

it to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1 the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:  
I move:

"That the Bill be passed".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up the discussion on floods.

श्री मु० झ० खां (कासगंज) : मेरा एक निवेदन है कि वक्फ्स बिल नान-कंट्रोवर्शियल है, उसको ले लिया जाय ।

SHRI M. N. REDDY: (Nizamabad):  
No more legislation now.

सभापति महोदय : मेम्बर्स अगर नहीं चाहते हैं तो हम किस तरह से ले सकते हैं ?

DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI (Nawada): It has been decided earlier by the House that after the Bill on Bihar floods will be taken up.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankaura):  
Sir, the Wakfs Bill is a non-controversial one.

DR. SURYA PRAKASH PURI: Only floods should be taken up.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since some hon. Members are objecting to the taking up of any legislative work, I cannot help it.

17.25 hrs.

### MOTIONS RE. SITUATION CAUSED BY FLOODS AND DROUGHTS

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam):  
May I suggest that we have the discussion up to 6.15?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):  
Are we sitting up to 6.30?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, we will adjourn at 6.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This House is supreme and sovereign. The black-out can be shifted to 8 o'clock. Let us pass a Resolution here. The hon. Home Minister is here.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :  
ब्लैक-आउट 6 बजे से 11 बजे तक कभी भी हो सकता है ।

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) :  
सभापति जी ब्लैक-आउट 8 बजे से 11 बजे के बीच में है, आप 7 बजे तक बैठ सकते हैं । मेरा सुझाव है कि हम साढ़े छः बजे तक बैठें ।

सभापति महोदय : ब्लैक-आउट किसी भी समय हो सकता है, बहुत से मेम्बर्स दूर रहते हैं, यहां के कमचारी दूर रहते हैं, उनको समय तक घर पहुंचना है, इसलिये समय नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता ।

SHRI HEM BARUA: (Mangaldai):  
Sir, I beg to move the following:—

"That this House takes note of the destruction of life and property caused by the annual floods in the various river systems in the country and recommends to the Government that expert committees be constituted to consider the economic and technical feasibility

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of forming two National Grids for river systems—one for the Indo-Gangetic Plain and the other for the Southern Peninsula.”

Floods in the country today are assuming a menacing dimension. There are floods all over the country today in different parts of this country. Whether it is in the north or it is in the south, there are floods. And floods cause destruction. The pattern of the floods is the same all over the country and the suffering caused to the people is also the same all over the country. Therefore, I do not want to go into the account of untold sufferings faced by the people due to floods. I want to say something about the Government.

I will agree with the Government in one thing particularly, namely, that floods cannot be eliminated completely. But then the intensity of the floods can be minimised by strategic measures to plug the vulnerable areas. This can be done, but whether this has been done or not is the major question.

Government have from time to time appointed so many committees and commissions and the committees and commissions have submitted so many reports. The reports are in the Parliament Library. I have gone through the reports. The suggestions or the measures to be taken are the same and even the language in which these suggestions are made is the same. What is the use of constituting these committees and commissions that make recommendations which we do not propose to translate into action or to implement? The commissions and committees have made sufficient and adequate number of suggestions and recommendations. All these recommendations and suggestions are cold-stored. That is the trouble.

I remember, in 1954 there was a National Flood Control Policy that was adumbrated by the Government. This National Flood Control Policy that was adumbrated in 1954 had three categories of measures—immediate, short-term and long-term. Were all these measure—immediate, short-term and long-term—taken.

Now in North Bengal there is a catastrophic flood and I remember the Government of West Bengal saying that there was a proposal for a master plan to control floods. This Master Plan has never come into existence because of the paucity of funds.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may try to conclude now. We have got only half an hour. The Minister has also to reply.

SHRI HEM BARUA: If you are going to continue the discussion to the next session, I can speak during the next session.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: (Nandayal): May I make a submission? Only half an hour is left. It is not possible for Members to usefully participate in this discussion. After all, as the hon. Member was saying, floods is a continuous problem in our country. I suggest to you that this discussion may be postponed to the next session.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you agree, I have no objection.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (खगरिया) : इस पर आज ही डिस्कशन होना चाहिए । हम लोग मर गये हैं, बह गये हैं । आघ घंटे से कुछ भी नहीं होगा । सरकार सो रही है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Hem Barua.

SHRI HEM BARUA: There have been floods in Bihar, U.P. Assam and in different parts of the country. As I have already submitted, various commissions and committees have made recommendations and suggestions. They are all in the cold storage. They are never implemented.

Sir, whenever floods occur we read in newspapers of one thing only that either the Prime Minister will fly in a helicopter over a particular flood-affected area or some Ministers do it. Last time, I remember, when there was flood in Assam, the Prime Minister flew over the flood-affected area. At Gauhati airport, there was such a rush of Congress politicians to get into the aircraft of the Prime Minister that even an Engineer in-charge of Flood Control in the State was left out. He did not find a seat. Who is important? Is it an Engineer or politicians who want to bask in the sun-shine of the Prime Minister? This is what happens.

Then, there is a report of the high-level Commission on Floods and, according to that report, the annual per capita floods damage is the heaviest in Assam. Every year, due to floods all over the country, the national exchequer losses to the tune of crores of rupees. The report of the high-level Commission on Floods has pinpointed one thing . . . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude now. The House will adjourn at 6 o'clock. If you take so much time, other Members will not get time pinpointed one thing to reply. (Interruptions).

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : वहां पर सब लोग मर रहे हैं। मैं आपको चेतावनी देता हूँ, हम लोग यहीं पर रहेंगे, बाहर नहीं निकलेंगे।

SHRI HEM BARUA: If the discussion on floods is reduced to half an hour, we are not responsible for that. It is you who are responsible for reducing it to half an hour. It is such

an important matter. The floods have caused an untold misery to the people of our country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is because too much time was taken on other business.

SHRI HEM BARUA: I have not taken too much of time. I have only started.

When there was a serious situation on account of floods in Assam, I submitted a Short Notice Question, but that was by-passed; I also gave notice of a call-attention and that was also by-passed. We know how you people conspire to neglect Assam. You have always been by-passing any Short Notice Question or any call-attention in regard to Assam, and when a discussion comes here, we are told that we should not go long. I am now going to make a long speech.

Due to floods the national exchequer suffers to the tune of crores of rupees. There are two problems: one of erosion and the other of inundation. May I tell you, Sir, that during a certain period, when floods are normal, the damage in Assam is 5 per cent. but when the floods are abnormal, the damage is 10 per cent to the agricultural land. As I have already said, the problem that is caused by the floods is two-fold: one is erosion and the other, inundation. Erosion has taken about 50,000 acres of land involving a cost of Rs. 15 crores uptill now. The total loss to the Assam exchequer during 1954—1967 is Rs. 103 crores; if comes to Rs. 7.7 crores annually.

Last time when the floods ravaged, what happened? The Assam P.W.D. required Rs. 25 lakhs to repair bridges and roads which had been damaged because of floods. I have told you about erosion. About 50,000 acres of land are eroded by the floods. There is erosion facting the Dhubri town, I brought it to the notice of the Minister, but the Minister wrote a letter to me saying that the engineer

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of the Assam Government had not informed him about erosion at Dhubri town. The Dhubri town is about to be destroyed and three mills have to be shifted. Now what has happened? It is not a fact that floods occurred after 1950. Before 1950 also there were floods, but after 1950 they have become acute in dimension and very alarming and menacing. Because of the earthquake of 1950 the beds of the river Brahmaputra has gone up by ten feet and in other places the bed of the river has gone up by 18 feet. The beds of the river have silted. You might say that silt-ing could be removed by dredging. By dredging the rivers might be silted again. I would say that dredging is a continuous process.

It was only last time that the Minister said that there would be retention dams. The rains might fall in catchment area and roll down. You were telling us about retention dam. Have you done anything for a retention dam in Assam? There are multi-purpose projects for other States, but there is not even a single multi-purpose project for Assam.

The programme for irrigation and power has to be correlated with the programme for the control of floods. Have you correlated the programmes like that? You have done nothing of that sort. Assam cannot be your colony, the colony of New Delhi. You must give what is legitimately due to the people of Assam. You have not given what is legitimately due to the people of Assam. This is a very serious matter. Here is the statement made by the Minister. He has given the account of the entire thing. There were floods in July, 1969, and a picture of the floods that occurred in July, 1969 has been given. But don't forget that the floods are recurring in the State of Assam. Even now you have floods in Gaohar District. Now, people's cultivation is destroyed, people's life is destroyed and you have

yourself admitted in this statement that during this wave of floods some five human lives were lost. What happens? Whenever the question of floods crops up on the floor of this House, the Minister has a tendency to say that it is a normal feature. I remember another Minister told us to learn to live on stilts. Is there no solution to the problem? Then another top leader here who was also a Minister told us 'Learn to live with floods'. This may be original suggestion but all the suggestions, you know, should be commensurate with the problem. They are not at all commensurate with the problem. Yet these suggestions were made. This is how a particular State is neglected.

Now you have floods in UP, Bihar, Orissa and in North Bengal and everywhere. What measures have you taken? Have you taken any measures to see that the flood do not occur and erosion of land does not take place? I hope and trust that the Government would wake up and not go on throwing dust into the eyes of the people by appointing Committee and Commissions to make recommendations but their recommendations are put in the cold storage. I would request the Government to implement the recommendations made by the different Commissions and Committees so that the intensity of the floods in the country can be reduced to the minimum. Dr. Rao who is an able and efficient engineer, who has got a certificate when he accompanied the Prime Minister to Assam— I hope and trust —will try to justify his selection as a Minister in Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Cabinet.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the destruction of life and property caused by the annual floods in the various river systems in the country and recommends to the Government that expert Committees be constituted to consider the

economic and technical feasibility for river systems—one for the Indo-Gangetic Plain and the other for the Southern Peninsula.”

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam):  
Sir, I beg to move:

“That this House takes note of the harrowing misery caused by the droughts in some parts of the country and recommends to the Government that an expert committee be constituted to devise effective measures to meet such situations of natural calamities and to draw a scheme for better and fuller utilisation of water resources in the country.”

Sir, the previous speaker, Mr. Hem Barua, spoke on the havoc done by floods in Assam. I will present a different picture—lack of water in various parts of the country. In Tamilnadu and other places want of water does the mischief. There because of failure of monsoon level of water in rivers falls and villagers suffer because of the failure of the monsoon and the streams dry up and lands are parched and people have to go even without drinking water. Sir, Tamilnadu is going through one of the severest droughts experienced by anybody in living memory. 9 lakh acres of paddy were affected in 1968-69 and the production of paddy may fall by about 12 lakhs tonnes. According to official estimates about Rs. 100 crores will be lost by the farming section in Tamilnadu alone. The Tamilnadu Government has allotted about Rs. 20 crores and has received grants to the tune of Rs. 7.5 crores from the Centre. The Tamilnadu Government has instituted schemes to fight drought conditions which, when completed, may cost Rs. 41 crores. Sir, the drought is not confined to Tamilnadu alone. If you take the entire picture of India, there are floods in one State while there is drought in another State. Normalcy does not obtain anywhere. In the current year as many as 15 million people have been affected by drought conditions in nine States. They are: Rajasthan,

Gujarat, Tamilnadu, Haryana, U.P., Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh and Pondicherry. We hear harrowing tales of the people from these States. Sir, about a million people have been affected in the Ghazipur district alone. I am not going into detail. But what should be the solution? There should be no tinkering with the problem. Without always depending on grants and doles, we should devise permanent measures to meet these natural calamities. We may not be able to prevent a heavy rain or the failure of the monsoon. These are the vagaries of the weather. But we can certainly mitigate, if not prevent the damages done by floods and by drought. Controlling the floods and trying to meet the drought conditions should be our aim.

Sir, if you go through the three five-year plans you will find that in the first five-year plan they allotted Rs. 14 crores for flood control; in the second five-year plan they allotted Rs. 48 crores; and in the third five-year plan they allotted Rs. 82 crores. That means, in the whole of the three five-year plans only Rs. 144 crores were allotted for flood control. Whereas, if you take the amount lost in flood, you will find this. In the year 1967 alone about 127 crores have been lost by floods. In 1968 it was Rs. 166 crores and in 1969 Rs. 138 crores out of which Rs. 100 crores account for the cyclone in Andhra Pradesh.

Therefore, Sir, my main theme is this. We lose so much. We should take a comprehensive scheme and flood-control measures and try to meet the drought situation. This can be done in some ways. Linking the rivers as suggested already is one measure. There is a swollen river and there is a space river; this can be connected up by a grand canal linking them. Whether you could have two zones or three zones, I have it to the practicality of the situation.

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But, that is a very good suggestion, and as Dr. Rao has said in reply to a question in this very House on July 31st, 1967, we can certainly control the floods if we are given about Rs. 2,000 crores." It won't be available in a single stroke, but we should have a phased programme to implement that one and linking the rivers.

The second thing is about the tapping of the subsoil water. We could not tap the sub-soil water. The present wells cannot be deepened, because, in Tamilnadu we saw in many areas that we have been dependent upon the wells and ponds and irrigation tanks and there the water level is going down. Unless we go deeper into the earth and try to take water resources that are buried deep down this problem cannot be solved. This has been analysed very much by a scientist who came here about two or three months ago. There was a conference held, a seminar and a symposium held by the National Institute of Sciences in India, on Planning for drought-areas. I think Mr. A. P. Shinde also attended that one. There it was resolved that a phased programme for launching an integrated agricultural development programme in drought-prone areas in the country should be taken up. It has been recommended at the two days symposium. I do not know what follow-up action has been taken by the Government in this regard.

Also, Sir, in this country two experience experts from East Germany came and visited the places in March this year. They are Mr. R. Grenke and Dr. S. Ott. specialists in exploration and exploitation of underground water resources from East Germany. After a six week study tour of seven States, most prone to drought, they are of the opinion—a press report has been given—that drought can be entirely eradicated from the country in about five years with systematic and

concerted exploitation of underground water resources. They have stated:

"Not enough has been done".

—they told Reporters in New Delhi—

"by way of utilizing the latest methods in hydro-geological surveying. And what has been done is not properly coordinated by the official and non-official bodies in the field."

Therefore, the enormity of the problem is there. What we are doing is only thinking. We are only treating the symptom instead of going into the root cause of the disease and curing it. Therefore, droughts and floods will continue to be there if we are not able to control them. China had that trouble. Russia had that one. In America, the T.V.A. system had that trouble. Even Japan had that one. Those countries took steps with for the exploration and exploitation of sub-soil water and linking the rivers. This is the only solution. Without for ever depending upon the doles for the drought-affected areas. we should, now boldly come out to have a master plan to tap the sub-soil water and to link the river systems. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the harrowing misery caused by the droughts in some parts of the country and recommends to the Government that an expert committee be constituted to devise effective measures to meet such situations of natural calamities and to draw a scheme for better and fuller utilisation of water resources in th country."

Both the Motions are now before the House.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) :  
सभापति महोदय, बाढ़ हर साल आती है।  
वह कोई अनहोनी घटना नहीं है। ऐसी

बान नहीं है कि बाढ़ यकायक आ गई और सरकार उसके लिए तैयार नहीं थी। बाढ़ हर बरमान में आती है और उसके लिए सरकार को पहले पूरा प्रबन्ध करना चाहिये। जिसे काट नैपिंग कहा जाता है, बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में वह स्थिति नहीं है। सब लोग जानते हैं कि हर साल बाढ़ आती है, कुछ इलाके धंसते हैं और कुछ इलाकों का कटाव होता है, बाढ़ से प्रभावित लोगों को रिलीफ देना है, उन्हें दूसरी जगह बसाना है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि बाढ़ के समय लोगों को राहत देने के लिये कोई काम्प्रोहेसिव प्लान नहीं बनाया गया है।

हमारे प्रान्त में कोई जन-सरकार नहीं है, वहाँ राष्ट्रपति सरकार है। बिहार में इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया है कि बाढ़-ग्रस्त लोगों को रिलीफ दिया जाये, उन्हें बाढ़ से निकालने के लिए नावों की व्यवस्था की जाये, जिनके घर गिर गये हैं, उनको फिर से बसाने के लिये जमीन दी जाये। सरकार को इस वक्त नहीं, बल्कि जुरू में ही, यह तय करना चाहिए कि जिन जिन इलाकों में बाढ़ बराबर आती है, वहाँ के लोगों को आल्टरनेट जमीन मिले। यदि सरकार उन्हें दूसरी जगह बसाने की व्यवस्था करे, तो वे लोग जाने के लिए तैयार हैं। उनके खेत और कामथ उसी जगह रहें, लेकिन उन्हें किसी दूसरी जगह ऊंची जमीन पर बसाया जाये। उन लोगों के पास इस काम के लिए पैस नहीं हैं और सरकार ने जमीन का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया है। हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि अब सरकार इस बारे में क्या कर रही है।

ऐम जिले भी हैं, जिनमें बाढ़ को रोकना तो नहीं जा सकता है, लेकिन उसकी भीषणता को कम जरूर किया जा सकता है। जैसे, हमारा सारन जिला है। अगर गंडक चैनल बन जाता, तो एक आल्टरनेटिव चैनल होता, जिसमें अतिरिक्त पानी को निकाला जा

सकता था। आज क्या स्थिति है? दस वर्षों से गंडक चैनल बनाया जा रहा है और उसके लिए हमारे जिले में दस हजार एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन लेकर छोड़ दी गई है। उस जमीन पर कहीं पुल बना दिया गया है और कहीं कोई नहर बना दी गई है। उस जमीन पर न तो पैदावार होती है और न कोई काम होता है। मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में सरकार की ओर से बताया गया कि दो वर्षों में वहाँ कर्मचारियों पर बारह-बारह लाख रुपया खर्च किया गया है। उत्तर में कहा गया कि वहाँ कुछ बिजनेस होता रहा और कुछ प्लान बनता रहा, जिस के कारण स्टाफ पर हर साल बारह लाख रुपया खर्च करना पड़ता है। अगर यह बारह लाख रुपया चैनल बनाने के काम में लगाया जाता तो कुछ लोगों को राहत मिल जाती और इस समय बाढ़ की जो भीषणता दिखाई देती है, वह न दिखाई पड़ती, कुछ कम होती।

मंत्री महोदय को इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। जहाँ-जहाँ जमीन ले ली गई है—वहाँ गृहस्थों को कुछ कम्पेन्सेशन दिया गया है, कुछ नहीं दिया गया है—उन जगहों का काम तो ठीक कर लिया जाये, नहीं तो इतना बड़ा स्टाफ रखने से क्या फायदा है। उस पर बारह लाख रुपया हर साल खर्च होता है और काम कोई नहीं हो पाता है।

बिहार में जन-सरकार न होने से बाढ़-ग्रस्त लोगों को उचित रिलीफ नहीं पहुँच रहा है। बिहार सरकार कहती है कि हमको बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में दस लाख रुपया खर्च करने का अड्युत्यार है। जब वहाँ जन-सरकार थी, तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने एक करोड़ रुपया सैंशन किया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आज जब कि वहाँ पर केन्द्रीय सरकार का शासन है, कितना पैसा वहाँ भेजा गया है, कितने इलाकों में पूरी तरह से रिलीफ दिया गया है, केन्द्रीय मन्त्रि-मंडल में से कोई उन लोगों की स्थिति देखने के लिये गया है या नहीं रिलीफ के काम में प्रगति लाने के

लिये इन लोगों ने क्या किया। यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है कि वहाँ के लोगों के प्रतिनिधियों को बुला कर इस बारे में विचार-विमर्श क्यों नहीं किया गया है। केवल लिप सिम्पैथी से तो काम नहीं चलता है। वे लोग तो साहबी हिसाब से, कोट-पैट पहन कर जायेंगे और गरीबों को क्या तकलीफ होगी यह देखना गवारा नहीं करेंगे। हुकम निकला, उसके अनुसार काम हुआ या नहीं हुआ यह देखने वाला नहीं है। तो मैं कहूँगा कि आप जायें और वहाँ रिलीफ की क्या स्थिति है उस को जाकर देखें। मुझे जो मालूम हुआ है वहाँ के लोगों के पत्रों से और वहाँ के लोग जो आये हैं उन से वह यह है कि रिलीफ बिलकुल इनएडीकेट है, अपर्याप्त है और हर इलाके में पहुँचा भी नहीं है। तो तत्काल के लिए जो प्रश्न है उसको हल करें और लांग टर्म के लिए जहाँ-जहाँ चैनल बना कर पानी के जोर को कम किया जा सकता है वहाँ चैनल जल्द से जल्द बना दें।

SHRI K. N. PANDEY (Padrauna):  
Mr. Chairman, you have already said that discussion on this subject will close at 6 p.m. so that this debate will be inconclusive and will continue during the next session. The next item on sugar is also very important and I want that it should be introduced and discussed. Therefore, my suggestion is that it should be introduced now so that it can be discussed during the next session.

**सभापति महोदय :** जब एक चल रहा है तो दूसरे का इंटरडिक्शन नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन एक है कि अगर यह फिनिश नहीं होगा तो उसके बारे में और शुरर के बारे में मैं अन्तिम वक्त में जिस वक्त हाउस बन्द होगा, अपना निर्णय दूँगा।

**श्री कामेश्वर सिंह :** जब तक हम लोगों को बाढ़ के ऊपर बोलने नहीं दिया जाएगा, हम लोग यहाँ से बाहर नहीं निकलेंगे।

**सभापति महोदय :** देखिए, थोट करिएगा तो आप लोग निकलिए या नहीं, मैं 6 बजे हाउस बन्द कर दूँगा।

**श्री कामेश्वर सिंह :** आप की जो तबियत में आए वह करिए। दो महीने के बाद हमारी मरी हुई लाश यहाँ से निकाल दीजिएगा। लेकिन ऐसे हम नहीं जाएँगे।  
..... (व्यवधान) .....

**श्री मीठा लाल मीना (सवाई माधोपुर) :**  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में बाढ़ आती है, कमेटियाँ बिठाई जाती हैं, यहाँ पर भाषण होते हैं और मंत्री महोदय बड़े ध्यान से सुन लेते हैं लेकिन मुझे एक बात वह बता दें कि हम ने गत दिनों में यह काम किया जिस से फलां क्षेत्र की बाढ़ रुक गई और वहाँ बाढ़ नहीं आई। सारे देश में बाढ़ आती है लेकिन कहीं भी एक भी उदाहरण नहीं है कि फलां जगह बाढ़ रुक गई महज इनके कामों की वजह से। गत साल से और काफी दिनों से यह मांग की जाती रही है कि इसके लिए एक अलग स्थायी फंड बनाया जाय जो इन दिनों में जब भी बाढ़ आए तो उस स्थायी फंड में से फौरन उसके लिए अनुदान दिया जा सके। इसके अतिरिक्त बाढ़ सहायता के लिए एक रिलीफ सोसाइटी बनाई जाय। लेकिन सरकार इस और कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान की यह स्थिति है कि राजस्थान में एक तरफ बाढ़ आती है और दूसरी तरफ सूखा पड़ता है। सूखे के लिए जब बिहार में सूखा पड़ा तो दस हजार ट्यूबवैल एक साल में खोदे गए। राजस्थान में एक साल में 500 ट्यूबवैल भी नहीं बने और जो बने भी उन में पता नहीं कितने चल रहे हैं कितने बन्द पड़े हैं। उत्तरी पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में इस साल भी बारिश नहीं हुई है और उस इलाके में आगे निश्चित रूप



से सूखा पड़ेगा। इसके लिए माननीय खाद्य मंत्री जी अभी से थोड़ी सी व्यवस्था कर लें। सूखे का सामना करने के लिए काफी दिनों से मांग हो रही है कि राजस्थान नहर का कार्य फौरन सम्पूर्ण किया जाय लेकिन सरकार ध्यान नहीं देती। लोगों को वहाँ पीने के पानी की भी बहुत भारी समस्या है। यहाँ केन्द्र से 23 लाख रुपये पास हुए थे सवाई माधोपुर क्षेत्र के अन्दर कुछ कुएँ खोदने के लिए। लेकिन राजस्थान सरकार ने आज तक वह रुपये वहाँ नहीं लगाए। पता नहीं उस रुपये का क्या हुआ? इसी तरह से आन्ध्र प्रदेश के कर्नॉल डिस्ट्रिक्ट में रायसीना क्षेत्र में भी पीने के लिए पानी नहीं है। 31 गांवों में पीने के लिए बिलकुल पानी नहीं है। कई साल से मांग हो रही है लेकिन राज्य सरकार कहती है कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है।

**सभापति महोदय:** यह आप बाढ़ के बारे में बोल रहे हैं या पीने के पानी के बारे में बोल रहे हैं? बाढ़ के ऊपर बोलिए।

**श्री भीठालाल शीना:** मैं बाढ़ पर ही बोलूंगा लेकिन पीने के पानी की भी बड़ी भारी दिक्कत है। राज्य सरकार इस मामले में कुछ नहीं कर रही है—वहाँ पर पीने के पानी की बहुत सख्त जरूरत है।

18.00 hrs.

राजस्थान में गत साल भी बाढ़ आई और इस साल भी आई। मंत्री महोदय ने गत साल अपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा था कि केरल और राजस्थान के बहुत से हिस्सों में बाढ़ स्थानीय वर्षा के कारण आई है। ऐसी बाढ़ें साधारण रूप से हमेशा नहीं आती हैं, इनको इंजीनियरिंग उपायों से नियंत्रित नहीं किया जा सकता है, इस लिये कोई योजना नहीं बनाई जा सकती। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय का यह अनुमान गलत निकला, इस साल भी काफ़ी ज़ोरों से बाढ़ आई। सभापति महोदय

राजस्थान के सवाई-माधोपुर जिले में गत साल भी बाढ़ आई थी और इस साल भी आई है। काफ़ी गांव बिल्कुल नष्ट हो गये हैं; लाखों मन अनाज बह गया, लेकिन सरकार की ओर से सहायता ब्या दी गई—10 रु० प्रति परिवार। पूरे परिवार के लिये 10 रुपये, इसके अतिरिक्त और कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई। एक भी नाव का इन्तजाम वहाँ से लोगों को निकालने के लिये नहीं किया गया, न कपड़े की व्यवस्था की गई, न खाने की व्यवस्था की गई, न चारे की व्यवस्था की गई। समाज के लोगों ने वहाँ जा-जाकर लोगों को अनाज दिया, रोटियाँ बना कर पहुंचाई, लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से कोई इन्तजाम नहीं हुआ। सरकारी अफसर वहाँ जाते हैं—मैं यहाँ यह बात कह दूँ कि जितना सरकारी अफसरों का टी० ए० और डी० ए० बनता है, अगर उतना पैसा भी उन लोगों पर खर्च कर दिया जाय तो उस से काफ़ी सान्त्वना उन लोगों को मिल सकती है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सवाई माधोपुर जिले के लिये अलग से फण्ड दिया जाय जो वहाँ की क्षेत्रीय बाढ़ समस्याओं पर खर्च किया जाय। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि जो रुपये केन्द्र सरकार दे, वह राजस्थान सरकार भरतपुर और बीकानेर पर खर्च कर दे, लेकिन सवाई माधोपुर पर खर्च न हो, जहाँ कि लगातार बाढ़ें आई हैं।

अनुसूचित जातियों और जन जातियों के मकानों के लिये सरकार ने कई बार आश्वासन दिया था कि उनको मकान बनाने के लिए उंची ज़मीनें दी जायेंगी। उनके मकान प्रायः नदियों और नालों के किनारों पर होते हैं, जो ऐसी बाढ़ों में गिर जाते हैं, लेकिन आज तक कोई ज़मीन उनको नहीं दी गई और न मकान बनाने के लिये पैसा दिया गया। उन गरीबों के घर इन बाढ़ों में बरबाद हो गये हैं—जब जिलाधीश

[श्री मीठालाल मीना]

सवाई माधोपुर से निवेदन किया गया, उन्होंने साफ कह दिया कि मेरे पास ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है और न सहायता ने के लिए एक पैसा है। सभापति जी, गांव वाले कहते हैं कि हम को खाने की मत दीजिये, रहने के लिये मत दीजिये, लेकिन इन बातों से हमारे जो तालाब टूट गये हैं, उनको ठीक करने के लिये पैसा दे दीजिये, उनको तत्काल ठीक करा दीजिये ताकि हम आगे की फसल तैयार कर सकें। तालाब ठीक हो जायेंगे तो किसी चीज की जरूरत नहीं है, लेकिन दुःख की बात है कि तालाबों की तत्काल मरम्मत के लिये कोई सहायता नहीं दी जा रही है। पानी बरस रहा है और तालाबों से हो कर निकल रहा है, उनको बन्द नहीं किया जा सकता है। सारी फसल नष्ट हो गई है, बीमारी फैलने की आशंका है— किसी भी तरह का कोई इन्तजाम हां पर नहीं है। यह वह जिला है, जिसको केन्द्र सरकार ने पिछड़ा हुआ जिला घोषित कर रखा है, लेकिन उसके लिये केन्द्र सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है। मेरा निवेदन है कि देश में बड़े बड़े बांधों के साथ साथ छोटे छोटे बांधों के लिये भी योजना होनी चािये, एक दूसरी नदियों को नहरों द्वारा जोड़ा जाय ताकि इस प्रकार की परिस्थितियों पर कन्ट्रोल किया जा सके।

अन्त में एक बात कह कर खत्म करता हूँ—सवाई माधोपुर जिले को अलग से सहायता दीजिये, जिससे कि वहां लोगों को सान्त्वना मिल सके। उन के मकानों के लिए सहायता दीजिये, तालाबों को ठीक करने के लिये तत्काल बिना किसी रकावट के पैसा पहुंचाइये जिससे कि वे तालाब ठीक हो सकें और वे अगली फसल के लिए व्यवस्था कर सकें।

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): Sir, during the course of supplementary questions by Shri V. Krishnamoorthy on Starred Question No. 784 answered on the 28th August, 1969 in this House I had stated that there could not be any permission to pay below the minimum price of sugarcane and that no body could permit that. The fact, however, is as follows:—

The Government of Tamil Nadu had made a specific representation to the Central Government in the 1st week of July, 1969 i.e. at the fag end of the crushing season that some unregistered sugarcane was lying in the areas of some sugar factories in the State, which was drying up and that the sugar factories were not prepared to crush it at the prevailing rate of cane price on account of very low recovery likely to be obtained therefrom. The State Government requested that they might be permitted to allow a rebate in the minimum price of sugarcane. The State Government also reported that the cane growers were finding it difficult to dispose of the cane. The Central Government agreed with the proposal of the State Government, on the specific condition that there should be an agreement between the cane growers and the sugar factories in this regard and that the rebate should be calculated with reference to the estimated fall in recovery of sugar from such sugarcane. The Government of India Notification No. GSR 1813|Ess. Com| Sugarcane, dated the 4th October, 1968 provides that the Central Government or with the approval of the Central Government, the State Government or any officer or authority of the Central or State Governments may allow a suitable rebate in the minimum price for any valid reason to be specified by the said Government, officer or authority.

18.05 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO S.Q.  
NO. 784 Re. DECONTROL OF SUGAR