

any Satellite is put up in space, then, the Government which is concerned with it, makes an application to the International Tele-communication Union and, on the basis of 'First-come-first-served' that particular country is allotted a slot. Prior to launch of the Satellite, this process was adhered to and we did get a suitable slot. I am quite positive that that aspect has been clarified even earlier by the Department of Space.

One of the other questions which again the hon. Member raised was regarding the scientists being allowed to function freely on this Committee. Sir, it has been set up by the Scientists and Technicians and I am sure they are the best judge as to who should be on that Committee. Once again, I would appeal to the hon. Members, let us await this report and then when the report comes, as it will be very very technical we will de-technicalise it and put its results before the hon. Members and this august House

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bheekhabhai. He is absent.

*(The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty-five minutes past fourteen of the Clock)*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-seven past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair].

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister of Irrigation.

14.37 hrs.

#### STATEMENT RE. FLOOD SITUATION

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): I rise to make a statement on the flood situation in various parts of the country. In spite of lean and delayed monsoon activity in some parts of the country, heavy floods have occurred in Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. Floods of lower intensity have also inundated areas in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Tripura and West Bengal. Based on the information furnished by the State Governments to Central Water Commission, Ministry of Irrigation, the total area affected by floods is about 76 lakh hectares and a population of 335 lakhs. 932 human lives have been lost. The value of total damage due to floods and cyclone has been placed at Rs. 1150 crores approximately. The flood damage during the last year was Rs. 1132.31 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.

#### Annexure I

This year, the South-Western monsoon reached Kerala on May 30, 1982, two days in advance. By 17th June, the South-West monsoon covered most parts of the peninsular India, South-East Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Assam, West Bengal, Sikkim, Maharashtra and Bihar. In spite of the delayed and weak monsoon activity in some parts, the entire country was under the influence of monsoon by July 22, 1982. The lean monsoon activity was observed in some parts of the country affecting the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat and West Bengal. In some of the States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka both flood and drought conditions have been experienced. The South-West monsoon withdrew from

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Jammu and Kashmir and West Rajasthan as early as September 3, and from the whole of the region by 20th September. The rainfall upto 29th September, 1982 has been normal in Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, West Bengal, Sikkim, Orissa, East Uttar Pradesh, Plains of West Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, East Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Concan and Goa, Maharashtra, Marathwada, coastal Andhra Pradesh, Telengana, Karnataka State, Kerala and Lakshadweep; it has been deficient in Bihar State, hills of West Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, West Rajasthan, Gujarat State, Vidarbha, Rayala Seema and Tamilnadu.

2. There have been several spells of heavy rainfall in various parts of the country. Orissa coast was hit by cyclone on 3rd June, 1982 causing extensive damage in Puri, Cuttack and Balasore districts of the State. Similarly, the Sundarbans areas of West Bengal were also affected by this cyclone. Udipi town of Dakshina Canada district of Karnataka recorded 42 cms. of rainfall on 10-6-1982. A number of towns/rainfall stations have also recorded rainfall of above 20 cms. in 24 hours during the floods season.

3. According to reports received from the State Governments floods of varying intensity have occurred in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The total value of damage caused by floods and cyclone is reported to be Rs. 1150 crores according to the information received from the State till 30-9-1982.

4. As in previous years, the Central Flood Forecasting Organisation of the Central Water Commission provided flood forecasts for all major

ivers in the country, since the beginning of the flood season this year. The Organisation issued 2331 forecasts from its 151 flood forecasting stations in the country during the flood season. Many of the forecasts issued this year have reliably predicted the flood levels at critical locations.

5. 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

The twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad experienced torrential rains on 15-6-1982 night for about five hours when the total rainfall recorded was 5.7 cms. A number of telephone cables and overhead lines in the twin cities were damaged resulting in disruption of telecommunication system. Many low-lying areas were also inundated.

River Krishna at Srissilam dam attained a level of 259.58 m. on 21-8-1982, surpassing the previous high level of 259.42 m in 1981.

#### ASSAM

The Brahmaputra river crossed danger level at Dibrugarh for the first time on 16th June, 1982 and it remained above danger level till 17th July. The river was again in floods on 21st July and flowed above danger level upto 3rd August. The river crossed danger level for the third time on 13th September and remained above danger level upto 23rd September. The main tributaries of the Brahmaputra viz., the Burhi Dehing, the Subansiri, the Dhansiri, the Kapili the Puthimari, the Pagladiya, the Beki, the Manas and the Sankosh were also in floods during different spells and crossed their respective danger levels. A cyclonic storm of moderate to heavy intensity with

strong winds also occurred between 1st and 3rd August in Dhubri of Goalpara district.

In Barak basin, the river Barak and its tributaries, the Kushiya, the Rukni and the Shingla crossed danger levels for short durations and two breaches are reported in the embankment system.

According to the State Government report the three waves of floods in the Brahmaputra Valley have affected 1062 villages. Overtopping of and breaches in embankment system along with active erosion at a number of places threatening embankments and habitations have been reported by the State Government along with disruption of communications on the National and State Highways in many districts.

#### BIHAR:

The Ganga and its tributaries, Gandak, Kamla, Balan, Kosi and Mahananda in North Bihar and the Sone and Punpun in South Bihar well in floods since 11th July, 1982 and crossed danger levels during different periods. River Ganga crossed danger level for the first time at Gandhighat (Patna) on 24-8-82. It crossed danger level at Buxer on 27-8-82, Hatidah on 24-8-82, Monghyer on 3-9-82 and Colgong on 26-8-82 and remained above danger level upto 19-9-1982. Burhi Gandak, Kosi, Sone and Punpun also remained above danger level between 8-8-82 and 24-9-82. Ganga at Gandhighat (Patna), Kosi at Kursella and Ghaghra at Gangpur Siswan, however surpassed the previous highest flood levels by 4 cms, 25 cms and 36 cms.

The floods in Bihar have affected 14 districts covering 3,429 villages, an area of 6.62 lakh hectares and a population of 41.91 lakhs. The total damage is about Rs. 89 crores.

Piprasi-Pipraghat embankment of river Gandak gave way at two places namely Barwatola near Dhanaha on 22-7-82 and between Dulari and Bhuidharwa on 24th July, 1982.

The embankment was also eroded away in a length of 950 metres in east of Thori retired line. The Tirhut main canal and the Vaishali canal breached on 23rd and 24th July respectively affecting adjoining villages in Patna, the flood inundated the Diara area of Dhanapur Maner, Patna city and Fatwa blocks. The flood water entered the Chhapra town inundating substantial areas of the town. In Arrah town, 14 out of 32 principal wards were inundated by flood water on 7-9-82. Pahipur left embankment on river Maha breached on 6th September between Sitalpur and Dighwara railway station, and inundated areas in Saran district. Mehuna protection embankment of Sonepur town breached on 8-9-82 inundating town areas. The right Barandi embankment of river Mahananda in Katihar district breached on 9-9-82 and inundated the adjoining areas.

#### GUJARAT:

Parts of Rajkot, Banaskanth and Mehsana Districts experienced heavy rainfall during 23rd-25th July, 1982, affecting a number of villages and causing damage to crops and properties. Deesa taluka in Banaskantha District and Patna taluka of Mehsana District recorded a rainfall of 33.6 cm and 22.5 cm respectively on 24th July, 1982.

#### KARNATAKA:

Due to incessant rains around Udupitown in Dakshina Kanada District in the 2nd week of June, 1982, low-lying areas around Udupi town were badly affected. The Udupi town recorded rainfall of 42 cm on 10-6-82. National Highway at Puttur village was affected. The road between Malpe and Kalyanpur breached at Kodavoor. The right bank of salt water exclusion dam of Kodavoor near Babuthota breached.

Heavy rains in the last week of July and first week of August, 1982 again affected parts of Chickmangalur, Belgaum, Karwar, Dharwar, Shimoga, Uttara Kananda and Dak-

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shina Kanada Districts disrupting communication system and normal life.

#### KERALA:

The State experienced heavy rains on 24th July, 1982, which affected parts of 10 districts. 41 human lives have been reported to have been lost.

#### MADHYA PRADESH:

The Narmada was in floods and flowed 1.50 m. above the submersible road bridge at Mandla on 16-8-82 disrupting road communications. The State Government has reported that 13 districts covering 4213 villages have been affected.

#### MAHARASHTRA:

Heavy rains affected parts of Jalgaon, Buldana, Yavatmal, Wardha and Ratnagiri districts during July-August, 1982. Ten human lives are reported to have been lost due to floods in the State.

#### MANIPUR:

All major rivers in this State were in floods in the third week of June, 1982, due to incessant rains. River Thoubal was reported to have crossed the previous recorded highest flood level. The State Government has reported breaches in the embankment system of Thoubal and Imphal rivers and also inundation of areas in unprotected reaches.

#### ORISSA:

During the night of 3/4 June, 1982, the coastal areas of Orissa, particularly the districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri were overtaken by cyclonic storm of unprecedented velocity. Cyclone in the month of June is a rare phenomena in Orissa, and the present one was the first of this century. The maximum wind speed at the time of actual crossing of the storm over the State was reported to have reached 220 km per hour. The cyclone was accompanied by heavy to very heavy precipitation in certain parts of the State. Rainfall of 9 cm.

was recorded at Paradeep on 3rd June, 1982. On account of this devastating cyclone, an area of 25 lakh hectares, affecting a population of 73.23 lakhs, and 8.1 lakh houses in the seven districts of Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Samalpur, Mayurbhanj, Dhenkanal and Keonjhar covering 110 blocks suffered significant damage.

Unprecedented rainfall occurred in Sambalpur and adjoining areas from 18th to 19th August. Sambalpur recorded 58.2 cm. and Hirakud 41 cm. during 24 hours ending 0800 hours on 19th August. Severe damage was caused to Hirakud Irrigation System and its infrastructure. Breaches also occurred in Mahanadi protective embankment of Sambalpur town. Parts of Sambalpur were under water and main road from Sambalpur to Cuttack was breached. Water from outside entered Burla power house disrupting power generation at Hirakud.

Due to unprecedented rainfall in the downstream catchment of river Mahanadi below Hirakud on 29-8-82 and 30-8-82, a peak flood of 15.60 lakh cusecs through river Mahanadi causing severe floods and extensive damage in Sambalpur, Bolangit, Kalahandi, Phulbani, Dhenkanal, Cuttack Puri and Ganjam Districts.

The Mahanadi surpassed the previous recorded high flood levels at Alipingal (Devi) and Himapara on 31-8-82. The Brahmani also crossed the danger level at Jenapur Anicut. Road communication between Bhubaneswar and Ganjam on National High-way and Bhubaneswar and Puri was disrupted. Over 9493 villages in 24 sub-divisions were affected. In all 204 breaches in river embankments and 700 breaches in canal embankments have been reported so far. Substantial damage to Irrigation system, water-supply, communication and flood control works has been reported.

The area affected by floods is 12.75 lakh ha. population 54 lakhs. 141 human lives lost with 49 reported missing. The total damage due to floods is about Rs. 332 crores.

#### PUNJAB:

As per reports received from State Government, breaches occurred in Dihan Choe bund Hoshiarpur district on 16th August, 1982. Hoshiarpur-Phagwara Road was damaged due to heavy rains. Culverts on Nangal Shahidan Choe and Nariala Choe on Hoshiarpur Garshankar Road were damaged.

#### RAJASTHAN:

Following heavy rainfall in its catchment river Chambal at Dholpur crossed the danger level for the first time on 13th August, 1982. The river surpassed the previous high level of 132.91 metres recorded in 1977 and attained a level of 144.00 metres on 25th August.

#### TRIPURA:

River Manu at Kailashahar and river Dhalai at Kamalpur in North Tripura district crossed danger level for a short while on 11th May, 1982. The State experienced very heavy rains within a short period of 2-3 days during 1st to 5th August, 1982. Rivers Manu, Mahurj Dhalai, Katakhal, Gumti and Howrah were in floods and crossed danger level and overflowed their banks. At many places the embankments and other flood protection works were damaged and road communication disrupted. Low-lying areas of Agartala and Kailashahar towns and the surrounding areas were reported to have been inundated.

#### UTTAR PRADESH:

River Ganga was in floods at Ballia for the first time during the season on 5th August, 1982 and continued up to the 15th September. River Yamuna, Ghagra, Gomti, Rapti, Ken and Befwa were also in floods and crossed danger levels during different periods. River Ganga surpassed the previous

high flood level at Gazipur and Ballia on 1-9-82 and 4-9-82 respectively by 24 cms and 4 cms. River Yamuna surpassed the earlier levels of 1973 and 1978 recorded at Auriya and Kalpi respectively. Drainage congestion has been reported in many towns and Jaunpur town was badly inundated during the last lap of flood season. Breaches in many embankments and damage to anti-erosion works has also been reported by the State Government. Substantial areas in Deoria District were reported to be inundated due to breaches in Bihar bund on river Gandak.

As per reports received from the State Government so far, floods have affected 43 districts covering 29,730 villages, an area of 49.40 lakh hectares, a population of 211 lakhs with loss of 525 human lives and total damage of the order of Rs. 624 crores.

#### WEST BENGAL:

Cyclonic storm on June 3 and 4, 1982 caused damage and breaches to the Sunderban embankment system.

River Teesta, Jaldhaka, Mathabanga, Raidak-I and Raidak-II and the Sankosh were in floods during the first week of July. A rainfall of 26 cms was recorded at Cooch-Behar on 10th July, 1982. River Raidak-I and Gadahar surpassed the previous records of flood level in Tufanganj. NH-31 was overtopped at 5-6 places between Tufanganj and Cooch-behar by the spills of river Gadahar.

Damage to some flood control and river training works has been reported on Teesta, Ganga and Bhagirathi rivers.

#### GOA, DAMAN AND DIU:

On account of heavy rainfall at Dudhsagar on 28-7-82, railway track in about 60 to 70 M was washed away due to fall of boulders from Dudhsagar mountain.

## APPENDIX-I

Statement showing Flood/Cyclone Damage Based on Reports received from the State Govts. (Tentative) Up to 30-9-1982.

Name of State	Area affected in lakhs ha.	Population affected in lakhs.	Damage to crops		Damage to houses		Cattle lost Nos.	Human lives lost Nov.	Damage to public utilities (Rs. lakhs)	Total damage to crops, houses & public utilities in Rs. lakhs	Date of report by State Govt.
			Area in lakhs.	Value in Rs. lakhs.	Nos.	Value in Rs. lakhs.					
A.P.	..	..	..	..	1152 (huts)	N.R.	13	11	45.28	45.28	18-9-82
Assam	1.11	6.60	0.22	4.72	5330	0.31	9	29	N.R.	5.03	17-9-82
Bihar	6.62	41.91	2.55	7660.38	39697	453.87	12	24	792.35	8906.60	25-9-82
Gujarat	Neg.	0.08	Neg.	..	1684 (including huts)	N.R.	64	44	..	..	21-8-82
Karnataka	1.04	1.50	1.04	..	9160	0.30	31	18	45.38	45.68	22-9-82
Kerala	0.005	..	0.005	10.89	1276	3.58	2	41	..	14.47	2-8-82
M.P.	4.30	18.31	4.30	2523.00	43734	280.00	1470	56	261.00	3064.00	27-9-82
Maharashtra	0.001	..	0.001	1.15	345	18.02	66	10	0.15	19.32	3-9-82
Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.60	34.60	29-6-82
Orissa	12.75	54.00	12.00	N.R.	510049	N.R.	39692	141+ (49 missing)	NR	33144.79*	24-9-82

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Punjab . . . . .		Neg.	0.005	Neg.	0.29	16	0.63	NIL	1	NIL	0.92	3-9-82
Tripura . . . . .		0.50	1.70	0.42	321.88	4808	NIL	44	4	40.30	362.18	17-9-82
U.P. . . . .		49.40	210.88	29.69	29692.00	599000	14975.00	2257	525	17741.00	62408.00	27-9-82
West Bengal . . . . .		0.63	1.29	0.01	1.50	1326 (including huts)	NR	NR	28	76.30	77.80	14-9-82
Total . . . . .		76.356	335.675	50.236	40215.81	1217577	15731.71	43660	932	19036.36	108128.67	
Neg: Negligible NR Not reported * Excludes damage due to cyclone in June '82, which is given below separately.												
Orissa (cyclonic damage) . . . . .		25.00	73.23	1.59	NR	819000	NR	11468	245	NR	6904.81	20-6-82