

देखने में तो चन्द्र हफ्ते या एक, दो महीने की लगती है लेकिन वास्तव में सैलाव अपने पीछे स्थाई तबाही छोड़ जाता है। सैलाव या बाढ़ से जहाँ एक तरफ जमीन का कटाव होता है, खड़ी फसल का नुकसान होता है या खेतों में पानी लग जाने से खेत अगली-फसल के लिए बोने लायक नहीं रह जाता है। मवेशी और इन्सान मरते हैं, कच्चे पक्के मकान और सड़कों को नुकसान पहुंचता है वहीं सैलाव के बाद बाढ़ पीड़ित क्षेत्र में मलेरिया, कालाजार, ऐंसेफलाइटिस, गैस्ट्रो-ऐंफ्राइटिस वगैरह बीमारी भी भयंकर रूप धारण करती है। सैलाव का असर पीड़ित क्षेत्र तक ही सीमित नहीं रहता बल्कि यह पूरे देश की आर्थिक हालत पर गहरी छाप छोड़ता है।

इस वर्ष जुलाई, अगस्त की बाढ़ से पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में गोरखपुर जिले की महाराजगंज और फरेंदा तहसील बुरी तरह से प्रभावित है। बाढ़ पीड़ितों को तत्काल राहत पहुंचाना और उनका चना, दियॉसनाई, नमक या मिट्टी का तेल बांटना या बाढ़ रोकने के लिए इधर उधर छोटे बन्धे बंधवाने से बाढ़ पीड़ितों को तत्काल राहत जरूर मिल जाती है लेकिन समस्या का वास्तविक और स्थाई समाधान नहीं होता।

मैं इस सदन का ध्यान इस पूरी समस्या के साइन्टिफिक और स्थाई हल की तरफ दिलाना चाहूंगा जिसके लिए आवश्यक है कि पूरे देश को प्रमुख नदियों के हिसाब से बांटा जाय और हर नदी क्षेत्र के लिए अलग-अलग योजना बनाई जाय। इस योजना में नदियों के बाँड को गहरा करना, लूप काट कर इसके रास्ते को सीधा करना और हर इस तरह का उपाय करना जिससे दरियाओं का पानी बिना किसी रुकावट से समुद्र में जा गिरे। इन अलग-अलग नदी क्षेत्रों को मिला कर देश भर के लिए एक समन्वित जल व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता है।

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मुसीबत से बचत राहत पहुंचाना भी आवश्यक है महामारी और शुद्धमरी से निपटने के लिए समय पर आवश्यक उपाय करना भी जरूरी है। इससे केन्द्र सरकार को अपने कर्तव्य से गाफिल नहीं रहना चाहिए। लेकिन हर साल की मुसीबत और तबाही से छुटकारा पाने के लिए और पूरे देश की आर्थिक हालत को बूढ़ बनाने के लिए पूरे देश के परमाने पर एक समन्वित जल व्यवस्था और राष्ट्रीय जल नीति बनाई जाए और उस पर अमल किया जाए।

(vi) PROPOSAL FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF SHORE-BASED INSTITUTION FOR TRAINING OF NAVIGATING OFFICERS ON WESTERN COAST.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): The Government of India, Ministry of Shipping and Transport, have under their consideration a proposal to establish a shore-based institution for training of navigating officers on Western Coast. The Ministry has estimated that for this purpose about 40 to 50 acres of land with sheltered water frontage, having adequate draft, would be required.

On the West Coast of Maharashtra, in Ratnagiri district, there are four natural harbours and safe ports. They are Dabhol, Jaigad, Dhamankhol and Ranpar. These ports, being surrounded by mountains, are best protected from south-westerly winds, and hence safe during monsoon also. All these ports are well connected to district headquarters and Bombay by motorable road. The required land with sheltered water frontage having adequate draft is available at these places. Any of these places would be most suitable for establishment of a shore-based institution for training of navigating officers. Moreover, many persons from these areas were and are serving in India's Merchant Navy.

I, therefore, request the hon. Minister for Shipping and Transport that a team of officers, having expertise in this field, may be sent to these sites,

and they should be asked to make survey of the sites suggested and prepare a comprehensive blueprint of the scheme and final decision may be taken after in-depth study of the report of experts.

(vii) NEED FOR SITTING UP A T.V. RELAY STATION AT COACHIN IN KERALA

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): We are proud of our Science and Technological advancements and achievements. The benefits of these have to be yet distributed equitably, especially when there are avoidable unutilized facilities to do the justice. Moreover, such non-utilisation is a great waste of energy and national loss.

The tele-communication and transmission systems are not fully utilized after spending so much time, money and resources. The present micro-wave system can be used to relay the T.V. programmes to far and wide. The micro-wave link between Madras and Bombay touches Cochin Micro-wave station. It is said that a relay station can be put up with the maximum cost of 10 lakhs only. It is economically and technically feasible. Moreover, it will cover over one million people of four districts of Kerala and a minimum of two thousand T.V. sets will be sold. It is also reported that the civic and other authorities have made representations on this issue.

May I request this Government to sanction, instal and transmit relay facilities to Cochin, Kerala, immediately?

(viii) NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT IN THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM IN CONTAI SUB-DIVISION IN MIDNAPORE DISTRICT TO AVOID FLOODS IN THE AREA.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Serious floods in West Bengal particularly Contai sub-division in Midnapur district has caused serious damage for lakhs to cultivation and to houses in the entire area. Floods have affected the areas of Patarpur, Ramnagar, Contai, Egra etc. at least three

times within a period of 35 days. Drainage system in the belt particularly Patarpur, Egra, Ramnagar is so bad that flood has become an annual feature. Repeated appeals and representation to improve the drainage system have yielded no results yet. Hence lakhs of people are victims every year of floods which could have been prevented if the Government, both Central and State, had moved for improving drainage of such places as Ba a Chowk, Dubda etc. I request the Government to take appropriate steps in this direction.

(ix) NEED FOR A UNIFORM POLICY ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF MULTISTOREYED FLATS IN METROPOLITAN CITIES

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central): Due to inflation and rising cost of living and flow of foreign remittance, thanks to the employment boom in the Arabian countries, the black money is being invested in the Real Estates in the important cities of India, particularly Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore etc.

Certain vested influential, big people, square up all the vacant lands waiting to sell the lands at exorbitant price involving lot of money, avoiding the tax dues to the State and Central Government. The present day trend is to build multi-storeyed flats and sell them to certain sections of the society with ulterior motives. The present Tamil Nadu Government which is unable to provide the required basic amenities to the people of Madras City is not adhering to any fixed policy with regard to the betterment of the people of the lower and weaker sections of the society. Within a week, it had announced contradictory policies in the construction of flats in Madras City. First, through MMDA it had allowed construction of multi-storeyed flats in certain areas; then, the Tamil Nadu Government had stayed the operations and announced that the whole issue is being reconsidered. The flats promoters are now approaching rather inducing or pressurising the Chief Minister and Ministers for removing the temporary ban. In order