

doing it because, if a person has a chance to make more money, nobody will sacrifice it. We produce all these cash crops, export them and get enough food in return for that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue on the next day.

13.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
SEVENTIETH REPORT

Shri A. S. Alva (Mangalore): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Seventieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 8th September, 1965."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Seventieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 8th September, 1965."

The motion was adopted.

13.31 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: DEVELOPMENT OF FAMINE AREAS

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The first resolution is of Shri M. Matcharaju. He has authorised Shri P. Venkatasubbalah to move the resolution.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah (Adoni): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I beg to move:

"This House recommends to the Government that with a view to promote economic development of chronic famine areas of India, a Famine Area Development Authority be established with adequate funds in the Fourth Five Year Plan."

Sir, this resolution has been brought forward with the main intention of focussing the attention of the Government of India to the scarcity conditions prevailing in many part of our country.

Famine is a word known to everybody in India, and especially to certain portions of our country which are endemic so far as famine conditions are concerned.

I would like in this connection just to refer to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* which has brought out the years in which India had famine conditions. In this book they have mentioned certain areas where there were terrible famine conditions in India with the result that several lakhs of people died for want of food. This book says that famines in India started in 650 A.D. In 941 and 1022 there were great famines in India; entire provinces were depopulated and man was driven to cannibalism. Again, there was a eleven years' famine in the period 1148-59. Then again, in 1344-45 there was great famine in India, when the Moghul emperor was unable to obtain the necessaries for his household. The famine continued for years and thousands upon thousands of people perished of want. Then again; 1396-1407 The Durga Devi famine in India, lasting 12 years. Then, 1661, Famine in India; no rain fell for two years. Then, 1769-70, Great famine in Bengal, when a third of the population perished. Then, 1783, The Chalisa famine in India, which extended from the eastern edge of the Benares province to Lahore and Jammu. Then, 1790-92, The Doji Bara, or skull famine, in India, so called because the people died in such numbers that they could not be buried. According to tradition this was one of the severest famines ever known. It extended over the whole of Bombay into Hyderabad and affected the northern districts of Madras. Again, in 1838, 1861, 1866, 1869, 1874, 1876-78, 1897, 1899-1901 there were series of famines where millions of people died. All these things have been brought out in