

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have seen reports to this effect.

(c) As these are happenings within a foreign diplomatic mission, they are outside our jurisdiction.

**Dilapidated Condition of C.L.T.R.I. Building Chingleput (Madras)**

3945. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the quarters and Hospital Ward Buildings of the Central Leprosy Training and Research Centre, Chingleput for patients and staffs are very dangerous to live in ;

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to renovate the buildings and quarters ; and

(c) whether the employees are subjected to pay higher rent due to the merger of D. A. with Pay for those dangerous quarters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b). The buildings are being repaired and renovated. For this purpose grants were released to the Institute during 1969-70 and 1970-71. Budget provision for this purpose has also been made during 1971-72.

(c) The rent is being charged as per Rules.

12.11 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**Reported Heavy Floods in Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar**

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO (Mehendragarh) : I call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the

following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

“The situation arising out of the reported heavy floods in Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.”

*Statement*

**THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) :**

*Kerala*

The South West monsoon set in Kerala on 27th May and rainfall was normal till 23 June. In the week ending 30 June, there was usually heavy rainfall in almost the entire State, the rainfall during the week being 31 cm. against the normal of 15 cm. As a result almost all the rivers in the State were in high floods affecting vast areas. Large scale sea erosion had also occurred along the sea coast affecting a number of fishermen. According to the assessment made by the State Government about 24000 ha of paddy crop had been affected. Extensive damage had also been caused to cash crops, like coconut, plantain, rubber etc. More than 25000 houses had been partly or completely damaged. The population affected was about 6 lakhs. Twelve human lives were lost. There was destruction of road communications following breaches in roads. Landslides occurred in Trivandrum, Kozhikode and Cannanore districts. There was also damage to irrigation, roads and flood control works. The State Government took measures for rescue and relief. 25000 affected families were shifted to relief camps. Feeding Centres were opened. Free rations for a week were given to other affected people. Further assessment of the losses would be made by the State Government after the floods recede.

*Bihar*

In Bihar, the rainfall during June was above normal. There was heavy rainfall in some parts of the State in the last week of June. The Kamla Balan, Burhi Gandak, the Gandak and the Ganga were in moderate floods during June affecting some areas along the unprotected reaches of the rivers. The Kosi was also in floods but the flooding was only within the embankments. Parts of the Purnea district were affected by the floods in the Mahananda and its tributaries and the Ganga. The erosion by the Ganga

breached the Azampur Shanhar embankment. Construction of retired embankment in the breached portion was taken up immediately. Rescue and relief operations were undertaken by the State Government as necessary. There was no loss of life or cattle. Assessment of the damage is being made by the State Government.

#### *Uttar Pradesh*

In Uttar Pradesh, the rainfall during June was above normal. In the hilly areas, the total rainfall was 41 cm. against the normal of 17 cm. Due to heavy rainfall in the second week of June, there were floods in the Alaknanda and Mandakini rivers in Chamoli district. There were land slides also. Road and telecommunication were consequently disrupted. The Rishikesh-Joshimath road was damaged particularly between Sonli and Joshimath. The Nandparyag Ghat was washed away at several places. Seven bridges were also washed away. 3000 pilgrims were stranded between Nandparyag and Badrinath. Seven human lives and 460 cattle heads were lost. 161 houses were damaged or destroyed. There were heavy rains in Pithoragarh district in the second week of June causing land slides and over flow of Nallahs near Dharchula. Road communications were disrupted due to washing away of Galmiti bridge near Dharchula and other bridges. There was damage to property to Dharchula town. One human life was lost.

The total loss in Chamoli district has been assessed as Rs. 10 lakhs and in Pithoragarh as Rs. 1 lakh. The State Government made necessary arrangements for transshipment of stranded pilgrims and providing relief to affected people. The inhabitants of Nandparyag town and other places threatened by land slides were advised to shift to safer areas.

There were moderate floods in the Ghagra river in the last week of June. The State Government have not reported any damage so far due to these floods.

A breach occurred in the railway embankment between Khadda and Chitauni Railway Stations on the right bank of the Gandak river on 3 July affecting some areas. Details are yet to be received from the State Government. The State Chief Engineer has proceeded to the site to make an assessment of the situation.

The flood season lasts till about the

middle of October. A continuous watch is being kept on the flood situation. A further Statement will be made in August before the Parliament adjourns, covering the details of the situation till then.

**SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR** (Quilon) : On a point of order, Sir...

**MR. SPEAKER** : What has happened ?

**SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR** : I am a senior Member, and I do not raise frivolous issues. Because you made some remark, other Members started laughing. This is very unfair. You did not hear me at all...

**MR. SPEAKER** : This issue has been raised by Shri Birender Singh Rao.

**SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR** : I want to raise a point of order on this issue. Without hearing me, how can you decide whether it is a point of order or not ?

**MR. SPEAKER** : Point of order about what ?

**SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR** : About the procedure of the House and also about the balloting of names.

Firstly, this notice was given several days ago, and you were good enough to tell the hon. Minister that this was a matter of such vital importance. It can only be decided by the Prime Minister. The Minister in charge can say that he will consider and recommend to the Prime Minister, but the relief must come from the Prime Minister's relief fund. Since the Prime Minister is not here, the House cannot get satisfactory replies on this matter...

**MR. SPEAKER** : During the question Hour and also at the time of calling-attention-notices, it is not the practice to allow points of order. Moreover, this is not a point of order.

**SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR** : Generally, five names are balloted. Many of us had sent in our notices. If one of those Members is absent, chance should be given to those Members whose names had been balloted and who had lost in the ballot,

MR. SPEAKER : These are the rules made by the House and it is this House which can change them. But it is not within my competence to go out of the rules.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : We can have a waiting list.

MR. SPEAKER : I very much appreciate the hon. Member's difficulty. I already said the other day that this was a matter which was engaging the attention of everybody and we should find some time for a debate on this. I have already asked the hon. Minister to find time for this debate.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : You can have a waiting list of Members. Supposing somebody is absent...

MR. SPEAKER : Sometimes, it so happens that the gentleman comes right at the last minute.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर आप के बेलेटिंग की व्यवस्था के बारे में है। यह काल एटेंशन हम लोग जो उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं, उन्होंने भी दिया था। यदि बेलेटिंग में पांच नामों को ही लेना था तो उत्तर प्रदेश के बाढ़ के सवाल को दृष्टि में रख कर उत्तर प्रदेश के सदस्य का नाम भी उसमें आना चाहिए, हमारे प्रदेश के साथ यह भेद-भाव क्यों किया जा रहा है? आपका बेलेटिंग का तरीका ठीक नहीं है। अब इस पर जो बहस होगी, उसमें आप हम को रखने की कृपा करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेम्बरजें पांच हैं, स्टेट्स 18 हैं कैसे पांच उसमें चुस जायेंगे। इसके लिए डिबेट ही होगी।

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Floods have become a regular annual feature in this country over the past few decades. The hon. Minister has only given us information very casually sent by the States about the extent of damage and the relief measures being undertaken. This was

not the intention of the calling-attention-notice. The attention of the Government is invited year after year on this matter and it is the same sordid story repeated again and again, namely thousands of lives lost, crops worth hundreds of crores of rupees destroyed, railway property damaged, roads and other things damaged and so on. We wanted to know actually what steps Government had in view to prevent this recurring calamity in India, and how long it would take. Over the years as they have been dealing with this question, we can very well say that this is no longer a natural calamity in India, but it is a man-made calamity, because they should have been able to take steps to train the rivers and to put up protective embankments by spending hundreds of crores of rupees, if needed, to stop this misery in India.

We would like to know from the Hon. Minister the detailed plans to save the people of these three States, Bihar, UP and Kerala. The information he has given is also very sketchy. I believe the press has given more information than Government has supplied. Lives have been lost in Kerala. The Chief Minister of the State has sent a telegram to the Prime Minister. But no mention of it is made in the statement about the loss of lives in the States. Lives have also been lost in UP, but no mention is made of it in the statement.

The Minister should convince the House that he is really meditating upon certain steps. He is a very old Minister, very old hand at the job and a very able man. He should be able to say how much money is needed to stop this trouble, how long it would take and what he demands from Government. As several members have suggested, there should be a full debate on this issue so that Government gives adequate allotment of funds to tackle this problem and prevent this recurring loss in the country.

DR. K. L. RAO : In most cases, the floods are not man-made. When floods come, we have to pay for the occupation by nature of the areas affected. The floods are caused entirely by the excessive flow of the rivers. These are a normal feature in all parts of the world where there are rivers. We have to pay adequate attention to see that the damage is reduced. We have spent about Rs. 200 crores for flood control schemes. In the Fourth Plan, we have set

apart Rs. 138 crores, keeping in view the available finances. The more such flood control work is done, the less will be the damage. Here the damage is about Rs. 100 crores a year, and as we go on with our flood control schemes, this will be brought down progressively.

As for the information supplied, I have supplied the information I have received from the States concerned. The newspapers may publish so many things, but we cannot do that because we have to supply information which has been verified. We have to supply the hon. House correct information.

With regard to the Chief Minister of Kerala writing to us, I is true he has written. He has asked for Rs. 2 crores. There is a regular procedure for this. The Planning Commission, the Finance Ministry and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power constitute a committee to assess the damage and then decide on the relief measures to be undertaken. There is nothing unusual in this ; this is the regular procedure. We are now only in the beginning of the flood season. The floods occurred only last week, in end-June. The Kerala Government itself has not been able to assess the full extent of the damage. Now we can only have a guess, but that is a different thing. The team that I spoke of consisting of the Ministries will be sent to the affected areas to make a proper assessment of the full extent of the damage. Meanwhile the States are authorised to spend as much as is required to afford relief and they will be reimbursed later. That is the usual procedure.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Palghat) : It is not only in UP, Bihar and Kerala that floods have occurred but in other parts of the country also like Rajasthan and so on. As my hon. friend said, this has become an annual visitation. There has been sea-erosion, and now the floods have come in Kerala. According to the Kerala Government, the floods this year have been unusually heavy, more than in the previous years. The State has suffered seriously in terms of loss of life and property. About 5—6 lakh persons have been seriously affected and about 30—40 people have lost their lives. Four or five school buildings have collapsed besides other houses.

In the Statement the Minister has said that feeding centres have been opened and that ration for a week was given to the

affected people. Every year flood and sea erosion occur, and for a week the people are affected and it is left like that. That means that the question of flood and sea erosion is not seriously taken up by the Government, is not tackled as a national calamity. It is the responsibility of the Centre to see that it is controlled.

The Minister said that they have spent some money and are controlling it. If they control sea erosion on one side, next year it occurs on another side, and if the process continues, within some years the hole land will be eaten up. It is said that Kerala was taken from the sea by Parasurama. If this continues, Kerala will be in the sea itself, it will not remain.

So, I want to ask the Minister whether, instead of giving some relief every year, they have a plan or scheme, if necessary by consulting foreign experts also, to see that this is completely controlled within a short time.

I also want to know what request was made by the Government of Kerala for immediate relief and what the Government of India is going to do about it.

DR. K. L. RAO : The hon. Member has been asking about sea erosion in Kerala. On a previous occasion I submitted that the erosion has got to be controlled, otherwise there is going to be a large amount of damage year after year. That is entirely correct. I also submitted that the amount of money that we are spending on stopping sea erosion is not sufficient to meet the situation. We have consulted foreign experts and we have complete plans for providing adequate protection against sea erosion in Kerala. The amount required is Rs. 40 crores the rate of Rs. 4 crores per year over a period of ten years. If we are able to get that amount, we can safely say that the problem can be dealt with.

As I have submitted on many occasions before, this is a question which was discussed by the various organisations like the Public Accounts Committee, flood control organisations, State Ministers' Conference etc., and they were all of the opinion that it should be treated as a national problem, because it is something which is beyond the power of the State, but the last Planning Commission did not accept it. It is a matter for further review to see how we can find the finances. At the moment, the State is not able to find

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

much money. They are spending Rs. 45 to Rs. 50 lakhs every year.

With regard to the other question about flood relief, I have submitted in answer to an earlier question that the State Government wants Rs. 2 crores, and this will be given after the team visits the place.

**SHRI C. JANARDHANAN (Trichur) :** Usually, when a question like this is asked in the House, Dr. Rao gives us a detailed account, but this time, I regret to say, the statement made by Dr. Rao is a gross understatement of the happenings in Kerala.

Twelve human lives have been lost. In the statement Dr. Rao says that about six lakhs of people are affected. May be these facts are got from the State Government, I do not know, but according to newspaper reports and the information we have received from the State, it has affected at least 12 lakhs of people. About one lakh of fishermen have been affected by this, not because of sea erosion alone, but in the whole coastline of Kerala, fishermen's huts have been flooded and destroyed. About 5,000 country fishing boats and about 3,000 mechanised fishing boats are now idle. About one lakh of fishermen cannot go to the sea. That is the position.

They are starving and a week's free rations are not enough for them. I do not want to go into the details of the tragic life of these people or the tragic incidents that occurred in Kerala this time. But the Government should go in detail into these incidents and must take action to give immediate relief. Of course as comrade Gopalan mentioned, relief should be rushed to that place. The hon. Minister mentioned the usual practice as to how these things are managed. But the people of Kerala cannot wait for all this procedure to be gone through and something should be sent urgently. The Revenue Minister of Kerala has asked for Rs. 2 crores as advance or interim relief. The loss is estimated to be about Rs. 10 crores. Bananas plantations, coconut plantations, arecanut and rubber plants are destroyed and ultimately after the flood has receded one may even say that the damage would touch the figure of Rs. 12 crores.

Apart from giving relief the Minister should attack the problem at source. I am

not an expert at flood control; Dr. Rao seems to be an expert. The Government is going to spend Rs. 180 crores on flood control in the Fourth Plan. I do not know whether this amount is enough for this massive problem.

Anyway you have to tackle this problem at least in two ways. There should be a comprehensive scheme for soil conservation. Comprehensive scheme means afforestation and conservation of soil, etc. This must be done on a massive scale; then only you can tackle this problem. By doing it in the piecemeal way you are not going to tackle this problem.

Secondly, as part of controlling the river, we must take action at once to construct irrigation works and channels so that you can control the flooding of rivers. So my question is: firstly, whether the Government will rush immediate relief to the people in Kerala; secondly, whether they will formulate a comprehensive scheme and implement it on a massive scale for the purpose of soil conservation and thirdly, whether Government will give immediate assistance as part of flood control to the unfinished projects. The worst area is Trichur district and to help Trichur district will the Government help the Chimini Mupli project? At least that district can be saved. You can control the river and give irrigation facilities to the agriculturists. I expect a categorical reply from the hon. Minister. Will immediate help be given to Kerala?

**DR. K. L. RAO :** My hon. friend has made a lot of suggestions and I shall try to take them up with the Kerala Government and find out whether these could be done under the Plan. He referred to the figures I mentioned. The entire information I got is based on the Kerala Government's report; I have not been able to get any other information, or more reliable information. In fact the Telephone line were out of order and it is with great difficulty we got them. Whether forty persons or fifty persons died is not the question. What figures have been given by me, they have been given only by the Kerala Government. They have given the figure, and that is why I have given them.

About the suggestion regarding irrigation channels, etc., we are discussing it in

relation to the flood control. About the various suggestions that the hon. Member has made, I will pass them on to the Kerala Government.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Sir, he promised the other day to send a team of experts to Kerala. Up to this time, he has not sent any such team. Will the Government take immediate action on this ?

DR. K. L. RAO : As far as the technical side is concerned, there is no difficulty, but as far as the finances are concerned, that is the main difficulty.

श्री राम भगत पासवान (रोसेरा) : श्रीमन्, उत्तर बिहार में खास कर दरभंगा, सह-रसा और मुजफ्फरपुर जिले हमेशा प्राकृतिक प्रकोप की फ़ीड़ा स्थल बने रहे हैं। इस भ्रंचल से हो कर बहुत सी दुःखदायी नदियाँ, जैसे कोसी, कमला, बलान, गेहुँघ्रा, भुतही करेह और बाग-मती प्रवाहित हो रही हैं। हर साल ये नदिया फसल के दिनों में भयंकर बाढ़ लाकर समुद्र सा दृश्य उपस्थित कर देती हैं। इस साल शुष से ही वर्षा होते रहने के कारण वर्षा और बाढ़ का पानी इन नदियों में भारी उफान लाया है। फलतः लाखों एकड़ लगी भदई और घान की फसलों को बर्बाद कर मजदूर और किसानों की रीढ़ को तोड़ डाला है, तथा हजारों परिवारों के घरों को अपनी धारा में प्रवाहित कर उनकी जानमाल को खतरे में डाल बिया है। बाढ़ के बाद भी नाना प्रकार की महामारियों से ग्राम जनता संकट ग्रस्त रहती है। उत्तर बिहार की जनता का यह स्थायी कष्ट हो गया है।

कोसी तटबन्ध के बीच तथा कुछ बाहरी हिस्सा जो सीधे उससे प्रभावित है, करीब चार लाख आबादी और 9 लाख एकड़ जमीन क्षति-ग्रस्त है। तटबन्ध के अन्दर इन चार लाख लोगों का जीवन भार स्वरूप हो गया है। वे लोग बेबसी तथा दरिद्रता की अवस्था में जिन्दगी व्य-तित करते हैं। स्थायी रूप से इन का कष्ट निवारण के लिए मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

इस के अलावा कमला, बलान, भूतही करेह और बागमती की बाढ़ से बिरोल, सदर और समस्तीपुर अनुमण्डल के कुकेश्वर स्थान प्रखण्ड में समुद्र सा दृश्य उपस्थित हो गया है। असाम-यिक वर्षा से 80 प्रतिशत रबी पहले ही मारी गयी। वर्तमान भयंकर बाढ़ से हजारों एकड़ लगी हुई भदई और घान की फसलें बर्बाद हो गयी हैं। बाढ़ से प्रभावित सिधिया, बिशौल, हसनपुर, रासेड़ा वारिसनगर कल्याणपुर, हाया-घाट और कुकेश्वर स्थान प्रखण्ड हैं। कुकेश्वर स्थान प्रखण्ड के अन्तर्गत केवटगामा, हिरणी सिधिया और आसपास के इलाके में अबागमन बन्द हो गया है। किसान और मजदूरों की हालत बहुत ही दयनीय हो गयी है, गरीब रोजी रोटी के अभाव में निराहार रहते हैं। नाव और रिलिफ की समुचित व्यवस्था अचिलम्ब रूप से अनिवार्य हो गयी है। किसानों को बीज और तकावी कर्ज की व्यवस्था निहायत जरूरी है।

मैं सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रों से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों का निरीक्षण स्वयं करने की कृपा करें और तत्काल कष्ट निवारण के लिए सम्पूर्ण बाढ़ क्षेत्रों को अचिलम्ब बाढ़ क्षेत्र घोषित कर हर प्रकार की सहायता प्रदान की जाय।

बाढ़ पीड़ित को स्थायी तथा तत्काल कष्ट निवारण के लिए रिलिफ का कार्य अचिलम्ब गति से सतर्कता तथा न्यायपूर्वक हो इसके लिए मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या व्यवस्था कर रही है और सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री महोदय से इस समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए प्रकाश डालने का अनुरोध करता हूँ।

DR. K. L. RAO : North Bihar is one of the areas where floods do occur every year. From the point of view of floods, North Bihar, North Bengal and Assam are three States where every year there are floods. So far as North Assam is concerned, there has not been much of floods as yet, so far. In fact, the monsoon months are ahead of us. In North Bihar, the rainfall has been heavy and the Buri Gandak, Karna-  
Balan, Kosi etc., are in floods as the hon.

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

Member has mentioned. The State Government has not reported so far any extensive damages or of any particular measures that they want to take up. As soon as the State Government's report comes to us, or they contact us for any particular assistance that they require, we will try to give.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद बलिया : मंत्री जी का जबाब उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों और पश्चिम बिहार के बारे में नहीं आया हमारा आप से अनुरोध है कि इस पर वाद विवाद के लिए कम से कम समय रख दें। नहीं तो हमारे लिए बड़ा मुश्किल सवाल उपस्थित हो जायगा। रेलवे लाइन बह रही है, गंडक में सारा तट बह गया है।

श्री तुलसी मोहन राम (भरारिया) : चम्पारन जिले में हर साल बाढ़ का प्रकोप होता है इस बार भी एक लाख के करीब आदमी बेघरबार हो गये हैं।

श्री एन० एन० पांडे (गोरखपुर) : उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के तीन लाख आदमी मैरुन्ड हो गये हैं बड़ी गंडक की बाढ़ से, और खड्डा और छितौनी के बीच में रेलवे लाइन टूट गयी। स्थिति बड़ी भयावह है। मैं आप के द्वा० इस भयंकर स्थिति की ओर मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय: इसमें डिबेट रखने का मौका नहीं है।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दोसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी यह मांग है कि इस विषय पर यहां डिस्कशन होना चाहिए। मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य में राजस्थान के सम्बन्ध में कुछ नहीं आया है। राजस्थान में अमूमन वर्षा बहुत कम होती है दुर्भाग्य से इस साल राजस्थान के कुछ जिलों में, जिनमें जयपुर, सीकर, नागौर, सवाई माधोपुर आदि जिले हैं, बहुत तेज बारिश हुई है, जिसके कारण कई सिंचाई बन्ध टूट गये हैं और करीब 70-80 हजार आदमी बेघर-

बार हो गये हैं। लोगों के मकान बह गये और काफी घन और जन की हानि हुई है। इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार को मदद करनी चाहिए ताकि वहां किसानों और दूसरे लोगों को राहत मिल सके।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Sir, before you take up the next item, I would like to submit that this morning we have got the most distressing news that U.S.S.R. is, competing with U.S.A. in supplying arms to Pakistan.

MR. SPEAKER : If he continues to speak without my permission, nothing will go on record.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Sir, I bow to your ruling. But I would request you to reconsider your decision.

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever he says without my permission will not go on record.

SHRI P. K. DEO : \* \* \*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : महाराज लोग तो बात माना करते हैं, अब आप बंट जायें। प्राप पुराने मेम्बर हैं फिर भी आप इस तरह से करते हैं। वैसे यह पहला काल अटेशन नोटिस है जिस में श्री पी०के०देव और श्री एस एम बनर्जी एक हैं।

SHRI P. K. DEO : This is a good occasion to censure the Government.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : मैं कहता हूँ कि इस में गवर्नमेंट को सेंसर करने का सवाल नहीं है, चाहे रूस ने दिया हो चाहे अमरीका ने दिया हो।

श्री पी० के० देव : हमारी डिप्लोमेसी कम्प्लीट फेल्योर है। इस लिए उस को कंडेम करना चाहिए।