

[Shri S. M. Krishna]

we are going to nominate, or who are going to be appointed. If it is a question of appointing defeated politicians, discredited politicians, as they have done in respect of the State Trading Corporation, the Food Corporation, and all that, then, Sir, no useful purpose will be served. Even now, at this stage, I submit that the Chairman must be an outsider and he should command great respect in the country. With these words, I would request the Government to withdraw this Bill and then take a bold step in piloting another measure which would stand for total nationalisation of the general insurance business.

SHRI BEDABRATA BAURA (Kaliabor) : Sir, considerable interest has been aroused in the country on the issue of social control of insurance and also of banking because of the resolution of the congress working committee that demanded nationalisation of insurance business. There have been various malpractices of these companies and this is one of the reason for the plea for the nationalisation of life insurance business. The objective of social control, as has been laid down in this bill, is a laudable one. But it has a limited scope when it says that it will give a fair premium rate and it will bring down malpractices and that it will look to the interest of the society and not that of the individual and such other objects. But the point to consider is whether and under what context we have thought of the nationalisation of insurance and to what extent these proposals serve that interest. Our party certainly is not working at cross purposes when we want social control of insurance. Let us hope that social control can only be to progressively bring down the concentration of wealth. The larger aim in the context of the Fourth Plan can be the mobilisation of resources and it is on these points that this Bill does not go to that extent as one would like. So far as the investible resources are concerned the amount of premium income which insurance companies mobilised, was Rs. 75 crores. It is not a question of 5 crores or 2½ crores, or not even the question of profitability. Here is a premium income, investible income, of Rs. 75 crores, out of which only Rs. 15 crores is with the public

sector and an equal amount, another Rs. 15 crores, is with the foreign companies. Now, this social control must be judged within the limited objective...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He may resume on the next occasion. We will take up the other item on the order paper.

17.00 hrs.

MOTION RE : STATEMENT ON DROUGHT CONDITIONS IN THE COUNTRY—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up further consideration of the Motion regarding the Statement on drought conditions in the country. Ten minutes to each hon. Member. Shri Nahata.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : How much time is now fixed ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : One hour including reply. We have spent more than two hours already and we should finish the discussion today. After that there is a half-hour discussion.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I must have adequate time to reply, at least 25 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa) : This was discussed for four hours in the Rajya Sabha. We should have more time. The present allocation is too little.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let us proceed instead of wasting time.

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN (Kanakapur) : The half-hour discussion can be postponed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA (Indore) :
When is the half-hour discussion coming up ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It depends on the progress of this debate. I cannot predict.

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA :
Not before 6.30 P.M.

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो स्टेटमेंट हमारे खाद्य मन्त्री जी ने इस सदन के सामने रखा है वह राजस्थान और विशेषकर पश्चिमी राजस्थान की जो भयानक अकाल की स्थिति है, उसकी गम्भीरता को प्रतिबिम्बित नहीं करता है।

उसको पढ़ने से ऐसा लगता है जैसे किसी हृदयदयहीन अधिकारी ने कुछ आकड़ों इकट्ठा करके एक रस्म की अदायगी कर दी हो।

17 02. hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

अध्यक्ष महोदय, पश्चिमी राजस्थान में 435 गांव ऐसे हैं जहां पर सात या आठ साल की उम्र के बच्चे यह तक नहीं जानते हैं कि बरसात क्या होती है। जब से वे पैदा हुए हैं, स्कूल में गए हैं, किताबों में तो उन्होंने पढ़ा है कि बादल आते हैं और बरसात होती है लेकिन वे अपने मास्टर्स से यही पूछते हैं कि यह बादल कैसे आते हैं, यह बरसात कैसे होती है। 435 गांव ऐसे हैं जहां सात साल से बरसात की एक बूंद नहीं बरसी। इस साल पूरे जैसलमेर में बरसात की एक बूंद नहीं बरसी और घास का एक पत्ता पैदा नहीं हुआ है। बाड़मेर में पिछले साल कुछ बरसात हुई थी लेकिन उसके पहले तीन साल लगातार अकाल वहां पड़ा और इस साल भी भयानक अकाल है। जैसलमेर जिले में इस वक्त जो अकाल राहत कार्य चल रहे हैं तालाबों पर और सड़कों पर उस जिले की जितनी आबादी है उसमें से आप बारह साल के बच्चों को निकाल दें क्योंकि उन बच्चों को

अकाल राहत कार्यों में नहीं रखा जाता है और साथ ही उन लोगों को निकाल दें जो अपने पशु ले कर दूर मध्य प्रदेश में या गुजरात में या उदयपुर की तरफ सैकड़ों मील दूर चले गये हैं, तो उसके बाद जैसलमेर की जो कुल आबादी बच जाती है उस आबादी की अस्सी परसेंट आदमी आज अकाल राहत कार्यों पर काम कर रही है। राजपूत महिलाएँ जो परदा रखती हैं, जो घर के बारह नहीं निकलती हैं आज भूख ने उनको भी मजबूर किया है कि सैकड़ों की तादाद में वे अछूत कहलाने वाली महिलाओं के साथ सड़कों पर मिट्टी खोदें और वे खोद रही हैं। भूख ने वह सामानता ला दी है जो आज तक समाज सुधारक नहीं ला सके हैं। यह स्टेटमेंट जो वहां पर हालत है उसकी गम्भीरता को प्रकट करती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय दूसरी तरफ आप देखें कि जो रिपोर्टें यहां पेश की गई हैं उसको देखने से ऐसा लगता है कि आज भी स्थिति की गम्भीरता को नहीं समझा जा रहा है, उसको आंका नहीं जा रहा है। इसके बाद भी आप आश्चर्य करेंगे कि राजस्थान की सरकार कहती है कि इन गांवों में अभाव है। अकाल आज तक घोषित नहीं किया गया है। सात साल तक बरसात न होना, अनाज तो दूर रहा, घास तक पैदा न होना, हजारों लोगों को पीने का पानी नसीब न होना, लाखों मवेशी भूख और प्यास से तड़फ तड़फ कर मर जायें, अगर यह अकाल नहीं है तो फिर अकाल किसे कहते हैं? इस हालत को अभावग्रस्त स्थिति कहना मैं कहता हूँ कि सारे भारत का अपमान करना है, जैसे हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे लोग तो बहुत ही सुख और चैन की जिन्दगी बिता रहे हों और केवल राजस्थान के लोग ही अभाव में हों। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि जो फौमिन कोड नाम का बाइबल अफसरों ने अंग्रेजों के जमाने से बना रखा है उसको बुनयाबी तौर पर बदल कर नया बनाया जाए, उसमें आमूल परिवर्तन किये जायें और राजस्थान में जो स्थिति है, विशेष कर

[श्री भ्रमत नाहाटा]

पश्चिमी राजस्थान में, बीकानेर, जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर, जालीर और जोधपुर में जो स्थिति है, उस सब इलाके को अकाल ग्रस्त इलाका घोषित किया जाए।

आज जो यह स्थिति पैदा हुई है, इसके तीन कारण हैं। पहला यह कि उपेक्षा, नैग्लिजेंस निगलैकट। दूसरा कारण है उपेक्षा और तीसरा कारण है उपेक्षा। बरसात न होना, इससे सूखे की स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है लेकिन अकाल तो समाज और राज्य और राष्ट्रीय के द्वारा पैदा किया जाता है। मैं खुलेआम यह एलान करना करना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे राज्य सरकार हो और चाहे केन्द्रीय सरकार, उसकी जो कूर, निर्मम अक्षमता, उदासीनता रही है, उपेक्षा रही है, उसी का यह फल है कि वहाँ आज यह स्थिति है कि लाखों लोग अकाल से जूझ रहे हैं।

मैं एक मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। एक्स-प्लोरेटरी ट्यूब बेल आर्गोनाइजेशन ने 140 कुएँ खोदे पश्चिमी राजस्थान में। आज से चार साल पहले इनको खोदा गया था। इन में से पिछले चार सालों में केवल 13 कुएँ कमिशन किए गए, उन पर मशीनें लगाई गई और बाकी के जो 127 कुएँ हैं वे चार साल से बन्द पड़े हुए हैं, उनका पानी इस्तेमाल नहीं किया गया है। इससे अधिक और उपेक्षा क्या हो सकती है।

मैं एक और मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। जिस वक्त यह स्थिति पैदा हो रही थी और जानवर और पशु और इंसान पानी की बूँद-बूँद के लिए तरस रहे थे उस उक्त राजस्थान सरकार के वाटर बोर्ड के दो सबसे बड़े अधिकारी तीन महीने से लगातार अमरीका में घूम रहे थे। उनको पता ही नहीं था कि स्थिति की गम्भीरता क्या है। इस क्षेत्र का जो पशु धन है वही वहाँ की अर्थ व्यवस्था का आधार है। यह चरागाही क्षेत्र है। लेकिन बीस वर्ष हो गए, आज तक इस पूरे क्षेत्र में पशुओं की नस्ल

सुधारने के लिए, उनको अच्छी खूराक देने के लिए, उनको और अधिक समर्थन बनाने के लिए कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है।

मैं एक और मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। पूरे क्षेत्र में न सड़कें हैं और न ही आवागमन के साधन हैं। यह तो भला हो अय्यूब खाँ का जिसने हिन्दुस्थान पर हमला किया और उसकी वजह से भारत सरकार की आंख खुली और कुछ सड़कें देश की रक्षा के लिए इस क्षेत्र में बनने लगीं। वरना कोई भी बीस साल में आवागमन के साधन का इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया। पीने के पानी का इन्तजाम नहीं किया गया। आप आश्चर्य करेंगे कि पूरे बाड़मेर जिले में जिसकी आबादी दस लाख है और जैसलमेर जिले में जिसकी आबादी ढाई लाख है, दोनों जिलों में पिछले बीस सालों में आज तक एक भी लेडी डाक्टर कभी नहीं रही है और न ही रखी गई है, जैसे पूरे इस क्षेत्र में महिलायें बीमार होती ही नहीं हैं। हर क्षेत्र में आप देखिये, उपेक्षा बरती गई है। आज बीस बरस के बाद भी लोगों को दूर-दूर से, पंद्रह पंद्रह और बीस बीस मील से पीने का पानी लाना पड़ता है। फिर भी उनको पानी नहीं मिलता है। क्या यह हम सबके लिए शर्म की बात नहीं है।

लोग बात करते हैं कि देश में क्षेत्रीय प्रसन्नलन है, उसको मिटाया जाना चाहिये। रिजनल इम्बैलेंसिस मिटाये जाने चाहियें। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले बीस सालों से इन क्षेत्रों की और जो उपेक्षा बरती गई है आज उसका अन्त होना चाहिये और इन क्षेत्रों की और विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये और वहाँ से हमेशा-हमेशा के लिये अकाल को देश निकाला देने के लिए, उसका मुँह काला करने के लिए कदम उठाये जाने चाहियें। जब यह कहा जाता है कि इधर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाये तो कहा जाता है कि जैसा सबके लिए होता है वैसे इस क्षेत्र के लिये भी हीगा। मेरा क्षेत्र सबसे अधिक अकाल ग्रस्त है...

MR. SPEAKER : Now he must excuse me. More members have spoken from Rajasthan.

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : मुझे आप कहने दीजिये। मुझे बहुत कुछ कहना है। मेरे पास लिस्ट है उन बच्चों की जो भूख से मर गये हैं श्री मर रहे हैं। मैं अपनी बात कर रहूंगा...

MR. SPEAKER : He will finish in two minutes now. Others also must speak.

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : राज्य सभा में साढ़े चार घण्टे इस पर विचार हुआ है, क्या यहाँ पूरा विचार नहीं होगा? वह लोग मर रहे हैं, बच्चे भूख से मर रहे हैं। मैं अपनी बात कह कर रहूंगा चाहे कुछ भी हो। चाहे आप मुझे नेम कर दें।

कल माननीय शिन्दे साहब ने राज्य सभा में बहस का उत्तर देते हुए कहा था कि इस क्षेत्र में भूख से मौत नहीं हुई है। राजस्थान सरकार ने इत्तिला दी है कि वहाँ भूख से कोई नहीं मरा है। मैं स्वयं इस क्षेत्र में घूमा हूँ और मैं एक-एक सड़क का नाम बता सकता हूँ।

कोकरण के पास सांकड़ा सड़क का काम चल रहा है और वहाँ पर मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं। वहाँ पर जो बच्चे मरे हैं, उनकी लिस्ट मेरे पास है।

श्री शशिभूषण (खारगोन) : इस लिस्ट को सभा पटल पर रखा जाये।

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. The Congress Party must help me. If they cannot control their own members, I cannot help it. It is not my job at all. I do not know what I can do.

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : यह लिस्ट है उन बच्चों की, जो वहाँ पर मरे हैं।

श्री शशिभूषण : इसे सभा-पटल पर रखने पर क्या एतराज है?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री (श्री जगजीवन राज) : एतराज है।

The hon. Member is aware that he made this statement and the Chief Minister has written to him to supply him with the particulars of the children or the people who died—their names, their village names so that he can make inquiry and say how far it is correct. The proper step for him is to send the particulars to the Chief Minister so that it can be ascertained. I have received a letter from the Chief Minister.

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : यह लिस्ट मैंने वहाँ भी भेज दी है। यह लिस्ट सिर्फ एक सड़क की है। उन तीन सड़कों पर यह हालत रही है कि बच्चों को सुबह दस्त लगते हैं, पेट फूल जाता है, रात को बुखार चढ़ता है और एक दो दिन में वे मर जाते हैं। मैंने यह नहीं कहा है कि वे भूख से मरे हैं। पिछले कई सालों से उन बच्चों ने, और उनकी माताओं ने, दूध, दही या छाछ की शक्ल नहीं बेखी है। वे विटामिन ए और डी की कमी होने के कारण मर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह रोटी मैं अपने साथ लाया हूँ, जिसमें खेजड़ी और कैर पेड़ की छाल है। जो राशन मिलता है, उसमें यह छाल मिला कर वे लोग रोटी खा रहे हैं, जिसे मैं अपने साथ लाया हूँ। इस रोटी को खाने के बाद साठ प्रतिशत लोगों को रात का अन्धापन हो जाता है।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri G. Kuchelar.

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : वहाँ के एम० एल० ए० ने यह तार भेजा है, जिसमें लिखा है : "तीन दिनों में तीस बयस्क मृत्यु। बीमारी का जोर। उचित चिकित्सा व्यवस्था अपर्याप्त। अधिकतम राहत-कार्यों की आवश्यकता। लाठी, सोडाकंवर, लुद्रवा अकाल राहत-कार्य बन्द। परिणामस्वरूप हजारों भूखे-भटके व्यक्ति रोज-गार की तलाश में।"

MR. SPEAKER : Shri G. Kuchelar.

SHRI G. KUCHELAR (Vellore) : The question of drought in our country is not only due to the failure of the monsoon but also due to the failure of the administration. This I want to express personally and also on behalf of my Party. As a matter of fact I will rather be satisfied by the statement given by the hon. Minister for Food. Of course, he is the Minister concerning Food. He cannot do any protective measures or preventive measures to protect and give food when a failure of the monsoon exists in the States in our country. I can appreciate the statement of the Minister for having given the relief, for having taken certain measures to provide relief for the people who have been affected by the drought in our country. At the very same time I regret to point out that no relief team was sent to Madras, now called Tamilnadu, though the Minister has felt so much about the drought condition in Madras State also.

श्री अमृत नाहटा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राय मुझे पूरा समय नहीं दे रहे हैं, इस लिए मैं यहां से बाक प्राउट करता हूँ।

(Shri Amrit Nahata then left the House)

SHRI G. KUCHELAR : In fact, I was told by some friends that in Rajasthan the cattle have been taken away to a distance of 30 to 35 miles from their normal place for the purpose of feeding, and absolutely no water was available for them, and there was no water for drinking for the citizens of Rajasthan. They were struggling, and no relief was given to the people of Rajasthan in this respect, in spite of many other measures for relief which were given to the people of Rajasthan. It is very regrettable.

I am also told that this is not the first time. Drought has occurred in Rajasthan every year and in many other States in our country also. No permanent measures were undertaken to arrest such drought by the Government for a long time, though it is now 20 years since the present Government is ruling this country. They could have taken some action to avoid such a drastic drought which was affecting the country every year and spoiling the growth of the nation and the people. Very great damage was caused to

property. Countries like Soviet Russia and the United States of America are now trying to find out the reasons and to settle the problem of the monsoon; they are trying to control the monsoon somehow or other, whereas we in India are unable to control the monsoon. What I mean to say is that the Government should have taken at least some measures to control the floods, to control the surging waters at the time of the rains. Whenever there was a flood, we could have made some arrangements to divert the flooding waters into the sea. I do not know what the Minister of Irrigation is doing. There was a talk of a national programme for the last 20 years and more, of talking the waters of the Brahmaputra and the Ganga from the northern end to the southern end. Still, I do not know whether it is under consideration or whether it is progressing. This could have been done earlier. The flood over the river Ganga and the consequent loss of life and property in West Bengal and other areas could have been avoided if the Government had taken some relief measures much earlier.

In my State, I regret to say that though our Chief Minister was kind enough to give our people a measure of rice at Re. 1, it was done with great difficulty without expecting any subsidy from the Government. The Food Minister knows the difficulty with which our Government was trying to feed the people. There was shortage of water on account of the drought in North Arcot district, which I am representing, in South Arcot district, Tirunelveli district and Ramanathapuram district in Tamil Nadu, and there was absolutely no drinking water for the people. There was a struggle for drinking water. The wells which were providing drinking water ceased to yield drinking water. Even today, many parts of our districts and our State do not have drinking water. For meeting this situation, our Government requested the Central Government to give us some more time—to fix a time-limit—for the payment of interest to the tune of about Rs. 16 crores. That request was not considered by our beloved Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai. If they had conceded our request and permitted us to pay the amount at least in easy monthly instal-

ments, some irrigation works could have been taken up by the State. The State is still not in a position to manage the financial crisis which it is already facing, and it is not able to provide certain irrigation facilities to the people of our State.

The Deputy Prime Minister said that there arrears of income-tax to the extent of Rs. 372.52 crores till the end of this month. At least, the Centre can consider the request made by the State to provide certain facilities for meeting the crisis during periods of water scarcity. If they do not consider this request, the people of Tamilnad will certainly cry and suffer. It will cause suffering not only to the State but also to the Centre.

As our great poet Thiruvalluvar said :

*"Allal patr:aiahu azhuthakkann'er
Selvathai'ye azhikkum padai"*

The deep cries of the citizens will destory the ruling party. Therefore, I appeal to the Food Minister, the Irrigation Minister, the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister to consider this. Unless the Finance Minister provides the money for irrigation, the Food Minister cannot increase food production. With these words, I appeal to the Government to consider the request made by our Chief Minister, Arignar Anna, for a moratorium or subsidy or grant or loan for meeting the expenditure for providing the necessary irrigation facilities in Tamilnad.

MR. SPEAKER : I know that Rajasthan is badly hit and I have allowed four members from that State—Shri Barupal, Dr. Karni Singh, Shri Berwa and Shri Nahata. But others also should have a chance. I do not select the speakers. I go by the list. Shri Naidu. I know that Andhra also is hit by famine, but time is limited. I am warning him in the beginning itself.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Chittoor) : Sir, in some parts of the country there are floods. In some parts there are cyclones and in some parts there is drought. In Andhra, some of the areas have been affected by drought continuously for the last four years. Recently Srikakulam District was affected by cyclone. Krishna and parts of Guntur district also have been affected by cyclone. In Srika-

kulam district, the three coastal taluks of Sompetta, Takkali and Ichapuram were ravaged by cyclone between 26th and 29th October, 1968. There was further havoc by rain in the district on 11th and 12th November. As a result of these the following damage has been estimated : Number of houses collapsed or damaged 28,899. Number of irrigation sources breached and damaged 1004. Paddy crop on 60,000 acres has been affected. The State Government has assessed the total damage as not less than Rs. 23.50 crores and has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs for immediate relief measures. The State Government had written a letter to the Centre requesting that a sum of Rs. 3 crores be given as assistance to the State Government to provide relief.

Now, according to the revised estimates, The Andhra Government want Rs. 3.43 crores under the following heads : gratuitous relief Rs. 43.56 lakhs; assistance to farmers Rs. 8.80 lakhs; animal husbandry and miscellaneous items Rs. 7 lakhs and repair to public works Rs. 140.57 lakhs, making a total of Rs. 352.73 lakhs for relief work.

The coastal areas of Krishna district were affected by the cyclonic storm on 6th November 1968, especially low-lying localities like Masulipatam town. A complete estimate of the damage is now being made. It is estimated by the State Government that it is likely to be round about Rs. 3.5 crores. Cyclone has also affected a portion of Guntur district. Though no loss of life or livestock has been reported, both paddy and tobacco crop have been damaged due to submersion. Proposals for assistance in respect of Krishna district will be made shortly by the State Government of India.

Coming to drought affected areas, In 1965-66 16 districts out of 20 districts were completely affected. In 1966-67 six districts were affected a second time and a third time in 1967-68 eleven districts were affected. Now, this year, 1968-69 all the districts of our State have been affected. About 165 taluks out of 189 taluks have been affected by drought. The number of people affected by this will come to about 130 lakhs.

In 16 districts the State Government have started immediate relief measures.

[Shri Chengalraya]

But the Central Government have not gone to their aid with the amount required. The State Government have estimated that they need Rs. 15 crores for relief work in the drought affected areas. But they have been provided with only Rs. 7.50 crores, which is not at all enough.

Now and then the Finance Ministry at the Centre send some people to estimate the requirements of the State Government. When it is the Ministry of Food and Agriculture that deals with relief work, I cannot understand how the Finance Ministry comes into the picture. Why should they send people who have no knowledge of agriculture to estimate the requirements of the States? If the Agriculture Ministry depute some people who know about agriculture to the States, they will be able to appreciate the difficulties of the agriculturists and they can accurately estimate the reasonable requirements of the States and their people.

In this case, Rs. 15 crores is the minimum amount which they have asked for drought relief work. If the Central Government do not give this amount immediately the relief work taken up by the State Government will have to be stopped in so many districts and people will be without any work. Actually, in my area people are migrating to the neighbouring districts, where also the conditions are so bad that people are not able to get employment.

It is reported that even drinking water is not available in the drought affected areas. Though the State Government have requested the Centre to divert some rigs from other areas, they have not been able to provide enough rigs. They have been able to get only 20 rigs, one for each district, and these rigs are being used to provide drinking water. Unless at least 4 to 5 rigs are allotted to each district, they will not be able to provide relief to the people. So, the Central Government should devise ways and means to supply more rigs to the drought affected districts.

Regarding finance, the State Government says that unless they get funds from the Centre, they cannot go in a big way and give relief. They are giving only minimum relief which is no relief at all; it is not enough. To give effective relief I

want the Central Government to come to the assistance of the State Government. If the Finance Department is to have a say in this, justice will not be done. It will be like the mother-in-law supervising over the daughter-in-law. That will not do any justice. I want Shri Morarjibhai not to interfere in the relief work.

MR. SPEAKER : So, in future the daughter-in-law must control the mother-in-law.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : I want some lump sum grant to be given to the Agriculture Ministry so that they can utilise it in a reasonable way and give effective relief to the poor labourers in those districts.

Then, our Chief Minister says, "We cannot do anything for Rayalaseema District; if there are famine conditions or failure of rains once in a way, I can come to their aid but Rayalaseema has been chronically affected and every year this is the position; so, what can I do?" The State Government is not able to help us and we want the Central Government to go to the aid of the State Government and give us permanent relief. If the Central Government is also not able to come to our relief, I do not know what will happen to these poor agriculturists in this area. I appeal to the hon. Agriculture Minister to see reason. I also want him to tour this area and see the permanent relief measures are started in this area so that the people may not be affected by drought.

श्री योगेश्वर शर्मा (वेगूसराय) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सूखा और भ्रूकाल से ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि इन्होंने हमारे देश में स्थायी डेरा डाल लिया है। 1967 में इन्होंने बिहार में डेरा डाला था, इस साल इन्होंने आन्ध्र और राजस्थान में डेरा डाला है। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि राजस्थान की स्थिति तो बड़ी संगीन और बुरी ही नहीं बल्कि दर्दनाक भी हो गई है। हमको भ्रफसोस है कि खाद्य मन्त्री ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उस वक्तव्य में राजस्थान में सूखे और भ्रकाल से जो गम्भीर परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई

है, उसको बहुत ही कम कर के बताया गया है। न केवल गम्भीर स्थिति को नजरन्दाज किया गया है, बल्कि उस गम्भीर स्थिति का सामना करने के लिये जिस व्यापक रिलीफ कार्य की आवश्यकता है, उसको भी नजरअन्दाज किया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अक्टूबर के आखिर में जब वहां की स्थिति गम्भीर होने लगी थी, हमारी पार्टी ने एक बहुत ही उच्चस्तरीय मण्डल को वहां की स्थिति की जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिए वहां भेजा था, जिसमें हमारी पार्टी के महामन्त्री श्री राजेश्वर राव और हमारी पार्टी के वरिष्ठ नेता श्री एच० के० व्यास शामिल थे। उन्होंने पांच दिन तक राजस्थान का दौरा करने के बाद एक ज्ञापन प्रधान मन्त्री जी को दिया। उस ज्ञापन को पढ़ने के बाद और इन के वक्तव्य को सुनने के बाद हमको ऐसा मालूम होता है कि हम लोगों की बातों का - जिन बातों में राजनीति नहीं बल्कि मानवता की पुकार रहती है, उन बातों का भी बही हथ्र होता है जो नक्काखाने में तूती की आवाज का होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान में 85 फीसदी गाँव पीड़ित हैं। सबसे ज्यादा पीड़ित पांच जिले—बीकानेर, जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर, जोधपुर और जालौर हैं और आज जो परिस्थिति वहाँ पर पैदा हुई है, वह पिछले साठ वर्षों में भी पैदा नहीं हुई है। जोधपुर और जालौर ऐसे जिले हैं, जहाँ इस साल नहीं पिछले साल भी सूखे और अकाल की स्थिति पैदा हुई थी। बाड़मेर ऐसा जिला है, जहाँ पर अकाल का 6वाँ वर्ष है। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि राजस्थान में अकाल ने स्थायी डेरा डाल दिया है। ऐसी स्थिति में आश्चर्य की यह है कि राजस्थान को अकाल-पीड़ित घोषित नहीं किया जाता है। केन्द्र सरकार ने यह नीति बना ली है कि चाहे भीषण से भीषण अकाल पड़े, लेकिन वह अकाल-पीड़ित घोषित नहीं करेंगे। बिहार में भी यही हालत हुई थी,

लेकिन बिहार की जनता को बचा लिया गया, इसलिये कि वहाँ की संविद सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकारकी इच्छाके विरुद्ध बिहारको अकाल पीड़ित घोषित करने का साहस किया था। हम तो चाहते हैं कि काश सुखाड़िया जी में यह साहस होता कि वह केन्द्रीय सरकार की इच्छा के विरुद्ध राजस्थान को अकाल-पीड़ित घोषित करते, काश वह भी राजस्थान की जनता को बचा सकते, लेकिन वे तो जगजीवन राम बाबू की नीति के...

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : May I interence ? It is a matter of common knowledge. A man with commonsense will understand, to declare an area a famine area or not is within the competence of the State Government. (Interruptions .

SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : Unfortunately, I do not share the commonsense of Mr. Jagjivan Ram.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : Of course, you have not the capacity to share that.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वहाँ पर आज हालत ऐसी है कि आप सड़कों पर जाइये, आपको मवेशियों की हड्डियों के अम्बार लगे मिलेंगे। यह हालत हो गई है कि पहले वहाँ पर हड्डियाँ चुगने का जो ठेका तीन हजार रुपये में दिया जाता था, आज वह ठेका 3 हजार रुपये से बढ़कर 30 हजार रुपये हो गया है और हमारे जाँच करने वाले साधियों ने बतलाया कि उनका अनुमान है कि राजस्थान में 20 लाख मवेशी, जिनमें अधिकांश गाय और बैल हैं, मर चुके हैं, इन 20 लाख मवेशियों की कीमत यदि घांकी जाय तो हम कह सकते हैं कि 50 करोड़ रुपये की नुकसानी सिर्फ मवेशियों के रूप में हुई है।

गल्ले की हालत यह है कि 110 रु० से लेकर 120 रु० क्विंटल गेहूँ बिक रहा है - ऐसी हालत से यह अनुमान किया जा सकता है कि वहाँ पर मनुष्यता और ज्ञानवरियत का जो भेद

[श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा]

है, वह मिटता जा रहा है। किस तरह से मिटता जा रहा है, हम एक मिशाल आपके सामने पेश करेंगे, जो कि उस ज्ञापन में हमारे लोगों ने प्रधान मन्त्री जी को दिया है। उन्होंने कहा है

“हालत इतनी गम्भीर है कि जेसलमेर में गऊ सेवा संघ ने गायों को खिलौने के लिये चना, ज्वार और बाजरा का मिलाजुला जो गल्ला बांटा, उसको गायों को न खिलाकर खुद इन्सान रोटी बनाकर खा गया। भूखा मरता, क्या न करता, गायों के लिये जो चारा था, वह इन्सान के पेट में चला गया”।

इसलिए, अध्यक्ष महोदय, वहाँ पर इन्सान-नियत और जानवरियत का भेद मिट रहा है। हमारे खाद्य तन्त्री कहते हैं कि कामनसेंस नहीं है, कामसेन्स यह है कि वहाँ पर आदमियत दम तोड़ रही है और जब आदमियत दम तोड़ रही है...

श्री जगजीवन राम : आपकी पार्टी की सिवाय प्रोपेगण्डा करने के और कोई काम नहीं है।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : राजस्थान में अकाल और सूखे से मरती हुई आदमियत आज इस बात को चुनौती देती है...(व्यवधान...)

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह अक्तूबर के आखिर की बात है। वक्तव्य में कहा गया है कि हमने चारे का इन्तजाम किया है, लेकिन चारे का एक भी डिपो नहीं खोला गया, पूरे बाड़मेर जिले में चारे का डिपो नहीं खोला गया। हमने 6 डिपो ऐसे देखे, जहाँ सिर्फ बोर्ड लगा था, फी मवेशी तीन किलो चारा मुफ्त दिया जायेगा, लेकिन उन स्थानों में चारे का एक भी तिन्का नहीं था। सिर्फ बोर्ड लटका कर ये एलान करना चाहते हैं कि हम रिलीफ दे रहे हैं। रिलीफ में क्या मिलता है? उसके नमूने के तौर पर मैं इन रोटियों को आपके सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ, जिनको हमारे माननीय

अदित्यन साहब वहाँ से घूम कर लाये हैं, यह रोटी वहाँ की जनता को रिलीफ की शकल में दी जा रही है, उसके बाद भी ये कहते हैं कि हम प्रोपेगण्डा करते हैं। सबसे बड़ा प्रोपेगण्डा आपकी कुनीति और दुर्नीति का ये रोटियाँ हैं। जब तक ये रोटियाँ हैं, तब तक आप ऐसी बात कह कर नहीं निकल सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, वहाँ की समस्या की गम्भीरता के बारे में शायद दो रायें नहीं हैं। सदन में जिनने लोगों ने अपने विचारों को प्रकट किया है सबने यहीं कहा है कि आज प्रश्न यह है कि तत्काल क्या किया जाय। इस समस्या का क्या निदान हो? इसके सिलसिले में दो तरह की बातें हैं—एक तो यह है कि तात्कालिक रिलीफ का सवाल, दूसरे—ऐसा इन्तिजाम किया जाये ताकि इस तरह की चीजें वहाँ फिर न दोहरा जाये।

तात्कालिक रिलीफ के बारे में दो-तीन चीजें कहूँगा। पहले यह कि राजस्थान को अकाल-पीड़ित घोषित किया जाये। जब तक यह नहीं होता है तब तक रिलीफ की आवश्यकता पूरी नहीं हो सकती है। बिहार के अनुभव से हम इसको भलीभाँति देख चुके हैं। दूसरे यह कि राजस्थान में फी महीने दो लाख मन प्रतिरिक्त गल्ला दिया जाये ताकि रिलीफ का काम चलाया जा सके...(व्यवधान)...तीसरे यह कि राजस्थान सरकार को 50 करोड़ रुपये दिए जायें ताकि रिलीफ के तमाम खर्च पूरे किए जा सकें। चौथी चीज यह है कि चीप फाडर डिपोज में 3 किलो पर-हेड के हिसाब से चारा दिया जाये। और वे डिपो ऐसी जगहों पर खोले जाय जहाँ से 5 मील के रेडियस में सभी मवेशियों को कवर किया जा सके। साथ-ही साथ रिलीफ के बंटवारे के लिये सववलीय पापुलर कमेटीज बनाई जायें। यदि ये कमेटीज नहीं बनाई जायंगी तो फिर अफसरशाही के द्वारा यह रिलीफ का काम हो नहीं सकता है। क्योंकि भूखी अकाल-पीड़ित मानवता के प्रति

जो प्रेम होना चाहिए जो उद्गार होने चाहिये वह भ्रमसरसाही में नहीं हो सकते ।

दूसरा सवाल स्थायी हल का है । स्थायी निराकरण के संबंध में मैं उन सदस्यों की बातों का समर्थन करता हूँ कि 52-53 में राजस्थान कैनल की जो योजना थी उसको तुरन्त लागू किया जाये । यदि उसको लागू किया गया होता तो आज राजस्थान की यह स्थिति नहीं होती ; बल्कि 35 लाख एकड़ भूमि में आज वहाँ अधिक खेती हो रही होती । मवेशियों के झम्बार के बजाय वहाँ पर हरे-भरे बगीचे होते । इसलिए अब राजस्थान कैनल को तुरन्त पूरा किया जाये । इसके अलावा 500 नलकूपों की वहाँ पर व्यवस्था की जाये । यदि यह सारी व्यवस्था हो जाती है तो मैं यह समझता हूँ जो राजस्थान आज रेगिस्तान है वह शायद समूचे भारतवर्ष का मददगार बन सके ।

MR. SPEAKER : Communist (Marxist) has not spoken ; SSP has also not spoken ; of course, Mr. Bharati is not here. In the Congress list, we have Mr. Rajasekharan.

Mr. Rajasekharan.

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN (Kanaka-pura) : Most of our friends opposite have spoken with a certain amount of emotion and with exaggeration. This is a problem which needs patience, reasoning and scientific analysis. It is not a question of a party or an individual or a State. It is a challenge thrown to our politicians, planners, scientists and administrators.

Drought is not an unfamiliar phenomenon in our country. But we do not seem to have learnt any lessons from the past few decades. I would like to draw the attention of this House to a report which was published in 1945, by Sir John Woodhead who was the Chairman of the Famine Inquiry Committee set up in 1945. He has called for an integrated planning for the future to fight this drought situation.

Starvation and malnutrition have be-

come a continuous process of human suffering. The short-term sympathetic measures will not help us. It is the long term planning on a scientific basis which is going to solve this problem.

The Buddha, 2600 years ago, said that the engineers should control the water. The most important problem in our country today is the failure of rains very often. In this connection I would request this hon. House to give more attention to the research aspect of this problem. We have to find out today a substitute for rains. This is a problem which our scientists have to tackle, and I am sure that the scientists will take care of this.

I would request the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture to allot more funds for this purpose so that our scientists can find out some substitutes. In this connection I would like to urge upon this Government that we should ban all imports of foodgrains. This is one thing which is hindering our food production. I hope we will give proper attention to this aspect.

Again, I would like to refer to the Famine Inquiry Report (1945). They have very clearly suggested that we should find out measures to check our population. I am glad that the Ministry of Family Planning have taken many measures to check our population growth. Again, as you are aware, we have unlimited underground water resources. And, we have not made any attempts to tap these resources. I would request that under the fourth Five-Year Plan we should give adequate attention to tap these sources, so that we can use these sources to fight the drought which is occurring from time to time.

SHRI NAMBIAR : Is the Fourth Plan coming at all ?

SHRI RAJASEKHARAN : Yes ; please wait and see. It is going to come.

Sir, we have got certain examples before us. I have read in some newspapers that in Australia and USSR, wheat is grown in an area where they have got less than ten inches of rainfall. I would like to suggest that we should give more attention to grow more drought-resistant, short-duration varieties so that our farmers will have the benefit of such schemes.

[Shri Kaiasekharan]

Again, coming to the statement of Mr. McNamara, the World Bank President, my hon. friend, Mr. Naidu pointed out about this, that we should have more powerful rigs in this country so that we can tap the under-ground water. The World Bank President has said that if there is an appeal from the Government of India he is prepared to consider providing the required funds to tap the underground water resources and for the supply of powerful rigs. Therefore, I would request the Government that they should make out an integrated plan to have these high power rigs—from wherever it is possible to get—even if we have to spend the much deeded foreign exchange.

With these words, I request the Government that they should have an integrated planning to fight this drought in future.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Satya Narayan Singh—not here ; Shri M. S. Bharati—not here. Shri Nihal Singh.

श्री निहाल सिंह (चन्दौली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह मानता हूँ कि बाढ़ और सूखा दोनों देवी प्रकोप हैं। लेकिन हमारी भारत की सरकार प्रकृति के साथ होड़ ले रही हैं। प्रकृति सोचती है कि हम गांवों में सूखा फँला देंगे तो हमारी सरकार सोचती है कि शहरों को हम स्वर्ग बना देंगे। यह सरकार सारे देश का रूपया शहरों को सजाने में लगाती जा रही है। अशोक होटल में घूमने वाला कमरा बनाया जा रहा है। प्रकृति कहती है कि हम गांवों की उजाड़ देंगे तो हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार में बैठे हुए मंत्रिगण कहते हैं कि शहरों को स्वर्ग बना कर हम गांव में नहीं जायेंगे। जहाँ तक खाने का सवाल है, हम विदेशों से अन्न मंगा लेंगे, इसलिए यदि हमारी भारत की सरकार सुधर जाए, फिर चाहे प्रकृति सुधरे या न सुधरे, देश की अन्नसुखा को सुधारा जा सकता है। हमारे देश में पानी की कमी नहीं है। अमरीका में दो सौ करोड़ ब्यूविक फीट पानी है और उतना ही पानी इस देश में भी है। अमरीका की जमीन

हिन्दुस्तान से तीन गुनी है लेकिन वहाँ की सरकार उस जमीन को सिंचित कर देती है और भारत की सरकार उतने ही पानी से एक निहाई जमीन को भी नहीं सिंच पाती है। ऐसी दशा में यदि यहाँ सूखा नहीं पड़ेगा तो क्या पड़ेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, बाढ़ की स्थिति और सूखे की स्थिति में महान अन्तर है। जब बाढ़ आती है तो उसमें एक फसल जरूर हो जाती है लेकिन सूखे में दोनों ही फसलें चली जाती हैं, साथ ही साथ जानवरों का चारा भी नहीं होता है। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी इलाके, खासकर वाराणसी और मिर्जापुर, जहाँ से कि मैं आता हूँ और जो कि खाद्य मंत्री के चुनाव क्षेत्र से सटा हुआ है, वहाँ पर सूखे की वजह से सन् 66 में स्थिति खराब हो गई थी और इस साल भी वही दशा है। वाराणसी के केवल नौगढ़ इलाके में ही भूख से 9 आदमियों की जानें चली गईं।

हिन्दुस्तान का जब भूख से कोई आदमी मरता है तो वहाँ का डाक्टर बतलाता है कि वह पता खा कर मरा है या वह पेड़ की छाल खा कर मर गया है। मजबूर हो कर जब आदमी अपना जीवन यापन करने के लिए कोई अखाद्य पदार्थ खा लेता है तो स्वाभाविक है कि वह मर जायेगा और इस तरह उसकी मृत्यु होने पर वह वह डाक्टर बतलाता है कि उस मनुष्य की भूख से मृत्यु नहीं हुई है। यह खेद का विषय है कि इस देश की सरकार सुधर नहीं रही है।

मैं आगे बतलाऊँ कि मिर्जापुर और वाराणसी में थोड़ा सा अन्न कार्य कर दिया जाये और थोड़ा सा रूपया खर्च कर दिया जाये तो वहाँ की अकाल स्थिति हमेशा के लिए सुधर सकती है।

गंगा नदी एक बहुत बड़ी नदी है जिसमें कि पर्याप्त मात्रा में पानी भरा हुआ है। दो पम्पिंग कॅनाल मिर्जापुर के इलाके में लगी हुई है जिनसे कि कुछ पानी उसे इस साल मिला है इसी तरह वाराणसी में भूपीसी योजना भी

शुरू हो रही है। अब यदि गंगा नदी के किनारे किनारे कम से कम 20 फीटिंग कैनल लगा दी जायं तो वहाँ की हालत सुधर सकती है।

मिर्जापुर में रिहैन्द डैम से बिजली जो पैदा की जाती है पहले तो किसानों ने यह सोचा कि यह बिजली किसानों के लिए है लेकिन बाद में मालूम हुआ कि यह बिजली बांडला साहब के लिए होगी है। अगर बिजली का प्रयोग किसानों के लिए किया जाय ती उस इलाके की सूखे की स्थिति हमेशा के लिए सुधर सकती है लेकिन आज तक सरकार का ध्यान उधर नहीं गया है। इस समय जो सूखा पड़ा हुआ है यदि वहाँ पर टैस्ट वर्क नहीं खोले गये और टैस्ट वर्क में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को पूरी मजदूरी नहीं दी गई और वहाँ पर फीटिंग कैनल का इंतजाम नहीं किया गया, यदि वहाँ सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानें नहीं खोली गई, मुफ्त भोजनालय नहीं चलाये गये और अंधे, बूले व लंगड़े लोगों के लिए कपड़े और भोजन की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई तो वही बदतर हालत होगी जोकि वहाँ पर सन् 06 में हुई थी। बस इतना निवेदन करके मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : This is good progress. I think I can accommodate one or two more Members. Shri Speaker.

SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA : Kindly consider the case of Rajasthan.

MR. SPEAKER : Every Party gives me the list of its speakers. I call them according to that. If I have my own choice, if the Swatantra Party, for instance, give a name of Shri Ranga and I call upon Shri Patodia to speak, how will it look ? Will it be fair ? How will they feel ? Why does he want to put the Chair in an embarrassing position ?

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : The question is about those who have moved substitute Motions.

MR. SPEAKER : This is an internal party matter. He can discuss it within his own party. Whoever is in the Chair

should not be put in an embarrassing position. I find they are in the habit of putting the Chair in an embarrassing position ; this does not happen in the case of Opposition parties. They give only one name.

SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA : We want you to give us more time for the debate.

MR. SPEAKER : We have already spend two hours on this the other day. We are allowing some time today. It is impossible to extend it.

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : What about giving an opportunity to those who have move substitute motions ?

MR. SPEAKER : Substitute motions will be put to vote.

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : I have a substitute motion. Unless I am allowed to speak, what is the use of moving such Motions ? What is the use of sitting here ?

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : On a point of order. You have just now said that you call the speakers no less according to the lists submitted by the parties. Is there any Parliament in the world where the Speaker gives up the right to choose the speakers ? Whoever catches his eye should be called. This is most unparliamentary.

MR. SPEAKER : You are perfectly right. Suppose ten of them catch my eye, not only one. Why should I omit Shri Supakar and call somebody else ? He has also caught my eye.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR (Sambalpur) : It is indeed a cruel irony of fate that whereas the coastal districts of Orissa have been deluged with a rainfall of about 20 inches in the course of three days, in some parts of my district of Sambalpur there has been a rainfall of only 17 inches during the last ten months though the normal rainfall is about 50 to 60 inches.

In para 42 of the report of the hon. Minister it is stated as follows regarding Orissa :

[Shri Sradhakar Supakar]

"The assessment of damage to the early kharif paddy crops made by the State Government shows an overall damage of 26 per cent of the normal yield. The crop has been substantially affected in the Western districts of the State namely, Samabalpur (5%), Bolan-gir (41%), Kalahandi (40%) and Sun-dergarh (7%)."

This is a hopeless under estimate of the real state of affairs and the State Government I am afraid have not sent a correct report of the seriousness, the acuteness of the drought prevailing in the West-ern districts of Orissa, especially in the district of Sambalpur. We had a serious famine condition prevailing in West Orissa in 1965-66 and about Rs. 10 crores were spent in the area in relief operations from Government account apart from the private charity organised by the Marwari Relief Society, CARE, and other relief organisa-tions. The Prime Minister herself kindly went to the worst effected areas in my dis-trict and saw the real seriousness of the drought situation in Sambalpur and Kala-handi districts. The same area which was effected by the worst drought in 1965-66 is also affected by the drought this year, but people in that area say that con-ditions are worse this year. This year rains failed in the early months of the kharif season. In July and August the seedlings died in their seed beds. For want of rain or irrigation the lands near the tanks or water reserviors which are consid-ered the best lands in the locality also suffer-ed badly because there was no water in the tank itself from which the land was to be irrigated. As seedlings died transplanta-tion operations could not take place and the cultivators suffered from enforced idlen-ess right from the beginning of the season and it was altogether a heart-rending expe-rience to see the cultivators remaining idle in the period when he should be the busiest. Even in the best lands the despa-erate cultivators began grazing their cattle from the months of September and Octo-ber. This is the situation there.

Wherever we go we hear the woeful tales of the desparate agriculturists. They are steeped in heavy debts which they in-curred in 1965-66 and subsequent years.

They have not been able to pay them back during the last two or three years.

Now the situation is such that if they in-curred further loans, they will be altogether bankrupt and the pity of it is that even in this period when they are suffering from this awful drought there is a demand from the Government for the payment of the instalments of loans of the previous years.

18 00 hrs.

श्री श्रद्धाकर सुपार (गुडगांव) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। जब एक स्टेट राजस्थान के बारे में कहा जा रहा था तब श्री जगजीवन राम ने उठ कर कहा था उन्होंने सरकार से हत्तला मंगवाई है बच्चों के मरने के बारे में। सरकार कहती है कि कुछ नहीं हुआ। अब बूँ कि उड़ीसा में अपोजीशन की सरकार है इसलिए खुले अल्फाज में इस तरह की बातें वहाँ की सरकार के लिये कही जा रही हैं। श्री जगजीवन राम मेरे पीछे बैठे हुए हैं, लेकिन वह देखल नहीं दे रहे हैं। अपोजीशन की सरकार को बदनाम करना और अपनी सर-कार को बचाना, यह दोनों बातें इस हाउस में शोभा नहीं देती।

لشری عبدالغنی ڈار (گودگاؤہ) اور سیکشن ہاؤس۔ میرا پوائنٹ آف آرڈر ہے جب ایک اسٹیٹ راجستان کے بارے میں کہا جا رہا تھا تب شری جگ جیون رام نے اٹھ کر کہا تھا کہ انھوں نے سرکار سے اطلاع منگوائی ہے بچوں کے مرنے کے بارے میں۔ سرکار کہتی ہے کہ کچھ نہیں ہوا۔ اب چونکہ اٹریس میں اپوزیشن کی سرکار ہے اس لئے کھلے الفاظ میں اس طرف کی باتیں دلوں کی سرکار کے لئے کہی جا رہی ہیں۔ شری جگ جیون رام میرے پیچھے بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں۔ لیکن وہ دہل نہیں دے رہے ہیں۔ اپوزیشن کی سرکار کو بدنام کرنا اور اپنی سرکار کو بچانا۔ یہ دونوں باتیں اس ہاؤس میں شوبھا نہیں دیتیں۔

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : The agricultural labourers are the worst sufferers, because the cultivators cannot afford to employ them when there is no chance of reaping any harvest from the fields. To crown the difficulties of the

labourers, there are no public works where these landless people, mainly the Adivasis and Harijans can find employment. The State Government of Orissa have stopped all development works for the last 1½ years from the time they assumed office. The Government of Orissa in their anxiety to root out corruption have found that since corruption is associated with the execution of development measures, the best way to root out corruption is to stop all development works on the plea that there are no funds.

From the reports it appears that Rs. 3 lakhs have been allotted for the relief measures. In the year 1965-66 a sum of Rs. 10 crores was spent. We find that to our District of Sambalpur in the affected areas only Rs. 50,000 has been allotted. Hence the people are in despair. Now I would request the hon Minister to send out a team like the team which visited the cyclone affected areas to have a proper assessment of the scarcity condition prevailing in these drought affected areas and assess for themselves the measures of relief that are necessary and advise the State Government accordingly.

श्री सत्य नारायण (वाराणसी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने हमारे साथियों के जवाब में कहा कि यहाँ पर जो बातें कही जाती हैं वह प्रचार मात्र के लिए कही जाती हैं और उनको राजनीतिक तौर पर इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर कोई भी पार्टी या कोई भी व्यक्ति इस तरह की बात को राजनीति के लिये प्रचार का साधन बनाता है और राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने की कोशिश करता है, तो इससे बड़ कर जघन्य अपराध और कोई नहीं हो सकता है।

प्राज हमारी भ्रातृओं के सामने क्या गुजर रही है, हम क्या बेखर रहे हैं, हमारा फर्ज है कि हम उसको आपके सामने रखें। अगर हम इस को नहीं रखते हैं तो हम अपने कर्तव्य से हट जायेंगे। राजस्थान के भाइयों के जो जजबात सामने आ रहे हैं वह सही मानों में उस दर्दनाक तस्वीर के खोतक हैं जिनको उन्होंने अपनी

भ्रातृओं से देखा है। हमने 1943 में भी देखा था कि बंगाल के अन्दर 45 लाख हमारे भाई कुत्ते और बिल्ली की मीत सड़कों पर मर रहे थे। हमने वह तस्वीर भी देखी थी जिसमें एक इन्सान के करता था और दूसरा झपट कर कुत्ते की तरह से उसको खाने की कोशिश करता था। उसी स्थिति की भ्रमक प्राज राजस्थान में देखने को मिल सकती है। वहाँ पशु मर रहे हैं, बच्चे मर रहे हैं। उनको पानी नहीं मिल रहा है, खाना नहीं मिल रहा है और भुँड के भुँड इन्सान मर रहे हैं। ऐसी हालत में इसको बढ़ाने चढ़ाने और उसको राजनीतिक रूप से इस्तेमाल करने की बात नहीं है, बल्कि यह परिस्थिति की वास्तविकता है।

वनारस के अन्दर, गाजीपुर के अन्दर और मिर्जापुर के अन्दर सब जगहों पर यही परिस्थिति है। वहाँ पानी बिल्कुल नहीं पड़ा। खरीफ की फसल का एक दाना भी नहीं हुआ चारा नहीं हुआ। वहाँ पर धान काफी होता था और हरिजन और जो ग्रामीण मजदूर हैं वह उस फसल को काट कर उससे अपनी गुजर करते थे। फसल न होने की वजह से हरिजनों की हालत प्राज सबसे अधिक दयनीय है। मजदूरी के जरिये फसल को काट कर जो कुछ वह पाते थे बिल्कुल नहीं मिला क्योंकि खेतों में एक दाना भी धान नहीं हो पाया है। प्राज कोई भी वहाँ जा कर देख सकता है कि पशुओं के लिए चारा नहीं, प्रादमियों के लिये खाना नहीं और बच्चों के लिये खाना नहीं है तथा परिस्थिति बहुत ही खटिल हो गई है।

मैं ने प्राज सन् 1943 का जिक्र इसलिये किया कि हमारे देश में प्राज एक प्रवृत्ति दिखलाई पड़ती है कि जब हमारे देश पर कोई संकट आता है, जनता पर कोई संकट आता है तो उसकी गम्भीरता को नहीं समझा जाता, बल्कि उससे लाभ उठाने की कोशिश की जाती है। आप देखेंगे कि जब भी हमारा मुस्क किसी संकट में पड़ गया, जनता किसी संकट में पड़

[श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह]

गई, प्रभाव पैदा हो गया, तब तुरन्त ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ उठाने की प्रवृत्ति जोर पकड़ जाती है। खाद्य जैसे बिल्कुल गायब हो जाता है और जनता को जो मिल भी सकता है वह नहीं मिला पाता है। आज जब कुछ क्षेत्रों में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है सूखे की वजह तब वहाँ जितने भी मुनाफाखोर हैं आप उनको देखिये कि वह किस तरह से चीजों को दबा रहे हैं, गायब कर रहे हैं और अपनी तिजोरियों को भरने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। यह प्रवृत्ति आज इस तरह से फैल रही है कि नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि उन इलाकों में जिसके पास पैसा है भी, अगर वह चाहता है कि जिन्दगी को बचाने के लिये उसे कुछ मिल जाये तो वह भी नहीं मिल पाता है।

इस लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में तमाम लोगों का सहयोग लिया जाये। पार्टियों की बातों को छोड़ कर सबको जनता में जा कर ऐसी स्पिरिट भरनी चाहिए कि यह बातें न हों और तमाम लोगों के सहयोग से इस समस्या को हल करने की कोशिश की जानी चाहिये अन्यथा परिस्थिती विकट हो जायेगी।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Annasahib Shinde.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose-

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है। यह बड़ी गंजीव बात है कि जब कोई 14 लाख या 18 लाख लोगों का सवाल होता है तब वहाँ पर इतना टाइम दिया जाता है, लेकिन जब डेढ़ लाख लोगों का सवाल है तब उस पर तीन, साढ़े तीन घंटे भी नहीं मिलते।

We strongly resent this.

MR. SPEAKER : I have called the hon. Minister.

श्री भोला नाथ मास्टर (अलवर) : राज्य सभा में इस पर साढ़े चार घंटों तक विचार किया गया।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह इतना बड़ा सवाल है, डेढ़ लाख इन्सान भूखों मर रहे हैं लेकिन इस पर यहाँ पर वादविवाद नहीं हो सकता ?

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Then we all the Rajasthan is walk out on this point.

(Shri Naval Kishore Sharma and a few others then left the House)

SHRI NAMBIAR : One more chance may be given.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not one more chance even if I give one more chance, there are others still waiting : Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey from UP, Shri Anantrao Patil from Maharashtra, Shri Mudrika Sinha from Bihar ; and then comes Rajasthan. Yes, Mr. Shinde.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very important debate that has taken place in this House regarding the prevailing drought situation in our country. A number of hon. Members expressed concern in regard to the drought situation in various part of the country. May I submit that my Ministry and the Government of India share the concern of the hon. Members in regard to the drought situation in many parts of the country, and particularly in Rajasthan ? That is why the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture took the first opportunity of visiting Rajasthan and seeing things himself.

The Prime Minister was good enough to visit Rajasthan and look into the drought situation there. I myself visited some of the areas there and travelled by road about 300 to 400 miles. It is not that we are not concerned about the situation there. I understand the concern of hon. members, but some of them tried to bring in politics into this.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : Are you referring to those who walked out just now ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I am not referring to them.

18 11 hrs.

[Shri R. D. Bhandare in the Chair]

Dr. Karni Singh, a responsible member, made the charge that the minister was not good enough to visit a particular area and there was political discrimination in drought relief measures. Mr. Lakkappa went to the extent of saying that the Government of Mysore and Government of India are playing politics in regard to drought relief. This criticism is completely unfounded. Natural calamities are national issues above party politics and we should look at them as such. We should not try to bring in politics into them. I hope hon. members will appreciate this and cooperate with the Government of Rajasthan and the Government of India so, that we may be in a position to tackle it more efficiently.

Cyclones, floods and droughts are natural calamities and we can meet the difficult situation only by maintaining the morale of the people. It would be possible to do so only if hon. members make a really non-political approach to these national issues. I am trying to seek the cooperation of the hon. members in this matter.

SHRI NAMBIAR : We assure you of that. But still we find that cattle wealth is lost.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : There are pockets in different parts of the country affected by drought, but Rajasthan has been the most hard hit and naturally hon. members have devoted more attention to its problems. In western Rajasthan, which is mainly affected by drought, cattle wealth has been severely affected. As is known, the economy of western Rajasthan is mainly dependent on cattle wealth. That is why drought relief measures mainly centre round giving relief to save cattle wealth. Rajasthan Government has taken a number of steps to protect the cattle wealth. Rajasthan is a State where rainfall is very scanty in many areas. Even it is normal, cattle migrate from Rajasthan to other areas.

This year there is an accentuated

phenomenon, because a large number of cattle have been taken to some other parts. With the initiative of the Rajasthan Government and the Centre, we are trying to persuade the Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh Governments .

श्री कृष्ण लूबरण : मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने बहुत बंगलिग किया है ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We are trying to persuade these governments to see that they accommodate a large number of cattle from Rajasthan in these States and I must put on record our sincere thanks to the Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab for accommodating a large number of cattle from Rajasthan.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Why not Haryana ? We are doing so much for them.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : When the cattle have to migrate, they have to walk hundreds of miles. Naturally, unless fodder is made available *en route*, it is not possible for the owners of cattle to take them to the neighbouring areas. So, the Rajasthan Government have taken steps to see that relief camps are organised at different places *en route* where three kilos of fodder is made available free of cost to the migrating cattle. In this way, a large number of cattle have migrated from Western Rajasthan to eastern parts of Rajasthan and the adjoining States.

In regard to drinking water also facilities are being made available. I do not want to take the time of the House by giving all the details in regard to this.

Drought immediately affects the availability of food. We are taking care to see that adequate quantity of food is made available to the Rajasthan Government so that it is in a position to make supplies to hard-hit areas and is, at the same time, in a position to maintain proper price levels. I am glad to inform this House that as a result of the reasonable level of supplies from the Centre to Rajasthan, the price level in Rajasthan is behaving well. The price level, though it was affected a little bit in September/October, thereafter prices

[Shri Annasaheb Shinde]

of foodgrains have started falling down and the Rajasthan Government is in a position to meet the reasonable requirements of the people through fair-price shops and so on.

The Rajasthan Government is also providing work to about 25,000 workers in the Rajasthan Canal. Because, some hon. Members made reference to the work on this canal.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : One rupee a day. Do you expect them to live on that? Very generous of you!

श्री शशि भूषण : बेड़ रुपया देते हैं :

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : On a number of occasions, the hon. Members have made out the point on the floor of the House why construction work on border roads could not be taken up to provide work to more and more people. In this connection, there was an inter-ministerial meeting and now a decision has been taken that many of the border roads, which were on low priority, would be taken up in order to provide employment to a large number of people who are badly in need of employment.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda) : Only in Rajasthan or in other areas also?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I am now speaking with reference to Rajasthan only.

In addition to this, a number of relief works have been started in different parts of Rajasthan by the State Government.

Then, a reference was made to starvation deaths by Shri Amrit Nahata. I wish to explain the position.

श्री शशि भूषण : उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा है कि भूख से मरे हैं। यह कहा है कि उनको न्यूट्रिशन नहीं मिला है, इसलिए मरे हैं। यह मैंने भी वहां देखा है।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : He has also made a press statement to that effect. I would like to dispel the impres-

sion that starvation deaths are taking place in Rajasthan.

Whenever such instance is brought to our notice by hon. Members we refer it to the Rajasthan Government. In regard to the instances, the news of which appeared in the press in different versions, we have made specific enquiries from the Rajasthan Government. The State Government have clearly stated that no starvation deaths have taken place in Rajasthan so far.

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : आपने स्टार्वेशन डेथ की डेफिनेशन ऐसी रखी हुई है कि आप कभी उसको स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon. Member comes from Bihar. When the United Front Government was in power there, a number of death stories there also had appeared in the press. Even some Members belonging to the hon. Member's party made press statement about starvation deaths. But even then, the United Front Government did not corroborate and accept the position. They denied that any starvation death had taken place in Bihar.

श्री जार्ज फरनेग्बीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : वह आप लोगों का किया हुआ पाप था।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : प्रश्न यह है कि स्टार्वेशन डेथ की जो डेफिनीशन इम्पीरियलिस्ट डेथ में थी, उसको आप क्यों जारी रखते हैं? आप नई डेफिनीशन क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : During the difficult period of 1966-67 non-Congress ministries were in power in UP, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. At that time death stories appeared in regard to all these States but not a single non-Congress government corroborated them. They never accepted the position that a single death had taken place as a result of starvation. I do not see any reason why the Rajasthan Government should be disbelieved in this regard. An impression should not go round that the situation has gone to the extent that starvation deaths are taking place in Rajasthan,

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Your own party Member of Parliament has said that.

श्री योगेश्वर शर्मा : आप की नीति ही यही है कि स्थिति की गम्भीरता को ग्रन्डर-एस्टिमेट किया जाये और फिर उस के आधार पर पूरा रिलीफ न दिया जाये ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Usually the point is made why measures are not taken to provide permanent relief to the drought-affected areas. It is a very relevant point and I agree that it is the right approach to the problem. But is it fact that the Government has not done anything in order to provide permanent relief to drought-affected areas in different parts of the country ?

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : They are not even thought of.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : May I substantiate this point by mentioning only one instance which I mentioned in the other House also yesterday ? During the last 20 years a number of major irrigation projects have been taken up all over India. There are about 34 major irrigation projects which cover mainly the drought-affected areas and about Rs. 800 crores are involved in the implementation of these projects. Many of these projects have been completed ; some of them are under construction and some of them will be completed in the next few years. So, it is not correct to say that nothing has been done. Ultimately, the availability of water for irrigation propose is the best insurance for the protection of the people in the drought-affected areas. Wherever such irrigation projects are feasible or possible, the Government is taking steps to see that these areas are covered by irrigation projects.

At the same time, we are not trying to depend only on major irrigation projects because there are certain areas which cannot be covered major irrigation projects. There we have to see that minor irrigation projects are given adequate importance. With that in view recently we have started helping the State Governments in strengthening the ground water organisation.

Take the case of Andhra from which Professor Ranga comes and to which he made a reference in his speech.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : What about Rayalaseema ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Not much work was being done in previous years in regard to sinking of tubewells in Andhra Pradesh, but because of the initiative of the Andhra Pradesh Government and the assistance rendered by the Central Government, the Andhra Pradesh Government has succeeded in organising a good ground water organisation. They are now sinking tubewells in the worst affected area in Andhra Pradesh, Anantapur.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Chittoor is more affected than Anantapur.

SHRI PARTHASARTHY (Rajampet) : My own constituency is an affected area.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I have no quarrel with hon. Members. Rayalaseema area of Andhra Pradesh is also affected. Many of the districts come under that. But I was making the point that the Government of India and the State Government are trying to lay adequate emphasis on the development of minor irrigation facilities.

The sinking of tubewells is one of the ways by which the underground water resources are being tapped. The House will be happy to know now speedily we are trying to strengthen the underground water resources of the State Governments. For instance, upto the end of the Third Five Year Plan, the State Governments had only 3400 hand-boring sets and 449 drilling rigs. During the period 1966 to 1969, about 2803 hand-boring sets and about 300 drilling rigs have been added to the State Government organisations.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : How many of them are working ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : Most of them are working. In the matter of tubewells, etc., the main handicap was the availability of sophisticated rigs. Now, fortunately, many types of rigs are manu-

(Shri Annasahib Shinde)

factured in our country. The difficulty of foreign exchange need not come in the way of availability of rigs. There are still two types of rigs which are not available in the country. In regard to that, I assure the hon. Members that if any State Government wants foreign exchange to import any sophisticated rigs which are not manufactured in our country, we shall see that necessary foreign exchange is made available to the State Government.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why only to State Governments ?

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Voluntary agencies will do better work.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Registered societies.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The State Governments can look into their needs and they can give an indent for them.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why State Governments ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I know Mr. Mody is allergic to State Governments.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I am allergic to all Governments, particularly, your Government.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Why are you here then ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : This year, we have released foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 4.75 crores to the State Governments for the import of rigs which are not manufactured in the country.

Then, one hon. Member on this side just now referred to the setting up of pumping sets. I agree with him because that is the way to make water available to land. In northern India in many parts of the country, the water is flowing but, actually, the water is not made available to land and the only way to make it available to land is to have as many pumping sets as possible and to have as

many lift irrigation schemes as possible. That is why we are trying to see that the Governments include in their programme the increased number of pumping sets and more lift irrigation schemes. For that, necessary assistance is being rendered by the Centre to the State Governments.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : What about my suggestion ? Revenue staff should be entrusted with the distribution of relief instead of leaving it to the district staff who are interested in local politics only.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : He made a point in his speech to which I would like to make a reference. He said that the Central teams take a lot of time to visit the various areas. May I say that as far as the actual relief measures are concerned, no State Government need wait for the arrival of the Central team. As Prof. Ranga himself is well aware, the drought relief is the State Subject. It is completely within the jurisdiction and competence of the State Government to take immediate steps, whether there is drought or cyclone or flood.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Without funds ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : About that also, the hon. Member should know that the State Governments are required to make a provision in their budgets for giving relief in order to meet natural calamities. As soon as a particular provision is exhausted or even if they anticipate that is likely to be exhausted, they can approach the Central Government and, naturally, the Central teams are sent there. My point is this. Supposing, even if there is a delay of a week or two weeks or a month, that need not come in the way of taking actual steps for providing relief either to the flood-affected areas or drought-affected areas.

As a result of the visits of the Central teams to the various States, in order to meet the situations arising out of natural calamities, this year, the Central teams have recommended an assistance to the tune of Rs. 82,61,00,000 and out of that,

actually Rs. 46,88,00,000 have been advanced to State Governments...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : For what ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I am sorry, the hon. Member is not in a position to follow what I am saying.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Is it to meet the crisis arising out of drought ? I am trying to understand you.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : I shall explain. Hon. Member Jyotirmoy Basu, has put a question asking for what purpose the amounts have been advanced. As I was saying, because of the natural calamities arising out of drought, floods, etc., in different parts of the country, Central teams were deputed to various States, and for the current year, the Central teams have recommended assistance to the tune of Rs. 82,61,00,000 to various States, and out of this, Rs. 46,88,00,000 have been advanced, and as soon as the State Governments report having spent the amounts which have been actually advanced to them, the rest of the amounts would be made available to them. Therefore, I do not think that there was delay as such as far as the Central assistance was concerned. May I say, Sir, that this is broadly our approach ? After all, in the natural calamities there is human suffering ; the hon. members immediately react and the Government also immediately react .. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU ; The demand was more than Rs. 40 crores, but they have actually advanced Rs. 5 crores ! (Interruptions).

SHRI RANGA : The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has said that he has asked for Rs. 3 crores as interim relief. Has it been sent ? Has the Central team also been sent ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We will be sending it this week or early next week to the Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh which is cyclone-affected, and I am quite sure, the recommendations of the Central team would receive due attention from the Government of India.

As I was saying, any situation arising out of natural calamities is taken cognisance of by the Central Government, the Central Government seriously goes into the problems, and the necessary assistance is rendered to the State Governments...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : This is far from the truth.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : May I repeat the assurance which I gave to the other House yesterday, that the financial limitations would not come in the way of providing adequate relief as far as drought situation or natural calamities in different parts of the country are concerned ?

The only point that I would like to make at the end is this. It would be possible to meet the difficult situations in various parts of the country by maintaining the morale of the people and here, I wish to seek the co-operation of the hon. members ; the morale of the people has to be maintained : we are in a position to meet the situation. (Interruptions).

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Pending the visit of the Central team to Srikakulam and other areas, why can't you give some special grant now ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are as many as 12 substitute motions. May I now put all the substitute motions together to the vote of the House ?

श्री चार्ज करनेवाला : मेरा प्रलग लिया जाय। प्रलग-प्रलग सब लिया जाना चाहिये।

SHRI RANGA : You put them to the vote one by one. There is my own motion. Let him read it carefully ; there is nothing objectionable in that. Why should we put all the motions together ? Let them be put separately.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I shall put the substitute motion moved by Shri Fernandes to the vote of the House.

The question is :—

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

“This House, having considered the statement laid on the Table by the

[Mr. Chairman]

Minister of Food and Agriculture on the 18th November, 1968 regarding drought conditions in the country, expresses its concern at the utter inadequacy of thinking and planning at the Governmental level to meet the drought conditions in the country which have become a perennial feature causing immense loss to the nation's economic life and resolves that a programme of minor irrigation projects and other schemes of water conservation be immediately started in all areas that are susceptible to drought conditions and further resolves that the Government should formulate a Famine Relief Code and place it before the House for consideration." (1)

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I shall put the substitute motion moved by Shri Amrit Nahata to the vote of the House.

The question is :

That for the Original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

"This House, having considered the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Food and Agriculture on the 18th November, 1968 regarding drought conditions in the country, while approving the measures taken so far to tackle the drought situation in the country, recommends that lasting and permanent solutions be sought to the problem of recurring droughts in Western Rajasthan by :—

- (a) providing adequate financial resources to the State Government so as to enable it to sink 500 tube wells and to energise them ; to lay pipe lines for drinking water and to repair tanks and bunds ;
- (b) taking over the construction of Canal by the Central Government and completing it on war footing on the basis of the original blue print for it ;
- (c) constructing a net-work of Border Roads that will not only strengthen the security of this border region but will also provide employment to thousands of starving people ; and

- (d) setting up a Dairy and the Intensive Cattle Development Block in Barmer so as to preserve and further enrich the cattle-breed in the region." (2)

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put Shri Ranga's substitute motion to the vote of the House.

The question is :—

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely :—

"This House, having considered the statement laid on the Table by the Minister of Food and Agriculture on the 18th November, 1968 regarding drought conditions in the country, and the calamitous losses inflicted on the people of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh by the cyclones which hit the East Coast in October and November, trusts that the Government would soon afford adequate assistance to Orissa and Andhra Pradesh Governments to under-take satisfactory relief and rehabilitation programmes to help the cyclone-affected masses, especially the agricultural workers, peasants and all others in all possible ways, such as declaring moratorium on their debts for a period of three years, supply of fresh credit, free of interest for the next five years, starting employment centres and providing house building grants and supply of free rations to all vulnerable sections for a few months. This House further recommends that the administration of relief and rehabilitation measures and funds granted therefor both by the State and Central Government should be entrusted to special high powered officers who would be impartial and non-partisan." (6)

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put all the remaining substitute motions to the vote of the House.

Substitute motions Nos. 4, 5, 7 to 12 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will pass on to the Half-an-Hour discussion.

SHRI D. N. Patodia.