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Title: Discussion regarding natural calamities in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon'ble Members, we are going to take up Item no. 12, Discussion under Rule 193.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: All of you will get chance later on. We are going as per the List of Business.

Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh.

श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह उर्फ लतन सिंह (मुंगेर): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ कि प्राकृतिक आपदा जैसे विषय पर आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। प्राकृतिक आपदा हम लोगों की इस देश की नियति बन गई है। इस देश के किसी न किसी हिस्से में कभी बाढ़, कभी सुखाड़, कभी सूनामी, इस तरह की कई प्राकृतिक आपदाएँ लगातार हर वर्ष हमारे देश को प्रभावित करती रहती हैं। लेकिन वास्तव में आज़ादी के इतने दिनों बाद भी आज तक हम लोगों ने कभी इस प्राकृतिक आपदा की स्थिति से कैसे निपटें, उसका बचाव कैसे करें, इस दिशा में प्रयास नहीं किया। जब कभी कोई प्रयास थोड़ा सा हुआ तो उस प्रयास को किसी न किसी कारण से, चाहे वह राजनीतिक कारण हो या और कोई कारण हों, किसी न किसी कारण से उसको समाप्त कर दिया गया। अभी हम उस पर बाद में आँके कि किस तरह से उसको समाप्त किया गया। लेकिन अभी जो सबसे बड़ी तत्काल समस्या है, वह यह है कि पूरा उत्तर भारत सुखाड़ की चपेट में है और दक्षिण भारत के कई राज्यों में, आंध्र में, कर्नाटक में, महाराष्ट्र में, बाढ़ की स्थिति पैदा हुई। अब बाढ़ की स्थिति जो पैदा हुई, हम समझते हैं कि यदि समय रहते उस पर कार्रवाई की गई होती तो उसको रोका जा सकता था। क्योंकि तीन-चार दिन की वर्षा ने जितना नुकसान नहीं किया, उससे ज्यादा श्रीसेलम जलाशय के पानी में जो अप्रत्याशित वृद्धि हुई, उसके कारण बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुआ।

उसकी क्षमता 885 फीट की है और वहां 896 फीट पानी था। आम तौर पर मानसून में दक्षिण-भारत में सितम्बर तक वर्षा होती है। यदि समय रहते संभावना को देखते हुए उस जलाशय के पानी को पहले निकाल दिया गया होता तो शायद इतनी भयंकर स्थिति का हम लोगों को सामना नहीं करना पड़ता। कई राज्य हैं, कर्नाटक में 28 सितम्बर से चार अक्टूबर तक वर्षा हुई, वहां के मुख्य मंत्री जी का बयान हमने अखबारों में देखा है कि वहां 20 हजार करोड़ रुपए की बर्बादी हुई है। वहां फसल की बर्बादी हुई, घर गिर गए, इस तरह की बर्बादी वहां हुई। वहां लगभग दो लाख इक्क्यासी हजार आवास गिरे हैं, जैसा उनका बयान हमने अखबारों में देखा और दो लाख हैक्टयर भूमि पर फसल बर्बाद हुई। उसी तरह आंध्र में भी लगभग 12 हजार करोड़ रुपए की हानि का अखबारों में समाचार आया है। लगभग ढाई सौ लोग मरे हैं, इसकी पुष्टि हो चुकी है कि करीब 240 लोग मरे हैं। अब कितने लोग उसमें लापता होंगे, इस बारे में नहीं कहा जा सकता है। दक्षिण-भारत, महाराष्ट्र में इतनी भयावह स्थिति आई है, उसे हम रोक सकते थे। हम समय रहते उसका निराकरण कर सकते थे, जो नहीं किया गया।

सभापति महोदय, हमने प्रधान मंत्री जी का बयान देखा। मैं बहुत साफ शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक और महाराष्ट्र में प्रधान मंत्री जी जब उस इलाके में बाढ़ में गए तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह राष्ट्रीय आपदा है। मुझे हंसी आती है कि ऐसी परिस्थिति में प्रधान मंत्री जी जो राष्ट्रीय आपदा कहते हैं, उसकी क्या परिभाषा है? वे किस बात का संकेत करते हैं, क्या वे सिर्फ लोकप्रियता हासिल करने के लिए अखबारों में बयान देकर देश को यह संदेश देते हैं कि हम ऐसी परिस्थिति में बहुत संवेदनशील हैं या वास्तव में कुछ करना चाहते हैं? इस राष्ट्रीय आपदा का हम लोग और हमारा प्रदेश भुक्तभोगी हैं। हमारे प्रदेश में पिछले वर्ष कोसी में भयंकर बाढ़ आई। कोसी नदी की धार बदल गई और धार बदलने के कारण लाखों लोग प्रभावित हुए। कोसी नदी नेपाल की नदी है, हम सब लोग जानते हैं। नेपाल में बांध टूटा, वह अलग विवाद का सवाल है, क्योंकि उस पर लगातार यह प्रयास होता रहा कि नेपाल में जो बांध है, उस बांध में दरार है और उस दरार के कारण उसकी धार बदलने वाली है, लेकिन उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई। जब कोसी में बाढ़ आई तो राजनीतिक भूताल भी आया। कई तरह की राजनीतिक चर्चाएं भी हुई। कई लोगों ने यहां तक कह दिया कि राज्य सरकार को फांसी पर लटका देना चाहिए और जब चुनाव हुआ तो उसके बाद उस इलाके की जनता ने राज्य सरकार को माला पहनाने का काम किया, राजनीतिक प्रयास भी हुए। रक्षा मंत्री जी और विदेश मंत्री जी ने राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री जी को जो गोपनीय पत्र लिखा, उसे भी राजनीतिक पार्टी के लोग पटना में अखबारों में जारी कर रहे थे। यह कोसी की बाढ़ से निपटने का केन्द्र सरकार का रवैया और राजनीति थी। उसके बावजूद प्रधान मंत्री जी वहां गए, यूपीए की चेयर परसन, श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी वहां गई और बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री जी भी उनके साथ थे, सारे लोग वहां गए। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने वहां देखने के बाद कहा कि यह राष्ट्रीय आपदा है। जब उन्होंने राष्ट्रीय आपदा कहा तो हमें और पूरे प्रदेश के लोगों को यह लगा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने राष्ट्रीय आपदा कहा है तो जरूर कुछ मिलेगा। यहां के लोगों को सहायता मिलेगी, लेकिन क्या मिला, यह हम आपको बताना चाहते हैं। वहां राज्य सरकार ने जो रिलीफ का काम चलाया, हम गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहेंगे, आप पता कर लीजिए। शायद यह इस देश में पहला उदाहरण होगा, जो कोसी में रिलीफ कैम्प चलाया गया। 15-20 हजार लोगों को महीनों तक एक रिलीफ कैम्प में रख कर, उनकी सारी सुख-सुविधा का ख्याल किया गया। राज्य सरकार ने 17 हजार करोड़ रुपए का प्रस्ताव केन्द्र सरकार को भेजा।

प्रस्ताव में था कि कोसी नदी की धार बदलने के कारण जो सिल्टेशन हो गया है, उसे डीसिल्ट करना, नदियों को जोड़ना, उस इलाके में सड़क की जो सतह है वह बहुत नीचे है, इस कारण वह इलाका नदी से पूरी तरह प्रभावित हो गया, इसलिए आने के समय और परिस्थिति को देखते हुए सड़क को ऊंचा करना और वहां के कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों के लिए पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था करना आदि बातें थीं। इन सारी बातों के लिए 17 हजार करोड़ रुपए का एक प्रस्ताव, राष्ट्रीय आपदा को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी कहा कि यह राष्ट्रीय आपदा है, इसलिए राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार को यह प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हेतु भेजा। प्रदेश सरकार और वहां की जनता ने सोचा कि जब प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं मान रहे हैं कि राष्ट्रीय आपदा है, तो प्रदेश सरकार को कुछ सहायता केन्द्र सरकार देनी, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से एक नया पैसा भी नहीं मिला।

महोदय, यह अलग बात है कि इसी सदन में एक पृष्ठ के उत्तर में एक विवाद हुआ था। एक रिपोर्ट के आधार पर केन्द्र सरकार ने प्रदेश सरकार को एक चिट्ठी लिखी कि जो 1 हजार करोड़ रुपए केन्द्र सरकार के प्रदेश सरकार पर हैं, उन्हें तुरन्त वापस किया जाए। हम गृह मंत्री जी के आभारी हैं कि उन्होंने उस चिट्ठी को वापस ले लिया और वह रुपया वापस नहीं मांगा। इसके लिए हम गृह मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन प्रदेश सरकार ने जो 17 हजार करोड़ रुपए स्वीकृत करने का प्रस्ताव भेजा, उसके आधार पर मुझे नहीं लगता है कि आज तक केन्द्र सरकार ने एक पैसा भी प्रदेश सरकार को दिया हो।

महोदय, इसके बाद राज्य सरकार ने 14 हजार 800 करोड़ की एक पुनर्वास योजना बनाकर दी। मुझे जहां तक स्मरण है, उसके आधार पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि

उस पुनर्वास योजना के प्रस्ताव को लेकर बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री खुद जब दिल्ली आए, तो अब जो गृह मंत्री श्री पी. चिदम्बरम हैं, वे उस समय वित्त मंत्री हुआ करते थे। इनसे भी वे मिले थे। इन्होंने उनकी बात की प्रशंसा की थी, लेकिन आज तक एक रुपया भी कोसी के बाढ़ पीड़ितों के लिए राहत, पुनर्वास अथवा सहायता के लिए केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से नहीं मिला है। आज राज्य सरकार के सामने जो सबसे बड़ी समस्या है, वह यह है कि उन्हें रीहैबिलिटेड कैसे किया जाए, जो गरीब लोग बेघर हो चुके हैं, उनके घरों का निर्माण कैसे किया जाए। इसके लिए प्रदेश सरकार ने 14 हजार 800 करोड़ रुपए का प्रस्ताव भेजा, लेकिन आज तक केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से एक रुपया भी बिहार सरकार को नहीं मिला। आप उस समय वित्त मंत्री थे, आप उस प्रस्ताव से वाकिफ हैं। जब बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री उस समय आपसे मिले थे, आपने प्रशंसा की थी। यह खबर अखबारों में आई थी कि वित्त मंत्री ने कहा कि यह प्रस्ताव बहुत अच्छा है। इस बारे में आप विदेश की कंपनियों से बात करेंगे और उनको इस काम में लगाएंगे, लेकिन आज तक इस बारे में कोई प्रोग्रेस नहीं हुई। इसलिए हम गृह मंत्री जी से चाहेंगे कि जब वे इस बहस का जवाब दें, तब यह जरूर बताएं कि कोसी के बाढ़ पीड़ितों का मामला प्रधान मंत्री की प्राकृतिक आपदा में आता है या नहीं अथवा उससे अलग है? यह तो कोसी के विषय में हुआ।

सभापति महोदय, कोसी की बाढ़ ठीक एक साल पहले, वर्ष 2007 में पूरा उत्तर बिहार बाढ़ की चपेट में आ गया। लगभग ढाई करोड़ लोग उस बाढ़ से प्रभावित हुए। लगभग 7 लाख घर बर्बाद हुए। श्री हुकुमदेव नारायण यादव, माननीय सदस्य, उसी इलाके से आते हैं। अन्य कई माननीय सदस्य भी उस इलाके से यहां आते हैं। जब वे बोलेंगे, तब वे इस बात को बताएं कि उस समय बाढ़ पीड़ितों के लिए जो राहत कार्य बिहार सरकार ने चलाया, वह बिहार के इतिहास में एक उदाहरण है। लोग कहते हैं कि बिहार के इतिहास में आजादी के बाद से आज तक ऐसा राहत कार्य नहीं किया गया। वहां सरकार ने प्रत्येक बाढ़ पीड़ित परिवार को एक विंटल अनाज कांटे पर तोल कर दिया। एक विंटल का मतलब पूरा 100 किलो दिया। हर रिक्लीफ कैंप में पूरा 100 किलो अनाज बोरा सहित तोल कर दिया गया। तराजू लगाकर बोरा बढ़ाकर पूरा 100 किलो अनाज उनको दिया गया। उस समय राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार को बताया कि 2 हजार 156 करोड़ रुपए हमारे पूरे राहत कार्यों पर खर्च हुए हैं, इसलिए आप उसे प्रदेश सरकार को दें। भारत सरकार ने 2,156 करोड़ रुपए में से मात्र 745.26 करोड़ रुपए दिए और कहा कि 1264.51 करोड़ रुपए आपके यहां अधिशेष बचा हुआ है, इसमें उसे भी मिला लीजिए।

सभापति महोदय, सरकार के निर्णय सरकार के बदलने के साथ नहीं बदल जाते हैं। 11वें वित्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट को जब केन्द्र सरकार ने स्वीकृत किया, तो उस समय माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के नेतृत्व में राष्ट्रीय जनतांत्रिक गठबंधन की सरकार थी। 11वें वित्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट को जब केन्द्र सरकार ने स्वीकृत किया तो उस समय यह फैसला हुआ कि राज्यों को जो पैसा दिया जा रहा है, जो हिस्सा दिया जा रहा है, वह शेष पांच साल जब पूरे हो जाएंगे तो पांच साल के बाद वह राशि राज्य के कन्सोलिडेटेड फंड में चली जायेगी। 11वें वित्त आयोग का कार्यकाल 31 मार्च, 2005 को पूरा हो रहा था। कहां से अधिशेष बचा, जब केन्द्र सरकार के फैसले के मुताबिक वह पैसा, जो राज्य का हिस्सा था, वह स्टेट के कन्सोलिडेटेड फंड में जमा हो गया तो आप किस आधार पर कह सकते हैं कि आपके यहां 1264 करोड़ रुपया अधिशेष बचा हुआ है। केन्द्र सरकार के बदलने के साथ-साथ फैसले नहीं बदलते, लेकिन हम आज इस वाद-विवाद के अवसर पर गृह मंत्री जी से मांग करना चाहेंगे कि उस समय जो 745.26 करोड़ रुपया आपने दिया, उसके अतिरिक्त जो 445.47 करोड़ रुपया शेष है, उसको आप दीजिए।

केन्द्र सरकार की राहत का मतलब हम आपको बताना चाहते हैं। राज्य सरकार ने जो एक विंटल अनाज पीड़ित परिवारों को दिया, जब इन्होंने हिसाब-किताब करना शुरू किया तो कहा कि एक विंटल जो आपने अनाज दिया है, यह हमारे उस क्राइटीरिया में नहीं आता, इसको हम देने वाले नहीं हैं। उसको इन्होंने छंट दिया। आप कौन सी राष्ट्रीय आपदा की बात करते हैं? अगर पीड़ित परिवार को 200 रुपये आप दे देंगे तो उस 200 रुपये से क्या उसकी राहत का काम चलेगा, 200 रुपये से क्या वह अपने पूरे परिवार को खिला सकता है? अगर एक विंटल अनाज उसको राज्य सरकार ने राहत के लिए दिया, जिसे आप राष्ट्रीय आपदा मानते हैं तो क्या आपका दायित्व, आपका कर्तव्य नहीं था कि राज्य सरकार ने जो मदद की, उसमें आप राज्य सरकार को सहयोग करें। राजनैतिक कारणों से गैर-कांग्रेसी जहां राज्य सरकारें हैं, उनके लिए अगर आपका मापदण्ड अलग है, तब फिर हमको कुछ नहीं कहना। इसका राजनैतिक कारण हो सकता है।

अभी आपने आंध्र प्रदेश में जाकर कहा है कि यह राष्ट्रीय आपदा है, शायद वहां आप कुछ दे दें, लेकिन हम लोगों को तो आज तक नहीं मिला, डेढ़ साल होने जा रहा है। बुन्देलखंड को आप दे रहे हैं, आप दीजिए और जिस राज्य को आप देना चाहते हैं, सब को दीजिए, हमारा किसी से कोई विरोध नहीं है। हमको आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि बिहार जैसे प्रदेश में 2007 में और 2008 में जो बाढ़ आई, उस बाढ़ राहत में जो राज्य सरकार ने खर्च किया, उसका पैसा आप दे दीजिए। हो सकता है, आपके हिसाब-किताब में और राज्य सरकार के हिसाब-किताब में कहीं कोई तालमेल नहीं बैठ रहा हो तो इसमें इतना लिखा-पढ़ी, पत्राचार करने की क्या जरूरत है। आप तीन आफिसरों की टीम भेज दीजिए, वह बैठ जाये या राज्य सरकार के तीन अधिकारियों को यहां बुला लीजिए। अगर आपकी मंशा साफ है, अगर आपकी नीयत साफ है तो आप बुला लीजिए। आप राज्य के तीन अधिकारियों को कहिये कि 24 घंटे के अन्दर बैठकर हिसाब-किताब विलयर करो और जो राज्य सरकार का बाकी पैसा, हिस्सा बचता है, वह हम आपको देंगे।

बिहार एक पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है। गृह मंत्री जी, आप जानते हैं, वित्त मंत्री के रूप में भी आपने उस प्रदेश को देखा है। बिहार एक पिछड़ा प्रदेश है और बिहार के साधनों के बारे में भी आपको मालूम है कि साधनविहीन प्रदेश है। अगर आप वहां मदद नहीं करेंगे तो फिर आप कौन से विकसित राष्ट्र की कल्पना कर रहे हैं। अगर बिहार विकसित नहीं होगा तो विकसित राष्ट्र की कल्पना बेईमानी होगी, नाईसाफी होगी, इसलिए आप उसकी कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते, उस राज्य की बिना मदद किये हुए। उस राज्य के संसाधनों से अगर कुछ सहायता और पुनर्वास का काम चलाया गया तो उसको आप देना नहीं चाहते, आपके अधिकारी आपसे कुछ लिखाते हैं। हम आज गृह मंत्री जी से आग्रह करेंगे कि आप एक तीन आफिसरों की या तो एक टीम बना दीजिए, जो पटना में बैठकर कोसी की 2007 की बाढ़ की जो राज्य सरकार की मांग है, जो आपका हिसाब-किताब है, उसको एक साथ बैठकर तय कर दे, नहीं तो अपने अधिकारियों को निर्देश दीजिए कि पटना से बिहार से तीन आफिसरों को यहां बुला लें और बुलाकर सात दिन के अन्दर सारे हिसाब-किताब का फैसला कर दें, अगर आप ईमानदारी के साथ करना चाहते हैं।

आज बिहार का पूरा प्रदेश सूखे की स्थिति में है, पूरा प्रदेश सूखे से घिरा हुआ है। राज्य के 38 जिलों में से करीब-करीब 26 जिले सूखे के प्रभाव में हैं।

आप समझ लीजिए कि अगर राज्य के 38 में से 26 जिले सूखे के प्रभाव में हैं, तो ऐसी स्थिति में बिहार में क्या हो सकता है? खरीफ की पूरी फसल बर्बाद हो चुकी है, किसान की हालत बहुत खराब है। आज पशु मरणासन्न स्थिति में हैं। उनके लिए चारा की व्यवस्था नहीं है। राज्य सरकार ने आपसे पैसा मांगा और 23 हजार 71 करोड़ रुपए का एक प्रस्ताव बनाकर भेजा। आपने आज तक उसे पैसा नहीं दिया। आपने जो पैसा स्वीकृत किया, उस पैसे के लिए भी 9-11-2000 को भारत सरकार ने एक चिट्ठी लिखी और कहा कि यह राशि भी विमुक्त नहीं की जा सकती। आप कौन सी राष्ट्रीय आपदा की बात कह रहे हैं? कौन सी प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से निपटने की आपकी मंशा है? अगर आप इस तरह की बयानबाजी अखबारों के लिए करते हैं, देशवासियों को सिर्फ सुनाने के लिए करते हैं, देशवासियों की संवेदना हासिल करने के लिए करते हैं, तब तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है, क्योंकि इसमें ईमानदारी नहीं है। राष्ट्रीय आपदा और प्राकृतिक आपदा से निपटने में आप पूरी ईमानदारी नहीं बरत रहे हैं।

महोदय, यह परिस्थिति क्यों पैदा हो रही है? मैंने प्रारंभ में कहा कि यह परिस्थिति इसलिए पैदा हो रही है कि आज जो हमारा जल पूर्वधन है, जो वाटर मैनेजमेंट है, वह कहीं नहीं है। वाटर मैनेजमेंट की दिशा में आजादी के बाद से आज तक सरकार ने कोई प्रयास नहीं किया। प्रयास हुआ और सारे प्रयासों को समाप्त कर देने का

काम हुआ। श्री के. एल. राव जी उस समय मंत्री हुआ करते थे। यह 60-70 के दशक की बात है, उन्होंने ही इस विषय को प्रारंभ किया कि बेहतर जल प्रबंधन के लिए नदियों को जोड़ा जाए। उसके बाद वर्ष 1979-80 में नेशनल प्रोस्पेक्टिव फॉर वाटर रिसोर्स डेवलपमेंट ने भी इसमें और मॉडिफिकेशन किया। उनके इस प्रस्ताव में जो उनकी सोच थी, उस सोच को और उसने आगे बढ़ाया और उसमें मॉडिफिकेशन किया। उसके बाद वर्ष 1980 से लेकर वर्ष 2000 तक यह समाप्त रहा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के नेतृत्व में जब राष्ट्रीय जनतांत्रिक गठबंधन की सरकार बनी, तो उन्होंने नदियों को जोड़ने की बात कही। नदियों को जोड़ने के लिए नेशनल कमीशन आन एलाइड इकोनामिक रिसर्च जैसी शोध संस्थाओं से उन्होंने रिपोर्ट ली और कहा कि बेहतर जल प्रबंधन के लिए यह आवश्यक है। श्री सुरेश प्रभु जी उस समय भारत सरकार के मंत्री थे। उनकी अध्यक्षता में एक टास्क फोर्स को बनाया गया। उस टास्क फोर्स ने अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को दे दी। उस पर आज तक क्या कार्रवाई हुई है? आज तक कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई, बल्कि कैसे केंद्र की सरकार ने, वर्तमान गृहमंत्री, तत्कालीन वित्त मंत्री ने कैसे उसको समाप्त करने के लिए, उसको कोल्ड स्टोरेज में डालने के लिए कैसे प्रयास किया? यह हम आपको उनके बजट भाषण से ही बताना चाहते हैं। वर्ष 2004 में जब यूपीए सत्ता में आयी, तो वित्त मंत्री जी का जो बजट भाषण है, सभापति महोदय, उसका कुछ अंश हम आपकी अनुमति से पढ़ना चाहते हैं। उसके पैरा 36 में लिखा है -

अब मैं अपने एक बड़े स्वप्न की चर्चा करता हूँ। जल किसी भी सभ्यता की जीवन रेखा होती है। हमें चेतावनी दी गयी है कि 21वीं शताब्दी में विश्व को जिस सबसे बड़े संकट का सामना करना पड़ेगा, वह जल का संकट होगा। जल वास्तव में एक नवीकरणीय संसाधन है, लेकिन किसी भी वर्ष में यह अक्षय नहीं हो सकता। जल के संकट से हमारे लाखों साथी नागरिकों के जीवन प्रभावित हुए हैं। कुछ शहरों में आधी रात के बाद पूरा परिवार एक-दो बाल्टी पानी की प्राप्ति के लिए जागते रहते हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पानी भरने के लिए अक्सर बालिकाओं को स्कूल से निकाल लिया जाता है। मैं इस आसन्न संकट से पूरी तरह चिंतित हूँ। इसलिए मैं एक महत्वाकांक्षी योजना का प्रस्ताव रखता हूँ। यह वित्त मंत्री जी का वर्ष 2004 का भाषण है।

युगों-युगों से, भारतीय कृषि झील, तालाब जैसे प्राकृतिक तथा मानव निर्मित जल निकायों पर आश्रित रही है। यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि एक मिलियन से भी अधिक ऐसी संरचनाएँ हैं तथा लगभग पांच लाख का उपयोग सिंचाई के लिए किया जाता है। उनमें से बहुत सी संरचनाओं का उपयोग नहीं किया जाता। बहुत सी संरचनाओं में गाद भर गयी है और कई संरचनाओं की मरम्मत किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

इसलिए मेरा प्रस्ताव है कि कृषि से जुड़े सभी जल निकायों की मरम्मत, नवीकरण तथा पुनः स्थापना के लिए एक बड़ी योजना आरंभ की जाए। चालू वर्ष के दौरान हम कम से कम पांच जिलों में प्रायोगिक योजनाओं से शुरुआत करेंगे तथा हम देश के पांच क्षेत्रों में से प्रत्येक में कम से कम एक जिले का चयन करेंगे। इसकी अनुमानित लागत सौ करोड़ रुपये है। इन पांच प्रायोगिक परियोजनाओं के लिए एसजीआरवाई, पीएमजीएसवाई, डीपीएपी, डीडीपी तथा आईडब्ल्यूडीपी जैसे मौजूदा कार्यक्रमों से निधियों को निकाला जाएगा। एक बार प्रायोगिक परियोजनाओं के पूरा हो जाने तथा प्रमाणिक हो जाने के पश्चात् सरकार राष्ट्रीय जल संसाधन विकास परियोजना को आरंभ कर देगी तथा 7 से 10 वर्ष की अवधि में इसे पूरा कर लेगी। यह वित्त मंत्री जी का सन् 2004 का बयान था। सन् 2004 के बाद आज 2009 हो गया, पांच साल बीत गए। पांच साल में कहीं एक योजना भी नजर नहीं आ रही है। इन्होंने इन योजनाओं को ताली बटोरने के लिए किया। नदियों को जोड़ने की जो योजना थी, उस योजना को ठंडे बस्ते में डालने के लिए इन्होंने इन योजनाओं का ऐलान सन् 2004 में किया, जो पांच साल पूरा हो जाने के बाद आज तक सरज़मीं पर कहीं दिखाई नहीं पड़ रही है, यह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। आगे देखिए, सन् 2008 के बजट भाषण में इन्होंने अपने ऊपर से पल्ला झाड़कर राज्य सरकारों पर फेंक दिया। हम आपको इनका सन् 2008 का बजट भाषण भी सुनाना चाहते हैं।

"Agreements have been signed with the World Bank by the Governments of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka under the project to repair, renovate and restore water bodies. The three agreements are for a total sum of US \$ 738 million that will benefit a command area of 900,000 hectare. I am confident that similar agreements will be signed soon between the World Bank and the Governments of Orissa, West Bengal and some other States.

इन्होंने अपने ऊपर से पल्ला झाड़कर राज्य सरकारों के माथे पर फेंक दिया। यही इनका ईमानदार प्रयास है, यही इनकी जल प्रबंधन की मंशा है। मेरा सीधे तौर पर आरोप है कि यह सरकार जल प्रबंधन नहीं करना चाहती। यह सरकार बेहतर वाटर मैनेजमेंट की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित नहीं कर रही है बल्कि राजनीतिक कारणों से ऐसे प्रस्ताव बजट भाषण में देकर तात्तियां बटोरना चाहती है।

अभी गंगा बेसिन अथॉरिटी में एक फैसला किया गया है कि आप गंगा नदी या और नदियों से हाइडल बिजली नहीं निकाल सकते। यदि नदियों के पानी से बिजली नहीं निकाली जाएगी तो हाइडल प्रोजेक्ट कहां से आएंगे। एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि यदि हमें विकसित राष्ट्र बनना है तो ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर होना होगा। बिहार जैसे प्रदेश में शून्य उत्पादन है। वर्तमान सरकार ने उसे शून्य से 104 पर पहुंचाया। इसलिए हम यह भी मांग करेंगे कि आप इस पर भी चर्चा करें और आवश्यकतानुसार यदि राज्य में कोई हाइडल लगाकर गंगा बेसिन या और नदियों से बिजली उत्पादन करना चाहता है तो उसे छूट दें।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इस महत्वपूर्ण सवाल पर मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। मैं केन्द्र सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि यदि आप कहते हैं कि प्राकृतिक आपदा राष्ट्रीय आपदा है तो उस राष्ट्रीय आपदा से निपटने में आप पूरी ईमानदारी और निष्ठा बरतें, राजनीतिक कारणों का उसमें इस्तेमाल नहीं करें। प्राकृतिक आपदा विपत्ति होती है, उसमें राजनीति नहीं की जाती, हम केन्द्र सरकार से यह मांग करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करते हैं।

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH (NAGARKURNOOL): Respected Chairperson, Sir, I thank you very much for giving this opportunity to participate in the Discussion under Rule 193 on 'natural calamities in the country'.

First of all, I would like to thank the hon. Prime Minister, the Chairperson of the UPA, Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, and our hon. Home Minister who had come to Andhra Pradesh, took an aerial survey of the flood affected areas both in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, and instantly announced the relief and measures to combat floods as well as drought in Andhra Pradesh as well as Karnataka States. Likewise, the UPA Government has taken all the necessary steps throughout the country – be it Southern, Northern, Eastern or Western India – wherever natural calamities occurred and responded immediately by providing relief measures to mitigate the sufferings of the affected people.

Sir, every year we are discussing the same subject of 'natural calamities'. I am a Member of Parliament for the past 12 years. Out of these 12 years, I must have participated at least nine times in the discussion on the same subject. I think we are not able to come out with a concrete programme which could mitigate the sufferings of the people and give them long-term relief. Of course, we are providing immediate relief measures to mitigate the sufferings of the people. We have a Disaster Management Authority which, time and again, suggested that we should take certain measures. I think we must look at it in a broader perspective and take a concrete decision on this issue.

Hon. Member Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh raised the issue of interlinking of rivers. This proposal was initiated during the NDA period. It is not merely an issue of interlinking of rivers. We have seen, be it in Southern India, North India, Eastern India or Western India, that several States are involved in inter-State water disputes, and Tribunals have been constituted by the Government of India to go into the cases filed before them in order to solve the inter-State water disputes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, let there be no disturbance in the House. If you want to speak, please go outside and speak. The hon. Member, who is speaking, is getting disturbed. Please continue.

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH : I am from the State of Andhra Pradesh. We have disputes with Maharashtra, we have disputes with Orissa, we have disputes with Karnataka, and being a lower riparian State, we are losing a lot of water because of the illegal storage of water by the upper riparian States. Under such conditions, when we cannot solve minor problems, what purpose does the interlinking of rivers serve or how are they going to solve our problems? Though it is a good issue, it is a very big issue and there are so many factors involved in it. How are you going to calculate the transfer of water from one basin to another basin? What share are you going to give? When the States are not following and implementing the agreements which they have reached amongst themselves, how is this interlinking of rivers going to solve inter-State water problems? It is a very sensitive issue.

Now, I come to the issue of recent floods in Andhra Pradesh. My State has two issues – one is drought, and another is floods. When 22 districts in my State were reeling under drought, suddenly, on 29th September, 2009 onwards, there was heavy rainfall in the State, in addition to the flood waters released from Karnataka and upper riparian States that had a heavy rainfall. This has resulted in the Srisailem Reservoir receiving 25 lakh cusecs of water while the reservoir was designed to hold 13.6 lakh cusecs of water. These heavy rains have caused a lot of damage in my State of Andhra Pradesh. Nearly five districts, that is, Mahbubnagar, Kurnool, Nalgonda, Guntur and Krishna, have received heavy flood waters because of which nearly 142 *mandals* in the State got affected. In total, 13 districts were affected; the number of *mandals* affected was 142; the number of people affected was 20.72 lakh; standing crops in nearly three lakh acres got damaged; nearly 50,000 to 60,000 cattle died; and the number of human lives lost was 90. More than three lakh houses were collapsed. Some of the villages in Tungabadhra as well as in Krishna Basins were totally inundated and submerged, and the people were left with no livelihood or a place to stay.

That is why, I said that I am thankful to the hon. Prime Minister, and the Chairperson of the UPA because on the very second or the third day, the Prime Minister took an aerial survey the UPA Chairperson along with the hon. Home Minister took an aerial survey after the survey the Prime Minister himself saying that it was nothing less than a natural calamity, the Prime Minister announced a relief package of Rs. 1,000 crore to Andhra Pradesh, and more than that amount to Karnataka from the National Calamity Fund.

It was under these circumstances that the Government of Andhra Pradesh had taken immediate steps from day one. If you look at the magnitude of the floods, you will find that never in the history of the Srisailem Reservoir, it had received more than nine lakh to ten lakh cusecs of water. However, this time, it received 26 lakh cusecs of water and all the nearby villages got inundated because the inflow was more than the outflow. Likewise, the impact could be seen in Alampur Temple, which is a world famous Shivaite temple; in Rajoli where the weavers are very famous for their weaving activity; Kutkanoor village in Alampur Assembly segment of my parliamentary constituency, and in Kurnool Town, which was our State Capital earlier. The world famous Mantralayam Temple is located there in that district. All these places remained submerged in water for many, many days. When you come down from Srisailem to Nagarjuna Sagar and to Prakasam Barrage and Guntur district, many villages in the low lying areas situated between Krishna Guntur, Naigonda, Kurnool and Prakasam Districts were affected; several dozens of island villages got submerged in the floods waters. A long stretch of the bridge located on the National Highway between Kurnool and Mahbubnagar got washed away. On October 4, 2009, more than three dozen deaths occurred, and during this entire period the number of deaths occurred was 90. The lower death rate could be attributed to the rescue and relief measures and the immediate reaction of the State Government which requisitioned power boats and provided all the relief measures. Around 300 relief camps were organized round-the-

clock, monitoring and control rooms were set up in the Secretariat as well as in the districts, and all the public representatives, that is, the Ministers, MPs, MLAs, the lower cadres, and all the people belonging to whichever party they belong to, participated in the relief operations. Then, the services of Army, Police accompanied by many other NGOs were requisitioned in relief operations and they have played a very big role in mitigating the sufferings of the people and helped in bringing down the death rate of human lives.

From Government side we immediately started providing food packets, drinking water, shelter and clothing to the people affected by floods. The Chief Minister of the State announced that for three months all the affected people in the State would be given free ration of 20 kg of rice, 2 kg of dal, 2 litres oil, kerosene, etc. All put together the loss is estimated to be around Rs.12,824.69 crore. Central teams visited Andhra Pradesh, they toured most of the areas which were affected and interacted with the people. Personally our Prime Minister, Chairperson of the UPA, and hon. Home Minister have seen the situation on the ground and said this is nothing less than a natural calamity. As against an estimated loss of Rs.12,824.69, a relief of only Rs.1,000 crore was announced and out of that only Rs.500 crore were released. I request to release Rs.12824.69 crores immediately to A.P.

At the time of construction, at Srisailem dam height the FRL calculated to be 885 feet and the extent of backwaters was calculated on that basis and villages were settled. What happened now is that because 26 lakhs and plus of cusecs of water got into Srisailem dam suddenly and the outflow was less and inflow was more, such villages got totally submerged. Now the height of water flow was 896.5 feet at Srisailem dam which was 11.5 feet above the calculated 885 feet FRL. Because of that nearly 96 villages in my Parliamentary Constituency in Alampur Assembly segment got affected. Also the world famous Balabrahmeshwar Temple at Alampur, the Mantralayam temple were completely submerged. People could not visit those places for about 25 days because of water-logging. They were put in the relief camps and food and shelter was provided to them. Even now, things have not become better in Andhra Pradesh.

In a village called Rajoli in Alampur segment of my Constituency nearly three thousand houses got washed away. Water got logged for nearly one kilometre from the village. Nobody could go there. Like that Kutkanoor village was there. We had to requisition power boats and reach there to evacuate all the people.

Fortunately with the best of the efforts of our State Government and under the guidance of the Central Government things improved. The Chief Minister was always in touch with the hon. Home Minister, the Prime Minister and the concerned departments and thanked them for giving their particular guidance. The human loss was very very less. It was only 90. Nobody got washed away in the floods. Not a single person got washed away in the floods because we have evacuated them on day one to safer places. We were able to reduce the human loss. People of these 96 villages in 16 Mandals of my Parliamentary Constituency are afraid. They have said that they have not seen or heard of such a devastating flood ever before. Even the oldest people in the village, some of who are of the age of 100 years, have said that they have never seen such flood fury in the Tungabhadra and Krishna river basin.

Now, all of them wanted to be shifted to higher places and totally rehabilitate them with the construction of new houses, at higher places, duly paying compensation to lands which they had lost; and also pay compensation for the loss of crops, etc. Artisans, weavers, petty vendors, village people and others have lost everything in the floods. Before the floods, they were crorepatis, now, they are penniless. They are at the mercy of the society. Here, I would like to thank all the NGOs, philanthropists and individuals who have extended their help during the floods. I have never seen before such a response in such a big way in the calamity-prone areas extending relief to the affected people. The Government should thank them. Though they were having calamity in their own houses, they had extended help to others during the floods and when relief measures were undertaken.

The hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Home Minister and the UPA Chairperson has seen the devastation caused by floods. It is nothing but a natural calamity. Hence, I would request the Government of India to release immediately the funds asked by the Andhra Pradesh Government – it was estimated to the tune of Rs.12,829 crore – to mitigate the sufferings of the people of Andhra Pradesh.

Now, I come to drought, before the floods, there was severe drought in Andhra Pradesh. Both Krishna and Godavari Basins, where paddy is the prime crop, the yield used to be earlier around 83.81 lakh MT, now it is estimated to be 48.75 lakh MT, almost 50 per cent less. Likewise, in the case of sugarcane also, it used to be 153.22 lakh MT, now, it is expected to be around 100 lakh MT Rice. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have taken many measures like giving input subsidy, supply of fodder, provision of drinking water, seed supply, employment generation under NREGS. Around four lakh animals have been given fodder and feed. Keeping this in view and also the financial constraints of the Andhra Pradesh Government, I would request the Government of India to extend help. Our State Government had submitted a proposal of a sum of Rs.9,745 crore to combat drought in Andhra Pradesh. I would request the Government of India to release these amounts so

that normalcy can be restored.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (BANGALORE SOUTH): Thank you, hon. Chairman, Sir, for providing an opportunity to participate in the debate on the natural calamities in the country. Unfortunately, in the recent months, especially from September 28 onwards to October 4, there were incessant rains in Karnataka. Of course, rains were rains in the adjoining State of Andhra Pradesh also. To the extent, it was unprecedented in the last 100 years. Instead of 25 or 30 mm rainfall during that period, it was more than 250 to 300 mm of rainfall, which is an increase of 673 per cent. All major rivers like Krishna, Bhima, Tungabhadra, Malaprabha, Ghataprabha, Doni, Hirahalli, Bennihalli in North Karnataka have overflowed.

The villages in the districts of Raichur, Koppal, Bellary, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Belgaum, Dharwad, Gadag, Davanagere, Chitradurga and Haveri were totally inundated. That was the situation. The hon. Prime Minister visited the State; the Chief Minister of Karnataka was, round the clock, with all his Ministers, MPs and MLAs was there on the ground, to provide relief and succour to the victims of the flood. The Home Minister, my dear friend Shri Chidambaram and other Union Ministers from Karnataka were kind enough to visit the areas.

Today I am raising this matter with great pain and anguish. I am not here to criticize or allege, but I want to put forth the horrendous experience the people are facing in the State of Karnataka, especially in North Karnataka.

Actually 229 people have lost their lives; more than 6.55 lakh houses have crumbled because in the entire North Karnataka, the houses were all with mud-roofs; 22 lakh hectares of agricultural crop, which was ready for harvesting, have been totally destroyed; more than 4,292 villages were affected. We have submitted, to the Government of India, a memorandum stating that Rs.18,500 crore is the total loss. According to the CRF norms, we have also requested Rs.7,047 crore.

At the same time, I also want to bring before this hon. House, the efforts made by the Government of Karnataka, under the leadership of our Chief Minister, Shri Yeddyurappa Ji. For the first time ever, in the State of Karnataka, we went to the people at large; we said that so many houses have been totally destroyed; we want to construct pucca houses for them, who have lost their house. For each house, whatever the Government of India is going to give, according to CRF norms, that is, Rs.35,000 is not sufficient. So, we are going to pool in Rs.1 lakh from each donor; they can construct very good houses and they could reconstruct the entire villages, as it happened under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modi, after the Earthquake in Kutch in Gujarat.

In one of the foundation ceremonies, even the hon. Home Minister, Shri Chidambaram participated. I am very pleased to state in this House that from Infosys, to Biocon, to Sysco, from Jupiter Investment, various corporate houses, various mutts, like Adi Chunchunigiri Mutt, Chitoor Mutt, Dharmasthala Veerendra Hegde Ji – all these mutts have come forward and they are adopting the houses. Hon. Chief Minister and the Government of Karnataka, from these public donations, have collected Rs.1200 crore, which itself is a national record during a calamity. An amount of Rs.1200 crore has been collected to build houses.

I want to thank the Union Government for providing immediate rescue facilities like aircraft, helicopters, food grains, army personnel, etc. On behalf of the people of Karnataka I want to thank all of them, who have helped us in that hour of need and crises from the bottom of my heart. The issue is whether whatever we are doing is sufficient or adequate. We had met the hon. Home Minister and the hon. Prime Minister. There are three stages of disaster management; rescue, relief and rehabilitation. If I may point out to the hon. Home Minister, before that even precaution, prevention, mitigation, or preparedness is also required on which there is less stress from the Union Government and various State Governments also. We are not totally equipped to manage the disaster in the country.

The Government of India has announced a compensation of Rs.1000 crore other than CRF and NCCF grants to the Government of Karnataka. I would like to point out to the hon. Home Minister that out of Rs.1000 crore the Karnataka Government has received only Rs.500 crore whereas the Karnataka Government through its exchequer has till today spent Rs.1569 crore. Hon. Home Minister was formerly the Finance Minister and he knows that the total plan size of Karnataka State this year is Rs.28,000 crore and with a huge loss of nearly Rs.20,000 crore hardly any money is left in the Government exchequer for the development of the infrastructure and to pursue the plan. Therefore, I would urge, through you, Sir, the hon. Home Minister while replying should assure the Government of Karnataka that he will be immediately releasing another Rs.500 crore within a week to the Government of Karnataka. We have also requested Rs.7055 crore under the CRF norms. Andhra Pradesh Government has requested for more than Rs.11,000 crore. I would like to bring out a comparison, Sir.

The Government of India has sanctioned Rs.1000 crore to Andhra Pradesh also. We are with the people of Andhra Pradesh and request that Rs.1000 crore should be released to them and if something more is required that should also be released. But, at the same time, the havocs that floods have created both in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are not similar, parallel or equal.

In Andhra Pradesh the human lives lost is 90 while in Karnataka it is 229; house damaged in Andhra Pradesh are 2.14 lakh and in Karnataka it is 6.55 lakh; crop area affected in Andhra Pradesh is 2.82 lakh hectares whereas in Karnataka it is 22.85 lakh hectares; damage to roads is 14,135 kms. while in Karnataka it is 29613 kms; number of bridges and culverts damaged is 3115 in Andhra Pradesh and in Karnataka it is 5240; number of irrigation systems damaged in Andhra Pradesh is 1,811 and in Karnataka it is 2,182; damage to power sector is 10132 KV lines and two KV sub-stations have been affected in Andhra Pradesh and in Karnataka 1.15 lakh power installations have been affected. Therefore, Sir, they are incomparable. We are with the tragedy of the people of Andhra Pradesh but compared to Andhra, Karnataka has been ravaged by the floods this time, unprecedented in last 100 years. Therefore, I plead with the hon. Home Minister to see the gravity of the situation and provide the necessary relief to the State Government of Karnataka immediately. We have already requested Rs.7,500 crore and we hope that the amount will be coming to the Government of Karnataka.

15.00 hrs.

Sir, we have some perennial issues. Actually for the last 15 years, I have been raising and arguing in the House the issue of revising the guidelines of CRF. But unfortunately whatever is being given according to the guidelines of the CRF is a pittance. For example, for the damage of houses also, the CRF guidelines make a distinction between *pucca* house and *kachcha* house and in *pucca* house and *kachcha* house also, there is a distinction between fully destroyed and partially destroyed. If a *pucca* house is fully destroyed, it is Rs.35000 whereas for others it is Rs.1000, Rs.1500, Rs.5000 and Rs.7000. I hope all the hon. Members of this House are with me on this issue. The *pucca* houses should be completely reimbursed but at the same time who are the most affected in a natural calamity or earthquake or flood or drought or a cyclone? It is the poorest of the poor and if he loses his entire house and it is totally destroyed, I feel the entire amount should be compensated because in those seven days, his *kachcha* house is destroyed but rains were continuing till the other day. For more than one month, the rains were pouring. Therefore, the remaining house was also totally collapsed. So, when do they do the survey is the question. For the crop loss and for the destruction of the houses, when is the survey conducted? If the survey is conducted just after the floods or if the survey is conducted just after the incessant rains, that is not sufficient. Therefore, I urge the Government of India through the hon. Home Minister that they need to revise the CRF guidelines for the houses also.

At the same time, regarding crop compensation in rainfed areas, it is Rs.2000 per hectare, in irrigated area, it is Rs.4000 per hectare but for horticulture crop, it is only Rs.8000 per hectare. A hectare is made of 2.4 acres. So, per acre the poor farmer gets only Rs.1000. I also want to urge the Home Minister, Government of India, whatever guidelines that have been made for the CRF, they have been made for the drought conditions. When the drought condition is there, there is no sowing, fertiliser is not put, manure has not been put and pesticides have not been used. It has not been irrigated. Therefore, there is no investment. But when the floods happen, when the standing crops are lost, there is a huge loss. I think for the floods, there has to be different type of norms for giving crop compensation. Before the announcement by the Government of India regarding loan waiver last year, under the leadership of our hon. Chief Minister, Shri Yediyurappa, who is a farmers' leader, we had waived off all the cooperative loans of Karnataka State farmers and we had incurred an expenditure of more than Rs.2800 crore. So, that has been a huge burden on the exchequer. Therefore, we are pleading with the Home Minister that to continue the credit facility after this havoc, Rs. 2800 crore should be reimbursed to the Government of Karnataka because anyhow that money was to come to the Government of Karnataka from the Government of India. It was to come to the farmers of Karnataka because if we had not waived off the loans one year earlier, we would have availed of the loan waiver scheme of the Government of India.

Therefore, that sum of Rs. 2800 crore should be reimbursed to the State of Karnataka. I understand the problem that a similar petition has also been made by the State of Tamil Nadu. But I would like to urge upon the Central Government that this amount should be given to the State of Karnataka. When 50 per cent of the farmers of the State have lost their crops, they cannot repay their agricultural loan. They can neither pay their interest nor their penal interest. The Central Government should come forward to waive off their agricultural loans. This is of great importance.

I would also like to request the Central Government for additional houses under the Indira Awas Yojana because more than 6.55 lakh houses have collapsed in 15 districts and we are demanding for two lakh houses under the Indira Awas Yojana for

our State. Now the amount that is being given is only Rs. 35,000 per houses but that is not sufficient and this amount should be revised to Rs. 50,000/- per house.

Sir, before I conclude I would like to refer to two more issues. According to the CRF norm the food grains that are being given to the affected people, the period is only for a month. If that period of one month is over and later if the affected people do not get employment, then they continue to remain in a difficult situation but that period is not enhanced. Therefore, I would like to request the Government to remove that stipulation of one month and extend it up to three months and also provide 1.5 lakh MTs of food grains to the affected people of Karnataka because they are totally unemployed. They do not have any place to go.

Sir, according to the NCCF norms and CRF norms, the period stipulated for reconstruction of bridges, culverts, irrigation dams, roads and drainages and even electrical installations is 45 days. In a period of 45 days these cannot be reconstructed. In this period one cannot create a state of *co ante*. Just filling the places with mud is no reconstruction. One has to reconstruct the whole area in the same manner for which at least six months time would be required. Therefore, I would like to request the Central Government to remove this stipulation of 45 days and make it six months.

Sir, I was going through the issue relating to disaster management. I spoke to the hon. Chief Minister of Gujarat Shri Narendra Modi. We are required to bring in a Constitutional amendment to the present law to handle this issue. Disaster Management does not find a mention neither in the State List, nor in the Central List, nor in the Concurrent List. It finds a place in the Residuary powers. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Central Government to bring in a Constitutional amendment in this regard. We will support it. This aspect of disaster management should be made a part of the Concurrent List so that both the Centre and the State can participate. Now, the entire responsibility of disaster management lies with the provinces and the States which they are unable to handle. If at all there has to be a semblance of disaster management in the country we require a Constitutional amendment. There are three institutions, namely, National Disaster Management Authority, The National Institute of Disaster Management and the Ministry of Home Affairs. But the roles of these three institutions have not been specified. There is no co-ordination between these three agencies. Therefore, I also sometimes think that we require a separate Ministry on Disaster Management.

It is because, in the South Asia Pacific Region, India is the most disaster-prone country. More than 60 per cent of our country is affected by various disasters like the Gujarat earthquake, Orissa super cyclone, West Bengal cyclone and the continuous floods in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Orissa. Therefore, we require a separate Ministry for this.

Everybody comes forward for rescue and relief. But what is important is the reconstruction of the area. For that, there is no money available from both the CRF and NCCF. The hon. Home Minister has, again and again, assured this House that there are two agencies or instruments in the names of CRF and NCCF. But I want to put a straight question through you to the Home Minister. Both of them are for rescue and relief. They are not for reconstruction. If at all they are for reconstruction, they are not adequate. What about the funds for precaution, prevention and mitigation? There are no funds for it. There is no system and no research. Therefore, the Government of India has to come out clearly on that aspect. ...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, disasters are hitting our country again and again. The hon. Home Minister has an arduous responsibility of managing the national internal security. Today, fortunately, we have the hon. Defence Minister who is responsible for our security against external aggression. But my request to the hon. Home Minister and the Government of India is that we require a national policy for disaster reconstruction. Many articles have appeared in the newspapers that, if there had been a Doppler radar in Mumbai, they would have tackled the cyclone. We lack such a thing.

Building codes are not there. I am asking the hon. Home Minister on one point. We have got disaster resistance construction buildings only in urban areas. When we construct houses for EWS, BPL families under Indira Awas Yojana, Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana, etc., where is the planning for disaster resistance? Do we have a component like this? If at all affected, only they are affected and not the multi-storeyed buildings in the urban areas. Therefore, housing codes in the disaster prone areas are required.

Lastly, I urge the hon. Home Minister that he should pilot a Bill called the Engineers Bill to regulate the profession of engineers because there has to be a code for the construction of houses and buildings across the country. There are two issues here. One is the residential buildings and commercial buildings. Another one is the irrigation dams, mud dams and other dams. Who is going to vouchsafe for their safety? We have got the Council of Architects and Council of Chartered Accountants. Why not the Government of India think of a Council of Engineers? There has to be a Council of Engineers.

Within the next week, the Government of India should provide us another Rs. 500 crores. The amount of Rs. 7500

crores which we have asked for under the CRF guidelines should be sanctioned to the Government of Karnataka forthwith without comparing us with Andhra Pradesh. Kindly sanction us that amount.

Regarding the longstanding issues like the Policy, the Council and the Constitutional Amendment, I hope, the Government of India especially my dear friend Shri Chidambaram will take note of these points and pilot a Bill in this regard.

श्री शैलेन्द्र कुमार (कोशाम्बी): सभापति महोदय, नियम 193 के अन्तर्गत राजीव रंजन सिंह जी द्वारा प्राकृतिक आपदाओं पर हो रही चर्चा में बोलने के लिए आपने अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

वैसे यह बहस अगर एक तरह से देखा जाये तो बेमौसमी बहस है, लेकिन फिर भी इधर जुलाई और अगस्त में जब हम लोग बजट सत्र में आये थे तो प्राकृतिक आपदा से सम्बन्धित तमाम मुद्दों पर हम लोगों ने चर्चा की थी, लेकिन फिर भी आज प्राकृतिक आपदा से सम्बन्धित यहां पर जब सदन में चर्चा हो रही है तो मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि सदन में प्रतिवर्ष प्राकृतिक आपदा में, चाहे वह बाढ़ से सम्बन्धित हो, चाहे वह सूखे की स्थिति हो, चाहे वह बादल फटने की घटना हो या छिरीं गिरने की घटना हो या पहाड़ों पर भू-स्खलन की बात हो या समुद्री तूफान, चक्रवात जैसे अभी फ्यान और आइला आये थे या भूकम्प की स्थिति हो, हम लोगों ने हमेशा इस सदन में चर्चा की है। मैं इन सभी मुद्दों पर तो बात नहीं करना चाहूंगा, लेकिन कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं, जिन पर भारत सरकार को चाहिए कि जब प्रतिवर्ष ये सब विभीषिकाएं पूरे देश में आती हैं तो कुछ ऐसी आपदाओं पर हम काबू पा सकते हैं।

प्राकृति पर तो कोई काबू नहीं कर सकता, लेकिन कुछ ऐसी हम व्यवस्था, संरचना करें, जिससे कुछ राहत हम लोगों को दे सकते हैं। जैसे अभी तमाम सम्मानित सदस्यों ने अपनी बात कही है, सरकार को चाहिए कि स्थाई समाधान का कोई रास्ता निकालें, जैसे बाढ़ की स्थिति में हजारों लोग बेघर होते हैं, अभी पिछले ही सत्र में हम लोगों ने चर्चा की थी कि बिहार में बागमती का तटबन्ध टूटने से सैंकड़ों गांव जलमग्न हो गये थे, 52 लोगों से भी ज्यादा, सैंकड़ों लोगों की जानें गई थीं, पशु, मवेशी भी बहकर निकले थे, लोगों की जान-माल और जानवरों की जान की सुरक्षा हम नहीं कर सके और बहुत व्यापक पैमाने पर इन क्षेत्रों में तबाही आई। कोसी ने भी रिकार्ड तोड़ा, कभी-कभी तो प्राकृतिक आपदा आती है तो आपकी पीठ से माननीय अध्यक्ष जी की तरफ से जब अपील आती है तो हम लोग अपनी सांसद निधि से भी राहत देने की व्यवस्था करते हैं।

कोसी नदी की बात अभी सम्मानित सदस्य ने भी उठाई थी। उससे भी बहुत बड़ी विभीषिका आई थी और राज्य सरकारों की रिपोर्टें भी आई थीं, जिससे वहां पर व्यापक पैमाने पर पैकेज देकर लोगों को राहत देने की बात आई, लेकिन जितनी राज्य की मांग होती है, उसके अनुरूप केन्द्र सरकार कोई व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाती, चाहे वह बिहार की बात हो, चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश की हो। बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बहुत ही गरीब और पिछड़े राज्य हैं। यहां पर नेपाल की नदियों से जब पानी छोड़ा जाता है तो भारी पैमाने पर बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में ये नदियां तबाही मचाती हैं। उससे उत्तर प्रदेश के खासकर बहुत से पूर्वांचल के जिले बहुत प्रभावित होते हैं। हम लोग सूखे की बात ही कर रहे थे, तब तक बारिश हुई और कुछ नदियों में जो हमारे देश की नदियों के अतिरिक्त पड़ोसी देश की नदियां हैं, उधर से बाढ़ आती है, वे जब पानी छोड़ते हैं तो कई ऐसी नदियां हैं, जो हमारे इन राज्यों को प्रभावित करती हैं, चाहे वह बिहार हो, चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश हो।

उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में पिछले सत्र में हमने सदन में सूखे पर चर्चा की थी। वहां बहुत सारे ऐसे जिले थे, उत्तर प्रदेश में करीब 80 जिले हैं, उनमें आधे से ज्यादा जिलों में सूखे की स्थिति थी, लेकिन कुछ जगह बाढ़ की भी स्थिति आयी, जिससे किसी प्रकार से हम लोग निपटे। उसका कोई स्थायी समाधान हम नहीं कर पाए, जिससे आने भविष्य में उस पर अमल करके लोगों को कुछ राहत पहुंचा सकें।

शारदा नदी का पानी उत्तर प्रदेश के सीरी जिले में आता है। करीब चालीस किलोमीटर रेल लाइन को यह नदी आगोश में रख लेती है। नदी को मोड़ने या उस नदी के पास बहुत बड़े बांध और नाले बनाने की जो व्यवस्था है, उसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। पता नहीं क्यों हर बार यह व्यवस्था होती है कि यहां पर बांध बनाया जाएगा, एक बहुत बड़ा नाला निकाला जाएगा, जिसके लिए रेल मंत्रालय और भारत सरकार के बीच वार्ता भी होती है, लेकिन कोई स्थायी समाधान नहीं निकल पाता है।

इसी प्रकार से राप्ती नदी है, उसकी बाढ़ से भी चालीस मीटर बन्धा जब टूटा था, तो 64 गांव प्रभावित हुए थे और बहुत बड़ी तबाही की स्थिति आयी थी। मैं सेना के जवानों को बर्धाई देना चाहूंगा। उनके लिए मेरी शुभकामनाएं हैं कि हमारे देश की एकता, अखंडता को अक्षुण्ण रखने के लिए हमारी सीमा पर तो वे रक्षा करते हैं, लेकिन कभी-कभी जब ऐसी दैवीय प्राकृतिक आपदा आती है, तो सेना के लोग जाकर वहां राहत कार्य भी बहुत ही जोखिम भरे तरीके से करते हैं।

महोदय, किसानों को जहां तक सूखा राहत के नाम पर मदद देने की बात है, हम पूरे सूखे राहत पर तो उनको मदद नहीं दे पाते, लेकिन जो कुछ भी मदद करते हैं, एक तरीके से जो स्थिति किसानों के सामने रहती है, मेरे ख्याल से राहत के नाम पर पर रेवड़ी बांटने का काम हम करते हैं। जब तक वहां रेवड़ी बांटते हैं, तब तक बाढ़ की स्थिति भी आ जाती है। हमें इसके स्थायी हल के लिए बहुत गंभीरता से सोचना पड़ेगा। बाढ़ और सूखे से हमारी कृषि बहुत प्रभावित होती है। चाहे वह दलहन हो, तिलहन हो, इसके बड़े पैमाने में जलमग्न होने पर किसानों को तबाही की स्थिति से गुजरना पड़ता है। सही मायने में भारत सरकार ने और राज्य सरकारों ने बहुत सी जगह कृषि बीमा और तमाम तरीके की सुविधाओं की बात कही है, लेकिन किसानों को अपने उत्पाद का एक भी पैसा नहीं मिल पाता है। वह बिल्कुल तबाह हो जाता है। राहत के नाम पर जब हम अपने क्षेत्रों में एसडीएम या तहसीलदार से कहते हैं, तो मुश्किल से उसको दो सौ, ढाई सौ, ढाई हजार या तीन हजार रूपए मिलते हैं। जब वर्षा जबरदस्त होती है, क्योंकि ज्यादातर गांवों में कच्चे मकान हैं, वे गिर जाते हैं। तहसीलदार के पास जब रिपोर्ट आती है तो उन्हें 250-500 रूपए दिए जाते हैं।

महोदय, एक गरीब आदमी अगर अपना घर बनाता है, तो उसमें एक बल्ती लगती है, उसमें कुछ खपरैल लगते हैं, कुछ घासफूस लगती है। उसकी कीमत भी 400-500 रूपए से ज्यादा होती है। इन सभी विपदाओं से किसानों को, खासकर गरीब लोगों को जूझना पड़ता है, जबकि उनके लिए भारत सरकार की बहुत सारी योजनाएं हैं। ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री, भारत सरकार जोशी जी यहां उपस्थित हैं। ऐसे लोगों के एरिया को कम से कम हमें चयनित करना चाहिए कि जहां इस प्रकार की तबाही हो, वहां सभी जगह से राहत कार्य शेककर, जो हमारी योजनाएं हैं, उनको प्रभावी ढंग से वहां लागू करने की जरूरत होनी चाहिए। लेकिन हम ऐसा नहीं कर पाते हैं।

महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में पीलीभीत बिल्कुल बार्डर का क्षेत्र है और उत्तराखंड से सटा हुआ है। बिनावर नदी कभी-कभी वहां अपार तबाही मचाती है, जिससे बहुत बड़ा

नुकसान होता है, 12 सितंबर, 2009 को करीब 16 लोगों की इससे मौत हुई थी। उसमें गंगा, घाघरा और शारदा नदियां भी हैं, जो बहुत प्रभावित करती हैं। इन इलाकों को हमें चिन्हित करके हमें देखना पड़ेगा। उत्तर से पूर्व तक तमाम ऐसी नदियां हैं, जो उफान से बहुत तबाही मचाती हैं। हमें इन नदियों के हर स्थान का चयन करके, उनको चिन्हित करके व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि कहां पर हमें बांध बनाने की जरूरत है?

अटल जी की एनडीए सरकार ने एक नदी से दूसरी नदी को जोड़ने के बारे में एक प्रस्ताव किया था। यह बात सही है कि बहुत सी नदियों का अस्तित्व समाप्त हो रहा है। उनका भी स्वरूप है। यदि नदियों को वहां से जोड़ा जाए तो मेरे ख्याल से बाढ़ से बचा जा सकता है और जिन नदियों का अस्तित्व समाप्त हो रहा है, वहां पानी की व्यवस्था भी हो सकती है। यदि पानी आता है तो भूगर्भ में जो जल है, उसका स्तर भी बढ़ता है। इसी प्रकार उत्तर प्रदेश में गंगा, यमुना जो मुख्य बड़ी नदियां हैं, 1978 से लेकर अब तक पांच बार उस नदी ने बहुत जबरदस्त तूफान और तबाही मचाई जिससे जान-माल का बहुत नुकसान हुआ। जहां तक आर्थिक मदद की बात थी, केन्द्र सरकार से कुछ खास मदद नहीं मिल पाई। अभी हमारे सम्मानित सदस्य जगन्नाथ जी कर्नाटक और आंध्र प्रदेश की बात कह रहे थे जहां दो सौ, ढाई सौ के करीब लोग मरते हैं। वहां भी हमें देखना चाहिए। कृष्णा नदी या तमाम ऐसी नदियां हैं जिन्हें चिन्हित करके हमें व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश में ही एक दुधवा नेशनल पार्क है जो वाइल्ड लाइफ सैंचुरी है। जब वहां पानी घुस जाता है तो जंगली जानवर, जिन्हें हम संरक्षित कर रहे हैं, चाहे हिरन हो, चीता हो, शेर हो या तमाम जंगली जन्तु हों, उन्हें बाढ़ की विभीषिका से जूझना पड़ता है। बहुत से जानवर बाढ़ के पानी से बह जाते हैं, मर भी जाते हैं और बहुत से जानवर जंगलों से पलायन करके गांवों की तरफ घुस जाते हैं जिससे वहां जान-माल का काफी नुकसान होता है और जानवरों से भी खतरा रहता है। हमें देखना चाहिए कि बड़े-बड़े नेशनल पार्क में कैसे पानी आता है और उसके लिए स्थायी व्यवस्था ढूंढनी चाहिए। केन्द्र सरकार को चाहिए कि हमें उसके लिए बजट दे।

बादल फटने की घटना ज्यादातर पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में होती है। 9 अगस्त, 2009 की बात है। पिथौरागढ़ में बादल फटने से 45 लोग मरे। उससे पर्यावरण प्रभावित होता है और जान-माल को भी बहुत खतरा रहता है। हमें ऐसे क्षेत्रों को चिन्हित कर लेना चाहिए। हमारे तमाम वैज्ञानिक हैं जो इस बात को जानते हैं कि कैसी स्थिति में बादल फटते हैं और कहां उसका प्रभाव होता है। उस एरिया को चिन्हित करके हमें कोई व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

इसी प्रकार पहाड़ों में भूस्खलन की स्थिति बहुत जबरदस्त रहती है। भारत सरकार समय-समय पर राष्ट्रीय दिशा-निर्देश जारी करती है। यह पर्यावरण को भी काफी प्रभावित करता है। भूस्खलन वाले ज्यादातर क्षेत्र, खासकर जो 21-22 केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश हैं, वहां यह विभीषिका आती है। इसका भी स्थायी तौर पर हल ढूंढना चाहिए। दार्जिलिंग में चार महीने पहले भूस्खलन से 40 लोग मरे थे। इसी प्रकार लैंडस्लाइडिंग और वर्षा से पिछले साल छः हजार से ज्यादा लोगों की तबाही हुई थी। मेरे ख्याल से यह इसी साल के आंकड़े हैं। माननीय गृह सचिव, भारत सरकार ने इस बात को स्वीकारा भी है कि इससे पहाड़वासियों को काफी भारी नुकसान होता है।

समुद्री तट के किनारे बसे जो मछुवारे हैं, जब हमने इस सत्र की शुरुआत की थी, तब शोक संवेदना व्यक्त की थी। अरब सागर के पश्चिम तट से छूकर जो फ्यान तूफान आया था, उससे काफी तबाही हुई, तमाम मछुवारे लापता हो गए। गुजरात और गोवा, सभापति महोदय, आप जिस प्रदेश से आते हैं, वहां भी छः सौ मछुवारे लापता हुए और उसकी तबाही मुम्बई तक भी पहुंची। पता नहीं उन घरों को क्या आर्थिक मदद दी गई। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि भारत सरकार ऐसे क्षेत्रों को चिन्हित करके उनके परिवारों को आर्थिक मदद दे ताकि उनका जीवन भी चल सके। मछुवारे बिल्कुल इंटीरियर में जाते हैं और वहां से शिकार करके आते हैं। उनकी जीविका का वही मुख्य साधन है। अंडमान-निकोबार में सुनामी आई थी, आपने देखा होगा। इसी प्रकार भूकम्प की स्थिति भी आती है। अभी भूटान में आया था। उससे सटे हुए राज्य भी उससे प्रभावित हुए हैं।

ऐसे क्षेत्रों को हमें चिन्हित करके देखना पड़ेगा। पश्चिम बंगाल में भी 'आइला' तूफान आया था। उससे भी वहां काफी जान-माल का नुकसान हुआ था।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मांग करना चाहूंगा कि ऐसी जो देवी प्राकृतिक आपदा आती है, उसे भारत सरकार चिन्हित करके कोई स्थायी व्यवस्था करे। तभी हम लोगों को राहत दे सकते हैं और उस प्राकृतिक आपदा से उन्हें बचा सकते हैं।

श्री गोरखनाथ पाण्डेय (भदोही): माननीय सभापति महोदय, प्राकृतिक आपदा पर माननीय राजीव रंजन द्वारा रखे गये नियम 193 के प्रस्ताव पर आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। देश में प्राकृतिक आपदाएं आती रहती हैं। कभी सूखा, कभी बाढ़, कभी अतिवृष्टि, कभी अनावृष्टि, कभी सुनामी, कभी भूकम्प और कभी बादल फटने जैसी घटनाएं होती रहती हैं, जिससे देश के विभिन्न प्रांतों में बर्बादी होती है। कुछ घटनाएं ऐसी होती हैं, जो अचानक आती हैं। वे एकदम आती हैं और जान-माल के साथ-साथ बहुत सारी भयंकर आपदा के साथ उपस्थित होती हैं। कुछ आपदाएं ऐसी होती हैं, जो हर वर्ष प्राकृतिक आपदा के रूप में आया करती हैं जैसे बाढ़। अगर कहीं सूखे की भी स्थिति है, तब भी किन्हीं क्षेत्रों में जिनका धरातल नीचे है यानी निचला भाग है जैसे बिहार है, उससे सटा हुआ उत्तर प्रदेश है वहां बाढ़ की स्थिति आती है। देश के किसी भी प्रांत में बरसात होती है, तो नदियों या अन्य माध्यमों से, चाहे नेपाल हमारा पड़ोसी राष्ट्र है, उसका भी असर बिहार प्रांत पर पड़ता है। उससे सटा हुआ उत्तर प्रदेश है, इसलिए उसके भी कुछ जिले बाढ़ से प्रभावित होते हैं।

मान्यवर, यह स्थितियां हर वर्ष हुआ करती हैं। इससे लाखों एकड़ जमीन, लाखों परिवार, लाखों जन-धन और लाखों पशुधन की हानि होती है। हमारी मांग है कि इस पर पहले से ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन जब कभी ऐसी स्थिति आती है, तो भारत सरकार की टीम वहां जाती है और उसका निरीक्षण होता है। इस संबंध में एक योजना बनती है, व्यवस्था बनती है, लेकिन फिर वह ठंडे बस्ते में डाल दी जाती है। फिर दूसरे वर्ष वही स्थिति बनती है।

मान्यवर, जब ऐसी स्थिति आती है, मैं माननीय मंत्री से चाहूंगा कि उसे चिन्हित करके, योजनाबद्ध तरीके से उस पर कुछ अंकुश लगे, ताकि हर वर्ष होने वाली अपार जन-धन की जो हानि है, मानवता का जो विनाश हो रहा है, जो विनाश लीला राज्यों में हो रही है, उस पर अंकुश लगे।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ ले जाना चाहूंगा। हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश कई नदियों से घिरा हुआ है। वहां गंगा और यमुना जैसी बड़ी नदियां हैं, जहां हर वर्ष बाढ़ की विभीषिका में सैंकड़ों गांव प्रभावित होते हैं। हजारों एकड़ जमीन जलमग्न हो जाया करती है। हजारों एकड़ खड़ी फसल, तैयार फसल नष्ट हो जाया करती है। इस संबंध में उन्हें जो राहत मिलनी चाहिए, उस तरफ भी हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए। हमारे कुछ ऐसे जिले हैं जहां हर वर्ष लोग प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के शिकार हुआ करते हैं जैसे इलाहाबाद, भदोही, वाराणसी, मिर्जापुर और उससे सटा हुआ बिहार है। वहां हर वर्ष बाढ़ आती है। नदियों में थोड़ा सा उफान हुआ, तो नदियों के किनारे बसे हुए गांव उससे प्रभावित हो जाते हैं। ऐसे गरीब परिवार जो किसी तरह से साल भर में मजदूरी करके अपना छप्पर

डालते हैं, लेकिन बाढ़ की उस लपेट में उनका छप्पर नष्ट हो जाता है और वह परिवार बेघर हो जाता है। उन्हें रहने के लिए सुविधा-साधन नहीं मिल पाते। जो कंपेनसेशन मिलता है, वह इतना कम मिलता है कि फिर वे अपना आशियाना नहीं बना सकते, अपनी झोपड़ी नहीं बना सकते। वे गरीब हैं, मजदूर हैं। वे दिन भर जो कमाई करते हैं, वही खाते हैं। उनके बच्चे किसी तरह से सरकारी स्कूलों में जाकर शिक्षा प्राप्त करते हैं। लेकिन ऐसी विभीषका जो हर वर्ष आती है, उससे वे प्रभावित होते हैं। इसकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, इससे पहले एनडीए सरकार में नदियों को जोड़ने की एक योजना लायी गयी थी। इससे देश के विभिन्न भागों में बहने वाली नदियों से कुछ लाभ मिलता। जब कहीं बाढ़ आती है, तो दूसरी तरफ सूखा पड़ता है। वहां उसका लाभ मिलता और इस विभीषका से उसे बचाया जा सकता था।

लेकिन सरकार द्वारा ध्यान न दिए जाने के कारण वह योजना ठण्डे बरतों में पड़ी हुई है। मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि भदोही जनपद, इलाहाबाद और बनारस गंगा नदी के किनारे बसे हुए हैं। वहां कुछ ऐसे गांव हैं जिनको हर वर्ष बाढ़ का पानी प्रभावित करता है। गरीब, झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों में रहने वाले व्यक्ति उस बाढ़ से प्रभावित होकर नष्ट हो जाते हैं, उनकी खेतीबारी नष्ट हो जाती है। भदोही जनपद में एक कोनिया क्षेत्र है जहां गंगा नदी यू टर्न लेकर बनारस की ओर जाती है। हर वर्ष वहां हजारों एकड़ जमीन नष्ट हो जाया करती है, हजारों परिवार बेघर हो जाया करते हैं। वहां एक गांव हरिहरपुर आज से लगभग 50 वर्ष पूर्व गंगा नदी में विलीन हो गया था। छिछुआ-भुर्रा जैसे गांव, गजाधरपुर जैसे गांव वहां नदी की कटान से हर वर्ष प्रभावित होते हैं। इसके पहले बजट सत्र में भी मैंने यह बात उठाई थी और जब मैं प्रदेश एसेंबली में मेंबर था, वहां भी इस बात कोई कई बार उठाया है, लेकिन बजट की अधिकता होने के कारण, केन्द्रांश होने की वजह से वह मामला जहां का तहां पड़ा रह गया। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि वहां एक टीम भेजे, सर्वेक्षण कराएं क्योंकि वहां दर्जनों गांव बाट जोह रहे हैं कि पता नहीं कब बाढ़ आएगी और वे गंगा में विलीन हो जाएंगे। उन गांवों की संरक्षा और सुरक्षा करने की जरूरत है। ऐसे तमाम किसान हैं, जिनके पशु बाढ़ में सूखे में समाप्त हो जाया करते हैं और इसके लिए उनको इतना कम कंपेनसेशन मिलता है जिससे फिर से पशुओं को खरीदना और पालन करना बड़ा कठिन होता है। खाद्यान्न जो सूखे, बाढ़ या अन्य प्राकृतिक आपदा के समय नष्ट हो जाता है, उसके लिए मुआवजे के जो मानक रखे गए हैं, वह बहुत कम है, उससे उनकी पूर्ति नहीं हो सकती है, उनकी क्षतिपूर्ति नहीं हो सकती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि उन गांवों में गरीबी रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोगों की तरफ, जिनका जीवनयापन योजना की जिंदगी में मजदूरी करना और अपना जीवन चलाना है। ऐसे लोग जब इन प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से प्रभावित होते हैं तो एक विशेष योजना, एक विशेष व्यवस्था के तहत, एक विशेष पैकेज के तहत उनकी सुरक्षा और सहायता की जाए।

महोदय, हमारे जनपद भदोही में कालीन उद्योग है। यह उद्योग कभी बहुत विकसित था, लेकिन किन्हीं कारण से आज वह मंती के दौर से गुजर रहा है, जो पहले हजारों करोड़ों रूपए के डालर, विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करता था, आज विषम परिस्थिति से गुजर रहा है। उस उद्योग को गांवों में मजदूरी करके, गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाले लोग अपनी झोपड़ियों में कांठ लगाकर बुनाई करते थे। जब इस तरह की आपदा या विभीषिका आती है, तो वे सभी भी इससे प्रभावित हो जाते हैं और हजारों हजार परिवार भुखमरी की कगार पर पहुंच जाते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि इस तरह के जो योजना गांवों में चला करते हैं, जो छोटे-मोटे काम करके, अपने परिवार के साथ काम करके, बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करके हमारे देश के कोष को भरते हैं, वे भी प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के शिकार होकर समाप्त हो जाया करते हैं। इसके लिए उनको जो मुआवजा मिलता है, उसे बढ़ाया जाए। गरीबों की फसल, पशुधन, जनधन आदि की जो हानि होती है, उसके लिए मुआवजे की राशि बढ़ाई जाए ताकि इस प्राकृतिक आपदा से लोगों की सुरक्षा और संरक्षा हो सके।

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN (VELLORE): Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have given me a good opportunity to take part in the discussion on natural calamities in the country and put forth my views.

Unlike earthquakes, which can neither be predicted nor prevented, floods are both predictable and to a large extent preventable. The country has an elaborate country-wide flood warning system in place with two well-equipped Central agencies – the India Meteorological Department (IMD) and the Central Water Commission – charged with this task.

Though these kinds of measures are in place in the country, sometimes in an unexpected way, an unanticipated and unprecedented event is happening in some parts of our country. Recently, two weeks before, in Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu, there was heavy landslide triggered by torrential seasonal rains which took place in hundred spots and 400 metres in length, and around 3,000 people were affected. Many parts of the Nilgiris were found cut-off due to landslips. People had begun venturing for essential items and food supplies. Road transport was completely suspended. Railway and communication infrastructure had suffered massive damage across the district.

Sir, you know very well about Ooty, which is called 'Udhagamandalam'. That is a very famous tourist place in India. Though it belongs to geographical piece of Tamil Nadu territorial area, that hill station is the pride of the country. It attracts people not only from various States of our country but also from various countries of the world. Thousands of people are daily coming to Ooty as tourists. Due to that, economy on that portfolio is also a positive side to the growth of our country's economy.

About 50 people had died in the recent landslip event, and 2,000 houses were lost. The moment this landslip happened, the Tamil Nadu Government had undertaken immediate relief measures. Our hon. Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi had immediately sent a team which consists of the State Ministers, our Telecommunication Central Minister, Shri Raja, who had been elected from Nilgiris, and the Government authorities with relief materials. So, immediate relief measures were undertaken by the Tamil Nadu Government. A rehabilitation centre was also established for providing temporary relief to the affected people.

Our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi had announced that a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 would be given to the deceased people. Not only that, he had also announced that those who had lost their houses during this disastrous landslide would be provided with houses in a separate place. Even if this measure is undertaken in war footing, it will take at least six months' time. Within that six months' time, how will the affected people live, and where will they reside and sleep? Temporary shelters were given to the affected people at the moment. These are all the measures which have been undertaken by the Tamil Nadu Government.

The Central Government is having the Calamity Relief Fund. Recently, the team had surveyed the disastrous area and concluded that around Rs. 3,000 crore valuable losses had happened in that landslide event.

Sir, I take this opportunity to request the Central Government – though the State Government of Tamil Nadu has taken all adequate steps and measures – to give their full support to the State Government of Tamil Nadu for taking up speedy and further rehabilitation measures.

Tourism is a very important sector in Tamil Nadu. The Central Government is having full-fledged right and privilege to extend support by spending sufficient amount of funds to get back the tourism sector on track as it was before. After the disaster, the tourism sector requires a great help. So, for the speedy recovery, I would request the Central Government to provide all help and support to the State Government.

Sir, I come from Vellore constituency. Though it is considered to be a drought-prone area, yet sometimes, all of a sudden, heavy rains come there, and there is a flood like situation in the small canals, which are running in between the townships. Recently, just two months ago, in Ambur, Vellore, during one midnight when the people, encroaching the bank of the canals by having their huts in the edge of the canals were sleeping, very heavy rains came continuously for three to four hours, with the result immediately there was a flood like situation. In that flood, five people got stranded and died on the spot. Though the State Government of Tamil Nadu had immediately given relief of Rs. One lakh for every deceased of a family, I would, at this juncture, request that as the Central Government is having the National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) to help the States for undertaking relief and rehabilitation measures, they should take all necessary steps to construct cemented edges in the canals so that proper protection is there for the people living on the banks of those canals to avoid any such disaster. Actually, due to unexpected rains in the small canals, which are not having proper banks and cemented edges, which are running in the midst of the towns, the downtrodden people living there face very difficult situations. Therefore, all help should be given to the State Government in carrying out the relief and rehabilitation measures post floods.

Though with the magnanimity and generosity of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi, proper compensation has been given to the families of the deceased persons, and also to the affected persons in the rehabilitation centres, yet I would request the Central Government that through the CRF system, they should give voluntary support to the State Government of Tamil Nadu.

By taking this opportunity, I have made certain points for the consideration of the Central Government. Thank you very much for having given me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (KASARGOD): Sir, we have been discussing the problem of drought and floods, I think in every Session of this House. I remember that in the Fourteenth Lok Sabha also, in every year of the total tenure of that House, we had been discussing this issue. It is true that it shows the significance but at the same time it also shows the need and demand of the issue that the nation faces. In order to meet such dangerous situations, both the Central Government and the State Governments come together, which is true.

There are two Funds, the CRF and NCRF, to meet the situation. The State Governments with the assistance of the Central Government, to some extent, really give relief to the people. We realize the fact that now-a-days various types of natural calamities are coming. Take for example, flood, drought, sea erosion, landslides, lightning, thunder, Tsunami, earthquakes, etc. This really causes a huge damage to the farmers, not only to the farmers but also to the States, not only to the States but also to the nation as a whole. But the reality is that at any time the real loss of the farmer is not compensated. They really get a meagre amount which is really inadequate to meet the actual loss that they are experiencing.

Though the nation faces a very serious situation, still the Central Government has not evolved a permanent disaster management instrument. Of course, it is true that there are different schemes. At the same time, it is not a short-term

method that they have to take. Of course, when floods come or drought comes, for the time being the Government used to take serious measures. But the Central Government has to take a serious long-term measure because every year we see either on the Northern side, drought or on the Southern side, we experience floods. India is having this complexity in nature. We see in natural calamity also this diversity of floods and drought now and then.

As a result of floods or drought, the States or the nation as a whole faces a serious decline in production also. When there is decline in production, of course, there should be scarcity in food grains. It really leads to hoarding and black marketing. That finally leads to price rise. Really, it affects the common people. So, the Government has to take a very serious step. It is not only the question of some farmers but altogether it affects the nation as a whole.

Whatever may be the Fund, whether it is CRF or NCRF, the objective is to give immediate relief to the aggrieved parties or people. So, here my complaint or the complaint made by the States or the complaint that comes from the State is that when such occasion comes, the States give the representation to the Centre. The Centre sends a Central Team to the State. They visit the State for spot study. Of course, essentially they come back and they report to the concerned Ministry. The report of the concerned Ministry goes to the Cabinet. Of course, it will take a long time.

It is not only that, you see when there is delay in the visit by the team, sometimes the team may not be able to see the actual situation that was prevailing there. The hon. Ministers know it well in Kerala. When there is delay of the team to go at the time of floods, after two weeks if they go, they may not be able to see what has happened there. So, this is one of the main reasons for delay in giving relief. So, timely action is essential.

The second one is the complaint of the State Governments about the inadequate assistance that is provided by the States. Even if the team goes based on the State Governments giving representation, the Central Government and the Central Team give only a partial compensation or partial amount that is really inadequate to meet not only the needs of the farmers but also of the States.

It is not only the crops but the National Highways, the PWD roads and other assets—all are going to be ruined as a result of these floods and other calamities.

The third issue is that though we have funds from the CRF, of course, you have to give the CRF fund on 75:25 share basis. You are bound to give. That is not a special fund but the main issue is regarding the NCRF. But at the same time, many of the items are not included in the NCRF. You see, with regard to landslides in Kerala or sea erosion or thunder or lightning, that is not the case of Kerala alone but they are not included. But that really affects not only the crops but also the lives of the people.

Antony Ji knows it well that Kerala has a very lengthy sea shore, about 600 kilometres. But at the same time, sea erosion is not included. In Wayanad district alone, there were landslides in which some of the villages, some of the places disappeared due to those landslides. But that is not included. So, how can the State Government meet this huge loss? So, there should be a change in the norms of the criteria prescribed by the CRF or the NCRF.

The other point which I want to make it clear is regarding the compensation given to each item. You see, that in rubber, the farmer can get the yield, if he nurses it at least seven or eight years. Then only, he may get some yield from that. If there is a loss, we prescribe only Rs.60. That is true in the case of areca nut, coconut, banana or any other plant. So, there should be a change in the case of the compensation prescribed for these items.

You are well aware of the fact that in the Estimates Committee, we asked this question to the Agriculture Ministry whether they have made any suggestion to revive the norms but they have not made. I want to know who are responsible for this. The State Government is not consulted. The Agriculture Ministry is not given. So, the Thirteenth Finance Commission, I think, is going to change the norms. But the Ministry has to give or the State Government has to give. These norms have been prescribed years back but many changes have taken place in regard to price rise and also living standards. So, these issues have to be taken seriously.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to point out some issues with regard to Kerala. Last year, Kerala experienced a very severe flood situation. Out of 46 Taluks, 539 villages were affected seriously. About 12 lakh people were affected. In the Northern Districts alone, 11 rivers were overflowing. As a result, people, who were in the two banks of these rivers, were affected. Districts like Wayanad, Kozhikode, Cannanore, Malappuram and Kasaragod were seriously affected. We lost 127 valuable lives; 150 houses were completely destroyed; and 21,252 houses were partly destroyed. About 30,000 people were rehabilitated. There was a loss of agricultural crops. The area comes to about 26 hectares of land. So, due to this heavy rain, a large number of National Highways, PWD roads and village roads were heavily damaged.

I really appreciate Antony Ji and Ramachandran Ji that they have sent a special team and army people to give assistance.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN : Sir, I have to say something with regard to Kerala.

But at the same time, the Central Team had visited to assess the situation. There we see the disappointment. The Central Team had come and discussed with the State Government officials and then they returned. The information given to the State was that the financial assistance has to be met with the assistance given through the various Departments. There was no fund. Though this is known to the hon. Ministers of Kerala alone, a special fund was not given. This is very unfortunate. This is not the first thing. You see in 2008 also, when there was an untimely rain, the loss was estimated at Rs.1,431 crore. As per the strict norms, we were really eligible to get Rs.240.88 crore.

16.00 hrs.

But not even a single paisa was released. This year also the State deserves Rs.334.30 crore. But the Ministerial Group has suggested not to give any special assistance, but include the assistance in the Plan Fund. As a result of strong protests, the Government has released Rs.61 crore, but that is also under the CRF and 75 per cent of the balance amount.

I would like to make one more important point. We discussed with regard to the climate change at the global level. It is known to all. It is not a question of temperature or human life alone; it also affects crops. In some parts of Kerala, not only due to floods and drought crops are affected, but also due to the climate change crops are really ruined. But we are not taking into account all these issues. How can a farmer or even the State meet this situation? In the changed new situation, how the climate change affects crops and how it affects the life of farmers also should be taken into account.

The Government of Kerala has already given a representation with regard to the funds that have to be allotted and also changes in the norms of CRF and NCRF. Adequate compensation has to be given to farmers. The three Ministers from Kerala who are sitting here are well aware of these facts. Shri Chidambaram also is always kind to Kerala. All of them may kindly these issues into consideration.

I also lay my speech on the Table of the House.

*The second major complaint from the side of the State Government is inadequate assistance given by the Centre. Though the State Governments submit the actual accounts due to various reasons, Central team makes only partial payment. Here the actual loss is not met by this Central assistance. So there should be a thorough charge in fixing the norms for the compensation.

Here also there are various problems faced by the farmers as well as the State Governments. Many of the natural calamities are not included in NCRF. This is really a very serious issue that we have already advised the Central Government as well as the Planning Commission. Sea erosion, landslides, lightning thunder etc.

are not included in the list. This really makes huge loss to the State who will be given compensation the victims. We have been rising this issue in the House for many times. It was stated that 13th Finance Commission would revise the norms. I

Other issue is the inadequate compensation to various items. For example for the loss of a rubber tree, the compensation is Rs. 60/- and the farmer has to work the rubber plant for six or seven years to get the yield. So the compensation is inadequate for a coconut tree and banana and for the loss of these trees and

â€¡ This part of the Speech was laid on the Table.

plants the compensation fixed by the Government is very meagre. So the review of the norms, the compensation fixed has to be changed.

Last year Kerala experienced very severe flood situation. Out of 46 talukas 539 villages were affected. About 11,97,467 people were affected. The northern districts alone eleven rivers were overflowing which resulted huge damage for the people who lived in the banks of the rivers. Districts like Vaynad, Kozhikode, Kannur, Kasargod were seriously affected. As a result 127 persons lost their lives and were completely destroyed. 21252 houses were partly damaged. Around 30,000 people were rehabilitated. There was a loss of 25948 hectares of Agricultural crops. Due to the heavy rain large number of national highways, PWD roads and other village roads are heavily damaged.

I appreciate that the Central Government has sent disaster management team and more valuable services. State Government has released about Rs. 50 crore for immediate relief. Central Government team also visited the State to have on the spot study with regard to the serious situations. Though Central Government has convinced the severe situation in Kerala, no special fund under any head has been released. The decision informed to the State Government was that the financial schemes under various departments can be utilized for the relief works and that fund would be considered as the central financial assistance means that there is no fresh financial help to the State. This is really unfortunate.

This is not the first instance in Kerala. In the year 2008 when there was untimely rain, the loss was estimated 1431 crore. With regard to the norms itself the State Government had to spend atleast 214.88 crore. But not even a single rupee was sanctioned.

This year the State deserves to get 334.30 crore rupees to meet the flood situation and the severe damage incurred. But the inter ministerial group has suggested not to give any special assistance but to include the assistance of the plan fund. As a result of strong protest Government at least released 61.26 crores and that also the 75% of rest amount of the CRF.

The fishermen also face serious difficulties since they are not given adequate compensation when their boats and nets are lost. And a set of boats and net cost lakhs of rupees, the amount as compensation as they receive is meager.

Since natural calamities have become a frequent instant in our country, a permanent effective disaster management scheme should be organized. The norms have to be changed. Many items which are excluded from the list should give due importance. The State of Kerala has repeatedly submitted to give to sanction adequate funds to give relief to the poor people and also to compensate the heavy loss incurred due to the unforeseen natural calamities.

Now we discuss the climate change at the global level. The change in climate seriously affects various crops, and the cultivation is affected. Measures should be taken to face this challenge of climate change and help the farmers.*

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (BHUBANESWAR): Mr. Chairman Sir, in regard to the Central assistance for floods and drought, I may like to draw your kind attention to the following few lines.

Once again the BJD Government in the State of Orissa has accused the Congress led UPA Government at the Centre for adopting a step-motherly attitude towards the State. This time they have also alleged that the State has always been neglected by the Centre in terms of flood assistance in comparison to other States. The hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh has recently announced that floods in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are a national calamity. He declared Rs.1000 crore as relief assistance to the concerned States.

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16.03 hrs.

(Shri Arjun Charan Sethi *in the Chair*)

But Orissa, which faces the wrath of floods every year is unable to get the similar treatment from the Centre. Whatever was given to Andhra Pradesh is justified. But the Centre should also treat other States including Orissa on an equal footing. Moreover, the then Union Home Minister, after visiting the flood affected areas of Orissa last year, had announced Rs.500 crore assistance. But only Rs.98.87 crore has been sanctioned. As if this is not enough, the Centre has asked the State Government to refund Rs.80 crore which it had earlier got to carry out relief and rehabilitation work in the flood affected areas.

Orissa has declared 15 districts as drought affected; 3264 villages and 41 wards in nine municipal areas as affected by

drought. I can draw the attention of the Government that the survey work block-wise is also not justified. The survey work should start at the grassroot level, that is, at the Panchayat or village level.

The roads built under the Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana are damaged because of the floods. There should be more grants to repair these roads not only in the entire State of Orissa but also for the entire country. I would like to draw the attention of the august House to one aspect. We are now in winter season. But where is the winter? Last year we were enjoying the winter. But this year the summer is dominating even in winters. Nobody is thinking as to what will happen tomorrow.

Sir, recently in the newspapers and in the media there was a report. Everyday they are declaring and warning us as to what would be the life in India and also in the world by the year 2012. There is a cinema also on this subject. Through cinema also this is being said. The people are not able to get the tickets to this picture. Even black-marketing is there. But the tickets are not available. People are enjoying the cinema.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Member, hon. Minister would reply to the debate at 5.30 p.m. Please try to conclude.

DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI : Yes, Sir. Within five minutes I would conclude. I am telling that nobody is bothering about the nature. Why is it happening? It is because every man is releasing his stress, tension, fatigue in the air and that is getting accumulated in the air which is resulting in famine, floods, war and drought. It is by nature and promulgated by law. It is promulgated in this august House, the modern temple of democracy. It is not visible to the common eye. It is invincible, it is not recognised by law. It is framed by the law against the laws of the nature. You do not know how to tune your body and mind. You have to suffer. The country will suffer positively because you are living everyday through your *Karna Pisachi*, the mobile *yantra*, the mobile phone, through laptop and are using modern techniques. Everybody is in tension. Everyday is stressful. The modern life is also going to be in that state. I do not know what would happen. Therefore, the life of the country would be affected.

Everyday people are cutting the trees. The tree will cut us. Everyday you see the weather. The global warming is there. Therefore, the natural calamities are possible anytime. So, in the following words the holy masters were praying to the God, to heaven to see their country progress in the modern times where through the wind of science we are perceiving the horizon which is poisoned by we people.

"निखिला नीलिमपा परिसद सिद्धिम विधते निसम्,

श्रीमतश्री लशितम् जगदगुरु पदम्, नत्वातम् तुषिम गताः।"

Therefore, I pray the nature and see how to protect the nature. Only by that there will not be any natural calamity.

श्री अनंत गंगाराम गीते (रायगढ़): सभापति महोदय, हम लगभग सदन के हर सत्र में प्राकृतिक आपदा पर चर्चा करते हैं। पश्चिम बंगाल, आंध्र, कर्नाटक और पिछले महीने में महाराष्ट्र में 11 नवम्बर को विशेषकर महाराष्ट्र के पश्चिमी तट पर कोंकण क्षेत्र में चक्रवात के कारण जान और माल की भारी हानि हुई। जिस चक्रवात को फ़यान के नाम से जाना जा रहा है। इस फ़यान ने काफी तूफ़ान मचा दिया। कोंकण क्षेत्र के विशेषकर रत्नागिरी, रायगढ़ और सिंधुदुर्ग, ये तीन जिले इसमें सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित हुए।

सभापति महोदय, इस चक्रवात का जिस प्रकार से किसानों को सामना करना पड़ा, उसी प्रकार से समुद्री तट पर बसने वाले मछुआरों को भी सामना करना पड़ा और सबसे अधिक इस फ़यान नामक चक्रवात से मछुआरों का नुकसान हुआ। उनकी 19 नावें डूब गईं। इस चक्रवात के कारण 27 मछुआरों की मृत्यु हो गई और 70 मछुआरे अभी तक लापता हैं। मृतक मछुआरों के परिवारों को महाराष्ट्र सरकार की ओर से एक-एक लाख रुपए सहायता राशि दिए जाने की घोषणा की गई है। मैं आपके माध्यम से, केन्द्र सरकार, गृह मंत्री और विशेष रूप से प्रधान मंत्री से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे प्रधान मंत्री राहत कोष से मृतक मछुआरों के परिवारों को एक-एक लाख रुपए सहायता प्रदान करें और इसी प्रकार देश का जो नैशनल कैलेमिटी फंड है, उससे भी एक-एक लाख रुपए मृतक मछुआरों के परिवारों को दिए जाने की प्रार्थना करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान एक और बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। जिस प्रकार से इस फ़यान के कारण मछुआरों का नुकसान हुआ है, उसी प्रकार से किसानों को भी भारी नुकसान हुआ है। मछुआरों की 19 नावें डूब गई हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जिन मछुआरों की नावें डूबी हैं, उनका जितना भी कर्ज है, वह माफ किया जाए। मैं अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि एक नाव को खरीदने में 15 लाख रुपए से 35 लाख रुपए लगते हैं। जिस प्रकार से किसान का जीवन खेत पर निर्भर है, उसी प्रकार से मछुआरों का जीवन समुद्र पर निर्भर है। मछुआरे समुद्र में इन्हीं नावों के माध्यम से मछली पकड़ कर अपना जीवन यापन करते हैं। जब नाव डूब जाती है, तो मछुआरे का पूरा जीवन नष्ट हो जाता है। इसलिए मैं मांग करता हूँ कि जिन मछुआरों की नावें डूबी हैं, उनका केवल कर्ज ही माफ न किया जाए, बल्कि उन्हें नई नाव खरीदने के लिए पुनः कर्ज दिया जाए।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से गृह मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि मछुआरों को कृषि मंत्रालय के एन.सी.डी.सी. के माध्यम से नाव खरीदने के लिए ऋण उपलब्ध कराया जाता है। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी को सिफारिश करें कि फ़यान चक्रवात के कारण जिन मछुआरों की नावें डूबी हैं, उनका न केवल कर्ज माफ किया जाए, बल्कि उन्हें नई नाव खरीदने के लिए कृषि मंत्रालय के एन.सी.डी.सी. के माध्यम से नया ऋण भी

उपलब्ध कराया जाए।

सभापति महोदय, जब यह फ्यान नामक चक्रवात चार घंटे तक चला, तो इसने हाहाकार मचा दिया। पूरे कोंकण क्षेत्र में हजारों मकान ध्वस्त हो गए और जितने भी हमारे पश्चिमी तट पर नारियल और आम के पेड़ों बाग थे, वे सब नष्ट हो गए। जब इस प्रकार की कोई प्राकृतिक आपदा आती है, तो प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से राहत दी जाती है, लेकिन वह बहुत कम होती है। मैं आपको महाराष्ट्र राज्य द्वारा दी जाने वाली राहत राशि के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ यदि प्राकृतिक आपदा के कारण किसी का मकान ध्वस्त होता है, तो राज्य सरकार की ओर से उसे 4800 रुपए दिए जाते हैं और यदि किसी के मकान को पार्टली नुकसान होता है, तो उसे 2400 रुपए दिए जाते हैं। अब आप ही अनुमान लगाइए कि आजकल इतने रुपए में मकान कहां बनता है। जिस प्रकार से कुछ वर्ष पहले पूर्वी तट पर सुनामी आई थी, तब भारत सरकार ने उन पूर्व तटीय क्षेत्रों का जिस प्रकार से रीहैबिलिटेशन किया, उसी प्रकार से फ्यान चक्रवात से नष्ट हुए मकान मालिकों को भी राहत प्रदान की जाए। सुनामी में जो राहत भारत सरकार ने दी थी, उससे पूरा देश ने संतुष्टि जताई थी। वहाँ के जो पीड़ित हैं, वे भी संतुष्ट हैं। जब 2005 में इसी प्रकार की एक प्राकृतिक आपदा का आधे महाराष्ट्र को भारी वर्षा के कारण सामना करना पड़ा था, तब हमने इसी सदन में प्रधानमंत्री से भी मांग की थी कि जो भारी वर्षा के कारण मुम्बई से लेकर कोंकण तक आधे महाराष्ट्र को भारी नुकसान पहुंचा था तो सुनामी के तहत उनको भी राहत दी जाये। प्रधानमंत्री जी ने उस बात को स्वीकार करते हुए 2005 में भारी वर्षा के कारण महाराष्ट्र में जो भी नुकसान हुआ था, उनको राहत दी गई। मैं आज फिर इस सदन के माध्यम से, आपके माध्यम से प्रधानमंत्री जी से यह मांग करना चाहूंगा कि फ्यान में चक्रवात के कारण जो नुकसान हुआ है, उनका भी रिहैबिलिटेशन, पुनर्वास सुनामी के तहत जिस प्रकार से किया गया था, उसी तरह से उनका पुनर्वास भी किया जाये।

एक बात की ओर मैं विशेष ध्यान गृह मंत्री जी का आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि जैसे कृषि मंत्रालय को कुछ निर्देश देने की आवश्यकता है, उसी प्रकार से ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय को भी मैं चाहूंगा कि हमारे गृह मंत्री जी सूचना दें। आप जानते हैं कि जो बेघर हैं, उनके लिए इन्दिरा आवास योजना चलाई जाती है और भारत सरकार के द्वारा बेघरों को घर दिये जाते हैं। दुर्भाग्यवश इस फ्यान में ऐसे कई इन्दिरा आवास लाभार्थी थे, जिनको बेघर होते हुए घर मिला था, उनके घर आज फिर उजड़ गये हैं, वे लाभार्थी आज फिर से बेघर हुए हैं। इन्दिरा आवास की जो गाइडलाइंस हैं, उनके मुताबिक इस योजना का लाभ जीवन में सिर्फ एक बार मिलता है। दोबारा इस योजना का लाभ उन्हें नहीं मिल पाता है। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस फ्यान की वजह से जिन इन्दिरा आवास के लाभार्थी आज पुनः बेघर हुए हैं, उन लाभार्थियों को फिर से एक बार एक स्पेशल केस के तहत इन्दिरा आवास योजना का लाभ उन्हें मिलना चाहिए, उस योजना का फायदा उन्हें मिलना चाहिए और लाभार्थी के तौर पर उनका चयन किया जाना चाहिए।

यह जो प्राकृतिक आपदा है, सारे किसानों की इस बार खरीफ की जो सारी खेती थी, वह सब खत्म हो चुकी है, पूरी पैडी खत्म हो चुकी है। हमारा खरीफ का एक पूरा सीजन खत्म हो चुका है। राज्य सरकार की ओर से कुछ राहत देने का प्रयास हो रहा है, लेकिन मैं भारत सरकार से चाहूंगा कि राज्य की सहायता भारत सरकार की ओर से की जाये। विशेषकर जो मछुआरे हैं, उनकी नावों के लिए फिर से कर्जा दिया जाये। उनका पुराना कर्जा माफ किया जाये और मृतक के परिवार को प्रधानमंत्री राहत कोष से एक लाख रुपया और नैचुरल कैलेमिटी रिलीफ फंड से एक लाख रुपये की राहत मृतक के परिवारों को दी जाये।

भारत सरकार ने हर बार इस प्रकार की प्राकृतिक आपदा में हर राज्य की सहायता की है, इस बार भी की जाये।

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (TIRUNELVELI): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, I would be able to give you only five minutes to speak.

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU : All right, Sir.

Natural calamity is an unexpected thing, and our country is confronted with flood, drought and also heavy rains occurring sometimes. In the previous session of Parliament, we were elaborately talking about the drought situation affecting various States of our country. Most of the agriculturists were affected due to the drought condition, and the prices were also rising in our country because of the unexpected drought condition.

Now, we are faced with flood situation in various States at different levels, especially, in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and most of the southern districts in Tamil Nadu. Ooty, Tuticorin, Nilgiris, Nagapattinam and, especially, Tirunelveli areas are heavily affected because of the unexpected cyclone and heavy rains in these areas. Under these situations, the Government has taken various steps. Our able Prime Minister, our able Home Minister and our Chairperson Mrs. Sonia Gandhi took immediate action. They visited Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and have taken immediate steps for rehabilitation, after assessing the situation in those areas. Our UPA Government is really doing a good job for the people of our country. Shri Ananth Kumar, the BJP Member, one Communist Party Member and some other hon. Members said that the steps being taken by our Government are very slow. I would say that it was a wrong notion. Our hon. Home Minister made on-the-spot visits immediately; he immediately toured the flood-hit areas in the two Southern States and told the State Governments that once they utilize 75 per cent of the Calamity Relief Fund, the States concerned may draw further amounts from the National Calamity Contingency Fund. He announced it there itself. He said that within two days or within that week itself he would take immediate steps. Our UPA Government has taken immediate steps and nobody, no Opposition Party, can deny it. Our Government is always for the people.

When there was drought, our Prime Minister immediately announced a relief package of Rs. 1,472 crore for the drought-affected States. He has taken immediate steps, and money was also provided from the natural disaster relief fund. Previously, when there were floods, to defend the agriculturists, our Government had announced a loan waiver amounting

to Rs. 75,000 crore. These measures are not only helping the poor people, but also the drought-affected people. The droughts and floods are nothing but natural calamities. Even then, we should have the ability to forecast these natural calamities much in advance so that we can take immediate steps. Therefore, our Government is giving more and more importance towards forecasting.

I would now like to highlight one important point. During the Tsunami period, most of the people living on the seashore have been affected; most of the people belonging to the fishermen community have been affected. In my constituency, Tirunelveli, many villages like Ovari (Idyankudi), Indinthakarai in the seashore area – there are 14 such villages in the seashore area – were affected. Now-a-days, the sea level is rising because of global warming. Due to the changing climate situation, the sea level is also rising and as a result, people living in these seashore areas are affected very heavily; their houses, and the roads are damaged; they are not able to do fish harvesting, and they are not having the land to secure their boats. There is such a situation there, and our Government has to take some steps by way of constructing groins in that area – groins are the protecting walls – to protect the people living on the seashore. One such area is Nagapattinam in Tamil Nadu; Ramanathapuram is another area where people living on the seashore have been affected. They will have to be protected. Our Government is taking the steps to protect the people from these natural calamities. In this respect, all the people, including all the Opposition Parties, must have one opinion in regard to protecting the people from such disasters because it is a natural calamity.

When there is a heavy flood, the floodwaters must be channelled through a separate river. There are water disputes between almost all the States in the country. These disputes can be solved only when there is a separate river run from Kashmir to Kanyakumari into which the excess flood water can be channelled. Then only a solution can be found to the problems of flood and inter-State water disputes. This can also help the agriculture sector in the country.

श्री हुवमदेव नारायण यादव (मधुबनी): सभापति महोदय, मैं एक प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि एक तो सदन में प्राकृतिक आपदा पर बहस है, ऊपर से गृह मंत्री जी समय सीमा लगाकर इस पर प्राकृतिक आपदा और न डाल दें, यदि सदन का समय एक-आध घंटा बढ़ता हो तो बढ़ने दीजिए, लेकिन आप सदस्यों की भावना सुन लीजिए...(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : बिजनस एडवाइजरी कमेटी समय तय करती है।

ॐ।(व्यवधान)

श्री हुवमदेव नारायण यादव : बिजनस एडवाइजरी कमेटी के समय को हम कभी-कभी बढ़ा भी लेते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : ठीक है, आपका समय पांच मिनट है, आप जल्दी बोलिए।

श्री हुवमदेव नारायण यादव : सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि मैं जिस इलाके से आता हूँ, वह नदियों के जाल में है। हम ऐसी नदी के जाल में बसे हुए हैं कि प्राकृतिक आपदा में जन्म लेते हैं, प्राकृतिक आपदा से खेलते हैं, प्राकृतिक आपदा में बढ़ते हैं, प्राकृतिक आपदा में मरते हैं और प्राकृतिक आपदा के कारण हमारा श्रद्धा भी नहीं हो पाता। हम ऐसे इलाके में जन्म लेते हैं, इसलिए हमारी वेदना ज्यादा है। बिहार के बारे में जो भी घटनाएं घटित हुईं, प्राकृतिक आपदा के संबंध में हमारे साथी राजीव रंजन जी ने जो बातें कहीं, उन बातों के साथ मैं अपने को जोड़ता हूँ। बिहार सरकार ने उस समय जो प्रशासनीय काम किया है, उसके लिए सबको मिलकर उसकी सराहना करनी चाहिए। भारत सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि वह बिहार सरकार को विशेष रूप से अनुदान देकर उस क्षति की पूर्ति करें न कि कानूनी विवाद में उलझकर एक सरकार दूसरी सरकार से लड़े। राज्य सरकारें अपनी सीमा में, अपनी आर्थिक क्षमता के अनुसार आपदा के प्रबंधन में काम करती हैं। जहां राज्य सरकारें कार्य करती हैं या स्वयंसेवी संस्थानों ने उसमें सहयोग दिया या उदारतापूर्वक व्यक्तिगत लोगों ने दान दिया, वे सभी श्रद्धा और प्रशांसा के पात्र हैं। आखिर प्राकृतिक आपदा आती क्यों है?

अभी उड़ीसा के साथी बोल रहे थे। ऋग्वेद का मंत्र है जिसमें जब हम शांति पाठ में प्रार्थना करते हैं, तब सबको कहते हैं - औषधीय शांति, वनस्पतीय शांति, सर्वगुण शांति, सर्व शांति, शांतिरेव शांति अर्थात् हम सम्पूर्ण प्रकृति की शांति की प्रार्थना करते हैं। लेकिन आज बाढ़ क्यों आती है? पृथ्वी पर चारों प्रकोप हैं - एक पृथ्वी है, दूसरे, क्षितिज, जल, पावक, गगन, समीरा। अग्नि का प्रकोप है, जल का प्रकोप है, वायु का प्रकोप है और आकाश का प्रकोप है। इन प्रकोपों का कारण क्या है? मैं एक बात विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहूंगा कि जब से सिंचाई की बड़ी-बड़ी योजनाएं चलाई गई हैं, नदियों के तटबंध बांधे गए हैं, नदियां घिरती चली गई हैं। पहाड़ से मिट्टी आती है, भूमि क्षरण होता है, नदी के पेट ऊंचे हो गए हैं, खेत नीचे हो गए हैं, नदियां बांध के बीच समा नहीं रही हैं। जब बांध टूटता है, तब प्रलय लेकर आता है। इन नदियों को बांधने का काम अवैज्ञानिक, अव्यावहारिक योजना जिन इंजीनियरों ने चलाई थी, उन्होंने प्रकृति के साथ खिलवाड़ किया था। इसलिए बिहार में बाढ़ का कारण, प्राकृतिक प्रकोप का कारण बड़े-बड़े तटबंध हैं। कोसी के पश्चिमी कैनाल बनाए गए, न पानी बहता है उतर से दक्षिण की ओर, सभी नहर पूरब से पश्चिम की ओर, बांध है, पानी रुकता है, जल जमा होता है। पहले जितनी बाढ़ आती थी, आज उससे दो गुना, तीन गुना ज्यादा बाढ़ आती है। बगहा से किशनगंज तक अगर बिहार को देखें, तो एक नहीं दर्जन बड़ी-बड़ी नदियां हैं और वे पहाड़ से उतरकर आती हैं, सीधे नेपाल से उतरकर आती हैं। नेपाल का पानी आता है, नेपाल में वर्षा हो जाए तो हम बिहार में डूबने लगते हैं। इसलिए इसका उपाय कैसे खोजा जाएगा? पानी बहने के जो परम्परागत स्रोत थे, चाहे नहरें थीं, नाले थे, सिंचाई के लिए बने हुए थे, उन सबका अतिक्रमण किया गया, उन्हें भर दिया गया, वह नदियां मर गई हैं जिसके कारण नदी का बहाव रुक गया है। भूमि सुधार के नाम पर नदी के पेट की जमीन को बांट दिया गया है कि इससे भूमि सुधार लायेंगे। नदी के पेट में अब धान की खेती हो रही है, जिससे बाढ़ का पानी रुकता है। अगर आप इसका स्थायी निदान चाहते हैं, तो मेरी एक प्रार्थना है कि जितने परम्परागत स्रोत हैं, जितने पुराने स्रोत हैं, उन सबकी उड़ाही करा दीजिए, खुदवा दीजिए। इससे पानी को बहने का रास्ता मिल जायेगा और वह अपने आप समुद्र में चला जायेगा। इससे न पानी रुकेगा और न बाढ़ आयेगी। हमें यह पहला काम करना चाहिए।

दूसरा काम यह है कि डॉ. राम मनोहर लोहिया ने जिस सपने को देखा था, इस सदन में बहस की थी, श्रीमान अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी भारत के नवीन भगीरथ की तरह नदियों को जोड़ने की योजना लाये थे। जिसके तहत कावेरी से गंगा को जोड़ो, गोदावरी, गंगा, कावेरी, यमुना आदि सब नदियां जुड़ जायेंगी। सभी नदियों में एक साथ बाढ़ नहीं आती है। अगर सभी नदियां जुड़ जायेंगी, तो अगर कहीं पानी ज्यादा आयेगा, तो वह पानी सभी नदियों में बिखर जायेगा। इससे बाढ़ का प्रकोप नहीं पड़ेगा। इसलिए सब नदियों को जोड़ने का काम किया जाये।

मैं आपसे एक प्रार्थना और करूंगा। अभी अनंत कुमार जी ने कहा कि जल संवयन, जल संग्रहण, जल प्रबंधन और जल वितरण का काम हो। अगर हम बड़े-बड़े तालाबों की खुदाई कर दें, नदियों की उड़ाई कर दें, मृत नदियों को खोद देंगे, तो पानी रुकेगा। जगह-जगह छोटे-छोटे डैम बना दें, तो वे बाढ़ को रोकेंगे, जल की धारा की गति को रोकेंगे, पूवाह की तीव्रता को रोकेंगे। दूसरा, पानी रुका रहेगा, तो सुखाड़ के समय सिंचाई करेंगे, उससे खेती करेंगे। जल को सही ढंग से, वैज्ञानिक, व्यावहारिक ढंग से रोकने का प्रबंध किया जाये, तभी हम सुखाड़ और बाढ़ का स्थायी निदान कर सकते हैं।

अंत में, मैं प्रार्थना यही करूंगा कि केन्द्र सरकार में जब दिशा हो, दृष्टि हो, संकल्प हो, तब काम बनेगा। बाढ़ काल के समय निर्धन, निर्बल, निरसहाय, गरीब, दलित, पिछड़े मरते हैं, बहते हैं। हम कीड़े के जैसे जन्म लेकर आये हैं और कीड़े के जैसे मरते हैं। जिस दिन ये बड़े-बड़े लोग उस अकाल, तूफान में मरने लगे, उस दिन योजनाएं बनेंगी, तूफान भी रुकेगा, अकाल भी रुकेगा और बाढ़ भी रुकेगी। हम गरीब डूबते हैं, किसान मरते हैं। हमारे लिए किसके दिल में दर्द है।

"अविरल आंसू बहे नैनन से, कुछ तो दया करो,

हे केन्द्र सरकार अब तो कृपा करो।"

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (HASSAN): Mr. Chairman, I am also one of the Members who has given notice under Rule 193 to discuss about the natural calamities. Sir, the hon. Home Minister is present here. I do not want to make a lengthy speech. Every year, this country is facing on the one side, drought, and on the other side, high floods. Due to that, other damages are taking place, about which I do not want to narrate as to how river courses are going to be changed, soil erosion, crop losses, animal losses, human life loses, etc. Everyone of us knows these problems. I do not want to mix politics here. But unfortunately, I wanted to bring certain events to the notice of the hon. Home Minister. Whether it is Orissa, Bihar, Assam, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, every year we see floods in these States. Since 1991, I am the Member of Lok Sabha, barring two years in 1999 and again in 2002, I came back. I am watching irrespective of political party in power, everybody is seriously concerned on this issue.

One of the senior-most Socialist Member I know, he said about the river linking. It is the baby of late K.L. Rao. I do not know. Hon. Home Minister may know whether anybody has thought of linking of rivers much earlier. When Madam Gandhi was the Prime Minister, Shri K.L. Rao thought that this country's problems can be solved by linking the rivers. That is a different issue; I do not want to deal with that matter. Today, I am only worried about Karnataka. My friend, Shri Ananth Kumar is here. If I say what actually is going on, on the ground, let him not think that I am trying to mix politics. There is no question of mixing politics here. Every farmer is a farmer; whichever community they belong to, I am not bothered; whichever political party they have supported, I am not bothered; but primarily I am concerned with the situation that is prevailing in Karnataka. He also knows some of the developments. If they come together, well and good; at least, they should try to rise up to the occasion, and do with whatever assistance that is given by the Government of India, or by the State and the Centre collectively – CRF is there; if it is going to be properly operated, I have no problem. But things up to today, how it has happened? Some people wanted to construct lakhs of houses, by spending Rs.50-100 crore, maybe with concrete also – I am sorry; I cannot say it is concrete, not the Indira Awas Yojana type houses, which comes for Rs.50,000 or so. They said something like concrete houses, with spending more than one lakh of rupees. Am I correct, Shri Ananth Kumar?

According to his own 'say', I do not want to mix matters; because of the Chief Minister's popularity, and the way in which he has run the administration for one-and-a-half years as the Chief Minister – I do not want to raise the law and order situation, which is a separate issue – he said that nearly Rs.2000 crore was collected; the people of Karnataka spontaneously came forward and gave that much money to help the needy people. I do not know whether that amount of Rs.2000 crore has been actually received or whether they had made the promises to construct houses in different areas, after the land and other things are acquired and made available to the concerned philanthropists. I do not want to take up that issue.

But the situation today that is prevailing in Karnataka is that the people are on the streets. The Chief Minister has gone and he has also gone to some places last week and laid the *bhoomi pooja*. There are two things. Immediate relief should be provided; I am going to say 'decent living'; at least food, shelter and cloths are necessary. People have helped by giving cloth and food. But I must tell you very plainly that they have opened *ganji* kendras; after 4-5 days, the *ganji* kendras have stopped. This is the ground reality; Shri Ananth Kumar also can verify it. The people today are struggling. Again there is a lot of complaint; it is not because of Shri Ananth Kumar's mistake or anybody else's mistake; it is the local people who try

to prevail in the administration. That is why, once when Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the Prime Minister, I wrote a very strong letter about calamity or earthquake – whenever such calamity comes, the disaster management committee should be formed at the national level; that is the letter that I wrote during 1998 or 1999, when Gujarat was affected very badly by earthquake.

Today, the Government of India's first task should be this. I would like to make this request – whether the funds that is released is going in a proper manner or not. Today morning, it seems on the issue of law and order you have sent some representative. At this stage, I am not going into whether you are permitted to do so or not. I would like to know whether the money being released by the Government of India is really going in the hands of the needy persons. A lot of people are in the streets. They are homeless today. Their cattle have been washed away. They have no bullock to plough and reclaim their lands.

On watching the electronic media people becoming homeless and losing their animals in flood, I contacted the Prime Minister over phone and humbly requested him to visit both Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. He told me that he has fixed his visit to Arunachal Pradesh and would not be able to come here and would ask his Principal Secretary to coordinate. On the same day, I wrote the letter. I will not say whether the State Government has failed or it had acted successfully at that time. That is not the issue to be debated here. This is a separate political platform and I do not want to use this House for debating that.

I wrote a letter and made a request to the Prime Minister and within two days the Congress (I) President, Madam Gandhi, the Home Minister and also the Law Minister visited Bellary and other parts of Andhra Pradesh. The hon. Home Minister met the Chief Minister separately, discussed with him and gave an assurance at that time. This is what I have read in the Press. Ultimately, when the hon. Prime Minister visited the State he said that he is going to release Rs.1000 crore. Further, he has also said that the Government of India will also give Rs.1 lakh per family, if any Member washed away. He also gave assurances on various other problems being faced by the State.

Sir, I do not know the exact Natural Calamity Relief Fund that has been released to the State of Karnataka. According to the Finance Commission's recommendation, in five years we may get about Rs.250 crore. The hon. Home Minister may have the latest figures but during our regime, while accepting the Finance Commission Report we had fixed certain amount to each State. There had been a revision to that and I come to know that under this fund, a State may get Rs.39 crore per year and in five years they may get Rs.250 crore or Rs.200 crore. I would like to know the exact money that is being released and how it has been spent. Everything has to be accounted for.

Last year I wrote a letter to the then hon. Finance Minister, who is now the Home Minister and I have the highest regards for him. In my home district 55,000 hectares of potato crop was totally damaged. Not even one *Gunda* was saved because of heavy rains. I wrote to the Chief Minister, the Prime Minister, the Agriculture Minister and the Finance Minister. After four or five months we were able to get Rs.800 per acre of the affected area. I do not blame anyone because that is the amount fixed. So far as paying compensation to the farmers on losing their properties in flood is concerned, we are, I think, following the colonial rule. It has been my experience as Prime Minister for ten months. Please look into this.

A farmer spends Rs.21,000 per hectare. This has been reported by the Horticulture Department. You forget about their return, it is the amount spent and they give only Rs.800. Fortunately, the Government of India have, at least, released Rs.800 but the Government of Karnataka has not released even one rupee. I would say only that much.

Last year in my home district, farmers lost the cash crop. They have to survive only on that cash crop. There is no other cash crop like sugar or other crops. This year the farmers have themselves changed the crop pattern and have switched over to maize and 2,78,000 tonnes of maize have been produced. I have written letters to the Minister of Agriculture and the Prime Minister. You have fixed the support price for rice and wheat. I know that. That is not from today but it is what the Government of India is doing. They support mainly these two crops to encourage the farmers. I am not going to discriminate between the State and the State. But these are the two crops that we are supporting. What is the market intervention scheme? When you were the Finance Minister, you had provided some money in your Budget of 1996. What happened to that? I would like to know whether the market intervention scheme still exists. For which type of crop, market intervention scheme is going to be implemented? Please tell us about it through this House. For the maize crop, I have been forced to tell to the Press that I may have to sit on *dharna* as a former Prime Minister before the State Government because they are not responding to my call. The Government of India has fixed Rs.834 as the minimum price. But who is to purchase? Who is to operate? Where is the fund? With great struggle, I contacted the Food Secretary, Government of India; I contacted the Agriculture Secretary, Government of India; I contacted the Chief Secretary, Government of Karnataka; and I also contacted the Principal Secretary to Chief Minister. Somehow the Principal Secretary to the Chief Minister said that Rs.50 lakh would be released as a temporary relief for 278000 tonnes. I leave it at that stage.

We are discussing about farmers. Everybody is coming from farmers community. I am not going to discriminate between BJP or Congress or JD(S) or small party. I do not want to debate on this. These are the three memoranda submitted by the hon. Chief Minister in July 2009. Sir, I was in my home town but when I came to know that this is going to be taken up by Shri Ananth Kumar, I rushed from there. I am only saying that they have submitted them. It mentioned 167 human lives and 1161 livestock losses; 10877 houses damaged; and 134926 hectares of agricultural crop damaged.

I do not wish to read the figures because it will consume the time of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time is limited.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA : Sir, I know that but this is a very important matter. I do not speak unnecessarily. I never rise to speak when even other serious matters are raised in the House. But this is an important matter.

Sir, so the first memorandum was submitted in the month of July. Then there was the second memorandum in the month of August. Finally, there was another memorandum in the month of October. These were the three memoranda submitted by the State Government under the leadership of the hon. Chief Minister of the State. What was the amount they requested for and what was the amount released? The amount released was just Rs. 1,000 crore. Today, every hon. Member from the State of Karnataka has been circulated with this booklet. The State had asked for a sum of Rs. 7,000 crore. I myself was in office and so I would not try to make any observation about the decision made by the Government. Naturally there would be some adjustments in the form of tax apportionment from the Centre to the State; then Plan Assistance would be adjusted and all. But I do not know as to how much of this thousand crore sanctioned has been released so far. How much amount has been released under the Calamity Relief Fund? I do not want to take the name of any State and blame any State. The Government may say that they have, maybe, political compulsions or any other thing. But the Government talks of packages. But a package is outside the Budget announcement but I do not know if that is going to be ratified through the Supplementary Demands and all those things. I would not like to comment on that.

16.53 hrs.

(Dr. Girija Vyas *in the Chair*)

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA : A sum of Rs. 35,000 has been announced for fully damaged houses. But there is a complaint by the people in this regard. If the Government proposes to set these complaints right, then people will appreciate it. I saw in the electronic media, I could not visit the places because of bad health, and you all also must have seen it but one of the former Chief Minister of the State had visited it and once upon a time you all were good friends ...(*Interruptions*) The other issue is something different. I have to appear before the Supreme Court and I do not want to discuss that here. I know all these things. I am fighting for the poor people; I am fighting for the farmers – I do not know whether I will get an opportunity to enter this House or not, I am not bothered – and till my last breath I will fight against the injustices being done against the farmers of Karnataka. The question that I would like to pose is whether the money that has been released is going to the needy persons or not. I would not like to bring in their internal party matters here. We are only concerned as to how the money being sent is being distributed. The Government could send a Central team to West Bengal to look at the law and order situation of that State, is it not possible for the Government to send a Central team to oversee this aspect of how money is being spent? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (BANGALORE SOUTH): Madam, I have an objection. The hon. Former Prime Minister has taken my name four times.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : He is not yielding.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA : He has himself seen in the electronic media as to what kind of complaints are being made...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Devegowda, you may please address the Chair.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : Madam, he has continuously been referring to me...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: If there is time, I would definitely give you a chance. There is no need for any explanation.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair, Shri Devegowda.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : Madam, he has been continuously referring my name four times....(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Definitely, I will give you time to speak.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA : Madam, I have been urging the Union Government on this issue not only today but also when I was the hon. Member of the House when Gujarat disaster took place. At that time itself, I wrote a letter to the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, to constitute a Disaster Management Committee. He has constituted it or the UPA has constituted it which I do not know. Subsequently, the Disaster Management Committee was constituted. Only once or twice, it met and it closed. I also know this. So, what is the amount released under the Calamity Relief Fund and what is the amount released under the Plan by your goodself? The State Government has collected about Rs. 2000 crores through philanthropists. Out of it, how much have been released to the beneficiaries? It is because they have collected it under the best administration headed by the present Chief Minister. People spontaneously contributed money.

Madam, I have not gone through all the points of the memorandum. There are a lot of issues which I am not referring to due to lack of time. Unfortunately, the Central team does not visit the southern part of Karnataka which has been affected. When they have asked the media persons, they told that they have no time to visit but they have got all the materials, facts and figures to show that southern part of Karnataka was affected. This was told by the team sent by the Government of India. It is our misfortune or fortune on which I do not want to comment. The hon. Home Minister is here. An amount of Rs. 1 lakh per head was announced for those who have been washed away by flood. This amount was announced by the Government of India. Has it been released to all those people washed away either by Cauvery or Krishna or Kabbani or Hemavati or Tungabadra? I want to know on this point. The hon. Prime Minister has said that he is going to release Rs. 1 lakh per head who have died due to flood.

I request the hon. Home Minister to give some information on the issues which I have raised when he responds to the discussion. Due to time constraint, I am not able to raise all my points. Otherwise, I wanted to raise more issues. I would raise them on some other occasion when problems faced by farmers would be discussed.

With these words, I express my sincere thanks to the Chair for having allowed me to speak.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Sivasami may speak now.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : Madam, he has referred my name four times. I want to respond....(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: He has referred only to the speech. It will be a new practice which I do not want to start.

...(*Interruptions*)

सभापति महोदय : आपकी पार्टी के मैम्बर बोलने वाले हैं, वे चाहें तो उस वक्त जवाब देंगे। हम नई परिपाटी शुरू नहीं करेंगे।

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : He has mentioned my name and some facts. So, please allow me to clarify. ...(*Interruptions*)

सभापति महोदय : दुबारा चांस नहीं मिलता है। यहां कोई सवाल-जवाब नहीं हो रहा है।

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : I object to what he is saying. He has referred me again and again. You have also assured me that you will allow me to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)

सभापति महोदय : आप हाउस के साथ को-ऑपरेट करें। आपके नैक्स्ट मैम्बर बोलने वाले हैं, वह कह देंगे। आप उन्हें बता दीजिये।

â€¦(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : हम नई परम्परा नहीं डालेंगे।

श्री अनंत कुमार : यह नई परम्परा नहीं है। You have assured me that you will give me an opportunity to clarify. ...(*Interruptions*) He has referred my name directly.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate with the Chair.

...(*Interruptions*)

सभापति महोदय : आपकी पार्टी के जो सदस्य हैं, वे बोलेंगे.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Only the speech of Shri Sivasami will go on record.

(*Interruptions*) * * *

*SHRI C. SIVASAMI (TIRUPPUR): Madam Chairman, I would like to point out that our country has varying climatic conditions and geographical conditions. We have been witnessing natural calamities almost every year in the form of cyclones, heavy rains, droughts and earthquakes. Our country is spending several crores of rupees continuously every year either in the form of drought relief or in the form of flood relief. Recently, heavy downpour and incessant torrential rains have devastated causing huge destruction in Tamil Nadu and some of the southern States like Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

In Tamil Nadu, Nilgiris district which has got the world famous hill station Ooty faced with natural calamities in the form of heavy rains and several landslides. Many people lost their lives and properties. Vast stretches of cultivable lands and plantations have been affected. Road connectivity between Coimbatore and Ooty remained cut off for several days. Many towns and cities in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh were virtually floating on waters due to unprecedented heavy rains.

Though it is a continuous tale, we have been waking up only when natural calamities strike us badly every year. We take steps to provide relief measures. We are yet to evolve a permanent mechanism to forecast well in advance the onset of such natural disasters. I would like to say that we have failed to find out a lasting solution, an effective alternative to overcome natural disasters by way of taking effective preventive measures well in time. We cannot stop natural storms. We cannot stop natural rains. But we can definitely take steps to mitigate the sufferings of people that accrue to them due to drought, flood, famine etc. We can only get a negative reply when we raise a question as to whether we have taken any positive steps in this direction.

We witness annual flood havocs in the northern part of the country and most often, drought conditions hit the southern part of the country. I would like to record in this House a peculiar situation available. It is natural that there could be natural differences between the north and the south. From one State to another, there can be different climatic conditions and resultant situations. It is quite peculiar that in my constituency, we find different natural conditions between two adjacent districts. The Bhavani River, that flows in the vicinity of my constituency, was overflowing due to heavy downpour in the hills of Nilgiris. People living in the embankments of the River Bhavani in the districts of Coimbatore, Tirupur and Erode were heavily affected. They have suffered heavy loss to their properties and livestock. Some of the common people have also lost their lives. While such of those affected were getting relief and extended with relief measures, there were drought conditions in the neighbouring district through which the same river Bhavani is flowing. Does it not look peculiar? Avinasi, Oothukuli, Perundurai and Tirupur are the areas that witnessed drought conditions and acute drinking water shortage. The villagers in these taluks were crying for drought relief measures more or less at the same point of time.

Here, I would like to urge upon the Government of India to evolve such suitable preventive measures like completing Athikkadavu-Avinasi Canal Scheme, which will help to effectively siphon off the flooding waters from River Bhavani that can be conserved in small ponds and tanks in that area which has got depleted groundwater level going far below 1,500 feet and more. The villages in the panchayat unions of Nambiyur, Avinasi, Oothukuli, Perundurai and Tirupur must be encouraged to store the flood waters from River Bhavani whenever they flow with fury. This would be possible only when Athikkadavu-Avinasi Canal Scheme is completed. This is a long-pending demand of the people of the area. Somehow, this is not taking shape as yet. This Scheme will definitely help the Government to overcome the problems faced by both, the floods on the one side and the drought conditions on the other. There could be a huge saving also. Thereby, the funds that are annually spent in the form of flood relief and drought relief measures, can be better utilized for the welfare of the people in the form of various developmental works.

I would like to ask of this Government whether they are contemplating such lasting measures. I urge upon the Union Government to apportion funds for completing this Athikkadavu-Avinasi Canal Scheme to help the people of these districts. It is a far cry, long-pending, much delayed and continuously neglected demand. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Mr. Ananth Kumar, please let him finish. You may speak later, as a special case.

*SHRI C. SIVASAMI : I urge upon the Union Government to take up this Athikkadavu-Avinasi Canal Scheme as a fore-runner to the interlinking of inter-State rivers and also as a precursor to the linking of the River Ganges with River Cauvery. The Government would be able to save the money that is being spent on flood relief measures and drought relief measures by way of evolving suitable preventive measures and lasting water management measures like watershed management etc. through interlinking of rivers. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Mr. Ananth Kumar, let him finish first.

*SHRI C. SIVASAMI : Ooty town in the Nilgiris that has been heavily affected by the recent landslides must get suitable compensation from the Centre at the earliest. Layerwise supporting walls must be erected and mud bunds must be raised to prevent such landslides in the future in the Nilgiris area. The Centre must come forward to apportion more funds to help the people of Tamil Nadu to overcome the sufferings they have undergone in these rain-caused floods and landslides that had resulted in huge loss to lives and properties, cultivable lands and plantations.

With this prayer, I conclude my speech.

17.00 hrs.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Shri Ananth Kumar, you are a senior Member.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The hon. former Prime Minister referred to your speech.

...(*Interruptions*)

सभापति महोदया : आपके जो अगले मॅम्बर हैं, उनको बताइए, वे इस पर बोलेंगे।

...(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदया : प्रहलाद जोशी जी को टाइम दे देती हूँ, वे कह देंगे।

वे! (व्यवधान)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I will not allow this. I am sorry.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I can give you a chance only once.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You cannot speak twice on the same subject.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Only Shri Sivasamy's speech will be recorded.

(*Interruptions*) ...(*Not recorded*)

सभापति महोदया: आप प्रहलाद जोशी जी को ब्रीफ कर दीजिए, वे कह देंगे।

...(व्यवधान)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Let him finish first. He is speaking now.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I do not want any disturbance in the House.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: It is a very serious subject. Please listen to him.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Let him finish.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You cannot address the Chair in this way.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: As a special case, I will allow you. But let him finish first.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You cannot order the Chair like this.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I never assured you that you will be called immediately after him. I will definitely allow you. When I have called some other Member to speak, you should cooperate. Let him finish first. He will finish in five minutes. Do not quarrel in this way. Cooperate with the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Let him finish first.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You cannot challenge the Chair. I will allow you just after he concludes. Please cooperate.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Let him finish his speech first.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, he has concluded. As a special case I am allowing you. Please wind up in two minutes' time.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : Madam, shall I tell you one thing? I respect you. I never wanted to get up. Hon. former Prime Minister took my name and mentioned my name five times continuously. When I got up and requested you to allow me, you said that you will be giving me time.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Okay. I have given you time. Do not waste the time.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : Firstly, the utilization certificate of Rs. 500 crore has already been sent to the Government of India. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : I would not allow any debate now. Shri Ananth Kumar, you please finish in two minutes time.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Ananth Kumar, I gave you time as a special case. You just finish in two minutes.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate. I will give you time afterwards.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : Madam, the utilization certificate of Rs. 500 crore has already been sent to the Government of India from the Government of Karnataka.

Secondly, the *Ashray* programme of building houses for Rs. 1 lakh has been initiated by the Government of Karnataka and the sponsors have come forward from the Corporate Houses and from various *Peethadhikaris* saints. The Government of Karnataka is giving them land, giving them infrastructure and they themselves are building the houses. The Central team came one month back and since then one month has elapsed, they have not given their appraisal. If they have given any appraisal, then they should present it. In the All-Party meeting regarding the flood relief, the JD(S) State President and the former Chief Minister, Shri H.D. Kumaraswamy, was also present. He was also appreciative of the efforts made by Shri Yeddyurappa. Devegowdaji has written a letter to the Chief Minister of Karnataka, and his son, both of them have been appreciative of the efforts of the Government of Karnataka led by Shri Yeddyurappa. So, this is the case. He cannot, being the former Prime Minister, say that the Government of India send another team to verify the accounts there because 95 per cent of the victims have been paid their compensation and 99 per cent of people has been given compensation for everything. Therefore, he cannot twist the facts. So, he should be with the Government of Karnataka and be with the people of Karnataka. We expect Shri Devegowdaji, the former Prime Minister from Karnataka, to be with the people, to be with the victims of Karnataka and he should not be playing politics in such a situation. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: This is not the way. Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions) â€¦ *

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Sir, I do not want a debate. You are a senior Member.

SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA (HASSAN): I do not want to make any comment on his statement. I would only request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that on the basis of the utilization certificate, you try to verify whether the needy people have secured their real compensation or not, if it proved false I am prepared to resign from Membership and quit . â€¦ (Interruptions). This is the money of the people. I am not against anybody. I am concerned with the people of Karnataka. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Devegowdaji, it is enough.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I would not allow any debate now. Now, I am calling Shri Nama Nageswara Rao to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Only what Shri Nama Nageswara Rao says will go in the record and nothing else.

(Interruptions) â€¦ *

श्री नामा नागेश्वर राव (खम्माम): सभापति महोदया, प्राकृतिक आपदा से इंडिया में काफी प्रोब्लम्स हो रही हैं। प्राकृतिक आपदा का मुख्य कारण ग्लोबल वार्मिंग है। ग्लोबल वार्मिंग की वजह से पहले ड्राउट, फ्लड पांच-छः साल में आता था, आज हर साल फ्लड और ड्राउट का सिचुएशन कई जगह आ रहा है। उसकी वजह से कंदी में बड़ा नुकसान हो रहा है। पहले एक नार्मल सिचुएशन में वर्षा होती थी, लेकिन अब कई जगहों पर काफी दिनों तक लगातार वर्षा होती रहती है और इस कारण से काफी नुकसान होता है। इस तरह की सिचुएशन इंडिया में अब ज्यादा हो रही है, इसका मुख्य कारण ग्लोबल वार्मिंग है। इसके ऊपर गवर्नमेंट को ध्यान देना चाहिए। फ्लड और ड्राउट से किसान सबसे ज्यादा प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। इसकी वजह से किसान और रूरल एरिया के लोग बुरी तरह प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। उसकी वजह से कंदी की फूड सिक्योरिटी के ऊपर भी प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। पिछले दस सालों में फूड प्रोडक्शन दो सौ मिलियन टन एवरेज था। सभापति महोदया, इस साल 200 मीट्रिक टन से भी कम उत्पादन होने की आशंका है। ...(व्यवधान)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Please take three minutes each now because at 5.30 p.m., the hon. Home Minister will reply to the debate.

श्री नामा नागेश्वर राव : सभापति महोदय, जैसे वर्ष 1950 में हमने राइस, व्हीट और शुगर का इम्पोर्ट किया था, फ्लड एंड ड्राउट्स की वजह से पिछले पांच साल में वही स्थिति आ गई है, पिछले पांच साल में गवर्नमेंट की प्लानिंग की वजह से भी कंट्री में काफी नुकसान हुआ है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से डिमांड करते हुए सजैथन देना चाहता हूँ कि ग्लोबल वॉर्मिंग से बचने के लिए इमीडिएटली एक हाईपॉवर्ड कमेटी एस्टाब्लिश करनी चाहिए, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स की जो एलोकेशन एन.सी.एफ. और एन.सी.आर. फंड्स की हैं, उन्हें भी काफी हाई करना चाहिए। इसके अतिरिक्त सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात रिवर लिफ्टिंग की है। चाहे एन.डी.ए. हो या यू.पी.ए. सरकार हो, जो रिवर लिफ्टिंग का प्रोजेक्ट है, उसकी कंट्री में बहुत जरूरत है। जब रिवर लिफ्टिंग कंट्री में हो जाएगी, तो फ्लड्स को कंट्रोल करने में देश काफी आगे बढ़ जाएगा। रिवर लिफ्टिंग से ड्राउट की कंडीशन में वाटर को अच्छी तरह से यूटिलाइज कर सकते हैं, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश में रिवर लिफ्टिंग जरूर करनी चाहिए।

मैंडम, देश में रीसेंट फ्लड्स की वजह से आंध्र प्रदेश को बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है। वहां एक तरफ फ्लड है और दूसरी तरफ ड्राउट है। आंध्र प्रदेश में 1122 मंडलों में से 981 मंडल ड्राउट की वजह से अफैक्ट हुए हैं। उन मंडलों में सरकार ने ड्राउट डिक्लेयर किया है। इस समय पांच जिलों में फ्लड की वजह से बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। ऑनरेबल प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने विजिट किया था। मैं भी उस समय प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब से मिला था। उस समय प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि 1000 करोड़ रुपए हम फर्स्ट स्टेज में आंध्र प्रदेश के लिए रिलीफ एनाउंस कर रहे हैं। उसमें से अभी तक केवल 500 करोड़ रुपए ही मिले हैं। उसका जो यूटिलाइजेशन हुआ है, वह बहुत बुरी तरह से हुआ है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने उस धन का प्रॉपर्टी यूटिलाइजेशन नहीं किया है। इस तरफ भी केन्द्र सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मैंडम, ड्राउट और फ्लड की वजह से आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने 22,414 करोड़ रुपए का एस्टीमेट सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को भेजा है। उसमें से केवल 500 करोड़ रुपए मिले हैं। हमारे खम्माम डिस्ट्रिक्ट के टोटल मंडल ड्राउट में डिक्लेयर किए गए हैं। वहां 630 करोड़ रुपए के नुकसान का एस्टीमेट किया था, लेकिन आज तक एक रुपया भी नहीं मिला है। इस वजह से फार्मर्स बैडली अफैक्ट हुए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : नागेश्वर राव जी, बैठिए।

श्री नामा नागेश्वर राव : मैंडम, आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से ड्राउट एंड रिलीफ के कारण धन रिलीज करने के जो भी एस्टीमेट केन्द्र सरकार को भेजे गए हैं, विशेषकर खम्माम डिस्ट्रिक्ट के लिए, उन्हें इमीडिएटली रिलीज किया जाए और वहां के लिए क्या इकनॉमिक पैकेज रिलीज कर रहे हैं, वह बताया जाए। वहां पर फार्मर्स को अभी तक एक रुपए की भी सहायता नहीं मिली है। फार्मर्स वहां बैडली अफैक्ट हुआ है, लेकिन उसे एक रुपया भी रिलीफ के नाम पर नहीं मिला है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि गवर्नमेंट को तुरन्त एक्शन लेना चाहिए। अब फार्मर्स दिक्कत में हैं। उसे आप नहीं देख रहे हैं। रीसेंटली आपने शुगरकेन के फार्मर्स को देखा, ड्राउट के कारण नुकसान हुए फार्मर्स को देखा और फ्लड के कारण नुकसान हुए फार्मर्स को देखा, लेकिन अभी तक हमारे यहां किसानों को राहत नहीं मिली है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार खम्माम डिस्ट्रिक्ट के फार्मर्स के लिए जल्दी से जल्दी सहायता रिलीज करे।

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI (JAGATSINGHPUR): Madam Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this debate. When we are discussing natural calamities, we must think about climate change. Now, all the Heads of State in the world are formulating their viewpoints relating to the Copenhagen Conference. At this time, everybody on the earth is concerned about the climate change. Sudden change of climate is one of the factors for the natural calamities such as flash floods, hurricane, super-cyclone, drought, etc.

Due to erratic monsoon and scanty rainfall, more than two-third area of our country is facing a serious drought situation. My State Orissa is no exception to this situation. So, it is always subjected to the vagaries of nature every year.

Madam, hon. Members might not have forgotten the horrors faced by the people of Orissa during the Super Cyclone which hit Orissa on 29th October, 1999 and at that time, thousands of people died due to tsunami waves in my constituency of Jagatsinghpur. Till today, most of the people, who lost all their properties during that super cyclone, have not yet been properly compensated.

This year, we are reeling under severe drought conditions affecting most of the districts of our State. Due to regional disparity, our State is yet to get financial assistance from the Central Government. Whatever amount that has been demanded by our State Government and the hon. Chief Minister of Orissa, that amount has not been released by the Central Government. Due to severe drought situation this year, there is a heavy loss in crop yield which is causing hardships to millions of farmers. Everyday the farmers of our State are committing suicide. It is a burning problem in our State. The farmers are unable to bear the burden of external loans and that is why they are committing suicide across our State. So, the Central Government should take appropriate steps for giving financial assistance to our State. Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government, through you, Madam, to waive the loan burden of the farmers and grant a special package to our State to meet this challenge.

Then, sea erosion in the coastal line of our State is a major threat now. When the Paradip Port was built, at that time Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated Paradip Port. But the inaugurated spot Paradip Port is inside the sea at about 2 kms. from the land. So, sea erosion is a major threat now to the coastal area of our State. In this context, I urge upon the Central Government that a sea wall along the coastal line of Orissa should be built so that we can protect our people in the coastal belt of our State.

श्री जगदानंद सिंह (बक्सर): सभापति महोदया, मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्र की एक सबसे बड़ी समस्या की तरफ इस सदन में जो बहस चल रही है, उस पर आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

मैं जानता हूँ कि जब प्राकृतिक आपदा पूर्वबन्धन पर बहस चल रही है, तब आपके समाने समय पूर्वबन्धन की समस्या है और समय की कमी के चलते बहुत विस्तार में नहीं जा सकता हूँ, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस बिहार राज्य से आता हूँ, वहाँ बाढ़ और सुखाड़ दोनों की मार बिहारवासियों को झेलनी पड़ती है।

उत्तर बिहार बाढ़ से त्रस्त रहता है, जबकि मध्य बिहार सुखाड़ से त्रस्त रहता है।

महोदया, मैं थोड़ी सी चर्चा कर देना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 2008-09 में कोसी की जो बाढ़ आयी थी, जिसमें 529 लोगों की मौत हुई थी, 20 हजार के आसपास पशुधन समाप्त हो गया था, ढाई लाख के आसपास भवन गिर गए थे, आवास समाप्त हो गये थे, साढ़े तीन लाख हेक्टेयर से अधिक जमीन में लगी हुयी फसल नष्ट हो गयी थी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, चूंकि विषय यहाँ उठा, मैं उस विवाद में नहीं पढ़ना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन इस सदन को मैं जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि कोसी का तटबंध कोई बाढ़ के बचाव का तटबंध नहीं था। यह हमारी एक सिंचाई प्रोजेक्ट है, उसका एफलेक्स बैंड था। जो टूटा था, कटा था और कोई साधारण समय नहीं, 13 दिन का समय उस बांध को कटने में, स्पर को कटने में लगा था, जिससे भयानक त्रासदी बिहार में पैदा हुयी थी। बहुत गलत ढंग से इस देश में जानकारी दी गयी और दी जा रही है कि वह बाढ़ प्राकृतिक आपदा थी। वह बाढ़ मानव निर्मित थी। मैं बहस में भाग लेते हुए यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्राकृतिक आपदा से बचाव करने के अनेकों इंतजाम हो सकते हैं, लेकिन मनुष्य की लापरवाही से जो त्रासदी आ रही है, उससे बचाव कैसे किया जा सकता है?

महोदया, यह कोई साधारण घटना नहीं घटी थी। उसमें कोई साधारण जन-धन की हानि नहीं हुयी थी। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि वह बांध कटा था, जबकि नदी में न्यूनतम जल स्तर था। तटबंध बचाने के लिए स्पर जो बने थे, पहले वह कटे, इसके बाद बांध कट गया। स्पर 13 दिनों में कटा था, कोई भी उसको रोकने वाला नहीं था। मैं आपको जानकारी दूँ कि स्थानीय पदाधिकारियों ने खतरे की सूचना लगातार बिहार सरकार को दी, लेकिन किसी के कान पर जूँ नहीं रेंगी। मैं आपको यह भी बता देना चाहता हूँ कि 18 तारीख को जब वह तटबंध कटा और पूरी नदी डायवर्ट हो गयी, तब हमारे मुख्यमंत्री जी ने हवाई सर्वेक्षण किया था। उन्होंने पटना में आकर कहा था कि कोई खतरे की बात नहीं है। यह सामान्य ढंग की बाढ़ है और मुश्किल से 6-7 फुट की बाढ़ है। इतनी बड़ी नेचुरल कैलेमिटी, जिसको बाद में राष्ट्रीय आपदा घोषित किया गया। ...(व्यवधान) हम लोगों ने इस सवाल को नहीं उठाया होता। संयोग से मैं बिहार का 15 साल वाटर रिसोर्सेज मिनिस्टर रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदया : सिंह जी, आप कन्वल्सूड करिए।

वेद।(व्यवधान)

श्री जगदानंद सिंह : बाढ़ का पूर्वबन्धन और जल के पूर्वबन्धन की एक-एक जानकारी मुझे थी। मैंने पहली बार देश को जानकारी दी कि नदी डायवर्ट हो गयी है। यह सामान्य बात नहीं है। नदी के पेट में डूबती हुयी एक ...(व्यवधान) लंबी आबादी है। ...(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदया : माननीय सदस्य, कृपया आप उनकी बात सुनें।

वेद।(व्यवधान)

श्री जगदानंद सिंह : देश के लोग दौड़ो, उसको बचाओ। भारत के प्रधानमंत्री इसको देखें, वरना कोसी की यह त्रासदी पूरे बिहार को समाप्त कर देगी। ...(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदया : माननीय सदस्य, आप बहुत सीनियर सदस्य हैं।

वेद।(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदया : रिकार्ड में सिर्फ जगदानंद सिंह जी की बात जाएगी।

वेद।(व्यवधान)

श्री जगदानंद सिंह : महोदया, अभी मैं सवाल नहीं उठाया होता, लालू प्रसाद जी ने इस सदन में सवाल नहीं उठाया होता, माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी, सोनिया गांधी जी का बिहार का दौरा नहीं हुआ होता और बिहार को केवल एक हजार करोड़ रूपया प्राप्त नहीं होता। यह बात समझ में नहीं आयी थी कि यह कितनी बड़ी त्रासदी है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री ने एक हजार करोड़ रूपए से अधिक दिया था। बिहार की सरकार ने उस पैसे को समय पर खर्च नहीं किया। वहाँ की जान-माल को बचाने का कोई प्रयास नहीं किया था। मैं एक बात कहते हुए अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदया : माननीय सदस्य जो पेपर्स ले करना चाहते हैं, वह ले कर सकते हैं।

श्री जगदानंद सिंह : महोदया, चाहे जो भी हो, जनता को कष्ट नहीं होना चाहिए। गंडक से लेकर कोसी, महानंदा तक सारी नदियों को जोड़ना चाहिए। हिमालय पर नेपाल की सीमा में हाई डैम बनाना चाहिए। बिहार में बाढ़ से बचाव होना चाहिए। सरकार की गलतियों का परिणाम जनता भोगे, तो उसे दंड मिलना चाहिए।

SHRI K. BAPIRAJU (NARSAPURAM): Madam Chairman, I am really grateful to you for giving me this opportunity. I know

about the time limitation. So many Members have already spoken. I do not want to compete with them, but I would like to confine to the area which I have been representing for the past three decades, almost 31 years, from the Bay of Bengal.

The problem is this. When we talk about cyclone or flood, the worst sufferer is the farmer. To this farmer, whatever we do, whatever we say, ultimately we feel that we have done very little. That is what we should feel. Especially, I just want to thank the hon. Minister, Chidambaram ji, for the concern he has shown for the farmers for all the debts, for all the drought and the cyclone sufferings. He has waived debts of the farmers to the tune of Rs. 68,000 crore through banks and all that.

For that, all the farmers owe him. I heard a proverb – "*Take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves.*" *It is a great saying. He is the one person who is always taking care of every penny in the exchequer and he has contributed thousands of crores of rupees to the needy. He is the person who has really responded to the problems of the farmers, and for that I would like to express our thanks to him and I am sure that he would again come to the rescue of the farmers.*

Madam, I do not want to make a lengthy speech. But out of my experience, I would like to make a few suggestions. The persons who are being affected due to natural calamities are the farmers, the house holding people and the local people.

As regards housing, for the first time in this country, it was Indira ji who had proposed a permanent house to the poor people. Before that, there were hardly any huts, and there was no realization of that by any Government that the poor people should have a permanent house. It was her vision. She got built the houses in my constituency, and at that time I was not a Member of Legislature. But in the constituency where I had represented as a Member of Legislature for four times, it was for the first time in the country that she had started providing permanent houses to the poor people.

Madam, in the same constituency, I had the privilege of representing, and in 1986 when there was a cyclone, I did move with the people. Of course, at that time, the State Government was headed by the other Party under the leadership of Shri Rama Rao ji. But being a Congressman I took a lead and asked my District Collector to give immediate relief to the affected poor people by giving a few kilograms of rice so that they could cook and live on their own during the distress situation. For the first time, Madam, it was the then Collector, without any earlier Orders, had given, on my request, five kilograms of rice to the affected people immediately. Now, this has become a practice in the country. Whenever there is flood, immediately rice is distributed to the affected people. It is a practical approach which I have started in this country, and it has become a precedent today.

Madam, Members have mentioned about interlinking of rivers. It is very necessary. This will solve our Inter-State problems, the language problem and also the local problems. Of course, we cannot directly do it, and we have to go in for a Constitutional amendment because under the Constitution, water can be regulated only by the State Government. Shri Ananth Kumar has also welcomed the Constitutional amendment for that. It is very necessary.

Madam, in my constituency, one small Mandal – (Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI K. BAPIRAJU : I am just watching the clock also. I know the time of the hon. Minister also.

Madam, in one Mandal, can you imagine that there were 178 millimeters of rainfall within a span of three and a half hours to four hours? In that particular spot, can any people's representative dare to go there and see that area? I was guilty; I was afraid to approach the people of this affected area in my constituency. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, you kindly conclude.

SHRI K. BAPIRAJU : Madam, please bear with me for just a minute.

The people were so great. They were not demoralized. They said: "What can you do? It is such a climatic condition. You cannot do anything. But you ask the Government to do what they can." These were mentioned by the people. Are we not grateful to them? Madam, I would like to tell that this is not directly with the Ministry of the hon. Home Minister but with the Ministry of Agriculture. The Ministry is giving them the broken rice and the discoloured rice, and people cannot afford to buy that rice. I would like to request the hon. Home Minister to suggest for providing good quality rice at a cheaper price to the affected people and for evolving a permanent solution to this problem.

Shri Trivedi, the first Vice Chairman of the Planning Commission did mention that they have to allocate every year continuously a fund for drought as well as flood-affected victims.

Simultaneously, the State Governments were also advised. But there was hardly any implementation. I am referring about the Planning Commission of 60 years back. At that time, I was just a student, and I had read it. I just wanted to remind it to this august House.

Madam, I am really grateful to you for giving me this opportunity.

***श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल (बीकानेर) :** मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन में विभिन्न प्रकार की प्राकृतिक आपदा को रोकने के उपायों पर चर्चा हो रही है मैं इसके संबंध में कुछ सुझाव प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ।

1. केन्द्र सरकार की योजना सी आर एफ तथा एन सी सी एफ में आवेदन करने की जो अवधि है वह अत्यधिक कम है, जिसके कारण ग्रामीण लोग जो सही समय पर आवेदन नहीं कर पाते इससे वंचित रह जाते हैं, वे वंचित ना रहे ऐसी व्यवस्था हो।
2. आपदा प्रबंधन के लिए वर्ष 2005 में राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण का गठन किया गया था जो काफी नहीं है, कम से कम आपदा प्रबंधन हेतु एक अलग से मंत्रालय का गठन किया जाना चाहिए ताकि समन्वय सही तरीके से हो सके।
3. रेगिस्थानी क्षेत्र राजस्थान के लिए सूखे को भी प्रमुख प्राकृतिक आपदा की श्रेणी में लिया जाना चाहिए एवं सहायता राशि में बढ़ोतरी होनी चाहिये।
4. हाल ही में जयपुर आई ओ सी अभिनकांड को देखते हुए इस तरह की आपदा को भी प्राकृतिक आपदा की श्रेणी में माना जाना चाहिए और राहत के लिए समय सीमा निर्धारित की जानी चाहिए। राहत का आकलन प्रत्यक्ष रूप से नुकसान के बराबर होना चाहिए। राहत का वितरण भी समय सीमा में होना चाहिए।
5. प्रायः देखा जाता है कि आपदा प्रबंधन की जानकारी केवल टी वी, रेडियो आदि पर दी जाती है, जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निवास कर रहे लोगों के लिए काफी नहीं है, इसे नुककड़ नाटकों या अन्य प्रदर्शनों के माध्यम से गांव-गांव तक पहुंचाना चाहिए।
6. आपदा के तुरन्त बाद राहत की कार्यवाही की क्षमता में बढ़ोतरी हेतु राज्यों को पृथक से बजट स्वीकृत किया जाना चाहिए।
7. देश के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में विकसित की जाने वाली नई संरचनाओं वाली इमारतों का डिजाइन और निर्माण आपदा प्रबंधन को देखकर किया जाए इस संबंध में जिला स्तरीय अधिकारी को नियुक्त किया जाना चाहिए।

***श्री राधा मोहन सिंह (पूर्वी चम्पारण):** राष्ट्रीय आपदाएं राष्ट्र जीवन को उसी प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं, जिस प्रकार से किसी दूसरे राष्ट्र के द्वारा आक्रमण प्रभावित करता है, मैं तो यह मानता हूँ कि शायद दूसरे राष्ट्रों को आक्रमण से ज्यादा नुकसान आपदाएं करती हैं। इस दशक में आपदाओं ने अपने देश को काफी प्रभावित किया है। गत दस वर्षों में आपदाओं के कारण लाखों लोगों के प्राण गये और बहुमूल्य बुनियादी सुविधाएं बर्बाद हुईं। अपने देश में 2000 से 2009 के दौरान सूखा, बाढ़, वर्षा, गर्मी, तूफान से दो करोड़ अमेरिकी डॉलर से ज्यादा की क्षति हुई है और 57,313 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई और 60 करोड़ लोग प्रभावित हुए, जिसे 59 करोड़ तो सिर्फ बाढ़ और सूखा से प्रभावित हुए हैं।

आपदाओं के कारण सिर्फ जनहानि की ही हानि नहीं होती बल्कि औद्योगिक उत्पादन भी प्रभावित होता है और उपयोगी सेवाएं - परिवहन, श्रम आपूर्ति और बाजार में बाधा आती है। जीवन की हानि होती है, विकास योजनाएं प्रभावित होती हैं और प्रगति रूक जाती है।

मैं बिहार से आता हूँ। बिहार में बाढ़ और सूखा जैसी आपदाएं आती रहती हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में हम लोग सिर्फ एक चीज के आकांक्षी रहते हैं, वह है सहायता राशि। राष्ट्रीय आपदा कोष, प्रधान मंत्री राहत कोष दान, अनुदान, ऋण आदि। महोदय, पिछले दस वर्षों में जिन आपदाओं से बिहार प्रभावित रहा है उसकी विस्तार से चर्चा हमारे मित्रों ने की है। 2007 और 2008 की आपदा में बिहार की सरकार ने जो कुछ कार्य किए, देश और दुनिया के लोगों ने उसकी सराहना की है। विरोधियों के स्वर भी नरम पड़ गये थे। भारत सरकार के अधिकारियों एवं कई मंत्रियों ने प्रशंसा भी की। स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी जब कोशी की आपदा आई तो स्वयं गये और उसे राष्ट्रीय आपदा घोषित किया।

आज जब इस विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है, मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 2007 एवं 2008 में बिहार में जो संकट आया था, शायद राजनीतिक कारणों से आपकी सरकार ने ऐसी उपेक्षा की जिसके कारण आपकी सरकार की जगह हंसाई हो रही है, किंतु आज जब राष्ट्रीय आपदा पर चर्चा हो रही है, बिहार इसी राष्ट्र का एक प्रमुख हिस्सा है। आप और आपकी सरकार राजनीति छोड़ राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य का पालन करें। कोशी पीड़ितों के पुनर्वास के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा भेजी गई 14 हजार 800 करोड़ की योजना की मंजूरी दे, मदद करें।

बिहार अभी 2007-2008 की पीड़ा भूली नहीं है, फिर 2009 में आज हमारे राज्य के 26 जिले पूर्णतः एवं शेष आंशिक रूप से बुरी तरह सूखा प्रभावित हैं। इसके लिए भी लगभग 25 करोड़ की आवश्यकता राज्य सरकार ने आपके पास प्रस्तावित किया है। भारत सरकार की ओर से शीघ्र व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, यही हमारी प्रार्थना है।

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Now, Mr. Pralhad Joshi.

You have been given only three minutes.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (DHARWAD): Madam, what can I speak in three minutes? At least, give me five to six minutes.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Others are also being given three minutes.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI : Madam Chairman, in the last October, there was an unprecedented rain in 15 districts of Karnataka. One of the national dailies wrote, and I quote:

"It is like never before in the recent history of Karnataka, the unprecedented rainfall for one week continuously leashed the State, which resulted in a havoc of floods in nearly 15 districts of the northern Karnataka region. The rainfall received during these five days was more than 70 per cent of the average annual rainfall in most of the Taluks. This area had not witnessed the rainfall of such intensity over 100 years."

This was the gigantic rainfall. This calamity claimed 229 people and 7,882 livestock. About 6,55,484 houses got collapsed either partially or fully; 1,15,320 metres of electric line were dislocated; 883 Government buildings and 404 health infrastructures were completely damaged. This was the intensity of the flood.

Madam, I would just like to say that the State Government of Karnataka immediately swung into the action and provided the relief and rescue operations. The Chief Minister hon. Yeddyurappa himself came to the forefront and stood to monitor the relief and rescue operations. Till now, Rs. 1,569 crore has been released by the State Government out of which Rs. 1,132 crore has been spent and the Utilization Certificates have already been submitted to the Central Government. This amount of Rs. 1,132 crore was spent before the assistance came from the Centre. After the visit of the Prime Minister, an assurance of Rs. 1,000 crore was given and Rs. 500 crore was released. Another Rs. 5,000 crore is yet to be released.

Now, the major task before the State is to shift around 345 villages; and 70,000 families, which is a gigantic task. The total loss estimated is around Rs. 18,500 crore. Out of this amount, one-third, that is, around Rs. 7,000 crore is demanded from the Central Government. I would, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to immediately arrange this amount henceforth because the situation is very much unprecedented. Under the rehabilitation work, more than 345 villages have to be shifted

I would also request the Central Government, to release immediately the remaining amount Rs. 500 crore, which was assured by the Prime Minister.

Madam, I would now come to CRF guidelines, which have already been referred to by my senior colleague hon. Ananth Kumarji.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, now.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI : Madam, give me another two minutes. After mentioning about the CRF guidelines, I will conclude my speech.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You please conclude within a minute. You need not repeat the points already made.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI : Madam, the point of CRF guidelines is very important.

The small and marginal farmers are given Rs. 2,000 per hectare. It is to the extent of maximum of two hectares only. In case of drought, it can be understood. But in case of floods, just imagine the situation of such farmers who have lost everything. If he is given Rs. 2,000 per hectare, how can they survive?

This amounts to Rs.800 per acre and Rs.20 per gunta. If it is given in gunta, it is just Rs.20.

My second point regarding CRF is about the big farmer. For them, the compensation is given only for one hectare irrespective of his land holdings.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : You have a good written speech. I think you please lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI : Madam, I will complete it within two minutes.

At least, he should get compensation up to two hectares to the extent of what the small and marginal farmers are getting.

The third point regarding CRF guideline is that some farmers grow commercial crops. There is no distinction between commercial crops, irrigated crops and agricultural crops. All are given on equal slabs. If it is commercial crop, that is also

given the same compensation. When the banks are giving the loan, at that time they are treated at different level. If it is cotton, they are given more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

Smt. Meena Singh to speak.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI : Madam, please give me one minute.

If cotton is grown, then also same compensation is given. If paddy is grown, then also same compensation is given. It has to be changed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI : As far as land is concerned, I have already said that the Karnataka Government has given its utilization certificate.

सभापति महोदया : अब आपकी कोई बात नहीं लिखी जाएगी।

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*SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI :

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Crops Loss due to floods,
-

the following compensation is given:

1. Small & Marginal farmers for loss of crops for dry land Rs. 2000/- per Hectare to the extent of two hectares only.
2. For irrigated land Rs. 4000/- per hectare for two hectares only.
3. Big farmers – Rs. 2000/- for one hectare only.
4. Irrigated land of Big farmers Rs. 4000/- slab, non irrigated Rs. 2000/- only.
5. For remaining of silt that is collected Rs. 6000/-

*â€.*This part of the speech was laid on the Table.

** Not recorded.

For damage to housing property

The compensation is as follows:

1. Complete damage of Pucca House Rs. 35000/-
2. Complete damage Kutcha House Rs. 10000/-
3. Severe damage to Pukka House Rs. 5000/-
4. Severe damage Kacha House Rs. 2500/-

5. Partial damage to Both Kacha and Pukka Rs. 1500/-
6. Complete damage of a Hut Rs. 2000/-

If we look at the rates of these compensation non can say they are judicious and reasonable. On the face of them they appears to have been fixed before independence of India.

Therefore I urge this Govt. to bring changes in the present rates under CRF I conclude my speech with a request to please release Rs.7000 Crores to Govt. of Karnataka to take up immediate relief measures to flood affected people and reconstruction of rural infrastructure.

C.R.F. Guidelines to be rationalized:

- (1) There should not be discrimination between Small and Big farmers in terms of payment of compensation for crop loss due to calamity.
- (2) Big farmers should also be given for two hectares loss of crops.
- (3) There should be difference-based compensation for both Comercial & Non-Commercial Crops. Now the system is for all crops per hectare based compensation on slab system paid. It is most irrational the quantum of compensation for Cotton and Wheat and Jawar is the same. At least per hectare cost incurred for raising the crop should to be taken into consideration. Here the bankers loan guidelines to be applied. Banks while giving short term or long-term crop loans they differentiate between the categories of crops.
- (4) The compensation between Horticultural and Agricultural crops also be differentiated.
- (5) **C.R.F. Relief Should be enhanced**: The present quantum of compensation for loss of agricultural and Horticultural crops need to be changed. While fixing the new rates at least the cost of sowing by the farmers to be taken into account.
- (6) Funds out of C.R.F. & N.C.E.F. to be provided for restoration of permanent infrastructure:- the time tag of 45 days time span to be done away with presently the C.R.F. is only for rescuer and relief operations.
- (7) While short-term crop loan is given by Banks 2% interest is paid by Govt, in terms of subsidy. But when short-term loan is converted into mid term or long term there is no clarity as to who should pay this 2% subsidy. The uncertainty to be removed and suitable guidelines and clarification to be issued by R.B.I.
- (8) Compensation for death of human beings and cattles: Now for making exgratia payment for loss of life of human beings the postmortem is essential and for cattle's carcass to be physically produced. It needs to be further rationalized. *

श्रीमती मीना सिंह (आरा): महोदया, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर प्रदान किया, इसके लिए मैं आपके प्रति आभार प्रकट करती हूँ।

महोदया, प्रत्येक वर्ष हमारे देश में व्यापक पैमाने पर प्राकृतिक आपदा आती है जिससे जबर्दस्त जान-माल की क्षति होती है। कभी बिहार में कोसी में प्रलयंकारी बाढ़ आती है जिससे हजारों लोगों की जान-माल की क्षति होती है, कभी बंगाल में आइला चक्रवात से न जाने कितनी जान-माल की क्षति होती है, तो देश के किसी अन्य कोने में भूकम्प आता है। प्रत्येक वर्ष लगता है कि हमारे देश का लगभग हर इलाका प्राकृतिक आपदा को झेल रहा होता है चाहे वह बाढ़ के रूप में हो, चक्रवाती वर्षा के रूप में हो या फिर भूकम्प या सुखाड़ के रूप में हो। सबसे दुःखद बात यह है कि जब भी कोई प्राकृतिक आपदा आती है तो हम यहां चर्चा करते हैं, राहत मुहैया कराने का प्रबंध करते हैं और फिर उस आपदा को भूल जाते हैं। ऐसी आपदा को रोकने के लिए, सामना करने के लिए सरकार कोई ठोस एवं कारगर कदम नहीं उठाती है। फलतः जब ऐसी आपदा आती है तो हम हाथ पर हाथ रखे बैठे रह जाते हैं या फिर कुछ राहत पहुंचाकर सरकार अपनी ड्यूटी को पूरा हुआ समझ लेती है।

हमारा प्रदेश बिहार अभी कोसी की प्रलयंकारी बाढ़ से उबर भी नहीं पाया था कि हमारे प्रदेश के 26 जिले भयंकर सुखाड़ की चपेट में आ गए हैं। इस वर्ष वहां विगत

वर्ष की तुलना में आधी वर्षा हुई। फलतः धान की खेती भी आधी हो गयी है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र आरा में विगत वर्ष 1,17,307 हेक्टेअर क्षेत्र में धान की खेती हुई थी, जिसके अनुपात में इस वर्ष केवल 56,364 हेक्टेअर क्षेत्र में धान की खेती हुई है। जब फसल ही आधी लगी है तो उत्पादन आधे से अधिक होने का पूंन ही नहीं है। मैं जब अपने क्षेत्र में जाती हूँ, तो वहां देखती हूँ कि फसलें पानी के बिना सूखी रहती हैं, किसानों में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है, लोग हमसे पूछते हैं कि हम क्या खाएं? जनता पूछती है कि हम कृषि पर निर्भर हैं, हमारा जीवन कैसे चलेगा।

महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करना चाहती हूँ कि बिहार के पहले से सूखाग्रस्त जिलों के अलावा इन 26 जिलों को सूखाग्रस्त घोषित किया जाए और वहां कि किसानों को राष्ट्रीय आपदा कोष से 10,000 रूपए प्रति हेक्टेअर के हिसाब से क्षतिपूर्ति का अनुदान दिया जाए। बिहार की नहरों को जैसे मध्य प्रदेश एवम् उत्तर प्रदेश को पानी मिलता है, मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि बिहार की नहरों को उचित पानी दिलाने का प्रबंध किया जाए।

सभापति महोदया : आपका लिखित भाषण है इसलिए आप बाकी का भाषण सभा पटल पर रख दें।

श्रीमती मीना सिंह : जब तक नहरों में पानी का उचित प्रबंध नहीं होता, तब किसानों को डीजल पर अनुदान दिया जाए। यदि सरकार समय रहते कुछ ठोस और कारगर कदम नहीं उठाती तो किसानों की हालत अत्यंत दयनीय हो जाएगी।

सभापति महोदया: मीना जी, आपकी बहुत अच्छी स्पीच है, यह पूरी आनी चाहिए इसलिए आप इसे सभा पटल पर रख दें।

श्रीमती मीना सिंह : मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगी। बिहार के इन 26 सूखाग्रस्त जिलों में खेती की फसल नहीं बोई जा सकेगी। जब किसी दूसरे प्रदेश में प्राकृतिक आपदा आती है, तो उसे राष्ट्रीय आपदा घोषित करके उस राज्य को विशेष सहायता राशि मुहैया कराई जाती है। हमारे प्रदेश में इतनी भयंकर परिस्थिति है, लेकिन केन्द्र की यूपीए सरकार बिहार के साथ सौतेला व्यवहार कर रही है। मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि बिहार के साथ भी न्यायपूर्ण व्यवहार किया जाए।

सभापति महोदय: गृह मंत्री जी चर्चा का जवाब देंगे। जो माननीय सदस्य इस चर्चा में भाग लेने से वंचित रह गए हैं, वे अपनी स्पीच सभा पटल पर रख सकते हैं, क्योंकि विषय काफी अच्छा है।

*** श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार (नालांदा) :** आपने मुझे नियम 193 के तहत चल रही " प्राकृतिक आपदायें " में भाग लेने का अवसर दिया, आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद ।

1. अभी हाल ही में बिहार में आये कोशी के बाढ़ में महाप्रलय का रूप धारण किया था । यह बाढ़ पिछले 150 वर्षों में अभूतपूर्व थी । इससे 25 लाख लोग सीधे प्रभावित हुए , हजारों मौत के मुंह में गए । नष्ट हुई सम्पत्तियों का ठीक-ठाक आकलन भी नहीं हो पाया । अनुमान 65 हजार करोड़ रूपए की मांग की है ताकि उजड़े लोगों का पुनर्वास किया जा सके ।

बिहार के माननीय मुख्यमंत्री, श्री नीतिश कुमार ने कोशी नदी में आये बाढ़ के बाद जो पुनर्वास का काम अपने आपदा प्रबंधन कौशल से दिखाया समूचा विश्व उसका लोहा मान रहा है । पक्ष या विपक्ष भी उनकी इस मामले में भूरी-भूरी प्रशंसा करके नहीं थकते ।

बिहार सरकार ने जो मांग की है, वो अभी तक केन्द्र सरकार ने पूरा नहीं किया है । जो मदद केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा दी गई है, उसका ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है-

दिनांक 18 अगस्त, 2008 को नेपाल के कुसहा में तटबंध के टूटने से कोशी नदी बिल्कुल ही नई धारा से बहने लगी । 29 अगस्त, 2008 को इसके चरम के समय नई धारा में बहाव

1,91,800 क्यूसेक था । इस तटबंध के टूटने से सुपौल, मधेपुरा, सहरसा, अररिया ओर पूर्णियां जिलों में भारी क्षति हुई । लगभग 33.29 लाख व्यक्ति, 3.68 लाख हेक्टेअर फसली क्षेत्र और 2.37 लाख मकान इन पांच जिलों के 993 गांवों में प्रभावित हुए थे । इसके अतिरिक्त 527 व्यक्तियों एवं 1,923 पशुओं की क्षति हुई थी ।

गृह मंत्रालय ने स्थिति से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने के लिए राज्य सरकार के प्रयासों को समर्थन प्रदान करने हेतु समय पर संभारतंत्रिय एवं वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर भारत सरकार के प्रयासों को समन्वित किया । प्रदत्त संभारतंत्रिय सहायता में इंजीनियरी टास्क फोर्स के साथ 37 आर्मी कॉलम, 37 मेडिकल टीम, 15 हेलीकॉप्टर, ओ बी एम सहित 66 जेमिनियों के साथ नेवी के 03 राहत दल, सेना से एन डी आर एफ एवं सी पी एफ तथा नेवी 775 बोट/वाउंट्स, 855 एन डी आर एफ सैनिक, लगभग 11,000 तम्बु और 10 सेटलाईट फोन शामिल हैं ।

प्रधानमंत्री की घोषणा के अनुसार तत्काल राहत उपाय करने के लिए वर्ष 2008-09 हेतु 121.86 करोड़ ₹0 के सी आर एफ के केन्द्रीय अंशदान की अंशदान की अभिन्न निकासी के अतिरिक्त 29 अगस्त, 2008 को बिहार को एन सी सी एफ से 1000 करोड़ रूपए की तदर्थ धनराशि निर्गत की गई लेकिन इतनी राशि और ऊपर से राज्य सरकार का अंशदान 40.62 करोड़ रूपए कोशी जैसे प्रलयकारी बाढ़ के लिए अपर्याप्त था । इसलिए मैंने ऊपर कहा है कि राज्य सरकार ने अतिरिक्त 14,000/-करोड़ रूपए की मांग की जो कि केन्द्र सरकार ने अभी तक पूरा नहीं किया है ।

मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से यह मांग करता हूँ कि केन्द्र सरकार यथाशीघ्र कोशी बाढ़ राहत पुनर्वास के लिए 14,000 करोड़ रूपए , राज्य सरकार को मुहैया कराये ।

2. बिहार की स्थिति पेचीदा है राज्य के 26 जिलों को सूखाग्रस्त घोषित किया गया है, इन सूखा प्रभावित जिलों में 11 जिलें सिवान, सारण, बक्सर, मुजफ्फरपुर, वैशाली, पटना, नालन्दा, सीतामढ़ी, बेगुसराय, भागलपुर और कटिहार बाढ़ की चपेट में आ गए हैं । इन जिलों की 70 फिसदी खेती बाढ़ से बर्बाद हुई है । मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र नालन्दा जिसमें पूरा का पूरा नालन्दा जिला है, को सूखाग्रस्त जिला इस बार घोषित किया गया था । इसलिए धान की रोपाई , केवल 20औ ही हो पाई थी । वो भी बाढ़ आने के बाद फसल चौपट हो गई है । किसान चौतरफा मार की चपेट में आ गए हैं । पिछले तीन वर्षों से नालन्दा जिले में जो बाढ़ आते रहे हैं उससे

किसानों का बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। किसानों की कमाई टूट गई है। इस बार सूखा में जो किसान धान का रोपा किए, जिन लोगों ने देहाती और कर्बाई महाजनों के यहां 35 रु० प्रति सैकड़ा सालाना ब्याज पर जेवरों को गिरवी रखकर पम्पिंग सेटों को चलाकर धान की रोपाई की और ऐसी रोपाई करने कराने में दिलेरी दिखायी, उन्हें यह उम्मीद थी कि दस-प्रदंड दिनों में आसमान मेहरबान होगा, मगर उनकी उम्मीदों पर पानी फिर गया। धान और पान दो ऐसी फसलें हैं जिन्हें रोज पानी चाहिए। कहावत - " धान-पान नित रनान " पम्पिंग सैट के बल पर धान की फसल नहीं ली जा सकती। जहां तक सरकारी नलकूपों का पूंन है, उनमें ज्यादातर खराब हैं। जो ठीक है, उसकी नालियां टूटी हुई हैं और हर तरह से ठीक है उन्हें बिजली नहीं मिलती है। बिहार सरकार की मीडिया के माध्यम से यह संदेश जाना आवश्यक है कि यह केवल सरकार का काम नहीं है और जहां पर बाढ़, तूफान, चक्रवात आता है, वहां के नागरिकों में जागरूकता अभियान चलाकर उन्हें इस आपदा प्रबंधक में विशेष प्रशिक्षण दिए जाने की जरूरत है।

3. राष्ट्रीय आपदा सुरक्षित बल की कार्यशक्ति को और बढ़ाये जाने की जरूरत है और इसमें राज्य पुलिस को भी शामिल किया जाना चाहिए।

4. एक आई ए एस, आई पी एस, की तरह आपदा प्रबंधक का भी एक कैडर बनाये जाने की जरूरत है जिसकी हर जिले में एक पोस्टिंग हो जो कि सालों भर यह काम देखते रहें। आग लगे कुआ खोदों की तर्ज पर यह काम न करें। पहले से ही जब व्यवस्था कर ली जाये तब आपदा में जन-माल की क्षति को कम किया जा सकता है।

5. जनप्रतिनिधि, पार्टी कार्यकर्ता, सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं को इस मामले में विशेष प्रशिक्षण दिए जाने की जरूरत है ताकि वो जनता को विशेष तौर से जागरूक कर सके क्योंकि वो जनता से सीधे सम्पर्क में रहते हैं।

6. शीत लहर को शीघ्र ही प्राकृतिक आपदा घोषित किए जाने की जरूरत है क्योंकि शीत लहर में बहुत व्यक्तियों की जान जाती है और अब ठंड का मौसम आ गया है। अगर शीत लहर को प्राकृतिक आपदा घोषित करके अभी से सरकार और जनता मिलजुलकर काम करें तो आने वाले शीत लहर में इसकी भयानकता को कम किया जा सकता है।

में समझता हूं कि केन्द्र सरकार उपरोक्त मांगों को अमल में लायेगी। इतना कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

*DR. TARUN MANDAL (JAYNAGAR): Thank you for giving me permission to take part in the present discussion. I hail from a constituency Joynagar in West Bengal under the great Sunderbans which has recently been affected by devastating 'AILA' on 25th May 2009. Cyclone Aila has taken lives, livestock, cattle in large numbers, inundated vast stretches of land and ponds in the blocks of Gosaba, Basanti, Saudshkhali, Kultali, Hingaljanj, Patharpratima, Canning etc. at North and South 24 PGS districts thus making living there nearly impossible. If 'warning' in time could be signalled and rescue operation could be initiated in time and on war footing, many lives and property could have been saved. Post disaster relief operation were so poor and negligible that due to lack of drinking water cholera spread, killing the victims who, in many cases, did not get

even normal saline for I.V. infusion. Neither the State Government of West Bengal nor the Union Government provided them enough food material and on an average only 1 kg rice, 100 gm of sugar were distributed per affected person – in this entire period of 6 months since the calamity, I fail to understand what's the use of showing the nation huge stock of food grains at FCI warehouses?

Sir, we demanded special package from the Union Government for relief, rehabilitation and permanent solution of breach of river embankment of the whole of Sundarbans. West Bengal State Government also demanded nearly Rs.2000 crores and the Union Government has considered a package of more than Rs.1000 crores by this time. But no visible rehabilitation work is being undertaken in the affected areas. Till the people of those 'Aila' affected areas are complaining of lack of food grains, kerosene, health facilities and drinking water. Shameless nepotism and political partiality is going on in relief operation and distribution of compensation money for rebuilding houses by the parties running the State Government. The Central Government must take suitable measures to stop

corruption, nepotism and ensure food and habitation and health for the affected population. We want Rs.50,000 for each destroyed homes and Rs.20,000 for partially damaged homes, not meagre Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 2500 respectively.

Due to want of available daily work/employment, people from Gosaba, Basanti, Kultali, Patherpratima have migrated to other richer States. Agriculture Ministry neither from the CPM led State, nor from the Central Government extended any help to find ways for bringing up suitable crops at salinated lands of those coastal districts.

River Bank enforcement programme must be started early which can withstand fury of nature for long years in future. Destruction of mangrove forests which is natural barrier to such calamities must be stopped and be enriched with proper measures. River Sludge must be cleared regularly and meticulously by dredging to prevent yearly flood in those areas increasing navigability and capacity of rivers.

Sir, natural calamities do not remain natural calamities every time, due to human activities towards their prevention and post calamity relief operation.

Where there remains no disaster preparedness, albeit formation of National and State level disaster mitigation/management authority, rampant corruption and political nepotism with relief material; sluggish action to supply drinking water, health facilities causing deaths; this become in fact man-made calamity. Besides, there are genuine manmade calamities like Bhopal Gas Disaster, on 2-3 December 1984 at Union Carbide (I) Ltd factory due to leakage of M.I. C. gas. Many promises to save and rehabilitate those victims of world's largest industrial disaster have not been fulfilled till date. Union Government and M.P Government should look into that matter seriously. Sir, I have rich experience of working at several national calamities/disasters like Gujarat Earthquake, Mumbai Deluge 2005, Super Cyclone Orissa(1999), Tsunami of 2004, 2001 Flood of Kosi in Bihar, Assam and West Bengal floods and surely Aila 2009 i.e. for last 32 years as a doctor providing free medical service on behalf of a national level voluntary organization, Medical Service Centre. I feel sad to comment on the huge loss of lives , property, crops, each year. Lack of proper planning for permanent solution of certain calamities is simply unpardonable. Ministry of Home Affairs GOI cannot deny responsibility in this regard. The Union Government and respective State Governments must formulate plans within 2010, implement those timely, to prevent calamities and make active their Disaster Management Authorities to act on war footing in times of need.

*SHRI LALIT MOHAN SUKLABAIIDYA (KARIMGANJ): Thank you Sir for giving me the chance to participate under Rule 193 on Natural Calamities in India.

Sir, we are victims of natural calamities of different kind – Floods, Drought, Earthquakes, Cyclones, etc. We have always held a fear and alarm such natural calamities because we are unable to cope with the catastrophies while the world is scientifically much more advanced.

Our present civilization is controlled by nature. We are using nature for our benefits – any many times we are crossing our limits in maintaining eco-balance and this is one of the main cause of natural calamities.

Global warning which is an alarming phenomenon of these days for which places, which places never experienced water are flooded and places that were always flooded are having drought. This type of calamities can be minimised by strictly maintaining ecobalance.

Our forest areas are diminishing. What we find in the statistics are not real. In many areas what was dense forest does not exist anymore. As we enter into a forest, instead of finding dense forest we find only the remnants of dead trees.

It is good news that World Community is concerned about the global warming. Recently I find our country has announced 25 per cent reduction in CO₂ emission. This is good and it will contribute to maintaining eco-balance and save the earth from future catastrophies.

Sir, my State Assam is a Flood prone State. We are almost accustomed to this but in recent times we are experiencing drought. There was drought like situation in 2004. Lakhs of people were affected by Drought. In 2006 Assam Government declared 22 districts were Drought hit.

This year the Government has declared almost all districts, more than half of Assam hit by drought due to scanty rains.

The Government has taken action within their means for relief fo the farmers. The country is advancing but our farmers miseries remain unchanged. They are unable to cultivate their land and earn livelihood because they depend on rainfall.

I have seen in my constituency that in this type of situation the Irrigation Department is unable to supply even a drop of water to the farmers. So the Irrigation Department has to be geared up to handle this type of situation.

Floods every year creates havoc in my State. This year also more than 5 lakhs people have been displaced. These displaced people are driven to uncertainty and acute poverty. Destruction and damaging of standing crops, death of human and animal lives, loss of crores worth properties, loss of personal belongings and ruin of crop land and standing crops worth crores of rupees are yearly recurrent events as the rivers submerge the State. With this the water-borne diseases like diarrhoea and cholera takes endemic shape. The miseries are unending. This year the condition has been worse.

Natural calamities are to be measured by the sufferings of the people. Due to population growth day by day, people are forced to settle in low lying areas knowing fully well that their homes will be submerged even in case of heavy rainfall.

Water passages are blocked in urban areas the conditions are worse. The solution lies by increasing the water carrying capacity of the river system. For this the dredging of Brahmaputra and Barak rivers is essential. I was informed by the Brahmaputra Board about three years back that they have arranged for dredging of Barak and Brahmaputra rivers. But nothing has happened.

I raised the issue in the Parliament House through debate on budget in 2004, and again in 2005 through matter under rule 377 and I was informed that adequate funds were not available for carrying of dredging. In the meantime due to landslides and erosion silts are getting deposited on the river beds, worsening their water carrying capacity. Deepening of the river beds are essentially required to prevent floods. The long term problem in Assam is food scarcity since no land is suitable for cultivation in the post-monsoon. What then is the solution? Network of embankment and dykes can partially take care of rising waters. The problem is that nearly 70% of the embankments running to a length of 4448 kilometers have lost their capacity to prevent floods and strengthening the embankments would require a massive inflow of funds.

The National institute of Disaster Management has suggested Diversion of Floodwaters as one of the remedies.

As of now there just does not appear to be any immediate solution. So every year we see the Indian Army launch rescue operation, the civil institutions worry about epidemics, food shortage becomes acute as the standing crop is destroyed, roads and rail links get disrupted, and the media sadly treats it as a routine story. The Assam Government and other organizations of the State have been continuously asking the Central Government to declare the flood problem in Assam a National Problem. But to no effect. Plan after plan will be made and the files will gather dust. For the present, my humble request to the Government is to allot a 25,000 crore under Indira Awas Yojna for the flood victims.

***श्री जगदम्बिका पाल (दुमरियागंज):** भारत में प्रतिवर्ष प्राकृतिक आपदा एक नियति बन गयी है। हर वर्ष देश के किसी हिस्से में प्लवङ्गी बाढ़ की विभीषिका से जनधन की क्षति होती है तो दूसरे हिस्से में सूख से बड़े भूभाग पर फसल प्रभावित होती है। इस वर्ष भी देश के 299 जनपदों में बड़े पैमाने पर सूखा पड़ा क्योंकि वर्ष 2009-10 में शताब्दी में वर्ष सबसे कम मानसून आया। मानसून की कमी के कारण देश की खरीफ फसल के उत्पादन पर काफी विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ा। दूसरी तरफ देश दुनिया की वैश्विक मंदी से भी जूझ रहा था, लेकिन इसके बावजूद पंजाब, हरियाणा एवं पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों ने अपनी फसल को सूखे से बचाने का काम किया। देश के बड़े भूभाग में जहां इस वर्ष सूखा मानसून की कमी के कारण पड़ा, वहीं उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी हिस्से में बाढ़ का सामना किसानों को करना पड़ा। जहां एक तरफ नेपाल के बैराज द्वारा अतिरिक्त पानी छोड़ने के कारण एवं अतिवृष्टि के कारण सिद्धार्थ नगर, महाराजगंज, कुशीनगर, देवरिया, बस्ती एवं संत कबीर नगर आदि जनपदों में बड़े पैमाने पर बाढ़ के पानी से फसल को नुकसान हुआ तथा बड़े पैमाने पर कच्चे मकान भी गिर गए, कई बच्चे कट गए। सिद्धार्थ नगर के मदहरवा बांध में भी दरार पड़ गयी है जिसके कारण बांध कट गया, जिसके फलस्वरूप काफी बड़े क्षेत्र में बाढ़ का पानी भर गया। फसल के साथ-साथ खेती का भी नुकसान हुआ। इसके बावजूद उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने बाढ़ प्रभावित इलाके में समुचित राहत कार्य नहीं चलाया। बाढ़ प्रभावित इलाके में शासन का कोई प्रतिनिधि भी नहीं गया। यहां तक मुख्यमंत्री सुश्री मायावती भी बाढ़ से प्रभावित लोगों के बीच नहीं गयीं। बिहार में वर्ष 2008-09 में कोसी नदी के कारण आई अभूतपूर्व बाढ़ के कारण 3.5 लाख हेक्टेअर क्षेत्रफल की फसल का नुकसान हो गया। कोसी नदी के जल एवं बाढ़ से 529 लोगों की मौत हो गयी है। केन्द्र की यूपीए सरकार ने उसे राष्ट्रीय आपदा घोषित किया था तथा बाढ़ से राहत कार्य चलाने के लिए एक हजार करोड़ रूपए देने का निर्णय लिया था। बिहार की वर्ष 2008-09 की बाढ़ की त्रासदी में केन्द्र सरकार एवं अन्य राज्यों ने भी मदद की जबकि बिहार में कांग्रेस से विपरीत विचारधारा की सरकार है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के बाढ़ से प्रभावित इलाके में हुए नुकसान में राज्य सरकार ने संवेदनशीलता नहीं दिखाई। जिस तरह बाढ़ एवं सूखे से देश प्रभावित हो रहा है, उसका एक प्रमुख कारण देश में हो रही ग्लोबल वार्मिंग है। मैं केन्द्र सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ कि राज्यों को बाढ़ जैसी प्राकृतिक आपदा में युद्धस्तर पर बचाव के कार्य में सहयोग किया।

बचाव कार्य में बिहार, कर्नाटक, उत्तर प्रदेश अथवा बंगाल में आई आयला त्रासदी के कारण पश्चिम बंगाल में भी काफी बड़े स्तर पर जनधन की हानि हुई। इसी तरह सुनामी ने भी देश के कुछ हिस्से में काफी नुकसान किया। इधर पिछले कुछ वर्षों से उत्तर भारत में प्राकृतिक आपदा से फसल, मकान एवं जन की बड़े पैमाने पर क्षति हुई है जिसकी प्रतिपूर्ति करना असंभव है क्योंकि राहत कार्यों से नुकसान की भरपाई करना मुश्किल है। बिहार की कोसी की बाढ़ से हुए नुकसान की भरपाई के लिए एक हजार करोड़ रूपए केन्द्र सरकार ने दिए। प्रतिवर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी हिस्से में अतिवृष्टि के कारण सेकड़ों लोगों की जान चली जाती है, लेकिन पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की बाढ़ का स्थायी हल निकालने के लिए राज्य सरकार कोई गंभीर प्रयास नहीं कर रही है। अतः मैं केन्द्र सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की बाढ़ का स्थायी समाधान निकालने के लिए नेपाल सरकार से बातचीत करके, पानी का रिजर्वायर बना करके बिजली का उत्पादन कर सकते हैं। यदि नेपाल एवं भारत सरकार मिल करके ऊर्जा के उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में काम करने की पहल करे तो बिजली का उत्पादन बड़े पैमाने पर कर सकते हैं। यदि दोनों देशों में समझौता नहीं हुआ तो इससे काफी नुकसान राज्य सरकार एवं जनता को होगा। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने वर्ष 2009-10 में बाढ़ से एवं सूखे से प्रभावित जनपदों में हुई क्षति का विवरण भी केन्द्र सरकार को नहीं भेजा जिसके कारण केन्द्र से समय पर पैसा नहीं प्राप्त हुआ। केन्द्र से उत्तर प्रदेश के द्वारा आग्रह करने के बावजूद क्षति के ज्ञान को नहीं भेजा गया जिसके कारण पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता को काफी क्षति हुई।

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam Chairperson, I am grateful to the hon. Members. Beginning with Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh, 19 Members have spoken. I would have normally mentioned the names of 19 Members, but I am afraid, if I mention the name of Shri Ananth Kumar, he will ask for a right to reply! So, I would not mentionâ€¦

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : No, not for you, Sir.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, we are discussing a serious subject – drought and flood. I am not an expert. But what I have read is, climate change is perhaps the biggest reason why India is buffeted by floods in one part of the year and drought by another part. In fact, in Karnataka, in 2009, we just dealt with their memorandum on drought when floods hit the State. So is it in some other States too.

But, I want hon. Members to kindly appreciate the schemes under which Central Government comes to the aid of State Governments in the case of natural calamities, be it earthquake or tsunami or cyclone or flood or drought. We can only work under an established system. The norms, of course, have to be revised from time to time. I will point out when we last revised our norms. It was done by the UPA Government and we have appointed another committee to revise the norms once again as soon as we get the report of the next Finance Commission. But, given the norms, given the recommendations of the Finance Commission, we have to work under those norms.

In the case of a natural calamity, the first task is rescue. If you will pardon me Madam, I think the Government has done extremely well in terms of rescue. I think every Member who spoke commended the Central Government for rushing to the aid of the State Government in terms of rescue. For example, to each of the States we sent the National Disaster Response Force. We sent boats, lifebuoys, lifejackets, we sent army columns, we sent naval teams, we sent helicopters, we sent transport aircraft. Therefore, apart from the unfortunate and regrettable loss of life due to people being washed away, we were able to rescue a large number of people.

I do not think anybody has any complaint. The Government rushed rescue. In fact, if I may say with great respect, when I

first got information that torrential rains are hitting Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh we had the rescue teams already moving even before the State Chief Ministers asked us for the rescue team.

The second, Madam, is relief. As the hon. former Prime Minister said, relief is important. We have to provide relief immediately to the people. People who have lost their homes have to be given shelter. People have to be given rations, people have to be given clothing. Governments have to step in and do it. The first responder in all these situations is the State Government. It is the State Government which has a presence throughout the State. So, without waiting for whether money will come or money will not come, the first responder in the case of relief is always the State Government. In fact, I will go a step further and say – it should be the district administration, without waiting for instructions from the Chief Minister. To give five kilos of rice, to give some clothing, to take them to a school building and give them shelter, you do not require the orders of a Chief Minister. The District Collector has the power to do that.

Now, money was never a constraint. On the 30th September, 2009, that is two days after the torrential rains hit the State, Andhra Pradesh on that day had a cash balance of Rs. 3,340 crore, Karnataka had a cash balance of Rs. 6,103 crore. So, to spend a few hundred crores of rupees or a few crores of rupees, was not impossible. All that it required was a certain degree of imagination, a certain degree of speed in dealing with the situation.

Actually, Madam, as of 26.11.2009, Andhra Pradesh has a cash balance of Rs. 3,330 crore and Karnataka has a cash balance of Rs. 7,964 crore. Why I mentioned this – I will come to in a moment. So, money was not an issue at all in order to provide relief.

The next, Madam, is rehabilitation. There, the scheme is that when there is a calamity of a severe nature, we expect the State Governments to submit a memorandum. The memorandum is then examined by the Central Government which dispatches a team. That team visits the States. It cannot possibly visit all parts of the State. We have to rely upon information furnished by the State Government. We have to trust the State Government, we have to trust the officers of the State Government. They give us information. We take that information. The IMG meets here and then it goes to a High Level Committee.

This is not an innovation of the UPA Government. This has been the practice right through. This has been the practice even when the NDA was in Government. The IMG has already met on the 26th of November and the HLC will meet in a day or two and we will immediately take steps to release the money which the team and the IMG have assessed subject to the final approval of the HLC.

In the meanwhile when the UPA Chairperson and I visited Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh and then the hon. Prime Minister visited a couple of days later, the hon. Prime Minister made an announcement that – 'we will release Rs. 1,000 crore as advance against the NCCF'. Madam, how does it work? There is a CRF. It is about Rs. 4,500 crore – 75 per cent is contributed by the Central Government and 25 per cent by the State Government. The moment the CRF balance in the State is drawn down by 75 per cent, you do not have to spend the remaining 25 per cent, you can still keep it with you – you can draw upon the NCCF. The NCCF money is completely funded by the Central Government. If, say, the IMG and the HLC agree that you should give Rs. 1,000 crore or Rs. 2,000 crore, that will be given through the NCCF.

In the meanwhile, this is what I told the Chief Minister of Karnataka, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, the Chief Secretaries, the Finance Secretaries – I sat them down and explained to them – 'do not wait for the IMG, do not wait for the HLC; you will get money. I can see the devastation, I can see the damage; how can it be that you will not get money? You will positively get money. Just go ahead and spend. You have got a cash balance; just spend the money and when the NCCF money comes you will replenish the money'

This is what I told the Chief Minister of Karnataka, I told the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. I think both of them understood what I said, both of them appreciated what I said. So, please do not have the impression that money was ever a constraint. If you had spent, that money will be reimbursed once the teams submit their report.

In the meanwhile the hon. Prime Minister announced Rs.1,000 crore; an amount of Rs. 500 crore has been released and the remaining Rs. 500 crore will be released the moment the Supplementary Budget is passed. If you pass the Supplementary Budget tomorrow, we will release it day after tomorrow. There is no difficulty about the money. It will not stop with Rs. 1,000 crore. Let me assure you. I have seen the level of devastation. It will be more than Rs. 1,000 crore. So, there is no worry about that at all.

Madam, now let me briefly reply to a few points. Shri Rajiv Ranjan mentioned about the Kosi floods. Kosi floods really happened last year. I am not saying that you should not mention it. The facts are as follows.

Before that, let me deal with few other facts. The CRF norms were last revised in June, 2007 by the first UPA Government. Before that, they were revised in April, 2001. So, the moment the Finance Commission recommendations came, we had revised it in June, 2007. Now, we have appointed another committee in August 2009 and as soon as the Finance Commission recommendations come, the norms will be revised once again. After we revised the norms, I found that the amount paid for houses was very low. So, I said that it must be at least equal to the amount under the Indira Awas Yojana and we raised it to Rs. 35,000. That was an *ad hoc* revision.

As far as the utilisation certificate is concerned, it is too early for a utilisation certification. Nobody is asking you to submit the utilisation certificate within a month. The fact remains that you have, along with your October memorandum, made a statement that you have already spent Rs. 1,007 crore. Karnataka has already spent Rs. 1,007 crore. We have asked for some clarifications, but I am not complaining. The utilisation certificates will come in time and I am sure, they will provide the clarifications also.

The Prime Minister has indeed announced a relief of rupees one lakh per deceased person, but you know the procedure. The list of names and addresses have to be given by the State Government. Once the names and addresses are given by the State Government, this money will be released. I am not in a position to say, at the moment, whether it has been released or is being released, but this amount of rupees one lakh per deceased will be released from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. Maybe it has already been released, but I do not have the information. It is in the Prime Minister's Office.

As far as substantive issues are concerned, I would say that there was a reference to Kosi floods. Now, the position there is that the Kosi floods took place in 2008. The assistance provided by the Central Ministries and Departments of the Government totals Rs. 2,273.15 crore. I have the break up. If you wish, I will pass it on to you. We have already given Rs. 2,273 crore. Under Indira Awas Yojana, we have allocated 41,070 additional houses to Bihar. This is nothing out of the way. We are not doing anything out of the way. Bihar deserves it. You have suffered badly and therefore, it is our duty to come to your assistance. We have given assistance to the best of our ability.

Likewise, I told both, the Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh that reconstruction is the last phase and that is a long-term programme. I told them that you give me your reconstruction programme, and we will allot more houses in the Indira Awas Yojana and we will also take up reconstruction projects with the World Bank. Let me give some examples. When tsunami hit Tamil Nadu, in terms of reconstruction \$ 465 million were sanctioned for Tamil Nadu and Puducherry in 2005. This is with assistance of the international lending institutions. For Gujarat, in terms of emergency earthquake reconstruction, we got US \$ 442 million. For Andhra Pradesh, under the hazard mitigation and emergency cyclone recovery project, we got \$ 150 million in 1997. For Maharashtra, under the emergency earthquake rehabilitation project, which was in Latur, we got \$ 246 million in 1994. For Andhra Pradesh, under cyclone emergency reconstruction project, we got \$ 210 million. So, in long-term reconstruction, we are not discriminating between the States. We will find the money. We will be able to raise the money as soon as the State gives its plan for long-term reconstruction.

That plan has not yet come. It is a detailed plan that they will have to draw. Once they give the detailed plan, both for Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh and any other State which may suffer, we are committed to ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR): What about Aila Cyclone?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will tell you about Aila Cyclone also. Please wait.

Therefore, we will certainly find the money for whatever is the requirement. There are international bodies that are willing to help India. Therefore, we will be able to find the money, and we will try to help you.

Why are international bodies willing to help India? I will make a slight digression. The second quarter GDP growth is 7.9 per cent, and the average for the first half-year is 7 per cent. India's economy is very resilient, and the fundamentals are strong. There are countries, which are struggling with one per cent, and half-a-percent growth. ...(*Interruptions*) Therefore, India's economy is strong, and international bodies will help us and we will try to help Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

A reference was made to a Budget speech of mine of 2004-2005, and it was reiterated. I did announce repair, reconstruction and restoration of water bodies as an ambitious scheme, but the only States that signed up were Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Karnataka. We got \$ 485 million for Tamil Nadu; \$ 183 million for Andhra Pradesh; \$ 112 million for Orissa; and \$ 64 million for Karnataka. Unfortunately, Bihar did not submit a proposal. At one point of time, I thought that West Bengal was going to sign up, but finally I was told that West Bengal did not sign up. What is it that the Central Government can do unless the States sign up for it? We announced a project, and these are the only four States that signed the MoU and we got money for the reconstruction project.

Madam, there is one point made about 45-days stipulation. I think that my learned friend whom I shall not name because he will assert or ask for a right to reply. The 45-days for reconstruction is not correct. The 45-days stipulation is for carrying out repairs. The 45-days stipulation is the time allowed for repairs in the plain areas, and 60-days in hilly areas and in the North East. It does not apply to reconstruction. Obviously, if a bridge is damaged, then nobody expects the bridge to be reconstructed in 45-days. Therefore, you are not reading item 18 of the norms correctly which applies only to repairs and not for reconstruction.

As far as SLBC is concerned, there was a special SLBC meeting held in Karnataka on the 15 October 2009 chaired by the Chief Minister. I have the minutes of the SLB. They have rescheduled loans in accordance with the RBI norms, and they have faithfully complied with the RBI norms and a lot of relief has been given. If my hon. friend wants a copy of the minutes, I am willing to give him the copy of the minutes.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (DHARWAD): But the question that I had raised was about the two per cent subsidy, which is given by the Central Government for converting short-term to mid-term and long-term.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : I am not exactly familiar with the point that you are making. I believe that the Government of India is now giving a three per cent subsidy on agricultural loan. I do not know exactly what you are saying, but the SLB minutes are here. I will leave the minutes with you, and you can look into the minutes.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (BANGALORE SOUTH): I would also like to know about the loan waiver given to the farmers.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : We will come to that point also.

If you have got any problems with the minutes and if you want something more done here, then please bring it to my notice and I will talk to the Finance Minister. We are all here to help, and we are not here to score points. The minutes are here. You can take it, and we will help you. ...(*Interruptions*) I am saying that we will help you.

श्री अलंत गंगाराम गीते (रायगढ़): फायान के बारे में बताईये।

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : It is with regard to Maharashtra. I do not have it with me, and it is not for this year also. I do not have the details with me, but I will collect the details and give it to you, if you want it. ...(*Interruptions*)

As regards Maharashtra, if I recollect right, when I visited Mumbai on the 26th, the Chief Minister told me that he is sending a copy of the memorandum. Actually, the Additional Chief Secretary had a copy of the memorandum, and I went through it. I asked him : "Are you giving it to me now?" He said : "No, he will be sending it." Therefore, I do not know whether we have received it. The moment we receive it, we will look into it.

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18.00 hrs.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : It is six o'clock now. If the House agrees, the time of the House may be extended till the completion of the reply of the Home Minister, and the 'Zero Hour' thereafter.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR : What about the issue of bringing in a constitutional amendment to include the subject of 'disaster management' in the Concurrent List?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: There are other larger issues that have been raised about the constitutional amendment. These are issues on which I cannot respond off the cuff. These are issues which should be examined. I have noted all the points made. The point on which I wish to conclude is please be assured that the Central Government makes no discrimination between State and State. All the people belong to this country, whether it is a Kannadiga, an Andhrite, a Marathi or a Bihari. All of us belong to this country. If one person

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY : What about AILA?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will get the number and give you. We have given Rs. 516.86 crore from NCCF for AILA against a memorandum which was submitted for about Rs. 1,700 crore. So, we have taken care of West Bengal.

Madam, let me conclude now. I am happy with the bipartisan spirit shown by everybody.

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH (MUNGER): Bihar is a backward State and you know it better. There is a

constraint of resources. There is a big difference in accounting between your Ministry and the State Government. I want that you may call the officers from Bihar and take a decision; you can ask them to sit together and clear it as to where the gap is and how to meet that gap. That is the only thing that I want you to speak about.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have got a detailed note on that. Bihar said that the opening balance was zero, whereas the Accountant General said that the opening balance was about Rs. 900 crore. Now, the Bihar Government has written to the Accountant General saying that they had an opening balance of about Rs. 400 and odd crore. I have a detailed note on this. I thought I should not waste the time of this House dealing with that. Now, the Bihar Government said that they would reconcile their accounts. So, the Bihar Government, the AG and the Central Government will reconcile the accounts, and once the accounts are reconciled, whatever has to be done will be done. Originally, they said that there was a zero balance, and now they admit that they had an opening balance. I am not blaming anyone, but I did not want to mention all that as part of a reply to a debate.

Madam, I want to conclude by saying please be assured that the Central Government makes no discrimination between State and State. We are here to help every State. Natural calamity is not made by a Government or unmade by a Government. Natural calamity is a natural calamity. If anyone dies, all of us suffer; if anyone's house is washed away, all of us grieve; if anybody's paddy or sugarcane is washed away, all of us suffer. We have to help our people, especially the farmers. We are doing our best to help the farmers. We will act promptly; as we have acted promptly. We will act promptly. Once the Thirteenth Finance Commission's Report comes, we will revise the norms of CRF. I want State Governments to please focus on the reconstruction and rehabilitation work and not worry about money. We will find the money somehow, but please go on and do the work on the ground so that people do not suffer.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: The House will take up matters of urgent public importance.