

15.05 hrs.

CONSTITUTION) AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1985—Contd.
(Amendment of article 311)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri C. Janga Reddy on the 7th November 1986, namely :

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration.”

The Hon. Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram has already intervened. The mover of the Bill, Shri Janga Reddy, is not in the House. I will dispose of the item.

Shri Mool Chand Daga had already moved an Amendment to the Motion for Consideration. He is also not present here. I will put his amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before I put the motion for consideration, this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, the voting has to be by Division.

Let the Lobbies be cleared—

Now, the lobbies have been cleared. The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration.”

The Lok Sabha divided.

15.12 hrs. AYES [Division No. 1]

- * 1. Shrimati Sbiela Dikshit
- * 2. Shri Madan Pandey
- 3. „ Indrajit Gupta
- 4. „ Basudeb Acharia

*Wrongly voted for AYES.

5. Shri Saifuddin Choudhary

6. „ M. R. Salkia

NOES

Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh

Basheer, Shri T.

Bharat Singh, Shri

Bhumij, Shri Haren

Birbal, Shri

Budania, Shri Narendra

Chaudhry, Shri Kamal

Digvijay Singh, Shri

Engti, Shri Biren Singh

Gowda, Shri H. N. Nanje

Guha, Dr. Phulrenu

Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram

Jena, Shri Chintamani

Jujhar Singh, Shri

Kamson, Prof. Meijlung

Khan, Shri Mohd. Ayub

Konyak, Shri Chingwang

Kurien, Prof. P. J.

Lachchhi Ram, Shri

Lowang, Shri Wangpha

Mallick, Shri Lakshman

Malviya, Shri Bapulal

Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar

Pandey, Shri Damodar

Patel, Shri Ram Pujan

Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe

Patil, Shri Vijay N.

Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal

Pradhani, Shri K.

Pushpa Devi, Kumari

Ramamurthy, Shri K.

Rana Vir Singh, Shri

Ranga, Prof. N. G.

Raut, Shri Bhola

Rawat, Shri Harish

Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad

Sayeed, Shri P. M.

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna

Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri
 Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd.
 Singaravadivel, Shri S.
 Sinha, Shrimati Kishori
 Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
 Suman, Shri R. P.
 Thakkar, Shrimati Usha
 Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
 Vanakar, Shri Punam Chand Mithabhai
 Venkatesan, Shri P. R. S.
 Verma, Dr. C. S.
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
 Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal
 Yazdani, Dr. Golam

15.14 hrs.

FLOOD CONTROL AUTHORITY OF
 INDIA BILL, 1986

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up the Flood Control Authority of India Bill. Dr. Chandra Shekhar Verma.

[Translation]

DR. C. S. VERMA (Khagaria) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move that :—

“The Bill to provide for the setting up of a Flood Control Authority of India to control floods and for matters conneted therewith, be taken into consideration”.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Subject to correction the result* of the Division is :

AYES	006
NOES	054

The motion is not carried in accordance with the Rule 157 of the Rules of Procedure and in accordance with the provisions of Article 368 of the Constitution of India.

The motion was negatived

*The following members also recorded their votes.

AYES : Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao,
 Shri V. Tulsiram, Shri Parag
 Chaliha.

NOES : Shri Keyur Bhushan, Shri Swami Prasad Singh, Shri Sriballav Panigrahi, Shri Mahavir Prasad Yadav, Shri Ram Pyare Panika, Shri Deep Narayan Van, Shri Naresh Chander Chaturvedi, Dr. G. S. Rajhans, Shri S. K. Singh, Shri M. R. Sodi, Shrimati Sheila Dikshit and Shri Madan Pandey.

Sir, while introducing the Flood Control Authority of India Bill, I would like to express my views thereon. This Bill is very important from the national point of view because floods have become one of the main problems of the country. Had attention been paid to solve this problem after independence, our economic condition would not have been such as it is today. Other countries have taken steps in this direction after attaining independence. China accorded priority to measures to control the floods. They first took measures to control their rivers because their economic and social condition could be improved only when measures to control floods were taken. But unfortunately we accorded priority to other sectors whereas priority should have been accorded to flood control measures. But after sometime when the situation became serious due to the floods in the country, our Government paid its attention towards flood control and work on the flood control measures started in 1954. Earlier, the problem of flood control was very serious due to the varying natural and geographical topography of the country. Due to excessive rains and drought, vast low lying areas used to be flooded resulting in the inundation of the villages and as a result a number of diseases used to break out there causing a lot of hardship to the people. Previously people used to construct embankments along the rivers to protect their lands. When this failed to prevent floods, the Government started