

[Shri Dalbir Singh]

(80) Order No. CH/VCT/Rg. 19/1974, dated 10th February, 1975 in the case of application of Shri Amartlal Khandubhai Desai of Bular.

(81) Order No. CH/VCT/Rg. 20/74, dated 13th February, 1975 in the case of Manav Kalyan Trust, Vijalpore Taluka Navsari District, Bular.

(82) Order No. LND/VCT/WS. 6663, dated 24th December, 1974, in the case of Shri Rajibhai Jibhai of Bhadkodra, Taluka Ankleshwar District, Broach.

(83) Order No. LND/VCT/WS, dated 31st December, 1974 in the case of application of Shrimati Taragauri Naginlal Dadhalwala of Ankleshwar District, Broach.

(84) Order No. LND/VCT/WS 6945, dated 8th January, 1975, in the case of application of Shri Ismail Vali Mohmed Kala of Village Kothi Taluka, Broach.

(85) Order No. LND/VCT/WS/7169, dated 8th January, 1975 in the case of Shri Girdharbhai Morarbhai of Ankleshwar District, Broach.

(86) Order No. LND/VCT/WS 319-1, dated 13th January, 1975 in the case of application of Shri Abbasali Huseinali of Ankleshwar District, Broach.

(87) Order No. LND/VCT/WS 3461, dated 13th January, 1975 in the case of application of M/s. Gulam Mohmed Haji Gulam Rasul of Ankleshwar District, Broach.

(88) Order No. LND/VCT/WS 7282, dated 24th January, 1975, in the case of M/s Prithvi Enterprises of Ankleshwar District, Broach.

(89) Order No. LND/VCT/373-A, dated 24th January, 1975, in the case of application of Shrimati Hiraben Manilal Vasava of Village Vejalpur Taluka Broach.

(90) Order No. LND/VCT/WS/1101/SR.58, dated 21st January, 1975, in the case of M/s. Mahavir Chemicals Industries Private Limited, Ahmedabad.

(91) Order No. LND/VCT/WS/5264/WS, 1102, dated 21st February, 1975, in the case of Jagdish Industries, Broach.

(b) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing (i) reasons for delay in laying the above Orders and (ii) for not laying the Hindi versions thereof. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9194/75].

(c) A copy of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 58(E), in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 1975, under sub-section (3) of section 63 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9195/75].

ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING IN INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING, BOMBAY FOR 1973-74

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): On behalf of Shri D. P. Yadav, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, Bombay, for the year 1973-74. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-9196/75].

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DAMAGE TO LIFE AND PROPERTY BY EARTHQUAKES IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH (Mandi): I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation

to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon

"Reported extensive damage to life and property by earthquakes in Kinnaur and Lahul Spiti Districts of Himachal Pradesh and the urgent need to provide adequate relief to the State Government of Himachal Pradesh for helping the victims'

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAIHEB P SHINDE) An earthquake of an usual intensity visited Kinnaur and Lahaul Spiti districts of Himachal Pradesh on the 19th January 1975. The main effect of the earthquake was felt in 23 villages. 42 persons lost their lives and another 40 were seriously injured. 278 houses were completely destroyed while almost all the remaining houses in the affected areas sustained partial damage. A large number of Government buildings, drinking water and irrigation channels and roads have also been damaged or destroyed. Loss of life also occurred in the cattle and sheep population of the area. The total population of the affected villages is below 4000.

Detailed plans for providing emergency relief to the victims were worked out at a meeting taken by the Chief of the Army Staff at Simla on the 21st January 1975, at which representatives of the Army, Air Force and Civil Administration were present. These plans have since been executed and adequate numbers of tarpaulin tents and blankets as well as necessary food and medical supplies have been made available to the victims of the calamity. Special mention must be made of the work done by Air Force helicopters in reaching places which had been cut off by road in rescuing injured persons under very difficult conditions.

The State Government are currently engaged in drawing up rehabilitation plans for the affected area. These in-

clude the adoption of new designs for buildings so that they may be less prone to damage by earthquakes in the future and the repair/restoration of roads, drinking water and irrigation channels. They have been asked to send their detailed proposals to the Government of India as early as possible so that these may be discussed with them by a Central Team of officers and decision taken regarding the Central assistance which can be given to the State for their implementation. It may be mentioned, in this connection, that the bulk of the reconstruction work will become possible only with the onset of summer and the restoration of disrupted road links.

The Central Government are fully aware of the situation caused by the earthquake and shall render all possible assistance to the State Government in rehabilitating the affected population in restoring the public facilities which have been destroyed or damaged and in supplying Himachal Pradesh with whatever additional food the State may require for the sustenance of the affected population till the next crop is harvested in September/October. An assurance to this effect has been already given to the State Chief Minister.

श्र बरेन्द्र सिंह • मंत्री महोदय  
ने अपन वक्तव्य मे यह स्वीकार किया है कि  
19 जनवरी को जो भूकम्प हिमाचल प्रदेश  
के किन्नौर और लाहौलस्पीती क्षेत्र मे आया,  
उस से जाना-माल का काफी नुक्सान हुआ  
और वहाँ का जन-जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त हो गया।  
विशेषज्ञा के अनुसार इस भूकम्प की तब्रता  
उस भूकम्प से कम नहीं थी, जो दिसम्बर में  
पाकिस्तान के उत्तरी क्षेत्र मे आया था,  
जिस के कारण वहाँ लगभग पाच हजार  
लोग मर गए और काफी संख्या मे घायल हुए  
थे। यदि इस भूकम्प मे कम लोग मरे  
और घायल हुए हैं।—इस वक्तव्य मे बताया  
गया है कि 42 व्यक्ति मरे और 40 व्यक्ति  
गम्भीर रूप से घायल हुए—, तो उस का

## [श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह]

कारण यह है कि एक तो यहां पर त्रिखंडी हुई आबादी है, और दूसरे, यह भूकम्प दिन के वक्त आया, जिस के कारण लोग या तो घर से बाहर थे और या घर से बाहर जाने में सफल हो गये ।

परन्तु, जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है, मकानों और दूसरी सम्पत्ति की काफी क्षति पहुंची है । लगभग तीन सौ मकान बिल्कुल गिर गये हैं, और इस क्षेत्र में जितने भी मकान हैं, तकरीबन उन सब में दरारें पड़ गई हैं, और वे नाकाबिले-रिहायश हो गये हैं । इसके अलावा पीने के पानी के स्रोत, सिंचाई की नहरें और यावों की सड़कें भी नष्ट हो गई हैं, और उन को दोबारा बनाने की आवश्यकता है । इस के अलावा इस भूकम्प की वजह से बड़े-बकरियों और पशु भी भारी सख्या में मरे हैं ।

यह सारा क्षेत्र लगभग 8 हजार फीट से लेकर 15 हजार फीट तक की ऊंचाई पर स्थित है । इसके कारण वहां पर लोगों को तत्काल राहत पहुंचाने में काफी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ा । उन लोगों को राहत पहुंचाने के लिए जो काम हमारी सेना, वायु सेना, इन्डो-टिवेटन बार्डर पुलिस और दूसरी सेंट्रल और स्टेट एजेंसीज ने किया, वह बहुत सराहनीय है । विशेषकर हमारी वायु सेना ने लोगों को राहत पहुंचाने और वहां से बचती लोगों को बाहर ले जाने का जो काम किया, वह बहुत सराहनीय है, और मैं वहां की जनता की ओर से वायु सेना के चालकों को इस के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ । मैं जानता हूँ कि उन के सहयोग के बिना यह काम करना मुश्किल था । मुझे स्वयं इस क्षेत्र में जाने का मौका मिला है । मैंने देखा है कि किस प्रकार हमारी वायु सेना के चालकों ने अपनी जान जोखिम में डाल कर हेलीकाप्टरों को उड़ाया और लोगों को राहत पहुंचाने का काम किया ।

मंत्री महोदय ने वहां हुई क्षति का पूरा विवरण दिया है, लेकिन उन्होंने इस का बात का जिक्र नहीं किया है कि स्पीती के क्षेत्र में जो दो विख्यात मीनेस्ट्रीज हैं—की और तावों—, उन को भी इस भूकम्प के कारण क्षति पहुंची है ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस क्षेत्र में भूकम्प के कारण जो क्षति हुई है, क्या भारत सरकार उस का जापड़ लेने के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय टीम भेजने का विचार कर रही है या नहीं । मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने उन लोगों को राहत पहुंचाने के लिए केन्द्र से तीन करोड़ रुपये की सहायता मांगी है या नहीं, यदि हा, तो, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार को यह राशि उपलब्ध करेगी, ताकि हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार उन लोगों को राहत पहुंचाने, उन के पुनर्वास और टूटी हुई सड़कों, नहरों और पीने के पानी के चम्बों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए उस धन का प्रयोग कर सके ।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार की ओर तावों मीनेस्ट्रीज का हुई क्षति का मूलांकन करने के लिए आर्कैना-जिकल डिपार्टमेंट की एक टीम वहां भेजेगी, जो जा कर यह देखे कि उन को क्या नुकसान पहुंचा है और किस प्रकार उन की मरम्मत आदि की जा सकती है ।

SHRI ANNASAHE P SHINDE It is true that the intensity of the earthquake was more than that which occurred on the Pakistan side, but very quick steps were taken by the Himachal Pradesh Government and the Army Headquarters as mentioned by the hon Member himself. The immediate need was to provide medical aid to the population and to provide food because the area is covered by snow. Quick action has been taken, and the Government of India have assured the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh that all the food requirements

fill the harvest season will be met fully as far as this affected region is concerned.

The hon. Member referred to the Monasteries. The Archaeological Survey of India will undertake all the repair work, and they will incur all the expenditure because they are very important Monasteries, they are very important archaeological and historical monuments in our country.

We are in consultation with the Himachal Pradesh Government, and we have asked them to submit their proposals for Central assistance, and all their proposals will be scrutinised with full sympathy by the Government of India.

As far as communications are concerned, mostly National Highway No. 22, which connects the Tibet border, is involved in this area. The Government of India would incur all the expenditure for restoring the communications, but the hon. Members will appreciate that this is winter and the area is covered by snow. Government will have to wait for some time for taking up all these activities, but the Government of India will not shirk its responsibility for taking up the restoration of communications and the repair and maintenance of roads in this area. The State Government naturally will submit its schemes for repairs and maintenance of the roads

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): I was listening to the statement made by the hon. Minister and I was surprised he has not made any reference to the tremors which took place as late as 13th March. For his information, I wish to state that I have collected some information from the newspapers and I shall mention it. On March 6, there were 3 tremors in Sumdoh area—one of severe intensity and two mild. A panchayat bhavan collapsed under heavy snow. On March 7, 6 tremors took place, 2 of severe intensity and 4 mild. There was also heavy snowfall. On March 8, in Leo area a high

intensity tremor hit the region. The Pooh area also had a mild tremor. On March 10, Kaza, the sub-divisional headquarters of Spiti and Pooh were rocked again with a mild tremor. While Kaza experienced tremor at 8.20 AM, Pooh got the shocks around 9 AM. On March 13, a severe earthquake rocked about 12 villages of Shangala Valley of Kinaur district and Pooh in H.P. sending huge boulders thundering down the hillside. During 15 hours, the area experienced 29 tremors. The first to die was an Indo-Tibetan Border Police jawan near Kacham when a boulder hit him. The Hindustan-Tibet Road which was partially cleared up a few days ago has been blocked again at several points. There was a succession of snowfall, avalanches and boulder-falling. The Karcham-Sangla road also was blocked. These are the serious situations taking place there but the hon. Minister has referred only to what was happening before January 19. Even with regard to that, the press reports indicate that there were tremors and earthquake as early as 3rd January. I think it is rather unfair not to have given an exhaustive report of what happened in this beautiful State which happens to be the summer capital of this country. It is not enough to say that the area is prone to heavy snowfall. In advanced countries adequate measures are taken to meet such situations in snowbound areas. I would, therefore, suggest that the Government should immediately come forward with certain steps to prevent the recurrence of these things. For instance, telecommunication equipment for high-speed transmission of weather forecasting information and a computer for data processing should be set up in this area. The World Meteorological Organisation have initiated programmes, known as world weather watch programme. They collect all these data. Computers give the data sufficiently early so that earthquakes can be forecast sufficiently early and people can be evacuated to safer places. These things are done in advanced countries. We cannot say

[Dr. Henry Austin]

this is a snow-bound area and so we cannot do anything. We appreciate the relief operations undertaken by the army, air force and other voluntary organisations. But I would say that some more effort should be made in this regard. For instance, when we had a cyclone in Vizag, immediately efforts were made and they had a cyclone tracking apparatus set up in Vizag. Similarly, earth tremors tracking installations are available with the World Meteorological Organisation and they have launched a world weather watching programme. So, their services should be availed of.

In this calamity 40 persons have lost their lives and 40 persons have received severe injuries. 23 villages have been affected. After the earth tremors began on 3rd March, till 13th March, as many as 12 villages have been affected. The impact was felt in Simla and other areas. Therefore, adequate arrangements should be made in this regard.

Coming to relief operation, the Rehabilitation Advisory Committee met under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister, Shri Y. S. Parmar, and it has made some suggestions like the construction of earthquake and cold proof houses, construction of irrigation canals for supply of water and so on. Effective steps should be taken by the Central Government to meet this situation. These are not situations which cannot be controlled, as I said earlier. Our universities and colleges should offer courses in meteorology, as is done in advanced countries.

Then, voluntary organisations should be persuaded to go there and render help. It is true that members of voluntary organisations like Red Cross and BSS have gone there and worked in sub-zero temperature. It is good that the BSS organisation has been revived under the leadership of Shri G. L. Nanda. We should encourage and persuade organisations like the BSS to go there and undertake relief

operations. Therefore, I would request the hon. Speaker to ask the Minister to take effective steps.

I want to thank the Speaker for allowing us to raise the strike in the Vellore Medical Hospital which has been immediately called off. In the same way, this is an equally important, if not more important problem. I am sure, Sir, if you take interest and request the Minister to take immediate steps, this situation can be met.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE:  
I would welcome any suggestions in this respect. The hon. Member is a very knowledgeable person and he must have his own experience. As he knows, when major earthquakes occur, the subsequent tremors continue for some time. So, what is happening is not something unusual, though it is tragic, particularly in this area, which is engulfed by snow. We are aware that subsequent tremors are causing damage and hardship to the people.

As for as earthquake forecasting methods are concerned, I do not know to what extent they are fool-proof because, despite the technological advance all the world over, earthquakes do occur and they do cause damage. Anyhow, this is a suggestion for action by the hon. Member. We will take note of the suggestion. We will consult experts and see what can be done.

As far as relief measures are concerned, the most important thing is rushing immediately help to the people, specially food and medicine. That has been done. As far as the construction of weather-proof and earthquake proof houses is concerned, the Himachal Pradesh Government have appointed a technical expert to go into this. We shall await the recommendations of that expert committee. We have already suggested to the Himachal Pradesh Government that they should explore the possibility of getting substantial sums of money from the LIC for this purpose. We are awaiting suggestions from them.

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** (श. लियर) -  
अध्यक्ष महोदय हिमाचल प्रदेश में भूकम्प 19 जनवरी को आया था लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि नई दिल्ली तक उमका धक्का पहुंचने में इतना समय लग गया कि अब 17 मार्च को यह प्रश्न यहाँ उठा है और हम उस पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। इसके लिये हमें राजा वीरभद्र सिंह जी को जरूर बधाई देनी होगी कि वे इस मामले को इस रूप में यहाँ ले आये।

आपको याद होगा—पहले तो यह शिक्षा-यत हुई थी कि राष्ट्रपति महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में इस भूकम्प का कोई जिक्र ही नहीं किया बाद में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उसका प्रजालन किया और भूकम्प रीडिंगों के साथ सहानुभूति प्रकट की और अब इतनी देर के बाद ध्यान-प्राकर्षण प्रस्ताव के उत्तर में यह बक्तव्य दिया जा रहा है

मैं जानना चाहता—क्या किन्हीं और लाञ्छित-स्थिति की भूकम्प की घटना एक अकेली घटना है या इसके साथ कोई जवाबुदा मंत्री भी है जो पहले काराकरम फिर किन्हीं तत्परवात गढ़वाल बाद में काश्मीर और मानिहारी तक भूकम्प के धक्के अनुभव कराने में कर्णभूत हुआ। क्या हमें विशेषज्ञों ने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि इस भूकम्प का केन्द्र कहाँ है और क्या इस भूकम्प का और भी अधिक विस्तार होने की सम्भावना है? इन भूकम्पों के धक्के क्या केवल पहाड़ी इलाकों तक ही सीमित रहेंगे या भेगा-जमना के प्रदेशों में भी किसी भूकम्प की आशा कर रहे हैं?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** इस तरफ तो रोज आते हैं।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** लुधियाना में भी आया था।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : लुधियाना में भूकम्प नहीं था साइक्लोन था।

**श्री बरबाता सिंह** (होशियारपुर) साह-बलान का भा. काई इन्तज म होत. चाहिए।

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि कृषि और सिंचाई पत्री भूकम्प से कह से टकरा गये या फिर भूकम्प का जिम्मा भी उन्होंने अपने ऊपर लिया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार में कोई ऐसा विभाग है या नहीं जो भूकम्प के संबंध में—सौ फ. रु.दा सही भविष्यवाणी तो मैं नहीं मानता—लेकिन कुछ संकेत दे सके कि भूकम्प की आशंका है और लोग उसके लिये तैयार रहें?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ—पता नहीं मंत्री महोदय को इसकी जानकारी होगी या नहीं—क्या यह सच है कि 3 फरवरी को भूकम्प के आने के बाद चीन का एक हवाई जहाज उस इलाके में आया जिनमें हमारी वायु सीमा का उल्लंघन किया और वह पर फोटो लिये? उस इलाके में जो हमारे जवान तैनात थे आकाश खुला होने के कारण उन्होंने उस हवाई जहाज को देखा था। मंत्री महोदय शायद यह कहेंगे रक्षा मंत्रालय की इनकी जानकारी होगी। इसीलिये मैंने पूछा था कि कृषि का भूकम्प से क्या सम्बन्ध है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इसकी जानकारी एकत्र करें।

तीसरी बात—यह अभी तक स्पष्ट नहीं है कि हिमाचल सरकार ने आपसे कितनी आर्थिक सहायता मांगी है और आर कितनी आर्थिक सहायता उन्हें देने जा रह है? इनके उत्तर के अन्तिम परिच्छेद में जो कुछ कहा गया है वह पढ़ने लायक है—

“केन्द्रीय सरकार भूकम्प से पैदा हुए स्थिति से पूरी तरह से सजग है।” इस सजग शब्द का क्या मतलब है? भूकम्प कब आयेगा—क्या इसके लिये आप सतर्कता से बैठे हैं? आगे कहते हैं—“इससे प्रभावित आवादी के पुनर्वास भूकम्प के परिणामस्वरूप नष्ट या क्षतिग्रस्त हुई सार्वजनिक सुविधाओं को बहाल करने और सितम्बर/अक्टूबर में काटी जाने वाली अग्रणी

[श्री भटल बिहारो वाजपयं:]

फसल तक भूकम्प से प्रभावित आवादी के लिये आवश्यक अतिरिक्त खाद्य सामग्री आदि को सप्लाई करके राज्य सरकार की हर सम्भव सहायता करेगी।" इस सम्बन्ध में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ—क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने कोई मोसम आपके सामने रखी है यदि रखी है तो वह क्या है और आप उसे कहां तक पूरा करने जा रहे हैं—इसके बारे में पूरी जानकारी दीजिये ?

जो धांकाड़े आये है—उनसे पता चलता है कि प्रधान मंत्री जो के सहायता कोष से जो सहायता दी गई है—वह बिलकुल अपर्याप्त है— 2 लाख रुपये की जो मदद आपने इनको दी है कुछ राज्य सरकारों से उनको इस से कहीं अधिक मद मिली है। कुल मिलाकर केन्द्र हिमाचल को क्या सहायता देने जा रहा है— इसके बारे में सदन को विश्वास में लिया जाना चाहिये।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, the hon. Member himself knows that there have been a series of earthquakes in this region, both on Pakistan side—there is no authentic information with us—and also on Tibet side and China side. Our Himalayan region is affected. Where actually is the epicentre of earthquake, it is very difficult for me to say now off-hand. If any information is available with the experts, perhaps, it may be possible for me to give it to the hon. Member.

The hon. Member has asked why my Ministry has come in. According to the allocation of business, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is supposed to deal with problems arising out of natural calamities. Once a natural calamity occurs, relief to the affected population by way of supplies of food, etc., is to be undertaken. Therefore, my Ministry has undertaken this responsibility.

About the violation of air space, I would only pass on the information given by the hon. Member to the De-

fence Ministry, and they will attend to the national interest if there is any violation. I am not in possession of facts as far as this aspect is concerned.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आप से इस को केन्द्र भी पूछते हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I can only say after consulting the exports..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कह सकते हैं— जहां बैठे हैं, उस के नीचे है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: He may be in a better position to say that.

The Himachal Pradesh Government has asked for assistance to the extent of Rs. 3 crores. A substantial assistance has already been rendered by the provision of tents, food, medical supply, etc., and the Army Headquarters and the Air Headquarters are incurring very heavy expenditure in this regard. As I have submitted earlier, in this area, the most important and expensive item is the maintenance of road, National Highway No. 22, which links the Tibet border with the plains of India and the Himalayan ranges. As far as that expenditure is concerned, the Government of India would foot the bill on the construction of this road. As far as relief operations are concerned, the Chief Minister has asked for Rs. 3 crores. But we have asked him to give a detailed plan of operations and on receiving the scheme, the Government of India will examine to what extent the assistance can be given.

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत (पूर्व दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष जी, भूकम्प पीड़ितों से सारे देश को सहानुभूति है। जैसा अभी वाजपेयी जी ने कहा—मले को भी थोड़ा सा अजीब सा लग रहा है—हिमाचल प्रदेश के भूकम्प के बारे में उत्तर आ रहा है—कृषि मंत्रालय की

तरफ से। मंत्री महोदय ने यह तो बतलाया है कि नैचुरल कंजेंटिडज उन के जिम्मे है, इस लिए जबाब दे रहे हैं। भूकम्प के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें थीं—चाहे इस मामले में हमारी सायंस एडीक्वेट है या नहीं है—लेकिन उन का उत्तर ऐसे विशेषज्ञों की तरफ से आना, जो इस सब्जेक्ट को जानकारी रखने हैं। मुझे मानूम नहीं कि वे विशेषज्ञ इन के तोचे हैं या दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री के तोचे हैं, फिर भी इस सिलसिले में कुछ कोआर्डिनेटेड इन्फॉर्मेशन आने की जरूरत थी।

दूसरी बात—इस बयान में यह इन्फॉर्मेशन तो दी गई है कि 42 आदमी मरे और 40 जखमी हुए, लेकिन कितना नुकसान हुआ कितने मकान गिरे, कितनी सड़कें तब ह हुई—इन सब बातों का डिटेल्ड ब्यारा नहीं दिया गया है। हम चाहते हैं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश की तरफ से जो माग आई है उस पर जल्दी से सहानुभूति पूर्वक गौर किया जाना चाहिए वह रड-टैप की शिकार न हो और उन की पूरी मदद की जाए। यह भी देखने को बात है कि पहले यह भूकम्प पाकिस्तान में आया, उस के बाद यहाँ आया—जैसा अभी बाजपेयी जी ने कहा था—इस का केन्द्र कहा है? हमारे विशेषज्ञों के लिए मालूम करना सम्भव है या नहीं है या वहाँ तक सम्भव है, मैं कह नहीं सकता लेकिन क्या चार-पाच सालों में इस के लिए कोई एडवांस इन्फॉर्मेशन आ सकती है या नहीं—इस के लिए हमारे पास क्या अरेन्जमेंट्स हैं, क्या पीसिविलिटी हो सकती है। जैसा आज दूसरी दुनिया में सम्भव है उस का मुकाबला करने के लिए गिनौरे के एंगिल से हमारे यहाँ कोई अरेन्जमेंट्स किये जा सकते हैं।

दूसरी बात—जो भूकम्प प्रोन एरियाज हैं, वे कौनसे हैं? मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा था कि दिल्ली भी भूकम्प प्रोन एरिया है—अगर यह सही है तो यहाँ जो पुराने मकान बने हुए हैं उन को गिराया नहीं जा सकता, भूकम्प

ही मकान गिराते हैं, लेकिन जो नये मकान बनते हैं क्या उन में कोई ऐसी प्रीकाशन ली जायगी जिस से उन पर भूकम्प का असर न हो। वैसे तो इस हाउस में कभी-कभी भूकम्प आता रहता है—उस के लिए पता कीजिए कि सेंटर कौन है, ज्योनिर्मय बसु जी हैं या वाजपेयी जी हैं या कौन है ?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE:**  
 Some hon Members like Mr Bhagat also sometimes take an explosive attitude and we welcome very much such an explosion

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour)** He is a very intelligent person, Sir

**MR SPEAKER** For the first time, Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu is admiring you.

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE.**  
 With regard to the technique of recording earthquakes the epicentres are normally recorded. That is, the main centres of earthquake can be recorded and normally they are immediately forecast as to how many miles away the epicentre lies, etc. Of course I have not got that information with me at the moment

With regard to the earthquake-prone areas now what is happening in our country is that the experience of the last few years has shown that many new areas also have become prone to earthquakes. For instance, there was an earthquake in Koyna in Maharashtra, of a high intensity. So, new areas are becoming earthquake-prone and it is very difficult to make a forecast. Though the experts are expressing the view that it may be possible, I do not know how far this can be relied upon

The hon Member has made a very important suggestion regarding housing in earthquake-prone areas. For instance in Japan, due to the recurrence of earthquakes, they have now evolved a technique of constructing houses which will minimise the damages by earthquake. The Himachal Pradesh Government has done a



[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

very right thing in appointing an expert committee to go into this problem and I am sure the new houses that may come up in the earthquake-ravaged areas will be mostly based on the suggestions of this committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I gave notice of a matter that I wanted to raise. I want to bring to your kind attention the reported statement made by Mr. C. Subramaniam that no further drought relief assistance will be released from the Central funds to Tamil Nadu...

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it. What is wrong with you? Every-time you get up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am raising this matter under Rule 377.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed anything today under Rule 377.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have not been told anything. I have given notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Only when you are allowed, you are informed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: \*

MR. SPEAKER: Not a word of what he says will go on record.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): This is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: May be, but there is a proper procedure. He cannot get up everytime.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given a written notice at 10 O'Clock.

MR. SPEAKER: We inform only those whose notices are admitted. This was not negatived. So, I can raise it.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot monopolise the time of the House.

आप के क्लक, प्रॉसेडर बने हैं, उस के मुताबक चलन च हिए। यह तो नहीं हुना चाहिए कि जिसका मर्जी जब आये खड़ा हो जाए। क्या मजक बना रख है?

12.54 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO A SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTION ON S.Q. No. 187 RE. STEPS TAKEN UNDER S.F.D.A. AND M.F.A.L. SCHEME IN WEST BENGAL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): While answering a supplementary on Starred Question No. 187 in the Lok Sabha on 3-3-1975 by Shri B. V. Naik I had stated:

"These are administrative agencies established under the Registration of Societies Act at the district level and therefore, these agencies, which are implementing agencies and associated agencies are advisory boards on which small and marginal farmers can be got included. I shall draw the attention of the State Government to this particular aspect."

The correct reply to the supplementary question would be:—

"These are agencies established under the Registration of Societies Act at the district level. These agencies are coordinating and implementing organisations and have two representatives of Small and Marginal Farmers who are beneficiaries themselves, on the Governing Body. They are nominated by the State Governments. In addition, a representative of Scheduled Caste Small and Marginal Farmers is also taken on the Governing Body of these Agencies as a special invitee. This pattern is being followed for all the projects in the country.