

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up Shri Raghuramaiah's motion. The question is:

"That the debate on the Bill be adjourned for one hour".

The motion was adopted.

15.23 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: FLOOD SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As agreed to by the House earlier, we take up a short discussion on the flood situation in Gujarat, Rajasthan and other parts of the country.

I do not know we can really do it in one hour. I have, before me, a list which I have received. It has the names of 21 Members who have already given their names; there may be a few others who have not given their names. Even if I allow five minutes to each—even if I allow two or three minutes it does not matter—it comes to more than one hundred minutes, without the Minister. So, I really do not know. Anyhow, the House has decided for one hour. I shall give one or two minutes each. I do not know what really you will say in two to three minutes. I do not understand this. I have placed it before the House. It is now you to decide.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): So also it is understood that the Criminal Procedure Code Bill will be taken up after this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think let us proceed on this basis. I will give five minutes each. Otherwise it becomes a little farcical as to what one can say in one or two minutes. I shall go according to the names in the list I have got. Shri P. M. Joshi, He is not here. Shri D. D. Desai.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Katra): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Gujarat has been flooded by overflowing rivers water. Water, as such, is rather a rare commodity in India. Every drop of rain-water is required to be collected, preserved and properly used. Water management is an important job and we should have floods water damage in the country. This reflects on our inability to manage water. As I said earlier, this is one of our scarcest commodities. Last year we had in Gujarat a very bad drought. And that drought was on account of shortage of water in rainfed as well as in other areas. There was also scarcity of power which resulted in an additional difficulty. The time that is given to us for discussion is comparatively limited. Therefore, I shall do my job of it.

The rivers of India flowing westwards are more or less converging in the plains of Gujarat. It is necessary for the country to have a proper water management system for conserving all the water that falls during the rainy season in the respective areas. The management system for conserving all the water that falls during the rainy season in the respective areas. The management of water is to be so organised that water may be utilised for irrigation, industrial and drinking purposes. Here, the biggest water source is the Narmada. This project however has been held up for several years. We know the difficulties. But the people of Gujarat are extremely generous, charitable and magnanimous. The Madhya Pradesh people are our friends; they should not think that we belong to different countries. After all, Gujarat is part of India and so is Madhya Pradesh, and the people of both States are all Indian citizens only. So, we would like to see that none of the people is hurt, but on the contrary, whatever gains come out of the Narmada project are not only shared, but, these people who suffer on account of the Narmada being fully utilised.

techno-economic grounds, become the highest beneficiaries of the Narmada and in fact, derive more benefits than others derive from the Narmada. Money is no consideration. 80,000 or 90,000 of the people who live in the Narmada basin and who may feel the threat of being submerged under 530 ft. Nandgam dam could not only be rehabilitated, but their semi-primitive living could be advanced to a level which they would never foresee today or which would not be possible if they were left to themselves. Gujarat has fully underwritten the lives of these 90,000 people, and with the co-operation of Gujarat, nearly three lakhs acres of land submergence could be made into a far better proposition and the affected people could have far better living. For this, Gujarat has agreed and Gujarat is prepared not only to give acre for acre and house for house but make their life entirely different from what they are having now.

In other words, Gujarat wants to be generous, magnanimous and charitable and wants to see that the Narmada basin is fully utilised for the notional purpose, for meeting the food and commodities scarcity which we all in India suffer from, and for the benefit of Madhya Pradesh itself because it would drain in orderly way the flood waters of Madhya Pradesh put to use instead of flooding Gujarat and going waste into the Arabian sea. Madhya Pradesh itself has suffered very badly this year due to Narmada floods. Therefore, the full utilisation of the Narmada is the most important purpose and that is the particular remedy for floods which we should look to. I can assure the people of Madhya Pradesh, and I believe the people of Gujarat are all behind me when I say this, that not only will the people who may be afraid of suffering due to 530 ft. Navagam dam will be provided with housing, but if they have kutchas houses they will be provided with cement houses; if they

have no schools, they will be provided with good schools, and they would also be provided with hospitals and other facilities which probably would never be possible if things are left in the present situation.

Therefore, once again I appeal to the House to see that the ravages of Gujarat rivers are put an end to. So, better water management is the principal task to which the Ministry has to address itself. To face the present floods, I request the Centra' Government to organise relief measures which could reduce the suffering of lakhs of people who have been submerged and whose houses have been swept away by these unprecedented floods.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh): Arambagh which happens to be my constituency is a cursed place in respect of flood and devastation every year. This year also, the entire Arambagh area has been threatened with serious flood havoc. In the upper catchment area of the DVC, that is, beyond Burdwan and Birbhum incessant rains have caused a serious situation. The Ajoy, the Kuye and Hinglo are already in spate and some parts of these districts are already under water. This volume of water, in addition to the constant flow of water from the upper catchment, will devastate the entire Arambagh within a week or so. Similarly, the lower catchment of the DVC, that is, the Howrah area and parts of Midnapore and Bankura have already got submerged under water.

15.29 hrs.

[**SHRI K. N. TIWARY** in the Chair]

Road and other communications there have been already been disrupted. The villagers have been rendered homeless. Therefore, it is high time Government took immediate steps to save Arambagh from this serious flood threat from the upper as well as contiguous lower catchment districts which are already under water.

[Shri Manoranjan Hazra]

Here may I remind the hon Minister that there is a scheme the Lower Damodar Scheme? At the end of last session, the hon Minister wrote to me that he was going to revive this scheme I appeal to him that this is the time for reviving it. Otherwise, this flood which overtook us there will do so every year. Therefore I urge upon him to take the necessary steps at this juncture, otherwise, lots of people will be rendered homeless and their hearths and homes will be devastated by this serious flood. With these words, I again appeal to him to at least do something to save us from this calamity.

श्री बेकारिया (जूनागढ़) मभापति
महादय इस साल गुजरात में बहुत सी नदियां में बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में बाढ़ आई है। गुजरात की कमनवीबी यह है कि बहा जा नदियां बहती हैं उन का मुहाना दूसरे प्रदेशों में है लेकिन बाढ़ के द्वारा विनाश के गुजरात में ही करती है। जब इस विनाश को रोकने के लिए बात की जाती है, तो इन नदियों का बाधन के लिए जा स्टेप्स लेने चाहिए, जो डैम बनाने चाहिए उन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ न कुछ बाधा दूसरे राज्यों की धार से डाली जाती है।

पिछले पचास साल का यह अनुभव है कि एक साल तो नर्मदा में भयंकर बाढ़ आती है, जिस में लाखों एकड़ जमीन पर खड़ी कापस बर्बाद हो जाती है, बहुत से गांव नष्ट हो जाते हैं और असंख्य लोग बेघर हो जाते हैं, और दूसरे साल वहां सूखा पडना है, जिस की वजह से कोई पैदावार नहीं होती है।

इस साल नर्मदा, साबर और बनास नदियों की बाढ़ की वजह से गुजरात में मात्र हजारों हेक्टर जमीन पर जो कापस पैदा हुई थी, वे खत्म हो गई हैं और हजारों लोग बेघर

हो गये हैं। हम लोग बहुत सालों से नर्मदा विवाद के बारे में कह रहे हैं। मिनिस्टर माह्व कहते रहते हैं कि इस विवाद का तुरन्त सालूशन ढूँढा जायगा और डैम के बारे में जल्दी निर्णय लिया जायेगा। लेकिन अभी तक इस बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात की हजारों एकड़ जमीन का बचाने के लिए हर मान हजारों लाखों का बचाने के लिए और गुजरात की सूखी धरती को पानी देने के लिए नमदा के सबान व जल्दी में जल्दी हल किया जाय। मुझ से पहला माननीय सदस्य श्री रमाई न कहा है कि नमदा के डैम की हाइट 550 फीट रखने के बजाय इस में मध्य प्रदेश और दूसरे प्रदेशों का जो नुकसान होगा गुजरात उन स्टेट्स का उस नुकसान का पूरा मुआवजा देगा। हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर ने भी यही कहा है और गुजरात की गवर्नमेंट इस के लिए हमेशा तैयार है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह विनती करूंगा कि नर्मदा के बारे में जल्दी से जल्दी निर्णय लिया जाय।

दूसरी मेरी विनती यह है कि जिन लोगों का इस बाढ़ से नुकसान हुआ है, उन की मदद के लिए सरकार अधिक से अधिक और जल्दी से जल्दी धन-शक्ति देने का प्रबन्ध करे।

श्री राजाबतार शास्त्री (पटना)
मभापति जी, हर साल हमारे देश के किसी न किसी भाग में या कई भागों में भयंकर बाढ़ आया करती है अभी हमारे देश के गुजरात प्रदेश में बहुत भयंकर बाढ़ आई है। उसी तरह से काश्मीर, पंजाब, मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, आन्ध्र, पश्चिमोत्तर प्रदेश

रा स्थान, आदि भी हम की चपेट में आ गये हैं। इन बाढ़ों के चलते अखबार की जो खबरें हैं उन में ऐसा लगता है कि सैकड़ों व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हो चुकी है और फसला की अर्धमा बरबादी हुई है।

एक तो यों ही हमारे देश में अनाज की कमी है, जिस की वजह से हम कार्फा परेशान भुखमरी की स्थिति बहुत में प्रदेशों में विराजमान थी, परन्तु हम बाढ़ की स्थिति ने, बाढ़ के प्रकोप ने इस स्थिति को और भी भयकर बना दिया है। जिस के खिलाफ लड़ने के लिये आवश्यक है कि बाढ़-निराधक कोई ऐसी योजना बगाई जाय, जिस में हम देश के ज्यादातर हिस्सों को बाढ़ के प्रकोप से बचा सकें।

बिहार में तो हर साल बाढ़ आती है और इस साल तो पहले ही सूखा भयकर रूप में खड़ा हुआ था, उस के बाद इस बाढ़ का प्रकोप 10 जिलों में हुआ। इस प्रकोप से बिहार के पटना, मुंगेर, भागलपुर, मधुबनी दरभंगा चम्पारन, पूर्णिया, मुर्षापुर, सहरसा, आदि जिले बाढ़ से पीड़ित हैं। वहाँ के लोगों के सामने कठिनाइयों हैं, और बातों को छोड़ दें तो भी इस मुसीबत के जमाने में राशन तक नहीं मिल रहा है। खिन्दा रहने के लिये उन्हें राशन चाहिये, अन्धे से बचने के लिये किरासिन तेल चाहिये, माचिस चाहिये—लेकिन वहाँ इन चीजों की भी कमी है। जब सरकार से राशन की माग की जाती है तो सरकार कहती है कि हमारे पास पर्याप्त मात्रा में अनाज की व्यवस्था नहीं है। इस लिये लोग भयान पर भरोसा कर के छोड़ दिये

गये हैं। हमारे सूबे में ही नहीं, पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की यही हालत है।

अभी थोड़े दिन पहले मैं अपने पटना जंत में गया था। वहाँ के दो अमेभली क्षेत्र—दानापुर और मनेर के दियारा क्षेत्र में भयकर रूप से बाढ़ आई है। वहाँ पर पहले सुखा था, मक्की की फसल पहले ही सूख चुकी थी। जो 10-15 परसेन्ट बर्चा थी वह बाढ़ से गायब हो गई। वहाँ लोगों के सामने कोई काम नहीं है, मकान भी नहीं है जितने मकान थे, सब बह गये। राशन, तेल वगैरह की माग करने है तो कहते हैं कि नहीं है। जब पटना शहर के अन्दर ही राशन की दुकानें बिना गल्ले के खाली पड़ी हैं तो जहाँ बाढ़ आई है, वहाँ तो स्थिति और भी गम्भीर होगी।

ऐसे इलाकों की जिम्मेदारी भारत सरकार को लेनी चाहिये—वहाँ के लोगों को खिलाने की जबाबदेही आप की है राज्य सरकारों पर इस को मत छोड़िये। डमी मनेर और दानापुर क्षेत्र में गया नहीं है उस के बटाव में वर्षों पहले दर्जनों गाव गंगा के पेट में चले गये। इस साल भी 3-4 गाव—नागा टोला, भगू टोला, हींग टोला, आदि बिलकुल बट गये हैं। उन गावों के निवासियों के रहने के लिये अभी तक कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। वे लोग कहाँ रहेंगे? सरकार में कहा जाता है तो जवाब मिलता है कि हम जमीन एक्वायर कर रहे हैं, एक्वायर करते करते बरसों बात जाते हैं। मैं सली महोदय में कहूंगा कि इन तरह की समस्या का मुकाबला करने के लिये विशेष कर उन कटाव पीड़ित किसानों की मदद के लिये, उन के पुनर्वास के लिये कोई

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

यथास्था कीजिये ताकि उन को बचाया जा सके और साथ ही साथ कटाव से भी उन को बचाया जा सके और वे मनुष्य की तरह जिन्दा रह सकें। कम से कम आवश्यक चीजें उन्हें दो जायं साथ ही साथ स्थायी रूप से बाढ़ रोकने के लिये कोई ऐसी योजना बनाइये जिन से हम हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को बचा सके।

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): The other day when I raised half-an-hour discussion on the Narmada in this House, except one hon. Member Shri D. D. Desai, all the Members of the Ruling party from Gujarat remained absent. But I am happy to see them here today and take part in this debate. And they have also asked the Government to expedite a decision on the Narmada. On 20th August, 1973 the attention of the Minister was called to the flood situation by the Members in the House and it was felt that a very serious situation had been created by floods and Gujarat was also affected; actually the waters of Narmada had entered the outskirts of Broach on 20th August 1973. Thereafter the monsoon became very active in some parts of Gujarat and caused havoc in the villages by unprecedented floods. Gujarat had not seen such floods since a decade. I shall give a rough idea of the havoc that has been caused in Gujarat.

The floods of Narmada, the Mahi, the Tapti and Sabarmati have caused havoc in Gujarat. Thousands of people have been rendered homeless. According to the reports available the swollen Narmada has isolated 11 villages in Matar Taluqa. 27 villages in Dholka Taluqa have been marooned by floods. More than one thousand villages have been affected. As many as 350 villages are marooned. Unprecedented evacuation of the villages had to be done. Nearly 10 thousand houses have collapsed. In Broach district 79 villages are affected by the Narmada floods and a population of

1.25 lakhs had been put to untold misery. The damage to crops is uncalculable. Thousand of fertile hectares are washed away. A dam viz., Dantiwada has suffered a breach of 300 metres and the water released from the Dam has washed away more than three villages in Palanpur district. All this damage, according to the primary rough estimate, comes to more than 50 crores of rupees. According to the available reports 47 human lives had been lost but the exact loss of human lives could be found out after complete receding of floods. It is feared that more human lives have been lost due to the floods. The loss of precious human lives could not be calculated in terms of money. Over and above this, Gujarat has suffered an invisible loss. The disruptions of vehicular traffic in most parts of the State, dislodgement of the trains, dislocation of Communication Service, damage to the Highways and District Roads had created a very adverse effect on the general economy of the state and floods always leave disastrous effects and untold misery and suffering to the vulnerable sections of the society who are usually the victims of floods.

Under these circumstances, I demand immediate rush of foodgrains, medical facilities edible oils, sugar and other essential commodities of life to the flood affected areas of the State. If this is not done in time, prices are likely to go up in my State. Therefore, immediate action should be taken for the supply of essential commodities and adequate measures for rehabilitation and adequate financial assistance to the State should be given.

This Government is totally unreliable. Gujarat faced severe drought conditions recently and the Government sanctioned Rs. 14 crores for the drought-prone-area programme. They released only 9.52 crores and then they stopped it. And they have said that the remaining Rs. 4½ crores will not be released in the current financial year.

This is the method of this Government. They never honour their own commitment. A number of dams have been investigated on the Narmada, but the work has not been undertaken. I request the minister to categorically state when the work on the investigated dams will be undertaken. They should undertake it immediately.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Nowgong): Sir, having come from a State which is chronically affected by flood. I have full sympathy for the people who suffer from floods in any part of the country, whether Gujarat, Rajasthan, Bihar, UP or West Bengal. So far as Assam is concerned, I have repeatedly urged in this House that our economy has been crippled and thwarted in spite of the plans because of the devastations caused by floods in Brahmaputra and its tributaries. Only last year our loss was as high as Rs. 23 crores. This if compared to the annual growth rate of only Rs. 4 crores, will be eloquent enough to prove where our economy stands. We are in the midst of the discussion of the approach document to the fifth plan. I would urge on the Irrigation and Power Minister and through him the Planning Minister and the Government as a whole to provide adequate resources at least in the fifth plan to see that the ravages caused by floods, more especially in the chronically affected areas whose economy has suffered as my State, are prevented, so that at least from next year, we can take adequate measures.

In passing, may I draw the attention of the minister to the commitment made by the Prime Minister on the floor of the House as early as 5th December 1969 that adequate measures would be taken to control the floods in Brahmaputra? I am sorry to say that nothing concrete has been taken up even today. Although the Bill for the Centre to take over the full responsibility is in the offing, it is yet to be brought before the House, and action taken thereon. I humbly submit to the minister and

through him to the Government to expedite the enactment of this legislation so that measures could be taken for control of floods in my State.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, while sympathising with the people in all the States where floods have destroyed human life and property, I would like to draw attention to the devastating floods that have again occurred in Midnapore, Bankura and Baharampur. This is the picture of the floods in Contai, my constituency (Picture shown of Contai area). This is known as the granary of the southern part of West Bengal. This area has had three devastating floods since 1967 and now this is the fourth one. One year there was drought. Out of the last seven years, in five years it was either flood or drought. The whole economy of Contai has been shattered. The whole economy of the people of this area is completely dependent on agriculture alone. There is no other means of livelihood for them. The result is that due to the successive floods and one year of drought the people are living in semi-starvation condition because the very base of their agricultural economy has collapsed. According to press reports, 95 per cent of the coming rabi cultivation is under water. Unless the water recedes quickly, it will affect not only that area but the whole of West Bengal because a large portion of rice the production of the State comes from that area.

As I have mentioned in this House several times, these are rather artificial flood for want of a proper drainage system in that area. Even though flood protection work in the Suvarna-rekha has already been approved by the Planning Commission it is not being given effect to. I do not know why it is being delayed like this. I want to know when it is going to be taken up.

The whole agricultural economy of Contai area has completely collapsed.

[Shri Samar Guha]

The result is that year after year the agricultural loans and flood loans given to the people of that area are getting accumulated. Last year there was a big popular movement to withhold the repayment of agricultural and flood loans. Unless you are prepared to write off all outstanding agricultural and flood loans Contai area will no longer be a granary of West Bengal. You should also take quick measures for supply of ration, relief and rehabilitation of people in that area.

In conclusion, I would say that even though recently there was some paddy cultivation in that area, that rice is being taken away from this sub-division. Government should at least issue instructions immediately that no rice from the sub-division of Contai should be taken out of that area. Government should also inform the House what steps they are going to take to save this granary of West Bengal, which has been completely shattered by the successive floods of the last few years.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) :

सभापति महोदय, बाढ़ों ने इस समय देश में एक प्रकार से संकट की स्थिति खड़ी कर रखी है। पहले बिहार में और उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ आई और उसी क्रम में गुजरात, राजस्थान तथा मध्य प्रदेश में भी निरन्तर अब चारों तरफ बाढ़ें आ रही हैं। नर्मदा की बाढ़ ने न केवल गुजरात को, अपितु मध्य प्रदेश को भी बहुत अर्थों में प्रभावित किया है। खरगोन का सारा भाग, बड़वानी, होशंगाबाद के सारे इलाके चारों तरफ से पानी में जलमग्न हैं। वहाँ 80 घंटे तक वर्षा होती रही, चारों तरफ का जन-जीवन अस्त हो गया जिसमें 8-10 लोगों के मरने का समाचार है और लगभग 25 करोड़ की सम्पत्ति की हानि होने का भी समाचार

है। नर्मदा में प्रति वर्ष बाढ़ आती है, लोगों का जीवन संकट में पड़ता है, पशु मारे जाते हैं, मकान गिरते हैं और लोग अपने घरों को छोड़ कर लम्बे समय के लिए दूर रहते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कौन से प्रभावी कदम उठाये हैं या उठाने जा रही हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि चम्बल नदी पर गांधीसागर बांध बाढ़ के पानी में बिरे तो रामपुरा और गांधीसागर बांध के आसपास के लगभग 150 गांव खाली होने की स्थिति में है पुलिस की तीन बटालियन मदद के लिए पहुंची हैं, जो महायता है वह अप्रत्याप्त है, गांधी सागर की मारी बिजली की यूनिट्स बन्द पड़ी हैं, मारे गेट्स खोल दिए गए लेकिन पानी फिर भी अत्यधिक आ रहा है और चारों तरफ भयावह स्थिति बनी हुई है, मैं जानना चाहूंगा वहाँ पर आप कौन सी सहायता देने जा रहे हैं। मंदसौर की शिवन ने भी मंदसौर नगर व आसपास के क्षेत्र को भयंकर रूप से प्रभावित कर रखा है। बाढ़ के कारण लोगों के भूखे मरने की स्थिति है लेकिन आप मध्य प्रदेश को एक प्रकार से छाछान के मामले में सरप्लस स्टेट बताते हैं, लेकिन वहाँ भ्राज खाने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। पशुओं के चारे की व्यवस्था नहीं है। आप केन्द्र से तुरन्त सहायता पहुँचायें। मध्य प्रदेश की उपेक्षा नहीं करनी चाहिये। वैसे ही भोपाल भी आज बाढ़ की चपेट में है। नर्मदा और बेतवा में बाढ़ आबी है, बिदिशा व आसपास के क्षेत्र जलमग्न हैं। रेल और बसों का यातायात ठप्प है। मध्य प्रदेश में इस बाढ़ से करोड़ों रुपये की हानि हुई है, सैकड़ों

पशु मारे गये और 8, 10 आदमी भी मर चुके हैं ।

इसी प्रकार से राजस्थान के अन्दर भी बाढ़ आयी है । उदयपुर में, चित्तौड़ में, कोटा में, और उम के ग्राम पाम के इलाकों में, मिरोही और जालौर में जो बाढ़ आयी है उस की वजह से रेल यातायात बन्द है, चारों तरफ से संकट है । खाद्यान्न की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी उधर ध्यान दें और समुचित व्यवस्था कराये । मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या वे इस प्रकार की बाढ़ों पर नियंत्रण के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग बनाने जा रहे हैं ?

अन्त में मैं फिर कहूंगा कि मध्य प्रदेश की तरफ जहा चारों ओर संकट है, उज्जैन मदसीर, खारगोन, इंदौर, भोपाल के इलाके में जो संकट है उन में केन्द्र द्वारा जो महायन्त्रा की जा सकती है उस को करें और नर्मदा और चम्बल के बारे में कोई स्थायी हल ढूँढने की कोशिश करें तथा गुजरात को भी संकटापन्न स्थिति में बचाये ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजमंडवा) .
महापति जी, सूखा पड़ जाय तो हमारा देश "भिक्षाम देहि" की बात करता है. बाढ़ आ जाये, नदियाँ बह जायें तब भी "भिक्षाम देहि" की बात देश करता है । इस का कारण क्या है ? कारण यह है कि इन्द्र भगवान जो पानी बरसाता है उस पर हमारा कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है । सत्सार का एक बटे दान हिस्सा पानी हम को प्राप्त है, और 83

ऐसी नदियाँ हैं जो पैरीमियल हैं, सदा बहती हैं । वर्षा के समय पानी के वेग से उन में बाढ़ आती है । इस के लिए मैं प्रशासन को पूरा का पूरा उत्तरदायी ठहराना है । फ्लड कंट्रोल कमीशन आप के पाम है, योजनाओं आप बनाते हैं, और उस योजना के माध्यम से 25 वर्ष में आप ने कम से कम अगरे देश के आधे पानी पर नियंत्रण कर लिया होता तो ब्रह्मपुत्र से लेकर नर्मदा, गंगा, जमना, बंतावा आदि नदियों में जो प्रवाह आता है, गांव बर्बाद होते हैं, कम से कम अगरे आधे देश में पानी पर नियंत्रण कर लिया होता तो आज जो हमारा किमान सूखा है, घरती प्यासी हैं, यह संकट दूर हो गया होता ।

पानी का नियंत्रण सब में प्रथम आवश्यकता है, इसको प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिये । पानी है, लेकिन सूखा भी और बाढ़ भी है । आज आप बाढ़ की बात सुन रहे हैं, 10 रोज बाढ़ सूखे की बात होने लगेगी । इसलिये सब से बड़ी कमी हमारी योजना में यह है कि हम ने जल पर नियंत्रण किया ही नहीं । जब कि ऊपर से पानी बरसता है, 3,600 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी हमारे देश में गिरता है लेकिन सिचाई के लिए केवल 150 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी ही हम को मिलता है । नदियों के बारे में अन्तर्प्रदेशीय क्षय है । अभी हमारे भाई जो गुजरात के थे उन्होंने कहा कि वह बड़े बैरिटेबिन हैं । अरे भाई मध्य प्रदेश पर क्यों रिफ्लेक्शन आना चाहिये । आप का जो अधिकार है वह आप को मिलना चाहिये, मध्य प्रदेश का जो अधिकार है वह मध्य

[श्री राम सहस्र पाठे]

प्रदेश को मिलना चाहिये। 5, 6 बांध हमारे यहां बनने, एक बांध आप के यहां बनेगा, उस पर झगड़ा कर रखा है। दोनों मुख्य मंत्रियों ने प्रधान मंत्री को निर्णय के लिये जामला सौंप दिया है कि नर्मदा के पानी के बारे में वह अपना निर्णय दे दें। आज नर्मदा का पानी सिंचाई के काम नहीं आता, मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात के लोग इस को जानते हैं कि नर्मदा का पानी हम को प्राप्त नहीं है इसलिये भुखमरी है। इसलिये पानी पर नियंत्रण किया जाय, उस को नहरों में बहाया जाय जिस से खेतों को पानी मिल सके और देश जो भूखा है उस को अध मिल सके।

आप रचवर्षीय योजना बनाने जा रहे हैं उस में पानी के नियंत्रण को सब से बड़ी प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिये। अगर पानी नहीं है तो हमारा देश भूखा रहेगा अगर पानी मिलेगा, खेत में बहेगा तो हरित क्रान्ति होगी और हमारी भुखमरी जायेगी तथा "भिसाम देहि" भी समाप्त हो जायेगी।

16 hrs.

समापति सहोदय इस बहस के लिए एक ही घंटे का समय है, लिस्ट बोलने वालों की बहुत बड़ी है, पहले सब पार्टीज के एक एक सदस्य को बुला रहा हूँ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कठनय (मुरैना) .
मान्यवर, एक घंटे का समय और बढ़ाया जाय एक घंटे से काम नहीं चलेगा, कम से कम दो घंटे हीना चाहिये। मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि एक घंटा समय बढ़ाया जाय।

श्री कूलचन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : मान्यवर, मैं उज्जैन से आता हूँ, वहाँ 250 मकान गिर गये, तीन दिन से सड़को पर नाबं चल रही हैं और आप मुझ को बोलने नहीं देना चाहते। आप मुझे अवश्य धरतुर रहे।

समापति सहोदय : आप बैठिये। पहले माननीय माचलकर जी को बोलने दीजिये।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I speak today with considerable anguish in my heart as I rise portray before this hon House, what I have seen with my own eyes during the last three or four days in Ahmedabad and Gujarat. But when I speak about Ahmedabad and Gujarat and the havoc that the various rivers in spate have created all over the place, I do not want to restrict my remarks only to Ahmedabad and Gujarat; I am conscious of the fact that the damage done to the various parts of the country is equally distressing and equally great.

Sar, only last week, on Tuesday, we had in this House an occasion to discuss the flood situation, and the Minister of Irrigation and Power also replied to the debate. Little did we realise then that, within a week of that debate, we in this House would be compelled to take another hour or two to discuss the havoc created by the various rivers in the various parts of the country. This is not a problem to be looked at from a party angle this is not a problem to be looked at from the political angle. It is a national calamity, a colossal problem, facing the whole nation. Therefore, I am looking at it from the national angle.

Last Friday, on 31 August 1978, when I flew to Ahmedabad, my home city and constituency, I could not reach there because the rains were heavy and the planes were diverted to Bombay. We were stranded at Santa

Cruz airport, Bombay for 12 hours. Only on Friday night, on the night of 31st August, I reached Ahmedabad, and Saturday and Sunday I spent in Ahmedabad where many people suddenly found themselves in knee-deep waters. I have come back from Ahmedabad only today and straight from the Airport I am coming to Parliament. I want to tell you, Sir, that the havoc created by the various rivers, Narmada, Sabarmati, Mahisagar, Vishwamitri, Meshwo, Vatrak, Shedhi, Hathmati, Banas and Saraswathi, has been extensive. More than two-thirds of my State is in difficulties. The extensive and heavy damage caused by floods runs into crores of rupees. The official estimate is Rs 50 crores, but it is much more than that. The standing crops have been destroyed; cattle and human beings have been washed away; houses have collapsed; hut-dwellers and slum-dwellers and people on the embankment are in great hardship because, suddenly, they have been uprooted; hundreds of villages are marooned in water. The administration has not been geared adequately, though, I must say, it is doing its job well. The Government of Gujarat, the Municipal Corporation of Ahmedabad, the various voluntary agencies—the All India Radio, the newspapers, the Army and the Police—all are doing their best. But what I want to tell the House and particularly the Minister here is this. It is not only Gujarat but various other States also that are affected. We require some long-term measures, we require massive financial assistance from the Central Government. The Prime Minister gave Rs. 1 lakh from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund. But, that is inadequate. We want much more than that. We want the Army to help us, to rescue us and to help us in the rescue operations. We want more boats to be sent to us. We want more helicopters to be sent to us. In Ahmedabad and Gujarat, I found to my dismay that helicopters and boats were not available. Houses, cottages, slums and every place have all been flooded. We want short-

term and long-term steps to be taken. People have to be housed again. We want cement for these people. I would request the Minister of Housing, Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri to give tents by way of shelter to the flood affected people, and to give more attention to Gujarat.

Finally, I want to stress that the Prime Minister must give her award on Narmada without delay. If she has any heart, if she has any understanding and if she has any national interests, I want her to give her award as early as possible because it is disgraceful, disgusting and distressing to see that so many people, crores of people are suffering because it has been brought into the political arena. Therefore, I would appeal that when I saw my people not only in Gujarat but all over the country how bravely they are meeting this challenge, I was distressed why the Government and the leadership are not coming to their rescue.

Therefore, I want to conclude by saying not only that the Narmada award should come quick and soon but the Government must give massive assistance. Dr. Rao, a very esteemed Minister, and a very intelligent and expert man, unfortunately said last week in the House that we must learn to live with the floods. But people here are dying. While they are still existing, please do something quick, spend more money and have priorities on this and do things nationally and not politically.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to know from the Government their reaction. The time allotted for this discussion is only one hour. But there is a demand from the House that the time be extended. What is the Minister's opinion?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): The position is that on a motion that I moved earlier which

Shri K Raghu Ramaiah

the House also adopted, the discussion on the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill was postponed by an hour. From the time of adoption of that motion this debate is to go on for an hour, i.e., till 4.24 or 4.25. That is the present position and I am in the hands of the House. If the House wants to discuss the flood situation for another hour, then, subject to the further consideration of the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill being taken up after that, if the Chair wants, I have no objection. I will not stand in the way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am also in the hands of the House. If the House wants that the time should be extended, I have no objection.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Yes

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much time? One hour?

श्री मधु लिमये (बाका) इन्होंने जान-बूझ कर श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी के प्रस्ताव के विपक्ष में वोट डलवाया। व्हिप इश्यू करवाया। नतीजा यह है कि एक घंटे के लिए केवल चर्चा स्थगित की गई है। एक घंटे के बाद बिना फार्मल मोशन के उस चर्चा को लेना होगा। मैं तब डम चर्चा को चलाने नहीं बुंभा क्योंकि यह नियमों के विपरीत है। अगर आप बाकायदा मोशन दर्गारह न देते हुए ज्यादा समय बाढ़ पर चर्चा करते तो बात अलग थी। स्पीकर के अधिकांश से बहुत दफा यह हुआ है। लेकिन आपका यह आग्रह रहा है कि आज ही हम इस बिल को पास करेंगे। यह जिद क्यों? अगर यह जिद है तो मेरी भी जिद है कि एक घंटे के बाद उस चर्चा को आप ले और नहीं लेना चाहते हैं तो दूसरा प्रस्ताव लाए। (इंटरप्वांज) समझौते से काम करना है

तो मैं तैयार हूँ। मैं भी चाहता हूँ कि बाढ़ के ऊपर बहस हो और वह पूरा दिन चले। मेरी बात को आप समझने की कोशिश करें। छ. बजे तक बाढ़ के ऊपर बहस हो वसंतों कि एक बाकायदा प्रस्ताव करके सी धार पी सी की बहस को अगले सत्र तक के लिए मुलतबी रखा दिया जाए। जल्दबाजी क्यों आप करते हैं? अगर आप इसको नहीं मानते तो एक घंटे के बाद विधेयक को आप लें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: What has the Minister got to say?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I am entirely in your hands. It is true that I have asked for one hour adjournment so that this Criminal Procedure Code Bill discussion can be taken up after that. Meanwhile this discussion has come up. There are two ways of doing it. Either you may extend the time, or, you may take up the Criminal Procedure Code Bill discussion. These are the two ways.

श्री मधु लिमये से बाकायदा प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि सी धार पी सी की जी जो बहस है उसको और स्थगित रखा जाए और छ: बजे तक इस पर बहस हो और छ: बजे के बाद हाउस को एडजर्न करे सी धार पी सी को आज न लिखा जाए। लेना है तो अभी ले नहीं तो कल ले।

श्री हुकूम खन्दा कल्लबाय: मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The motion of Mr. Madhu Limaye is this:

"That this discussion should continue up to six and the Criminal Procedure Code Bill discussion should be taken up tomorrow."

SHRI D N TIWARY (Gopalganj) ||
I move a substitute motion, or amendment. I move

"That this discussion should continue up to 5-15 p m and after that we shall take up the Criminal Procedure Code Bill for discussion"

MR CHAIRMAN I am putting it to the House The amendment of Shri D N Tiwary is to be put to the vote first The question is

"That this discussion should continue up to 5-15 P M and after that we shall taken up the Criminal Procedure Code Bill for discussion"

The motion was adopted

सभापति महोदय यह बहस 5 बजकर पंद्रह मिनट तक चलेगी ।

When would the hon Minister like to speak ? We have to conclude this discussion at 5-15

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR K I RAO) I will start at 5 O clock Fifteen minutes will be all right

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र बर्मा मुझे आप मौका देने ?

सभापति महोदय आप बैठिये । श्री तिवारी ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र बर्मा मुझे मौका मिलना या नहीं ?

सभापति महोदय हाउस को आप चलने दें । मैंने श्री तिवारी को बुलाया है । (अवधान) आप बैठ जाए । आप डिस्टर्ब कर रहे हैं हाउस को । आप बैठ जाइये ।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज)

सभापति महोदय, समस्याभाव के कारण मैं बाढ़ के कारणों और उनकी रोकथाम के उपायों में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। इस बारे में सदन में कई बार बहस हो चुकी है और मिनिस्टर साहब भी उस का जबाब दे चुके हैं ।

मैं आप का ध्यान बिहार की आर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। बिहार में अभी लोग भयानक सूख से उबर भी नहीं पाये थे और उन को कुछ राहत भी नहीं मिल पाई थी कि भयंकर, बाढ़ आ गई । वहाँ केवल एक जिले में नहीं सीमियो जिले में बाढ़ आई है । कहीं शहर में पानी घुस गया है और कहीं खत नष्ट हो गए हैं । ड्राउट्स में जो कुछ भी बचा-खुचा था उस को बाढ़ न समाप्त कर दिया है । लोगों की समस्या में नहीं आता है कि वे कैसे रहेंगे क्या खाएंगे और कैसे अपनी जमीन को फिर से आबाद करेंगे ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार पहले से ही एक बहुत डेफिसिट स्टेट है । बाढ़ पावर और इरिगेशन की कमी है । जो प्राजेक्ट बाढ़ हाथ में लिये गये हैं, उन का कम्प्लीशन भी नहीं हुआ है और न ही उन से कोई अधिक पानी ही मिल सकता है । सती महोदय से मेरा आग्रह है कि बाढ़ जो बाध बने हुए हैं, चूँकि उन के स्लूस गेट काफी न होने के कारण नदियों का पानी निकलने में रुकावट हो रही है, इस लिए वह भीड़ से भीड़ हो तीन कदम उठाये ।

जहाँ पानी अटका हुआ है, जमा हुआ है, वहाँ बाँध को काट कर पानी को

[श्री डी० एन० तिकारी]

निकलवाया जाये, जिस से लोगों को राहत मिल सके और खेतीहर मजदूर जमीन पर काम कर सकें। जहाँ जमीन सूखी है, वहाँ हार्ड मैन्युअल लेबर स्कीम को जल्दी से जल्दी चालू किया जाये। ऐसा न हो कि ड्राउट से भूखे लोग बाढ़ में भी भूखे मरे और उनको कोई काम न मिले। वहाँ भ्रष्ट की कमी भाग्यद उत्तनी नहीं होगी, जितनी परचेजिंग पावर की कमी है। अगर लोगों के पास परचेजिंग पावर होगी, तो वे महंगा अनाज भी खरीद कर खा सकते हैं। लेकिन आज उन के पास परचेजिंग पावर नहीं है। वे ड्राउट के सतये हुये हैं और अब बाढ़ से मारे जा रहे हैं। मेरे जिले में शहर में पानी आ गया है, गाँवों और देहानों की बात क्या कहे। मूलसाधारण बारिश हुई है और नदियों में भयंकर बाढ़ आ गई है। छपरा जिले में आंध्र प्रदेश में पानी आ गया है। देहात में 40, 45 परसेंट जमीन पर फ्रमल नष्ट हो गई है। मुजफ्फरपुर और दरभंगा आदि अन्य जिलों में भी बाढ़ का ऐसा ही प्रकोप है। वहाँ पर जल्द से जल्द पानी निकाला जाये और जमीन को साफ़ किया जाये।

इसके बाद अगले रबी सीजन में बोने का प्रबन्ध भी किया जाये। और लोगों को समय पर सीड दिया जाये। होता यह है कि सीड नब मिलना है, जब बुवाई का समय खत्म हो जाता है। अगले रबी सीजन की बुवाई के लिए ऐसा प्रबन्ध किया जाना चाहिए कि कोई जमीन खाली न रह जाये और लोगों को बोने का मौका मिले।

इस बीच में सरकार वहाँ जितना गल्ला दे सकती है, जितने साधन पट्टा सकती है, उन लोगों के हाथ में जितनी परचेजिंग पावर दे सकती है, उसका प्रबन्ध उसको करूर करना चाहिए।

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka) : I shall not take much time to speak about the distress in various States and the financial and other assistance that the Central Government may give to the State Governments for work that they may have to undertake in order to relieve distress. What I would like to refer to is the fact that each time we have floods, we find that they are much worse than the floods on the previous occasion. The intensity of the floods is increasing every year. The only reason for this is that we have not been able to undertake that kind of activity which ought to have been undertaken for conservation. The work of afforestation in the catchment areas in an intensive manner may not have been neglected altogether but it is certainly proceeding at a snail's pace. These areas were very badly deforested during the Second World War, and since then, the task of reafforestation has not been taken up with the degree of urgency that it ought to have been undertaken. At any rate, I hope that in the light of these disasters that have to face year after year, reafforestation would be given the highest priority.

I cannot understand how the hon. Minister says that we must learn to live with the floods. Of course, we must learn to live with all manner of catastrophes that befall us, but surely the hon. Minister ought not to say that. The hon. Minister ought to say that we ought to see that catastrophes which we could prevent will be prevented by action of a kind which our intelligence, our resources and our techniques would enable us to do. The forces of nature cannot just be ignored. If

you only invite disaster, but you can meet them, and you can do so intelligently and you can meet them in such a way that you prevent those forces from being very disturbing. Are we doing that? I think the various speakers who have spoken before me have referred to this. I have already referred to the question of conservation which ought to have been undertaken.

Secondly, there is the question of drainage. We construct highways, we construct canals and so on, and we do not allow natural drainage; natural drainage is interfered with by these particular construction works. Natural drainage has to be provided for. Further, in the case of rivers of this magnitude, we could control those waters and see that irrigation and power supply is provided out of them. Why are these works delayed? So many river projects have been delayed, projects which ought to have been completed within a matter of three or four or five years. Of course, the construction of hydel power stations and dams etc. may take eight to ten years sometimes, but they are taking infinitely longer time. Sometimes, as in the case of the Narmada, no decision even is being taken.

Does the hon. Minister not realise that these matters must be decided? It is no use running away from them. There are matters in which I think that it is time for all of us to decide that they should be decided on their merits, economic merits, technical merits and not on a political basis at all. Unless we do this year after year we shall have to face these damages, disasters and heavy losses. Every State assesses its damage in terms of crores of rupees, some say Rs. 50 crores, others Rs. 100 crores and so on. If you add them up, you will find that the total loss is enormous and some losses are incalculable. But in my opinion, these are under-estimates. There are losses which are intangible and incalculable where human beings are uprooted

from their homes; it is not a question of merely rehabilitating them or constructing houses for them. The actual loss suffered by them is something that cannot be calculated in terms of money. I would therefore urge the hon. Minister to consider this, that it is not merely a question of the losses that we suffer or the country suffers in terms of damage to property, damage to crops, loss of lives and so on in terms of money, but to tackle the underlying causes, what is there at the back, for, the country is losing so very much of the progress that we may have achieved.

Reference was made to the flood ravages in Assam by the Brahmaputra. The problem of the Brahmaputra has been there before us ever since Independence. It was stated almost immediately after Independence that the highest priority would be given to it to see that it did not ravage the country as it has been doing almost every year. Yet, what has been done about it?

He may say that commissions have been appointed and commissions have made progress. But what is there to show in terms of actual achievement. In actual reduction in terms of floods that take place?

In conclusion, I wish merely to say that right now is the time when we should think in terms of overcoming these floods of meeting the problems of floods in an intelligent and planned way. We should not be chary about providing the maximum possible funds that may be required year after year because what we suffer in terms of losses far exceeds whatever provisions may be needed for whatever work we can achieve during a year.

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साषी (जालौर):

सभापति जी, सारे देश में एक विषम समस्या बाढ़ की बाढ़ से पदा हो गई है। पिछले 12 महीनों के अन्दर सारे देश में सूखे

[श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साक्षी]

की परिस्थिति थी, जिस से महंगाई बढ़ती गई। जब बारिश आई तो लोगो ने सोचा कि अब पानी मिलेगा और उन की कठिनाइया दूर होगी, लेकिन सारे देश के एक बड़े हिस्से के अन्दर बाढ़ का ऐसा भयंकर प्रकोप हुआ कि राजस्थान के अन्दर तो जहाँ पिछले 30 वर्षों में बाढ़ नहीं आई थी, हर दूसरे माल सूखा पड़ता था, वहाँ एक भयानक स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। पिछले तीन चार दिनों में राजस्थान में जो हालत पैदा हुई है—मन्त्री महोदय को उम की जानकारी होगी। जालौर बामबाड़ा डूंगरपुर शिरोही, बाड़मेर, सिवाना आदि स्थानों की पिछले 3-4 दिनों में जो हालत हुई है वह किसी में छिरी नहीं है। जहाँ जहाँ बाढ़ का पानी आज तक कभी पूरा नहीं भगा वहाँ यह स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि आप को उम के गेटम को खोलना पड़ा और उम के बाद जा मूमाधार बर्षा हुई, सारा क्षेत्र पानी में डूब गया। जालौर स्टेशन पिछले शनिवार को 4 फुट पानी में डूबा हुआ था। विशनगढ़ गोल पहले ही नो-वाइंग एरिया था वहाँ पर 8 फुट पानी बह रहा है। वहाँ के लोगो का जो हालत है, मेरे ख्याल से सोचना भी दुश्वार है।

मरी वहाँ बात हुई थी उन्होंने मुझे बतलाया कि हैलीकॉप्टर भेजा था लेकिन हैलीकॉप्टर के उतरने के लिये भा जगह नहीं है। उन्होंने वहाँ पर बहते हुए इन्सानों को देखा—बड़ी भयंकर परिस्थिति है। आज की जानकारी मुझे नहीं मिली है मैं न क्राइसि की, लेकिन सारे मीन्ब-आफ

कम्प्लिकेशन खत्म हो चुके हैं। जितना भी मुझे जोधपुर से मालूम हुआ है, उन के अनुसार राजस्थान के पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में बहुत भयंकर परिस्थिति है। गाँवों के अन्दर 8 फुट पानी बह रहा है, जहाँ पक्के मकान नहीं होते हैं, वहाँ के लोग कौने जिन्दगी बसर कर पा होंगे—आप ही अनुमान लगा सकते हैं।

आज की सम्पूर्ण परिस्थिति को देखते हुए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के लिए आप ने कौन सा योजना बनाई है कौन सा कार्य हो रहा है ताकि वहाँ के लोगो का बाढ़ की परिस्थितियों में डूबने से बचाया जा सके। हवाई जहाज या हैलीकॉप्टर के दस्त बहुत थोड़े हैं जाँवे वहाँ पहुँच सड़ी पा रहे हैं। कश्मिती वहाँ जा नहीं पा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने कौन सी एम-जन्मी एकशनज़ लिये हैं जिन में उन को बचाया जा सके। एयर-फोर्स और आर्मी क दम्न क्या कर रहे हैं, उन्होंने आप का क्या कहा है? क्या उन्होंने कहा है कि उन के दम्न वहाँ पर काम नहीं कर सकते?

उन परिस्थितियों के बारे में आप की स्टडी टीम क्या वहाँ जा कर जानकारी हासिल करेगी, जहाँ कराको रज्यो का नुकसान हुआ है, सारी फसल तबाह हो गई है, मकान गिर गये, लाखों लोग बेबर-बार हो गये। आप की सैन्ट्रल स्टडी टीम कब वहाँ जायेगी, क्या आप को प्रस्ताव होगा कि वहाँ पर हमें क्या करना है।

महोदय जिले के 25 गांव, जालौर के 15 गांव, साचीर के 61 गांव पानी में डूबे हुए हैं। 20 हजार मकान भीमबान तहसील में गिर गये हैं। 10 हजार मकान जालौर में और 5 हजार साचीर में गिर गये हैं। सारी लहलहाती हुई फसल खत्म हो गई है। इस लिये वहाँ जा कर आप की टीम कब काम करेगी, आप का राहत का कार्य कब शुरू होगा। एम्बर-फॉर्म के दस्ते जो वहाँ काम कर रहे हैं, उन्होंने आप को क्या हकीकत भेजी है—वह हम जानना चाहते हैं। वहाँ के लोगों के लिए खाना मुहैया कराने, मेडिकल-रूट भेजने तथा अन्य माघन पहुंचाने के लिये आप ने क्या किया है, इस की नेटवर्क रिपोर्ट क्या क्या है ?

पश्चिमी राजस्थान की हालत बहुत खराब है—बाग जान बचाने के लिए प्रेरणा है। न बहा रेलगाड़ी है, न सड़के हैं, न कोई दूसरे रास्ते हैं—मिबाय हैलीकाप्टर के कोई दूसरा माघन नहीं है। इसलिए हमें जानकारी दे कि आज की हकीकत क्या है और आपने कौन सा कार्य वहाँ पर किया है।

SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the recent floods and the consequent havoc in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan States and express my views on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

You will recall, Sir, that there was a discussion in this House last week on the floods in these States and also

in so many other parts of the country, in reply to which the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power, Dr. K. L. Rao, sermonised that the people of the country should learn to live with the floods since no amount of governmental programmes and activities would completely eradicate the problems of floods in the country. I was appalled to hear such a statement from a senior Minister like Dr. K. L. Rao. I would be obliged to know from him today as to how and in what manner the people of the country should live with the recurring floods in the country.

Sir, in Central India rivers region the important rivers are the Tapti, Narmada and the Mahi flowing westward and the Mahanadi, Brahmini, Baitarni and Subarnarekha flowing eastward. It is common knowledge that every year these rivers are flooded and they cause a very heavy toll. The Central Water and Power Commission, which is functioning under the guidance of the hon. Minister, has presented a Perspective Plan for Flood Control for the decade ending March, 1981 in which it is suggested that flood moderation dams on these rivers are an imminent necessity for effectively dealing with the flood problem. This plan envisages a capital outlay of Rs. 540 crores. Instead of stating that the Government would implement this plan with vigour and verve, it is really deplorable that the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power should have stated that the people of the country should learn to live with the floods. We are constrained to conclude on hearing such a statement that the Government are not serious to implement schemes which will put an end to human misery in our country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this scheme is being considered earnestly or it is just adorning the book-shelf of the hon. Minister's office.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri E. R. Krishnan]

Before I conclude, I would refer to one very important point. If the Central Government want to take determined steps to control the annual feature of floods and the consequent heavy toll in North India, then the Government must take energetic and immediate steps to implement the scheme of linking Ganges with Cauvery. I may say that that is the one and only constructive remedy for the recurring problem of floods in North India. By implementing this scheme, it is not only that the Government will be able to substantially augment the agricultural production, but also solve the problem of floods in North India once and for all.

I appeal to the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power that he should bestow his personal attention in expeditiously implementing the Ganges-Cauvery link-up scheme.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री नटवरलाल पटेल (महसाना): सभा-पति जी, गुजरात में बाढ़ की जो परिस्थिति है, उस को देखने के लिये मैं अहमदाबाद गया था और आज ही अहमदाबाद से आ रहा हूँ। मैं जो कुछ कह रहा हूँ, वह मैंने अखबारों में नहीं पढ़ा है, रेडियो में नहीं सुना है, आँखों देखी बात बनला रहा हूँ। अहमदाबाद, मड़ौच और दूमरे गांव में जो परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है, उस के वर्णन के लिये मेरे पास शब्द नहीं हैं। कल सारा दिन मैं अहमदाबाद में भ्रमा हूँ—अहमदाबाद में बहुत मी मोमायटिया घाज भी पानी के नीचे हैं। हम से आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि सोसायटियों में रहने वाले लोगों की क्या हालत होगी। वहाँ पर 12 घण्टे के अन्दर जो परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है—उस का वर्णन करना मुश्किल हो गया है।

मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी होती है कि बाढ़ की इस भयंकर परिस्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिये गुजरात सरकार के चीफ मिनिस्टर और उन के साथियों ने काफी कबज उठाये हैं, जिस से वहाँ की परिस्थिति को कुछ रिलीफ मिला है। मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि गुजरात की सरकार ने परिस्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिये सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से हेलीकाप्टर्स की माग की थी, लेकिन सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने उस में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं दिखाई। अगर वहाँ हेलीकाप्टर्स जल्दी से भेजे गये होते तो फूड पैकेट्स पहुंचाने के लिये हेलीकाप्टर्स का उपयोग आसानी से हो सकता था। मुझे यह कहते हुए दुख होता है कि जब देश पर ऐसी कोई कैंमिटी आती है तो उस के लिये हम पहले तैयारी कर के नहीं रखते हैं, जिस से काफ़ी नुकसान होता है।

बाढ़ की जो परिस्थिति हर साल पैदा होती है—आज उस का हल खोजने की जरूरत है। जहाँ तक गुजरात का सम्बन्ध है, मध्यप्रदेश का सम्बन्ध है, आप भी जाते हैं, मैं भी जानता हूँ और मारा हिन्दुस्तान जानता हूँ कि उस का एक उपाय है—नर्बंदा प्रोजेक्ट। अगर यह प्रोजेक्ट एक्सीक्यूट हो जाय तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हज़ारों-लाखों जानों की हानि बच सकती है। जो गरीब लोग घर में बेघर हो जाते हैं, उन को बचाया जा सकता है। मेरे ख्याल से ट्रिब्यूनल में जाने से हम मामले में डिने हो जायेगी यह एवार्ड प्राइम मिनिस्टर को देना चाहिए, प्राइम मिनिस्टर पर हमें पूरा विश्वास है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ जनता ने हिस में—क्योंकि वहाँ की जनता ने कभी अपना सवाल नहीं सोचा,

बहु सारे राज्य की दृष्टि में इस सवाल का सीधता है—इसलिए राइट के हित में यह एवार्ड जल्द ही जाये ऐसी में माननीय मन्त्री जी और प्रधान मन्त्री जी में विनती करना है।

श्री हुकमचन्द ब कठबाय (मुरैना) सभा-पति जी, बाढ़ के बारे में हम प्रति बर्ष यहाँ चर्चा करते हैं। किमी न किमी क्षेत्र में हर साल बाढ़ आती है जिसमें घर-घर खराब की हानि होती है। मन्त्री जी ने अपनेको बार जवाब देने समय यहाँ पर कहा है कि इसका स्थायी हल निकालने जा रहे हैं लेकिन अभी तक कोई हल नहीं निकला जिसकी वजह से प्रति वर्ष घर-घर खराब की हानि उठानी पड़ रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त हर साल काफी लोग अंध-बाढ़ होते हैं, काफी मौतें होती हैं, काफी जानवर मरते हैं इसलिए इसका कोई स्थायी हल निकलना चाहिए।

नदिया में निरन्तर बाढ़ आने का एक कारण यह है कि उनमें काफी मिट्टी इकट्ठी हो जाती है। नर्मदा, चम्बल, बेतवा, क्षिप्रा, खान, कालीसिंध इत्यादि नदियों में जो बाढ़ आती है उसका एक कारण यह है। इसलिए नदियों से मिट्टी निकाल कर किनारों पर डाली जाये जिससे नदियाँ ज्यादा गहरी हो जाये और उनका पानी इधर उधर न फँसे। मध्य प्रदेश में बाढ़ से जो हानि हुई है उसके लिए मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार में कोई महत्त्वता नहीं की है और केन्द्र से भी कोई सहायता नहीं मिली है। वहाँ पर बहुत बड़ी तादाद में मकान बिगड़े हैं। धारा कहते हैं वह सरप्लस स्टेट है लेकिन वहाँ पर लोगों के पास जाने की नहीं है तो उसके लिए धारण करने का हल निकालना है? कितने ही लोगों की वहाँ

पर जाने गई हैं, कितने ही मकान बिगड़े हैं लेकिन केन्द्र ने मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात, राजस्थान को किसी प्रकार की मदद नहीं दी है। मेरा कहना है जिन क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ से हानि होती है वहाँ विलम्ब न करते हुए तत्काल सहायता दें। मैं समझता हूँ जो हानि हुई है और मुख्य मन्त्री ने जिसके लिए लिखा है उस पर आपने कोई कार्य नहीं किया। नावरमती में बाढ़ में 40 आदमी मरे हैं, इस बार टोटल गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान में एक घर-घर खराब की हानि हुई है। बार-बार इस प्रकार में हानि होती है हर साल इसलिए इसका कोई स्थायी हल निकाला जाये जिससे धारा के लिए यह हानि रुक सके।

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHA-PATRA (Balasore) : I want to draw the attention of the hon Minister to the fact that every year we have a problem like this, Unfortunately the Indian rivers are monsoon-fed and bring devastation year after year. My contention is that between 1962 and 1971 there has been a loss of more than Rs 2,400 crores due to floods in our country. The annual loss has been a little more than Rs. 126 crores. The average loss between 1953 and 1961 has been more than Rs 55 crores and between 1962 and 1971 it has been much more of the order of Rs. 176 crores per year. The annual crop damage due to floods between 1953 and 1961 has been of the order of Rs 43 crores and between 1962 and 1971 it is more than Rs 122 crores per annum. These figures are almost staggering.

We have to consider what the Government of India could do in this matter. We must make a target year by which there should be some medium projects for flood control in our rivers. Unfortunately this year due to economic crisis there has been a proposal to slash more than Rs. 400 crores from our expenditure on Plan

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra] implementation. In this context, I have to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that they must think immediately as to how a medium sized projects could be set up during the course of another three years so that floods in some parts of our country could be controlled. Orissa is in the coastal belt and is almost under the impact of cyclone. When there is a little fear of cyclone, people become panicky. Mr. Ferguson who came from Holland last year has had some discussions with our planners and given some detailed proposals to combat cyclones and floods. I want to know how far there has been progress in that matter and what the Minister has done to rescue the people from the clutches of floods, cyclones and saline inundation.

श्रीमती सहोदरबाई राय (सागर) :
 बेथरमन साहब, मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आती हूँ जहाँ पर सागर, दमोह, जबलपुर जिन में मोनार वनावन और ओपरा नदियों की बाढ़ से बहुत से गांव बह गए हैं। नदी के किनारे किनारे पर बहुत अधिक नुकसान हुआ है। वहाँ पर ज्यादा तर हरिजन और आदिवासियों के टापर बने थे जोकि बह गए। बच्चे और महिलाये तक बह गई हैं। नाना प्रकार से वहाँ पर लोगों को तकलीफ पहुँची है। नर्मदा की जो बाढ़ आई है उससे होशंगाबाद से नदी के किनारे किनारे के गांव सब बह गए हैं तथा बाल बच्चे व महिलाये, गाय, भैंस इत्यादि सब बह गए। इस प्रकार वहाँ पर भारी क्षति पहुँची है। हमारे मुख्य मन्त्री, सेठी साहब काफी मदद कर रहे हैं लेकिन सेन्टर से वहाँ पर कोई मदद नहीं पहुँची है। हमारी मिनिस्टर साहब से मांग है कि मध्य प्रदेश में हेसीकाप्टर भेजकर, वहाँ पर जो भोग धमनी भी पानी से बिरे हुए हैं उनके लिए गन्ना पहुँचाया जाये ताकि उनको कुछ

राहत मिल सके। और जो नर्मदा में हर साध बाढ़ आती है उसका कारण यह है कि उसमें नहरे बगैरह नहीं निकली है। इसलिए नहरों का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए जिससे सिंचाई का साधन भी हो सके और किसानों को राहत भी मिले। पहाड़ के कारण वहाँ पर नहरे बगैरह बिल्कुल नहीं हैं इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि जबलपुर से खम्बाज की खाड़ी तक नहरों का प्रबन्ध किया जाये। इसके अलावा जैसे ही बाढ़ का पानी निकने बँसे किसानों को राहत पहुँचाने के लिए बैल, बीज और तकावी देने का प्रबन्ध किया जाये ताकि एकदम से वे लोग कायतकारी कर सकें। जल्द से जल्द मदद पहुँचाने का प्रबन्ध किया जाये क्योंकि वहाँ के लोग बड़ी तकलीफ में हैं। इसके अलावा नदियों के किनारे बूझारोपण किया जाये तथा बाघ बाघे जाये ताकि बाढ़ के ऊपर कानू पाया जा सके।

SHRI D. P. JADEJA (Jamnagar):
 Sir, I would not like to speak as a party member at present because we all know from the papers what is happening not only in Gujarat but in the adjacent States and in fact in the whole country. A lot of members have mentioned about the Narmada issue. They have said it should be implemented immediately. I definitely support their views, but certain members have put the fault on certain individuals in office or in Government. I would like to remind them that there was a time when Gujarat had many more strong representatives in the Central Ministry but even at that time the issue was not settled. It only shows how complicated the issue is. It is something that cannot be settled overnight. But we have confidence in the Government and we hope that this issue will be settled immediately in the interests of the country. A few day ago, I asked whether the

Rajasthan Canal is going to be useful to Gujarat or not. I was not given an answer. In the adjacent areas there are floods. If only those canals are brought into Gujarat, these flood waters, instead of going into the sea, could be saved and given to the chronically drought-affected areas of north Gujarat.

Flood in Gujarat is a continuous affair. It happens every year. The schemes on Narmada alone will not solve the flood control in the whole State. Even those works in the river Narmada may take another 20 to 25 years to come into effect. What are we going to do to save our valuable soil in the meanwhile when it is being ravaged by floods? I am sorry to say that even the reclamation schemes are not being properly implemented. The State says that it is the responsibility of the Centre while the Centre says that it is the responsibility of the State. In the entire coast of Saurashtra and Kutch every year the sea water is encroaching a few miles inside the land and making the water of that area brackish with the result that nothing will grow there. I want the Minister to say specifically how he is going to solve those problems of my State.

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र वर्मा (उज्जैन) : महाराजि महोदय, प्रतिवर्ष देश के अन्दर बाढ़ आती है और अरबों करोड़ का नुकसान होता है। फसल, पशुओं के साथ जनहानि भी होती है। मंत्री जी ने पिछले वर्ष सदन में आश्वासन दिया था कि बाढ़ को रोकने के लिये कुछ ठोस कदम उठाये जायेंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि केन्द्रीय बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग का गठन किया जाय और वह इस प्रकार किया जाय जिसे मे उस में ऐसे लोग जायें जो बाढ़ को रोकने के लिये ठोस सुझाव दे सकें जिस से प्रतिवर्ष होने वाली हानि को रोका जा सके।

इस वर्ष मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और गुजरात में बाढ़ का प्रकोप रहा है। पश्चिमी मध्य प्रदेश के इलाके में नर्मदा नदी किनारे, गन्धीर, शिप्रा, बेतवा और पारवती में बाढ़ आयी तथा भोपाल, उज्जैन, इन्दौर, विदिशा और होशंगाबाद का सम्बन्ध देश में टूट गया। 50 करोड़ रुपयों का नुकसान हुआ और जनहानि भी हुई है। मेरे निवेदन क्षेत्र उज्जैन में शिप्रा नदी है उसमें बाढ़ के कारण 250 मकान टूट गये और तीन दिन तक नागरिक जीवन अस्तव्यस्त रहा। लेकिन कलकत्ता जिला प्रशासन ने कोई विशेष सहायता नहीं दी। आज लोगों का स्कूलों में अर्धशाला में टहराया गया है।

अन्त में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। मध्यप्रदेश के अन्दर मलवा का एक पुल है जो बहुत नाचा है। यह पुल बम्बई और मध्यप्रदेश का जोड़ना है। लेकिन इस पुल पर 37 फीट उचा पानी अभी भी बह रहा है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप हजारों टुक दोनो घोर रुके पड़े है। इस पुल का ऊचा करने के लिये एक करोड़ 10 लाख रुपयों के टेण्डर प्राये जिस की स्वीकृति केन्द्र में दी जा चुकी है लेकिन अभी मध्यप्रदेश सरकार को उस की सूचना नहीं दी गई है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि स्वीकृति शीघ्र दे दी जाएगी। यदि वह पुल शीघ्र बन जाना है और उसकी ऊचाई बढ़ जाती है तो बम्बई और मध्यप्रदेश का सम्बन्ध हो जायेगा और लाखों की जो हानि वर्तमान में प्रतिदिन होती है वह भी रुक जायेगी। इस लिए उन पुल का बनाना आवश्यक है। अन्त में मैं पुनः कहूँ कि मंत्री जी केन्द्रीय बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग का पुनर्गठन करें।

*SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to speak about the devastating floods that have visited many districts of West Bengal like Bankura, Midnapore and Birbhum. I will speak with particular reference to Bankura district which is my constituency. Sir, there can be no reason for floods in that area due to heavy rainfall or over flow of water etc. I will quote here from a report appearing in the "Jugantar" paper dated the 1st September, 1973. From this you will be able to judge how floods have occurred in that area due to the indiscriminate release of water from the D.V.C. and the Kansabati projects. The report reads, "Sonamukhi and Patrasayar in the Bankura district are submerged in water. All the displaced persons who were living on the dried up stretches of the river Damodar have been surrounded by the swollen waters. In Sonamukhi flood waters have entered many houses. It has been alleged by various quarters that the situation has deteriorated due to heavy rainfall and the discharge of large quantity of water from the D.V.C. The Raipur area has also suffered due to the indiscriminate release of water from the Kansabati project. The affected people have been provided shelter in school buildings."

Sir, I want to say that the reservoirs that were to be built on the D.V.C. and Kansabati dams have not been constructed so far. I know that only one reservoir is under construction on the Kansabati canal, although two reservoirs were scheduled to be constructed there. I will urge upon the Minister to expedite the construction of these reservoirs so that the danger of floods may be minimised. I will also request that the relief arrangements for the flood victims may be provided speedily by the Centre. The displaced and affected people need building materials, food-stuffs etc. badly. These may be sup-

plied to them at the earliest and in adequate quantity.

Sir, we have all along seen that the members of the Opposition parties are not included in the relief committees which are constituted for the purpose of providing relief to the flood affected people. Only members of the ruling party are taken on the relief committees. This is not proper. Those people distribute the relief material according to their whims and with political motivations. I request the Minister to take the members of the opposition parties also on the relief committee in future so that the really needy people may get proper and prompt relief. With that Sir, I conclude my speech.

श्री मूल चन्द्र डोगा (पाली) : सभापति जी, राजस्थान के लोगों में पानी तो है, लेकिन आज वहाँ की घरती पानी पानी हो गई है। हमारे में तो मुम्बित ब्रह्मने की हिम्मत है, लेकिन मैं मंत्री जी से निबंदन करूँगा कि वह हैलीकॉप्टर में बैठकर, अपने साथ योजना और खाद्य मंत्री को भी ले जायें, देखें कि क्या हालत है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप ने स्टडी टीम भेजी है कि नहीं। आप ने राजस्थान को कितनी फ़ाइनेंसियल असिस्टेंस दी आज तक? खाद्य मंत्री जी ने कितना अनाज आज तक भेजा है? सवाल है बाढ़ पीड़ितों को सहायता पहुँचाने का, आज लोगों के पास राशन नहीं है, लोग भूख हैं, उन के पशु मारे गये, सबके गायब हो गयी, यातायात ठप्प है। पाली और जवाईबाग में ग्राबरफ़लो हो रहा है। इस लिए तुरन्त आर्थिक सहायता दी जाये, श्री सिन्हाई मंत्री जी मीके पर जा कर देखें कि क्या हालत है। गृह निर्माण विभाग का सारा पैसा गरीबों को मिलना चाहिये ताकि वे अपने मकान फिर से बना सकें। जितने

गरीब लोग होते हैं वही बाढ़ की चपेट में आते हैं और उन के ही मकान नदी के किनारे बनाये जाते हैं। इसलिये मेरी पुनः मांग है कि स्टडी टोम को भेजा जाय, फाइनेशियल प्रॉब्लेम दी जाय, अनाज की व्यवस्था की जाय तथा लोगों को नदी से जल्दी राहत दी जाय।

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI (Gandhinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in this country, the flood havoc is a natural calamity. It cannot be controlled by human-beings. But still the Government can control this flood havoc in the country. What is the situation today in Gujarat? I will read out 3-4 lines in Gujarati from a Gujarati newspaper and other Gujarati Samachar also. (*Spoke in Gujarati*).

If you will understand this language, you can understand the real picture of Gujarat. The whole city of Ahmedabad, a city of textile industry, is under water and the people are not able to move from one place to another.

I want to mention one thing. The Government will spend lakhs and crores of rupees on relief works. The damage caused by the floods is to the tune of crores of rupees. Supposing the Government is efficient and economical and saves money every year, supposing they can construct the Narmada dam, the Government will save crores of rupees in this way. I do not understand why the Government is neglecting this problem when the whole country and the State is in need of the implementation of the Narmada project. They are delaying this. Government can implement it and solve this problem scientifically and technically. This is my point. The Narmada Project is essential....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: I do not want to waste my time. I just want to mention that, in the history of Gujarat, we have not seen, in the last 25 years, such type of flood havoc in Ahmedabad. In North Gujarat also Government have not spent a single pie for the implementation of any industrial project. North Gujarat has suffered loss to the extent of crores of rupees by way of damage to foodgrains and also damage to houses. . .

MR CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: I request the Government to take necessary steps to control the floods in all the rivers and particularly in Narmada and Tapti. Then only the problem can be solved.

श्री चंद्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) बाजादी के 25-26 बरस के बाद भी हम बाढ़ों की समस्या को मुलभूता नहीं पाए हैं। पहले देश सूखे से कगह रहा था और उसके कारण हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति कमजोर हो गई। अब बाढ़ों ने सारे देश में जोर पकड़ा है और बिनाश नीला हमारे सामने ला कर खड़ी कर दी है। मैं उन क्षेत्र में आता हूँ जहाँ पर हिमालय से जिनगी नदिया निकलती है। वे हमारे यहाँ होकर बहती हैं। नेपाल की तरफ से भी जितनी नदिया डवर आती हैं वे हमारे क्षेत्र में से होकर बहती हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि मैं ही एक बाढ़ ग्रस्त क्षेत्र का निवासी हूँ लेकिन राजस्वान, युजगत आदि सब को इसके बिनाश का शिकार होना पड़ा है। घाघरा रापती तथा दूसरी नदिया वहाँ बहती हैं। वायमती, सोन आदि नदियां नेपाल से निकलती हैं।

हमारे—क्षेत्र में शायदाट में मज्जुमा तक करीब हजार मील तक गंगा काट रही है। घाघरा चक्कीबाद देरा के बीस घरों को गिरा

[श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद]

चुकी है और 25 घंटे के ऊपर भी उसका प्रभाव पड़ सकता है और अगर ये घरे कट गए तो इसका दूबगरास्ता बन जाएगा जोकि हमारे क्षेत्र को काट देगा। सोन नदी जो बिहार की तरफ से आती है वह भी हमारे इलाके में बगवादी लाती है। विड़ला बांध के न बनने में करीब 80 हजार बीघे में बोई गई मकई की फसल समाप्त हो गई है। उत्तर प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शासन है। जब वहां लोकप्रिय सरकार थी तब कुछ सहायता हो भी जाती थी लेकिन राष्ट्रपति शासन में कोई सहायता हमें नहीं मिल पा रही है। पहले हम सूखे के कारण तबाह हुए और अब बाढ़ों से तबाह हो रहे हैं। हमारे यहाँ गरीब लोगों के मकान गिर गए हैं, सैकड़ों मवेशी बह गए हैं, जिनमें ही आदमी मर गए हैं। लोगों के पान में खतरे की खबर है और न पाने को पाने। वे बहुत परेशानी में हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि राष्ट्रपति शासन में हमारी शीघ्र से शीघ्र और अधिक से अधिक सहायता की जाए। हालत बड़ा बहुत खराब है। जो हमारे यहाँ विनाश हो रहा है, उसको रोकने की व्यवस्था आधिकारिक तौर से की जानी चाहिये।

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (Dr. K. L. Rao): I am thankful to the hon. members who have participated in this discussion and made their suggestions.

As I was discussing, on the 28th of last month, a deep depression was formed in Orissa and it went along the Subarnarekha region. On the 29th it caused a very heavy rainfall in Jabalpur and later in Ratlam, Ujjain; it went on to Mt. Abu and Ahmedabad.... (Interruptions) and

caused rainfall 2-1/2 to 3 times of the normal rainfall. Because of the impact of this heavy depression and the heavy rainfall, naturally one could expect the floods and that was what happened—floods in Narmada and many other rivers that flow in Gujarat. Hon. members from Gujarat complain that no flood protection work has been done. I want to remind the hon. members from Gujarat that, across every river in Gujarat, measures have been taken. We must only wait patiently. For example, take the river Mahi. There are two dams which are going to come up—Kadana and Bajajsagar. Both the dams are under construction. The Kadana dam will be completed in 1976 and the Bajajsagar dam will be completed in 1978. You have to allow some time. We cannot just start and do everything immediately. For example, the hon. members from Gujarat must agree that Surat has not suffered this year. It was because of the Ukai project on river Tapi; by regulation of the gate we have been able to control the river flow. Therefore,.... (Interruptions) I have only 15 minutes. So, please do not interrupt. On every river in Gujarat—there is no other State in the whole of India which has got that advantage—many works have been sanctioned. In Gujarat on every major river, one project or more have been sanctioned and the works are in progress. For example, Banas river. The dam there has breached at a certain point. Otherwise, there would have been no damage.

17 hrs.

Regarding Sabarmati, hon. Members are complaining that no attention has been given to it and if only the Dharvi dam now under construction is completed in 1976, naturally the water flow will be reduced. I would submit that whatever steps we are taking, it will take time. Not only we have taken action and I am glad we have taken action on everyone of these rivers.

Similarly, regarding Narmada, I do not think there is any substance in Gujarat's complaint that no action has been taken.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:
Prompt action has not been taken.

DR. K. L. RAO: I am surprised that hon. Member Mr. Patel and another member from Tamil Nadu have said that I said that we must live with the floods. What I meant by that was—I will be falsifying myself and the engineering profession if I said that all the floods in India could be controlled. It is impossible. As long as you have got floods and as long as you have got a vast country like India and vast resources of water, what I said was that we are trying to control the floods. We are now constructing as many dams as possible. 50 million acres of land are subject to floods, or flood-prone area. Out of that we have controlled so far one-third and our object is that we should extend it.

17.02 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

We have targets. It is a question of time and money and in the next ten years we are going to increase the area and see that protection is given to 25 million acres and by the end of the century we will be able to save at least 70 per cent. I do not think that more than 70 per cent is possible. Because, take for instance, Banas river. It is a very small river, a tiny river. But it has huge floods. There are bound to be some floods. We cannot say that every river can be controlled. So, in that sense what I said was that we should learn, we should arrange and we should plan out the protective measures and various other relief measures and various steps that are necessary. For example, the hon. Member was correct in pointing out that helipads should be built. We should build helipads in areas where landing is

not feasible. That is what I meant by saying that we must learn to live with the floods. We must plan on the basis that floods will occur. Not on the big rivers. Big rivers we have taken care of. Take for instance the Shipra river. It is a very small river. It is a very tiny river. But it has caused a large amount of damage. That is what the hon. Member said that a large number of houses have collapsed, cattle have perished and people have died. We should plan out in a constructive way. We must identify the areas which are flood-prone and take all adequate measures to save the lives and we should see that the cattle are saved and we should see that medical relief and other relief measures are rushed there promptly. That is what I meant I have never meant anything else than that. That is what is done everywhere in every country.

The main debate was on Gujarat. Naturally, that is the only event which has recently occurred. The hon. Members from Rajasthan were asking about the team. The team will be sent on 5th September to Rajasthan. On the western side of Rajasthan, unfortunately, there was heavy rainfall. Rain in Rajasthan is quite welcome and good, but, unfortunately, it is falling at wrong places. I was expecting that the rainfall will occur in the Rihand catchment area. Unfortunately, it is by-passing the catchment areas. Some rainfall occurred in the Betwa river and the Sone river catchment areas. The hon. Member said about the damages caused in Betwa basin; it is quite true, we have now taken up Rajghat dam. All these have been sanctioned; they are under way; naturally they will take some years to come up, may be, 5 years or so. I quite appreciate the impatience of the hon. Members because there is suffering in those areas. I would like to submit that we are doing a large amount of work. We have spent Rs. 350 crores so far. We are spending another Rs. 300 crores in

[Dr. K. L. Rao] the next five years. We have got a large amount of work to do. There is sea erosion on the one side. There is the question of drainage which the hon. Member Shri Samar Guha mentioned. This is regarding the Midnapore district, Bankura and other areas. They are dry areas. There is no adequate drainage system; the water must go out from those areas. Therefore, what I am submitting is, quite a large number of schemes are there. Quite a large number of programmes are there. We have put in whatever resources we have, since 1954 when we started the national programme. So, it cannot be said that we have not done anything.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): In seven years there has been four devastating floods. That is, in the same area.

DR. K. L. RAO: That means, Subarnarekha is a river that actually overflows Midnapore district and the Balasore area. The only trouble is, we are not able to control that yet, because we have got to construct some sort of storage.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Ecologists have agreed that these floods are due to lack of forests and deforestation. Has that been studied by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power?

DR. K. L. RAO: We have done that. No expert knowledge is needed for saying that. It is true whenever there is a forest, it retards the amount of flow coming in. Flood naturally will be less and if there is good forestation it is an obvious thing. (Interruption) About Bihar we have already discussed. I am now talking about Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat. These are the areas recently affected by floods. That particular depression which I mentioned earlier, went along the way, causing rainfall of four inches to eight inches in a day and this has been causing waves of cloud-bursts

and rains. Midnapore is a fringe area.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: What are you going to do to mitigate the suffering caused to the people by the floods?

DR. K. L. RAO: As I said, we have to plan out very carefully and I have been repeatedly by stating to the have to plan out very carefully and I State Governments to do that. We have to plan out medicines, relief measures etc. very carefully. We need not wait for these things to come; they are bound to come, in some portion of the country or the other. Especially in Bihar, some river or the other is bound to get flood. We must be prepared. This year Buri Gantak gave trouble and near the place Khagaria there was a breach which caused suffering to the people. We should now plan out what relief measures are necessary and take necessary steps. That is what I meant when I said, we have to live with flood, not that we should be idle when floods occur.

AN HON. MEMBER: Gandhisagar Dam is under danger.

DR. K. L. RAO: It is not under danger. In fact we are very happy that the Gandhisagar Dam is filled up to the full capacity. I have been watching it very carefully. In fact I am more anxious than the hon. Member. They asked me about instructions whether they should take the risk or not, whether we should allow the water to flow down. I said, don't allow the water to flow down; catch it. So much has been done and yet something happened as if nature wanted to test us. It was a big flood which brought 10 lakhs of cusecs with it.

Fortunately, the Nature, on its own, has saved the situation; the water inflow has gone down in a few hours. As a result of this, Gandhi Sagar dam has been completely saved. I am

very happy to say that a large quantity of power can be generated from the stored waters. Similarly, with regard to the other dams the position is better. In the Rihand Reservoir, the water level is going down. From 812 feet now it has come down to 811 feet. We are watching this situation very carefully. The most interesting thing is that the catchment area is of the order of 5,000 sq. miles area and still no appreciable rain is falling in this area. All the rivers on either side are having floods. As I said, we are watching this very carefully.

As regards U.P., I am very sorry that to-day it is very heavily in shortage of power. Flood water has further damaged many parts of U.P. I must, however, submit that the maximum rain water in the catchment area of the river Ganges is passing through Patna and in a few days or, rather, in another day or two it will reach the Farakka Dam and there may be some more damages done. I have been continuously discussing with my officers; they have told me that during the next flood season we may not be able to have any more floods. Everywhere, this year, we are hearing news of floods. And in a few pockets, the rain water has done considerable damage. We are doing our best to see that damage caused by the floods is avoided. In some places, it is quite true that the effect of the floods is not much.

Take for example Orissa where the rivers Baitarani, Brahmani and Swarnareka during floods are causing damages to a very wide area. Storage dams have to be constructed as to see that the damages are not caused by the flood waters in the rivers. First of all, dams have got to be constructed before we reduce the effect of the floods. I am sure if the dams are constructed, the fury of the rivers on account of goods can be avoided. Construction of a reservoir has been sanctioned for the Brahmani river. If this is done then only this river can

be controlled completely. More construction of dams is not enough. Shri Guha, for example, mentioned to me about the damage that is being caused by the rivers in West Bengal.

Shri Guha was very angry with me as to why we should not go in for construction of embankments. I have tried construction of a similar embankment elsewhere. This alone will not solve the problems of the village being saved greatly on account of floods. By constructing a dam, first of all, we have to control the river.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Have you got any latest information about Jalore where the people are marooned? This is a very serious situation that we are faced with to-day. I would like the Minister to tell me as to what he has done about this.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: What about the expert committee report with regard to Swarnareka river?

SHRI K. L. RAO: As regards Jalore, we have tried to find out the information. I do not have the information at the present moment. For example we heard about the breaches and information about that was received only yesterday. For example we were told that Banas dam in Rajasthan had been breached on the 1st of this month and it is very difficult to get the detailed information about the effect of the breach so soon

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: I rise on a point of order. To-day we are facing a very serious situation. I mentioned that the people in the district of Jalore have been marooned. But, the hon. Minister says that he has no information. I would like to know what is the exact situation with regard to this district and what is the latest information that he has got about this?

DR. K. L. RAO: As I said, in that area there has been heavy rainfall and there has been some marooning of the people. It is true that some people have been marooned. I have also got that information. But beyond that I do not have any further information. I tried to contact Jaipur, but I could not get the line. As soon as I get the information, I shall pass it on to the hon. Member. The State Government is there to take the necessary relief measures. Naturally, they are there and they will try to take the necessary steps.

श्री मन्त्री सहोदराबाई राव .

उपस्थित महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश का होशंगा-
बाद पानी से चिरा ह्म्रा है . . .

DR. K. L. RAO: In regard to Madhya Pradesh, especially in the Narmada basin, Hoshangabad has suffered very badly. The highest amount of damage has been there at Hoshangabad this year. I am very sorry that the work which I had suggested earlier for the protection of Hoshangabad had not been done. I hope that that project will start very soon.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: What are the arrangements for the flood-affected people of Rajasthan? What assistance is being given to them by the Centre?

DR. K. L. RAO: I think that a team is going there on the 5th of this month.

SHRI NATWARLAL PATEL: The hon. Minister has given so many valuable schemes to the Gujarat people, and we are very grateful to him for this, and our people will remember him as long as the sun and moon are there. But we would like to ask him what the position is regarding the Narmada project. The hon. Minister is a technical person, and he knows the importance of the Narmada project better than anybody else in the country. I think that he is not giv-

ing any reply in regard to this intentionally. That is why he has avoided this matter completely. I think that it is not a good thing. He is expected to answer this. He knows the importance of the Narmada project and therefore he should answer this question.

DR. K. L. RAO: The information that I have with regard to the Narmada is that if the Bagri and the Navgaon project are taken up, they will naturally give some relief. If only the Bagri project had been constructed, the Hoshangabad area would not have got as much devastation as it had this year. Unfortunately, Hoshangabad has been very badly affected by floods this year, and this will not be there if only the Bagri project would have been taken up. Similarly, the Navgaon project will reduce the impact of flood on the Broach town. There is no question about it. But these things have got to wait.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: For how long?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): As long as is necessary.

DR. K. L. RAO: I thank you very much for the opportunity you have given me to explain the position. (Interruptions)

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: How long have we to wait? Five years or ten years or twenty years?

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: He has not replied to any of the points that I had raised in regard to the lower Damodar and the DVC. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Would hon. Members listen to me? Within this very short discussion, I do not know what hon. Members expect of the hon. Minister. Obviously, he cannot satisfy everybody. The only appeal that I have

to make is thus. We have enough flood outside, and let us not add to it the flood of words in this House. Now, let us go on with the business before us. (Interruptions)

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: He stood upto reply. I had asked about the Lower Damodar Project He wrote me a letter saying that he wanted to revive it. Is he going to do it or not?

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कठवाय : प्रतिवर्ष बाढ़ आता है लाखों रुपया का हानि होनी है लाखों लोग घर में बेघर होते हैं—इस का कोई म्थाया हल इन्हने के लिये क्या सरकार बाढ़ नियन्त्रण कमाशन बनाने का तैयार है ?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Would you kindly listen to me? If all of you want to speak at the same time, how can it be followed? Please listen carefully for only half a minute. In the first place it is difficult for the Minister to satisfy all the members within this short discussion. That is number one.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Let them take-over floods.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER If all of you, five, six, seven, ten, get up at the same time he must be a super-human Minister to be able to follow everything that is said. That is number two. Number three is this. If members are so excited about it let us regulate the deliberations. I will allow one question to each, to all of you, but not five of you at the same time. One member, one question at one time.

The questions have to be short. The Minister will listen to them and will reply as far as he can. I am sure he will not be able to satisfy all of you even so. But let us come to a limit and agree to end it at this stage. If you agree, I will allow each one of you a question.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कठवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय देश के अन्दर प्रतिवर्ष बाढ़ आती है और उस में अर्बों रुपये की हानि होनी है। लाखों लोग बेघर होते हैं, हजारों जने जाते हैं—क्या सरकार इन बाढ़ों को रोकने के लिये बाढ़ नियन्त्रण कमाशन बनाने का रहीं हैं जिन में म्थाया हल निकल सके जिस में विशेषज्ञ लोग हों और वे निश्चय कर सकें कि बाढ़ों को कैसे नियंत्रित किया जाये। क्या ऐसा कोई कमाशन बनाने का आप का विचार है ?

DR K L RAO There is no necessity for a Commission. We have had a number of Commissions. We have got complete information as to what has to be done. Everybody knows what has got to be done. We are formulating proposals accordingly in a phased manner.

17 24 hrs

MR SPEAKER in the Chair

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (स्टना)
इलाक़त में फ़सलें ज़माग़ कट्टी में बढ़ा है। नदियाँ का ज़बद ज़बद इलाक़त हो रही है, कई दर्जन गाँव बह जाते हैं। ये जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनके बारे में आप की ग़ारिमी क्या है और आप क्या करना चाहते हैं ?

DR. K L RAO Our policy is to take the areas which are valuable ones. Some of the areas are very valuable ones, to protect all the areas is also very costly. That is why protection against erosion is always confined to areas which are very valuable areas, and we want to protect them from erosion and other types of damage.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: I mentioned about the DVC and the Lower Damodar schemes. Out of eight dams, four dams have been constructed.

MR. SPEAKER: I allowed only a debate on Gujarat floods, but in my absence it has been given so much scope.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: I want to ask whether the Government is going to implement or construct the four other dams or whether it is going to revise this scheme.

MR. SPEAKER: May I tell you—

DR. K. L. RAO: The present idea is to get—we would like to acquire some—some near Maithon and Panchet reservoir area so as to allow more water and also to proceed with the lower Damodar scheme in both phases—Phase I and Phase II.

MR. SPEAKER: Only this morning the Members met me and I said they can make a reference to Gujarat floods. Some Members from Rajasthan also met me, and I said it is all right, and I put this item on the agenda with the idea that Members should make brief submissions regarding the floods in Gujarat and Rajasthan and that thereafter the Minister should reply. Now, in my short absence—perhaps the Chairman or the Deputy-Speaker did not know the original background—I find that you have extended the discussion on flood which you already had in this House. This was only regarding the floods during the last three days in Gujarat, and now I see that the Minister is going on and some Members from other States are going on, on a subject, on which we had a discussion the other day. There should be some limit to it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister's reply was inadequate and therefore the Deputy-Speaker told us, "I will allow some of you to put one question each," because the Minister's reply was inadequate. I want to know whether the Minister, Dr. Rao—

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister told you to put one question each?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: No, no. The Deputy-Speaker permitted us to ask one question each.

MR. SPEAKER: Why should I come in? I have no function to perform; why should I come?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Minister is willing to answer

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is very obliging, very noble and very kind. He is always ready for anything. But I have also to regulate the business. At 5.15 the other Minister had to make a statement and then we have to resume the discussion on the Criminal Procedure Code Bill. I gave one hour for the discussion on the floods. When I come back after two and a half hours, it is still going on!

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: That shows the gravity of the problem. My question is—(*interruptions*)—could the Minister tell us as to how long should we wait, for example, for these urgent projects like the Narmada. We want him to tell us in brief. For instance, does he want us to wait until the waters of the Ganga are united with the waters of the Krishna and the Godavari? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Let us have a very clear-cut answer as to how long he wants us to wait. Does he not realise that this problem requires a certain priority? Please give us the priority for this project.

DR. K. L. RAO: The hon. Member from Gujarat knows that it is not the Narmada project only that is now under discussion. We are discussing today the flood damage in Gujarat and the floods have been caused by rivers other than Narmada. The Narmada dam problem is of course there. So far as I know, there is a rise, over and above that in the Narmada, in the other river systems. Therefore, really the question is this. My hon friend from Gujarat, Shri Mavalankar, always wants to find out the date, when the project was sanctioned, what is the date, etc. I have given all the available information in my reply the other day. The point is, the three Chief Ministers are going on discussing, and we shall take it up at the earliest moment. But every morning, every day, in questions and answers, the hon. Member, Mr Mavalankar raises Narmada, Narmada. (Interruptions).

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I have come from Ahmedabad today. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Why should you talk so loud, Mr. Mavalankar, at the top of your voice and why should you go on like that all the day? Just at the fag-end of the day, at least, bring down your tone

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you saying all these things without first listening to him? I have allowed him to make a statement.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: (Serampore): We want to know whether the Minister is going to make a commitment that within a certain definite time-limit the wholesale trade will be taken over.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. Let us hear him. The hon. Minister. (Interruptions).

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): The successful implementation of a policy of take-over of wholesale trade in rice requires not only careful consideration of the operational details but also full involvement and co-operation of the State Governments and political parties. Discussions are therefore being held with the State Chief Ministers. Consultations are also going on with the leaders of the Opposition Parties and the next meeting is scheduled to be held later this week.

It will, therefore, be advisable to await the outcome of these consultations.

17.30 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. TAKEOVER OF
WHOLESALE TRADE IN RICE

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister for Agriculture will now make a statement. (Interruptions) No more questions. I am passing on to the next item.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Prime Minister and other Ministers as also the opposition leaders have had a discussion on this matter. It was decided that we shall meet again on the 6th. The different parties were asked to give their memoranda.

17.32 hrs.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now resume the debate on the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill. We have already fixed the time.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I beg to move

“That the debate on the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill, 1972, which was adjourned earlier today, 5th September, 1973, be resumed now.”