

Now, there is a separate dowry cell headed by a woman police officer. Therefore, we are taking all possible care and in many of the dowry death cases, culprits have been apprehended and cases have been challaned against them.

As far as the dowry deaths are concerned, there are two bills. One Bill has been already moved in the Rajya Sabha with regard to crime against women. Another anti-dowry Bill as reported by the Joint Select Committee is also to be moved before both the Houses. Cr. P. C. is also to be amended and strict punishment is going to be provided. Even in this Bill which has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha, harassment of women is to be treated as a cognisable offence and as non-bailable offence and a punishment of three years imprisonment for harassment of women has been provided. The report of the Joint Select Committee is a very nice report. The hon. Lady Members of the House did a very good job and certainly the Ministry of Law is going to bring anti-dowry bill.

As far as Lal Kuan incident is concerned, I assure the Hon. Members that all possible precautions are being taken in order to preserve peace there and a Committee has been formed and it is functioning. As far as the dispute is concerned, the Magistrate is enquiring into that. He has not yet given the report. As soon as the report is received, the Lieutenant Governor would be requested to call both the parties.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
 Has the ADM given his report ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : He has not yet given his report. I can assure the House that we will do our best to preserve law and order in Delhi.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (BOMBAY NORTH CENTRAL) :
 Shrimati Kishori Sinha mentioned the case of Ved Prakash. The Hon. Minister has not said anything on that.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : We are enquiring into the case. I have noted it.

12-58 hrs.

STATEMENT ON FLOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I rise to make a statement on the flood situation in various parts of the country. In spite of a little delay in the start of monsoon, very heavy floods have occurred in the Saurashtra region of Gujarat, Konkan, Madhya Maharashtra and Marathwada regions of Maharashtra and Tripura. Some heavy floods have also been reported in some districts of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra adjoining Marathwada. Local heavy precipitation in the nature of cloud burst has caused flooding in and around the town of Rohtak in Haryana. Floods of medium and lower intensity have also occurred in some areas in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. Some of the tributaries of Brahmaputra viz., Jhanji and Gainadi in Assam have surpassed their previously recorded high flood levels. Some problem of erosion on the banks of Brahmaputra and Kosi is also reported.

Based on the information received so far from the State Governments, a total area of about 15 lakh ha. and a population of 83 lakhs have been affected. 982 human lives have been lost and 36 reported missing. The total value of damage due to floods and cyclone reported as on 20th August has been placed at Rs. 240 crores approximately. During the last year the area affected was 344 lakh hectares, population affected was 633 lakhs, human lives lost were 1818 and total damage was reported as Rs. 1714 crores.

The State-wise position regarding the flood situation and the flood damage

as contained in Annexure I is laid on the Table of the House.

This year, the southwest monsoon was about 12 days late and advanced into Kerala by 12th June, 1983 (the normal date of on-set of monsoon being 1st June). By 18th July the southwest monsoon covered the entire country.

A depression was formed over Gujarat (Saurashtra region) on 20th June causing exceptionally heavy rainfall over Saurashtra from 20th to 23rd June, 1983. Monsoon was vigorous over Konkan and Goa during second week of August. Very heavy rainfall causing floods was also experienced in Tripura and parts of Madhya Maharashtra, Marathwada region and adjoining areas.

The country has been divided into 35 meteorological sub-divisions for monitoring the rainfall distribution in the country. When the percentage departure of rainfall from normal is equal to or more than +20%, it is called excess. If it is within $\pm 19\%$ it is classified as normal. If it is between -20% and -59%, it is termed as Deficient and when it is between -60% and -99%, it is termed as scantyrainfall.

According to the sub-division-wise distribution of rainfall as on August 17, 1983, out of 35 meteorological sub-divisions, rainfall was in excess in 11, normal in 19 and deficient in 5 sub-divisions. Thus 30 out of 35 sub-divisions had normal or excess rainfall.

2. As per the information furnished by India Meteorological Department (I. M. D.), the long range forecast for total monsoon indicates that this year rainfall is likely to be normal to slightly below normal over Peninsular India and nearly normal over the north-west India.

3. According to the report received from the State Governments, floods of varying intensity have occurred in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh,

Karnataka, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and the Union Territory of Delhi and Mizoram.

4. As in previous years, the Central Flood Forecasting Organisation of the Central Water Commission provided flood forecasts for all major rivers in the country since beginning of the monsoon season. This Organisation generally issues about 5,000 forecasts from 151 Flood Forecasting Stations in the country every year.

5. According to the reports received from the State Governments, the total value of the damage caused by the floods and cyclone during current season as on 20th August 1983 is reported to be of the order of Rs. 241 crores. 982 human lives are so far reported as lost and 36 have been reported to be missing. The position regarding flood situation in each State is given below and details of the damage that have been reported so far by the State Governments are given in Appendix I.

Andhra Pradesh

River Godavari was in floods and crossed danger level at Dummagudam, Bhadrachalam, Kunavaram and Dowalaiswaram on 13.8.83. The districts of Nizamabad, Adilabad, Khammam, Karimnagar, East and West Godavari districts were much affected by floods and damages have been caused to human lives and property in 300 villages. Traffic was suspended on highways connecting Bhadrachalam with Dummagudam and with Bhadrachalam and Kunavaram in Khammam district. Postal services and telecommunications were also disrupted in many areas. Highway connecting Nizamabad and National Highway-7 (Hyderabad-Nagpur highway) breached disrupting the traffic.

Assam

The Brahmaputra for the first time crossed the danger level at Dibrugarh in Upper Assam on 7th June for 4 days. The second flood wave occurred between 16th and 19th July. The river was in

floods again from 22nd July upto 6th August 1983. The main tributaries of Brahmaputra were also in floods from time to time since first week of July. In the adjoining basin the Barak river and its tributaries were in floods in the first week of May 1983. The second wave of floods in Barak basin occurred in the third week of June. River Kathakal was in floods from 5th to 12th August.

The floods in Assam practically affected most of the districts, the more affected being North Lakhimpur, Sibsagar and Jorhat-in Brahmaputra Valley and the Cachar district in Barak Valley. River Jhanji in Sibsagar district and Gainadi in Lakhimpur district surpassed the previous high flood levels. The State Government has so far reported 22 breaches in embankments of which 2 are on main Brahmaputra and one on the river Barak. Erosion at 28 different reaches of Brahmaputra and its tributaries has also been reported including one in Barak basin. Railway embankment and the North Trunk Road were breached by the river Kumati in North Lakhimpur district, dislocating the communication system of sub-Divisional town of Dhemaji.

Bihar

The rivers Kosi, Kosi, Kamala Balan and Mahananda crossed their danger levels in some reached on 5th July, 1983 for about three days. The second flood wave in these rivers occurred from 17th July 1983 and lasted till 7th August. Rising water levels in the rivers caused bank erosion at several place. A breach occurred in the embankment system of Bhutahibalan on 4th July, 1983, which was closed by 14th July, 1983. Another breach in the Bagmati embankment system in the East Champaran district on 16th July, 1983, inundated about 10 villages.

Gujarat

Due to the depression which developed over the Saurashtra region, heavy rains caused severe floods resulting in devastating situation in Jamnagar, Junagarh Ameli, Rajkot and Bhavnagar

districts of the region from 20th to 23rd June, 1983. The total rainfall in the districts ranged from 828 mm in Amreli to 1196 mm in Junagarh district which amounted to almost double the average annual rainfall of the area. Single day rainfall in these districts recorded was as high as average annual rainfall. The rivers in this area swelled and flooded unprecedentedly wide areas. Many of the dams filled up and started surplussing. In seven dams out of 35 major and medium dams which surplussed during this period the maximum water level encroached into the free board. No major or medium dam suffered from breaches. However, the dams like vartu in Jamnagar district, Munjiasar, Khodiar and Sankroli in Amreli district, Fodarness (water supply), Janjeshri, Singoda, Raval & Munchhundri in Junagarh district have been severely damaged by slips in earth work, dislocation of pitching on slopes, etc. Several other dams have also been damaged in varying degrees. Three minor irrigation dams namely Ravatsagar and Vekaria dams in Junagarh district and Rupamati dam in Jamnagar district breached. 52 towns and 2977 villages, 32 water supply scheme in urban areas and 33 regional water supply schemes in rural areas were affected due to these floods.

The State Government has now equipped 48 dams in Saurashtra region with wireless sets for immediate transmission of messages and for taking other necessary rescue, relief and precautionary measures during the remaining flood season.

Restoration works on short term and long term basis were taken up on war footing. An immediate temporary measure, free-board of all the vulnerable dams is being increased by 1 to 1.5 metres with the help of sand/earth filled bags, Dewatering flooded area of Porbander city was carried out by mobilising 24 pumps of a total capacity of 250 cusecs and construction of channels through rocky area.

Karnataka

Due to continuous heavy rains in

Belgaum and Bijapur districts from 26th to 29th June, 1983, rivers Ghataprabha, Hiranyaksi, Markandeya, Vedaganga and Dudhganga were in spate flooding low-lying villages and Sankeshwar town. The flood affected about 122 villages and 2090 families in both the districts.

Maharashtra

Heavy rains occurred during the last week of June, 1983, in Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg and Kolhapur districts. Intensity of rainfall was maximum on 27th and 28th June, 1983 and at some places exceeded even 100 mm per hour.

As a result of this heavy rainfall, landslides occurred in the above three districts and also Wardha district. Landslides in Sindhudurg at Ambolaghat on Sawantwadi-Belgaum-Kolhapur highway blocked the communication system. Sindhudurg State Highway and Bombay-Goa Road were also blocked due to heavy rains. Sangameshwar town in Ratnagiri district was inundated. 87 minor irrigation tanks have been badly affected. Sizeable damage to Malgarh dam has been reported.

Heavy rains and consequent floods in Maharashtra during the last fortnight affected 18 districts. Parts of lower Godavari basin were the worst affected, particularly the Nanded district. Adjoining areas of Vidarbha also had very heavy rains causing disruption of communications and distress at a number of places. The State High Way Bridge at Katepurana at Mahan is reported to be severely damaged. There have been heavy rains in Bhima Valley and dams on the rivers Nira, Kukadi, Mutha, Ghod and the Bhima were spilling. Distress conditions at Pandharpur town could be greatly reduced by proper regulation of dams in Bhima Valley. Heavy rains have also been reported in and around Bombay.

Rajasthan

According to State Government, Rajasthan experienced two spells of heavy rains/floods, one from 29th June

to 1st July 1983 affecting 5 districts, and the other from 23rd July to 1st August, 1983, affecting 8 districts. Breaches in railway embankment took place between Jaipur and Jodhpur at Nawa, Jodhpur and Barmer near Balotra and Jalore to Bhumbhinmal.

Tripura

Rivers Manu and Gumti were in floods on 1st and 2nd May 1983. A second wave of floods in river Manu occurred during the second fortnight of June, 1983. Most of the rivers of Tripura were in spate in the first week of July when a breach in the embankment system of river Manu in Kailashahar was reported.

All the rivers in Tripura were in high floods during 4th and 5th August due to incessant rains in their catchments. Manu, Khowai and Gumti crossed the earlier high flood levels.

Extensive damage in many areas has been reported. Communications to sub-divisional towns of Khowai, Amarpur, Kamalpur, Belonia & Sabroom were cut off. Traffic on Assam-Agartala National Highway was suspended due to landslide. The Gumti Hydel Project has suffered damages and has been out of commission.

Uttar Pradesh

Due to cloudburst and excessive rains, a severe landslide occurred in the night of 22nd and 23rd July in village Karmipatti, Malladaypur of tehsil Bageshwar in district Almora. Local rivulets of the village flooded the area and eight houses were swept away resulting in death of 37 persons.

West Bengal

Rivers Teesta, Karala, Jaldhaka, Mansai, Raidak, Mahananda and Fulahar were in spate on 4th and 5th July following heavy rainfall during the first week of July. The Jaldhaka river at Mathabanga surpassed its previous

highest record of 1972. Low-lying areas of Jalpaiguri town in 8.2 sq. km. were inundated due to heavy rainfall. Heavy rain fall of 320 mm on 15th July and 223.40 mm on 16th July in Sub-Himalayan area again caused inundation in the town. There have been a number of landslides in the district of Darjeeling causing dislocation of communication system. Floods and landslides have so far occurred in the districts of Jalpaiguri, Cooch-Bihar,

Darjeeling and Malda. Severe erosion have been reported on the right bank of river Padam downstream of Jangipur Barrage.

Mizoram

Excessive rains caused landslides all over the Union Territory. In Aizawal town, large areas are reported to have sunk.

Statement showing Flood/Cyclone Damage Based on the reports received from the State Governments (Tentative) upto 20 August, 1983

Sl. No.	Name of State	Area affected in lakh ha.	Population affected in lakhs	Damage to crops Area in lakh ha.	Damage to crops Value in Rs. lakhs	Damage to houses Nos.	Damage to houses Value in Rs. lakhs	Cattle head lost nos.	Human lives lost nos.	Damage to public utilities in Rs. lakhs	Total damage to crops houses & public utilities (Col. 6+8+11) Rs. lakhs	Date of Report. in
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.003	0.42	0.003	60.00	45000	NR	NR	30	NR	60.00	17-8-83
2.	Assam	2.23	4.67	0.16	9.18	2785	0.76	263	14	690.06	700.00	2-8-83
3.	Bihar	7.07	23.34	1.25	377.64	9867	42.26	2	1	89.36	509.56	18-8-83
4.	Gujarat	1.50	31.95	1.50	NR	172691 (including huts)	NR	88160	594+1 (Missing)	20000.00	20000.00	17-8-83
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1.65	NR	1.65	NR	1186	NR	498	27	46.94	46.94	31-7-83
6.	Karnataka	2.24	6.35	0.09	79.54	2754	25.20	2374	9	159.26	264.00	21-7-83
7.	Kerala	NR	NR	NR	5.22	274	1.30	NR	21	22.17	28.69	29-7-83
8.	Maharashtra	0.25	4.86	0.25	492.29	6336	108.41	1980	131+24 (Missing)	871.30	1472.00	17-8-83
9.	Meghalaya	NR	NR	NR	NR	429	NR	282	6	NR	NR	31-7-83
10.	Orissa	0.13	NR	0.13	NR	NR	NR	NR	2+1 (Missing)	NR	NR	19-7-83
11.	Rajasthan	NR	NR	NR	NR	2817	Nil	1800	29	NR	NR	1-8-83
12.	Tripura	0.75	5.00	0.75	900.00	30000	NR	3000	30	80.00	980.00	11-8-83
13.	Uttar Pradesh	1.15	4.86	0.67	NR	858	NR	41	79	47.00	47.00	19-8-83
14.	West Bengal	0.15	1.67	0.01	19.42	3126	2.75	10	9+10 (Missing)	0.30	22.47	6-8-83
15.	Mizoram	NR	NR	NR	NR	10	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	12-8-83
Total :		15.123	83.12	6.463	1943.29	278133	180.98	98410	982+36 (Missing)	22006.39	24130.66	

NR-Not reported