

17.02 hrs.

FLOOD SITUATION IN THE COJN-  
TRY

**Mr. Speaker:** Now the House will take up the statement of the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power. Shri Yadav.

**श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :** एक मुझाव के द्वारा मैं आपसे कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। यह जो बाढ़ की समस्या है, यह पूरे देश की है और इस में लाखों एकड़ भूमि . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह मैंने देखा है . . .

**श्री राम सेवक यादव :** एक निवेदन है एक मुझाव के जरिये कि कल से हम लोग एक घंटा अधिक बैठ जायें और इस तरह से २१ तारीख तक हम को तीन घंटे मिल जायेंगे

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अभी बैठेंगे ३०-३५ मिनट। आप सवाल करें।

**श्री राम सेवक यादव :** बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** सवाल करने की मैं इजाजत दे दंगा . . .

**श्री योगेन्द्र झा (मधुवनी) :** बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, दिल्ली आदि सभी प्रान्तों में बाढ़ की समस्या एक बड़ी समस्या है . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जो वक्त है, वह सब बंटा हुआ है। मैं ने इसको देख लिया है। इसलिये आपको वक्त नहीं मिल सकेगा। मैं अभी वक्त देने को तैयार हूँ। आप सवाल करें।

**श्री राम सेवक यादव :** बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। सवाल से क्या निकलेगा ?

मैं चाहता हूँ कि दो तीन सवाल करने की आज्ञा आप दे दें।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** नाम बहुत अधिक है। दो तीन मिनट ले लें और दो क्वेश्चन कर लें।

**श्री राम सेवक यादव :** बाढ़ जैसी समस्या की वजह से हर साल लाखों एकड़ फसल नष्ट होती है, हजारों जानवर मरते हैं, लाखों की सम्पत्ति नष्ट होती है, सैकड़ों आदिमियों की जानें जाती हैं। प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कई बार कि इस समस्या को हम लड़ाई के स्तर पर हल करेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्र के पास बाढ़ को रोकने के लिये कोई योजना है, यदि है तो कौन सी और कहां तक उस पर अमल हुआ है ?

**श्री ए० ला० बालूपाल (गंगानगर) :** मैं माननीय मंत्री से यह जानना चाहता हूँ . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मैंने अभी आपको तो नहीं बूलाया है।

If the hon. Minister tries to reply every question as it is asked, probably that would be better.

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao) :** I thought, the hon. Member will ask both the questions and I can answer them together.

**श्री राम सेवक यादव :** दूसरा प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो बयान दिया है उससे ऐसा लगता है कि जो सहायता उत्तर प्रदेश आदि राज्यों को बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों के लिये दी गई है वह बिल्कुल नाकाफी है, उससे कोई काम नहीं चल सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास बाढ़ से पीड़ित लोगों को सहायता पहुंचाने के लिये कोई योजना है, कोई खास कदम केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उठाये हैं कोई खास सहायता राज्यों को दी है, यदि

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

दी है तो कितनी राशि दी है और कहाँ के कहाँ लिए दी है ?

**Mr. Speaker:** The help that has been given by the State Government is inadequate. Is the Central Government also going to supplement that from its own resources?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** I should submit that floods are essential for the fertility of the soil and for the water requirements of the nation. What we are trying to see is that excessive flood effects or damages must be avoided. The problem is being tackled. It should be remembered that before 1954 there was no central flood management. It is since 1954 that this subject is being tackled at the Centre and a large amount of work has been done. The gaugings of the rivers have been taken and lots of surveys and data has been collected. Now we know the size of the problem. We have also been spending quite a considerable amount of money every year for tackling this problem. But at the same time it must be noted that it is not possible to effect complete protection against the floods as such—hundred per cent. protection. It is not possible and it is not done anywhere in the world. All that we try to do is to prevent as much damage as possible, firstly, to human lives and cattle and, secondly, to the fields. This year, I must say, by and large, we have not had much of damage. I am taking the country as a whole. There have been some difficult situations as we are experiencing in Delhi itself. In some other places like the Eastern U.P. also, we had a difficult flood situation as also in Assam. It is our earnest desire and earnest effort to try to evolve some method by which the suffering will be reduced to as great an extent as possible. But it is impossible to state categorically that the floods will be completely eliminated. It is not possible. I may give a simple illustration of Shahdara. The trouble in Shahdara is not at all due to any flood

of any river or canal. What happened was that there was an intensive rainfall which was of the order of 12½ inches in one day, that is to say, half the rainfall at Delhi for the whole year. When that intensive rainfall came, it was impossible to protect any kind of locality especially a low pocket like Shahdara. Probably some hon. Members will put more questions and then I will give more information on the subject. What I want to say is, while it is the intention of the Government to provide as much protection from the floods as possible—and that is what we are doing—at the same time there are also some limitations to these flood control techniques.

Then, as regards the assistance, I agree with the hon. Member that the assistance is not as much as it should be. But as far as it is possible, whenever the States require any assistance, the Centre is trying to give more and more assistance and also to give as much money as possible within the framework of our finances. In any particular case, if any hardship is brought to the notice of the Central Government, every assistance will be given.

**श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :** राजस्थान सरकार ने इस घघ्घर नदी की बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए बहुत अर्सा हुआ एक योजना आपके पास भेजी थी। उस योजना पर अभी तक कोई अमल नहीं किया गया है। इसका कारण क्या है ? इसके कारण विनाशकारी बाढ़ हर साल आती है और लाखों करोड़ों की फसल व सम्पत्ति नष्ट हो जाती है।

**Mr. Speaker:** Rajasthan has sent a project for flood control since a long time....

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** I thought you were allowing him to put another question.

**Mr. Speaker:** He is putting only one question.

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** Good. This is about the Ghaggar river. I have explained at length in the statement about Ghaggar. I had personally inspected that area both on the 13th and 14th. It is one of our very difficult problems because Ghaggar is a river which has no outlet. Ghaggar takes off near Solan in Punjab and then it runs across Punjab and goes over to Rajasthan and gets dried up or gets just spread over in the sand dunes of Rajasthan somewhere about Suratgarh. Now, in the olden days, it was all right. In fact, the water coming from this Ghaggar river was such a small quantity that a railway line had been constructed, at the beginning of this century, in the bed of the river itself without any trouble. But now, in the recent times, because more canal systems have been developed, there is a larger amount of water in the river. Naturally, the problem has arisen. Ghaggar people are resenting, people of Rajasthan are resenting, that so much amount of water must not be let down. Therefore, the Rajasthan Government had submitted a scheme. That scheme by itself would not have been of much help. And I am very happy to submit—I have submitted it in my statement—that a very good solution has been found for this and that is if we can construct a canal a link canal, from Ottu Weir in Punjab and take the water into Rajasthan canal, then not only a complete solution for this problem would have been found, but also we would be using the Ghaggar water, which is at the moment creating havoc, for our irrigation purposes—it will be a great benefit to the country. This new scheme is being investigated and I hope that it will be possible for us to make a start on this as also on a modified portion of the scheme that has been submitted by the Rajasthan Government.

**Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner):** My question also relates to the Ghaggar floods. On the 10th March, 1961, I had tabled a calling-attention-notice, that is, almost two and a half years ago, and the Minister had replied that

there were two schemes before Government, a short-term scheme and a long-term scheme.

The statement made by the hon. Minister has been very exhaustive, and we seem to be quite satisfied. The only question that I wish to ask of the hon. Minister is this. What steps do Government propose to take to prevent the floods coming again during the coming winter months? Our experience during the last four years has been that the floods come almost twice a year and destroy both the *rabi* and the *kharif* crops. We expect these heavy floods again in December-January-February. Would the hon. Minister tell us what steps he proposes to take?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** What the hon. Member said was quite correct. I must also pay my very sincere tribute to the hon. Member for his great interest on this subject, and he has often talked to me about this.

It is not possible to execute the schemes in one year. The cost of the two schemes that we are going to take up in order to overcome this difficulty of the Ghaggar is still to be estimated, but I think that it will come to somewhere in the neighbourhood of Rs. 6 to Rs. 8 crores. There will be some difficulty in convincing the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry to give us finance immediately. But still, I think, that in view of the fact that the Ghaggar control is very important for the development of the Rajasthan canal system, provided we get the funds, we may be able to do some effective work within two years. I am afraid that next year, we have got to tide over as at present.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Bagri. The hon. Member is not here. Then, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. He is also not here.

**Shri Labri Singh (Rohtak):** I have read the statement laid on the Table by the hon. Minister. Firstly, it has been mentioned that the flooding in

[Shri Lahri Singh]

the Punjab, and particularly, in the Rohtak district where about fifty villages are now inundated with water has been caused because the diversion drain which was meant to divert water from drain No. 8 was not completed. Secondly, it has been mentioned that the other drain taking water from the Najafgarh lake to the Jamuna river has also not been completed or desilted or it was not in order. These are the two causes which have been mentioned. Is the hon. Minister in a position to assure the House that in order to avoid future flooding, the construction of the diversion drain will be completed by next year, and also whether the drain taking water from the Najafgarh lake would be completed by next time? The hon. Minister may give the assurance also, but before he answers, I would also like to know whether he has consulted the Punjab Government in this respect or not.

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** What the hon. Member said was of very great importance, because the one drain that is giving trouble both to Punjab and to Delhi is this drain No. 8, and definitely, the earlier we control this, the better it will be for both the areas, and we can then divert our attention to more difficult problems elsewhere.

The hon. Member is quite correct when he says that both these works must be completed, that is, diversion drain for drain No. 8 and also the Najafgarh drain must be completed as early as possible. My hon. friend wants an assurance in this respect. If the hon. Member can get the necessary finance sanctioned, I can assure this House that we shall do both these things in one year. It is a question of the limitation of finance. I shall make enquiries from the Punjab Government whether they can do this drain No. 8 diversion this year, but probably they may also have difficulties of finance. But I am pretty certain that these will be completed in two years. I do not know how far we shall be able to do these within one year; of course, the

difficulty is not from the physical point of view; from the physical point of view, we can do both these works in one year, but it is only a question of finding the finances from our resources. At any rate, every effort will be made to see that both the works are completed as early as possible.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Kapur Singh.

**Shri Lahri Singh:** I want to put the second question.

**Mr. Speaker:** He had already joined the two.

**Shri Lahri Singh:** There is another very important question—a very short question.

The maintenance of the Najafgarh lake and the drain taking water from the lake to the river is done by the Delhi administration. May I ask whether the management or maintenance of this drain and this lake can be entrusted to the Punjab Government, because they are the real persons concerned in this, but the Punjab Administration is not now interested in it?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** Once you have the Najafgarh drain carrying 3,000 cusecs discharge, then nobody will want the management of it because it will be a very effective drain; the problem will cease to exist. But as the hon. Member said, we shall try to find out and see at that stage whether the management of this can be entrusted to the Punjab Government. I will explore that possibility.

**Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana):** Since devastating floods have become almost regular annuals in the Punjab State, what excuse have they got for holding up so far the completion of numerous drainage channels, and whether the Government of India propose to issue any direction in this behalf to the State Government under article 353 in view of the emergency prevailing?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** I think the Punjab Government is doing very good work.

far better work than that done in many other States. I had been there.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** The excavation of drain in my village has not been completed for the last 8 years. It is village Khajabaju. Let him make a note of it.

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** I am saying in a general way—I do not know of the particular place referred to by the hon. Member—I have seen that the Punjab Government is doing very good work. I had been there recently.

**Mr. Speaker:** Whatever good work might have been done elsewhere, whether that particular village had been attended to, is the question.

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** I wish the hon. Member had given me an indication of what he wanted to ask earlier; I would have studied it further. I was referring in a general way to the good work they are doing. For example, in connection with the Ghaggar, they are putting in diversion canals and taking the water both into the Yamuna and the Sutlej.

**Mr. Speaker:** The other thing will also be looked into.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Under article 353, do Government propose to issue directions in view of the emergency prevailing?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** As I said, the work the State is doing is so good that there is no necessity to issue any directions in that manner. They are not saying that they do not want to do any work.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** What about Khajabaju?

**Shri Buta Singh (Moga):** The statement laid on the Table relates only to the period from the third week of August to the 10th of September. Everybody knows that the heavy rains of the 15th September have claimed 5 lives here in Delhi, 21 in the Punjab, and about 98 villages have been badly

affected in the Sonapat sub-division alone. Is the Minister in a position to give us some information about the damage caused by the latest heavy rains, of the 15th?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** I am afraid it will not be possible to get that information as yet, because the condition of flooding is still there. I suppose the hon. Members is referring to the Rohtak district. If that be the case, the position is like this, the Jahazgarh Jheel is full of water and as long as it is so, it will not be possible to drain away the rural areas of Rohtak district. From the Jahazgarh Jheel, water can be let into the Najafgarh Jheel, but the Najafgarh drain must be at a lower level than the Najafgarh Jheel. Unfortunately, due to the condition of heavy local rainfall—we are watching it every hour—and the restricted waterway available in the Najafgarh drain—the water level in the Najafgarh drain is 1½ ft. higher than that at the Najafgarh Jheel,—we are not able to open the regulator and allow the water to go away, because if we opened the regulator, the water would go further into Punjab territory. We are watching it very carefully. We are trying to remove all the obstructions in the Najafgarh drain, and if we are successful, and there be no further rains, it may be possible to do something in the next three or four days.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur):** Before I put some questions, I should certainly like to congratulate the Minister on the very competent and comprehensive statement before us, which has obviated the need for any detailed discussion. At the same time, I should like to say that perhaps the Minister has also fallen into a bureaucratic trap in not admitting very openly the record of ineptitude, delays, lack of advance planning and co-ordination in the matter.

**Mr. Speaker:** He may put his question and take him out of the trap of bureaucracy now.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** I will try my best, and I hope I will succeed. I would like to know whenever the Minister, after a review of this problem, has come to the conclusion that, as a matter of fact, flood control schemes have, in the past, been greatly delayed, and if that is so, what is being done, particularly to expedite and accelerate these schemes and to secure better planning and better co-ordination. This is my general question. I will ask my specific question after he has answered this. I am reserving my right to put a specific question which may arise out of his answer.

**Mr. Speaker:** Should his general question cover all the schemes in the whole of India? Members are asking questions about their particular areas and specific schemes. He may also put such a specific question.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** If I want to ask a question on his reply he would now make, I should be permitted.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is not a regular discussion. Since we have little time, I am requesting him to put a specific question.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** If that is your pleasure, my second question would be in respect of Gaggar floods. I would like to know whether during his trip to these areas the Minister found that there was lack of advance planning and anticipation of these floods, and that it was due to this that large areas were brought under water in the State farm which cannot now be cultivated during this year according to the admission contained in the statement. If that is so, I would like to know whether he has decided on any priorities among the various measures he says maybe necessary to be taken up in order to relieve the flood situation from time to time, and whether any time-table has been fixed.

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** About the first question, I do not know what exact point the hon. Member was making. If any specific advice is given, I shall

be very happy to take it up and do something in regard to that matter.

In regard to Gaggar, there are two works that have to be done. One is diversion into the sand dunes west of Suratgarh, and the second is construction of a link canal from Ottu to Rajasthan Canal. Any one of these, when completed, will give great relief, and I hope we will make a start in that direction soon and it will be possible to show some effective results in the course of two years.

With regard to the Suratgarh farm, I do not know how it was selected. It is indeed a very rich area and very suitable from all directions, except for the fact that this water trouble is there. Probably at the time of selection water there was not so much. I do not know the exact basis on which it was selected, but after two years it will be free of water.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** He asked for specific instances and therefore has not answered the first question. They are contained in the statement itself. I would like to draw his attention to the fact that it appears that the Najafgarh drain has not been completed in time, that it appears that the flood control of the Yamuna has not been attempted expeditiously enough, that it appears from his own statement that flood control measures were not taken before it was decided to locate the largest State farm in the country at Suratgarh. If this is so, what is the cause, and what action has been taken to avoid this?

**Mr. Speaker:** About Najafgarh, already much water has flowed under it. Other things he might answer.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** A little too much!

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** I still do not follow the hon. Member's arguments. About the Najafgarh drain, as I said, it is a very sad thing it was not done. It was sanctioned somewhere in 1960, and

if it had been completed, we would not have to spend time now in discussing about the problem. I do not know why it has been delayed, probably for want of funds. Most of these things are held up for want of funds.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Let him give a specific answer.

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** Maybe it was due to want of funds. At any rate hereafter it will be my earnest endeavour to see that some of the most important projects are taken up. It is not possible to find money all at once for every work. We should try to see that the most important works like the Najafgarh drain are done; it is very important though it is small, it is to carry only 3000 cusecs, a very small quantity, but it is capable of doing a lot of mischief. It will be our earnest endeavour to see that some of these bottlenecks are removed.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Lakshmi Narayan Bhanja Deo—absent. Shri S. Patil.

**श्री दे० शि० पाटिल :** (यवतमाल) : मेरा सवाल महाराष्ट्र स्टेट में खास कर विदर्भ और मराठवाड़ा में पनगंगा और असवती नदियों को गाढ़ से जो स्थिति पैदा हो गई है उसके सम्बन्ध में है ।

मेरा सवाल यह है कि भारत सरकार ने जो बाढ़ प्रतिबन्धक योजना बनायी है उसके अनुसार बाढ़ प्रतिबन्धक के लिये महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने क्या भारत सरकार के पास अरनी, डिगरस और पुसद आदि गाँवों की बाढ़ से रक्षा के लिये कोई योजना भेजी है, और यदि भेजी है तो उसके लिये भारत सरकार ने कितना रुपया दिया है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपने तो ऐसी मुश्किल हिन्दी बोली है कि इंटरप्रीटर भी न समझ सके । मेरे भी समझ में नहीं आयी ।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) :** हिन्दी का ध्यान नहीं है । मुझे दुःख होता

हे इस बात को देख कर सदन में ऐसे मंत्री हैं जो देश की भाषा को नहीं समझ सकते ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** लेकिन अफसोस इस बात का है कि आपको यह दुःख इतनी मर्तवा होता है कि इसका आदर नहीं किया जा सकता ।

**Shri Deorao S. Patil:** My question is whether the Maharashtra Government requested the Central Government for assistance to protect Arni, Digras and Pusad and other villages from floods in Penganga and Arunavati rivers and if so whether any amount has been sanctioned?

**Mr. Speaker:** Something about Maharashtra.

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** I have not received any of the scheme mentioned by the hon. Member. I tried to find out about floods in Maharashtra and I contacted that Government and I received this information yesterday that there was no serious or emergent situation in that State.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Yogendra Jha; this is a departure this; this should not be taken as a precedent.

**श्री योगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) :** कोसी का पश्चिमी तटबन्ध जो कि नेपाल की सीमा में डलवा के पास है टूट गया है । उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसके टूटने का कारण यह नहीं था कि जो ओरिजिनल एलाईनमेंट था उसके हिसाब से तटबन्ध नहीं बनाया गया ? और मैं सिंचाई मंत्री महोदय से यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि पिछले साल जब वहाँ तटबन्ध को खतरा पैदा हुआ था तो कोसी योजना के कर्मचारियों ने योजना अधिकारियों को इसकी सूचना दी थी लेकिन सूचना के अनुसार योजना अधिकारियों ने काम नहीं किया और खतरा पैदा होने दिया और

[ श्री योगेन्द्र झा ]

इस वजह से फिर उस पर १५ लाख रुपया खर्च करके उसकी मरम्मत करवानी पड़ी ?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** It is true that some Members have expressed concern about this; it was known that the river was attacking at that place. Unfortunately, we could not get land for constructing the alignment which was originally decided upon and it is only now that the Nepalese Government is considering to give land for the construction of this embankment. I must say that at Dhalwa we have lost some embankment but it has not resulted in any damage this year.

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : उनके बयान से एक बात . . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उनके बयान से और भी निकलेगा और जब आप और सवाल पूछेंगे तो उससे और निकलेगा । आप बैठ जायें ।

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : एक बात . . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आर्डर, आर्डर । श्री बड़े ।

श्री बड़े : अभी जब मैं मथुरा से यहां आया तो सड़क पर पानी भरा हुआ था और मकान गिरे हुए थे । पिछले साल भी नर्मदा में फ्लड्ज बहुत आए थे । तब मैंने सवाल पूछा था कि क्या शासन के पास कोई स्कीम है जिसके जबाब में शासन की तरफ से कहा गया था कि नर्मदा फ्लड्ज के बारे में विचार करने के लिये कमेटी नियुक्त की गई है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या शासन इमिडिएट रिलीफ कोई देना चाहता है, मेंटेनेंस एलाउन्स उनको देने वाला है जो फ्लड पीड़ित हैं और क्या शासन के पास ऐसी कोई स्कीम है कि बाढ़ के बाद ऐसे मकान बना दिये जायें जो गिरें नहीं बाढ़

में ? पहले इस तरह की योजनायें हुआ करती थीं ।

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** I am afraid Uttar Pradesh Government has not sent us any scheme for flood control in the area that the hon. Member has mentioned. As regards the Narmada floods, when we take up the construction of Poonasa dam which I hope will start this year, it will be able to completely control the floods on the Narmada.

**Shri Bade (Khargone):** My question is whether there is any immediate relief by giving maintenance allowance to the sufferers. That has not been answered.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वही बात बतलाना नहीं चाहते हैं क्योंकि फाइनेंस का सवाल आता है ।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** In some of the districts of Uttar Pradesh, both eastern and western, floods have become a sort of chronic disease. They have a master plan to control floods but they could not implement it. Therefore, may I know whether the Central Government has given some financial aid to Uttar Pradesh for implementing the master plan there?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** About Uttar Pradesh, the flood problem in the eastern districts is a very difficult one. Though some sort of a plan has been drawn up, I would not call it a complete solution of the problem. I am still not satisfied with the plan that we have drawn up so far in regard to the flood problem in the eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh. Of course, one way of solving the flood problem in that area is by constructing a dam, but unfortunately, the dam site is in Nepal. It takes a long time for negotiations and for our being able to do anything in that respect.



The other one, the Nepal bund, is also in Nepal. If we construct the bund, quite a large amount of flood damage can be prevented in eastern Uttar Pradesh. But it is in Nepal. The other day I had the privilege of talking to His Majesty the King of Nepal. He said that he is visiting the Poona Research Station on the 7th October to see the models, and I am sure if he can get convinced he will give the approval for the land acquisition for the Nepal bund. If that is done, quite a large amount of damage to eastern Uttar Pradesh would be avoided. Nevertheless, I would still say that the problem of flood control in Uttar Pradesh still baffles our attempts to find a solution so far.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :  
चम्बल नदी की बाढ़ के कारण गांवों के  
अन्दर पानी आ जाता है और उन को

हर साल खाली करना पड़ता है। बाढ़  
के कारण सारे शहर में पानी भर जाता है।  
क्या उसका भी कोई इंतजाम शासन की  
ओर से किया गया है ?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** As far as Chambal is concerned, there is no more flood on the Chambal because we have constructed the dam which will completely control the water. But, nevertheless, if the hon. Member has got any specific problem in any particular locality, I will be glad if he sends me a note about the problem, and I will try to get assistance for that.

17.34 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the  
September 19, 1963/Bhadra 28, 1885  
(Saka).*