where it has commended our Food and Agriculture Minister:

"The Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, Mr. Jagivan Ram, has initiated a welcome trend in inter-State relations by persuading Chief Ministers to settle these in water disputes amicably."

It is a very welcome sign, but as far as Subarnarekha dispute is concerned, the signature of the West Bengal Chief Minister is still wanting. Unless it is done, this entire process of inter-State negotiations will end in failure. Although a reservoir has not been constructed to reduce the discharge from

2 lakh cusecs to 3 lakh cusecs to mitigate the intensity of flood, there are other ways to tackle the situation. For example, there is something like a drainage scheme which the Orissa Government could take up with the help of the Union Government. Although several years have passed with flood devastation ruining the economy of the land year after year, this drainage system has not been taken up. There was also a proposal to have a straight cut system from the river to the ocean to clear the water from Subarnarekha. This has also not been done. The model also has not been done in the Pune Model Room.

I must now speak about drought. As many as 13 districts of my State of Orissa have been affected. Orissa is a State where hardly 20 per cent of the area is irrigated and 80 per cent area is un-irrigated. It depends on the dynamism of the State Government, on the dynamism and initiative of the officers to save the people from such a calamity. But what has happened in Orissa? The administration is lethargic. In the *Hindustan Standard*, there is a *Samachar* report which says.

"Since 400 pumpsets of the State Lift Irrigation Dept. are out of order, those available with the community Development Department are pressed into service."

The Orissa Government knows, every Government knows, that the emergency of drought and floods is a seasonal affair. So why were they not alive to the situation? Why was the Irrigation Department not alive to the contingency arising?

I must congratulate our esteemed Prime Minister who has donated Rs. 1 lakh from the National Relief Fund to the cyclone-affected areas of North Balasore. The Orissa Government had stated that the cyclone of last September was mild to medium. I had written a letter to our great Prime Minister giving the facts. She had her re-

ports from other sources also. Immediately she sent Rs. 1 lakh.

I must impress upon you that this is not a small thing which can be brushed aside in an inappropriate manner. It concerns the whole country. We have to think how all these mighty rivers can be controlled; we have to think how underground water can be utilised for the agricultural development of our country. If these things are done, I am sure the economy would speed up and there will be a regeneration in the economy of our country.

✓ श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मध्यपुरा) : सभापति जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। बहुत सी बातें यहां पर बाढ़ और सूखे के सम्बन्ध में कही गई हैं। हिन्दुस्तान इस मामले में बदकिस्मत है जो देश के किसी हिस्से में या तो सूखा पड़ता है या बाढ़ आती है। मैं विहार के जिस भूभाग से आता हूँ, वह इस मामले में सबसे बदकिस्मत है, वहां हर साल या तो बाढ़ आती है या सूखा पड़ता है, लेकिन इस साल तो बाढ़ ने एक दूसरा ही नक्शा लिखाया है। जिन जिलों में यहां पहने कर्नी बाढ़ नहीं आती थी, इस साल उन जिलों में बाढ़ आई है। कहने के लिये तो, यह कहा जाता है कि यह प्राकृतिक प्रकोप है, लेकिन पता नहीं इस दिशा में हमारी संरक्षण और वैज्ञानिक कथा कर रहे हैं? यदि सारी नदियों को एक साथ मिला दिया जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जो प्रकोप हर साल आया करता है, उसके रोवा ज्ञा सकता है। इसके बारे में हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने भी कहा है कि वे इसके बारे में विचार कर रहे हैं। खुशरिकस्मती से हमारी प्रौद्यान मंत्री जी भी उन दिनों बहुत गई थी और उहांने अपनी प्रांखों से स्वयं विहार की स्थिति को देखा था।

पिछले साल की बाढ़ से पटना बहुत ज्यादा प्रभावित था, बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ था। तब बहां के अगल-बगल के जी-

[श्री राजन्द्र प्रकाश यादव]

लोग थे, आस-पास के जिलों के जो लोग थे, उन्होंने सद्भावना के तीर पर दुख प्रकट करते हुए अपने यहां दशहरे का त्योहार नहीं मनाया था । लेकिन इस साल जब कि बिहार के अधिकांश क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ का प्रकोप था पटना में दशहरे का त्योहार बड़ी धूम-धाम से मनाया गया, लाखों रुपया उस पर खर्च किया गया । कहने को तो यह लगता है कि लोकल-प्रेर्णजमेंट था, लेकिन यह चीज वहां के लोगों के एटीचूड को रिफलेंट करती है । यदि इस भावनासे लोग चलेंगे तो न वह प्रदेश आगे बढ़ेगा और न यह देश बढ़ पायेगा ।

अन्त में मैं आपसे यही आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि इस समस्या पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाय और भारत सरकार एक इन्टी-प्रेटेड प्लान बनाये ताकि आईन्दा आने वाले बरसों में बाढ़ पर पूरा नियंत्रण किया जा सके ।

SHRI P. GANGADEB (Angul): The drought havoc in Orissa this year has been so severe that the western districts are groaning in an atmosphere of sorrow and helplessness. I know, the Orissa Government have approached the Centre for adequate solution, but the fact is that the Union Government's quick action in the matter is badly wanted. Delay in action will not help matters. In fact, it will defeat the very purpose which is sought for. In other words before the end of the winter season, the help should reach at all the grass root levels in the State. Orissa is one of the most underdeveloped states in India with perhaps the lowest per capita income in the whole of this country. The irony of the situation is that Orissa is endowed with rich natural resources and yet the state is in the lowest rung of the ladder of economic growth and progress. While its growth is gather meagre in terms of millions of

people in that state, there are the forces of nature quite against us. Quite often we are facing floods or drought or both, practically every year. In this situation, shall we put all the blame on nature, say like weather, monsoon or soil all of which go under the term of ecology, and raise our hands and say: we can do nothing. Or, shall we defy the forces of nature and usher in an era of plenty and prosperity, as the Israelis have done where no trace of water could be found a few years back. I am sure our Government knows better what to do in the present situation to solve the problem. It is high time that an impartial enquiry committee is established to go into the human and natural assets of the State and chalk out a balanced plan in consultation with the State of Orissa. The Committee should ensure not only the development of the resources but also distribution of justice. I hope the Union Government will agree to my suggestion and work on it without any loss of time.

✓ **MR. CHAIRMAN:** I hope now there no more Members to speak. I call on the hon. Minister. I thank hon. Members for taking just five minutes; only because of that I was able to finish the list of about 47 Members.

✓ **THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN):** Mr. Chairman, I am very grateful to the hon. Members who have taken part in this debate. The fact that 47 hon. Members have spoken and taken part speaks volumes about the interest that they are taking in the very vital problem of floods and drought in the country.

May I also compliment you for the excellent manner in which you have given a chance to every Member? You have accommodated each and every Member and I really feel sorry that one Member felt aggrieved and I think he will get over this.

Sir, the hon. Members have spoken with great feeling and expressed sorrow on what has happened in different parts of the country. I have taken a note of every suggestion that has been made by the hon. Members. Although I would not be in a position to reply to every individual suggestion here, I assure all the hon. Members that whatever valuable suggestions they made will be received with the utmost consideration of our Ministry.

Sir, the question is about the floods. It is one of the most important national problems of the country. As early as 1954, our revered late Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had taken up this question in a very serious manner as to how to deal with this problem. During the period that our Government has been in existence, we have done a considerable amount of work in controlling the floods. Numerous dams have been constructed all over the country—whether it is the Bakra Dam or the Sharda Sahayak Dam or any other dam in the South, huge dams have been constructed in many parts of our country. Those dams are now yielding rich dividends. We are fully aware that there is yet a great deal to be done. The problem is immense. Its magnitude is also fully realised by the country and that is why the Ganga-Flood Control Commission, the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission and now the National Commission on Floods under the Chairmanship of Shri Hathi have been set up. This shows the great importance that is being attached to this very vital problem. The House is fully aware of our difficulties, our inability to undertake the work to the extent that we want. Everybody knows the reason for it. Huge amounts are involved in the construction of these dams and we have to construct them within the resources available in the country. We are doing everything possible to control the floods. There have been many problems in the past. There have been inter-State

disputes regarding the rivers. My senior colleague, Shri Jagjivan Ram, in his usual thorough manner has taken up this problem and he has settled all these inter-State river disputes and I hope whatever we have not been able to do in the past, we will now be able to complete them as early as possible.

Sir, this year, the floods had done considerable amount of damage in various parts of this country, mainly in UP, Rajasthan, Bihar, parts of Orissa and Assam. I will not waste the time of the House in giving statistics. But the damage has been considerable. Approximately 83 lakhs hectares of land have so far been reported to have been affected. Naturally the crops in those areas also have been affected. Nearly 12 lakhs of houses have either been damaged or have collapsed. The estimated value of the houses damaged is Rs. 48* crores. We have listened to the hon. members who have given their version of the damages done in their own States and the central assistance required by them. But, our limitation is the limitation of finance. The demands that have been received from the various States are of the order of Rs. 450 crores, which is a huge amount. Hon. members are aware that the sixth Finance Commission has now laid down a policy that a certain margin money is allowed to each State. Some hon. members from U.P. complained that their State had not been treated fairly in the allocation of margin money. The procedure which had been adopted was that the average of the amount spent on flood relief works in the last 15 years from 1956-57 to 1971-72 was taken and the margin money was fixed in relation to that average. So, I can assure the hon. members from U.P. that there is no ill-will or discrimination against U.P. This is the formula we have adopted.

The Central teams have visited most of the affected areas. As soon as they are affected, the State Governments

[Shri Shahnawaz Khan]

send their memorandum to the Centre. As soon as the memorandum is received the central teams go and visit those States and make their recommendations to the high-levelled Committee and the funds are then released. But without waiting for any assistance from the Centre, with the margin money available with the States, they can undertake relief operations straight way. One hon. member referred to bottlenecks, etc. As I said, the margin money is available with the States and they can straight way undertake these works. For further relief, advance assistance is given from the plan allocation. The Centre has now no extra funds to allocate to any State for natural calamities besides what the sixth Finance Commission had decided. It is this procedure that we are following.

Now I come to drought. Due to irregular and irrational rains, many States have been affected by drought. We have listened to all the hon. members who described the conditions prevailing in those States. It is true that due to late onset of monsoon and the long spell of drought in between, certain areas have been affected by drought. But, only recently, we held a conference with all the Chief Ministers and I am glad to inform the House that the overall situation is not as alarming as it has been made out here. I admit that in certain areas of Karnataka and Kerala there has been less rain than the normal but in most of other places, rains have been fairly normal and the Chief Ministers, while giving assessment of the prospect of the kharif season, have assured us that although the crop may not be as good as last year's bumper crop, all-time record crop, the overall position in the country is satisfactory. I can assure the House and through the House the country that in spite of the alarming situation that has been painted here, we have sufficient stock to deal with any situation and in all the States

we have surplus stocks. Everywhere our godowns are full and we are confident that we can deal with any situation. The position is that offtake from our central distribution system has declined and there is less pressure because of easy availability of food-grains in the market. The demand on the public distribution system has been declining. I can say that there is no alarming situation or any apprehension on this account in the country.

The drought, of course, has become a part of our life. Certain areas have been drought-prone areas for centuries. Our efforts is to see that the dependence on rain is minimised as much as possible. We have taken in hand, at present, almost in every State of the country drought-prone area projects in 74 districts and we are going to spend about Rs. 180 crores from the Centre with a matching grant from the States and loans from the banks. Our main efforts in those areas is to provide water, find out how we can increase the irrigation potential. You will be glad to know that in certain areas like Rayalaseema which were drought-prone areas and where it was not possible to bore tubewells, our drought operations have been going on and with the assistance of some friendly countries we have bored through granite rocks and gone below it and found plenty of water in those areas. We are going to exploit that. In areas like Sikar in Rajasthan which was predominately a drought-prone area, we have bored deep and found huge reserves of underground water.

It will be our endeavour to ensure that all the water that is available under the ground is also fully utilized. Also, it will be our effort to impound all the surplus water and then use it at a time when there is scarcity of water throughout the country. Certain types of rigs are being manufactured in the country. Certain other types of rigs which bore

through hard rocks, are not yet being manufactured in the country; but efforts are being made to produce them in the country; we are producing a certain number of tungsten-tipped rigs in the country. We are also trying to produce diamond-pointed rigs which can bore through the hardest of rocks. I admit that we have not yet achieved self-sufficiency. But we will continue to try to explore for water including that which is underground and also to make use of every drop of water that can be impounded, either in the dams or tanks or bandhs. That is the direction in which we are going; and the Government is paying great and special attention to the development of water resources.

For the 5th five-year plan, the target set by our Prime Minister is 5 million hectares of land, to be irrigated through major and medium irrigation; and another 6 million hectares to be irrigated through minor irrigation. We hope that at least 10 million hectares of land would be irrigated during this Plan. That is the pace at which we would like to go.

The drought-prone area projects in 74 districts have been going on. I had an opportunity of visiting those areas. I have visited the Kolar area in Karnataka, where excellent work is being done on sericulture i.e. on the development of silk worm and production of silk. Similarly, we are locating different areas to find out what can be done in those areas to bring prosperity to those people; and like the development of sericulture, we are trying to develop shellac in the Ranchi area. Similarly in all other areas we are doing whatever we can, to make sure that those drought-prone areas which had been neglected so far, do receive the attention that is required for them. The relief and rescue operations that have been taken, have been mentioned by the

hon. Members. I would also like to add my word of praise for the excellent work done. I would like to pay tribute to our Defence Services—whether they are of the Indian Air Force or of the Army—for the excellent work done and for the great sense of devotion to duty which they have shown in performing this humanitarian work. I would also like to pay a tribute to the various State officials and State agencies who had mobilized so many country-boats and ensured that the relief stores were sent to areas which were almost unapproachable.

I am very grateful to my hon. friend Dr. K. L. Rao who is an expert and an authority on irrigation, and on control of floods. He has made very useful suggestions and given very-well-thought-out proposals. We will naturally give, due weight to those suggestions and we will try and implement them as much as we can.

There have been some allegations that the funds that are allotted for such relief works are squandered away or they are not properly utilized. Certain instances have been mentioned; certain individual cases have been mentioned. I can assure the hon. Members, particularly my friend from Sitamarhi, that we will look into that matter and do whatever is possible to take remedial steps. But the control on finances naturally from the Centre is given to the States. The State Governments are responsible for exercising proper vigilance over the funds that are spent there.

I entirely agree with my friend from Rajasthan who has spoken so vehemently and with such a great feeling on the early completion of the Rajasthan Canal. It is one of our most important projects in the country and a great deal of our hopes to achieve self-sufficiency in food depends on the early completion of the Rajasthan Canal. We sincerely hope that the State Government will

[Shri Shah Nawaz Khan]

do everything possible to complete it as early as it can. The Centre will naturally help to the maximum extent possible.

✓ SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Also the early completion of the Godavari project.

✓ SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : There are many projects. We would very much like the early completion of these projects because on them depends the future welfare and prosperity of the country.

I would like to inform the House that this year we have stopped all imports of foodgrains. We sincerely hope that a situation will not arise when we have to import foodgrains. In spite of all the floods and droughts, we hope that we will still be able to produce enough foodgrains in the country.

May I once again thank all the hon. Members who have participated in this debate. So many suggestions have been made. As I said in the beginning, I will not be able to answer every point that has been made here. We will give every consideration to all your suggestions. My hon. friend, Shri Mohapatra, with his usual flair

told us to take full advantage of the space research and the advances made in the field of space research. I fully agree with him. We will try to take the maximum benefit out of that.

✓ SHRI ARJUN SETHI : What about sending Central teams to the affected States so that they can make an on-the-spot assessment and give their report?

✓ SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : The affected States first send memoranda to us. As soon as the memoranda are received, the Central teams are sent to those States. They make an on-the-spot assessment and give a report. My friend, Shri Daga, felt that there was no need to send any Central team because the State Governments are quite competent to send their reports. Anyhow, when we receive the memoranda from the States, we shall send Central teams there.

✓ सभापति भूषण : बाढ़ और सुखाड़ पर बहस समाप्त होती है और सदन अनिश्चित काल के लिये स्थगित किया जाता है।

The House stands adjourned sine die.

19.30 hrs.

✓ The Lok Sabha adjourned sine die.