Title: Further discussion on situation arising out of floods in various parts of the Country, raised by Shri Ananth Kumar on the 14th August, 2007 (Discussion Not Concluded).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We may now take up item No. 12, namely, further discussion on situation arising out of floods in various parts of the country.

Now, I would like to request Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain to speak on this issue. The time allotted to us for this discussion was only four hours, and we have already taken close to six hours and one minute.

भी सैयद शाहनवाज़ हुसैन (भागलपुर): उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूं कि कई दिनों की प्रतिक्षा के बाद आखिरकार मुझे बोलने का मौका मिल ही गया। पिछले कई दिनों से मैं तैयारी कर रहा था और जो कागज मैंने तैयार किया था वह भी गुम हो गया। उपाध्यक्ष जी, बाढ़ की रिथति काफी गंभीर हैं और इस देश में बाढ़ पर चर्चा हर बार होती हैं, नियमित रूप से होती हैं। हर बार हम लोग इस मुद्दे को उठाते हैं और अगर पुरानी चर्चाओं को निकालकर देखा जाए तो सत्ता पक्ष की ओर से हर बार जवाब आता है कि हम इसके लिए यह उपाय कर रहे, वह उपाय करने वाले हैं। दुनिया के कई देशों ने बाढ़ पर नियंत्रण पा तिया हैं लेकिन हम लोगों ने बाढ़ का पानी जो हमारे लिए चरदान हो सकता था उस पानी को हमने अपने उपर अभिशाप के रूप में ले लिया हैं। उपाध्यक्ष जी, बिहार की रिथति बहुत भयावह हैं। बिहार पर बहुत लोगों ने चर्चा की है और माननीय गृह मंत्री जी वहां का दौरा करके आ चुके हैं।

चौधरी लाल सिंह (उधमपुर): उपाध्यक्ष जी, इन्होंने हमें एक शेर सुनाने का वायदा किया था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : शेर आपको बाद में दिखाएंगे।

भी सैयद शहनवाज़ हुसैन : शेर हम इन्हें दिखाना भी चाहते हैं और खुनाना भी चाहते हैं। बिहार के करीब 20 जिले बाढ़ से पूभावित हैं और करीब 200 प्रसंड बाढ़ से पूभावित हैं, 8000 के करीब गांव बाढ़ से पूभावित हैं और करीब डेढ़ पौने दो करोड़ की आबादी इससे पूरी तरह से पूभावित हो गयी हैं। उपारयक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि बिहार सरकार ने जो 8611 करोड़ से ज्यादा की मांग की हैं और अभी केन्द्र सरकार ने उनको पैसे भेजे हैं जिसका जिक्क माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने जो हमें दिखकर दिया है, उसमें भी उस राशि का जिक्क किया है, तेकिन वह राशि बहुत कम हैं। मैं इसे विवाद का विवाय नहीं बनाना चाहता हूं, तेकिन इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां 8-9 हजार करोड़ रुपए की मांग की गई, वहां आपने 114 करोड़ रुपया देने की बात कही है, यह उंट के मुंह में जीर के समान हैं। हम बिहार के बारे में बात कह रहे हैं और चाहते हैं कि जब गृह मंत्री जी अपना उत्तर हैं, तो जो सहायता वे बिहार की कर सकते हैं, उसके बारे में अवश्य बताएंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस समस्या का स्थायी हत होना बहुत आवश्यक हैं। जिस बाढ़ का सामना बिहार को करना पड़ रहा है, उसकी वजह बिहार में बारिश नहीं, बिहार ने जंदर वर्ष 2001 में एनडीए की सरकार के समय भारत-नेपाल के बीच में जो समझौता हुआ था और तब सेठी जी मंत्री थे, तभी यह तय हुआ था कि मत्टीपरपज़ हाई तेवल हैंम बनाए जाएंगे जिनसे बिजाती का उत्पादन होगा और उससे बाढ़ पर भी नियंत्रण होगा। वहां कोसी में, कुचाह में बहाह के पास कमला नहीं हो रहा हैं। वर्ष 2004 में इसको खुन जाना चाहिए था तेकिन एक-दो जगह पर अभी तक खुना नहीं हैं। इसके लिए बनाई गई थी, तेकिन अभी तक वहां पूरी तरह काम नहीं हो रहा हैं। वर्ष 2004 में इसको खुन जाना चाहिए था तेकिन किए कैं, जो अभी जाकर इन्होंने रितीज़ किए हैं। तीन साल से यह सरकार उस पर सो रही थी, कोई काम उस पर नहीं किया। जिसके कारण बिहार के तोगों ने इतना बड़ा बढ़ का पूर्णपे होता हैं।

हम आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध करना चाहते हैं कि यदि इस पर हैंम बन जाए तो 10000 मेगावाट बिजली पैदा की जा सकती है, यह चर्चा मुिकल से होती है, तेकिन यह विषय चर्चा के बाद बात स्वत्म हो जाता हैं। इसका परमानेन्ट हल किया जाना चाहिए। इस पर राजनीति नहीं करना चाहते हैं। सरकारें आती रहती हैं और जाती रहती हैं, तेकिन इस पर एक ऐसा हल निकालने की जरूरत हैं, जिससे हम बिहार के लोगों को मुक्ति दिला सकें। बिहार की नदियां महानन्दा, बूढ़ी गण्डक, बागमती, घाघरा, कमला बलान, कोसी, चानन नदी इन सभी में बाढ़ आई हुई हैं। अभी कुछ दिन पहले भागलपुर जिले में बाढ़ नहीं थी, जहां से मैं सांसद हूं, लेकिन पता नहीं किसकी नजर लग गई हैं कि वहां भी बाढ़ आ गई हैं। जब पहले चर्चा चल रही थी, तब चहां बाढ़ नहीं थी लेकिन आज नारायणपुर, नौगिख्या, बीतपुर, घोड़ाडीह, जगदीभपुर, शाहकुण्ड और कहलगांव पूरी तरह से बाढ़ से पूभावित हैं और जितने दिन से चर्चा चल रही हैं, बाढ़ का पूकीप बढ़ता जा रहा हैं। हम चर्चा तो कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जो लाभ बाढ़ पीड़ितों को हमें देना चाहिए, वह लाभ देने में हम असमर्थ रहे हैं। सरकार को चाहिए कि बिहार सरकार ने जो 8611 करोड़ रुपयों की मांग की हैं, इन पैसों को तुंत रिलीज करना चाहिए। आपके माध्यम से हमारा अनुरोध है कि बिहार में पहले ही बहुत गरीबी हैं, बीपीएल सूची में बहुत बड़ी तादाह में लोग रहते हैं। सरकार यह निर्णय करे कि जिन लोगों के बाढ़ में घर बह गए हैं, इंदिरा आवास के तहत घर देने की घोषणा करे, तभी उन लोगों के जरका पर मरहम लग सकता हैं। बिहार में जितनी निलेगां हैं, वे एक ही दिन में पानी से नहीं भरी हैं। इस विषय पर गृह मंत्री जी बोते तो समझ में आता है, क्योंकि यह उनसे संबंधित विषय हैं, लेकिन मरहम लगाएं, लेकिन जल संसाधन कैविनट मंत्री और राज्य मंत्री ने बहुत आरोप लगा दिए। मैं उस समय मौजूद था, हमने उनसे पूछा कि आप क्या चाहते हैं, तो उन्होंने हम पर आरोप लगाया कि बिहार सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही हैं।[R35]

उन्होंने वायदा किया। एक शायर ने कहा "भला वायदे पर उनके किस को एतबार आए, जो वायदा करके अवसर आपने वायदे को भूल जाते हैं" पिछले तीन साल से यह वायदा कर रहे हैं। वया नीतीश जी की सरकार आ गई, इसितए बिहार में बाढ़ आ गई? बिहार में लालू जी की सरकार थी। उनके समय में निदयों में बालू भर गया था। लालू जी के बालू की वजह से नदी का रेत पूरी तरह उठ गया। जो नदी गहरी थी, वह उंची हो गई और जो पानी निदयों में बहता था, वह खेतों में बहने लगा। भागलपुर में कतरनी का चावल होता है जिसे शकील जी, जो मंत्री हैं, जानते होंगे, बहुत सुगिनधत चावल होता है, उसका चूरा होता है, वहां बालू भर गया, उससे खेती पूभावित हो गई। हम गृह मंत्री से अपेक्षा करते हैं कि वह जिन किसानों के खेतों में बातू भर गया और बाढ़ से जिन की फसल खतम हो गई है, उनको परहैंवटेयर पांच हजार रुपया देने की घोषणा करेंगे जिससे किसानों को फायदा हो। बिहार पर कृपा की जाए और उसमें राजनीति नहीं होनी चाहिए। बिहार में जब मंत्री जाते हैं तो नीचे से लोग देखते हैं। लोग टापू में बैठे होते हैं। उनको कुछ दिखायी नहीं देता है। या उपर गिद उड़ते दिखायी देते हैं या नेताओं का हैतीकॉप्टर दिखायी देता है। इनके नेताओं के जाने पर हमें कोई एतराज नहीं है। हम भी मंत्री थे। फोटो खिंचवाने का शौक होना चाहिए। वया बाढ़ पर भी राजनीति होगी? जहां पैकेट

बंटने थे, वहां मंत्री बैठ गए। वह दो-तीन कैमरामैन भी ले गए थे। जो फोटो खींची हैं, उनसे क्या फायदा होने वाला है। कुछ लोग हैलीकॉप्टर को रोड पर उतार रहे हैं, यह एक जांच का विषय हैं। जो स्टील एथॉस्टी ऑफ इंडिया ने पैंकेट बांटे, उनमें मंत्री जी का फोटो था। क्या मंत्री जी की फोटो देख कर भूख मिटती हैं। उसमें जो अनाज होता है, उनसे लोगों की भूख मिटती है लेकिन बाढ़ पर भी राजनीति, बाढ़ पर भी सियासत_। क्या राजनेता इस बात को नहीं मानेंगे कि जब प्राकृतिक आपढ़ा आ जाए तो राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर हमें काम करना चाहिए लेकिन आज यह सरकार राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर काम नहीं कर रही है| हमारा आरोप है कि केन्द्र सरकार को जितनी मदद बिहार सरकार की करनी चाहिए थी, वह उतनी मदद नहीं कर रही हैं_। आरजेडी के मित् ने हर एक-एक लाइन पर बिहार सरकार को गाली दी हैं। मैं नीतीश जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। उनके मुख्यमंतित्व काल में जितना बाढ़ राहत का काम अच्छी तरह से चला है उसकी आजादी के बाद से कोई मिसाल नहीं हैं। 20 घंटे रात-दिन मुख्यमंत्री गरीबों की सेवा कर रहे हैं। हम चाहते थे कि इस मुहे पर केन्द्र के मंत्री उनकी हौसता अफजाही करेंगे। उन पर आरोप लगाए गए। जो जल संसाधन राज्य मंत्री हैं उन्होंने एक बात कही जिस का मैं जवाब देना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने कहा कि बिहार सरकार ने हम से कुछ मांगा ही नहीं हैं। मैंने उस समय उठ कर कहा कि गृह मंती जी ने खद कहा है कि मांगा है और हम दे रहे हैं। दसरे मंती कह रहे हैं कि कुछ मांगा ही नहीं हैं। वह केवल पॉलिटिकल स्कोर करना चाहते हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हं कि बिहार के जितने भी पोजैवट हैं, अगर देश को 2020 में विश्व गुरू बनना है, तरक्की करनी हैं तो बिहार के 9 करोड़ लोगों की उपेक्षा करके देश कभी तरवकी नहीं कर सकता है। अगर बिहार के लोग गरीब रहेंगे तो देश कभी ऊंचाई पर नहीं पहुंच सकता है। इसलिए मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हं कि जिन लोगों के मकान क्षतिगृस्त हुए, नियमों को भिष्टिल करके उनको इन्दिरा आवास दिलाए जाएं, जिन किसानों की फसल नष्ट हुई है, उनको केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से आर्थिक पैकेज दिया जाए। मैं फिर से गुजारिश करना चाहता हुं कि इसमें राजनीति नहीं होनी चाहिए। गृह मंत्री जी बहुत अच्छे हैं और हमें उनसे अपेक्षा हैं_। वह जब जवाब देने के लिए खड़े हो तो हमारे जरूमों पर मरहम लगाएं, वह जयपुकाश यादव और सैफुदीन सोज की तरह नमक नहीं छिड़कें क्योंकि मुझे गृह मंत्री जी से बहत अपेक्षा हैं। वह राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर बिहार की मदद करेंगे। बिहार के 20 जिलों में जो विकास के काम हुए थे, जितनी सड़क बनी थी, उसके बाद बिहार के लोगों को उम्मीद जगी थी कि पहली बार एक सरकार आई है जो काम कर रही हैं। बाढ़ आई, पता नहीं किस की नजर तग गई, पुरे 20 जिते ही बह कर चते गए।

बिहार को फिर से मुख्यधारा में लाने के लिए केंद्र सरकार नीतिश कुमार की सरकार को मदद करेगी और जो बाढ़ पीड़ित लोग हैं, उनकी तरफ विशेष ध्यान देगी। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हुं।

श्री निश्चित कुमार (औरंगाबाद, बिहार): महोदय, अब तक बिहार के इतने सदस्य बोत चुके हैं कि अब वहां की जो गंभीर समस्या है, इसके बार में सबको पता हैं। But the situation bears repetition. Very briefly, I would like to mention that the State is very gravely affected this year; more than ever in the past, half the districts of Bihar are affected. Over 7,000 villages are flooded; 30 lakh families have been affected; countless people have been displaced; five lakh households are under water; seven lakh hectares of agricultural field are water-logged or under floods. This has led to small, medium and even large farmers being severely affected. They have suffered a loss, a damage worth nearly Rs. 1,000 crore.

This, in very brief, is the overall impact on the villages in North Bihar this year. I said just now that this is the situation in North Bihar. This is because it is North Bihar which is the most flood prone area in Bihar. A small bit of statistics is stunning – 17 per cent of the total area of the country which is flood prone is located only in North Bihar which means, nearly every 5th flood prone area in this whole country is in North Bihar. Why does this happen?

Before I come to that, what is necessary to understand is that this is an annual event. It is an unfortunate thing, but it is a fact; every year it comes. The State Government is aware of this. My complaint against the State Government is this and there is no politics in this. Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh is not present here now; but he did mention when he was speaking, that this is a matter of human misery and it should not be made into a subject of political debate. I agree with him. I am not making it into a political issue. But what I must say however is that when it is known that this is an annual feature, misery is inflicted on the people of North Bihar. It is up to the State Government to make prior arrangements. This year, unfortunately, it was not done. Actual relief and rescue work began only on the 2nd of August this year, after the Chief Minister returned from his foreign trip. What should have been done was medicines should have been stocked; boats should have been kept ready; other relief supplies should have been kept ready; food grains should have been stocked; and they should all have been kept ready to be distributed, the moment floods came.

It is not that floods will come and then, one can start doing all these things. It is not that even a week before this happens, you start doing these things. It is a known thing. As it is, the public distribution system in the State of Bihar is not working very well. Even in the normal days, kerosene oil is not available; at least, it is not available to those who are below the poverty line. The whole intention of providing these essential commodities at reasonable prices to those who are below the poverty line is not being met. So, it is all the more necessary that in areas which are going to be affected by floods every year, this should have been done well beforehand. [MSOffice36]

Unfortunately, Sir, this was not done. The only good thing that was done was that the Bihar Government's Disaster Management Department approached the Disaster Management Committee or Commission of the Central Government and the Central Government sent the Disaster Response Force to Bihar. This Force was sent well beforehand. This Force spread out in the districts that were expected to become flood prone and imparted training to the villagers. I will come to

that later.

What I want to say is that preparatory action was not taken in time with the result when the floods came, relief work could not be taken up as efficiently and as timely as it should have been done, with the result there was agitation and people demonstrated. I would cite two places where the demonstration was really very heavy; one was in Motihari and the other in Madhubani. Police resorted to firing. Police resorted to registration of criminal cases. Sir, in one of the criminal cases registered, our Chief Spokesman of the Bihar Pradesh Congress Committee has been named. If he was there asking the District Magistrate to do something, to provide relief to those who have been affected by floods, was it a criminal act? But, it has been made into a criminal act. He was also named. There have been *lathi* charges, police firing and criminal cases. This approach of the State Government is insensitive. It should not have happened. I would only appeal to the Government of the day that in future they must desist from doing this. This is a matter of human misery and you cannot pile on more miseries on those who are already affected.

I was saying that this is an annual feature. Why does this happen? This happens mainly because the rivers which get flooded all come from Nepal. It is well known. They come from Nepal and come with great speed because they come from a height. They bring with them silt and that silt is deposited in the river beds of Bihar, with the result, over the years the level of the river has been rising. There is a need for de-silting, and dredging. This is not being done. Flood control measures include de-silting. Unfortunately, while the total Budget provided in the 10 th Plan was enormous, in Bihar only 29 per cent of that has been put to use. This 29 per cent, especially in the past 17 months has not been used at all. This is a stark fact. Once again, if I say this, there is no politics involved. This is a fact. The amount of money that should have been spent on the flood control measures well before floods came was not spent. This is unfortunate. But, de-silting has to be done.

Secondly, we all know that these are border rivers and in any border river it is important that we take into account the cooperation of the border State. In this case, it is Nepal. Regardless of that, it is possible to build embankments. Sir, 3,430 kms. of embankments are supposed to be built and of this only 27 per cent has been built. Had the embankments been built or at least work on the embankments been taken up in time, a good bit of the damage could have been prevented. This was not done and this is very unfortunate. I cite to you instances of two places where the embankments were breached because the maintenance of embankments was of a very poor standard. Incidentally, both the places where the embankments were breached happen to be in the constituency of the Minister of State for Communication who is present here, in Madhubani district and the villages because of this breach of embankment were flooded. It is these places where people demonstrated. It is at these places where police had to do *lathi* charge. It is at these places where police even had to register criminal cases.[R37] This is something which the State Government should have avoided. It has not done so and I charge the State Government with failure. It must explain as to why this has happened. Why were the embankments not kept under proper maintenance and care?

श्री **सैयद शाहनवाज़ हुसैन :** नेताओं को जाकर भड़काना भी नहीं चाहिए। ये लोग भड़का रहे हैं|...(<u>व्यवधान</u>) इसीलिए वहां पर यह गड़बड़ हो गई|...(<u>व्यवधान</u>)

भ्री निखिल कुमार : अगर मैं भड़का रहा हूं तो मैं वे दो जगह बताता हूं। कमलाबलान और भूतही बलान जहां पर एम्बेंकमेंट को ब्रीच किया गया हैं। पूरा एरिया वॉटरलौंग्ड हो गया हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: अब आपकी भी बारी आने वाली हैं। फिर ये लोग टोकाटोकी करेंगे। फिर मैं इनको कंट्रोल नहीं कर सकूगा।

श्री निखित कुमार : यह जो भड़काने की बात कह रहे हैं तो मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि पौने 1800 करोड़ रुपये दिये गये थे जिसमें से 545 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए हैं_। यह राशि एक तिहाई से भी कम हैं_{।...(<u>व्यवधान</u>)}

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मानवेंद्र जी, उन्होंने आपकी हैल्प तो नहीं मांगी है।

...(<u>व्यवधान</u>)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded.

(Interruptions)* …

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आपकी पार्टी के और भी लोग बोलने के लिए बाकी हैं।

भ्री निश्चित कुमार : सर, मुझे पता हैं लेकिन यह इतना महत्वपूर्ण विषय हैं और मैं जो बातें कहने जा रहा हूं, अगर सरकार उन पर ध्यान दे और उन पर विचार करके कार्रवाई करे तो भायद यह आगे नहीं चलेगी। इसलिए कृपा करके मुझे मेरी पूरी बात कहने दी जाए। ये जो बिहार में निदयां आती हैं, ये सब नेपाल से आती हैं।...(<u>व्यवधान</u>) It is necessary to harness these rivers. How do you harness these rivers? For this, you must enter into some cooperation with the Nepal Government. Unfortunately, our very friendly neighbour has not been able to appreciate the long term misery that is being suffered by the people of North

* Not recorded

Bihar. So, I appeal very earnestly to our own Government and to the Government of our friendly neighbour, Nepal. This is something that has to be seen as distinct from mere national politics. It is important to build dams on these rivers. It is important to start storage project there and it is important also to use them for hydel projects. There are four projects - at Chispani-Karnali, at Pancheswar, at Budhi Gandak and at the Sapta-Kosi High Dam. Unfortunately, for Pancheswar a Treaty was signed way back in 1996, which is called the Mahakali Treaty, signed after a great deal of negotiations, it is now 11 years since that Treaty was signed and it has not been implemented yet the work has not been taken up. Apart from this, three other major projects that I mentioned, if those had been done, Nepal would have benefited because this leads to generation of power. A total of over 26,000 megawatt of power could be so generated and Nepal would benefit from it. My only appeal to our Government therefore is that it should persuade the Nepal Government to accept the construction of these projects. These are very important projects.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now. You have taken more than 15 minutes. आपकी पार्टी के मेरे पास 9 और सदस्य बोलने वाले हैं।

शी सैयद शाहनवाज़ हसैन : सर, आपने एक बार घंटी बजाई थी और यहां बैठ गये थे_।...(<u>व्यवधान</u>)

श्री निस्तिल कुमार : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डिजास्टर रिस्पांस फोर्स ने इस बार बिहार में बहुत अच्छा काम किया हैं। इसके लिए मैं केन्द्र सरकार को बधाई देता हूं लेकिन यह काम और भी अच्छा हो सकता था अगर ये जो डिजास्टर रिस्पांस फोर्स हैं, इस समय यह एडहॉक हैं, यह बॉरोड हैं, इसे अमलीजामा पहनाकर कुछ न कुछ एक वैल स्ट्रक्वर्ड रूप दिया जाना चाहिए, जैसे कि नेशनल सिक्योरिटी गार्ड का है और इनको उन इलाकों में लोकेट कीजिए जहां आप समझते हैं कि डिजास्टर होने वाला है या आने वाला है यानी disaster prone areas which have to be assessed before hand.

आप जल्दी समाप्त करने के लिए कह रहे हैं_| एक पलड फोरकारिटंग सिस्टम की बहुत जरुरत है_| आप बाढ़ पर तब तक पृभावशाली तरीके से नियंत्रण नहीं पा सकते जब तक कि पलड फोरकारिटंग सिस्टम आपके पास नहीं होगा_| [r38]

उपाध्यक्ष जी, इसके साथ साथ जो कुछ भी होना है, वह नेपाल के सहयोग से होना हैं_। अब बहुत साल हो गये हैं और साल-दर-साल यह चलता आ रहा है कि हर साल उत्तर बिहार के लोग बाढ़ से पीड़ित रहते हैंं_। मेरा सरकार से निवेदन हैं कि आप इन लोगों को बाढ़ से बचाइयें_। इसके लिये नेपाल सरकार से बातचीत करियें_। इस बातचीत के आधार पर नेपाल सरकार से सहयोग लेने के बाद सफलता प्राप्त करें_।

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (PURI): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, just like in the past, this year also the country has witnessed the cruelty of nature and has become the victim of the ravages of flood.

Most of the States in the North, East, West and South including Orissa have suffered a lot due to floods. But it is shocking that when people are suffering due to misery caused by the natural calamity, the Union Government is remitting central assistance with political considerations. This is most unfortunate part of our suffering.

Orissa is possessing more than 11 per cent of the water resources of the country but it is an irony that nature is not kind to our State. Orissa has been ravaged by recurring floods, drought and cyclones during the past several years. Many of them were severe in nature. I will give through you the details for the last ten years. I will tell Hon'ble Home Minister through you what has happened in the last decade.

In 1997 and 1998, it was affected by drought; in 1999, it was affected severely by the super cyclone and flood. In 2000, the State witnessed drought. In 2001, there was flood; there was drought in 2002. Again in 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 there was flood. In this year also, namely, 2007, our State is suffering due to flood. So, I have given the position for the last decade. The State has been suffering either due to flood or drought and its economic development has come down. How will a State survive if the Central Government does not come forward to help the State which is suffering due to natural calamities of severe nature for the last decade?

Sir, the western part of our State has been mostly suffering from drought. But this year, the western part is suffering due to flood also. Sundergarh and Sambalpur are also affected. Kalahandi which is a drought-prone district is also affected by flood this year. Mumbai-Howrah railway line has been totally washed away. There is no communication for the last seven days. The railway line has been washed away in Western Orissa which has never come across with this type of a flood.

Sir, the State of Orissa has been ravaged by flood in five phases in July-September, 2006. After recession of floods, a final memorandum was submitted by the State Government to the Government of Orissa on 18th September, 2006 requesting for an assistance of Rs. 2382.43 crore out of the NCCF and one lakh metric tonnes of foodgrains as a special

component to meet the expenditure, relief and restoration work due to floods. This was the request by the State Government which has witnessed floods last year.

Fortunately, the hon. Prime Minister visited the State last year during monsoon and realizing the severity of flood, he had announced an assistance of Rs. 200 crore from the NCCF. But it is unfortunate that only Rs. 25 crore was released and the balance of Rs. 175 crore was adjusted towards the CRF to the State for 2006 and as advance amount to CRF for 2007-08. It is most unfortunate. That is why, I am telling that the Centre is considering severity caused by natural calamities i[MSOffice39]n a political angle. It is because the Government is not their party Government. So, they are not coming forward to help the State when it is suffering due to severe natural calamities. Except the arithmetic jugglery, physically no amount has been released, in spite of Prime Minister's declaration.

Here is a situation where the Prime Minister has made some declaration, but the Home Ministry and other Ministries are not obliging the announcement of the Prime Minister. This is the most unfortunate part, which I have never come across during my entire political life. This is nothing but step motherly attitude of the Government towards the sufferings of the people of Orissa. Assistance from NCCF is released only on the basis of political considerations and not on the basis of the severity of calamities.

This year the flood has come in five phases. It was a calamity of severe nature. The water level recorded in Subarnarekha, Bouns, Kansbans, Jalaka, Jaika, Baitarani, Budabalanga, Bansadara, Rusikalya, Mahanadi, Hatia and their tributaries have broken all past records. It has caused extensive damage to physical infrastructure and livelihood. How will a State survive with this kind of severe nature of natural calamities for so many years?

For managing July and August floods, the State Government has requested assistance from the Government of India. It has sought a financial assistance of Rs. 506.70 crore out of NCCF to complete the relief and immediate restoration measures, caused due to 2007 floods. It has requested for restoration of CRF allocation for 2007-08 to Rs. 319.38 crore, after adjusting the Central share of Rs. 58.66 crore, advanced during 2006-07 as grant. It has also requested for special allocation of 50,000 Indira Awas Yojana houses for flood victims of BPL category whose houses have been damaged due to floods. It has sought immediate sanction of funds and food grains worth 38,600 MT under Special Component under SGRY. These are the requests of the State Government.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they are coming forward to help the State which is suffering from this kind of severe nature of natural calamity. The money which is there in the N.C.C.F. kitty is not their money. It belongs to the people of this country. When people of a State are suffering like this, they should come forward to help. If they have no money, they should ask us, the House for sanction we can also provide. But sitting silent without helping the State and without helping the people who are suffering because of these natural calamities is not a good reflection on the Union Government.

My request would be the Government should come forward to help and stand with the people of the State of Orissa.

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA (RAMPUR): I would like to speak on flood situation in India but since I have election and unfortunately we are facing severe flood in Rampur. I am unable to attend Parliament so that with your permission I would like to lay the paper on the table. Kindly permit me. Natural disasters are a global phenomenon and no country is an exception to them. In South Asia particularly India is among the world's most vulnerable region to both natural and manmade disasters with 55 per cent of the total land vulnerable to earthquakes, 8 per cent area prone to cyclones and 5 per cent prone to floods. Amongst other natural disasters, floods play more havoc in our north Indian states, causing enormous casualties, disease and death adding to the health, this is adding economic and social burden of the country.

The year 2007 is currently being swept by devastating floods in the northern states that have claimed several lives. 15 fresh deaths were reported in flood related incidents in Uttar Pradesh taking the toll to 122 as major rivers are still on the rise by submerging large areas of land specially in the eastern region.

Sir, I got the information that as many as 2,187 villages in eastern Uttar Pradesh are affected by the flood Among these 1,091 villages are completely flooded. The floods in the northern states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have worsened to more than one crore 40 lakh people affected, 20 states are affected UP, Bihar, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, AP and more.

- * The speech was laid on the Table
- ◆ The devastating floods that have almost 3.2 lakh hectares of sown agricultural land have affected almost 2 million people.

We all know that it is not an isolated case of this year. We have had a long history of losses sustained in the northern states due to floods. 40 million hectares or nearly $1/8^{th}$ of geographical area is prone to flood. The Brahmaputra basin in Assam, the cental and lower portions of Ganga basin in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal and the deltaic region of Orissa are the most frequently flood hit.

- 76 lakh hectares of land are flooded every year. Over 1,300 lives are lost to floods every year. Worse, the areas
 affected by flood are rapidly extending beyond the basins of the Himalayan rivers to other parts of the country as
 well.
- ◆ The average damage to crop, houses and public utilities from floods during the period 1953-95 was estimated at Rs 972 crore every year, while the maximum damage was Rs 4,630 crore in 1988.
- ◆ In 1996, flashfloods killed about 100 people in Rajasthan and later in subsequent months more than 1,000 lives were lost due to a malaria epidemic.
- ◆ In 2000, floods took a toll of 1,262 lives in West Bengal, 400 lives in Uttar Pradesh and 258 lives in Bihar.

The floods not only cause large-scale deaths and disabilities but it could also result in loss of income and possible misery for the entire family. The loss of property and livestock likewise can devastate the earning capacity of a family. During floods, the sea-salt-water contamination of land can lead to the loss of standing crops in large scale.

Further, the secondary result of floods like epidemics could mean a rise in more casualties in rural areas, where poor sanitation and the prevalence of many communicable diseases keep disease rates extremely high. Typhoid, malaria and gastrointestinal diseases are constant threats in flood-hit areas where even clean drinking water becomes scanty for a number of days.

We all know that, it is a natural disaster and human beings cannot prevent such calamities since, we do not have full control over nature. But we have progressed towards in the 21st century to lessen the impact of such disasters. Most of our efforts are basically theoretical because we do not have proper responsive flood control or disaster management policies, so we are still facing such problems. There has been little effort in strengthening of the institutional framework for, disaster response at the national, state and district levels. If sincere efforts are prearranged then loss of lives in floods can be minimized. Since epidemics after floods can be minimized to a larger extent, so the government can educate and awareness the people about it before hand. There has been absolutely no focus in our policies to address risk reduction and risk transfer options like insurance, extensive public awareness and education campaigns in vulnerability reduction.

Ouestions to be raised

- ♦ What the Govt. so far done to ensure that the existing institutional mechanisms deliver the services they are expected to deliver effectively and efficiently?
- ♦ Why haven't the govt, taken the initiative to extensively use the applications of remote sensing, geographical information system, etc.
- ♦ What are the steps, the central government has taken in disseminating information on issues concerning the floods?
- ♦ Is there any nodal agency of the government that oversees flood management at the macro and micro level? Why they are not effective?

- Has any social audit been undertaken to know what the communities need or aspire during pre and post flood scenarios?
- Do we have any proper committee to address the post-flood trauma of the people? In the remote villages to protect them.
- Have our policies emphasize the links between disaster mitigation and development plans?
- Can the river linking projects in India be able to check the vulnerability? Flood situation in advance
- What communication tools and strategies are being employed by the ministry of Information and broadcasting to help out the people of vulnerable area?
- Has our government been able to harness modern technology so that people can be informed to take preventive measures beforehand?
- Are there any 'healing touch' programmes of the government to help the distress people to overcome the loss of life and property?

Our policies have primarily focused on relief mode mainly providing care after the disaster has struck whereas it should have laid stress on preparedness, prevention and mitigation, as this will be more cost-effective and sustainable. This will have to be implemented through a massive campaign by mobilizing and involving rural people.

 Systematic routine exercises and necessary for disaster management are rarely done before flood season.

Heavy flood in Rampur District: Administration not serious

Heavy rain in Uttarkhand has resulted crossing the Danger mark by Kosi and Ramganga rivers of Rampur district. The rise in water level has led to submerging dozens of villages in Rampur district. Roads have been damaged badly and dozens of villages have no connection with outer world. Thousand hectares of crop and fodder are submerged. The cattlefolk is worst affected. Due to flood in villages cattle are not getting fodder The flood also resulted migration of people from villager as many Kachcha houses have been collapsed. Due to water in the villages, people cannot put fire in their ovens. Rampur bridge over Kosi river is cut off due to damaged approached road.

The rains in the hills have resulted a disaster in plains. The water level in Kosi and Ramganga rivers is alarmingly increasing, Due to increase of water the road between Rampur and Swar is totally cut off. The flood has engulfed Swar, Dadiyal, Saidnagar and Shahabad areas. People of these areas are really facing a tough time. The rivers of Dadiyal of Swar area are on levitate. On 14th August 17509 cusec water was released in Kosi river from Ramnagar Bairag,

The release of the water paved the rivers to enter into villages. Dozens of villages on river bankside were worst affected. Around 65000 cusec water is also flowing on Dadiyal dam. The water level has touched 209.60m mark at Dadiyal dam. In Danceghar the water level is as high as 194.45 m. Here the river is above. 70 cm of danger mark.

Today evening at 6 PM it is expected that around 14000 cusec water would pass from Ramnagar Bairag. If it does not rain then it is more likely that the water level would not rise. The rise of water in Kosi river has broken old records. In 2003 also around 60000 cusec water passed in Kosi river

Administration Is not serious about Flood

- > Water level is increasing but there are no administrative action have been taken to save people from flood or to take them to safer places.
- > There has been no arrangement of nets etc- on the barrage or cuts made on rivers and canals to save people enmeshed

in flood and drifting away

- > Administration has not taken any action to save food grains or any economic measures for people affected in flood area and distribution, of food materials or saving kits by social institutions or Politicians are being banned because there is By-election to be held on 31st of August in Swar Tanda legislative assembly.
- > According to information received on 15/08/2007 there is arrangement to release more water from barrage so more danger is clouding over.
 - There is lack of adequate planning for flood forecasting. Proper mechanism and appropriate measures can save many lives.

As every year flood affects the lives of thousands of people in India, so the prime objective of the government should be to work out the solutions to the multidisciplinary problems associated with floods in order to improve the methods of protecting people and property. Through proper management and development programs both the government and civil society can work towards a time-bound disaster preparedness, prevention and mitigation.

In this context, there are certain gray areas that have to be looked into:

Most of the important rivers in the Gangetic plain have their origin in Nepal or beyond and have substantially large catchments therein emerging in the states of India like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Till now, we have not been able to hold talks with the Nepal government for building up large storage reservoirs in Nepal (by constructing high dams in Nepal). This can manage the flood related problems in these states.

• In order to minimize the damage, raised platforms above highest level should be constructed in areas liable to flood near villages or government acquired lands. So that people can be brought to these domains during crisis.

The government that can able to manage its flood calamity in time and know what to do beforehand and after a flood hits can significantly help out to reduce human sufferings and property damage.

रामपर जनपद में भारी बाढ़ आई, पुशासन गम्भीर नही

उत्तराखंड में भारी बारिश से उत्तर पूदेश के रामपुर जिले की कोशी नदी और रामगंगा नदी खतरे का निशान पार कर गई हैं। जिससे रामपुर जिले के कई दर्जन गॉव जलमग्न हो गये हैं, सड़के धंस गई तथा दर्जनों गॉवों का सम्पर्क जिले से टूअ गया हैं। जिससे हजारों हेक्टेयर कृÂिा भूमि पर खड़ी विभिन्न फसलें और पशुओं चारा जलमग्न हैं। सबसे ज्यादा दिक्कत में पशु हैं, अधिकतर गूमीणों के खेंत बाढ़ की चपेट में आने के कारण पशुओं की चारे की भी समस्या आ गयी है और गॉवों में पानी धूस जाने से लोगों का प्रतायन शुरू हो गया है और लोगों के कच्चे घर भी ढह कर गिर गये हैं। तमाम गांवां में पानी भर जाने से लोगों के घरों में चूल्हें तक नहीं जल पा रहे हैं। कोशी नदी पर बना पानपुर पुल संपर्क मार्ग कटने से अलग-अलग हो गया हैं।

पढ़ाड़ो पर हो रही बारिश ने मैदानी क्षेत्रों में तबारी का मंजर उपस्थित कर दिया \mathring{a}_{\parallel} कोसी, रामगंग नदी और उससे जुड़ी नदियों का जलस्तर तेजी से बढ़ रहा \mathring{a}_{\parallel} पानी बढ़ने से रामपुर स्वार मार्ग के बीच सम्पर्क मार्ग पूरी तरह कर गया \mathring{a}_{\parallel} रामपुर जिले के स्वार क्षेत्र, दिढ़याल क्षेत्र, शैंदनगर क्षेत्र, शाहबाद क्षेत्र के दर्जनों गॉव बाढ़ की चपेश में आ गयो \mathring{a}_{\parallel} और लोगों का जनजीवन तहस-नहस हो गया \mathring{a}_{\parallel} लोग सतें भी बड़ी मुश्किलों से काश रहे \mathring{a}_{\parallel} स्वार क्षेत्र के दिख्याल क्षेत्र, में भी नदियां उफान पर \mathring{a}_{\parallel} दिनॉक 14 अगस्त को भी रामनगर बैराज से कोसी नदी में 17509 क्यूसेक पानी छोड़ा गया $_{\parallel}$ इससे नदियों का रूख गांवां की ओर हो गया \mathring{a}_{\parallel} नदी किनारे बसे दर्जनों गॉव बाढ़ की चपेट में आ गए \mathring{a}_{\parallel} दिख़याल बांध पर भी 65 हजार क्यूसेक पानी बह रह \mathring{a}_{\parallel} यहां जल स्तर 209.60 मीटर तक पहुंच गया \mathring{a}_{\parallel} तालापुर डांस घर में भी 60 क्यूसेक पानी चल रहा है यहां जल स्तर 194.45 मीटर पहुंच गया \mathring{a}_{\parallel} और नदी खतरे के निशान से 70 सेंटीमीटर ऊपर बह रही हैं आज शाम छह बजे रामनगर के बैराज से 14 हजार पानी पास होने की संभावना \mathring{a}_{\parallel} अगर वि \mathring{a}_{\parallel} जो जलस्तर बढ़ने की संभावना कम ही \mathring{a}_{\parallel} कोसी नदी में आज बढ़े जलस्तर ने काफी पुराना रिकार्ड तोड़ दिया $_{\parallel}$ सन् 2003 में 60 हजार क्यूसेक पानी पास हुआ था $_{\parallel}$

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (MIDNAPORE): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you.

On the other day, during the course of the debate on this subject, the hon. Minister intervened and referred to a booklet which has been published by the Ministry for our information. I have gone through that booklet. I must thank the hon. Minister for this. I think this is the first time that before starting a debate, we have received a booklet from the Ministry with regard to flood situation. But the situation is worse than what is narrated in the booklet. It talks of the severity of the flood situation between 1st June and 8th August. But even after that in West Bengal and some districts of Orissa witnessed

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floods twice. I am coming from paschim Midnapore. We have witnessed severe floods after 8th August also.[MSOffice40]

Sir, in each and every year we used to witness the flood situation, but now the situation is something different. The torrential monsoon rains have lashed the regions and the cloud burst is also happening. The climate change might get some blame for this catastrophic flood. This is the main thing. What is the new thing is the climate change. The flood is not happening only once in the rainy season, it is happening again and again. This is a case of extreme rainfall.

Sir, we, in West Bengal, are witnessing the flood situation in this rainy season at the first part of the rainy season. Then, it follows again and again by severe flood situation. So this should be taken into account. What is your plan? I am not going into details about releasing of funds and assistance etc. in this regard. I am confident that this Government will come forward with more assistance to the States as the States proposed for assistance.

Sir, it is already mentioned in the Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) that there is availability of funds to the tune of Rs. 723.92 crore. There should be more money in this Fund. It is a different thing. But I am talking about the preventive measures. What sort of preventive measures the Government is contemplating to meet the situation?

Sir, I would like to quote Shri Unnikrishnan in this regard.

"If we make an investment of one pound in disaster prevention and reduction, that has 100 times more effect than after disaster strikes."

So, this is the main thing. You are sanctioning crores and crores of rupees and this money is required to meet the situation every year. But the most important point is as to how much you are assisting for preventive measures. What is your contemplation and what is your plan? So, this should be cleared before this House. I think the hon. Minister would make it clear before us.

Sir, we have to talk to the neighbouring countries like Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and even with Pakistan and other neighbouring countries. It is because water comes from these countries and flows like anything towards our side.

Secondly, I would like to say something about embankments. The old embankments are in very bad shape. Let me refer to this:

"Himanshu Thakkar of the South Asia Network on Dams, Rivers and People has logged nearly 100 reports of embankments being breached in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh this year."

All the embankments are in a very bad shape. What is your thinking on that?

Now I come to the National Highways and particularly I am talking about the Golden Quadrilateral. I am coming from the constituency of Midnapore. A part of the Golden Quadrilateral falls in my constituency from Kharakpur to Sonakonia to Balasore. It makes a hindrance for passing the rain water. The drainage system is very bad. This year, it caused heavy floods in that area. So it should be reviewed. A lot of bridges should be constructed on that Highway. The other National Highways are also in the same condition. So this is about the embankments.[a41]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): Sir, I am not talking now because my State Member is speaking. I am only submitting to you that if Members, who are taking part in the Debate, highlight, to justify, how much Plan and Non-Plan support of the State Budget is spent on irrigation and flood management of the State, that will help and we shall be enlightened to understand why this crisis persists. During my short tenure in the Ministry of Water Resources, I saw an amazing and pathetic figure of the State Governments cutting across party lines. Whenever an issue comes up regarding flood management, erosion management or irrigation, the Budget support of the States in respect of Plan and Non-Plan is so meagre that a district cannot be taken care of, forget the State. If that is taken care of, if an objective debate is there, I think a comprehensive approach could be highlighted.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: I must thank the Parliamentary Affairs Minister for his intervention. So, I think, he has already held

the discussion with the State Governments. If there is some lacuna with the State Governments, I think, it is the responsibility of the Union Government to talk to them. So, I do not know what initiatives have been taken by them. But it is a matter which he has mentioned. I appreciate it.

I am now coming to the situation of the rivers. On the one hand, siltation of the rivers reduces the height of the embankments which are poorly maintained. On the other hand, if you reduce the depth of the rivers, then it is incapable of holding water. My other suggestion is that we should lay emphasis on building shelters on the high ground. That should be emphasized. Further, we should raise the level of borewells so that water does not become contaminated.

Next, we must develop the early warning system. The Meteorological Department is very week. Sometimes, it creates confusion among the farmers and the local people. So, technologically speaking, that should be upgraded. The officials need to be well-trained. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now. You have already taken more than 12 minutes.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA: I will conclude in two minutes. During the flood situation, I have noticed that in different offices, on a Sunday, nobody is found in the office because Sunday is a holiday. So, officers should be trained. Systems should be put in place to deliver food and water. All these points should be taken together. I am not going into other matters which have been emphatically said by other Members. I do support their views. I think the Government should take note of them and the Government should come forward in this regard.

With these words, I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Sir, the hon. Members are making very good points. I would very much like to respond to all the points that they are making. But, unfortunately, when I get up here to reply to the debate, probably, the Members who have made the points would not be in the House....(*Interruptions*) So, again, next year, if unfortunately there is some calamity somewhere, the same points would be repeated.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Repetition is everywhere. It is there every year.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V.PATIL: My request is that at least those Members who have spoken on this topic should be present here to hear the response by the Government.

श्री खारबेल स्वाई (बालासोर): महोदय, हम लोग, जो नहीं बोले हैं, क्या हमारे सुनने से काम नहीं चलेगा?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I allow you to start your speech, I would like to inform you that I have got more than 14 hon. Members who are yet to speak. Therefore, I would like to request you to take not more than five minutes. I think Members should be allowed to speak for five minutes.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (KALAHANDI): Sir, five minutes time is too less. It is a massive problem. You have to give some time to the second and third speakers.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : इस विषय पर छः घंटे डिबेट हो चुकी हैं। मेरे पास जो सूची हैं, यदि उसके हिसाब से देखा जाए और सभी सदस्यों को बोलने के लिए समय दिया जाए, तो लगभग 20 घंटे और लगेंगे|[R42]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a submission. A large number of Members have already participated in this debate. Certainly few more Members will speak. I have talked with the hon. Home

Minister. He will not reply to this debate today. He will reply on the next day when this debate comes up. Some hon. Members from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh wanted to put some queries to the hon. Minister. They may put their queries in a brief way and if everybody speaks briefly, we can accommodate as many Members as possible before we take up Private Members' Business.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : जिस तरह से माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात सदन के सामने रख रहे हैं, उसके हिसाब से दो दिन और इस चर्चा में लग सकते हैं। कृपया सभी सदस्यों से अनुरोध है कि केवल पांच मिनट में अपनी बात सदन के सामने पूरतृत करें।

मो.मुकीम (डुमिरेयागंज): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बाढ़ जैसे गंभीर विषय पर बोलने का मौंका दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि पूर्विक वर्ष सदन में बाढ़ पर चर्चा होती हैं, लेकिन इसका कोई स्थायी हल नहीं निकल पाता हैं। पूर्विक राज्य में कभी-न-कभी बाढ़ आती हैं, लेकिन उत्तर पूदेश का पूर्वी भाग, बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल, इन सभी राज्यों में हर साल बाढ़ की समस्या से यहां की जनता को परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता हैं। मैं स्वयं पूर्वी उत्तर पूदेश से आता हूं, मेरा जिला सिद्धार्थ नगर हैं, जो नेपाल बार्डर पर स्थित हैं। पूर्विक साल बाढ़ से बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हमारे जिले में तबाही होती हैं। अभी इस वर्ष भी बाढ़ आई थी और बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हमारे जिले में तबाही होती हैं। अभी इस वर्ष भी बाढ़ आई थी और बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हमारे जिले में जान, माल और फरता का नुकराल हुआ हैं। हमारा जिला नेपाल बार्डर पर होने के नातो, नेपाल से जो नदियां निकलती हैं, चाहे वह राप्ती नदी हो, बाण गंगा हो, गोराही हो, पूड़ा हो, ये सभी नदियां नेपाल से हो कर हमारे जिले में पूर्वेश करती हैं। जब नेपाल में पानी बढ़ता हैं, तो हमारे जिले को आपनी चपेट में ले लेता हैं। सदन में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने मांग उठाई है कि भारत और नेपाल सीमा पर एक हैम बनाया जाए, तािक नेपाल से आने वाता पानी, जो पूर्वी उत्तर पूदेश, बिहार और पश्चिम बंगाल को अपनी चपेट में लेता हैं, उससे निजात मिल सके। इस साल भी बाढ़ और जो सहायता उत्तर पूदेश सरकार से मिलनी चाहिए थी, उसे राज्य सरकार ने तुंत मुहैया कराया। आपने समाचारों में भी पढ़ा होगा कि काफी जानें इस बाढ़ की वजह से चली गई। महाराजांज जिला, जो हमारे पड़ोस का जिला हैं, करीब 15-16 लोग डूब कर मर गए। हमारी मुख्यमंत्री बहन कुमारी मायावती तुंत दूसरे दिन घटना स्थल पर पहुंची और जो प्रभावित परिवार के लोगों को सहायता हैं। इन सब बातों से बाढ़ का स्थायी समाधान निक्क देकर पूर्वी उत्तर पूदेश के बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत् को बिश्शेष पैकेज ठेकर पूर्वी उत्तर पूदेश के बाढ़ प्रभावित क्षेत् हुं, उनको परका की विशेष पैकेज के विरो के निकार के गावों के मकान जो कटाव में आ गए हैं, उन मकानों को बचाने के लिए इंतजाम किए जाएं और जो कटों होचे हों सेनी।

दूसरा, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि फसतों और मकानों का जो नुकसान हुआ है, वैसे तो गृह मंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि उनको इंदिरा आवास योजना के तहत आवास देने की योजना हैं।

15.00 hrs.

इन्दिय आवास में बहुत सारी जो गाइडलाइंस हैं, उनमें बहुत सारी परेशानियां हैं। बहुत सारे लोगों के मकान इस बाढ़ में ध्वस्त हो गये हैं, बहुत सारी जमीन बर्बाद हो गई है, फसल का नुकसान हो गया है, लेकिन उसमें जो गाइडलाइन हैं, उसमें बी.पी.एल. की जो परिभाषा हैं, मैं समझता हूं, उसको शिथिल करना चाहिए। उसको शिथिल करके जिन लोगों के भी मकान बाढ़ में गिर गये हैं, उनको इन्दिय आवास योजना में जो 25 हजार रुपये की धनराश मिलती हैं, मैं गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इसकी राशि 50 हजार रुपये कर दी जाये और जो फसल का नुकसान हुआ हैं, उसका सर्वे कराकर पांच हजार रुपये प्रति एकड़ के हिसाब से चाहे छोटा किसान हो या बड़ा किसान हो, सारे किसानों को पांच हजार रुपये प्रति एकड़ के हिसाब से मुआवजा देने के लिए मैं केन्द्र सरकार से मांग करता हुं।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि गृह मंत्री जी मेरी इस मांग पर विचार करके उत्तर पूदेश को बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में विशेष आर्थिक पैकेज देने पर विचार करेंगे और देने की कृपा करेंगे_।

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (KALAHANDI): Thank you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir. I congratulate Shri Ananth Kumar who has initiated this debate under rule 193.

Sir, here I would like to say that every year we discuss about floods or some other natural calamity or earthquake. Sir, in 1980 a Flood Commission, namely, Rashtriya Barh Ayog, was formed to save 40 million hectares of agricultural land from floods and today the area affected by floods has gone up to 45 million hectares of agricultural variable land. I would like to ask what was the Government doing for all these years. Have they prepared a Master Plan for the same or not? It is a colossal loss and it has become a source of corruption. Though it is a non-partisan issue, the floods, earthquake, drought, etc. have become a source of corruption today.

I would like to cite an example from a CAG Report on Maharashtra. It states, "Though the hon. Minister managed the Latur Earthquake beautifully." He managed the earthquake very well when he was an hon. Member from Latur. So, in those terms, he should also manage the floods because he is a very competent Minister. But, I would like to say something about Maharashtra. On 10th July 2007, the CAG Report on Maharashtra was tabled...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: If you discuss Maharashtra, others will discuss Orissa and I am expected to reply.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: As a Member of Parliament, I am quoting what is on the papers, what is the public document.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Unless I have the full information about everything that has happened in Maharashtra, I will not be in a position to answer. I am not exposing the States over here. I am not talking about Orissa, Bihar, Maharashtra, UP or other States. Let the matter relating to Maharashtra be discussed in Maharashtra Assembly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Deo, please address the Chair.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Sir, here I would like to say how the funds are misutilised. On 10th July, 2007, the CAG Report was tabled on the floor of the State Assembly. It is a public document.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: That should be discussed in Maharashtra Legislative Assembly. That is why, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly has been created. Supposing Orissa matter is discussed.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: I will come to Orissa matter also.

Sir, as the hon. Minister is pressing me not to put it on the Table, I will not put it. Anyhow, it is a public document and the whole country knows that the flood control money has been siphoned away by the then Government.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I would like to say that we have information about many States, but we are not discussing that information because we do not want to have *tu-tu, main-main* here on the floor of the House.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: Same thing happened in Mumbai with regard to Meethi river that funds were misappropriated.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I would like to say that let us have some concrete proposals to fight the floods and that solution was given right from the time of Capt. Dastur regarding inter-linking of rivers. Then it was done by late K.L. Rao and when the NDA Government came, we had formed a Task Force for inter-linking of rivers. [r43]

[r44] Today, I am very happy to note that the hon. Water Resources Minister intervened and said that this Government is serious about interlinking of rivers. It has been seen that water is a negative commodity. It is nobody's personal property. It is given by nature. It is basically a negative commodity. So, the Government should come out with a policy, a National River Policy, which will benefit the country.

Secondly, I would like to suggest that like there is Coastal Regulation Zone I, II, there should also be a River Regulation Zone I, II, III. Thereby the rivers can be protected, plantation can be done and the flood-prone areas may be made into flood-free zones. For a permanent solution, every year you will dole out money. I remember when the hon. Minister was replying to a debate last time, he had said that the Government's job is to give immediate relief and succour to the people who are affected mentally because of the flood as their life becomes disarrayed. That he had said in a debate in the august House. That is a temporary relief. But whatever money is being spent, it should be on a long-term basis for long-term measures so that we do not have floods. We lose crores of rupees, billions of rupees every year, and this year, the flood in India was forecast by the United Nations also. Such a flood in South-East Asia, India and Nepal has never occurred. This is a matter of serious concern. This adds to our poverty; more people come under the poverty line. Lakhs and lakhs of Indira Awas houses are damaged; lakhs of acres of agricultural land is damaged. It has become a regular phenomenon to discuss this issue in the House. What happens to the money, that we do not know.

I would like to come to my State of Orissa. Orissa has demanded about Rs. 303 crore in the recent flood in various sectors but we have been given only Rs. 30 crore. This morning, during 'Zero Hour' I raised a matter that one tribal block of Kalahandi district — Thuamul Rampur Block — has been so badly devastated by floods that no vehicles were able to go there and people are suffering from malaria, and 30 *adivasis* have died of diarrhoea and malaria. Drinking water has been polluted. This disease is also going to spread to neighbouring districts. I fear that Shri Gamang's constituency or Shri Parsuram Majhi's constituency have got chances of its spreading. There, cases have been reported. Hundreds of people have been affected by this. PDS is not reaching there. Here is the document of the Orissa Government. If you allow me, I would like to authenticate it.

Can I place it on the Table of the House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: This is a document of the State Government, so it will be recorded.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can quote it only.

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO: The number of districts affected in Orissa is 12; the number of blocks affected is 16; the number of GPs affected is 593; the number of villages affected is 2,703; the number of Urban Local Bodies affected 16; the population affected is 15 lakhs in the first phase.

Now reports have come that further damage has been done. So, we want immediate help to our people in Orissa. I hope the hon. Home Minister will extend that helping hand to the State of Orissa.

I hope, he has not taken amiss of the Maharashtra thing. It is in the country's interest. That is why I quoted. It is because we are spending crores of rupees and we should create some assets which we are unable to create. That is my contention. Having been elected to this august House, it is my duty to see that the Government money is saved and it reaches to the poorest of the poor person. That is my duty.

[r45]

चौधरी लाल सिंह (उधमपर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पलंड के बारे में जो डिस्क्शन चल रही है, उसमें मैं भी कुछ बातें दर्ज करवाना चाहंगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आपके वहां भी पलड हैं?

चौधरी लाल सिंह : जी हां।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उधर से तो पलड आती हैं।

चौधरी लाल शिंह: जी हां, मैं बताऊंगा कि कहां-कहां पलड आती हैं। मैं शिर्फ दो-चार बातें कहना चाहूंगा वर्षोंकि समय कम हैं। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि आपने यह बहुत अच्छा काम किया है कि डिज़ास्टर मैनेजमेंट एक्ट लाए। लेकिन उसमें कुछ कमी है जिसे मैंने उस दिन बताया था और आज भी बताऊंगा। उसमें न लोकल एमएलए की इन्वॉल्वमेंट हैं और न ही लोकल एमपी की हैं। आपने एक्ट बनाया, लेकिन मेरी सबिमशन हैं कि आप एक्ट की तरमीम करें। उसमें लोकल एमएलए और लोकल एमपी इन्वॉल्व होने चाहिए तािक वे उसमें बैठें और बात करें। वहां कलैक्टर और अधिकारी घूम-फिरकर कुर्सी पर बैठने वाते ही होते हैं। सारा दिन भली-भली, भाव-भाव घूमने वाले, हर दिखा, पहाड़ चढ़ने वाले, हर जगह जाने वाले नुमाइन्दों को इस एक्ट में इन्नोर किया गया हैं। जब तक इस बारे में नहीं देखेंगे, तब तक कुछ नहीं होगा। एक्ट में बहुत फैसीलिटीज लिखी गई हैं। मैं अपनी स्टेट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। जब से एक्ट बना है, न उन्होंने एक्ट के बारे में कुछ किया, न एक्ट आने बढ़ा और न ही उसका कोई बैनीफिट मिला। यह एक रिलीफ होता हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि रिलीफ मैनुअल को थोड़ा चेंज कर दीजिए। किसी व्यक्ति का पूरा मकान तबाह हो जाता हैं, लेकिन उसे सिर्फ 200 रुपये, 2,000 रुपये पकड़ा दिए जाते हैं। यह क्या क्राइटिश्या हैं? किसी व्यक्ति का मकान वला गया, जमीन चली गई, प्रॅार्टी तहस-नहस हो गई, लेकिन चिंद उसे उस पर कोई रिलीफ न मिले तो उसका क्या मकसद है, उल्टा वह दरखास्त और कहानियां लिख-लिखकर फूस्ट्रेट हो जाता हैं। वह एक दपतर से दूसरे उपतर घूमता रहता हैं। पटवारी, डिपार्टमैंट सब भागते हैं, वे सिर्फ उसका पैसा खाते हैं, लेकिन उसका कुछ नहीं होता। इसतिए में कहना चाहूंगा कि Relief Manual must be changed.

में एक मुझाव भी देना चाहूंगा। आप देख रहे हैं कि लोग लोकल नाले, लोकल रिवर्स पर तकरीबन काबिज हो चुके हैं, इनक्रोचमेंट बढ़ती जा रही है, इनक्रोचर, कवरिग आदि सब हो गया। जब पानी चलने के रास्ते रोक दिए गए, जो एक नैचुरल फिनॉमिना है, कुदरत की तरफ से नैचुरल बहाव बनाया गया है, यदि आप उसके रास्ते में बैठ जाएंगे, तो डूबेंगे नहीं, बहेंगे नहीं तो आपके साथ क्या होगा। सरकारें यह जरूर ध्यान रखें कि भगवान, खुदा के बनाए हुए शिस्टम नहीं टूटें। आप उन्हें कार हैं। आपके पैसे, आपके फंड्स आदि भगवान के पानी के आगे कुछ नहीं हैं, जब तक आप उन्हें मानकर नहीं चलेंगे। दिखा जैसे छोड़े गए थे, आपने उन्हें कचर किए, आपने टोटल फंरिस्ट काट दिए। फंरिस्ट कटने से अनइवन रेनफॉल, अनइवन स्नोफॉल और उपर से पूरी मिट्टी नीचे, दिखा उंचे होते जा रहे हैं, नाले उंचे होते जा रहे हैं, जो सॉयल कन्नवेंशन होनी चाहिए, टोटली बहाव चला गया। मेरी सबिमशन है कि आप इसकी तरफ खास ध्यान रखें। हमारे सारे दिखा अंडर इंडस वाटर ट्रीटी हैं, सिर्फ एक ट्रिब्यूटरी है रावी रिचर की जिसे उच्छ कहते हैं, वह एक बची है, बाकी दिखाओं में आप कुछ नहीं कर सकते। उस ट्रिब्यूटरी में हम उस पानी को एज ए हाइडल इत्तेविट्रक प्रोजैवट यूटीलाइज कर सकते हैं। 280 मेगावाट बनता है जिससे 14,000 एकड़ जमीन को पानी मिल सकता है। जखोल, फोरलेन, बोरठेन, भाग, यह कुछ बहुत बड़े-बड़े एरियाज हैं। हमारे पास कितनी जमीनें हैं, आप बेहतर समझ सकते हैं। एक लैंड सीतिंग एकट बना था। उसके मुताबिक थोड़ी सी जमीनें रही हैं। मेरे कहने का मकसद है कि हमारी 200 एकड़ के करीब एर्गीकल्यरल जमीन चली गई, और जा रही हैं।[N46]

मैं यह सबमिशन करना चाहता ढूं कि जो जगहें हैं, उस उज रीवर को आप रिकमंड करें_। आपका महकमा इसमें वाटर कन्जवेंशन का काम करता है_। सोज साहब का भी डिपार्टमैंट भी इससे ऐफीलेटिड हैं_। इसलिए मैंने कहा कि उज रीवर ट्रीट्री में नहीं हैं_। आप इसको इस्तेमाल करें ताकि बाढ़ में बहने वाले लोगों की बचत हो सके_। हमारा प्रोजैवट बने और हमें इरीगेशन भी मिले_।

मेरी यह पूर्शना है कि इनक्रोत्तमेंट की तरफ आपने ध्यान नहीं दिया, तो कुछ नहीं होगा। आज छोटे-छोटे नालों पर लोग मकान बनाकर रह रहे हैं, रीवर के किनारे भी लोग बस गये। बाद में केस बनता है कि लोग बह गये, यह हो गया, वह हो गया। इसमें गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया या किसी अन्य सरकार की तरफ से कोई कमी नहीं होती और न ही कोई सरकार कमी चाहती हैं। कोई सरकार कभी नहीं चाहेगी कि कोई आदमी बह जाये या मर जाये। लेकिन इसकी प्लानिंग का सवाल हैं, जो आप करते हो_। हमारा कहना है कि जमीन पर वह प्तानिंग नहीं होती_। आपके भेजे हुए फंड्स का मिसयूज होता है_। उनका प्रॅापर यूटीलाइजेशन नहीं होता_। इन पर कोई चैक नहीं हैं_। इस पर कोई चैक और बैतेंस नहीं हैं_। मेरा सबमिशन हैं कि आप खास तौर से इस पर ध्यान दें_।

आपके नुमाइंदे या रिप्रैजेंटेटेटिव जहां भी बैठे हैं, आप उनकी डसूटी तगायें कि जो पैसा आपने बाढ़ आपदा के नाम पर भेजा है, वे उसे चैक करें, नहीं तो हर साल पलड-पलड शोर मचता रहेगा। यह चंद लोगों का तमाशा बन गया हैं। जिसका नुकसान हुआ है, उसे कुछ मिले या न मिले, लेकिन जिनका नुकसान नहीं हुआ, उनकी कोठी, महल और चौंबारे बन गये हैं। बाढ़ से पीड़ित व्यक्ति हर वर्ष पृभावित रहता हैं, उसे कुछ नहीं मिलता। मेरी सबमिशन है कि इसकी तरफ खास ध्यान दिया जाये।

DR. BABU RAO MEDIYAM (BHADRACHALAM): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, it has become a ritual for our country to face floods and droughts since three years now. In this regard I would like to know from the Ministry as to what is the amount that we are spending on relief activities, State-wise, all over the country. As per one assessment, we are spending more on this than to construct the permanent water bodies.

Sir, before touching the aspect of floods, I would like to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that Andhra Pradesh had witnessed an extensive hailstorm between 9th and 12th April, 2007. This hailstorm was a precipitated ice piece showers suddenly occurring along with heavy rains causing great damage to the life and properties of people in the seven districts, namely, Ranga Reddy, Warrangal, Nalgonda, Karimnagar, Medak, Nizamabad and Viziayanagaram district. About 42 persons died due to this hailstorm. The estimated loss of property is Rs. 200 crore. Therefore, I want the hon. Minister to treat this natural calamity of hailstorm as a national calamity and to compensate for the losses.

Sir, from 1st June, 2007 to 8th August, 2007, in my State of Andhra Pradesh, heavy rainfall was witnessed. The Meteorological Division of our State is in three parts. In the coastal Andhra Pradesh, the normal rainfall is 295 mm, but we actually witnessed 423 mm of rains during this period. Then, in Telangana, the normal rainfall is 435 mm whereas the actual rainfall was 379 mm during this period, which is 13 per cent less than the normal rainfall there. In Rayalaseema, the normal rainfall is 174 mm, whereas it was recorded at 368 mm during this time, which is 112 per cent more.

Sir, though we are lucky enough that our neighbouring States, Maharashtra has given us two rivers -- great Godavari and Krishna. But along with these rivers, they are giving us floods also. The increased rainfall in our neighbouring States is leading to the over inflow into Godavari and Krishna basins causing devastating floods. [r47]

[MSOffice48]

As also in Orissa, the normal rainfall of Orissa is 660 mm during this period but it received about 802 mm, about 21 per cent more. As a result, the rivers of Vamsadhara and Nagavalli of coastal Andhra Pradesh faced so many difficulties during flood. Totally, there are 14 districts involved in the flood situation. Among the 14, two districts faced severe flood, that is, Kurnool and Prakasam. In Kurnool, there was 383 mm of rainfall as against the normal rainfall of 77 mm. The same thing happened in Guntur also. The total loss we faced is that about 45 people died in 12 districts and 15 fishermen were missing.

Sir, I want to correct one thing. The Home Ministry has published a document on the flood situation of the country. In this, the villages suffered are given as 47. It is not true. The total number of villages suffered is 457, and the houses damaged are more than two lakhs. The livestock lost was about 47,000. The crop affected is about 36 hectares of land and about 942 tanks were damaged during this flood. About 1100 high schools, AP Residential Schools and 60 Social Welfare Hostels were submerged during this flood.

In the last Tsunami, about 6,808 fishing nets were missing. It is a pending issue. They are very costly but it was not compensated through the NCC fund. The most affected district was Kurnool where Tungabhadra, Handri and Kundu rivers were overflowing and damage had occurred.

The entitlement for Andhra Pradesh is Rs.284.51 crore but we were given, as a first installment, about Rs.77 core only. Out of this, the advance of the previous year was deducted. The advance of about Rs.64 crore was deducted. The Central team visited our State from July 17-19 but no report was given. Hence, I would request the Ministry to release the first installment without any deduction.

The payment of compensation to the houses, subsidy inputs for crop losses, insufficient material supplies and corruption during distribution of compensation and relief materials are to be corrected. My State Government has submitted the details of the total losses of about Rs.1,538 crore. I would request the Ministry to consider and give the amount.

श्री जुएल ओराम (सुन्दरगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उड़ीसा के हमारे साथी द्वारा कही गयी बातों से सम्बद्ध करते हुए अपने क्षेत्र की कुछ बातों को माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हैं।

वैसे तो उड़ीसा का जो पश्चिमी जिला है, उसमें कभी बाढ़ नहीं आती है, लेकिन इस बार सेकण्ड फेज की लो डिप्रेशन के कारण इतनी ज्यादा बारिश हुई कि मुंबई-हावड़ा मेनलाइन डिस्टर्ब हो गयी और आज तक वह चालू नहीं हो पाई हैं। इसके कारण किलंग-उत्कल एक्सप्रेस, जो दिल्ली से उस एरिया को कनेक्ट करती हैं, गीतांजित एक्सप्रेस, बॉम्बे मेल, लोकमान्य तिलक एक्सप्रेस, बोकारो-मद्रास एक्सप्रेस, जनेश्वरी सुपरफास्ट एक्सप्रेस, तपरिवनी एक्सप्रेस आदि तमाम दूरगामी ट्रेन्स अभी भी ठप्प पड़ी हुई हैंं। मंत्री जी तुंत रेलवे विभाग से संपर्क करके इनको चालू कराने के लिए प्रयास करें और इसे सिफिशएण्ट फण्ड दिया जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, नेशनल हाइवे संख्या 215 और नेशनल हाइवे 23, जो मेरे जिले में आते हैं, बारिश से डिस्टर्ब हो गए हैं, वहां से गाड़ियां नहीं निकल पा रही हैं, जिसकी वजह से मरीजों को, बच्चों को स्कूल और इग्जाम के लिए आना-जाना संभव नहीं हो पा रहा हैं। इसलिए माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरी गुजारिश है कि इसके बारे में स्पेशन अटेंशन दिया जाए।[R49]

[RSO] मैं पुनः मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि उड़ीसा में कभी बाढ़ के रूप में, कभी साइक्लोन के रूप में और कभी सूखे के रूप में बार-बार कैलामिटी आती हैं। उसके लिए केन्द्र सरकार को खासकर रेलवे को पर्याप्त फंड राज्य सरकार को देना चाहिए। मुम्बई-हावड़ा मेन रेल लाइन, नेशनल हाइवे नम्बर 23 और 215 के बारे में सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोतने का समय दिया।

SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR (DHARWAD SOUTH): Sir, I want to lay my speech on the Table of the House. Please allow me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, you can do it.

SHRI MANJUNATH KUNNUR: My parliamentary constituency, particularly in the districts of Dharwad, Haveri and Gadag districts and also in the northern parts of Karnataka, namely, Belgaum, Bagalpur, Davangiri, Shimoga, Uttara Kannada, Raichur, Bellary and Koppla were worst affected in the recent heavy rains and floods which has resulted in heavy loss of human lives, cattle lives and damage to public property.

As per the survey conducted by the Government of Karnataka, 11,29,600 people were affected; 1,412 villages were affected; 22,214 houses were damaged, loss in terms of rupees is rs.7.26 crores; 156 Ganji Kendras were opened; 39 precious lives were lost; 834 cattle lost their lives; crop loss was to the tune of 1,84,806 hectares (approximately Rs. 433.05 crores; and approximately Rs.559.98 crore worth of infrastructure was damaged. To add severity of the situation, flood water has not yet receded. And the above assessment was made when flood water is still stagnant. Needless to add, final assessment is to be made. The hon. Minister can easily visualize the damage caused to Karnataka.

I would like to highlight as to what has happened in my parliamentary constituency, particularly in Shiggaon, Savanur, Hanagal, Haveri, Badagi, Hirekerur and Ranebennur talukas in Haveri District of Karnataka. There are three rivers flowing, namely, Tungabhadra, Varada and Kumadadwathi, A number of Nallas *and* tanks have been damaged because of unprecedented floods as they were over-flowing resulting in submergence in many years of the said talukas.

Farmers in these taluks have grown cotton, maize, paddy, chillies, etc. but to their dismay, all the crops have been washed away due to heavy rains and floods. Poor farmers are in such a bad shape that they are unable to recover from such devastation caused by heavy floods.

*The speech was laid on the Table

Some of the villages along with Kumadadwathi river; <u>Masur and Tippaikopp</u> villages in Jjirekerur taluks; Kuppalur village in Ranebennur taluk; Kudal village in Hanagal taluk; Kunimelli Halli, Kalsur Nadi Neeralgi and other villages along the Varada river have inundated in the flood water. Dhundashi, Honnapur, Tadas, Andaiagi villages have been underwater due to Benni Halla (Nala). Many villages in Kundugol taluk, Dharwad district along with Benni Hall (Nala) have been waterlogged resulting in washing away of crops.

Itagi, Sasarawad, Balehosur and many villages in Shirahatti taluka in Gadag district have also been immensely affected due to heavy rains and over-flow in the Tungabhadra river. The farmers are in a very bad shape. Their situation has taken a ugly turn. Compensation given to the farmers by both the Central and State Governments as per the guidelines is nothing but adding salt to injury.

It is pertinent to point out that the relief paid to the farmers as per the. Calamity Relief fund and National Calamity Contingency fund by the Central Government is not only very less but it utterly insufficient when we take into account the number of lives lost and the number of cattle lost in the flood disaster. As the amount received by the affected farmers and people is very meager when compared to the loss of acres and the amount of loss of crops. There has been a hue and cry for revising the guidelines of CRF but nothing has been done to attend to the genuine demands of the affected people due to floods.

According to me, the compensation paid for crop loss and damages to house, in particular, in very less and it should be revised without any further loss of time. My suggestion is on these lines. At least a sum of Rs.10,000 per acre should be paid to those who lost their drought land due to floods; and a sum of Rs.20,000 per acre should be given for irrigated land when it is affected by heavy rains and floods.

Likewise, when there is huge damages to the houses, they are given a paltry amount. This should be revised to a minimum of Rs.25,000 and where the entire house is collapsed, the same should be valued properly by the technical experts and engineers and accordingly compensation should be paid taking into account the market value so that the affected person can build a new house. Otherwise, it would be very difficult for the poor farmers who live in rural areas and who are the backbone of this country. Is it not the responsibility of the Central and State Governments to render justice to the poor farmers when they are in distress, down and out and their hour of need.

The compensation being given to those who lost their family members and those who lost their cattle should be doubled.

There are only 156 Ganji Kendras in Karnataka. When such devastation has befallen on the people of Karnataka, it is the bounden duty of the Central Government to come to the rescue of the State Government. In this regard, I would like to request that more Ganji Kendras should be opened as flood water is yet to be receded and they are in need of more such Kendras.

As the hon. Members are aware, floods have not only affected Karnataka but also many other States like Bihar, Assam, Goa and Maharashtra. In these States too, compensation should be revised as farmers have lost all their earnings.

It would be shocking to know that no fund has been released to Karnataka in spite of such vast devastation. I take this opportunity to request the Central Government to immediately extend relief by releasing a sum of Rs.500 crore to Karnataka to stem the damage caused by heavy and special relief package should be given by Govt. of India.

I would also like to reiterate that the norms of the National Calamity

Contingency Fund and National Relief Fund should be revised without any further loss of time taking into consideration the real amount of damage caused to the affected States. I hope the Government would consider my genuine request.

As per CWC, 71 large reservoirs monitored by the central water commission, 41 have gone above 20 percent of the total storage capacity. Major rivers like Ganga, Indus, Godavari have more water than the average of the last 10 years.

United Nations described as the Flood situation in India and Bangladesh is the worst in living memory.

The Centre has not released any money so far. The Govt. of Karnataka has submitted its memorandum to the Hon'ble Prime Minister and honourable Home Minister but no relief is given so far.

Hence I would request the Government of India to give immediate relief.

15.26 hrs.

(Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav in the Chair)

श्री मुंशी राम (बिजनौर): सभापति महोदय, सरकार के आंकड़ों के अनुसार बाढ़ से करीब 3,213.42 करोड़ रुपए की क्षति हुई है और 11 लाख लोगों को सुरक्षित स्थानों पर पहुंचाया गया है। मैं समझता हूं जब 11 लाख लोगों को एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर पहुंचाया गया है, तो पचासों लाख लोग इस बाढ़ से

पूभावित हुए होंगे। बाढ़ जैसी आपदाओं से निपटने के लिए पांच वर्षों के लिए 21,333.33 करोड़ रूपए की निधि का पूपवधान सरकार द्वारा किया गया \ddot{e}_{\parallel} इतनी बड़ी क्षित बाढ़ से होती \ddot{e}_{\parallel} तीन रिथितयों में पानी आता \ddot{e}_{\parallel} एक तो निदयों के माध्यम से पानी आता \ddot{e}_{\parallel} वह पानी पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों से आकर निदयों में मितता \ddot{e}_{\parallel} निदयों ने जो रास्ता बना लिया \ddot{e}_{\parallel} उसके माध्यम से वह पानी समुद्र में चला जाता \ddot{e}_{\parallel} हमारे पास आंकड़े हैं कि कौन सी नदी में किस महीने में कितने-कितने क्यूरेक पानी बहता \ddot{e}_{\parallel} तेकिन दुख का विषय है कि कई-कई हजार करोड़ रूपए सरकार स्वर्च करती \ddot{e}_{\parallel} , उसके बाद भी रिथित ज्यों की त्यों \ddot{e}_{\parallel} मेरे से पूर्व वक्ताओं ने जैसे कहा कि बाढ़ की रोकथाम के लिए सरकार के पास कोई ठोस योजना नहीं \ddot{e}_{\parallel} जिन निदयों में अधिक पानी आता \ddot{e}_{\parallel} , वह जून, जुलाई और अगस्त इन तीन महीनों में आता \ddot{e}_{\parallel} उस पानी को अगर छोटी-बड़ी नहरों के माध्यम से ऐसी जगहों पर पहुंचा दिया जाए जहां पानी की आवश्यकता \ddot{e}_{\parallel} , सूखा \ddot{e}_{\parallel} , तो वहां के लोग इस पानी का इस्तेमाल कर सकते \ddot{e}_{\parallel} इसके लिए सरकार को ठोस योजना बनानी चाहिए। अगर वह ऐसा करेगी तो जो बाढ़ की रिथित से निपटने के लिए पैसा सर्च होता \ddot{e}_{\parallel} , वह बच जाएगा और सूखे क्षेत्र में पानी के लिए तरस रहे किसानों तथा लोगों को पानी मिल जाएगा। अगर हमारे पास ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं होगी तो फिर वही पानी इकहा होकर बाढ़ का रूप लेता रहेगा और उससे तबाही होती रहेगी। इस तरह की योजना बनाने का काम जल संसाधन मंत्रालय को करना चाहिए। अगर वह ठोस नीति के तहत काम कर दे, तो बाढ़ की विभीषिका पर काब पाया जा सकता \ddot{e}_{\parallel}

मैं एक बात अपने क्षेत्र की भी कहना चाहता हूं। भारत सरकार ने जो बाढ़ से हुई क्षति के जो आंकड़े दिए हैं, उसमें जिला बिजनौर का जिक्रू नहीं है_। मेरा जिला उत्तरांचल की सीमा से लगा हुआ है_। बालावाली के बाद जिला बिजनौर की सीमा शुरू होती है और वहां गंगा नदी में अत्यधिक पानी आता है_। पिछले **15** वर्षों में सात-आठ किलोमीटर का कटान गंगा नदी के बहाव बदलने के कारण हो गया है_। इससे वहां के किसानों की हजारों एकड़ जमीन की क्षति हुई है_।

मैं पिछले महीने 27 तारीख को अपने क्षेत्र में गया था। वहां बीसियों गांव गंगा नदी की वजह से कटान में थे, लेकिन लगता है उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार को जिला बिजनौर का कोई आंकड़ा नहीं भेजा। इस बात का मुझे खेद हैं। वहां पर छोटी-छोटी नदियां हैं, जैसे खो है, मालान हैं।

सभापति महोदय : कृपया समाप्त करें।

श्री मुंशी राम : वहां कई छोटी-छोटी नदियां हैं_| उनमें भी केवल मात्रू साल में दो महीने पानी आता है_| अधिक पानी आने की वजह से वहां की तमाम फसल नष्ट हो जाती हैं, लेकिन उसका भी जिंकू उत्तर पूदेश सरकार ने नहीं किया हैं, जिसका मुझे खेद हैं_| गंगा नदी के बहाव में बदलाव की वजह से जिला बिजनौर के सात-आठ किलो मीटर के एरिया का कटान हो चुका है_|

सभापति महोदयः माननीय सदस्य अब आप समाप्त करें, क्योंकि साढ़े तीन बज रहे हैं और प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिजनेस शुरू होना हैं। आपके पास लिखित भाषण हैं। शेष भाग को आप सभा पटल पर रख दें।

श्री मुंशी राम : ठीक हैं।

सभापति महोदय: वह भाषण भी सदन की कार्यवाही का अंश माना जाएगा।

*भूम मुंभी राम : सभापित जी, मैं उत्तराखंड की सीमा से लगा क्षेत्र बिजनौर, लोक सभा से प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूं। गंगा, मालन, गांगन, खौ, नवझ आदि नदी जो मेरे क्षेत्र से होकर गुजरती हैं। उपरोक्त नदियों के कारण मेरे क्षेत्र का छोटा किसान नदियों में अत्यधिक पानी आने के कारण उनकी फसल को नष्ट कर देता हैं जिसके कारण वह तबाह हो जाते हैं। उदारण के तौर पर गंगा नदी अपने पुनारे बहाव स्थान से 8-10 कि0मी0 कटान करके किसानों को भूमिहीन बना दिया जिसके कारण इस क्षेत्र के काफी गरीब किसान

… This part of the speech was laid on the Table

कागजों पर भूमी घर हैं। परन्तु मौके पर उनके पास भूमि नहीं हैं। अर्थात गंगा नदी को विशेष पैकेज के द्वारा पूर्व स्थान पर बहाने के लिये उसमें जमा रेत को निकाल कर साफ किया जाये। मैं समझता हूं कि जितनी लागत उस रेत को निकालने में लगेगी उससे कई गुना लागत में वह रेत बेचा जा सकता हैं। इसी पूकार बिजनौर या अन्य स्थानों पर बने बैराज पर पूरी तरह रेत से भरे हैं जिन्हें विशेष पैकेज के द्वारा साफ करा कर रेत साफ कराये जाये। जहां पानी होना चाहिए था वहां रेत भरा हैं उसे खाली कराया जाये। इसी के साथ साथ बिजनौर बैराज से बालावाली तक बन्दा बनाया जाये जिससे इस क्षेत्र के रहने वाले गरीब किसान पूभावित न हो। मालन नदी जहां गंगा में मिलती हैं उसे उस स्थान से हटा कर समानान्तर नहर बना कर पानी आगे डाला जाये जिससे गंगा नदी का पानी क्षेत्र में न फैल सके।

[R51]

15.30 hrs.

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