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Bhadra 12, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, September 3, 1974/Bhadra 12, 1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

ALLEGED STARVATION DEATHS IN BIHAR

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, I have given notice of an adjournment motion... (*Interruptions*)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है जो कि बिहार के बारे में है । मैं अभी बिहार का दौरा कर के आया हूं । बिहार में सूखे के कारण और बाढ़ के कारण विनाश की स्थिति है । केन्द्र सरकार ने 35 हजार टन अनाज प्रति मास वहां पर देने का वायदा किया था लेकिन केवल 10 हजार टन अनाज दिया जा रहा है । नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि बिहार में लाखों लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं । मैं आप के सामने यह अखबार की खबर रख रहा हूं : "मुजफ्फरपुर जिले के अन्तर्गत कुढ़नी प्रखंड में बाढ़ एवं अतिवृष्टि के कारण 70 फीसदी तबाह और भुखमरी के कगार पर हैं । गत 13 अगस्त को छाजन संग्राम की एक हरिजन महिला, श्री ढोढ़ा पासवान की पत्नी की मृत्यु अन्नाभाव से हो गई । इसी तरह उक्त गांव के ही दरघा टोले के किसुनी मांझी की मृत्यु अन्न के बिना गत 16 अगस्त को हो गई ।"

अध्यक्ष महोदय केवल विरोधी दल वाले ही नहीं बल्कि सत्तारूढ़ दल के सदस्य भी भुखमरी के मामलों को प्रकाश में ला रहे हैं जैसा कि अखबार में निकला है ; इस में लिखा है "बिहार प्रदेश युवा कांग्रेस के श्री रोशन लाल भाटिया के अनुसार पिछले कई महीनों से इस जिले में सुखाड की स्थिति के फलस्वरूप लगभग पन्द्रह व्यक्ति भूख से मर गये हैं । उन्हों ने कल यहां एक वक्तव्य जारी कर जिले में बड़े पैमाने पर भुखमरी को रोकने के लिये सरकार से अविलम्ब राहत की व्यवस्था करने की अपील की ।"

इतना ही नहीं बाढ़ पीड़ित भुक्खड अब लूटमार पर उतारू हो गये हैं अपने पापी पेट को भरने के लिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी, कल भी यह मामला आया था और इस पर क्वेश्चन्स भी पूछे जा चुके हैं और बहस भी इस पर हो चुकी है । यह तो एक कांटिन्यूइंग मेटर है और इस पर एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन कैसे एडमिट होगा, लेकिन मैं ने कल इन से कहा था कि यह एक स्टेटमेंट दें । तो जो वे स्टेटमेंट देंगे उस में यह बात भी आ जाएगी । कल भी यह आया था और इस के बारे में मैं ने कह दिया था कि वे लेटेस्ट पोजीशन दें । 26 तक की तो वे बता चुके हैं और उस के बाद की जो पोजीशन है, वह ये बता देंगे ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, is it your ruling that starvation deaths in the present regime is a continuing phenomenon? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question of ruling. After all, we have the rules about it. That was done yesterday. They will let us know the position about this matter also that you have raised today.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जितना अनाज केन्द्र ने देने का वायदा किया था, उतना अनाज दिया नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस के बारे में भी उन से पूछेंगे कि क्या बात है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बिहार सरकार के जो मंत्री है वे तो परिक्रमा करने में लगे हैं कि कुर्सी बचाओ और कुर्सी हटाओ। फिर भुखमरी को रोकने के लिए कौन प्रयत्न करेगा ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): May I make a submission with regard to the flood situation in Bihar? We have been discussing the flood situation for the country as a whole, but the Bihar situation was sought to be highlighted in a special manner by many hon'ble Members of this House. Later also, the gravity of the Bihar flood situation was impressed upon the House and upon the Government. But Government never thought it fit to come to the House with a full statement on the subject. Now you say that you have asked the Government to make a statement. It may well be that they would come up with a statement on the last day when we will be left with no remedy. (*Interruptions.*) We come from that State. The situation there is very grave. The unprecedented floods have affected the various parts of Bihar. The most serious aspect of it is that the Bihar Government is not functioning at all. There is no Government worth the name to come to the rescue and relief of the people (*Interruptions*).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : बिहार सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है अनाज खरीदने के लिये और जो अनाज देने का वचन उन्हों ने दिया था, वह भी उन को नहीं मिला। आप खाद्य मंत्री जी को यहां बुलवाइये। . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Unless al of you sit down, I would not call any one.

आप बैठ जाएं ।

अब तो यह हाल हो गया है कि रोज आते ही यह चीज शुरू हो जाती है । मुझे तो ख्वाब में भी इस तरह आप खड़े हुए नजर आते है। आप को थोड़ा शान्ति से शुरू करना चाहिए। यह जो बिहार के बारे में सवाल है, इस पर 26 तारीख को बहस हो चुकी है। इस के पहले भी क्वेश्चन में यह सवाल आ चुका है। यह एक आइडेंटिकल सबजेक्ट है और एक कटिंग्रूइंग मैटर है और रूल्स के तहत कोई रास्ता नजर नहीं आता। इसलिए मैंने कहा है कि इस अर्से के दौरान मे जो कुछ हुआ है उस के बारे में यह एक स्टेटमेंट दें। इस मे और क्या करें ।

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र : अभी तक कोई नतीजा नहीं निकला है और लोग भूख से मर रहे है। . . . (**व्यवधान**)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : चर्चा तो हुई थी लेकिन उस चर्चा के बाद जो घटनायें घटी है और जो भी स्थिति बिगड़ी है, उस को बिहार की सरकार संभालने में विफल रही है और केन्द्रीय सरकार को जितनी मदद देनी चाहिए थी वह नहीं दे रही है ।

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA A[illegible] (Bhagalpur): We agree with [illegible] friends that we have floods in B[illegible] and that people are in difficulties. The point is that we want more grains. The Bihar Government has asked for 38,000 tonnes per month plus Rs. 20 crores for immediate relief plus Rs. 10 crores for repair of roads damaged by the floods. The 22,000 tonnes of foodgrains distributed by the Bihar Government are not enough. Mr. Ghafoor and his administration are serious, but the problem is that we have no grains, we have no money. (*Interruptions*) The question is one of paucity of funds. They want to make political blackmail of the situation... (*Interruptions*) We want more foodgrains, more money. This is simply political black-mailing.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): They want to exploit politically the difficulties of the people

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands): In Kerala unprecedented havoc has been caused by floods.

SHRI H. N. MUKEREE (Calcutta-North-East): You have very generously permitted me. I feel I would like to have your guidance whether the House should proceed with this matter when you say that this is a continuing matter and has been discussed earlier. My difficulty is that in Bihar as well as in West Bengal and so many other States, a situation has been created where in addition to the natural calamities and floods about which the Government may not be in a position to do any thing material, there is shortage of food supply and starvation deaths happening in West Bengal and the West Bengal Government had the gumption to put out a statement that deaths have taken place not on account of starvation but on account of malnutrition. This kind of statement coming in the year of grace, 1974 is a slander on humanity This kind of things goes on and the Parliament is at the fag end of the session and we do not get an opportunity of discussing this motion even to the point of censuring the Government because they are chary of coming out with a statement regarding the position and you are in a predicament having to ask over and over again for a statement which they do not do on their own, that being so, it surely becomes incumbent on the Parliament I came back from Calcutta only last night and I do realise the kind of feeling prevailing in that part of the country I think the Government should beware of this spirit prevailing in large parts of the country before it takes all kinds of strategems Therefore, I feel that what Mr Vajpayee has sought to bring in is a real opportunity for the Parliament to discuss a matter of national importance involving a lot of censure of the Government that is incidental and which is something which we cannot avoid.

Therefore, I would like your guidance. I came from Calcutta only last night and that is why I feel even more concerned than I would have been otherwise about the essentiality of this matter

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) · अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर पर खड़ा हूं, क्या दूसरों की तरह गाली-गलौज के बिना नहीं सुनेंगे ? मैं व्यवस्था के सवाल पर पहले से खड़ा हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह बोलने का क्या तरीका है?

श्री मधु लिमये : जब कोई सदस्य प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर पर खड़ा होता है तो आप को तत्काल सुनना चाहिए । अगर आप की राय में बोगस प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है तो आप कह सकते हैं कि बोगस प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है । लेकिन यह क्या तरीका है इस तरह आप सदस्यों को दुर्व्यवहार करने के लिये उकसा रहे हैं ।

(**व्यवधान**)

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): The situation in North Bengal which I raised yesterday and day before yesterday ..(*Interruptions*)

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Madhu Limaye has already started his point of order. Always a point of order should have precedence.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ramachandran Kadannappalli, why are you getting up every time? I am not able to listen to anybody. Order please. If you are on a point of order you are welcome to say about it. But it must be strictly point of order. If you are on some submission I will listen to you later on.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you interrupting me like this, Mr. Madhu Limaye? You want to submit something else.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The hon. Member over there wants to submit something. He said that.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not only bound to this side; I have to listen to that side too.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You can, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: How can I ignore them? Why are you standing up every time? Mr. Ramachandran Kadannappalli, why don't you tell me what you want?

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI (Kasergod): There is the serious situation which has arisen in Kerala, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Many people are dying of starvation.

MR. SPEAKER: All of you may please it down. Everytime I saw you getting up In spite of Mr. Madhu Limaye's protest I called you. I gave you notice that if it is a point of order you are welcome. Please don't get up everytime.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: We gave notice under Rule 377 It is a serious situation about food supply.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a discussion under Rule 377. Order please.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South): You allow Jyotirmoy Bosu to say without point of order. You allowed Mr. Hiren Mukerjee. You allow them. When it comes to our side you are not allowing. We protest. It is not justice, Sir. They are shouting without point of order. When it comes to congress members, you say, strictly point of order. Why it is so? Why it is so?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): You go and cry on somebody's lap, not here.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Naik, why don't you sit down?

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I will make a submission.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Not submission, point of order

MR. SPEAKER: I welcome you to make that, if you are on a point of order Don't defy me when I say that I will allow you later.

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न अरेन्जमेंट आफ बिजनेस से सम्बन्धित है ..(व्यवधान) . आप मुझे सुनेंगे तो बोलूगा, अगर नही सुनना चाहते तो बैठ जाऊगा ।

MR. SPEAKER You cannot go on like this. Order please. All of you may please sit down. The question was about Adjournment Motion. I have made certain observations over which Prof. Hiren Mukerjee made some submission. In between this discussion has started. The hon. Member here gets up, the hon. Member there gets up, you get up.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं सब से पहले से खड़ा हुआ हूं । आप सुनना नहीं चाहते हैं तो मत सुनिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसा मत कीजिये. यह आप को अच्छा मालूम नही देता ।

आप का प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर एडजर्नमेंट मोशन पर है या किसी और बात पर ?

श्री मधु लिमये : कार्य सूची के अनुसार सब से पहले एडजर्नमेंट मोशन आएगी । आपने कालिंग एटेंशन, शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन हाफ एन आवर डिसकशन सब बन्द कर दिया है । अब और कोई रास्ता नहीं रह गया है अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के सवालों को उठाने का । आप कहते है कि कन्टिनुइंग मैटर है । मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि स्टारवेशन डैथ्स का सवाल क्या केन्द्र के द्वारा अनाज की सप्लाई से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता है ? यह उस दिन चर्चा का विषय नहीं था । अटल जी ने जो विषय रखा है वह बिल्कुल अलग है । उस का सम्बन्ध सरकार की विफलता से है । अनाज की सप्लाई और एडजार्नमेंट मोशन इस पर आप तत्काल चर्चा करवाए । और कोई रास्ता नहीं है ।

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Is this the point of order? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): The point of order I am making is that the Opposition has come forward with an adjournment motion. As you have rightly pointed out this is a continuing matter in the sense (*Interruptions*) that earlier, the other day, when we discussed the floods and drought situation, we pointed out to the Government about the series of news items that appeared in the papers. Therefore, in my respectful submission, it is a continuing subject and I feel when this is a matter which concerns all of us deeply let us not make a political capital out of it. My submission will be that in order to make your observation fruitful you should immediately give an opportunity of continuing with the discussion on floods. If you will give us the opportunity of discussing this, the Minister will be able to express his views. After all a series of serious news item has appeared in the papers. It would be better if you could give us some time for discussion of this continuing matter.

MR. SPEAKER: The Central Government provided to Bihar Government foodgrains of the order of 10,000 tonnes as against 35,000 tonnes of foodgrains. With the acute shortage of foodgrains. the famine conditions have developed in the State, particularly, in the flood affected areas where 10 persons are reported to have died of starvation. Everything was discussed at that time.

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: This shows that this is a failure exactly of this Government. That is what we are seeking to discuss. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I gave you a document about the starvation deaths in Bankura, Purulia, Burdwan, Cooch-Behar and Bihar. (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): So far as it relates to floods there was incomplete discussion. This side of the House is anxious to continue with the discussion. As soon as urgent Government work is complete we will take it up.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you pressing for your adjournment motion, Mr. Vajpayee?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am pressing for it.

मैं सदन की अनुमति चाहता हू और मांग करता हू कि सदन को स्थगित कर दिया जाए ।

यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि बिहार में जो परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है उस पर चर्चा हो चुकी है । जिस समय चर्चा हुई थी उस समय बिहार में परिस्थिति भयंकर नहीं थी . . . (इंटरप्शंस)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस को पुट करिये ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि सदन की कार्यवाही स्थगित की जाए ।

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH. I object to it. It amounts to a censure motion

MR. SPEAKER Those who are in favour of the adjournment motion may please rise in their seats

I find the number is more than 50 The motion is admitted We will take it up at 4 O'clock.

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11 30 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA ON FIFTH GENERAL ELECTIONS IN 1971-72 AND DELIMITATION COMMISSION ORDERS RE PARLIAMENTARY AND ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCIES OF KERALA HIMACHAL PRADESH AND KARNATAKA

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Report (Hindi version) of the Election Commission of India on the Fifth General Elections in India 1971-72 Narrative and Revective Part [*Placed in Library See* No Lt-8370/74]

(2) A copy each of the following Orders (Hindi and English versions) of the Delimitation Commission under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Delimitation Act, 1972

(i) Order No 18 of the Delimitation Commission in respect of the delimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in the State of Kerala, published in Notification No S O 456(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th July, 1974

(ii) Order No. 19 of the Delimitation on Commission in respect of the delimitation of parliamentary, and assembly constituencies in State of Himachal Pradesh, published in Notifications No. S O 461(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1974.

(iii) Order No. 20 of the Delimitation Commission in respect of the delimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in the State of Karnataka, published in Notification No S O 479(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th August, 1974 [*Placed in Library See* No LT-8371/74]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 —

(1) G S R 379(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum

(2) G S R 380(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 1974 together with an explanatory memorandum [*Placed in Library see No LT*-8372/74]

REPORT OF COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO DISAPPERANCE OF NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE AND REPORT ON POLICE FIRING AT LIMBDI IN SURENDRA NAGAR, DISTRICT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following documents (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 —

(i) Report (1974) of the Commission of Inquiry into the disappearance of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

(ii) Memorandum of Action taken on the Report [*Placed in Library See No* LT-83|73 74]

(2) A copy each of the following documents (Hindi version) under sub section (4) of section 3 of the Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat —

(i) Report on the incidents and police firing at Lambdi in Surendranagar District on the 27th April 1973

(ii) Memorandum of Action taken on the Report [*Placed in Library See No* *LT* 8374 74]

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) Sir Government has deliberately delayed the placing of the Netaji Enquiry Commission Report

MR SPEAKER It is already laid

SHRI SAMAR GUHA I am drawing your attention to Item No 3 about the Netaji Enquiry Commission Report which has been placed before this House This report has been purposely delayed, the news has been leaked out to certain newspapers and the decision of the Cabinet has also been leaked out to the Press I am to say this—I said this on an earlier occasion—that I believe that Netaji is still alive Sir, today I swear in the name of God to declare in this House that I have come to know that Netaji is stil alive I assure my country men, from Peshwar to Chitagong that their beloved leader will be with them again Sir, for this treachery which has been committed by this Government, for this conspiracy which has been committed by this Government, he or she will have to pay for it. I assure my countrymen that Netaji is still alive I say again Long live Netaji and Netaji is alive' A great treachery has been committed by this Government, a great conspiracy has been committed by this Government, against the greatest Saint patriot of India the greatest revolutionary of India I again declare in the name of God that I have come to know that Netaji is still alive Long live Netaji

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRADING CORPORATION OF INDIA L T D CALCUTTA FOR PERIOD ENDED THE 31ST MARCH 1973

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act 1956 —

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Tea Trading Corporation of India Limited Calcutta for the period ended on the 31st March 1973

(2) Annual Report of the Tea Trading Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta for the period eded on the 31st March, 1973 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [*Placed in Library See No* *LT*-8375|74]

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO USQ No. 2523 DATED 14-8-73 RE. FIRING BY CRP AND BSF DURING STUDENTS AGITATION IN BIHAR.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, on behalf of SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I beg to lay on the Table a statement correcting the reply given on the 14th August, 1974 to Unstarred Question No. 2523 by Shri G. P. Yadav regarding firing by C.R.P. and BSF in Bihar during students agitation.

STATEMENT

Sir, while furnishing a reply to the Unstarred Question No. 2523 in the House regarding the rounds fired by CRP and BSF in Bihar during students agitation, I *inter alia* furnished the following information for para (a) of the Question:—

"The CRP units fired 1 round at Patna on 18.3.74, 41 rounds at Patna on 19-3-74 and 2 rounds at Gaya on 12-4-74."

2. It has come to my notice that CRP units actually fired 41 rounds at Patna on 18-3-74, I round at Patna on 19.3.74 and 2 rounds at Gaya on 12.4.74.. As soon as this mistake came to my note, I sought Chair's permission to make a necessary correction to the answer given earlier to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2523. I, therefore, request that in para (a) of the answer the following amendment may please be made:

For the words and figures :—

"The CRP units fired 1 round at Patna on 18-3-74, 41 round at Patna on 19.3.74 and 2 rounds at Gaya on 12-4-74".

The following may be substituted:—

"The CRP units fired 41 rounds at Patna on 18-3-74, 1 round at Patna on 19-3-74 and 2 rounds at Gaya on 12-4-74."

11.34 hrs

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Certain News Report in Pratipaksh, a Hindi Weekly

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Sir, it has been brought to my notice this morning that in a report published in a paper called *'Prati Paksh'* a most scurrilous attack has been made on the Members of Parliament. Sir, I think it is a matter which goes even beyond the pale of privilege because it says, apart from other things,

AN HON. MEMBER: Who is the editor of this paper?

SHRI PILOO MODY: I think it is Mr. George Fernandes, who has been here some time ago.

It says:

"संसद् या चोरों दलालों का अड्डा ?"

(व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : मैं श्री पीलू मोदी की मदद करना चाहता हूं। मैं इस को पढ़कर सुनाये देता हूं।

यह "प्रतिपक्ष" है। इस का शीर्षक है

"संसद् या चोरों दलालों का अड्डा ?

"इन्दिरा नगर गिरोह की जालसाजी"

MR. SPEAKER: You are just reading a paper. What is there in it? What do you want to make out of this paper? There are so many papers in this country. They write so many things everyday. You start reading a paper. What do you aim at?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Are you suggesting that if a paper says that those who have come and sworn over here are all liars, their signatures are forgeries, it is not a mater of privilege? If that is your opinion, then I am afraid you will have to redefine privilege all over again. This paper goes on to say that this is a sansad of chores, dalals, pimps who

have opened brothels and things like that, and you do not think that this is a matter of privilege? You think this is normal day-to-day journalism? Either you give credence to the fact that what the man has written is true, in which case I would have no argument with you, or it has to be gone into and thoroughly investigated that whatever charges he has made in this paper are applicable to members, that such members can be identified, that the charges against them can be proved, and if proved that they lose their seat in the Lok Sabha. Unless these things are gone into and done deliberately in a calculated and business like fashion, I am afraid you will have made a mockery of parliament and a mockery of privilege. Anybody can go and thereafter say anything he likes and you will not have a leg to stand on. And the next time you summon some poor officer over here and ask him to apologise because he said 'boo' to a Member of Parliament....

MR. SPEAKER: Privilege against whom?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Against the editor.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The trouble is that you do not read what is sent to you. I sent it to you this morning. It was no mean effort to get it here before 9.30. I sent it to you so that you can read it and come prepared, so that you know what I am talking about—this coming particularly from a fellow who has been a member of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: You did not send it to me.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I sent a copy of the letter with this paper which was a clipping.

MR. SPEAKER: It has not reached.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): Then it is inefficiency of the office.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे नहीं दी है। और आप कह रहे हैं कि यह है, वह है, और पढ़ कर भी सुना रहे हैं।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): It is very serious matter.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am handing over the copy of the paper to you, Sir, just now....

MR. SPEAKER: Not at this time.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have no doubt that it has been lost in some transit. This is not the issue on which privilege will be decided.

MR. SPEAKER: But I must have known about it earlier, because he is asking for my opinion. I am asking him what he is reading from, because that is not before me.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I accept what you say that it did not reach you and I expect you to accept what I say, namely that I sent it. If in transit it has been lost, and this will not be the first time in the history of India when mail posts get lost during delivery, nevertheless, this loss of delivery....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Did he send it by post?

SHRI PILOO MODY: This loss through delivery cannot be the deciding issue of a privilege motion. If you would just read three lines of it, you would know it.

MR. SPEAKER: When he sent that letter, he should have sent along with it the relevant material also. I have not got it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The case is so obvious that it should be remitted immediately to the Committee of Privileges. What is the difficulty about sending it to the Committee of Privileges?

SHRI P. K. DEO: There is unanimity in the House. This is a matter

[Shri P. K. Deo]

where we can cut across party lines and we want that it should be referred to the Privileges Committee.

SHRI PILOO MODY: When both sides are agreed, I do not see why it should not go to the Privileges Committee. It is absolutely scurrilous.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI (Calcutta South): I support him.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Never has Parliament and Members of Parliament been abused in such terms. This is scurrilous enough.

MR. SPEAKER. He has brought it to me only here.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: It should be decided by the House, because it is so obvious. The editor should be called to the House and he should be made to apologise. There are no two opinions on this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): He must either substantiate the charges or withdraw them.

MR. SPEAKER: It is very characting; I seldom come across such situations, when Members suddenly start reading out from a paper without my having any knowledge about it I would go through it when I am free....

SHRI P. K DEO: Privileges Committee is the proper forum for this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): As regards what has come out in this newspaper, it has been circulated to all of us. I do not hold any brief for the editor of the newspaper, and she or he may be hanged. But the whole question is, if whatever is said in this House is correctly recorded in the newspapers it is just a reflection of that. Suppose we call them a bunch of thieves, if somebody writes it in the newspaper, it becomes a privilege issue. What is said in the House can be quoted in the newspaper. So, let us be very careful in our utterances in the House also. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): I would like you to proceed in the way which you have indicated, namely that you take your time over it, even though quite obviously, very scurrilous things have been said about Parliament. But my submission, however, would be that if this matter is referred to the Committee of Privileges, which I feel you would be inclined to do, we should at the same time take some tangible steps in regard to the other matter regarding our own investigations of the alleged conduct of our Members. We cannot with any conscience appear before the people as not being dishonest unless we ourselves do something to show that we are cleaning our place of all the filth and dross which allegedly have accumulated. I should, therefore, say that we shall make mud of our names before our people if we refer this kind of thing to the Committee of Privileges and threaten the press or individuals but do not at the same time take investigating steps in regard to our own Members. These two things should be simultaneous. If they are not simultaneous I am not prepared to be a party to sending newspaper or an individual to the Committee of Privileges. A Member of the House of Commons once described that he was not paid by the country to become a Member of an idiotic circus, and he got away with the Committee of Privileges, because the House was behaving like an idiotic circus in England. If we in this country are also going to behave in that fashion, which allegedly we do, we have no business to refer it to the Committee of Privileges. Let us refer it to the Committee of Privileges. Let us have a parliamentary investigation of the matter which came up the other day about 21

or 22 signatories and that sort of thing. If we do not do it simultaneously we shall be inviting the wrath of the people and we may deserve it also

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Why do these things keep on coming in the press that we are a bunch of liars and so on? It is because a parliamentary probe into this matter is being denied or delayed by this Government If it is not delayed by the Government these things could not have come in so many forms in so many newspapers. So, it is the Government which is bringing the whole House as well as the hon. members of this House into disrepute Therefore, simultaneously a parliamentary probe is called for Otherwise, we would not be able to do justice to this matter. Even the Privileges Committee will have to act as an investigating committee into the entire aspect of the matter. It cannot deal only with the scurrilous remarks against MPs by the editor of that paper, it will have to go into the entire matter to test the veracity or otherwise of the allegations

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) There are two things If your ask me personally, we should congratulate the editor of this paper on having taken a bold step and being so outspoken in describing this House to be a House of *chors* because Shri L. N Mishra had misappropriated Bharat Sewak Samaj money and no discussion can take place. Then, out of the 21 signatures, it has come out that 7 are genuine .

MR SPEAKER: What is your motion?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU, The difficulty is you do not read my letters That is the unfortunate thing You are the hon. Speaker If somebody asks, "Is your Speaker loudspeaker?", I say, "No; he is Speaker only".

MR. SPEAKER: Will you withdraw those words or not?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If it offends you, I certainly withdraw them But having called me to speak, you should not interrupt like this

MR SPEAKER If something irrelevant is said, I have to stop it I cannot sit quietly whatever you may say

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am confining myself to the bold step taken by the editor in calling this House a congregation of thieves and dalals. I must congratulate him This House may contain a number of thieves At least one thief I have mentioned in my motion, Shri L N Mishra The other thing is dalals. It has come out that 7 out of the 21 signatures are genuine That is why it is necessary to go into the entire matter and that is possible by the privileges committee Therefore, I recommend that the entire matter should be looked into. I congratulate the editor on giving the truth about this House.

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar) On a point of order Sir The hon member, instead of quoting from the newspaper—I am not sure whether he has gone through it—made certain other observations He said, this House may contain some dalals, chors or something like that. It is a serious matter I have not gone through the newspaper report that has been referred to But the hon. Member himself—he is an honourable Member of this august House—says, it may contain some persons like that. He goes a longer way. My point of order is, whether in the circumstances, Sir, you are going to allow this remark to be recorded here or that will be expunged. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Sir, I want to make a submission and have your guidance.

The Editor in question who has published this report is not any Tom, Dick and Harry. He is an honourable citizen and an ex-Member of this honourable House He has published

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

something which is a very grave and serious reflection on the character and honour of the entire House. So, my submission is that this matter must certainly go to the Privileges Committee and the Editor must be compelled to give evidence as to why he has written the way he has written.

Simultaneously, I want to make another submission. From last week, we have been requesting you again and again that this whole matter needs to be probed into thoroughly by an all-party parliamentary Committee under your guidance and control. Now, the Government have been trying to find some excuse or the other and trying to side-track the whole issue. Let us take for arguments sake that the signatures of 21 MPs. who are alleged to have been involved in this are genuine. Even if they are genuine, I still consider that it is a matter for a parliamentary probe. Can anybody in the Government of India, any Department, any Ministry, issue a licence or do anything under letters written by Members of Parliament?

There are two separate issues involved. One issue is whether 21 alleged signatures are genuine or forged. 20 of them have said that they are forged. One has not come here and said it. I do not know where he is. He has not made any statement. If this is going to be decided by a CBI Inquiry, is CBI Inquiry going to be restricted only to the verification of signatures? We are not interested only in the signatures part of it. We are interested in a much larger issue with all the implications involved. Therefore, let it not be left to the CBI.

Let me be frank about it. My suspicion is that by leaving it to the CBI alone, perhaps, what the Government are trying to do is that they will leave it to the CBI to give an interim report and start legal proceedings against one Member who has not said that his signature is forged. Then, they will come and say it is a *sub judice* matter before a court of law and, therefore. nothing can be done.

Sir, before that eventuality comes, I would like you to take immediate steps right now to institute a parliamentary probe so that the honour of this House is established and vindicated.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा जो प्रिविलेज मोशन है, वह बुलेटिन न० 2 में निकलता है। मैं आप का ध्यान आज की बुलेटिन की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं। उस में यह लिखा है .

"Withdrawal of Name from Admitted Motion. "On 2-9-1974 Shri Krishna Chandra Pandey has withdrawn his name from the motion regarding appointment of Parliamentary Committee to go into questions arising out of replies to Rajya Sabha S.Q. No. 730 of 27-8-1974. .."

अध्यक्ष महोदय · यह तो कम फैसला कर दिया।

श्री मधु लिमये . मैं दूसरी बात कह रहा हूं। मुझे दो मिनट ही आप दीजिये। लेकिन बीच में मत टोकिये। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यह कहना है कि प्रधान मंत्री और संसद् कार्य मंत्री का दबाव, प्रेशर अब रिमेंटलेस हो गया है और कोई कांग्रेस सदस्य अब उस के सामने टिकने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि कुछ लोग पहले झुक गये मैं थे और अब यह हमारे मित्र, जिन्होंने जोरों से, लाउडली यह कहा था कि मैं सदन का संरक्षण चाहता हूं, प्रोटैक्शन चाहता हूं वे भी अब भाग रहे हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप सरकमटेंशियल एविडेंस देखिये। व कहते हैं कि कोई दबाव प्रैशर नहीं है लेकिन अगर आप सरकमटेंशियल एविडेंस देखें तो पता चलेगा कि दबाव है और एक के बाद एक सदस्य विदड्रा करते चले जा रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरा यह प्रिविलेज का सवाल है प्रधान मंत्री

और श्री रघुरमैया के खिलाफ और उस को आप तत्काल मंजूर कीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम पर तो कल फैसला दे चुके हैं । इस को आप बार बार क्यों उठाते हैं ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (शाजापुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो अखबार में निकला है . . . . . (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो बोल चुके हैं । बार बार क्यों बोलते हैं ।

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands): Shri Piloo Mody has brought this matter before you just now. For the first time you are seeing this paper; you have not had the opportunity to go through it The editor of this paper happens to be an ex-member of this august body. The March of the Nation is supplied to us free and even then we do not read. (*Interruptions*) I have not gone through it because it is in Hindi and I cannot read it properly My submission Mr Speaker, is that you may go through the paper, whatever is contained in it, and if you think that it is a fit case for referring to the Privileges Committee, you may do so. This is my humble submission.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो अखबार में निकला है, यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है क्योंकि इस में उन्होंने सारे सदन के सदस्यों पर आरोप लगाया है कि यह सदन चोर और दलालों का अड्डा है और इस का कारण यह है कि जिन सदस्यों के बारे में संदेह पैदा हुआ था, उस को हम ने धोने की कोशिश नहीं की है । इस का यह नतीजा निकला है "संगतिसंग दोषा" ।

A man is known by the company he keeps, and this is the company we have been keeping.

वे अपनी सफाई नहीं देते हैं, तो आरोप सब पर होने लगा और यदि अब हम ने कोई दखल नहीं दिया तो होगा "मौनम सम्मति लक्षणम" । वह तो चोर है लेकिन जो चुपचाप सुनने वाला है, वह भी चोर होगा । यह हम नहीं चाहते । इसलिए यह सारा मामला गम्भीर होता चला जा रहा है । इसलिये इस के सारे कागजात को ले कर इस मामले को देखा जाए, यह मेरा कहना है ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, for the last three or four days I have been hearing very patiently and very calmly the points raised by our friends, and I can come to this definite conclusion that they want to make political capital out of it, though under the guise of showing sympathy to the members who are involved in the case We have made it very clear that the matter is under investigation by the CBI. In the meanwhile even Mr. Mody has brought out a case without your permission He has brought certain allegations made out in a newspaper ..

12 hrs.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I expect you to correct that.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA: But it should be brought within the four corners of the Rules of Procedure Therefore, I feel that they have taken the issue as politics and there is a political motivation. The entire matter is under investigation by the CBI. Let the CBI come out with its findings. Till then no action is called for.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I except you to correct him when he says that I have brought this up without your permission.

MR SPEAKER: You mention many things of which I have no knowledge.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): In this case, I want to submit

[Shri Sezhiyan]

that the charges that have been raised in this weekly are very serious and therefore deserve the most serious concern of the House. I am not concerned here whether the editor is an ex-Member of Parliament or not. I feel a person who has made such charges should be hauled up before the Committee of Privileges and subjected to thorough inquiry.

The previous speaker, Shri Lakkappa, said that the entire matter has been entrusted to CBI for investigation. In the reply given to the other House by Prof. Chattopadhyaya he has simply said that it has been given to CBI for a "secret verification" Mr. A. C. George speaking here in this House on the 28th August also said that the matter has been entrusted to CBI for "a discreet verification". So, no investigation upto 28th August has been ordered by the Government as per the answers given both in the Rajya Sabha and here Only "a discreet verification" has been asked for. But that is not an inquiry That is not an investigation. That is only a discreet verification This discreet verification has taken more than 5 months. The question came up on 30th March and more than 5 months have been consumed for discreet verification. We are not concerned with it The CBI is after all a creature of the executive. This House does not want it.

To-day's *Hindustan Times*, Says:

"It is learnt from informed sources that the Government is not likely to agree to a parliamentary probe into the licence scandal.

Nor is the Government willing for a discussion on any of the motions pending before the Lok Sabha demanding a parliamentary probe.

The Government is said to be sticking to the position that the facts of the case must first be ascertained through the CBI."

This has come in the Press. I would like to know from you or from the Minister whether they have informed you that no Parliamentary probe will be undertaken. This House is very much concerned. We do not know what is happening. Only the other day, the same daily of Delhi has categorically said that as many as seven Members' signatures are genuine. The papers are writing day in and day out, but like three wise monkeys we refuse to see, we refuse to hear and we refuse to speak, but the whole world outside is making a mockery of us So, unless there is a parliamentary probe, the confidence of the public in the Parliament itself will go down Therefore, I agree with Prof. Mukherjee that this issue be sent to the Privileges Committee and simultaneously a parliamentary probe should be ordered.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta—South). For the last one week I have been witnessing this discussion about the licence issue and related with this issue, to-day Mr Mody has submitted to you in the morning a motion of privilege in connection with the magzine. *Pratipaksh*. When a Member feels that his personal reputation is at stake, when he is facing this sort of situation, when people outside the House have been demanding some sort of discussion here and now, I do consider, it is only you who can protect him from every nook and corner For the last one week this matter has been before us CBI is going into the matter. This matter is before you. Members gave their own explanations. I have heard. What I appeal to you is this. You please dispose of this case immediately. Please give your final judgment. Unless you protect the Members, unless you finalise this matter, Parliament would be at stake today or tomorrow. This is number one. And, number two is that we should not equate as Prof. Mukerjee has done, the views of the Magazine's editor, Mr. George Fernandez with the other

larger licensing issue This has been discussed in the House For the last one week we have been discussing this Whether it is High Court or Supreme Court or Parliament, any matter may come up against any Member or party for any issue It may be a question of victimisation blackmail or something else or genuine things This issue is yet to be decided and you are the authority Till the final thing emerges nobody has any authority to malign the whole Parliament, and the Members of Parliament, we cannot run Parliamentary democracy in this manner Mr George Fernandez has no authority to malign Parliament from whatever angle he may like This is my submission I request that you may kindly give your own opinion about the whole matter we have been discussing for the last one week

My last appeal is this There are so many Members of Opposition and leaders like Mr Shyamnandan Mishra Shri Vajpavee and others I have seen they come with arguments against the Government I have seen this from my experience and I also sometimes learn from their arguments and so on But I am sorry to state that Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu, for the last 2½ years—he may fight with the Government I don t mind—has been by his utterances mode of speaking and his behaviour deliberately day by day changing the very atmosphere here Four days earlier or so he showed his fist to the Minister Mr Mohsin I request you to please give your guidance on how a Member of Parliament should behave in the House I have no objection against any member of Opposition bringing arguments for failure of the Government But what I submit is this Utterances should be polite Are we protecting not a Member but simply gangsterism? It is not good behaviour It is not expected of any responsible hon Member the way he does it He called Members of the Congress party as bunch of thieves *dalals* Why does he say all these things? I have not spoken for 2½ years I request you to make an appeal to him to change his behaviour and revise his mode of speaking On the larger question of this issue, I request you to be good enough to give your judgment

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU I want to clarify something My name has been dragged What I have done is under the ruling and I have given proper motion regarding removal of Mr L N Mishra and I have taken full responsibility and I cannot fully establish my allegation I face privileges but the Government has not dared to find time for this debate

My second point is this Had this thing happened in any country where there is some sort of democratic functioning of the Government it would have resigned And the Prime Minister and all the Ministers would have been compelled to resign *(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER This is not a reply at all to Shri Munsi

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Why should Shri Raghu Ramaiah run to the gallery for the Prime Minister s instructions? *(Interruptions)* why no time is found for a discussion? *(Interruption)*

MR SPEAKER Let me hear what Shri Gokhale wants to say

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H R GOKHALE) I am not on the question of the motion by Shri Piloo Mody with regard to a newspaper report I have not seen the newspaper report and my colleague has also not seen it We keep our minds open with regard to this question

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। वह कह रहे हैं कि वे प्रिविलेज मोशन पर नहीं बोल रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Let me first listen to the Minister.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: There are certain issues which are agitating the minds of the hon. Members in this House for the last two days. That is quite understandable. They were wanting to have a Parliamentary probe on the allegedly forged signatures of certain Members of the House. We appreciate their anxiety. The Government is equally anxious about this matter. I want to assure you and this House that we, in this side, are certainly not less concerned with the seriousness of the situation. And we are aware that this a matter which has got to be looked into carefully.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We want action and not words.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: When Government is criticised, it is my duty to place the Government's position before the House. As you know, Sir, sometime back your attention was drawn to what appeared in a weekly newspaper in Bombay. That was sent to the Commerce Minister who, in turn, sent it to the C.B.I. for a preliminary verification.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: When?

MR. SPEAKER: Have patience to listen to him.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: That verification has been completed. The C.B.I. has come to the conclusion—*prima facie* conclusion—that some offences seem to have been committed. Therefore,......

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: By whom?

MR. SPEAKER: You are not allowing him to proceed.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: The persons who may have committed the offences may not be all Members of Parliament of this House. This matter is under investigation. A case has already been registered. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not able to listen to what he says. Let me know what he says.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Sir, we are of opinion—we submit it for the consideration of this House—that in a matter where *prima facie* criminal offences are involved, that requires investigation and proper action and, if necessary, prosecution in a court of law. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Let him complete. After all, I have to listen to all sides. Why do you interrupt him?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: Sir, this is our view that these matters can be looked into only by a court of law. The proper agency, statutory agency, that can investigate into the matter is the court. Perhaps, that stage may come later on after the investigation is completed. And then this House can decide about this. I know the anxiety of the hon. Members. It is my duty also to place before the House how the Government looks at this matter. I want to make it clear that there is no intention or attempt whatsoever or even the remotest attempt whatsoever for shielding anybody or protecting anybody. In fact, when proper investigation is completed and it is ascertained who are the offenders against whom action should be taken, Government will not hesitate to take the action.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I want to know when the preliminary investigation by the CBI was ordered and when it was completed; when the full-fledged enquiry or investigation by CBI was ordered. The Minister says a case has been registered because of the criminality involved in this case. I want to know when exactly the case was registered.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: The case was registered in the last couple of days.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। जब इस सदन में इस मामले पर चर्चा हो रही थी तब ही हम को आशंका थी कि सरकार कोई ऐसा काम करेगी जिस से इस सदन में चर्चा का कोई अर्थ भी न रहे और सारे मामले पर पर्दा पड़ जाए, अदालत को बीच में लाया जाय और जो संसद् सदस्य इस मामले से जुड़े हुए बताये जाते हैं उन को किसी तरह का संरक्षण दे दिया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सदन का अपमान है कि सदन में जब प्रस्ताव पेश है कि सारे मामले की पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी जांच करे, इस तरह के प्रस्ताव कांग्रेसी सदस्य भी लाये थे भले ही अब एक-एक कर के अपने नाम वापस ले रहे हैं हो, लेकिन जब उस दिन यह मामला उठाया तो कांग्रेस सदस्य बढ़-चढ़ कर यह मांग कर रहे थे कि पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी होनी चाहिए। मेरे सामने यह श्री इन्द्रजीत मल्होत्रा का कथन है जिसे मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं—

"I would also like to place my demand before the House that a Special Parliamentary Committee be constituted to go into the entire episode and then come out with a report before this House so that the names of those members whose signatures have been forged and who are being maligned without any reason or for any mistake or act done by them, are absolutely cleared and placed before this House and the country"

यह उस दिन का रवैया था, लेकिन अब वह रवैया अचानक बदल गया।

अब सरकार विधि मंत्री के द्वारा सदन के सामने यह वक्तव्य ले कर आई है कि हम ने मामला रजिस्टर करा दिया है अब हम उस जांच की प्रतीक्षा करेंगे। उन का यह भी कहना है कि थोड़े ही दिन पहले यह मामला रजिस्टर कराया गया है, हालांकि तारीख नहीं बतला रहे हैं। मुझे शक है कि जब इस सदन में चर्चा हो रही थी और इस मामले को लम्बा लटकाया जा रहा था, उसी बीच में यह मामला रजिस्टर करा दिया गया, जिस से कि यह चर्चा न हो सके।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि एक मेम्बर श्री तुलमोहन राम, जिन्होंने अभी तक खण्डन नहीं किया है कि इस पर उन के दस्तखत नहीं थे, उन के मामले का क्या हुआ? क्या यह मामला अदालत में जायगा, क्या संसद् सदस्यों के आचरण का प्रश्न एक सरकारी एजेंसी देखेगी, अदालत देखेगी, मगर पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी नहीं देख सकती?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको याद होगा 1951 में इसी तरह का एक मामला उठा था प्राविजनल पार्लमेंट में और जवाहरलाल जी ने 6 जून, 1951 को कहा था

"The dignity of the House and the proper behaviour of every individual Member is dear to the House. I said, any action taken by a Member which may not be in consonance with propriety and good behaviour and what is expected of him, should be enquired into That would be fair both to the House and to the Member concerned"

उस समय के प्रधान मन्त्री ने यह कहा कि मामला सी० बी० आई० को सौंपा जा रहा है, यह नहीं कहा कि पार्लमेंट की पीठ के पीछे केस रजिस्टर किया जा रहा है। एक सच्चे लोकतन्त्रवादी के नाते, सदन की गरिमा में विश्वास रखने वाले व्यक्ति के नाते उन्होंने सारा मामला पार्लमेंटरी कमेटी को सौंपा। आज इस सरकार के मूल्य बदल गए हैं। आज संसद के सदस्यों के आचरण को कसौटी पर कसने की कसौटी में परिवर्तन हो गया है। यह बात पर पर्दा डालने की कोशिश क्यों हो रही है? सारा सदन इस समय जनता की नजरों में अनादर का पात्र बना हुआ है।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

यह अनादर तबतक नही हटेगा जबतक कि पार्लमिंटरी कमेटी इसकी तह मे जाकर सच्चाई को प्रकट नही करेगी।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं आपका ध्यान आपने नियम की ओर दिलाना चाहता हू और वह नियम है 186। जो भी प्रस्ताव होते हैं उनकी एडमिसिबिलिटी के बारे मे यह नियम है। कानून मन्त्री का जो अभी वक्तव्य सदन के सामने आया उसके पीछे सदन के अधिकारों का हनन करने का और सदन की प्रक्रिया उलट देने का, को सबवर्ट करने का कैसा प्रयास छिपा हुआ है इसके लिए मैं यह दे रहा हू। एडमिसिबिलिटी का नियम यह है

"In order that a motion may be admissible it shall satisfy the following conditions namely—

(viii) it shall not relate to any matter which is under adjudication by a court of law having jurisdiction in any part of India"

कल आपको हमने चेतावनी दी थी कि सरकार एफ० आई० आर० फाइल करेगी केस इस्टीट्यूट करेगी और कोई भी मधरा-इज्ड मैजिस्ट्रेट कोग्नाइजेन्स कान्जिमेन्स भी लेगा। यह सूचना और चेतावनी हम लोगो ने दी थी और आज उस चेतावनी के औचित्य का सबूत हम लोगो को मिल रहा है उसी के अनुसार यह चल रहे हैं।

इसलिये मेरा मुद्दा यह है कि कपुल आफ रेस का मतलब होता है आज 3 तारीख है हो सकता है 1 तारीख को इन्होंने किया होगा। यह मामला राज्य सभा में 27 तारीख को उठा था और 27 तारीख की शाम को मैं ने यहां पर उठाया। 28 तारीख को बाकायदा प्रिविलेज मोशन आया और लगातार यह मामला चल रहा है। इसलिए यह जान बूझ कर सदन की मर्यादा को तोड रहे है। आपकी आंखो के सामने सदन के प्रोसीजर को यह सबवर्ट कर रहे है। इसलिए आपकी अनुमति से कानून मन्त्री के खिलाफ मै तत्काल प्रिविलेज मोशन देना चाहता हू। आप मुझे सदन की अनुमति मागने के लिए आज्ञा दीजिए। आपकी आंखों के सामने यह हुआ है। (व्यवधान)

MR SPEAKER When a Minister makes a statement in the House, how is it that question of privilege comes in here? You can discuss the merits of the case Does it constitute a privilege issue because he has given the facts? You asked him a question and he has replied

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI The question is, whether the case has been registered after the motion was admitted *(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER Every Member has a right to speak He has given the information

SHRI H N MUKERJEE Sir, the crucial point is, the date the point of time at which the alleged filing of the prosecution was made by the Government If that followed the agitation of the matter in the Houses of Parliament, then that is surely a violation of the privilege and contempt of Parliament After knowing fully well that Parliament has taken possession of the issue and we were awaiting your decision—you had kept the matter hanging fire because you had not made up your mind, he knew it very well as a Member of the Government and as a Member of the House—if after that date, Government had taken this step, it is wrong If he had done this long time ago, he can tell us He is not telling us anything. I fell that if the filing of the prosecution was done after the

matter came before Parliament, it is a clear violation of Parliamentary privilege and all sorts of Parliamentary propriety. It is bad conduct. It is political blackguardry of a sort that no country can tolerate.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I am rising on a point of order under rule 224. May I invite your attention to the rules regarding privilege?

Rule 222 says:

"A Member may, with the consent of the Speaker, raise a question involving a breach of privilege . . . ."

Rule 223 says:

"A Member wishing to raise a question of privilege shall give notice in writing to the Secretary before the commencement of the sitting, on the day the question is proposed to be raised. If the question raised as based on a document, the notice shall be accompanied by the document.".

This as what has been done by Shri Piloo Mody. Now, rule 224 is very pertinent. It says:

"The right to raise a question of privilege shall be governed by the following conditions, namely:—

(i) not more than one question shall be raised at the same sitting; . . . ."

A question of privilege has already been raised by Shri Piloo Mody and it is under consideration. The hon. Member is raising another question now in the same sitting . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: We shall consider it tomorrow.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: So, far as Shri Madhu Limaye's motion is concerned, it is out of order . . . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is not out of order.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Today, it is out of order.

So, let us restrict ourselves only to Shri Piloo Mody's motion. There also, there is no question of side-tracing the issue and confusing the issue. The plain issue was the allegation in the newspaper condemning and putting into disrepute the entire Parliament. It was not a question of one person. He has called the entire Parliament a brothel. This is a *prima facie* case for being referred to the Committee of Privileges. The words were:

"लेकिन अब संसद में पेशेवर दलालों की पूरी जमात जमा हो गई है जो पेशेवर फरेबी हैं। इन्दिरा गांधी की निजी देख-रेख में चुने गए दलालों को वेश्यालय जैसा बना दिया है।"

अब आप वेश्यालय के सदस्य हों तो मुझे एतराज नहीं है। मैं तो नहीं मानता।

So ,this is a *prima facie* and clear-cut case to be referred to the privileges Committee. There should be no controversy over this. Let us not try to sidetrack the issue by bringing in the question to whether a parliamentary probe or otherwise is required in some other matter. That is a separate issue that can be dealt with separately. Otherwise. this privilege motion will get delayed and sidetracked.

If we want this matter to be referred to the Privileges Committee, let us unanimously refer it to the Privileges Committee. That is the straight way to do it, unless Members have an ulterior motive of not referring this to the Privileges Committee by delaying it for some other matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Gokhale has said that the prosecution had been launched during the last couple days; couple of days means Monday and Sunday. So. I

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

take it that the prosecution was launched on Monday, because I do not think that for this purpose, the courts will remain open on Sunday. On Saturday, the Chair, no less a person than the person presiding had clearly said:

> "...we are concerned which certain Members of Parliament having exercised or alleged to have exercised certain things and done certain things as Members of Parliament and that is the whole question. When Members of Parliament in the discharge of their duties as Members of Parliament are involved, whether we should abdicate our authority and hand over everything to some other machinery outside the House—this is the question.".

The hon. Deputy-Speaker who was in the Chair at that time made it clear that this matter had to be dealt with by the House. In the meantime, in the face of the observations and rulings given by the Chair, they had decided during the weekend to go to a court of law and bring an artificial restraint on the House when the House is seized of the matter and make it *sub judice*. The whole thing is derogatory to the House. It is a clear expression of contempt of the House. This shows how mean and low they could be, how they could undermine the whole parliamentary democracy. I am shocked and surprised to see that a man like Shri Gokhale who was a luminary in the legal world has stooped so low as to go for this thing.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: There is a misunderstanding. I did not say that the case has gone to the court. I have said that a case has been registered and investigation started. I did not take the plea that because it is *sub-judice* the matter cannot be discussed in the House. I only gave the view of Government that in view of the fact that a proper investigating agency is looking into the matter, a parliamentary probe may not be appropriate at this stage. That was all I said.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let me say this....

MR. SPEAKER: You have already mentioned it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir. We cannot abdicate our authority or hand it over to an outside agency. I am surprised, Mr. Gokhale, that you have become a tool in the hands of those people.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा पौइंट आफ आर्डर है। मेरे दो मुद्दे हैं। सब से पहले तो यह मामला शुरू हुआ प्रिविलेज मोशन से और उस के बाद प्रो० हीरेन मुखर्जी और दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि आखिर असली मामला क्या है ? उस के बारे में हल होना चाहिये ताकि पार्लियामेंट में जो भी सदस्य हैं जिन के बारे में, गलत या सही हो, जो चार्जेज़ लगाये गये उस मामले को ले कर सारा हाउस उन को एग्ज़ानरेट करे। और उसी की वजह से पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी की मांग की गई थी। कल भी हम ने कहा था कि 15 आदमियों की एक कमेटी बनाई जाय। आज माननीय गोखले जी ने कहा कि केस दर्ज कर दिया गया है। लेकिन मैं आप से रूलिंग चाहता हूं कि क्या ऐसे मामले इस सदन में नहीं हुए हैं जिन के बारे में मैटर सब-जुडिस हो और डिस्कशन न हुआ हो ? (**व्यवधान**) इसलिये मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि एक तो प्रिविलेज मोशन के बारे में आलरेडी मोशन मूव किया है।...

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): Registration of a case does not make it *sub judice*.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want ruling from you.

MR. SPEAKER: What should be the speed of my ruling per minute?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want a clear ruling from you that the motion can be discussed.

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): I was trying to catch your eye only to try to simplify the matter. So far as I could follow the proceedings of the House, the hon. member, Shri Piloo Mody, has raised a motion of privilege against a newspaper in which he has said that derogatory things have been said about the House and about individual members With that has been brought in a question of an earlier motion pending before you. I beg to suggest that the two matters are not the same. They are two separate issues. May be some hon. members see an interconnection between the two. That is an entirely separate matter. So far as the matter that is pending before the House just now is concerned, it is the privilege motion by Shri Piloo Mody and that is what we have to apply our minds to. The other point made by hon members that it should lead to a wider probe etc. is really a matter for the Privileges Committee to consider It is a Committee in which all parties or at least most of them are represented. It has its own procedure and this matter should be raised by them in the privileges Committee itself.

In the course of the discussion, a privilege motion has been moved against the Law Minister by Shri Madhu Limaye. I think there is some serious misunderstanding about it. The Law Minister has not said that there has been a case registered in a court of law. All he said was that a case has been registered, which is with the police. It is an investigation case. It does not preclude a discussion in this House. The issue about the conduct of Members of Parliament is the responsibility of this House and yours. It is not a matter to be discussed in a court of law. The Law Minister has not mentioned that the conduct of MPs has been referred to a court of law. In fact, no case has been registered in a court of law. It is only an investigation and investigation can go on, irrespective of the decision you may come regarding that matter. Therefore, there is no breach of privilege, so far as the Law Minister is concerned. There is also no other complication. The simple issue before the House is the motion of privilege raised by Mr. Piloo Mody and that should be decided by you.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So far as referring the motion moved by the hon'ble Member Shri Piloo Mody to the Privileges Committee is concerned, there seems to be complete unanimity. Every one thinks that this is a fit subject to be referred to the Committee of Privileges. But some complication has arisen because of the attempt on the part of the hon'ble Law Minister to introduce an extraneous matter. Thereby he has tried to vitiate the whole subject that was before the House. The subject before the House was whether this motion of privilege by the hon'ble Member Shri Mody should be referred to the Privileges Committee or not. When the hon'ble Law Minister sought your permission to intervene, we did not have the least idea that he was going to introduce a completely foreign matter and thereby prejudice the issue before the House. Now the question is whether the Law Minister was in order to have intervened and brought in an issue which has no bearing on this question, or, if it has a bearing, I must say that he wanted to prejudice the case by certain things which are not akin to the subject. Therefore the hon'ble Member Shri Limaye is quite in order in bringing a privilege motion against him. The intention of the Government does not seem to be above suspicion even now. Till now the

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

hon'ble Law Minister is refusing to reveal the date when this registry has taken place. What is this registry about? We, having a modicum of knowledge of these things, must insist on knowing what is the registry about?

Then, a point was raised by the hon. Member, Prof. H. N. Mukerjee, that simultaneously an investigation by a Parliamentary Committee has to be made into this matter. Therefore, the intervention of the hon'ble Law Minister, because a suggestion had been made by the Hon'ble Member Prof. H. N. Mukerjee and our motions are pending before you for consideration, could also be interpreted to mean that he wanted to prejudice our motions that are there for your consideration

May I submit for your consideration that the whole thing which resulted in the exit of Mr. Nixon was first processed in other forums and, now, the investigation is being thought of in a court of law? So, when the matter relates to the hon. Members of this House, it has to be processed first in the forum of this House, not in other places Therefore, simultaneously, you have to agree to the consideration of this motion The motion of breach of privilege should be referred to the Privileges Committee and the parliamentary probe also has to be considered because unless the two things are done simultaneously, we cannot come to any clear conclutions about it.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: First of all, I never said that the matter was *sub judice* and, therefore, this matter cannot be discussed in the House. I did not say that. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. You don't have the patience to listen to him. They listen to you with patience. Why don't you listen with the same patience?

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: I did not introduce any extraneous matter. Actually, what was extraneous was introduced by them while discussing the privilege motion. Although the privilege matter was different, the other matter was brought in. The Government was criticised. I only wanted to make the position of the Government clear. What has happened I wanted to tell the House. I said, according to the Government, the proper stage at which these things can be discussed in the House is when all the facts are inquired into. I did not say that it cannot be discussed in the House.

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र (इलाहाबाद) मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप के लीडर तो बोल चुके है और इस मामले मे औरो को भी सुन लिया है। इतनी ज्यादा इस पर बहस हो रही है और दो घटे का समय लिया जा चुका है।

श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र मैं थोडा समय हो लूंगा।

श्री पीलू मोदी का जो प्रिविलेज मोशन 'प्रतिपक्ष' अखबार के खिलाफ है उसकी भाषा को लेकर के और शैली को ले कर सत्तारूढ दल के लोगो ने बहुत आपत्ति की है और कहा है कि तत्काल इस अखबार के सम्पादक के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय क्या पिछले एक हफ्ते में इस सदन की छवि इतनी नही बिगड़ी है कि 'प्रतिपक्ष' अखबार तो क्या देश की आम जनता में इसी तरह की कीचड़ हम लोगो पर उछाली जा रही है कि यह मौका क्यों दिया गया। तो पहली गुत्थी तो यह है।

दूसरी गुत्थी मे हम तब फसे जब प्रधान मन्त्री जी और संसद कार्य मन्त्री ने कांग्रेस

पार्लियामेंटरी पार्टी की बैठक मे यह कहा कि संसद् समिति द्वारा इस की जाच नही होगी बल्कि सी०बी०आई० द्वारा इस की जाच होगी और यहा पर बहुत से सदस्यो ने जिन लोगो ने कहा था कि वे जाली दस्तखत थे या उन से जबर्दस्ती ले लिये थे और समिति द्वारा इस की जाच होनी चाहिए उन लोगो ने भी अखबारो मे देना शुरू कर दिया है कि ससद् समिति द्वारा जाच न हो। इस मे साफ मालूम होता है कि इस मे प्रधान मन्त्री जी और श्री रघुरामैया का हाथ है और उस मे ताकत ज्यादा है। इसलिए यह समिति द्वारा जाच की बात से अब पीछे हट रहे है।

तीसरी गुत्थी तब हुई जब हमारे जो विधि मन्त्री है इन्होने आ कर कह दिया कि यह जो मामला चल रहा है इसका हम मजिस्ट्रेट की अदालत मे मुकदमा दर्ज करायेगे यानी इस सदन का इस पर बहस नही करने देगे। ऐसी हालत मे अध्यक्ष महोदय 'प्रतिपक्ष अखबार से ले कर प्रधान मन्त्री श्री रघुरामैया और विधि मन्त्री तक इन चारो के खिलाफ कोई जबदस्त कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए क्योकि इन तीनो लोगो ने जानबूझ कर इस सदन की छवि को खराब किया है और जब छवि खराब हो गई तो देश के लोगो ने हम पर कीचड उछालना शुरू किया। मै इस राय का हू कि ससद समिति द्वारा जाच होनी चाहिये। जनता को अदालत मे तो अखबार वाले भी सुनेगे कि जनता के प्रतिनिधि ने इस तरह की हरकते की है (व्यवधान) जिन के नाम थे उन मे से कई लोगो ने अपने बायें हाथ से दस्तखत किये है महज इसलिये कि उन के सही दस्तखतो को पकडा न जा सके। इसलिए मै चाहता हू कि इस की पूरी जाच होनी चाहिए।

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR You allowed the Law Minister to interview. I cannot question your authority to permit him to do so But he does not say on what point of the motion he was intervening He says he has nothing to do with the privilege motion He has also said that the matter is not *sub judice* As I was telling you a little while ago, Government are going ahead, cleverly and step by step in order to see that a Parliamentary probe does not take place, and the Law Minister's intervention has only confirmed my doubt, my suspicion that they are taking steps to see that the matter is wrested from your jurisdiction and kept in Government jurisdiction only That is why we want you to take up this matter promptly, and simultaneously with Mr Piloo Mody's motion also, so that there is a complete Parliamentary probe into the whole matter

SHRI A K M ISHAQUE (Basirhat) The CBI is under fire from the Opposition for the last couple of days The CBI is a legally constituted organisation, a statutory organisation, entrusted with the job of investigation crimes and allegations

SHRI PILOO MODY Whitewashing them

SHRI A K M ISHAQUE Cases are not wanting when the hon members from the Opposition themselves demanded probe by the CBI This is the only instance when they are opposing it (*Interruptions*) It is the prerogative of the Opposition to demand whatever they like In exercise of that prerogative, on many occasions, they demanded probe by the CBI, but now, as it seems when it does not suit their purpose, they do not want investigation by the CBI Now what I want to say is that the CBI is an organisation entrusted with the task of investigation, and if there is a parallel Parliamentary probe also, then there will be two parallel institutions and there is a likelihood of conflict of decisions You are an eminent lawyer, Sir. No court permits the same issue to be tried by another

[Shri A. K. M. Ishaque]

court when the issue is under investigation by one court. There may be a clash between the findings of the two courts. Therefore, when the matter is already under investigation by a legally constituted organisation, let the matter be thrashed out first by that organisation, and then whatever has to be done will be done by this august body.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Under rule 225, I beg leave to move the following motion:

"That the question of privilege arising out of the Prathipaksh story in its latest issue be referred to the Committee of Privileges for investigation and report; the House further resolves that all the documents and files connected with the case be seized and kept in the custody of Parliament."

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Make it unanimous.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Unless the House accepts it, the debate must start now.

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen your previous one and this is something new which you have moved.

SHRI PILOO MODY: May I translate what I wrote to you this morning. I wrote to you this morning:

"May I draw your attention to the report edited in the latest issue of 'Pratipaksh' published by a former Member of Parliament.

The report says that some of the 20 MPs who denied the genuineness of their signatures to the Licence Memorandum were telling a lie. The report also says that these signatures were manipulated by the Minister for Railways, Shri L. N. Mishra. The front page report denounces the Prime Minister as the main source of corruption. This is a gross contempt of the hon. Members and of the whole House."

I am grateful to you to have allowed me to raise the matter in the House today and having raised the matter, I am now moving my motion...

MR. SPEAKER: This has never been the procedure in the past. You proceed under Rule 222 and send it to me and then bring something else.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Nothing. As a matter of fact you have allowed a debate on all matters of an extraneous nature.

MR. SPEAKER: You have sent me your privilege motion. I will have to see and consider it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: When the whole House is unanimous, still you want to consider it. Now, I suspect *mala fides*.

MR. SPEAKER: This motion you have brought just now is not before me. You gave me something else and you read something else.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What happened to my motion? I gave a notice under Rule 222. I have sent a motion just now that the matter be sent to the Privileges Committee.

SHRI JAGANNATH JOSHI: You consider anybody's motion. We are agreed.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do not understand your difficulty. My motion and my notice are very simple. I am not concerned about other issues that you have deliberately permitted to be raised.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Mr. Piloo Mody is perfectly in order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is in writing before me is something different from what he has read.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): I have been standing for a long time on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you. Please wait.

श्री मधु लिमये : प्रिविलेज के बारे मे क्या प्रतिक्रिया होती है ? पहले होता है नोटिस। वह इन्होंने बाकायदा दिया है। उसके बाद रूल 225 माता है और इसको माप देखिये।

The Speaker if he gives consent under Rule 222 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall, after the question and before the list of business is entered upon, call the member concerned, who shall rise in his place and, while asking for leave to raise the question of privilege, make a short statement relevant thereto.

अभी लीव मागी है। उन्होने विरोध नही है। जब विरोध नही किया तो 226 आप्रेट करना है। विरोध करते तो 25 मैम्बरो को खडा होने के लिएँ आप कहते चूकि युनैनिमस है, इसलिए आप अब 226 देखिए।

If leave under rule 225 is granted, the House may consider the question and come to a decision or refer it to a Committee of Privileges on a motion made either by the member who has raised the question of privilege or by any other member

इन्होने प्रस्ताव किया है। प्रस्ताव मे क्या क्या चीज आती है ? पुराना प्रस्ताव भी मै देख चुका हू। प्रस्ताव यह होता है कि प्रिविलेज कमेटी के सामने मामला जाए या यह सदन तय करे और अगर प्रिवलेज कमेटी के सामने आता है तो यह यह करे और फलां तारीख तक रिपोर्ट दे। उन्होने क्या कहा है ? यही कहा है कि मामला प्रिवलेज कमेटी के सामनें जाए और वह पूरी जाच करके रिपोर्ट दे और प्रिविलेज कमेटी की जानकारी के लिए सारे जो दस्तावेज कनैक्टिड हैं वह पार्लिमेंट सीज करे और आपकी कस्टडी में वे रहे। इस मे कोनसी अनियमित बात है, यह कसे इरेगुलर मोशन है——(इंटरप्शज)।

He is entitled to demand seizure under orders of Parliament and their custody with Parliament. (*Interruption*). I don't trust the Government; I don't trust the Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is the issue was which we are grappling? The point is this. You were pleased to say that the motion read out by the hon'ble Member Shri Piloo Mody is different from the one he had given to you. The hon'ble Member, Shri Piloo Mody has already read out the communication which he had sent to you. That communication is based on Rule 222 That is, he has raised a question of privilege. There are three concepts in the question of privilege. Number one, the question has to be raised. A Question cannot be equated with motion. This is the first part The second part is that Under Rule 225, the matter, that is. the substance of the question has to be considered by the Speaker. And then ultimately comes the formulation of the question in the form of a motion, that is, rule 226. He has come to the third stage—of the rule 226. He is formulating a motion and this is the last stage of it. This motion is in order as he has passed through all the earlier stages. I am sure the House has agreed completely on that point So, Sir, there can be no question of having any second-thoughts on it.

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13 hrs

MR. SPEAKER: I am listening to him. I shall call you. Why are you interrupting him?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Sir, I am even prepared to amend the last portion of my motion. (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER: Order, please. After all, it is not my property or anybody else's property. These are the rules. And, after all, these are what we have been doing in the past.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Sir, the motion sent to you earlier was not a motion at all. It was only a notice that was sent to you. That is slightly different from what the motion of

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

the hon. Member is. You are right when you say that the two are not the same. A notice had been given against the newspapers. We have to find out what the paper has published.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): So far as the notice is concerned, only a few minutes ago, something was said. But, only now this newspaper has been shown. The notice has been seen by me certainly and in a matter like this, we would certainly like to have a little time to consider and ponder over it. You cannot just fling a paper at us like this. Please listen to me. We would like to have time till tomorrow to consider the matter arising out of the notice given by Shri Mody

SHRI PILOO MODY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has asked for time on an issue that has been published in a newspaper. I do not understand why the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs wants some time when this has nothing to do with what appeared in the newspapers. Government has nothing to do with what was published in the newspaper. On the other hand, a notice has been given and a motion moved in Parliament about what has been said in that newspaper. This should be investigated by a Committee of Parliament. What has the Government got to do with it? And what is the Government going to consider in the next twenty-four hours? This I cannot understand. I want to know whether the Government at all is involved on this issue. What is it that Government is going to do? Is it going to change what has already been printed? Or is it going to know ahead what the Privileges Committee is going to say? I do not understand as to what the Government is concerned about. Why does he want twenty-four hours' time at all? The notice given is on a matter which is published in a newspaper. It is only violating the privileges of Parliament if this matter does not going to the Privileges Committee of Parliament.

I would rather say that if this twenty-four hours' time is to be given to the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, the purpose of Parliament is not served which it is supposed to do or the purpose which it is supposed to achieve. This procedure has been grossly violated in contravention of all norms, all decency, justice and fair play.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): I would like to put a very big question mark to the question of privilege. I would like to draw your kind attention to Rule 224 about the conditions of admissibility of the question of privilege. It says the right to raise the question or privilege will be governed by the following conditions:

(i) not more than one question shall be raised at the same sitting.

(ii) the question shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence;

(iii) the matter requires the intervention of the House.

Sir, I am more concerned with the third condition In this connection I would like to say the Parliament is supreme and anything under the Sun can be said and spoken in the House and people have said something which could have been the subject matter of the court of law. Members of Parliament have got the protection under the privileges from the House.

Sir, I would like to remind you of one case of the British House of Commons where the Speaker was slapped right in his face by a Member of the House of Commons and this was a subject for action by the House as it amounted to the dignity, position and supremacy of the Parliament. That case had to be taken by the House and the House rightly took action against the Member. Therefore, this Paper

which has brought Parliament into ridicule and hatred has, in fact, affected the dignity, position and supermacy of the Parliament. Therefore, it is not the contents of the paper that has to be sent to the Privileges Committee but the fact that the publishers has pulled down the prestige and dignity of the House should be a subject-matter of the Privileges Committee.

Secondly, I would submit that anything done outside Parliament cannot be a subject-matter of discussion here because they may do outside anything which may attract criminal responsibility but should not be dragged to this House This Parliament is not to be reduced to a court of law. Sir, if you allow anything done outside the House to be brought as a privilege issue, then it will be difficult for you to control the House I would request you to keep in mind that anything done outside will not be a subject-matter of this House. But the editor of that paper must be hauled up

SHRI S. M BANERJEE Sir, what about my privilege motion

MR SPEAKER: It was only Mr. Mody who moved it I cannot take up so many privilege motions simultaneously.

I want to consider how is it possible that he first sends one notice and then send another motion for consideration. This will not be laying healthy convention I must examine it. Then he says it is a question and not a motion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Please tell us what is the motion of which he gave notice to you; you may put that motion.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER· It is a serious thing. Mr. Mody first gave one motion and then reads another motion.

SHRI PILOO MODY: You frame the motion which is acceptable to you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We request you to please place before the House whichever motion he gave earlier and we will accept it.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI· Sir, I rise on a point of order Mr Madhu Limaye spoke about the procedure, namely, firstly, a notice will be given to you and if you give consent to the notice then a motion will be moved Sir, I want to draw your attention to Rules 224 and 225. Sir, if you look at these you will find the word 'motion' is not there. The words used are 'question of privilege'. The same words are used in 224 and 225. Therefore, while giving permission under Rule 224 the Member will be asking for 'question' and he shall have to confine himself to the same 'question' under Rule 225 Very advisedly the word 'motion' has been avoided.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: Sir, when you allowed the discussion and when hon Members were making a case against the Editor, I thought that after the discussion is over—unless there was Motion under 22—you may not allow it to be sent to the Privileges Committee. At that time I was under a wrong impression. Having realised the gravity of the case and the magnitude of slandering the whole Parliament, rightly or wrongly, I think this is the least controversial motion, that this question may be referred to the Privileges Committee. The motion that has been sent to you, I think, is in order. If that is not in order, kindly accept that But, this should be sent to the Privileges Committee. Even ordinary things are being sent to the Privileges Committee.

MR SPEAKER: There is no question of non-reslisation of the gravity of the situation. It is not that My question was purely technical, because, there are two motions.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We believe you that he has sent you a different motion. Please give us that motion.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I have been asking him.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Even when we agree with you, you disagree. Our suggestion to you is this. You said that the motion which Mr. Piloo Mody has given is different from the earlier one. We accept the earlier one Please read it out.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I have said to which you have agreed.

You read the earlier one—I hold the first one in order—and not the other one which you introduced in between. You can give this in a regular manner tomorrow morning. You read out which you originally sent.

SHRI PILOO MODY:

"May I draw your attention to the report edited in the latest issue of *'Prati Paksh'* (copy enclosed) published by a former Member of Parliament.

The report says that some of the 20 MPs who *denied* the genuineness of their signatures to the Licence Mamorandum were telling a lie. The report also says that these signatures were manipulated by the Minister for Railways, Shri L. N. Mishra. The front page report denounces the Prime Minister as the main source of corruption. This is a gross contempt of the hon. Members and of the whole House."

I shall be grateful if you will allow me now to move the motion for sending it to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: You can move for leave of the House.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg for leave to move.

MR. Speaker: Those hon. Members who are in favour of leave being granted may rise in their seats.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: You can ask the Members to rise only if Government objects to it. Are they objecing?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: We oppose this motion.

MR. SPEAKER: Those hon. Members who are in favour of leave being granted may rise in their seats.

The number of Members who have risen is more than the required number. So, leave is granted.

We have the adjournment motion also for discussion, and we have this privilege motion also. We have so many other things also. How can we do everything on one and the same day?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I just want one information. Please ask Mr. Raghu Ramaiah what he had opposed.

MR. SPEAKER: It was not a question of opposing.

Now, let us decide the time at which we have to take it up. We have the other motion also. I have to fix the time for this, because at four o'clock, we are taking up the adjournment motion. Now, it is going to be nearly 1.30 P.M.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: And we are feeling hungry.

MR. SPEAKER: We had decided earlier that there should be no lunch hour.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No, we require lunch hour.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I want to speak before lunch, and then you can have the lunch hour.

MR. SPEAKER: Why should he have this special privilege of speaking before lunch while others should be kept waiting for lunch?

SHRI PILOO MODY: I think they will digest my speech better on a hungry stomach.

MR. SPEAKER: He does not have any lunch and therefore, he is saying this.

SHRI PILOO MODY: For those who do not have appetite, it may even create an appetite.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a secret how he has such a body without eating.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE: How much time are you allotting for this privilege motion, Sir, I think you may allot three hours for it.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall finish it by 4 P.M. when we shall take up the other motion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: In that case, let us carry on up to four o' clock and let be no lunch hour, because we want to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: I think those Members who want to speak may keep on while the others may quietly slip away and have their lunch.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Is it that you want to eat away the privilege motion or the adjournment motion?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think we can adjourn for about half an hour and re-assemble at two-o'clock. Let us have some lunch hurriedly, reasonable at two o'clock, and finish this before we take up the other motion at four o'clock.

13.24 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

RE. CALCUTTA HIGH COURT JUDGMENT IN RAILWAY EMPLOYEES CASE

MR DEPUTY- SPEAKER: Shri Piloo Mody.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Before that, Sir, I want to raise a very important matter. The Calcutta High Court has set aside the order of removal from service of several railway personnel passed under Rule 14(11) of the Railway Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules 1968 read with proviso (B) to Article 311(2) of the Constitution. This is what has been reported in today's papers. The Judgment has far-reaching consequences in ending the victimisation of thousands of railway employees. I seek your permission to raise this issue in the. House today to secure a clear assurance from the Government that they will respect the High Court's judgment and not challenge it in the Supreme Court. Since we are at the fag end of the session, I would request the Government to make a statement. Without losing their face, taking advantage of the Caucutta High Court's judgment, they can see to it that the victimisation is ended and the workers are protected.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): They have said that the dismissals were illegal.

It is a very serious matter.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): I have also given notice under rule 377 to raise this matter. As Mr. Dandavate pointed out, the Calcutta High Court has set aside the order of removal from service of several railway personnel. I support Mr. Dandavate's demand that the minister should make a statement. I want immediate reinstatement of

[Shri Krishan Chander Haldar]

the dismissed railway employees took part in the recent railway strike

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Rampur) Sir, the Calcutta High Court has set aside the dismisel of the railway employees The Supplementary Demands for Railways are going to be discussed tomorrow most probably Before that discussion starts, the minister should make a statement that they will not go to the Supreme Court and they will reinstate all the workers whose services have been terminated or who have been dismissed If that statement is not made, what will happen? I have gone through the Supplementary Demands

I have gone through the supplementary Demands for Grants for Railways and there is no provision made for the amount by way of payments to be made to such employees whose services have been terminated.

I would only request you to direct the Railway Minister to make a provision there Otherwise, it will be difficult to have a discussion on the Demands

SHRIMATI PARVATI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore). Sir, I want to add only one word to what has already been said by Shri Banerjee In taking this action, the Government, the Railway Minister and the Railway Board should also see that all those employees whose appeals have been rejected and whose dismissals, removals from service have been confirmed should also be taken back It should not be said that their dismissals, removals, have been confirmed because these dismissals, removals, from service, as per the judgement of the Calcutta High Court, have been shown to be totally illegal.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Piloo Mody

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, you kindly direct the Minister....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Supplementary Demands for Railways are coming for discussion

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE I would request you and appeal to you to kindly direct the Minister (*Interruptions*) Now that we have made our submissions, we would request you to make certain observation ..

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right--I will make some observation The only observation is that the Government will take note of the submissions made by the hon Members. Now. Shri Piloo Mody

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi) Sir I have given a notice under Rule 377

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER This is not the time for notices under Rule 377.

SHRI DHAMANKAR I will take only a minute

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. What do you want to say?

SHRI DHAMANKAR Sir, there are reports in a section of the press that about Rs. 2 crores of insurance premia deducted from the salaries of policy holders under the Salary Savings Scheme and paid to the L.I.C are is laying un-adjusted for years in the Nagpur Division of L.I.C. Similar unadjustment of fund is also reported in other divisions of L I C It is likely that the policy holders may suffer because those amounts have not been adjusted. I would request the Government to go into this and make the necessary arrangements

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14.13 hrs

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE—contd.

CERTAIN NEWS REPORT IN PRATIPAKSHA, A HINDI WEEKLY

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, I must admit, to begin with, that I did not realise when I sent this notice this morning that I would be disturbing a hornet's nest because, I thought, the matter was rather innocent, that some Editor of some paper had made comments of a nature so derogatory to Parliament and parliamentary procedure that I should have imagined that every single Member of this House would have automatically, without debate without question, have submitted the issue to the Privileges Committee of Parliament and let them decide it

Unfortunately, I found that when we started sending this issue to the Privileges Committee—many Members of the Congress Party also supported the idea wholeheartedly—and all of us were certain, but the Speaker in his wisdom allowed the matter to proliferate, allowed all manner of extraneous matter to be brought into this simple motion, in fact, to the point were even the Law Minister, Mr Gokhale, was allowed to intervene, even after he had prefaced his remarks by saying that he did not wish to speak on the motion tabled by Mr. Piloo Mody but that he wanted to speak on some issue other than that and wanted the House to know what the Government's attitude on a subject outside the scope of this debate or this motion was I do not understand why this was allowed to be done Nor do I understand why the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs opposed it when the matter was finally reduced to its simple minimum, that it was merely a motion of privilege against what had appeared in the newspapers. The conclusion is only too obvious. May I ask this of the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs? Does he agree with what has been written in this paper? Does he think that what has been written in this paper is true and, therefore, the matter should not be referred to the Privileges Committee? Because, other than that, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I cannot understand why the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs did not allow this simple matter to go to the Privileges Committee. And if he thinks that what has appeared in this paper is true, then I suggest that the question of privilege should also be brought against the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs because after all Mr. George Fernandes has written this and he is outside and should not be subjected to privilege but the Minister sitting inside the House happens to corroborate and agree with what has been written in this article.

The second thing I want to know—and this also perplexes me—is why Mr. Raghu Ramaiah has asked for time He says that they want to think about it What is there to think about? Whether a simple matter like this should be referred to the Privileges Committee or not, is that something that should be thought about? Is any mind to be applied to this subject? As I said earlier this morning is he going to change the language of it? Is he going to change the photograph? Is he going to change the contents of this? What does he want the time for? Does he want time to decide whether reference of this to the Privileges Committee is a political manipulation that is acceptable to him or not?

I am also rather perplexed about the manner in which matters are fast deteriorating in this House We have seen what has happened in the morning. We wasted about 2½ hours on something like this which should have taken precisely five minutes· the matter should have been raised, people should have been made aware of what the matter was, and within a few minutes everybody should have agreed that the matter should be referred to the Privileges Committee But that was not done. And why was that not done? The reason for that is, there is evil design, there are *mala fides*, behind the action of the Government. I do not very often make statements like this. Whatever I say I say with full responsibility, and I have come to the conclusion that this entire House is being mani-

[SHRI PILOO MODY]

pulated like a puppet show from the Prime Minister's Secretariat. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs is merely the instrument through which this manipulation goes on and we charge the Government with being a puppet in the hands of the Prime Minister's Secretariat. I have definitely observed in this very House that the Prime Minister's Secretariat in the person of somebody whom I do not wish to name, is virtually hanging out into this House giving instructions every minute to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs as to what should be done. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): He should contradict if it is not so. He has no guts, no character.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I will show my guts when I reply. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANADAN MISHRA (Begusarai): A regular report is made to the Prime Minister by his Secretary on the performance of the members on the other side of the House, including that of the Ministers.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): What is wrong about it?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is the honour and respect given to the hon. Members of this House. Some petty official reporting on the conduct of the Minister and the Members?... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): I seriously object to the remark of the hon. Member. That should not be allowed to go on record. This is definitely objectionable.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: And the Minister is nodding his head in approval and appreciation.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): May I make a submission. I am concerned with the procedure of the House.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Keeping a watch on their behaviour. We see it everyday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Some hon Members tried to draw my attention and say that they wanted to make some submission .

AN HON. MEMBER: Consultation is going on.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like to point out the procedure and practice of the House. When a member has been identified and called, he is in possession of the floor. If he yields, others can intervene and make their submission .

SHRI K P. UNNIKRISHNAN: You should also stop others from interrupting us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not for me to tell members to sit down.

SHRI A P. SHARMA: How does Mr. Mishra come in the picture when Mr. Piloo Mody is speaking. This is uncalled for.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Mr. A. P. Sharma and Shri Shashi Bhushan—I am not yielding to you. Mr. Unnikrishnan—I am yielding to you.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: What I want to point out is that unfortunately there has been a kind of manipulation going on the other side . . . (*Interruptions*) I will come to that later on...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are under the surveillance of a petty official.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Their target of attack is the Leader

of the House herself. If you permit such unwarranted references to made, this House cannot go on. I want to make and clarify that they cannot held this House to ransom. We will not permit this to go on. It is upto you and may I respectfully submit that it is to your goodself that we look forward for pulling up the members when they interrupt when an important matter is being discussed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now. who is interuppting whom.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: This is very uncharitable. Now, I request you once again that if you want to have the proceedings of the House go on smoothly, you have to stop this nonsense

SHRI PILOO MODY: You must understand that I allowed Mr. K.P. Unnikrishnan to intervence and yielded to him because I expected him to provide me with the sort of material that I wanted to carry on my attack. He was very concerned about the conspiracy as he calls it of our wanting to attack the Leader of the House. I want to know—which is his idea of Parliament and parliamentary democracy? What does he presume is the role of the Opposition? Because, I know, his mentors do not believe in a parliamentary democracy where there is an opposition It is the opposition's role, at all times to attack the ruling party. If we attack the ruling party, we are guilty of committing a crime according to their accounts, but we are definitely doing our duty by the people, by the country. Now it comes as to who is attacking whom. There is no question of attacking a ruling party, which in every political sense of the word, does not function like a political party. There is no point attacking a bunch of people who are mere puppets, in the hands of the leader, an hon. Member whose presence almost is never recorded in this House except through agents of one sort or the other. And, therefore, I can understand his grievance at the fact that I am not attacking him, but that I am attacking his leader. But I am afraid they will have to put up with some sort of non-entity status till what time they themselves decide that they will be man enough and exert all right as Members of Parliament and the privileges that this country has given to them, till what time they decide to behave like a gataparcha, which can be mouled to take any form, they will have to put up with this.

SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR (Patiala): He is abusing us

SHRI PILOO MODY: It is like plasticine, which you hight have handled in your Kindergarten. Therefore, Sir, unless these gentlemen themselves insist and they want to turn into men, it is no point attacking them, it is only worth attacking those who manipulate them, and that is why the attack is directed against the Leader of the House, because all of you are mere heads to be counted irrespective of what is inside those heads. And therefore on this particular issue you have seen a very strange thing indeed. You have seen a letter being put in the notices signed by 21 Members of Parliament—21 Members of Parliament who have signed a letter either to pressurise or change the policy of the Government of India, as stated These 21 Members of Parliament, had by this action, altered and changed the policy of the Government of India and this is the main complaint. The Minister is pleading behind the fact that it was the pressure exerted by these 21 members that made them change their mind and give licences to people who had been refused the licence in the past.

The second point of the act is this, namely, some of the signatures were acquired under pressure, others under ignorance and yet another category of false signatures were added to the names of Members. May this letter

[Shri Piloo Mody]

live long and lie in peace.! I don't think any other eyes will ever see this letter again. By this time it might have been substituted six times over as the congress party has changed its stories one after the other, only to suit a particular circumstance or contingency. But the point is that pupoteers were not only being turned into forgorers, but they are turned into perjurers. Those who had the audacity to ask to be judged by their own poors, through a parliamentary investigating committee, were wraped on the knucklos punished, and made to grovel in the ground, because they were made to say, "Please let us withdraw this letter that we have written, please let us be exempted, as has been stated in the Bulletin of Parliament. Let it be ever recorded in the history of India—that the puppeteer has made two honourable Members of Parliament come here.

They demand something and then retract from their demand because this does not suit the Leader. The over all plan of the conspiracy is being hatched just to cover up scandals like Nagarwala, Maruti and the fly-over. Every conceivable scandal is being covered up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): What about Jagota Brothers?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Mr. Bosu has been able to give me one more instance.

You know I participate on all occasions like this and even in a matter like the Maruti Scandal or Nagarwala Scandal, what are we doing? Then why have Parliament at all? Why have all these institutions? It is the very institutions of democracy in this country that have been eroded and which have gone beyond recognition.

Take the case of the Presidency. I do not want to say anything more than this.

What have you done to the Presidency? Take the Cabinet system. Would anybody know that there is a Cabinet in India that takes a decision?

Who accepts responsibility? This is merely an enlarge rubber stamp. Most of the Cabinet Ministers do not often know when decisions regarding their own Ministries are being taken. Shri Swaran Singh did not know about the Indo-Soviet Treaty. Shri Chavan did not know about all these recent Ordinances. What more proof do you want? And that is how the Cabinet system has been working. Look at the condition of the Opposition—I plead guilty to this. Look at the law courts—commitment and corruption have overtaken the law courts. Look at the newspapers. There are only some people who dare write up this sort of thing. Look at the daily newspapers that you get What do you read in the newspapers except what Shri Raghu Ramaiah wants you to read It is not merely what Mr. Raghu Ramaiah's thinking is but it is his thinking of somebody else's head, that is what the newspapers print We have never allowed public opinions to grow in this country We deliberately keep the people ignorant and illiterate so that we go on manipulating as we like. Fifteen years ago there were only 21 crores of people who cannot read and write. But, to-day, there are 35 crores of people who cannot read and write. This is the achievement of this Government.

This is the only government that we can have in this country? You can have your Government; you can have your stability; you can have your own seats; you can have your own corruption and you can have your plunder and you can have your puppeteers. But this kind of thing cannot go on endlessly. The anger of the people is beginning to show itself. It is showing itself in any number of ways. There is an increase in crime, increase in violence and, ultimately, what Shri Jayaprakash Narain is doing to-day in Bihar had happened six months ago in Gujarat is the only answer.

This is really the answer to the debate that we had this morning in which they tried to confuse the issues and stopped even a simple matter like this to come up before Parliament.

The conclusion is inevitable that the Congress Party led by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister's Secretariat, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, the Council of Ministers and the Congress Party have turned this Parliament into what has been described in this paper. Therefore, I can understand the reticence, in sending this matter up to the Privileges Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we are discussing this under Rule 226, that we are at that stage is very clear. We shall proceed according to certain rules and according to certain procedures.

There is a little amount of confusion and I must say that I have not been able to get enough light myself in order to guide the proceedings of the House. Rule 226 says:

> "If leave under Rule 225 is granted........

which has been granted.

> the House may consider the question and come to a decision...

Now, coming to a decision has to be by way of a motion.

> or refer it to a Committee of Privileges on a motion made either by the member who has raised the question of privilege or by any other member."

That is what the rules says. Now, I take it that Mr. Piloo Mody who has given notice of this today in time has been allowed by the Speaker to seek the leave of the House which the House has granted. I take it that Shri Piloo Mody has now formally moved motion.

But here I am fumbling with the papers right since I came to this Chair. I wanted also the officers at the Table to enlighten me as to what the Motion is and it is not clear what the Motion is.

There are only three kinds of papers before me. The first one is the original of the letter which Mr. Piloo Mody sent to the Speaker today before the Session began which is in the form of a notice. Now, a notice is not a motion. Subsequently, I have a piece of another paper scribbled and signed by Mr. Piloo Mody which is in the form of some kind of a motion.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Kindly read that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It reads:

> "That the question of privilege arising out of Pratipaksh story in its latest issue be referred to the Committee of Privileges for full investigation and report. That the House further resolves that all the documents and files connected with the case be seized and kept.

SHRI PILOO MODY: There is something on the back-side of the paper also.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is nothing at the back.

Subsequently, I have a notice of an amendment to this motion by Mr. Madhu Limaye and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. This has been submitted to me by the office in a regular manner and not *ad hoc* directly. The notice of an amendment by Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has been routed to me through the Office. It reads as follows:

> "That in the motion,—
>
> *add* at the end:—
>
> "That this House further resolves that all the documents in connection with the Licence Case be seized and kept under the custody of the Speaker and that the Committee submit its

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER)

preliminary report before the end of the Winter Session of Parliament."

Since, we are now at the stage of discussion, I will take it that we are discussing this Motion of Mr. Piloo Mody. These are all the papers I have with me. Mr. Piloo Mody has to move the Motion. As far as Mr. Piloo Mody is concerned there are two papers—one is the notice given in the morning. As now we have come to the stage of Motion the only paper I have of Mr. Mody is the one which I have read just now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That is precisely the submission which we were making to the hon. Speaker. The stage for moving the motion would come when Rule 226 would apply. But the hon. Speaker was pleased to remark that he found some difference between the original motion which was sent out by Mr. Piloo Mody and the subsequent motion which he was trying to read out. Then the House asked the hon. Speaker would kindly read the original motion of Mr. Piloo Mody. Then ultimately it happened that the Speaker—the supreme and the infallible authority—and to the hon. Member, Shri Piloo Mody that his notice itself was the Motion Then he read it out while taking the leave of the House. We are concerned with that motion. Whether that strange animal could be called motion there could be two opinions. But it is the pleasure of the supreme authority to characterise it as the appropriate and it is for that motion that took the leave of the house and the House granted leave for it.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): Sir, there is a procedural point involved which might be useful not only for this discussion but for future discussions also. I feel we should ponder over this question seriously. It appears we have got confused as to whether for a privilege issue there should be a motion. Sir, if you look at Rules 222, 223 224 and 225 you will find the words used are "raise a question of privilege" and nowhere the word 'motion' has been used. In Rule 225 it says:

"The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 222 and hold that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall, after the questions and before the list of business is entered upon, call the member concerned, who shall rise in his place, and, while asking for leave to raise the question of privilege, make a short statement..."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would appeal to the hon. Members. Nothing is lost by listening because that way we gain time.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Sir, kindly see Rule 226 also. It also does not speak of a motion. Rules 222 to 227 do not speak of a motion. Purposely the Rules of Procedure have used the word 'question' and have avoided the word 'motion'. That means, it is not necessary to raise a formal motion. You can raise a question of privilege pointing to attention of the Speaker that breach of privilege has been committed. It is up to you to take proper steps. Therefore, Sir, my submission will be this

(Interruptions)

Mr. Madhu Limaye has given certain amendments. My submission is, the amendments are out of order. Kindly see Rule 225. When a Member has asked for leave and leave is granted....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Were you here before the lunch hour?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Sir, you are not trying to appreciate my point. Once the leave is sought for in this House and the leave is granted, unless you seek a fresh leave, you cannot extend the

scope of debate. The debate should be confined to the question regarding which leave has been granted. If by amendment, we want to extend the scope of the debate a fresh leave would have to be granted. Otherwise, my respectful submission is, there will be really no purpose for asking leave of the House. My submission is, the amendments are out of order. Mr. Madhu Limaye's first question, to extend the scope of the debate is also out of order.

(*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly sit down I will here all of you, so that we may not lose further time. Let me give my ruling at this stage. I thought, before coming to the Chair this afternoon, that I had some intelligence in my skull although Mr. Piloo Mody may not agree with me. But, after hearing my good friend Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami, I have star-scope of debate The debate should be some intelligence. What did we do the whole morning today? What did we do?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka): Let me help you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not want your help at this stage.

Well, it is all on record I am sure. First, the quesiton was raised by Mr. Piloo Mody and the Speaker allowed him to raise this question, and there was a lot of discussion. Then, Mr. Piloo Mody was allowed to seek the leave of the House. At one stage, as I understood, there seemed to be no opposition to this motion at all.

(*Interruptions*)

Well, the record will correct it.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I asked for permission to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am recapitulating. You can correct me.

At one stage, there seemed to be no opposition. Then the hon. Speaker allowed Mr. Piloo Mody to seek the leave of the House and the question was put whether there is any opposition to it. I think the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs get up and opposed it, and because there was opposition, the hon. members who wanted leave were asked to stand. And they all stood up. I do not know what the number was.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Forty-six.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Hundreds of us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know what the number was, but I think it was decided that the requisite number was there, which is more than 25.

Now if all that has taken place in the morning—leave was granted, leave has been given—we have, therefore, come to the third stage of rule 226. That is where specifically I am confused about what is the motion. I will read 226 again.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): Did you remain quiet for half an hour and hear his speech without a motion? (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now more people have 'loose' motions You have the rule book, Mr. Goswami. You are a lawer. I am not. I will read it.

> "If leave under rule 225 is granted"—

and you are not disputing that leave has been granted—

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: "If leave under rule 225 is granted, the House may consider the question"—

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI].

What question? The question raised by Shri Piloo Mody—"and come to a decision".

Now I want to ask you, in parliamentary practice how a decision of the House is arrived at. It is only on a motion (*Interruption*). I do not accept it. I rule it now and for all future that a decision of the House can be arrived at only on a motion put to it. The question has to be put to the House. Otherwise, it cannot come to a decision.

Here the difference comes exactly at this stage whether the House should now discuss this matter fully and come to a decision or the House should decide to refer it to a Committee of Privileges. This is the limited question. Therefore, let there be no more confusion about this.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी आधी बात को तो आपने पहले ही पकड़ लिया जैसा कि आप अक्सर करते है । चूंकि यह कन्ट्रोवर्सी आगे न बढ़े इसलिए मै आपका ध्यान नियम 364 की ओर दिलाया चाहता हूं

"A matter requiring the decision of the House shall be decided by means of a question put by the Speaker on a motion made..."

अब मोशन क्या है, यह सवाल है । जहां तक मुझ याद है, अभी जो प्रस्ताव आपने पढ़कर सुनाया श्री पीलू मोदी का उसके उपर स्पीकर साहब ने एतराज किया था कि जो नोटिस था और जो प्रस्ताव अभी पीलू मोदी ने पढ़कर सुनाया, दोनों में फर्क है । इसलिए उन्होंने कहा उसमे जो नई बात जोड़ दी गई है, आखिरी पैराग्राफ में, वह काट दी जाए । यही उनका कहना था। जो डाकूमेंन्टस थे उनको सीज करने के बारे मे और पार्लिमेंट के स्पीकर की कस्टडी में रखने की बात थी । उसको काट दिया जाए । तो पहला जो अनुच्छेद है वही रह गया । अगर वह नही रहता और पूरा मोशन रहता तो मैं अमेंडमेंट किस लिए देता। प्रिविलेज मोशन के दो जो फार्म्स होते है वह मैं लाया हू । यह मैंने एस० सी० मुखर्जी के खिलाफ मोशन दिया था । आप फार्म सुन लीजिये ।

"That the question of privilege against Shri N. N. Wanchoo, Former Secretary, Department of Steel and....."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What are you bringing in now

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं फार्म बता रहा हू ।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him formalise the motion only.

SHRI A P. SHARMA: This is irrelevant.

श्री मधु लिमये मैं मोशन के स्ट्रक्चर के बारे मे बोल रहा हू ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will take whatever the House decides now

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मुझे सुनना नही चाहते है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to listen to you. Mr. Limaye knows very well that I am very receptive and I would always listen to Madhu Limaye because I know that he knows the rules and he knows the Constitution very well. I benefit from that. But here I am engaged on this limited question. What is the form of motion that we should have. If I understand Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra just now, he said that the Speaker had remarked that the notice gien by Mr. Piloo Mody should be treated as a motion. If that is what the House understand and decides then with the little bit of edition in the form of the motion, we shall accept that as a motion.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Addition was made by me verbally.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This notice given by Mr. Piloo Mody in the

morning with the little edition should be made into a form of motion; by the consent of the House we treat this as a motion.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: You have explained the circumstances in which the notice given by Mr. Piloo Mody had been treated as a motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am saying what the Speaker said.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Whatever it is The hon. Speaker having treated that as a motion, where is the need for adding something now. The debate must be on the basis of the motion as accepted by the Chair already. Where is the question of adding something?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: For any motion amendment can be moved

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Any amendment that is moved to this motion is a different thing altogether. But there cannot be any addition to the motion this way.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Here we come to the rules. When a motion has been admitted, amendments can be moved to the motion. It is for the House to accept or reject the amendment. Therefore, I will call upon Shri Madhu Limaye to formally move his amendment.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I beg to move:

That in the motion,-add at the end:-

"That this House further resolves that all the documents in connection with the Licence Case be seized and kept under the custody of the Speaker; and that the Committee submit its preliminary report before the end of the Winter Session of Parliament".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has been moved. You can speak on it later on.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Do you want the motion to be debated?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Just now you said that you wanted a decision of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How will the House come to a decision on this motion? After a discussion... (*Interruptions*) Shri B. V. Naik

SHRI B. V. NAIK: (Kanara): We have been able to see this paper for the first time today.

15 hrs.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: (Kumbakonam): You have said that we have come to a stage where the House may consider the question and come to a decision or refer it to the privileges committee. Before the members are asked to participate in the discussion, they should be given all the material, namely, the original memorandum given by 21 members, the endorsements made by the Minister, when the question was referred to the CBI, what was the report of the CBI, etc. All these matters are interlinked with this question. Unless we get these original documents, we will not be able to come to a decision, or even have a meaningful discussion on the subject.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: On a point of order, Sir. I want to know the final text of the motion, together with my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right; I will do some verbal editing from here.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Where is the question of editing? Whatever the Speaker has allowed, that is the motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are not really differing. I will take the substance of Mr. Piloo Mody's notice.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Don't take the notice as it is because it beings with the words "Mr. Speaker". That cannot be part of the motion!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The motion will be like this:

"The report in the latest issue of Prati Paksha says that some of the 20 MPs who denied the genuineness of their signatures to the Licence Memorandum were telling a lie. The report also says that these signatures were manipulated by the Minister for Railways, Shri Lalit Narain Mishra. The front page report denounces the Prime Minister as the main source of corruption. That this is gross contempt of the hon. Members and of the whole House."

Then the amendment says:

"That in the motion, add at the end:

'That this House further resolves that all the documents in connection with the Licence Case be seized and kept under the custody of the Speaker; and that the Committee submit its preliminary report before the end of the Winter Session of Parliament'.".

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Now allows us to amend it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It cannot be amended.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The paper is dated 8th September 1974 but today is only 3rd September!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is all confusion. Hon. Members had made their submissions when the Speaker has said that he would treat the notice of Shri Piloo Mody as the motion.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You forget it. Let us have a proper motion?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How can I do that? That is why I said I was confuse when I came to this House because there is no motion in a formal form. It was agreed, in accordance with the direction of the Speaker, to treat the notice of Shri Piloo Mody as a motion. It will mean a little edition to bring to form. Otherwise, there is no motion.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: What are we discussing? Let us know what the motion is.

SHRI PILOO MODY: When the Speaker insisted that my first notice to him was the motion and insisted that he would not accept the second motion, I converted the first one into a motion. You will find from the records what I have said early in the morning. It reads like this:

"May I draw your attention to the report edited in the latest issue of 'Prati Paksh' (copy enclosed) published by a former Member of Parliament.

The report says that some of the 20 MPs who denied the genuineness of their signatures to the Licence Memorandum were telling a lie. The report also says that these signatures were manipulated by the Minister for Railways, Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra The front page report denounces the Prime Minister as the main source of corruption. This is a gross contempt of the hon. Members and of the whole House. I should be grateful, therefore, if you will refer this matter to the Privileges Committee."

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I would like to know from the records whether the last sentence is there in the motion accepted by the Speaker, on which the discussion is going on.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If it is there, will you eat crow, Mr. Minister?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: He thinks of eating all the time. That is why he talks like that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you are not so very discriminating, there is not much difference between a cock and a crow. It is as tasteful.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The last line of the letter is the operative line.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Please find out from the record whether it is there.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am absolutely definite and positive that I read the last line when I moved the motion. If it is not on the record, the puppeteer has been at it again.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Whether Shri Mody has read it or not, the question is whether the Speaker has treated the last portion as the motion which we are to discuss.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Naturally What did we get up on? We did not get up on "Yours faithfully".

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is this that impelled me to make the remark that now a privilege motion will be accompanied by a statement of objects and reasons. In the earlier portion there are preliminary remarks, and they are on record. The operative part is in the last line, that it should be referred to the Committee of Privileges. That is clear enough.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I should have thought that when the Members were asked to rise in their places to indicate, if they wish to, their desire to accede to the proposal for the admission of a reference to the Committee of Privileges, then that is the motion for reference to the Committee of Privileges. I am astonished that you heard 40 minutes' speech without insisting on the motion being read out once at least by the great mover of the motion. I should have thought that when we were asked to get up in our seats, the motion should have been read out because the usual practice is that when the motion of No-Confidence or Adjournment is moved, that is read out. So, I took it that this should have been assumed a long time ago and all this waste of time could have been prevented. I am very constrained to say, I do not know what led you not to interrupt the mover of the motion even for half a second to read out the motion with the result that we have been treated to this particular thing.

SHRI S. M BANERJEE: Sir, my submission is only this. When the question came up for discussion and when the Speaker said in his wisdom, pointing to Mr. Piloo Mody, to spell out what was the motion, he did so. Taking of that, advantage I thought unless there was a specific motion under Rule 222, he would not admit it. So, I immediately sent a motion under Rule 222. The wording is very clear that the matter be referred to the Privileges Committee. The motion is there; the discussion has stared. Now, it is for you to consider whether you will allow this to go to the Privileges Committee after discussion or, *suo motu*, after hearing Mr. Piloo Mody, you will refer it to the Privileges Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us put an end to this.

Now, the whole thing since morning revolves round the question of privilege. The Members were asked to stand up for the leave to be granted on the question of privilege. That is how the leave has been granted.

I am putting this because there was a lot of confusion in the morning. I am repeating it. Everybody has accepted that the Speaker said that the notice given by Mr. Piloo Mody would be treated as a motion. Is there any

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER]

difference of opinion about this? This is exactly what the Speaker said in the morning. It is a question of fact, whether the Speaker said this. I think, everybody has agreed that he said this.

Therefore, to me, once the thing is treated as a motion, it is a mere question of edition, putting it in the form of a motion. That follows. It is a mere question of edition. The decision has been taken by the Speaker. It is a formal matter how to put it in the form of a motion. I take it that way.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Let the motion be under Rule 222.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I will ask Mr. Limaye this question, since he has been raising so many questions. When you sent this notice of an amendment to your name, which you have moved, can I ask you: With reference to which motion did you send this amendment? You just now read out that.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदयइ मैं सोचता था यह मोशन है . . . .

(*Interruptions*) Don't threaten me; Don't bully me. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: To which motion does this amendment of yours relate?

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह मान कर चल रहा था कि मोशन यह है कि :

"That the notice given by Shri Piloo Modi against *Pratipaksh* be referred to the Privileges Committee."

(*Interruptions*) You have asked me a question. Why are they interrupting?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Why don't you allow me to seek a clarification from Mr. Madhu Limaye?

Whenever we send notices of amendments, they are always in relation to a motion which has been given notice of. Because Mr. Madhu Limaye has been getting up again and again protesting against this which I do not understand, I am putting to him this direct question. When you sent the notice of amendment, it was in relation to which motion? What was the motion that you had in mind?

श्री मधु लिमये · उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बात जब तक पूरी नही होती मुझे डिस्टर्ब न किया जाए ।

SHRI A. P SHARMA (Buxar): There is no question of listening to his talk. He should straightway reply as to which motion it related to.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा आप ने सुना कि श्री पीलू मोदी का जो नोटिस है वही मोशन कर के ट्रीट किया जाएगा। अब मुझे अमेंडमेंट दना था तो उसी को मैं ने इस तरह मोशन के रूप मे माना है, और आप व्यवस्था दें कि क्या मेरा कहना गलत है, अगर गलत हो तो आप मुझे रोक दीजिए ? जब तक मोशन को फोरमुलेट अपने शब्दों में नही करते तब तक स्पीकर की रूलिंग का मान कर चलिए। मैंने इस पर अमेंडमेंट दिया है।

"That the notice given by Shri Piloo Mody against Pratipaksh he referred to the Privileges Committee."

और इसलिए मैं ने यह अमेंडमेंट दिया है। अगर कमेटी का उल्लेख नही होता तो मैं अमेंडमेंट नही देता।

"That the notice given by Shri Piloo Mody against Pratipaksh be

referred to the Privileges Committee; and that this House further resolves that all the documents in connection with the licence case be seized and kept under the custody of the Speaker and that the Committee submit its preliminary report before the end of the Winter Session of Parliament."

तभी इसका कोई मतलब होगा। अगर यह प्रस्ताव नही होता तो तरमीम और बहस का कोई मतलब नहीं है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order. May I invite your kind attention to rule 226? We have covered upto rule 225. Rule 225 says:

"The Speaker, if he gives consent under rule 222 and holds that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order, shall, after the questions and before the list of business is entered upon, call the member concerned, who shall rise in his place and, while asking for leave to raise the question of privilege make a short statement relevant thereto:

"Provided that where the Speaker has refused his consent under rule 222...." etc., etc.

"If objection to leave being granted is taken, the Speaker shall request......" etc., etc.

So, Sir, all the formalities upto rule 225 have been completed. Now we have come to rule 226. Rule 226 says:

"If leave under rule 225 is granted, the House may consider the question and come to a decision or refer it to a Committee of Privileges on a motion made either by the member who has raised the question of privilege or by any other member."

After hearing Shri Piloo Mody, I have moved a motion just now....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How have you moved? I have not permitted you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You may not permit but under the rule either the Member who moves the privilege motion or any other member, after hearing, may move a motion that the issue be referred.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us be clear about the rules so that there is no confusion.

The only person who can move a motion is Mr. Piloo Mody....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Or any other Member.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Here I have accepted Mr. Piloo Mody's motion. So, there is no question of any other Member moving.

SHRI PILOO MODY: How many times should I move it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They are confused among themselves As far as I am concerned, only the motion moved by Shri Piloo Mody is before us. He has read it out just now. That has gone on record. I take that as the motion and also the amendment to the motion given by Shri Madhu Limaye and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu which also they have moved. These are the things under discussion. Nothing else.

SHRI A P. SHARMA: Shri Madhu Limaye's amendment does not refer to Shri Piloo Mody's motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have allowed them to move and they are moved.

SHRI KARTIK OREAN: I want to raise one point of order as to whether the conditions of admissibility for a question of privilege are satisfied

Shri Kartik Oraon—*Contd.*
under Rule 224(3) and whether the matter is such that it requires the intervention of the House.

I would like to say that this has arisen out of a publication in *Pratipaksh.* There are two aspects of this publication:

(1) The contents of the paper as a whole;

(2) The publishing and uattering of derogatory and defamatory words against the Parliament.

So far as the first part is concerned, it is not and cannot be the subject matter of privilege...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the point of order?

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Please hear me.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your voice is so strong that I find some difficulty in following you.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: I have already said in the morning in this House that anything can be said under the sun in this House and even those that are subject-matter of the courts of law. The privileges and the supremacy of Parliament have given this protection to the Members of Parliament. But if the acts done and words uttered outside this Parliament even by Members of Parliament, are of criminal nature, they can attract criminal responsibility.

Regarding the second part, the publication has denounced this House as a den of thieves and corrupt men, etc. It is here that the question of privilege against the publisher of the paper, arises for his action in bringing down the Parliament to ridicule, hatred and disrepute and only this part is a subject matter of the question of privilege.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: From the mover of this nation, Shri Piloo Mody, I received a copy of the *Pratipaksh.* If the Chair is good and kind enough, I have go to go through that publication.

It is supposed to be a weekly published every Sunday...

AN HON. MEMBER: How do you know it?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I am saying it on the basis of the publication here. Here is a publication dated 25th August. Here is the second publication Revivar. New Delhi. 1st September, 1974. We are on the 3rd September, 1974 and the good editor of thise paper has already published his entire weekly publication due on 8th September. To-day in the morning the hon. Member has stated that he procured it to-day. What does all this lead to?

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: One more privilege.

SHRI B V NAIK: This leads to the fact that there seems to be a distinct amount of conspiracy in collusion with an ex-parliamentarian. Sir, it is a very important problem for the country. I am quoting for example, *Patriot* It has defined Mr. George Fernandes as a politician in search of an identity. These are the sort of unscrupulous gentlemen, that he has been described to be trying to find out his identity, to see to it, that this privilege motion is brought on the floor of this House. Therefore, it is in the fitness of things, so long as the Government has been doing what all is necessary, so long as Government is seized of the matter and they have initiated *suo motu* discussion under these circumstances it is in the fitness of things that any grand design of this conspirator at all, is defeated. I

am trying to take aside only one point. I am trying to oppose yellow journalism in this country, which has been flourishing in recent years. Sir, you will distintcly remember the case of my home State, in the case of a poor Harijan Backward-clause Minister called as Mr. Kittur, who, only on the basis of paper reports, was put out of his office and after six months of the notorious All India scandal that was called as Sumitra Desai case, cropped up, and when it was ultimately found out that there was absolutely no substance in the allegation and that the Minister was absolutely innocent...

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Still nothing is found out, it is still a mystery.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I had the good fortune to speak about it even at the time of the Press Council Bill. My point is, the time of the House should not be wasted. Otherwise it would be only a futile exercise in Parliamentary democracy and nothing else. My hon. friend Mr. Piloo Mody has been trying to give us certain kindergartan lessons in parliamentary conduct and so on. I would urge upon the hon. Members of the opposition that on the basis of the advice given by Mr. V. V. Giri. ex-President of India, it is time that Members of the opposition, collectively follow certain ground-rules in regard to their conduct in parliamentary proceedings, and not holding up the proceedings of the House from time to time.

Under these circumstances I oppose the motion. Investigation after all is being done by the Central Bureau of Investigation. It is ultimately accountable to Parliament. I am not going further than that. It is an organ of an executive wing of the Goverment of India. This motion is brought to smear the fair name of the Leader of the Congress and her image. The mere fact that we are not as vocal except when we have been called upon by the chair to participate, does not mean that we are pupets. We know how to defend democracy in this country. We know how to defend the character as well as integrity of the Government and the parliamentary democracy. We do not need any kindergarten lessons. The law will take its own course. Here is a case of alleged forgery and it becomes a cognisable offence and action can be taken. There is nothing wrong about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Can I put a very simple question? What shall we do with that paper and the editor who is alleged to have vilified this House and the Members of this House? What shall we do?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I rarely ask you to repeat your question.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : यह एक पालीटीकल स्टट है और यह गाली देकर हाऊस म माना चाहने हैं । इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि इसके नोटिस लेनें का कोई जरुरत नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am asking, what shall we do with that paper and the editor of that paper who was alleged to have vilified all of us?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Sir, I think the leader of the House as well as the Congress Government here at the Centre which alone is the most appropriate body to deal with this. (*Interruptions*). As the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs said today that they would come out at the appropriate time.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have asked a very simple question. I did not get any light. If it is your proposal that what affects this House will be decided by some other body, then it is a new proposal altogether. I do not know that. If somebody vilifies the Members. I think, the House must decide what to do with that fellow who vilified us.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, my first submission would be this. In matters like this, the House must take them as issues which extends beyond the party barriers and which cannot be decided by a majority. It would indeed be a bad day for all of us, if a murder is decided by majority even an offence which may be committed in this House itself will also be decided by a majority. We do decide certain offences in this very House. When an offence was committed recently in the gallery, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs come to us and told us that since it had happened in the presence of all of us, let us not go into hair-splitting of it Otherwise, the suggestion might well be that if the issue is to be decided by a majority, then, even if an offence had been committed in the House it should be decided by a majority Do you realise the consequence of it? If you do not, then I should say that you are lacking in foresight and a situation might confront you sooner than later when everybody will say, "there had never been a more desociable regime than this?' What could be a greater calamity than the Government which governs us"

Therefore, an issue like this must not be decided by a majority. However, if the suggestion of the hon Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is that this issue should be decided by a majority, I shall first formulate the issue in general terms and then come to the specific aspects of it. The issue is like this The journal hae made a most scurrilous 'and derogatory remark against the House as a whole. Can there be any denial about it? Does anybody challenge it that this paper has made the most scurrilous and derogatory remarks against the entire House? Let any person come forward and challenge it. This is a most scurrilous remark that has ever been made. What does the paper say. It says:—

> "There is a set of thieves. brokers and forgerers in this House."

Then the paper says: "with a certain amount of approval and rightly because such elements in the country must have their representatives in the House"

In other words the paper says:

> 'Such elements are in large in this country and must have representation in the House. Naturally, this House has got a fair share of them"

Then the paper 'has likened the House to a brothel Can anybody challenge this Mr Deputy Speaker, the paper says Is it Parliament or the den of thieves brokers and contact men That is the blazing headline of this Paper

(*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I am reminded of the other day when the Speaker asked an hon Member

क्या आज आप ठीक-ठाक हैं ।

I think, I should ask the same question now

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR· Sir, I am rising on a point of order My point of order is this· I should have thought that the motion which is being discussed right now is one of the most serious motions before this House and whatever we may say here is not only going to be recorded in the debates but the entire country through the Press gallery and the Visitors gallery also is watching our behaviour and our talk. We may have very acute and sharp difference of opinion and we are here to express them in as sharp and as pointed a manner as possible, but do you consider within order for any hon. Member of this House to get up and shout and say whatever he likes and sit down and begin to laugh? I would submit to the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to persuade his colleagues to behave in such a way that even while they oppose us they do not do-

something which only further add reason to moving our motion. Sir, I want your ruling on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mavalankar asked for my ruling. I am afraid he is going to compound the whole thing by asking for a ruling. There are ways and ways of dealing. We are all human beings. Although we are now about 4 billion strong in the world yet God has not made two of us alike and we have different ways of reacting to a situation. I think Mr Mavalankar feels the seriousness of the situation and my good friend, Shri Kartik Oraon, also feels the seriousness of the situation. Some people are exhibitionists. When something serious happens they go into a little corner and contemplate while some others are extroverts When they are seized with a trouble they go out and accuse the whole world Let us take the world as it is and stop the matter here

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Sir, your gracious remark has reminded me of a saying of a great writer:

> "When you quarrel with others you produce rhetoric; when you quarrel with yourself you produce poetry."

Now, Sir. after the broad characterisation of the House in the most scurrilous fashion the paper has come to some specific charges against some of the elements of the House The first element is a chunk of this House—21 Members of the House—and the Paper says that these Members were really associated with the letter of recommendation that had been written and these Members were lying before the House when they dis-owned their signatures. Are we going to put up with a situation like this when some papers go on calling us as a bunch of liars? Does the other side of the House suggest to us that we should excuse it or allow it to Pass without any punishment from this House?

The Paper has also made a specific charge against an hon. Minister. It has said that all these 21 Members had signed that letter at the instance of the hon. Minister, that is, Shri Lalit Narain Mishra. Thus it has made a specific charge against Shri L. N. Mishra that the letter was produced at his instance and probably the suggestion also is that the forgery was committed at his instance. The Paper has proceeded further. It has not only referred to one hon'ble Minister but has referred to the head of the Ministers, that is, the hon'ble Prime Minister My hon. friend, Shri Naik, was telling us that it was a smear campaign against the leader of his party. Sir, the leader of the ruling party is the Prime Minister of the country and the honour and dignity of the Prime Minister is not the exclusive, demestic concern of his party Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the leader of the ruling party also happens to be the leader of the House. Is she not the leader of the House? Is she the leader of the House, meaning only this bunch of 370 on the otherside or is she the leader of the entire House? If the leader happens to be the leader of the entire House and the entire House takes it as matter of privilege, as a matter of contempt, do you find fault with it? I hope you must find fault with your brains. What is happening, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir?

Now, in view of all this, there was found to be such a blatant and an aggressive case of the breach of privilege that the other side of the House also heartily agreed with us, till the hon Minister of Parliamentary Affairs made his appearance on the scene. They were so exuberant in their enthusiasm to welcome this measure that they were competing, vying with one another. Did we not witness that wonderful spectacle in this House, and may I name some of the hon. Members, who had been popping up and down at that time to accord support to this measure? I will mention some of the names. I do not find my hon. friend. Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad who stood up to accord a full throated support to us and then the hon'ble

[SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA].

Member Mr. Sathe also gave his support. My hon. friend Mr. Priya Ranjan Das Munsi, in his characteristic rhetorical fashion—he also did not want to lag behind—agreed to support this proposal. Now, I come to the crown and consummation of this farce which was provided by no less a person than the ex. Minister of External Affairs, Raja Dinesh Singh. With all the authority of his background and with all the weight of the support of his party he accorded support to this proposal. And what did he say? He said that since the Privileges Committee happens to be a Committee representative of all sections of the House, it will do justice to the matter. Now, all these things are on record. Then, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the circus master appears on the scene, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Mr. Raghu Ramaiah appears on the scene. The situation changes radically, and all of them were hanging their heads in shame. I saw this, this was visible on their faces.

Now, Sir, ultimately, after having seen this spectacle of great enthusiasm and exuberance on the other side of the House, I was impelled to make a remark which has gone on record. I said 'Mr Speaker, Sir, now the issue is clinched and the matter is going to be referred to the Committee of Privileges'. That is also on record. After all that, there is a complete change, a somersault and a volte face on the part of the Members of the other side That is what we have seen.

Whose face are you tarnishing? You are tarnishing your own face.

Now, the issues involved in this are whether remarks like these which I have quoted earlier constitute a breach of privilege or not, whether they constitute an injury to the reputation of the House as a whole or not? This is not a question which should be decided by majority on the other side. This is a question of merit. These remarks are so offensive, so scurrilous, so derogatory that they do palpably constitute an injury to the reputation of the House as a whole. Does anybody disagree with this proposition?

Then, the question is whether these members who have disowned it should be called liars. These members have been called liars and all of them happen to be members of the ruling party? What has the hon. Minister of Law said this morning? He has definitely thrown a suggestion that some of them—some of those 21—might probably be implicated in prosecution later on That is the suggestion which I could read

SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH He made no such suggestion

SHRI PILOO MODY He said they will all be prosecuted according to the law. What he did not say was that he would keep on changing the law.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why do I mention this point Because the hon. Mover of the Motion, Shri Piloo Mody, was right in asking whether it was because of the fact that there is substance in the allegation made by the journal that you do not think it fit to be referred to the Privileges Committee. He made that point very clearly and squarely. I could read a suggestion of that kind in the statement of the hon'ble Law Minister. Although I would go by the statements, made by the hon. members from amongst the 21 who chose to make statements on the floor of the House; I will go by their own statements; I will not go even by the statement of the Minister of Law if he implied any suggestion about their being implicated in the offence of forgery.

Finally, if the House has been called a brothel, could we allow that person who has called it so to go unpunished? I would ask whether as a matter of course in the past, if any journal had made such scurrilous or derogatory remarks, the matter was not been sent to the Committee of

Privileges. You are going to make a gross departure from the past. In all such cases, in the past, the matter had always been referred to the Committee of Privileges. Now if you make a departure from the past, you are answerable to the country, to the House and to each member thereof And Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if these people are impervious and insansitive to such scurrilous remarks and do not care for them, there would be some persons at least who have still shame left in them and who have a reputation to defend. You may not have a reputation to defend, but we do have a reputation to defend. And as members individually and as a House collectively, we would definitely consider it to be an injury to the reputation of the House collectively and to the reputation of members individually.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: At the outset, I condemn in no uncertain manner George Fernandes, the editor of this paper and the printer and the publisher. They have done not only a disservice to this House but to the parliamentary system as such. You rightly observed in the last day that so long as people have confidence in the parliamentary system of this country, the unity of this country will stand and those who try to drive a cleavage in this confidence deserve the highest condemnation.

I expected from the members of the Opposition, particularly from the Mover, Shri Mody, or from Shri Shyamnandan Mishra that they would also speak something against George Fernandes, but if you go through their speeches, you will find that they have not uttered a word of condemnation against the editor, printer or the publisher. They have not uttered a single word against George Fernandes. Members of this House have been described in the most uncharitable manner, thugs and so on. But kindly have a look at the motion moved by Mr. Piloo Mody. It does not at all make mention of these facts. They repeat it times without number that this House had been described as brothel, Members of this House had been described as thugs. Unfortunately Mr. Piloo Mody's motion does not feel it necessary to mention these facts. For the first time today we find Mr. Piloo Mody and Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra have become the greatest admirers of our Prime Minister. I hope what Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra just now said will be followed by him till the end of this session and also in the sessions to follow.

In a motion like this where the House could unanimously support, what is happening There was a time when Members of this House from this side also expressed severe discontent against the criticising of Mr. Fernandes in the paper in controversy. But we find that the Members of the Opposition did not bring in this motion with the intention of punishing the printer and publisher or George Fernandes or preserving the dignity of the House and its members. but only in order to carry on their political ends. We cannot permit a malicious motion like this be carried by which the Opposition wants to gain their political ends. The dignity and decorum of this House—is not the sole preserve of theirs; the Members of the ruling party are equally concerned with it. They should search their hearts whether they are discharging their duties correctly. I never expected that in a matter of this nature Members of the Opposition would try to play politics. But it is apparent from the speeches of Mr. Mody and Mr. Mishra because they did not make a single reference to Mr. Fernandes or to the printer. The motion does not even mention the allegations that have been brought against the Members of this House and that was why I raised a point of order at the beginning The question of privilege should be sent to the Privileges Committee without being confined to a particular motion; because if you send it in the form of a motion the Committee is prevented from making a full investigation into the entire issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall continue this debate tomorrow.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Tomorrow we have got the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. Later on a date might be fixed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes Tomorrow we have fixed for the Constitution (Amendment) Bill and therefore this will be taken up later.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: This has priority over everything else. I shall move a motion for suspension of that item.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may. The Constitution (Amendment) Bill has to be passed by a special majority; therefore notice has to be given to Members. That has been done. Now before we take up the adjournment motion by Shri Vajpayee, I will allow the Secretary General to pass on a message from the Rajya Sabha.

15.59 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 31st August, 1974, agreed without any amendment to the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Bill, 1974, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th August, 1974."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of Rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 31st August, 1974, agreed without any amendment to the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-Tax Payers) Bill, 1974, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th August, 1974."

(iii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 2nd September, 1974, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Bill, 1974, to a Joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the Members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.'

MOTION

"That the Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 60 members, 20 members from this House, namely:—

1. Shri Triloki Singh
2. Shri Kamalanath Jha
3. Shri R. D. Jagtap Avergaonkar
4. Smt Ruthnabai Sreenivasa Pod
5. Shri Tirath Ram Amla
6. Shri B C Mahanti
7. Smt. Kumudben Manishanker Joshi
8. Shri Piarelal Kureel *urf* Piarelal Talib
9. Shri Krishan Kant
10. Shri Khurshed Alam Khan
11. Shri Lalbuaia
12. Shri K. B. Chettri
13. Shri M. Kadarshah
14. Shri Sanat Kumar Raha
15. Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat
16. Dr. K. Nagappa Alva
17. Shri Rabi Ray
18. Shri S. A. Khaja Mohideen
19. Shri Showaless K. Shilla
20. Shri P. K. Kunjachen

and 40 members from the Lok Sabha;

that in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee,

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make,

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the Ninetieth Session of the Rajya Sabha and

that this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee"

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16 hrs

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

SIXTEENTH REPORT

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपका अनुमति से सभा की बैठकों से सदस्यों की अनुपस्थिति संबंधी समिति का 16वां प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करता हूं।

16.0½ hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT—*Contd*

ALLEGED STARVATION DEATHS IN BIHAR

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि सदन की बैठक अब स्थगित की जाए।

मैं यह कार्य स्थगन प्रस्ताव देश के विभिन्न भागों में, विशेषकर बिहार मे भयकर बाढ के कारण जो भयावह स्थिति पैदा हुई है उसके सन्दर्भ मे उठाना चाहता हू। कुछ ही दिन पहले इस सदन ने बाढ और सूखे से उत्पन्न स्थिति पर चर्चा की थी लेकिन यह खेद का विषय है कि बाढ पीडित क्षेत्रों की जनता को राहत देने के लिए जो प्रभावी उपायों की योजना की जानी चाहिए थी वह नहीं की गई। अनेक भागों से व्यापक पैमाने पर भुखमरी फैलने के समाचार आ रहे है। आज प्रात काल मैं ने कुछ समाचार उद्धृत किए थे जिनमे व्यक्तियों के नाम लेकर उनके मरने का सप्रमाण उल्लेख किया गया है। ऐसे समाचार केवल बिहार से नही आ रहे है पश्चिम बंगाल से, असम से और उडीसा से भी प्राप्त हो रहे है। बिहार में स्थिति कितनी बिगड गई है उसका छोटा सा सकेत इस समाचार से मिलता है जो मै यहा उद्धृत कर रहा हू।

"विधायक श्री कुल्हाई राम ने एक लिखित वक्तव्य मे कहा है कि समस्तीपुर जिले के वारिसनगर प्रखण्डान्तर्गत कृष्णपुर बैकुण्ठ पचायत के मादोबाट मे पिछले दिन दो व्यक्ति भूख से मर गए। श्री राम गत 26 अगस्त को उक्त क्षेत्र के बाढग्रस्त स्थानों का दौरा करने गए थे। उन्होंने परिवार कई दिन से भूखा है। और सरकार से कुछ भी सहायता नहीं मिल रही है।

इसी तरह भूख से पीडित सराय रजन प्रखण्ड के निमवारा ग्राम का रामजागो नामक मजदूर को गत 30 अगस्त का स्थानीय माडवाडी बाजार मे बलदेव दास राम प्रसाद जैन की दुकान के सामने स्थित नल के पानी मे बोरा भिगोकर पानी पीते देखा गया। वह दो दिनों से भूखा था और अपने गाव मे कोई काम नही मिलने पर इधर भटक गया। वह बोरा गुड का था जो वह उठा लाया था। शक्तिहीन होने के कारण वह ठीक से बोल नही पाता था।"

16.02 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI *in the Chair*].

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

सवेरे मैंने यह भी उद्धृत किया था कि युवक कांग्रेस के नेता ने 15 लोगों के भूख से मरने की बात अपने वक्तव्य में कही है। स्पष्टत . इस तरह के और भी उदाहरण दिए जा सकते हैं। मानना होगा कि परिस्थिति गम्भीर है। हम प्रतिपक्ष में बैठे हुए लोग इस परिस्थिति का राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने के लिए उत्सुक नही है। लेकिन सत्र का कार्यकाल बढाया गया है अब ध्यानाकर्षण सूचना ली नही जाती। अल्पकालिक प्रश्न स्वीकार नही किए जाते तो बाढ-ग्रस्त क्षेत्र जिस विनाशलीला से निपट रहे है उसकी ओर सदन का और सरकार का ध्यान खीचने का कामरोको प्रस्ताव के अतिरिक्त हमारे पास और कोई साधन नही है। बिहार के सबध में जो तथ्य सामने आय है वह बडे लोमहर्षक है। 70–80 लोग बाढ की चपेट में आ गए है। 15,351 किलोमीटर क्षेत्र जलमग्न है। 21,90 लाख एकड मे फसल डूब गई है जिसका अनुमान एक अरब रुपया लगाया जाता है। डेढ लाख मकान जलमग्न हो गए हैं। उन मे रहने वाले बेघरबार हैं। लाखों जानवर चारे के अभाव में मुसीबत में पड़ गए।

टाइम्स आफ इडिया के एक सवाददाता बाढ़पीडित क्षेत्र में गए थे, उन्होंने जो अपनी आखों से देखा और अनुभव किया उसका एक अंश मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हू

"Hungry children, the faces of many pitied with small-pox, the old and the infirm, women in tatters, swarmed this reporter and begged for food. A meagre quantity of foodgrains was supplied to them once in the past four days. Small families were cooking some kind of gruel and consuming it sparingly to make it last as long as possible"

बाढ़ हमारे देश में एक वार्षिक घटना बन गई है। इसमें सन्देह नही कि बाढ़ की रोक-थाम के लिए कुछ उपाय किए गए हैं लेकिन वह अपर्याप्त हैं। यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि बाढ़ से जितने क्षेत्र प्रभावित होते हैं उनका केवल एक तिहाई भाग हम अभीतक सरक्षित कर सके हैं। अगर पूरा क्षेत्र हमें बाढ से अप्रभावित बनाना होगा तो हम इस शताब्दि के अन्त तक आयेंगे। प्रति वर्ष बाढ़ से होने वाली क्षति का अनुमान यह है कि 67 लाख हेक्टेर क्षेत्रफल बाढ की चपेट में आता है। इसमें से 26 लाख हेक्टर ऐसा है जिसमें खेती होती है और प्रति वर्ष 126 करोड की फसलें, मकान और सरकारी सुविधायें नष्ट हो जाती है। हर साल 193 लाख लोग बाढ़ से प्रभावित होते हैं। वित्त आयोग ने इस बात पर प्रकाश डाला है कि बाढ़ आने पर लोगों को तत्काल राहत देने में हम जितना रुपया खर्च करते है वह रुपया अगर बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए स्थायी योजना पर खर्च करे योजनाबद्ध रूप से तो थोडे समय में बडे क्षेत्र को बाढ की विभीषिका से बचाया जा सकता है। लेकिन राज्य सरकारें एडहाक फैसले करती है और केन्द्र में कोई राष्ट्रीय बाढ नियत्रण का प्रबध नही है। मैंने कही पढ़ा है कि कोई कमीशन बनाया जाने वाला है लेकिन उसके सबध में कोई ठोस रूप-रेखा अभी तक प्रकाश में नही आई है।

राज्य सरकारों को इस बात की शिकायत है, उसमें बिहार सरकार भी है कि पहले बाढ़ या सूखे से उत्पन्न परिस्थिति का सामना करने के लिए केन्द्र से जितनी सहायता मिलती थी अब उस सहायता का सूत्र बदल दिया गया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने समर्थन में वित्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट का उदाहरण दे सकती है। लेकिन इस से राज्यों की समस्या हल नहीं होती। उदाहरण के लिए बिहार सरकार का कहना है कि सूखा या बाढ़ की स्थिति में

हम डेढ़ करोड़ रु० अपने बजट में से खर्च करते थे, और इस के ऊपर तो रुपया आवश्यक होता था वह केन्द्रीय सरकार देती थी। उस में 75 फीसदी अनुदान के रूप में देती थी और 25 फीसदी ऋण के रूप में देती थी। अब बिहार से कहा गया है कि साढे चार करोड रुपए को इस प्रकार का आपत्तियों के लिए रखें। लेकिन इतना रुपया पर्याप्त नहीं है। बिहार को यह भी शिकायत है कि पहले इस तरह की विपत्ति आती थी तो केन्द्र से कोई अध्ययन दल जाता था, अपनी प्रारम्भिक रिपोर्ट भेजता था और केन्द्र सरकार उस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर बडे पैमाने पर सहायता देने के लिए आगे आती थी। मैंने पढा है कि कोई दल कृषि मंत्रालय ने भेजा है। लेकिन सिंचाई मंत्रालय की ओर से इस संबंध में कोई रुचि नहीं ली गई।

श्री एस०एम०बनर्जी (कानपुर) सभापति जी, मैं आप की व्यवस्था चाहता हूं। आपने देखा होगा कि ज्यादातर बाढ और सूखा की इस प्रस्ताव में बात है। लेकिन आज सिंचाई मंत्री यहा नहीं है, जबकि उन्हे होना चाहिए था। वह आते और नेशनल बिग्रेड वगैरह के बारे में बताते। एक तो खाद्यान्न भेजा गया वह काफी नहीं है और दूसरी चीज यह है कि बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए सिंचाई मंत्रालय का क्या योजना है उस बारे में सिंचाई मंत्री सदन को कुछ बताते।

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): He has raised a specific issue in his adjournment motion about the failure of the Government to supply foodgrains to Bihar. Naturally, other things also have to be touched. You cannot just confine to that But you cannot charge that the Irrigation Minister is not minding about the calamity there I do not think such a charge is called for.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is not a question of charge.

सभापति महोदय : खाद्यान्न की आपूर्ति में जो कमी थी सरकार की ओर से उस की ओर ध्यान खीचने के लिए यह कार्य स्थगन प्रस्ताव आया है। किन्तु अच्छा था यदि सिंचाई मंत्री भी यहा होते।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्र से यह मांग की थी कि आगामी तीन महीनो के लिए प्रति मास 35,000 टन उसे मिलना चाहिए। लेकिन बिहार सरकार का कहना है कि केवल 10,000 टन अनाज उसे उपलब्ध हो रहा है।

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM: For which months? Will you be specific?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE It is for the Food Minister to enlighten us on the subject

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM: You are speaking on the basis of information. I suppose, you mean, September, October and November.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Is it a fact that you are supplying only 10,000 tonnes? Let him say, yes or no

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I will certainly reply to your points. Let us not have a dialogue I only wanted to know your points so that I can reply to them.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He put a question and I replied. But when I put a question, he keeps mum.

सभापति जी, अब इस स्थिति मे जबकि बाढ ग्रस्त क्षेत्र चावल का क्षेत्र है वहा मक्का पैदा होती है, वह क्षेत्र आज खेती लायक नही है। लोग अपनी गुजर बसर कैसे करेंगे? तत्काल अगर उन्हे अनाज नही पहुचाया गया तो उस के जीवन की रक्षा कैसे होगी? हजारों लोग बेघरबार हो कर और राहत की

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

खोज मे मारे मारे फिर रहे है। उन के पास अनाज खरीदने के लिए भी पैसा नही है। सरकार को न केवल अनाज उपलब्ध कराना होगा मगर लोगो की क्रय शक्ति देख कर अधिकाश लोगो को सस्ता और बहुत से लोगो को मुफ्त मे थोडे दिनो के लिए खाने को अनाज देना पडेगा।

इस के साथ ही बीजो का प्रश्न पैदा होगा। इस क्षेत्र मे किसान बीज के लिए भी अनाज रखने मे समर्थ नही होगे। बीज के अभाव मे आगे भी फसल पैदा करना व्यावहारिक नही होगा। अब केन्द्रीय सरकार इस सबध मे क्या प्रबध कर रही है बिहार की बाढ पीडित जनता जानना चाहती है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जानवरो के लिए चारे का इतजाम। चारे के अभाव मे जानवर बडे पैमाने पर मरेगे इस बात की आशका है। चारा बहुत से प्रदेशो से लाना पडेगा और उस के वितरण की समुचित व्यवस्था करनी पडेगी। इस बात का भी खतरा है कि बाढ पीडित क्षेत्रो मे बडे पैमाने पर महामारी फैले पहले ही चेचक के प्रकोप से 50 000 से अधिक व्यक्ति काल कवलित हो चुके है। अब बीमारियो का फैलना शुरू हो गया है। इलाज का कोई प्रबध नही है। क्या बाढ पीडित लोगो को इतनी भी राहत नही पहुचायी जा सकेगी?

कुछ प्रश्न ऐसे हैं जो बिहार सरकार से संबध रखते है। उदाहरण के लिए किसानो का लगान माफ करने का सवाल है। उन्हे बडे पैमाने पर तकावी देने का सवाल है। मकान बनाने के लिए घास फूस मुफ्त मे उपलब्ध करने का सवाल है। और फिर यह भी सवाल है कि केन्द्र से जो सहायता जायेगी वह ठीक तरह से बटेगी या नही बटेगी?

सभापति जी, मैंने कहा था कि इस प्रश्न में राजनीति नहीं लाना चाहता।

लेकिन बिहार की राजनीतिक परिस्थिति से हम आखें नही मूद सकते। उत्तर बिहार डूब रहा है, प्रलय का दृश्य उपस्थित है, लाखो लोग भुखमरी की कगार पर खडे है, और जिन के हाथ में शासन की बागडोर है वह दिल्ली के दरबार मे चक्कर लगा रहे है। लोगो को बचाने के बजाय कुर्सी बचाने मे लीन है। लोगो को बाढ मे सुरक्षित रखने के बजाय अपने पद की सुरक्षा के सघर्ष मे लिप्त है। अच्छा हो कि बिहार की वर्तमान सरकार त्याग-पत्र दे दे। इस विभीषिका पर पार पाना उस के बूते की बात नही है। कल मै बिहार के पुराने कांग्रेसी मत्री का बयान पढ रहा था, जब वहा सविद सरकार बनी तो सूखा था। मगर सविद सरकार अपनी सारी शक्ति गैरसरकारी सस्थाओ का सहयोग और जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त करके बडी मात्रा मे सूखे पर विजय प्राप्त करने मे सफल हुई। और यह कहने वाले काग्रेस के नेता तब तक बिहार काग्रेस के अध्यक्ष रह चुके है। उन्होने कहा कि अगर वर्तमान सरकार इस सकट का सामना नही कर सकती तो उस को सर्वदलीय सरकार के लिए स्थान छोड देना चाहिए। मेरा निवेदन है कि बडे पैमाने पर जो सकट उपस्थित हो गया है उस पर विजय पाने के लिए केन्द्र को अधिकाधिक जिम्मेदारी निभानी पडेगी। लेकिन यह देखना जरूरी है कि आप अधिक अनाज दे रहे हैं तो उसका वितरण ठीक तरह से होता है या नही होता है। इस समय केन्द्र का विषय और राज्य का विषय ऐसी कोई विभाजक रेखा नही है। देश मे सकट का काल है। जिस दल की सरकार वहा है उसी दल की सरकार केन्द्र में भी है। बडे पैमाने पर राहत का सामान वहा पहुचता है तो उसको जनता को उपलब्ध कराने का प्रबध करना भी आवश्यक है। मैं आज ही तीन दिन तक बिहार का दौरा करके आया हू। जो दृश्य मैंने वहा देखा है, व्यथा की कथा मैंने

सुनी है वह हृदय विदारक है। अगर प्रकृति के प्रकोप पर हम दीर्घकालीन दृष्टि से तुरन्त विजय प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते तो बाढ़ और सूखे की चपेट में आने वाले लोगों को तुरन्त राहत पहुंचाने के काम में किसी तरह की कोताही नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह कोताही आज हो रही है। मुझे माफ करें अगर मैं कहूं कि जिले के स्तर पर, प्रखंड के स्तर पर बिहार का प्रशासन ठप्प है। स्वयं सत्तारूढ़ दल के सदस्य इस बात की शिकायत कर रहे है। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार इस ओर पूरा ध्यान नहीं देगी तो बिहार के लाखों लोगो को काल के गाल में समाने से बचाने वाला कोई नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि केन्द्र इस संकट के समय में अपने दायित्व का पालन करे।

प्रश्न मुख्य रूप से आज सदन के सामने कृषि और खाद्य मंत्रालय से संबंधित है। कृषि मंत्री सत्तारूढ़ दल के एक वरिष्ठ नेता भी है। वह केवल यह उत्तर देकर संतोष नहीं कर सकते है कि हमने अधिक अनाज देने का प्रबंध कर दिया है फिर वह अनाज भले ही भूख से मरने वाली जनता तक पहुचता है या नहीं, उस अनाज का वितरण ठीक प्रकार से होता है या नहीं, राहत पहुचाने का वर्तमान शासन प्रबंध कर सकता है या नहीं, इन सारे प्रश्नों पर गहराई से विचार करना होगा। मैं तो यहां तक कहने के लिए तैयार हूं कि अगर वर्तमान सरकार इस समय इस्तीफा दे दे और विधान सभा तोड़ दी जाए तो हम जयप्रकाश बाबू से अपील करने के लिए तैयार है कि आप अपने आन्दोलन को रोक दें और हम लोग सब मिल कर बाढ़ पीड़ितों की सहायता के लिए कंधे से कंधा मिला कर काम करें। अगर आप बिहार की सरकार को नहीं तोड़ेंगे तो वह आपस के झगड़ों के कारण टूट जाएगी। वो तो और भी दुर्भाग्य की बात होगी। आप कहेंगे कि मैं फिर राजनीति ला रहा हूं। लेकिन मेरे सामने राजनीति का प्रश्न नहीं है। बिहार की वर्तमान स्थिति पर अगर विजय प्राप्त करनी है तो तात्कालिक और दीर्घकालीन दोनों प्रकार के उपाय करना आवश्यक है। इस काम में केन्द्र अपना दायित्व नहीं निभा पाया है और इस में वह विफल रहा है। इसलिए मैंने यह काम रोको प्रस्ताव पेश किया है।

MR CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the House do now adjourn"

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta—South), Though I do not support the adjournment motion, the sentiment expressed by the hon. Member from the Opposition, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and the actual situation prevailing at the moment in Bihar and many other places in view of the recent floods and other calamities, is a fact. People are in great distress and there is no denying the fact that the poorer sections of the people, those who are residing in the slums, and in the agricultural areas, are facing the crisis and they are the main victims of the present situation. As far as I remember, in Bihar, the moment the agitation started against the Government, even at that time, the communication system, the movement of foodgrains and the common feeling of the people to take the situation at ease was not prevailing there, as a result of which, a peculiar psychology among the messes, those who are engaged in the factories, the peasants in the fields, the students in the institutions and the teachers in their own profession was there that something was going to happen which was not very peaceful and hopeful. As a result of this, there may be some sort of lacuna in the administrative part of the machinery of the Bihar Government. It may be that in such situation such a thing happens also in various other parts of the country. But there is one thing I would like to submit to the hon. Minister in the case of the recent floods. Is it not a fact that before the flood started the Chief Ministers from various States

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi]

repeatedly submitted their demands for foodgrains both for the statutory rationing areas and for the modified rationing area? How far the hon. Minister of Agriculture able to meet the demands of the Chief Ministers? I would like to know about this from the hon. Minister. So far as I know not even 50 percent of the demand of the Chief Ministers was met by the Minister here, for not having sufficient grains in stock. The reason is very simple. Procurement this year in proportion to last year is not satisfactory I say it, because you have to help the flood victims and you have to give more foodgrains to the States. It is entirely dependent upon the Central stock position. The position of the Central stock is like this. In view of the recent procurement drive, this also is not satisfactory. I would like to know whether the Ministry is now convinced about the policy thoroughly that due to change of the policy from the last year as we are not going to take over the wholesale trade— recently a decline is shown in the procurement drive in this year. So, this is my question. And, if this is so, I would also like to know from the Minister what alternative the Ministry can think of at the moment to intensify procurement drive and to meet the target as envisaged. He has to supply foodgrains to various States This is my first point.

My second point is this I do not want to go into the various arguments for or against the newspaper reports published in various newspapers to the effect that there have been starvation deaths and so on and so forth, may be, they are politically motivated or genuine I am not going into that just now. What I like to submit is this. It is fact that due to malnutrition, the children, the middle aged persons, old persons, etc. have been dying here and there and this was there in the country even before independence and after independence also. This categorically shows a sort of failure on the part of health department, the State Health agencies, because they have not taken sufficient care from the very beginning. Whether they are dying of malnutrition or of starvation, in a few of the places, or of lack of food, it is certainly a matter of investigation and matter of argument. But what I like to submit is this. The Minister said there is no stock now. The village people are not getting sufficient food. On the last occasion I remember I made several suggestions while I participated in the Agricultural Ministry's Debate I asked then: When the Government is so keen to ensure supply of foodgrains to urban population, why is it that Government is not so keen to supply foodgrains to the rural population? Rural population is not getting required supply of foodgrains. There are three categories of rural population. namely, (1) the Land lords; (2) the middle peasantry and (3) the landless labour and the part-time casual labour who are the vast majority. Category A ration-card is for the landlords in the area. Category B ration card is for the middle peasantry in the rural area. And, category C is for the marginal farmers in the rural areas. Category D is for the whole population like landless labour and others who never get rice or wheat excepting milo for most of the occasions from the fair price shops at reasonable rates. This is the clear picture which has emerged. I do not know what the Agriculture Minister is thinking now. But the fact remains that apart from the urban population only the A, B and C category of card-holders are getting their ration and the vast majority, the vast population among the poorer sections are not getting any advantage out of the situation.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to the supply of foodgrains to the various States. Whatever may be the quota that it ensures to the urban areas and the statutory rationing areas, is it not also a fact that the State Governments have to ensure

this out of their own procurements? Should they not take up the responsibility to ensure that the foodgrains are supplied also to the A, B and C ration cardholders? Why should the rest of the people be left to the mercy of the course-grains to be supplied by the Centre? If that is the situation, then automatically malnutrition comes. If it comes about, the people may die. Who is responsible for this? I think the scientific approach would be the provision and distribution of foodgrains beginning with the urban areas and ending with the agricultural remote villages that will all have to be fed immediately so that whatever little we have as our stocks should be distributed rationally and the poor people should get some quantity out of it at a reasonable price.

So far as the flood situation is concerned, I do feel that the Central Government is not in a position to give sufficient aid to all the State Governments. The only thing that they can do is this that whatever quantity you have in your stocks either with the Centre or with the State Governments, should be distributed with the cooperation of the political parties.

In my State, there are two districts which were affected by floods this time adversely. There, along with the State Governments' organisations other organisations also joined hands for the flood relief campaign to give relief to the people affected by floods. But, they too are not getting the adequate relief for giving those affected by floods. I do not blame the Ministry of Agriculture for it because it is a matter of fortune or misfortune. In this country, every year, whenever we face a flood situation, we make some *ad hoc* grant. We never take a pragmatic approach. As Mr. Goswamy said, in Assam, there was a proposal to control the floods in Brahmaputra. I was hearing it since I was a student in Class VI. Since then I had been hearing that Brahamputra will be connected with Ganges or with the Padma so that the flood situation there in Assam would be avoided. Now it is 1974. I do not know whether even in the next plan it will materialise at all.

This is the situation which we are facing in this part of the country and I hope all these things will be taken into account so as to see that you do something in this regard. I think one point was raised by Shri Vajpayee That was regarding the agitation by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan for the dissolution of the Bihar Assembly. I would appeal to him to withdraw this movement and let him fight the flood situation which will give relief to the poor people If Shri Jayaprakash Narain and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and his party are interested, let them come forward to help the State Government's administration and other social organisations to see to it that the immediate needs and immediate help are rushed to the poor people affected by the floods. That is all, I would like to submit to you.

Let the Minister answer my question whether he is really thinking of any change in the overall food policy at the moment if the procurement result is not satisfactory Lastly my appeal is this The police officials are only protecting the hoarders. Those who are indulging in hoarding are protected but those who are doing the dehoarding campaign are put in the jail by making all kinds of charges against them. This has happened in Delhi two days before when food stocks were not available. So, the people had to resort to dehoarding. Still, the police did not put the hoarders in the jails I do not know how this situation can be saved. Instructions are given by the Minister to the Chief Ministers of the State Governments for starting dehoarding operations to unearth the hoarded stocks. But, what is the role of the police in respect of the dehoarding movement?

*SHRI KRISHNA CHANDER HALDER (Ausgram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this adjournment

*The original speech was delivered in Bengal.

[Shri Krishna Chander Halder]

motion of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. We feel that the Government has failed to take adequate and proper measures for bringing relief to the thousands of flood affected people in fifteen districts of Bihar badly affected by devastating floods. From the available figures we find that in 138 blocks in the 15 flood affected districts of Bihar over fifty people have died and the loss is estimated at 150 crores of rupees according to Government sources. Over 80 lakhs of people are affected by floods and in this difficult situation the Government should have made united and properly coordinated efforts to face the misery of the people. But the Government has not done that. Towards the end of last month i.e. August 1974, the Chief Minister of Bihar Shri Ghafoor had said that the main reason for the multifarious problems of Bihar is that since independence power struggle is pervading the Bihar scene. The Congress is having feuds and frictions in its own ranks and there are interparty frictions also Since every body is busy with struggle for power, there is very little time and energy to be spared for solving the difficulties and misery of the people, for solving the food problem or for paying adequate attention to timely flood control measures. The flood devastation is an annual feature but precious little has been done to control the floods thereby saving the people from this perpetual suffering. Sir, I would like to quote here a few lines from the editorial appearing in the 'Times of India' dated 29th August, 1974. I quote, "The latest flood havoc has added a new urgency to the problem in Bihar where the administration is half paralysed for want of a firm leadership. In this situation it is all the more necessary for the Central leaders to reach some decision in their discussions with the Chief Minister and his opponents regarding the set up in the State and make it stick. In theory the Congress leadership has three choices etc."* Sir, it is seen that even at the present moment when Bihar is in the grip of devastating floods, power struggle is going on there. Severe power politics is going on to remove Mr. Ghafoor from power and to replace him by some candidate approved by Shri L. N. Mishra. Sir, I will urge upon the Government to forget their internal politics and inter-party frictions at the present critical times and devote their entire energy to ameliorate the sufferings of the flood affected people. They should sincerely seek the cooperation of all. I will further suggest that an all-party Committee should be formed to fight the menace of the floods. This is not the time to indulge in power politics. Sir, floods will surely be followed by epidemics. Therefore, the flood victim should be immediately supplied with food. Shelter should be provided for them and prompt medical relief should made available to them to save them from the epidemics. At present even 500 grams of foodgrains are not being provided to an adult in these areas, as measure of relief.

Therefore these people are suffering from malnutrition and undernourishment and are sure to fall a prey to the epidemics that will break out in the wake of these floods. Unless prompt and speddy medical relief is arranged, there will be many more unfortunate deaths Sir, the other day a Congress member stated in the Rajya Sabha that in Assam over 400 deaths have taken place as a result of the floods. In the Cooch-Bihar district of West Bengal over 6500 people are in the grip of floods and adequate relief has not been arranged for them. The Government does not appear to be really serious about meeting the challenge of the floods. The country is today in the stage of the 5th 5-years Plan. But in all these years adequate flood control measures have not been taken by the Government. The few schemes of floods control have also not been properly implemented. What was needed was wide spread and comprehensive preventive measures like afforestation, check on felling of trees, control of soil erosion,

desilting of rivers etc., to prevent the recurrence of floods. Suitable drainage should have been arranged so that flood waters could be drained out speedily from the affected areas. I am sorry to say that the Government has paid scant attention in this regard. Thourgh drainage channels excess flood water in one area can be carried to the drought affected areas, and to the areas not having any irrigation facilities, thereby causing immense relief to people of all the places Dams should be constructed in the catchment areas to control the floods. Sir, in this House during an earlier discussion on floods, several members had suggested that we should hold talks with China for construction of dams and reservoirs in the catchment area of the Brahmaputra on the Tsang po in Tibet so that this turbulent river may be controlled This idea should be pursued. All such steps should be taken to control the rivers of Bihar particularly of the Northern area

We find that not only Bihar but large areas of West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh also are in the grip of floods The Ganges and other rivers are on flood. Urgent steps should be taken to combat them. In Asam a large number of people are affected by floods. In Orissa also about one third of the population is in miserable condition due to floods and drought. Sir, Orissa used to be a surplus State so far as food production was concerned, but today rice is selling there at Rs 3.60 per Kg. and many starvation deaths have been reported from there About half the people in Gujarat are affected by floods and famine condition is prevailing there. Speedy relief should be provided to them Maharashtra is also facing food shortage. Therefore, I urge that preventive measures for flood control should be urgently taken in hand. Speedy relief should be provided to all the flood affected people. The Centre and the States should jointly work in this direction. They should take speedy and effective steps to bring relief to the suffering people. Since there is a food scarcity in the country, arrangement must be made for massive import of foodgrains from other countries and their quick distribution. Otherwise the people will not forgive them.

Sir, 27 years have passed since independence It is unfortunate that the Government have not been able to take adequate flood control measures in this long period. In Bihar, Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, U P. etc, people are dying of starvation. In West Bengal 35 lakhs of people are facing food scarcity. In Bankura and Purulia districts of West Bengal people are living in starvation conditions In Midnapore there are floods in some parts and drought in others. There also people are in semi-famine condition Starvation deaths have taken place at all these places Sir, this is not the issue of any particular party. Through this motion we want to impress that all parties should cooperate in this immense task of providing relief to the lakhs of our countrymen all over the country affected by the floods. Relief operations should be undertaken on a war footing. People should forget their petty party differences at this critical time and join together for saving these unfortunate masses The Government should seek the cooperation of all parties in this colossal humanitarian task. I, on behalf of my party assure all cooperation But before that the Government should prove its sincerity and rise above its inner party feuds and inter-party frictions in all the States and come forward with a genuine desire to save these millions of our afflicted countrymen from the grip of misery and suffering.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : सभापति जी, जिस विषय पर सदन में हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं, वह एक महत्वपूर्ण विजय है और मैं पिछले एक सप्ताह से यह कहता आ रहा हूं कि बाढ़ और सूखे पर सदन मे जो अधूरी चर्चा हुई थी, वह पूरी होनी चाहिए थी। मैं यह नहीं समझता था कि इसके लिए किसी एडजार्नमेंट की आवश्यकता थी, बल्कि इस

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

के लिए उस अधूरी चर्चा को समय देकर हम पूरा कर लेते, तो भी पर्याप्त होता। फिर भी मैं किसी न किसी बहाने शुक्रगुजार हूं—वाजपेयी जी का वे इस विषय को सदन के सामने लाये जिस से हम लोगों को भी कुछ कहने का मौका मिला और बिहार की चिन्ता इनको भी हुई, इसके लिए मैं इनको धन्यवाद देता हूं। लेकिन एक बात जरूर कहना चाहता हूं—सूखे और बाढ़ की आड़ में राजनीति का न लाया जाए?

सभापति जी, इस मे दो मत नहीं है कि देश के कई हिस्सो में बाढ़ और कई हिस्सों मे सूखा है अभाव मन्य वृद्धि और कई तरह के सवाल देश के सामने है। लेकिन बिहार मे इस समय जो बाढ़ की स्थिति है वह एक ऐसी स्थिति है जो पिछले बहुत वर्षों में नहीं हुई। सरकारी आकड़ो के अनुसार 80 लाख व्यक्ति बाढ़ की चपेट मे आये हैं एक अरब से अधिक रुपयों का नुकसान हुआ है। ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि कोई भी व्यक्ति पत्थर दिल लेकर भी जाए तो उस का दिल पिघल जाएगा। इस लिए मै मान्यवर यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह विपदा की घडी आई है इस मे हम सब को एक हो कर मानवता की जिस तरह से रक्षा हो सकती है—यह सोचना चाहिए राजनीति का विषय इस को नहीं बनाना चाहिए।

मान्यवर बिहार मे ऐसी स्थिति क्या है? बिहार एक ऐसा प्रान्त है जहाँ हर तरह के मिनरल्ज है हर तरह की वस्तुएं उपलब्ध है, लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी बेचारा बिहार सब से गरीब प्रान्त है। क्यों है? मैं मानता हूं कि वहा भ्रष्टाचार भी है लेकिन वही इस का मूल कारण नहीं है। आप लोगो को भी समय मिला था, विरोधी दलो की भी सरकार वहा बनी थी, उन्होंने भी बिहार को नीचे गिराया —यह आकड़े बतलाते है। (व्यवधान) मैं गलत नही कह रहा हूं—इसीलिए मैंने शुरू मे कहा है कि राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर मानवता की रक्षा के लिए सोचे। मै इसी सन्दर्भ मे ससदीय प्रणाली तथा व्यवहार नामक पुस्तक मे, जिसे श्री कौल तथा श्री शंकर ने लिखा है, श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू के भाषण का एक उद्धरण पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूं—

जवाहरलाल जी ने कहा था कि ससदीय प्रणाली मे न केवल सशक्त विरोध पक्ष की आवश्यकता होती है, न केवल प्रभावोत्पादक ढंग से अपने विचार व्यक्त करना अपेक्षित होता है, बल्कि सरकार और विरोध पक्ष के बीच सहयोग का आधार भी अत्यावश्यक होता है।

मै निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज की इस विषम परिस्थिति मे जब बिहार के छटे हिस्से की मानवता सकट मे है उस समय हम सब मिलकर सोचे कि मानवता का कैसे त्राण दिलाये जा सकते है। बिहार की जब मै चर्चा कर रहा था तो मैंने आपसे कहा कि बिहार इस समय सब से पिछड़ा हुआ है। आपके सामने मैं कुछ उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूं। 1968-69 के आकड़ो के अनुसार देश मे 2700 व्यक्तियों पर एक अस्पताल या बेड था लेकिन बिहार मे 4200 व्यक्तियों पर एक बेड था। 1971 के आकड़ो के अनुसार देश की साक्षरता 30 प्रतिशत थी जबकि बिहार की साक्षरता केवल 20 प्रतिशत रही। 1972 म देश मे 23 प्रतिशत गावो मे बिजली दी गई लेकिन बिहार मे केवल 13 गावो मे बिजली दी गई। 1973 के आकड़ों के अनुसार जहा देश मे एक लाख पर तीन बैंक्स है वहा बिहार मे एक लाख पर एक बैंक है। 1973 के ही आकड़ों के अनुसार जहाँ देश के अन्य हिस्सों मे प्रति लाख लोगो पर 21 पोस्ट आफिस और 3 टेलीग्राफ आफिस है वहा बिहार में प्रति लाख पर 15 पोस्ट आफिस और दो टेलिग्राफ आफिस हैं। 1972 के आकड़ों के अनुसार देश के अन्य हिस्सो मे प्रति व्यक्ति 98 रुपया बैंक लोन है वहा बिहार में प्रति व्यक्ति केवल 14 रुपया है। इस प्रकार बिहार की पर-कैपिटा इनकम जहाँ 402 रुपया है वहा पजाब की 995 रुपया है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि बिहार की कैसी स्थिति चली आ रही है। इसलिए राज्य

के 6 करोड लोगो के ऊपर मानवता के दृष्टिकोण से सोचने की ग्रावश्यकता है।

सभापति महोदय बोलने वाले बहुत हैं ग्राप जल्दी समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह शोरगुल के लिए 11 से 12 का समय है लेकिन ग्रौर समय तो जरा गम्भीरता से सोच विचार के लिए होना चाहिए।

जैसा कि पहले कहा गया है कि बिहार सरकार ने बाढ की स्थिति से जूझने के लिए 35 हजार टन गल्ले की माग की थी जिसमे केवल 10 हजार टन ग्रगस्त मे बिहार को दिया गया। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हू कि शिंद साहब यहा मौजूद हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार बिहार की स्थिति को कितनी गम्भीरता से ले रही है वह इसी बात से स्पष्ट है कि यहा पर एक राज्य मत्री को छोड कर दूसरा कोई भी मत्री मैं यहा नही देख रहा हू ग्रौर इसके लिए मुझे तकलीफ है। इस तकलीफ के साथ मैं कह रहा हू कि बिहार की सरकार ने ग्रभी 35 हजार टन ग्रनाज की माग की थी ग्रौर वह 35 हजार टन गल्ला बिहार को जाना चाहिए। इसी तरह से बिहार की ग्रोर से 20 करोड रुपये की माग हुई है। ग्राप जानते है वर्तमान समय मे बिहार सरकार के ऊपर 31 ग्रगस्त तक 56 करोड का ग्रोवर ड्राफ्ट था इसलिए बिहार सरकार की क्या हालत है वह ग्राप ग्रच्छी तरह से समझ सकते है। एक ग्रोर तो वहा पर राजनीतिक सकट है ग्रौर दूसरी ग्रोर यह प्राकृतिक सकट है। प्रकृति का जो सकट होता है उसको तो लोग सह लेते है लेकिन पुरुष के द्वारा जो ग्रत्याचार होता है उसे कभी नही सहते। इसलिए मै चाहता हू केन्द्रीय सरकार इस घडी मे जबकि बिहार के ऊपर राजनीतिक ग्रौर प्राकृतिक सकट है उस समय दिल खोलकर उसकी मदद करे ग्रौर मानवता के नाम पर वहा से जिन चीजो की माग की गई है उनकी पूर्ति होनी चाहिए।

ग्रधिक समय न लेकर एक मिनट केवल ग्रौर लेना चाहता हू। बिहार की बहुत सारी योजनायें केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास पेडिंग है उनको तुरन्त स्वीकृति दी जानी चाहिए क्योंकि वहा पर केवल बाढ की ही बात नही है, बिहार का एक हिस्सा सुखाड से भी प्रभावित है। उत्तर बिहार मे बाढ है ग्रौर दक्षिण बिहार, छोटा नागपुर मेरे स्वय के क्षेत्र मे सुखाड है। इसलिए ऐसा न हो कि सारी रिलीफ बाढ के लिए ही चली जाय ग्रौर सुखाड के लिए कुछ न पहुचे। मै चाहता हू कि जिस प्रकार से ग्राप बाढ के ऊपर ध्यान दे रहे है सुखाड के ऊपर भी ध्यान दें। साथ ही केन्द्र मे जो बिहार की योजनायें पेंडिंग है उनको स्वीकृति मिलनी चाहिए।

केन्द्रीय सरकार की ग्रोर से ग्रधिकारियो का एक दल वहा गया था लेकिन मैं ग्रापके द्वारा सरकार से ग्रनुरोध करना चाहता हू कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के सिंचाई मत्री को स्वय वहा जाकर ग्रपनी ग्राखो से वहा की विभीषीका देखनी चाहिए क्योकि इसके जाने के बाद मैं जानता हू कि ग्रधिकारी की तत्परता के साथ राहत के काम मे जुटेंगे। जैसा कि वाजपेयी जी ग्रौर दूसरे लोगो ने कहा कि बिहार सरकार राजनीतिक दाव पेच मे लगी हुई है तो हमारी जो ग्रपनी बात है उसमे ग्राप क्या दखल दे रहे है, (व्यवधान) राजनीतिक दल के नाते ग्रापने क्या किया है? (व्यवधान)

श्री ग्रटल बिहारी वाजपेयी. ग्रापकी इन बातो की वजह से जनता मर रही है।

श्री शंकरदयाल सिंह मै खास तौर से वाजपयी जी से कहना चाहता हू कि वे ग्रपने दल के लोगो ग्रौर स्वयसेवको से कहे कि वे राहत के कार्य मे लगे बाढ ग्रौर सुखाड से बिहार का जो जनता परेशान है उसको राहत पहुचाने से लगे ग्रौर तोड फोड मे ग्रपना समय न बितायें क्यो कि उससे जनता का दुख ग्रौर परेशानी ग्रौर दूनी हो जाती है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) सभापति महोदय, मै इस स्थगन प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हू। 24 ग्रगस्त को हम लोगों

[श्री रामअवतार शास्त्री]

ने इस सदन मे पूरे देश मे बाढ़ और सुखाड की स्थिति पर एक अधूरी बहस की थी। मैं अभी भी चाहता हू कि वह अधूरी बहस किसी दिन पूरी कर ली जाए ताकि पूरे देश की स्थिति का हम जायजा भी ले ले और साथ-साथ सरकार क्या कर रही है, क्या नही कर रही है और क्या करना चाहिये, इस बात की भी हमे जानकारी हो जाए। अभी हम यहा बिहार मे बाढ और सुखाड की स्थिति से जो भयकर परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है उस पर चर्चा कर रहे है। सम्पूर्ण उत्तरी बिहार प्राय बाढ की चपेट मे है और एक बार ही नही दोबारा तिबारा वहा बाढ आई है। अभी जो बाढ आई 18 अगस्त के बाद उसने दक्षिण बिहार के भी तीन जिलों को ग्रसित कर लिया है--पहला पटना दूसरा भागलपुर और तीसरा भोजपुर। पटना की बात मैं जानता हू क्योंकि मेरे क्षेत्र के दो असेम्बली के निर्वाचन क्षेत्र--दानापुर और मनेर पूरी तरह से बाढ मे पीड़ित है। बाढ़ आने के पहले अतिवृष्टि की वजह से वहा 50 फीसदी मकई की फसल मारी गई थी और इस बार जब बाढ आगई तो उनके क्षेत्र मे प्राय: तमाम फसल नष्ट हो गई और उस इलाके मे लोगो के सामने भुखमरी की स्थिति पैदा है जिसकी तरफ अभी तक वहाँ सरकार ने ध्यान नही दिया है। जिसकी चर्चा उस इलाके के एम० एल० ए० श्री राम नगीना सिंह ने एक बयान मे की है और सरकार का ध्यान उस ओर खीचने की कोशिश की है। तो हमारे सूबे मे 19 जिलो मे बाढ है और 6 जिलो मे सूखा है -- राची सिंहभूमि, पलामू, हजारीबाग, रोहतास, सथाल परगना। इस तरह से बाढ और सूखे की चपेट मे वहा की लगभग एक करोड 25 लाख जनता है जो परेशान है। सरकार का कहना है कि लगभग 80 लाख लोग त्रस्त है। लेकिन भागलपुर, पटना और भोजपुर जिले सरकार की रिपोर्ट मे शामिल नही है। इन तीनो जिलों को शामिल करके एक करोड़ 25 लाख लोग त्रस्त है। और उनमे ही करोड़ो धन की बरबादी हुई है। सरकार के मुताबिक 27 आदमी बाढ़ मे मारे गए, लोग भूख से मरे है जिन की चर्चा वाजपेयी जी ने की खुद हमारी पार्टी के नेता श्री जगन्नाथ सरकार अभी हाल मे दरभगा जिले में दौरे पर गये थे। उनका कहना है कि लोग भूख से मरे है। राची के इलाके मे सूखे की वजह से एक दर्जन से अधिक लोग मरे है। आदमी भी मर रहे है, जानवर भी मर रहे है। तो यह स्थिति हमारे सूबे की है। इस हालत मे सरकार क्या कर रही है।

17 hrs

आपने सुना कि बिहार के बजट मे सहायता कार्य के लिए साढे चार करोड रु० की व्यवस्था है। लेकिन क्या उससे से काम चल जाएगा? वह तो ऊट के मह मे जीरे के समान है। जब भी इस तरह की विपत्ति आई है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मदद करने की कोशिश की है। उसने 1966-67 मे 9 करोड 81 लाख रु० दिया था, 1967-68 मे जब सविद सरकार थी और भयकर सूखा पडा था उस समय 21 करोड 25 लाख रु० दिया था, 1971-72 मे 14 करोड 56 लाख रु० दिया था और 1972-73 मे 17 करोड 80 लाख रु० दिया था। लेकिन इस बार की बाढ जैसा कि कहा जाता है कि उत्तर बिहार मे 20 वर्षो मे कभी नही आई अधिक सहायता केन्द्र को करनी चाहिए थी, और कम से कम 50 करोड रु० केन्द्र को देना चाहिए था। बिहार सरकार 20 करोड रुपये माग रही है। हम समझते हैं कि उससे काम नही चलेगा। कम से कम 50 करोड रु० आप को देना होगा। बिहार सरकार 35 000 टन गल्ला मागती रही है 29 जुलाई को आधे घटे की चर्चा में मैंने कहा था कि एक लाख टन गल्ला देना चाहिये, और उस बहस का जवाब देते हुए श्री शिन्दे ने कहा था:

"I may say that the actual inflow of foodgrains to Bihar is very close to 1 lakh tonnes. It is about 75-80,000 tonnes. 70-80,000 tonnes

per month, including Government allotment from the Central pool are moving to Bihar. Therefore, it should not be very difficult for Bihar to tide over the situation"

अगर इतना गल्ला आप भेज रहे है तो लोग भूखे क्यो मर रहे है। लोग परेशान क्यों है? आप के दल के लोग बयान क्यों दे रहे है कि बाढ़ और सूखे की वजह से भुखमरी हो रही है? या तो आप की बात गलत है और अगर नहीं तो आप द्वारा भेजा हुआ गल्ला ब्लैक मार्केट मे जा रहा है, या भ्रष्ट अधिकारियो और मंत्रियो की जेब मे जा रहा है। या तो बिहार सरकार गलत कह रही है या आप गलत कह रहे है। उत्तर और दक्षिण बिहार की स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय है। आप जानते है कि बिहार की 6 करोड आबादी है और वह राज्य सब मे पिछडा हुआ राज्य है वहा प्रति व्यक्ति राष्ट्रीय आय सब मे कम है, मघालय के बाद। आप ने यह भी सुना कि वहा की भूमि उर्वरा है कल कारखाने है खान है उद्योग धंधे है खनिज पदार्थ है फिर भी वहा के लोग भूखो मर रहे है। इस का कारण यह है कि सरकार की नीति बाढ़ और सूखे को रोकने के बारे मे सही नहीं है और जब लोग प्राकृतिक विपत्ति से परेशान हो जाते है तो फिर उन के सामने कठिनाई आ जाती है जिसको आप हल नहीं कर पाते और लोग मर जाते है।

स्थिति भयकर है इस मौके पर सरकार का क्या करना चाहिये। इस बारे मे मै कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हू। पहले मैने माग की कि 50 करोड रु० बिहार सरकार को दीजिए तभी रिलीफ और लोगो के पुनर्वास का काम हो सकेगा। नया बीज खेत मे डाल सकेगे खेती कर सकेगे। इस के अलावा हर महीने आपको एक लाख टन गल्ला जरूर देना चाहिए। आप ने कहा था कि अगले तीन महीने अगस्त सितम्बर, अक्तूबर मे देगे। इसलिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा दीजिये। अभी स्थिति क्या है? जो भी आप गल्ला भेजते है तो वह पूरा नही पडता पटना शहर मे जहा 1350 ग्राम लोगो को मिलता था आज केवल 900 ग्राम ही मिलता है और वह भी नियमित रूप से नही मिलता है। पटना मे 50 फीसदी आबादी को दो वक्त खाना नही मिलता। देहात में लोगों को गल्ला नही मिलता है। इसलिए राशन की पूरी व्यवस्था कीजिए, देहात और शहर मे।

बाढ के बाद बडे पैमाने पर महामारी होगी इसलिए दवा और डाक्टरो की व्यवस्था कीजिए। आजकल हमारे यहा के छात्र वैसे ही परेशान है, उनकी पढाई एक तरह से ठप्प है, और जो छात्र पढ रहे है उन की फीस माफ कर दीजिए और उनकी मदद दीजिए ताकि अपनी पढाई चालू रख सके। माल गुजारी की वसूली स्थगित कर दीजिए तथा और जो दूसरी वसूलिया हो उन को भी स्थगित कर दीजिए। लोगो को तकावी दीजिए। सर्वदलीय बाढ समिति बनाये नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक और सब लोग मिल कर बाढ और सूखे से पीडित जनता की मदद करे।

हमारे सूबे मे हर जिले मे लोग कटाव से पीडित है। खुद मेरे क्षेत्र मनेर मे दो दर्जन से ज्यादा गाव कट चुके और कई ग्राम कट रहे है उनकी पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था आज तक नही हुई है। 20 वर्ष हो गए है। आप ने सुना कि मानसी स्टेशन कटने वाला है उसको बचाइये। लोगो के लिए कपडा छावनी छप्पर की व्यवस्था कीजिए। चारे की व्यवस्था करनी होगी ताकि जानवर भूखे नही मरे वरना खेती मे नुकसान होगा। आप को बीज, खाद और कर्ज की व्यवस्था करनी होगी। इस मौके पर सब को मिल कर काम करना चाहिए। मै भी वाजपेयी जी की इस बात से सहमत नही हू कि असेम्बली को तोड दो और बाढ समाप्त हो जाएगी। यह बात ठीक है कि जब तक इस तरह की सरकार रहेगी जो गलत नीति पर चलती है, जमीन का बटवारा नही करती, डी होर्डिग नही करती, बेकारी दूर करने के लिए ठोस प्रोग्राम नहीं बनाती, शिक्षा व्यवस्था मे सुधार नही करती, तब तक बिहार को नये सिरे से नव-निर्माण के रास्ते पर नही ले जा सकेगे। इन कामो को करने वाली सरकार

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

की जरूरत है और इस किस्म की सरकार बननी चाहिए। इस लिए हम सब को मिल कर बिहार के सूखा-पीड़ितों की मदद के लिए काम करना चाहिए तभी हम सफलता के साथ आगे बढ़ सकेंगे।

सभापति महोदय, अभी हम केवल बिहार के बारे में बहस कर रहे हैं लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले, पश्चिम बंगाल और असम में लोग बाढ़ और सूखे से पीड़ित है। इसी सदन के एक सदस्य ने पश्चिम बंगाल के बारे में बार-बार वक्तव्य निकाला है कि बांकुड़ा और पुरूलिया जिलों में भुख से कई लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है। श्री मेहता कांग्रेस दल के हैं और उसी इलाके से जाते हैं। तो इस तरह की स्थिति उधर भी है। तो तमाम, जगहों पर आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं अभी बिहार की बात कर रहा हूं और आप को इस क्षेत्र की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए तभी सही माइने में आप बिहार की जनता की हिफाजत कर सकेंगे। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि श्री वाजपेयी जी ने जो स्थगन प्रस्ताव रखा है, उसको आपको मान लेना चाहिए क्योंकि बिहार सरकार जनता की मदद नहीं कर रही है कि और उसके मंत्री इधर उधर पैरवी में दौड़ धूप कर रहे हैं . . (**व्यवधान**) . . वहां के एम० ए० एल० भी इसी में लगे हुए है। इस तरह की बात नहीं होनी चाहिये, और यह गलत बात है। इस बात तो अपने मतभेदों को भुला कर उनको थोड़े दिनों स्थगित कर और सब को मिलकर जनता की सहायता करनीं चाहिये।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री हरि किशोर सिंह (पुपरी) : सभापति जी, बाजपेयी जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, उसको कार्य-स्थगन के रूप में नहीं आना चाहिए, पर इस के साथ ही कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए थी कि बिहार में जो गम्भीर स्थिति पैदा हो गई है, उस पर विचार किया जाता अन्य परिस्थिति में लेकिन यह एक मौका है जब हम बिहार की गम्भीर परिस्थिति के सम्बन्ध में यहां विचार कर सकते हैं।

सभापति जी, बिहार के कई इलाके ऐसे हैं जहां हर साल बाढ़ आती है और बाढ़ आने से उत्तर बिहार के काफी हिस्सों में बहुत नुक्सान होता है। मैं एक ऐसे इलाके से आता हूं जहां पर बाढ़ का प्रकोप सालाना होता है और इस बार भी एक दफा नहीं बल्कि तीन-तीन दफा उस इलाके में बाढ़ आई है। मेरा ख्याल है कि 1954 में बिहार के काफी बड़े इलाके में भयंकर बाढ़ आई थी। उसके बाद इस साल भयंकर बाढ़ आई है। इतना ही नहीं उत्तर बिहार में 1954 में जितनी बर्बादी हुई थी, जितना नुक्सान हुआ था, उतना बाढ़ का प्रकोप इस साल हुआ है। इसलिए वहां पर इतनी गम्भीर परिस्थिति है कि मैं क्या कहूं! मैं उस इलाके से आता हूं और मेरा क्षेत्र उस इलाके में है और दस दिन से मैं वहां पर घूम रहा हूं और बिहार सरकार के पास इतनी क्षमता नहीं है और न उस के पास इतने साधन हैं कि वह लोगों को राहत दे। इसलिए आज मैं इस सदन में मांग करता हूं जो इतनी भयंकर स्थिति पैदा हो गई है, उस की सारी जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने ऊपर ले। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार इस जिम्मेदारी को नहीं लेती है, तो बिहार में और भयंकर स्थिति पैदा होगी। भुखमरी की स्थिति अभी पैदा हो गई है, इतना मैं जरूर कहूंगा और उस भुखमरी की स्थिति से बिहार को बचाने के लिए, मैं समझता हूं, केन्द्रीय सरकार को हिम्मत के साथ आगे आना चाहिए और उस की पूरी जिम्मेदारी लेनी चाहिए और इस सन्दर्भ में शास्त्री जी ने जो 50 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है और एक लाख टन अनाज सितम्बर और अक्तूबर के महीनों के लिए

मांगा है, उस का मैं तहे दिल से समर्थन करता हूं।

साथ ही मैं इस अवसर पर देश की अन्य समाज सेवी संस्थाओं से भी अपील करता हूं कि वे इस भयंकर स्थिति में बिहार में जा कर लोगों की सहायता करें। वर्तमान परिस्थिति को विचार में रखते हुए, एक तो तात्कालिक सहायता की मांग जो शास्त्री जी ने की है और अन्य सदस्यों ने भी कहा है, उस पर मैं ज्यादा कहना नहीं चाहता हूं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अन्न की जो समस्या है, उस को देखते हुए जितना अनाज केन्द्रीय सरकार बिहार को दे रही है, वह अपर्याप्त है और एक लाख टन सितम्बर में और एक लाख टन अक्टूबर में अगर बिहार को अनाज नहीं दिया जाता है, तो बिहार में जो लोग हैं, खास तौर पर खेतिहार मजदूर और छोटे किसान, उन को भुखमरी से नहीं बचाया जा सकता है।

दूसरी चीज़ यह है कि बाढ़ के हटने के बाद हैजा या चेचक का और खास तौर पर हैजे और दूसरी बीमारियों का प्रकोप हो जाया करता है। इसलिए उन के लिए पर्याप्त दवा दारू की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिए।

एक और बात जो वाजपेयी जी ने बहुत ज़ोरदार शब्दों में कही है वह यह है कि जानवरों के लिए चारे की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। मैं जिस इलाके से आता हूं, वहां पर चारे की भयंकर अभाव है और जानवरों के खाने के लिए और उन की दवा-दारू की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसलिए इस ओर भी हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिए और साथ ही इस सन्दर्भ में मैं यह कहूंगा कि छोटे किसानों और मध्य परिवार के जो लोग हैं, छोटे परिवारों के जो विद्यार्थी हैं, उन की फीस भी माफ होनी चाहिए। उस का भार चाहे केन्द्रीय सरकार वहन करे या बिहार सरकार वहन करे, लेकिन उन की फीस की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और साथ साथ आने वाले वर्ष के लिए उन को किताबें देने की व्यवस्था भी की जानी चाहिए।

एक दूसरा पहलू है खेती का। श्रीमन्, इस साल तो बाढ़ में खेती का नुकसान हो गया लेकिन जो खरीफ की फ़सल का नुक्सान हुआ है, उस का असर अगले साल पड़ेगा। इसलिये रबी के अभियान के लिए आज से व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहूंगा कि गेहूं और मक्का के बीजों की व्यवस्था पर्याप्त मात्रा में होनी चाहिए नहीं तो अगले साल जो अभाव आएगा बिना सूखे के, बिना बाढ़ के जो अवस्था आ जाएगी, उस का मुकाबला करना सरकार के लिए सम्भव नहीं होगा। इसलिए किसानों के लिए कृषि ऋणों की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और 50 करोड़ रुपए की जो मांग शास्त्री जी ने की है, उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूं। उस को सरकार तकावी लोन के रूप में, सरकारी बैंकों द्वारा, भूमि बन्धक बैंकों के द्वारा या अन्य साधनों के द्वारा दें, लेकिन वह मिलनी आवश्यक है और जब तक वह पैसा नहीं मिलेगा और साथ ही साथ फर्टिलाइज़र्स और डीजल की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी बड़े पैमाने पर, तब तक रबी का अभियान सफल नहीं हो सकता है और अगर रबी का अभियान सफल नहीं होगा तो अगले साल सरकार उस का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकेगी।

अन्त में एक बात और मैं रखना चाहूंगा। बिहार में बड़ी बड़ी नदी घाटियों की योजना बनी है। उन का क्या हश्र हुआ है, हम भी जानते हैं। हम चाहेंगे कि सरकार इस अवसर का लाभ उठा कर उन बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं का मूल्यांकन करावे और यह देखे कि वे कितनी उपयुक्त हुई हैं। अगर वे अनुपयुक्त हैं और अगर उन से सिंचाई के दूसरे कामों में कठिनाइयां पैदा हो रही हैं, तो मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार हिम्मत के साथ उन योजनाओं

[श्री हरि किशोर सिंह]

को बन्द कर दे और सरकार सारा ध्यान लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं पर दे और इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार का लक्ष्य 1974–75 में यह होना चाहिए कि दो हज़ार नये राजकीय नलकूप वह बढ़ाए बिहार में और इस के लिए सरकार 20 करोड़ या 25 करोड़ रुपये की ऋण की व्यवस्था करे। अगर ये नलकूप वहां पर लग जाएंगे तो बिहार में नई कृषि क्रांति होगी। देश में बाढ़ वगैरह की समस्या तो आती रहेगी लेकिन इस से बहुत बड़ा कल्याण बिहार का होगा। हमारे इलाके में बागमती है और उस से बहुत नुकसान हर साल होता है। कोशी योजना, सभापति जी, 6, 7 साल से खटाई में पड़ी है और धीरे धीरे चलती है। वह 22 करोड़ रुपये की योजना है लेकिन कभी एक करोड़ रुपया दिया जाता है और कभी 20 लाख रुपया दे दिया जाता है। पता नहीं कब तक वह योजना चलती रहेगी। इसलिए इस योजना को शीघ्रतापूर्वक पूरा किया जाना चाहिए जिस से सीतामढ़ी और मुजफ्फरपुर के जिलों के बहुत बड़े इलाके में सिंचाई की सुविधा हो सके और बाढ़ के प्रकोप से बचा जा सके।

अन्त में यह कहना चाहूंगा कि कृषि मन्त्री जी एक बार स्वयं जा कर देखें कि पूरी योजना जो छपी हुई है, उस की क्या प्रगति है। उस का उन को मूल्यांकन करना चाहिए और सरकार को निर्देश देना चाहिए कि क्या क्या हम कर सकते हैं और 1975–76 में हम क्या कर सकेंगे बिहार में अन्नो-उत्पादन की दृष्टि से।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूं।

*SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the Adjournment Motion of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee about starvation deaths in the State of Bihar. I extend my full support to this Adjournment Motion because it reflects the true state of affairs in Bihar on account of the failure of both the Central and the State Governments in meeting the needs of the people of Bihar.

Sir, it is most unfortunate that we should discuss about starvation deaths in Bihar 27 years after Independence. Such starvation deaths either in the State of Bihar or, for that matter, in other parts of the country are not exceptional occurrences of this year only; they have become a recurring feature year after year on account of either floods or drought.

The recurring floods in Bihar are mainly due to the gushing waters of river Ganges. When the Britishers ruled the country, one Sir Artur Cotton formulated a plan for linking up Ganges with the river Cauvery in the South, with a view to averting the recurring floods in the Gangetic Plain including the State of Bihar. After many decades, Dr. K. L. Rao, the former Minister of Irrigation and Power, took interest in reviving this plan for the purpose of giving protection to the people in the Gangetic Plain from the fury of floods. He also invited a U.N. Team to visit India and assess the practicability of this scheme. The U.N. Team, after making a thorough investigation, expressed the view that it would be practicable to implement this scheme. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what concrete steps have been taken by the Government in the matter of formulating and implementing this scheme of linking Ganges with the river Cauvery. This scheme, when implemented, would end the problem of floods in the Gangetic Plain and in consequence avert the calamity of starvation deaths in our country.

Sir, 29 districts of Bihar have been afflicted by swirling waters of flood

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

and 6 districts of Bihar have, at the same time, been affected by serious drought. I would like to charge both the Central Government and the State Government that they have not taken adequate flood control measures in time, though they are aware of the fact that floods come, with a monotous routine year after year, in a particular period of the year. Even after roaring floods have ravaged vast areas in the State, the Government have not come forth with adequate flood relief measures. It is common knowledge that only poor people are unavoidably the victims of floods. None in this House would have heard of a rich man affected by the floods. I would like to know what kind of relief is being given to the flood victims in the State of Bihar. When an air-passenger dies in an air-crash, his family members get a compensation of a lakh of rupees. When a train traveller dies in a train accident, his family members get a compensation of Rs. 50,000. Let us see what is the position obtaining in the case of flood victims. The flood victims get as compensation a paltry sum of Rs. 30/- or at the maximum Rs. 100/-. Is this relief adequate enough to survive for a family in distress? After this nominal assistance, the flood victims are to fend for themselves. In these circumstances, what can you expect except starvation deaths in the flood affected areas? From 1974-75, the Central Government have also stopped the drought-relief assistance to the States. Naturally, starvation deaths will be on the increase.

Sir, I have no hesitation in saying that the blame for starvation deaths in the country squarely rests on the shoulders of the ruling party. They are primarily due to the absence of concrete plans and constructive programmes for controlling the floods. Even the programmes that are there are not being implemented properly and effectively by the Government. Besides this, the power-hlinger of the ruling party has also positively contributed to the increase in starvation deaths in the country. I would like to substantiate my contention by referring to the political atmosphere prevalent in the State of Bihar at the time when the entire State is engulfed in floods. The Congress Party Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Ghaffoor, shuttles between Patna and Delhi in the interest of retaining his seat of power. He has no time to care for the floods affected people in his State. Likewise, the Central Government are more concerned with how to stop the moment of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan than to protect the people of Bihar from starvation. Similarly, the members of the ruling Congress Party in Bihar are more interested in gathering signatures for and against the Chief Minister than in extending succour and solace to the flood victims in the State. Just like one part of Bihar is afflicted by floods and the other part by drought, one section of the ruling Congress Party in Bihar is against the Chief Minister and keen to oust him, the other section is working in favour of the Chief Minister. It is clear from the above that the entire ruling Congress Party is engaged in the power struggle and naturally it has no time to work for ameliorating the sufferings of the people of Bihar. Instead of playing politics with the life of the people of Bihar, if the ruling Congress Party takes interest in implementing the relief measures for the benefit of the suffering people, they will be doing a significant service to the nation in preventing starvation deaths.

Before I conc ude, I would like to urge upon the Government that they must do everything in their power to avert starvation deaths in our country. The Government must formulate a time-bound plan for controlling the recurring floods. In fact, the Government must formulate a National Water Policy which alone can reduce the impact of floods in our country. The Government of India must rush foodgrains to the State of Bihar and avoid further starvation deaths in the State.

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : सभापति जी, ...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इनका बिहार से क्या मतलब है ?

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : जितना मतलब वाजपेयी जी का है उतना ही मेरा है।

सभापति महोदय : अटल विहारी जी तो नाम से ही विहारी है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं तो जन्मजात विहारी हू ।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : मैं वाजपेयी जी को बधाई देता हूं--इस वास्ते नहीं कि वे काम रोको प्रस्ताव लाये हैं, बल्कि इस लिये बधाई देता हूं कि वे पूरे विरोधी दल के नेता बन गये हैं। हम इस सेशन में देख रहे हैं कि जो भी वाजपेयी जी कहते हैं, चाहे लेफ्ट कम्यूनिस्ट हों या राइट कम्यूनिस्ट हों, स्वतंत्र पार्टी, सभी पार्टियां उनको फौलो करती हैं। जनसंघ के प्रस्ताव को कि 18 वर्ष के बालकों को वोट का हक़ होना चाहिए, पूरे आपोज़ीशन ने स्वीकार किया। इस लिये मैं उनको अपोज़ीशन का नेता मानता हूं, वैसे जितने दूसरे नेता हैं सब उनके फौलोअर्स हैं।

सभापति जी, विहार की परिस्थिति बहुत गम्भीर परिस्थिति है। मगर इसमें हम को एक बात का ख्याल रखना चाहिए कि बात का बतंगड़ नहीं बनाना चाहिए, राई को पर्वत नहीं बनाना चाहिए, छोटी छोटी चीज़ों को बहुत बड़ा बना कर नहीं दिखाना चाहिए। क्योंकि जब हम सदन में बहस करते हैं तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम आपस में बातें कर रहे हैं, बल्कि सारी दुनिया के सामने हमारी बातें जाती हैं। अगर यहां यह कहा जायगा कि लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं, जो असल में सही नहीं है, लेकिन दुनिया के अखबारों में छपेगा कि भारतवर्ष में सब लोग भूखे मर रहे हैं। इस किस्म की पिक्चर पूरी दुनिया को देना अच्छी बात नहीं है ।

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI *in the chair.*]

मैं उनसे विनती करता हूं कि वे इस प्रस्ताव को वापस ले लें, क्योंकि भारत देश को दूसरे देशों की नज़र में गिरा देना अच्छा काम नहीं है, यह देशभक्ति का काम नहीं है। कम से कम हमारे वाजपेयी जी को यह काम हरगिज़ नहीं करना चाहिए, क्योंकि वह कहते हैं कि जनसंघ देशभक्ति की निशानी है। इस तरह की बातें कह कर वे देश के इमेज को मिट्टी में मिलाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । इसलिये मेहरबानी करके इस किस्म का भाषण इस सदन में न दें। यह ठीक है कि बाढ़ आती है, सूखा आता है। मैं पूछता हूं--इतना बड़ा मुल्क है, किस राज्य में बाढ़ या सूखा नहीं आता। कांग्रेस राज्य इस बाढ़ या सूखे को नहीं लाया है। पिछले 27 सालों से कांग्रेस इस देश में राज्य कर रही है, लेकिन हमारे दरिया तो इस देश में हजारों सालों से मौजूद हैं। हजारों साल पुरानी इन नदियों को 25 सालों में एक साथ कन्ट्रोल करना मुमकिन नहीं है। लेकिन मुश्किल उस वक्त और ज्यादा बढ़ जाती है जब हमारे विरोधी दल के नेता लोगों के दुःख को और ज्यादा बढ़ाने की कोशिश करते हैं ।

वहां गफ्फूर साहब की मिनिस्ट्री है--अच्छी भी हो सकती है और खराब भी हो सकती है। उस मिनिस्ट्री को निकाल देने का सबसे आसान तरीका यही है कि वहां उनके खिलाफ़ नो-कान्फीडेन्स मोशन मूव कर दीजिये। अगर ज्यादा संख्या उनके खिलाफ जायगी तो गफ्फूर साहब अपने आप गायब हो जायेंगे। ऐसा न करके राज्य़ाना वहां दुखों को बढ़ा कर कहने की कोशिश करना ठीक नहीं है।

एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं--यह बहुत बड़ी मुसीबत आई है आप उनको तकावी या कर्ज़ा मत दीजिये, बल्कि सीधी-सादी ग्रान्ट दीजिये, तभी उनकी हालत सुधर सकती है।

श्री रणबहादुर सिंह (सिधी) : सभापति जी, बिहार प्रदेश धीरे-धीरे मृत्यु के कगार

की तरफ जा रहा है और हम सब को भारतीय नागरिक होने के नाते इस मृत्यु ताण्डव को देख कर अत्यन्त कष्ट होना स्वाभाविक है। वहां पर सूखे और बाढ की समस्या तो है ही लेकिन उनके साथ साथ जो अन्य समस्याये उत्पन्न हो गई है उनके निराकरण पर भी हमको विचार करना है। सभापति जी, अभी तक जो चर्चा हुई है उससे तो केवल इतना ही निराकरण सामने आता है कि कुछ दो-चार करोड रुपया यहा से चला जाय, कुछ बीज की व्यवस्था यहा से हो जाय और ऐसा सोचा जा रहा है कि इतना कर देने मात्र से वहा की समस्या का निराकरण सम्भव होगा।

मै सक्षेप मे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हू—वहा की समस्या केवल बाढ या सूखे की समस्या नही है। वहा की समस्या आज की परिस्थितियो मे थोडी और गम्भीर हो चली है। वहा अब यह कहा जा सकता है कि सामान्यत वहा की प्रशासन पद्धति इस समय टूटने जैसी हो गई है। इस सदन को अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि इस समय वहां पर एक राजनीतिक उथल-पुथल भी चालू है। इन सब चीजो को देखते हुए केवल दो-चार करोड रुपया दे देने से अथवा कुछ बीज पहुचा देने से वहा की जनता का यह कष्ट दूर होने वाला नही दीखता। बीज के बारे मे केवल इतना ही कहुगा कि आज हमारे देश मे उर्वरको की भी एक बडी भारी समस्या है और अभी पिछली बार जब हम लोगो ने इस सदन मे बाढ के ऊपर चर्चा की थी तो मुझे यह सुनने मे आया कि शासन यह सोच रहा है कि धान के पौध बिहार भेज कर वहां लगाये जायं। इस सदन मे जो भी किसान होगे वे जानते हैं कि आज सितम्बर के महीने मे धान की पौध लगाने से कोई फसल मिलने वाली नहीं है और शासन जिसके सामने वैसे ही आर्थिक सकट है, यदि ऐसी गलती करेगा तो यह फसल तो गई ही, आगे आने वाली फसल मे, जहां पर आज का पानी भरा है और जहां पर रबी की फसल बोने से कुछ लाभ मिल सकता है उस फसल से भी शासन हाथ धो लेगा। अत मेरा विनम्र निवेदन है कि शासन वहा पर बाढ पीडितो को कृषि सम्बन्धी सहायता देने की बात करे और अधिकाशत. चने का बीज वहा पर भेजा जाये क्योकि चना एक ऐसा खाद्य है जिसमे उर्वरक की आवश्यकता नही है और वह खाद्यान्न आम तौर से गरीब व्यक्तियो के लिए 3–4 महीने मे उपलब्ध हो जायेगा।

जो पहले मैने आपके सामने एक समस्या रखी थी कि वहा पर शासन-तन्त्र ही टूट रहा है उसके लिए मेरा प्रधान मत्री जी से अनुरोध है—प्रधान मत्री से इसलिए कह रहा हू क्योकि वह समस्या कृषि मत्रालय और सिंचाई मत्रालय की पहुच से बाहर हो चली है इसलिए जब तक प्रधान मत्री इसके बारे मे विशेष रूप से ध्यान नही देगी तबतक कितनी भी सहायता केन्द्र से बिहार को भेजी जाये उसका कोई फल निकलने वाला नही है। कारण यह है कि वहा के डिप्टी कलक्टर्स ला ऐंड आर्डर सिच्युएशन को कन्ट्रोल करने के अलावा अपने दफ्तर मे बैठ नही पाते हैं इसलिए एक दो करोड रुपया पहुचने से वहा कोई फर्क नही पडेगा। अत प्रधान मत्री जी से मेरा अनुरोध है कि बिहार मे जो हो रहा है वह ठीक ठीक ऐसी ही समस्या है कि सिर अगर धड से अलग हो जाय तो कोई भी काम ठीक से नही होता। मै कहता हू जयप्रकाश जी जो बात करते हैं वह काग्रेस दल के सिर की बात है और काग्रेस दल का जो हाथ है, जो शासन कर रहा है वह उनसे अलग हो चला है। अत यदि समस्या का मूलत अच्छे ढग से निराकरण करना हो तो जयप्रकाश जी को दिल्ली बुलाकर प्रधान मत्री जी उनसे चर्चा करे और वहा पर जो राजनीतिक समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है, पहले उसका निराकरण ढूढा जाये, तभी दो चार करोड रुपया देने से वहा बाढ-पीडितो को कुछ सीमित लाभ हो सकेगा।

SHRI R N BARMAN (Balurghat): We are discussing the flood and

[SHRI R. N. BARMAN]

drought situation in the country. The monsoon in India is preceded by droughts and followed by floods. This has been the general pattern of the weather behaviour . Unfortunately this year both drought and flood are running parallel in the country. While the States of U.P., Bihar, Assam, Arunachal, West Bengal, Orissa, Kerala and parts of Madhya Pradesh are suffering from floods, Gujarat and Rajasthan and some parts of Madhya Pradesh are suffering from drought conditions. The common factor in both cases is the acute suffering of the people either because of excessive water or the lack of it.

While total immunity from floods is an impossibility what we are trying to do today through discussion is to locate the areas and use our limited financial resources. We would be able to mitigate the sufferings of the people and lessen the colossal drain on national economy that floods cause every year. According to official estimates floods cause an annual loss of 146 crores, during the period 1953 to 1973. This however does not take into account the loss due to remission of land revenue, water rates, repair of roads, industrial losses or breakdown in transport. According to a unofficial estimate published by the Financial Express, a responsible economic daily, in its issue of 4 August, 1974, Floods take an annual toll of 730 human lives, 43,000 cattle heads and we lose one million tonnes of foodgrains every year If we take these also into account, the real loss comes upto 450 crores a year

If we attempt to find out how this misery is distributed among the States, we shall find that during 1953—1968, according to the Atlas on floods the maximum loss was in West Bengal, followed by U.P., Punjab, Bihar, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. Areawise breakup of floods during the same period would place U P on top, followed by Punjab, Bihar and Orissa.

Even though the Atlas is now five years old and it is time to revise it, the general pattern of flood behaviour has remained the same and the States which face the calamity regularly from East to West are: Assam, West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, U.P. and Punjab and in the South, Narmada takes a heavy toll every year. Let us see how we have faced it during the last twenty years, since 1954 when the national flood policy was adopted and a Central flood control board was set up for preparing and co-ordinating flood control programmes for the entire country. Till the end of March 1974, more than 10,000 kms of embankments and 11,134 kms of drainage channels have been built, the level of 46,000 villages had been raised and about 200 towns had been brought under the flood protection scheme Four river commissions have been set up, Brahmaputra Ganga, rivers of North Western India and rivers of Central India This is not much because we have been able to provide flood protection only to fifty per cent of the flood affected areas, and it will take at least another 25 years to achieve our target. If progress is slow, the reasons are not far to seek In all, till the end of the Fourth Plan we have spent about Rs. 350 crores to provide flood protection This investment in comparison to National calamity caused by floods is too meagre rather insignificant.

I will now deal with the prevailing flood situation in West Bengal. I had enough time to deal with other States also The whole of North Bengal is in the grip of devastating floods The situation is particularly worst in Cooch-Behar, Jalpaiguri and Malda (West Dinajpur). In West Dinajpur the flood water level is higher by two feet this year than the highest recorded in 1968-69. In my district of West Dinajpur, Itahar, Balurghat, Tapan. Gagarampur, Lalampur and Raiganj have been affected by floods. In Ithar an area of 1859 sq. miles between the rivers Sui and Mohananda has turned itself into a vast pool of water and the

National Highway No. 3A is under water. More than 1.5 lakhs of persons have been affected. 7000 houses have collapsed and as many as 565 villages are now under water. In Cooch-Behar 48,000 acres of land including a thousand acres of crop growing are is under water and the number of affected people is nearly two lakhs. The entire region of Jalpaiguri has suffered two waves of floods involving 400 sq. miles and more than 1.5 lakhs of people have been uprooted. The district of Malda had been affected because of the breach of the bundh on Mohananda in Bihar.

The miseries of the people have been further aggravated by publication of a news item in one of the leading Bengali daily *Jugantar*. The paper inits issue dated 8-8-74 has published a news item on the front page that while the whole of North Bengal is facing the second wave of floods and there are two more months left before the flood season will be over, the Government's funds earmarked for relief work are exhausted The Central Government have withdrawn the assistance given for relief work and drought affected areas The Central Government had advised the State Government to set up a special fund to meet the natural disasters like droughts and floods and keep that money in the Reserve Bank of India. But the State Government have not been able to set up this fund yet and due to stoppage of overdraft and increase in prices, adequate relief could not be given to the flood affected people *Jugantar* is a widely read paper and a sense of panic has gripped the people with the publication of this news item.

I would,th erefore, urge upon the hon. Minister to kindly clarify the whole position and help the State Governments in this time of need so that the people should not suffer due to lack of funds. I would like to know the demand of the State Government and how much has been given.

The coastal areas of West Bengal suffer from cyclones and tidal floods. Recently the whole district of Midnapore was affected by cyclones. More than 15 persons were killed. A Dutch expert was invited to India to suggest some measures to deal with coastal cyclones and floods. I would like to know whether the expert's report is ready, and if so, what has been the Government's reaction to the suggestions made by the Dutch expert. I would also demand that a Cyclone Distress Mitigation Committee should be formed, as it has been formed in other States.

Now I give my suggestions for consideration. 1 A special fund should be created for raising irrigation rates for exclusive flood protection. States should be requested to initiate steps in this direction. 2. We are getting loans from World Bank for many irrigation works. We have to find out if such funds could be received for constructing reservoirs and bunds; which are being postponed every year because of huge investment and rise in the cost of construction, particularly for Brahmaputra. 3. Indiscriminate cutting of trees on the hills has to be stopped Forest on hills should be protected Afforestation should be taken up on a priority basis. Let us stop vanamahotsave in the cities and perform it only on river banks 4. We should draw a river-wise master plan which should be grafted into a national plan. 5. A national five year Plan should be drawn up. 6. Within each State, the feasibility of diverting and canalising flood waters to drought areas should be considered. 7 We have neglected Brahmaputra for the last 25 years. The Board should be asked to draw up a blue print of action and a time-limit for this should be fixed Some experts have given the view that Brahmaputra, Teesta and Ganga link is a practical possibility. In the end, I request the Government to consider these points seriously and take immediate steps to implement the above suggestions

The West Bengal Government have requested the Centre to supply 50,000 tonnes of rice per month for September and October, 1974. The West Bengal Government has complained to the Centre about the inadequacy of flood relief, in the State. Even though some foreign agencies wanted to help the flood-affected people of West Bengal, the foreign assistance is being diverted to other areas. I would like to know what is the precise position and why the State Government is denied foreign assistance and what food assistance will be given to West Bengal.

SHRI TARUN GOGOI (Jorhat): Sir, this year the country has suffered unprecedented national calamities, Most parts of the country have been ravaged by floods, drought and erosion. I can well realise the suffering of the people of Bihar. This is not the first time we are having floods. Every year we are having floods, but in my State worst types of floods have occurred this year. The assistance provided by the Centre to Bihar and to Assam and other States is very inadequate. Whenever we approach the Central Government, they refer to the sixth Finance Commission's recommendations. These recommendations should not be allowed to stand in the way. We should give top priority to protect the lives of the millions of the people who have been affected either by floods or drought or erosion.

Then I would like to come to my State. These days it has become the scene of unprecedented floods due to the Brahmaputra and its tributaries. About half a million people have been affected and 6,000 cattle have perished. About 14,000 buildings and 5,000 educational institutions were either demaged or destroyed and 4 lakh acres of standing crops were badly damaged. One cannot realise the sufferings and hardship of the people unless one sees them with one's own eyes. Thousands and thousands of people have been undergoing great suffering. They are without food days after and near famine conditions prevail. If the Centre does not provide adequate food and substantial financial assistance, there will be famine in my part of the country also.

Coming to my own constituency, a few days back I visited in my constituency an area known as Majuli. That is the biggest riverine island in the world and it is also the centre of Vaishnavite culture, having about 415 monasteries, covering three-fourths of the total area of 424 sq. miles. Out of 210 villages about 174 villages have been affected and about 80,000 people were badly affected. The whole of Majuli is threatened to be wiped out by the Brahmaputra in the very near future unless the Centre takes some flood control works at an early date.

Coming to Brahmaputra Flood Control, though measures have been taken from 1954 during the last twenty years, no substantial progress has been made. So, there has been no mitigation of the suffering of the people from floods and erosion. I would submit that the Centre should pay serious att ention to this problem and provide adequate finance.

During the Fouth Plan it was proposed to spend about Rs 45 crores. Instead of that, only Rs. 19.89 crores were spent. For the year 1974-75 the allocation is only Rs. 4.3 crorea as against the recommendation of Rs. 7.4 crores. This shows the importance which the Centre is giving to flood control measures. Though the Flood Control Commission was set up as a sequel to the suggestion of the Prime Minister, it was not provided with adequate finance with the result that the Commission has not been able to take adequate measures.

We have been demanding for many years that the Centre should take up the responsibility of controlling the

Brahmaputra and its tributaries. An assurance to this effect was given, a Bill was drafted and approved by the Finance Minister, the Cabinet and the Planning Commission and it also was notified that it will be introduced in the autumn session of 1974. Yet, it has never been introduced and they are delaying it. I would say that the Centre should realise the gravity of the situation and come forward to help my State.

As regards the situation in the whole country, it is a national problem. It is not a party affairs. So far as the Congress Party is concerned, as decided by the AICC, a group of MPs visited my State. I hope the other parties would also take equal interest and will join together in seeing how to mitigate the sufferings of the people. May I suggest that there should be a National Committee for Relief during Calamities so that the resources of the whole country could be mobilised and help could be provided to the States?

Regarding food supply to my State a lot of controversy has arisen out of the statement given by Shri Shinde. I do not like to enter into that controversy. I am only interested in seeing that adequate supply of food is given to the State so that millions of people could be saved from suffering.

I hope, the hon. Minister will take note of it. Otherwise, many of the people, not many but thousands and thousands of people, will die due to shortage of food.

With these words, I hope, the Ministry will take note of the gravity of the situation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call the next speaker, Mr. Madhu Limaye, I am confronted with a problem. As you know, the debate is to conclude at 6.30 P.M. I know, the hon. Minister will take about 20 minutes and Mr. Vajpayee also will take some time.

I have got a list of nine Members from the Congress party and four Members from the Opposition, excluding Mr. Limaye. There are 14 Members on the list. I would like to know from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs as to how he wants me to deal with the situation.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): The general debate on drought and floods is still continuing in this House. This is with reference to a particular situation. Therefore, I would suggest the hon Members to make points. The points have been made there also. I do share the concern expressed by the hon. Minister with regard to the situation. But still if we are only repeating what has already been done to a certain extent, let them be brief.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): We are entirely in your hands. I would like everybody to get a chance and I would also like the Chair to take note of the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is passing the burden on me. I will try to accommodate as many Members as possible. But my request to hon. Members will be to confine their speeches to five minutes each.

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (कटिहार): आप ने दूसरों को 51 मिनट दिये हैं तो हमें भी ज्यादा समय दीजिए चाहे हाउस देर तक चले। 5 मिनट काफी नहीं हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : नई बात कहें, तो समय बढ़ा दीजिए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Limaye, the difficulty is this. Supposing you speak for 15 minutes, it will be very difficult for me to ask the next speaker to conclude in 10 minutes. So, let us fix some time limit also. I will give

[MR. CHAIRMAN]

7 minutes each. I think, the consensus is for 7 minutes each.

Shri Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : सभापति महोदय, जिस दिन बाढ़ और सूखे पर बहस हो रही थी, उसी दिन प्रारम्भ में मैंने यह मांग की थी कि बाढ़ और सूखे की स्थिति में लोगों को सहायता देने के बारे में जो सरकार की इस वक्त नीति है, क्या उस पर सरकार पुर्नविचार करेगी क्योंकि मेरा ख्याल है कि इस वक्त जो नीति सरकार की है उससे बाढ़ और सूखे का मसला चाहे वह बिहार में हो, गुजरात में हो, आसाम में हो, उत्तर प्रदेश में हो या बंगाल में हो, वह हल होने वाला नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय, मेरा कहना यह है कि सरकार ने छठे फाइनेन्श कमीशन की सिफ़ारिशों को स्वीकार किया है। उसके तहत 1956-57 से लेकर 1971-72 तक जो बाढ़ और सूखे पर विभिन्न राज्यों को जो सहायता दी गई थी उसका औसत निकाला गया और यह तय किया गया कि राज्यों के बजट में इसका प्राविधान होना चाहिए। आगे चल कर उन्होंने यह कहा है कि राज्य सरकारों को स्थायी तौर पर इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए अपनी स्कीमें तैयार रखनी चाहिए और बड़े पैमाने पर जब बाढ़ आये या सूखा हो, तो इन स्कीमों को कार्यान्वित किया जाये। उसके लिए अग्रिम खर्च करें, जो कि अगले सालों में राशि खर्च की जायेगी उसमें से लें। लेकिन इसमें बहुत सारी दिक्कतें हैं। अब बिहार की ही आप बात ले लीजिये। बिहार में तकरीबन एक करोड़ लोग इस वक्त बाढ़ग्रस्त हैं और अगर मान लीजिये कि पहले से कोई स्कीम बनी है जैसे कि राजपुर योजना है, कोशी की या गंडक की योजना है, तो यह जो योजना है, यह तो कुछ क्षेत्रों के साथ जुड़ी हुई है और मान लीजिये कि दूसरी जगह बाढ़ आ गई, तो उस योजना को आगे कैसे ले जाया जायेगा? मैं सिद्धान्त के तौर पर मानता हूं कि यह बात सही है कि फैमिन रिलीफ के नाम पर या फ्लड रिलीफ़ के नाम पर पैसा को बर्बाद किया जाता है। इसमें मेरा मतभेद नहीं है लेकिन पहले से आप योजना बनायेंगे और दूसरी जगह बाढ़ आई या सूखा हुआ, तो उस योजना को आप आगे कैसे ले जायेंगे? इस समस्या पर मेरा ख्याल है कि न तो फाइनेन्स कमीशन ने गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार किया है और न ही सरकार ने उन सिफ़ारिशों को स्वीकार करते समय उन पर गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार किया है। इसलिए मैं सरकार से सबसे पहले कहूंगा कि आज के विवाद में श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम इस बात की जरूर घोषणा करें कि सूखे का और बाढ़ का जो मेगनीट्यूड है, उसको देखते हुए वे इस नीति पर फिर पुर्नविचार करेंगे। यह एक बात है जो मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब बिहार में 18 मार्च को गोलीकांड हुआ था, तब उसको यहां पर चर्चा थी और उस चर्चा के दौरान उस समय के खाद्य मंत्री ने मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में इसके आंकड़े दिये कि विभिन्न राज्यों को उन्होंने कितना गल्ला सप्लाई किया। उस समय यह जवाब मिला था कि जहां केरल की मांग को 75 फ़ीसदी पूरा किया गया है, पश्चिम बंगाल की मांग का 74 प्रतिशत पूरा किया गया है, वहां साल भर में बिहार की मांग का केवल 23, 24 प्रतिशत ही पूरा किया था। इस वक्त बिहार की जो आवश्यकता है, उसको देखते हुए अनाज की सप्लाई के बारे में मंत्री महोदय क्या करने जा रहे हैं। क्या इस आपातकालीन स्थिति को मद्देनजर रखते हुए बड़े पैमाने पर बाढ़ग्रस्त और सूखाग्रस्त लोगों के बीच में अनाज वितरण कराने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी या फमिन रिलीफ़ का जो संगठन आप के पास है, उसके जरिये कुछ अनाज बांटने का काम आप करेंगे? इसका मैं आप से खुलासा चाहता

हूं। मंत्री महोदय को याद होगा कि 1966 में इस सूख में भुखमरी के ऊपर एक लम्बा चौड़ा विवाद हुआ था और उस समय मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ व्यवस्था निश्चित की थी कि फसल अगर 25 से 50 प्रतिशत मारी जायेगी, तो कहा जायेगा कि उस क्षेत्र को हम "स्केयर-सिटी" का क्षेत्र घोषित करेंगे और अगर 75 प्रतिशत फसल मारी जाएगी तो उस को अकाल-पीड़ित क्षेत्र माना जाएगा। आप ने ये सारे नियम तैयार किये थे। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस वक्त जो मुल्क में बाढ़ और सूखे की स्थिति है, क्या आप के द्वारा जो सिद्धान्त यहां पर स्थापित किया गया था, उसी पर आप चलेंगे। इस का भी मैं मंत्री महोदय से आज स्पष्ट खुलासा चाहता हूं। भुखमरी की परिभाषा क्या है, इस को भी साफ़ करने की जरूरत है।

सभापति महोदय, जिस को हरित क्रान्ति का नेता माना जाता है, उस ने क्या कहा है, इस का एक वाक्य मैं पढ़ना चाहता हूं। यह मैं (हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स से) दे रहा हूं :

"New York, September 1: Tens of millions of people might die this year throughout the world due to food shortages coused by climatic condition, coupled with fertiliser shortage brought on by the energy crisis."

यह हरित क्रान्ति का नेता, सभापति महोदय, कह रहा है कि **टेंस आफ मिलियन्स** लोग इस साल भूख से मर सकते हैं और इस बात से इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि पूर्वी भारत में, इस में मैं पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश को भी जोड़ रहा हू, जहां गरीबी ज्यादा है, आप के राज्य में आसाम, उड़ीसा में, बिहार में, पश्चिम बंगाल में और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में, यह समाचार आने लगे हैं जैसे अहालाबाद—weoful tales of the starving people in queve.

अब आप के सूबे की ही बात को लीजिये—300 die of starvation in Dhubri sub-division.

यह कौन कहता है? उस सब-डिवीजन में जो फैमीन रिलीफ़ कमेटी बनी थी—sub-division Famine Relief Committee headed by the Deputy Commissioner.

उन के एक सदस्य का कहना है कि 300 लोग भूख से मर गये। बिहार के बारे में भी मेरे पास हर रोज पत्र आ रहे हैं। एक दो चिट्ठियां रांची से या सूखा ग्रस्त इलाको से आ रही हैं। कुछ चिट्ठियां बाढ़ ग्रस्त इलाकों से आ रही हैं जिन में इस तरह की बातों का वर्णन होता है।

18 hrs.

जब कभी भी हम लोग यहां पर भुखमरी से हुई मौतों के बारे में सवाल उठाते हैं तो आप कोई न कोई कारण बतला देते हैं—हैजे से मरा या दिल का दौरा पड़ने से मरा। जब खाने को नहीं मिलेगा तो अन्त में दिल का दौरा तो अपने आप पड़ेगा। इस तरह की बातें कहना ठीक नहीं है—लोग बड़ी तकलिफ़ में हैं। इस लिये जो लोग भुखमरी के कगार पर हैं उन के लिये अनाज और दबाव का तत्काल इन्तजाम करें।

अन्त में एक बात फिर कहना चाहता हूं—आप ने कहा है कि गुजरात के लिये 4 करोड़ 55 लाख का प्रावधान होगा, बिहार के लिये 4 करोड़ 61 लाख का, बंगाल के लिये 6 करोड़ 61 लाख का और राजस्थान के लिये 10 करोड़ 19 लाख का प्रावधान होगा—इस तरह से नहीं चलेगा। गुजरात के बारे में जानकारी मिली है कि कम से कम 50 करोड़ रुपये का खर्चा होगा . . .

श्री के० एस० चावड़ा (पाटन): 80 करोड़ रुपया चाहिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस साल 50 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करना पड़ेगा। बिहार तो बाढ़ और सूखा दोनों की कैंची में है और

[श्री मधु लिमये]

अब एक और कर्व। बिहार पर चलने वाली है । वहा का जो प्रशासन है उस के बारे मे 'टाइम्ज आफ़ इण्डिया' मे तीन लेख प्रकाशित हो चुके हैं । वह अखबार विरोधी पक्ष की मदद करनेवाला अखबार नही है, दो काग्रेसी उस के डायरैक्टर हैं । उन लेखों मे कहा गया है कि बिहार मे 31 जिलो मे पुलिस डिपार्टमेन्ट के अलावा दूसरा कोई विभाग काम नही करता है । मुशी साहब, आप ने भी उन लेखो को पढ़ा होगा ?

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्रहमान (किशनगज) वह निकलवाया तो आप ने था ।

श्री मधु लिमये मैं तो जनक सिंह को नही जानता । आप के पटना के जो स्पेशल कारस्पोन्डेट श्री जितेन्द्र हैं, उन को जानता हू । मै कह रहा था कि केवल पुलिस डिपार्टमेंट कार्य कर रहा हैं । ऐसी हालत में जो एक करोड लोग बाढ़ से ग्रस्त हैं और उसी तरह से लाखों लोग सुखा ग्रस्त हैं—उन की क्या स्थिति होगी आप स्वय अनुमान लगा सकते इस लिये मैं आज उम्मीद करता हू कि श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब फाइनेन्स कमीशन की सिफारिशों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए घोषणा करेंगे कि रिलीफ के बारे में हम लोग अपनी नीति पर पुर्नविचार करेंगे ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It seems that slips are continuously coming to me. This last one was from Shri A P. Sharma. I have accepted it. I will not accept any further slip.

श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (सीतामढ़ी) : सभापति जी, मैं आप के माध्यम से कृषि मत्री जी का ध्यान बिहार की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं । बिहार में इस वर्ष जैसी बाढ़ आई है पिछले 24 वर्षों में कभी नहीं आई । इस बाढ़ से उत्तरी बिहार की करीब एक करोड़ जनता प्रभावित है, हजारों घर ढह गये और ढहनेवाले हैं । इतना ही नहीं, 20 दिन पहले बाढ़ की जो स्थिति थी, अब तीन चार दिन से फिर वही स्थिति पैदा हो गई है ।

श्रीमन, मैं अपने साथ कुछ चित्र लाया हू जिन से आप को वहा की गम्भीर स्थिति का आभास हो सकेगा । आप देखिये—यह चित्र लहरिया सराय के डाक बगले का है उसके अहाते में बाढ़ का पानी पहुच चुका है । दूसरे चित्र द्वारा मैं आप का ध्यान समस्तीपुर के वारिसनगर प्रखड के गाव की ओर ले जाना चाहता हू—इन चित्रों को आप, कृषि मंत्री जी और सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्य देखें । तीसरे चित्र में समस्तीपुर जिले के कल्याणपुर प्रखड का दृश्य है—जहा भयावह स्थिति पैदा हो गई है । चौथे चित्र के माध्यम से मैं कल्याणपुर और दरभगा के बीच में जो सडक टूटी है और उसे के टूटने से जो भयावह स्थिति पैदा हुई है उस की ओर आप का ध्यान खीचना चाहता हू ।

अब मैं आप के माध्यम से कृषि मत्री जी का ध्यान सीतामढ़ी ससदीय क्षेत्र जिस से कि मैं चुन कर आता हू, की ओर ले जाना चाहता हू । 29 मार्च को सीतामढ़ी जिले में भयंकर ओले गिरे, एक एक ओला एक एक और दो दो किलो का था जिस से रबी की पूरी फसल बरबाद हो गई । बजट सेशन में मैंने श्री शिन्दे साहब का ध्यान सीतामढ़ी जिले की ओर खीचा था और उस समय उन्होंने मुझे विश्वास दिलाया था कि निकट भविष्य में वे स्वय सीतामढ़ी चल कर वहा की स्थिति का अवलोकन करेंगे और सीतामढ़ी जिले की अन्न की जितनी जरूरत होगी उस की पूर्ति करेंगे। लेकिन मुझे दुखके साथ कहना पड़ता है कि शिन्दे साहब ने मई में वायदा किया था, लेकिन अभी तक इन के दर्शन सीतामढ़ी में नही हुए ? इतना ही नही, वे वहां नहीं गये, न सही, लेकिन जून महीने में इन्होंने एक

छटांक अन्न भी वहां नही भेजा, जूलाई में भी एक छटांक अन्न नही भेजा, अगस्त में केवल एक हजार क्विटल अन्न सीतामढ़ी भेजा गया।

सभापति महोदय, यह बड़ी दुखद बात है। अब मैं पुन कृषि मंत्री जी और शिन्दे साहब दोनों का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हू कि आप सीतामढी की तरफ थोडा ध्यान दे। मैं चाहता हू कि आप सीतामढी चलने का प्रोग्राम बनायें और बिहार की जो भयावह स्थिति है उस को स्वयं चल कर देखे

श्री पी०एम० मेहता (भावनगर) अनाज भेजने के लिये कहिये। प्रोग्राम बनाने से कोई फायदा नहीं है।

श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : प्रोग्राम बना कर वहां की स्थिति को देख कर अन्न भेजने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये तभी उस का फायदा हो सकता है। मैं आज वहां पर जो स्थिति है उस का वर्णन निम्न शब्दों में करना चाहता हूं।

"सीतामढी जिले के लगभग साढे 14 लाख व्यक्ति बाढ से पीडित। अन्न दवा एवं अन्य उपयोगी वस्तुओं की निरन्तर कमी सरकारी सहायता अपेक्षित। सीतामढी जिले के कुल पन्द्रह प्रखंडों में तेरह प्रखंड और पन्द्रह लाख [illegible] हजार की आबादी में से करीब साढे चौदह लाख की जनसंख्या बागमती, अधवारा समूह की नदियां एवं लखनदेई नदी की भयानक बाढ से पीडित हो गई है। बाढ ग्रस्त प्रखण्डों में अनाज एवं डाक्टरों की भारी कमी देखने को मिली। जिले भर मे पानी का घटना तेजी से जारी है फिर भी बेलसंड शिवहर, पिपराही और मेजरगंज प्रखण्ड कार्यालय एवं उन प्रखडों का अधिकतर पंचायते बाढ के पानी से घिरी हुई हैं और ये सभी प्रखण्ड टापू के समान दीख पडते है। फसलों के अलावा घरों को भारी नुकसान पहुंचा है। बाढ ने जिले की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को चकनाचूर कर दिया है।

सीतामढ़ी जिले के बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में राहत कार्यों के लिये रुपये का तो आवंटन किया गया है किंतु अनाज का आबंटन नही के बराबर है। जिले की अधिकतर जनता अन्नाभाव मे भूख की ज्वाला में तड़प रही है। अब तक सरकार की ओर से इन बाढ़ ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में रिलीफ के रूप में सिर्फ अपाहिजों को दो-दो किलो गेहू या जनेरा दिया गया है। विभिन्न प्रखडों के दौरे के क्रम मे प्रबुद्ध एवं सर्व साधारण जनता ने शिकायत की कि सरकार इस क्षेत्र की जनता की उपेक्षा कर रही है। लोगों को यह आम धारणा है कि सीतामढी को जिले का दर्जा तो दे दिया गया परन्तु आवश्यक सुविधायें उपलब्ध नही कराई जा रही है।

सीतामढी के जिला अधिकारी श्री गोविन्द रामचन्द्र पटवर्द्धन ने एक भेंट मे स्वीकार किया कि जिले मे अनाज की भारी कमी है। जिला प्रशासन ने राज्य सरकार से स्थिति की गम्भीरता का ध्यान मे रखते हुए सरकारी सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानो मे अनाज की आवश्यक आपूर्ति के लिये 18 हजार टन अनाज की माग की है और जिला प्रशासन अनाज के आवंटन होने की प्रतीक्षा कर रहा है।

मै कृषि मंत्री जी का ध्यान सीतामढी-दरभंगा, समस्तीपुर पूर्णिया—वह जो चार जिले हैं उत्तर बिहार के जोकि भयंकर बाढ मे प्रभावित है उनकी ओर दिलाना चाहता हू। वहां के लिए सरकार की ओर से अभी तुरन्त कम से कम एक अरब रुपए की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। साथ ही साथ एक लाख टन प्रति माह के हिसाब से अनाज की व्यवस्था वहा के लिए होनी चाहिए जिससे निकट भविष्य मे उत्तर बिहार के 6 जिले और दक्षिणी बिहार जो सूखे से प्रभावित है वहा पर शीघ्रातिशीघ्र अन्न पहुंच सके वरना निकट भविष्य मे वहा पर हजारो लोग भूख से मरेंगे।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) : सभापति जी, बाढ़ ने बिहार पर, खासकर उत्तरी बिहार पर कहर ला दिया है । उसने अपने गत सभी रिकार्डस को मात कर दिया है । इसकी चर्चा में ने 2 अगस्त को ही की थी और सतुष्ट न होने के कारण 29 अगस्त को चर्चा को फिर दोहराया । फिर कार्य मत्रणा समिति की बैठक मे कल में ने बड़ी कोशिश की कि इस सदन मे बाढ से उत्पन्न स्थिति पर चर्चा हो । मेरी प्रार्थना की सुनवाई तो नही हुई ~र इस रूप मे शायद इस विषय पर चर्चा होनी थी और वाजपेयी जी उसके लिए आगे आ गए । कुछ भी हो, चर्चा चर्चा ही है और मुझे चर्चा से सरोकार है ।

इस प्रसग मे मैं आपसे कहना चाहूगा कि में बाढ की—चर्चा करते हुए अपनी आन्तरिक वेदना ही व्यक्त कर रहा हू । मैने पहले भी कहा कि बाढ ने कैसा कहर ढा दिया है । मे ने अपनी आखो से देखा है, जब मे समस्तीपुर पहुचा तो बाढ के कारण आवागमन बन्द था, किसी तरह सडक होकर मैं जाने लगा तो जहा कही मेरी दृष्टि गई मैने देखा जल ही जल है, सभी कुछ जलप्लावित है, समुद्र जैसा दृश्य उपस्थित है । अगर कोई पहली बार वहा जाये और देखे तो यह नही कहेगा कि यह खेत है, उसे समुद्र का ही भान होगा । वहा पानी भरा हुआ है और उसमे लहर है, एक के बाद दूसरी लहर । लोगों के और मवेशियो के रहने के लिए सयोग से सडक बच गई है और वही उनका निवास स्थान है । उसके दोनो बगल लोग अस्थायी मकान बनाकर रह रहे है और बीच की जगह पर मवेशी रह रहे हैं । इस प्रकार की स्थिति है दरभगा, मधुबनी और समस्तीपुर की । बिहार तो राजनीति के खेल का मोहरा रहा है, हमेशा वहा पर उठा-पटक की बात होती रही हैं । प्रकृति से भी नही रहा गया, एक बार नही दो तीन बार वहां बाढ़ आई जिसमे सभी कुछ स्वाहा हो गया । आपको सुनकर ताज्जुब होगा कि उत्तर बिहार के 31 जिलों में 22 जिले बाढ़ग्रस्त हैं । उत्तर बिहार की जितनी भी नदियां हैं जैसे कमला बालान, कोसी, बागमती, गंडक, बूढ़ी गंडक और गंगा सरो में बाढ़ आई हुई है । इसके कारण जो भी फसलें लगी हुई थी, भदई की या अगहनी की वह नष्ट हो गई । 150 करोड़ की उपज इस प्रकार बह गई है । जहां तक सुनने को मिला है, 46 आदमी इस बाढ़ मे मर गए हैं । लाखो की सख्या मे घर धराशाई हो गये है । लोग मचान पर रहने के लिए विवश हो गए । इस तरह से वहां की स्थिति म बडी दर्दनाक और खोफनाक है । इसके आप नजरअन्दाज नही कर सकते है और न करना ही चाहिए ।

इसी प्रसग में मैं आपका ध्यान अभी बिहार मे सर्वदलीय रिलीफ कमीटी मे हुई चर्चा की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहूगा जिसमे बिहार के राजस्व मत्री श्री केदार पाडे ने कहा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बात के लिए सहमत हो गई है कि वह अगस्त, सितम्बर और अक्तूबर मे प्रति माह 35 हजार टन खाद्यान्न बिहार को देगी । क्या मे कृषि मन्त्री जी से पूछ सकता हू कि यह बात सही है ? क्या आपने इस बात के लिए अपनी सहमति दे दी है । (**व्यवधान**) जी हा, जनरल कोटा के अलावा ही यह मात्रा होगी । मेरे कहने का भी यही मतलब था कि नामल कोटा के अलावा क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार बिहार को 35 हजार टन प्रति माह खाद्यान्न देने के लिए सहमत हो गई है यह बात मै जानना चाहता हू । उस सभा मे, जिसकी अध्यक्षता भडारे साहब कर रहे हैं, उन्हाने हवाला दिया अपनी मीटिंग का कि मै दिल्ली गया था और वहां सरकार से बात कर चुका हू और मै ने सरकार से आग्रह किया है कि बिना किसी फार्मेलिटी के बिहार को आवश्यक सामान, खाद्य और रुपए भेजे जाये । तो मै जानना चाहता हू उसका क्या रिऐक्शन हुआ है ? अगर उन्होने कहा था तो उसका हुआ क्या ? क्या वह बात हवा में उड़ ग_

या कहीं धरती पर भी उसकी जगह है—क्या हुआ यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं। (व्यवधान) वहां की वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है उसको आप सुन लें। बिहार के भूतपूर्व शिक्षा मन्त्री और प्रान्तीय कांग्रेस कमेटी के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष, श्री विद्याकर कवि क्या कहते हैं उसको भी आप सुन लें। वे कहते हैं कि मैं उस क्षेत्र में पहुंचा जहां की आबादी करीब 75 हजार की है और जो बाढ़ग्रस्त है, वहां पर सरकार से जो सहायता मिली उसकी मात्रा थी—माचबाक्स 4, दस सेर नमक और एक केरोसिन तेल का टिन तो उस बड़े क्षेत्र में सरकार की ओर से यह सहायता दी गई। यह वहां की वास्तविक स्थिति है। मैं बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्र का वास्तविक प्रतिनिधि हूं, मैं आशा करता हूं आप उस क्षेत्र पर विशेष कृपा करेंगे।

दरभंगा की बात मैं ने कही है। वह पहले एक जिला था जिसके तीन जिले बने हैं—दरभंगा, मधुबनी और समस्तीपुर। इस क्षेत्र मे 40 प्रखण्ड हैं और दो हजार गांव हैं। वहां की स्थिति यह है कि 27 लाख की आबादी बाढ़ से प्रभावित है और वहां की हालत बड़ी दयनीय है। वहां मैं भ्रमण के लिए गया जब मैं जिले के हेडक्वार्टर मधुबनी पहुंचा तो वहां एक सब-डिवीजन बना है झंझारपुर, वहां के एस० डी० ओ० से मिला और पूछा कि सरकार से क्या सामान मिला है, क्या सहायता कर रहे हैं आप तो उन्होंने एक आंख आइटम्स जो बनाये वह मैं आपके सम्मुख रखना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे सब-डिवीजन का वास्तविक मांग है सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानों के लिये 20 हजार क्वीटल खाद्यान्न की प्रति माह जिसमे केवल 3900 क्वीटल ही मिला है जिसमें 15 परसेन्ट रिजर्व रखा जायेगा। दूसरे उन्होंने कहा कि अपाहिजों, बेबसों और दूसरे लोगों को सहायता देने के लिए 7400 क्वीटल रिलीफ की आवश्यकता है 15 दिनों के लिये जबकि मात्र 2700 क्वीटल मिला है। इसी प्रकार से तकावी कर्जा देने के लिए 20 लाख के स्थान पर साढ़े चार लाख ही मिला है। तो यह स्थिति है सरकार से मिलने वाली सहायता की। इस प्रकार आप लोगों के दुख को कैसे दूर कर सकते हैं। हम चर्चा तो अवश्य करेंगे और चर्चा करके बैठ जायेंगे परन्तु हम चाहते है इसमे कुछ सार्थकता भी हो। उस आधार पर सरकार की ओर से उचित उत्तर भी आये। मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूं और बताना चाहता हूं कि इनके इरीगेशन विभाग की स्पेशल टीम निरीक्षण के लिए बिहार गई। और कृषि विभाग की टीम भी निरीक्षण के लिये गई। आप लोग तो गये नहीं। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि कृषि मंत्री महोदय उन दोनो टीमो के सदस्यों से बातचीत करें यहां के सिंचाई मंत्री और बिहार के सिंचाई मंत्री, रेवेन्यू मंत्री और खाद्य मंत्री को बैठक बुला कर वास्तविक जानकारी लें और बताया कि वह क्या सहायता दे सकते हैं। मैं नहीं चाहता कि झूठमूठ की चर्चा उठे। मैं उस क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधि हूं और मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार जितना देने की स्थिति में होगी उस को हम स्वीकार कर लेंगे और अपने लोगों को मना लेंगे। लेकिन इधर उधर की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मेरी शिन्दे साहब से बात हुई तो मालूम हुआ कि उन के मन में है कि बिहार की चर्चा जितनी उठ रही है उस मे सार्थकता कम है। उन के ख्याल मे अभाव को मद्दे नजर रखते हुए बिहार का स्थान तीसरा है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अब बिहार का नम्बर एक हो गया है, आप खुद जा कर देख आये, और जो खाद्यान्न देना हो दें मकान और सड़क बनाने के लिये पैसे दें तथा लघु और कठिन योजनाओं के लिये भी पैसे दें। सब से आवश्यक बात बीज की है। बीज नवम्बर में देने से काम नहीं चलेगा, बल्कि आज ही से बीज देने की व्यवस्था करें ताकि बाढ़ हटने के बाद रबी की फसल बोई जा सके। इस के अलावा फर्टिलाइजर दीजिये।

[श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

बाढ़ के कारण 46 आदमी मर गये हैं उन के परिवार के लिये आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ? मैं चाहता हूं कि जिन परिवारों के आदमी मर गया है परिवारों को मुआवजा मिले और साथ ही साथ बाढ़-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में लगान माफ़ हो तथा छात्रों की फ़ीस माफ़ हो। मैं आशा करता हूं कि कृषि मंत्री इस सारी बातों पर अवश्य ध्यान दगे ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): First, I shall put some simple, straightforward questions. Have Government made any assessment of the extent of damage caused to Bihar in various ways by the visitation of recent floods? If so, what is it? I fear that probably they have no assessment in this respect because now the whole system of assistance has been completely changed. Earlier the Central Government used to send teams to assess the extent of damages but they have probably discontinued that system now.

Even so, two teams were sent out recently, not exactly for assessing the exempt of damages but probably from the departmental point of view. One such team was headed by Shri Goel of the CWPC and the other by Dr. Karakar, Agricultural Commissioner. Both teams have visited Bihar. There has been a recurrence of floods even after their visits. So even their assessment may not be complete and satisfactory.

I would therefore like to know what exactly is the assessment of the damage they are trying to cover with the limited resources they have at their disposal. I must say that I do not agree with the assessment that has been given by the State Government that only seven million persons had been affected.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: What is your estimate.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: In any case it should not be less than ten million; that is my view. The member of districts affected is large and this time the floods had been of an unprecedented intensity and in coverage. In the estimate of damages caused in various districts, I do not find some areas which belongs to my constituency; I really do not know why those areas had been left out of the estimates of the Government of Bihar. One Assembly constituency in Begusarai, Bachwara had been completely left out. My hon. friend Mr. Bhagat visited that area and he was telling me the tales of woe of a large number of persons who are suffering there; yet I do not find any mention of this in the pamphlet.... (*Interruptions*). There are some other areas also like Dalong Sarai, I am *only giving some instances only to* illustrate how the State Government has not been assessing the damage.

What is the provision in the State budget for this? Only 4.61 crores—not only for flood; it may well be for all kinds of assistance including drought and so on. Of course, this pamphlet seems to indicate that it might be only for floods.

On the basis of the Finance Commission's report this time the Central Government has decided that if any assistance is to be given to the State Government above the amount provided by it, then the assistance will come from the allocations for development. If so, it would be highly disastrous. I do not quite appreciate the basis on which the Central Government would be giving them assistance by saving from the development items and diverting them to work of relief. Then again although the food requirement per month is of the order of 35,000 tonnes from August to October, the Central Government had made an allotment of only 10,000 tonnes by way of assistance to the flood affected areas. This is the figure which I find in the publication and I should like to know on what basis the Central Government has been

pleased to grant only this meagre quantity for the entire flood affected area.

Great damage has been caused to embankments and this is causing us great anxiety. If the embankments have been imperilled or weakened the first priority for the Central Government should be to provide assistance for strengthening these embankments. Otherwise, in the future we might be visited with more serious floods. From the State Government's publication, I find that the damage to the embankments is of the order of Rs. 3 crores. Is the Central Government prepared to give this assistance immediately? If this assistance is provided in the flood affected areas, people would get sizeable employment opportunities.

During the course of the last 7 years, only Rs. 20 crores had been given by way of grants by the Centre to Bihar and by way of loan an amount of Rs. 66 crores. That does not seem to be the rule operating in other areas. In other areas, when assistance was provided, the grant element was of a much higher order. But in Bihar it has been of the order of only one-third and the loan element has been two-thirds. Why this stepmotherly treatment to Bihar, I cannot understand.

Apart from food, so many other things are required for giving proper and adequate assistance to the flood affected areas like kerosene, salt, house-building materials, medicines, etc. I would like to know whether the Central Government have got any cell at the central level for co-ordinated assistance to these areas.

It seems to me that Bihar is in a special kind of prodicament at the moment, because the State Government does not seem to be functioning at all. No minister there is in a position to stir out of his bungalow in Patna and visit the district headquarters, much less the flood affected areas.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: What is the reason?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The reason is that you have gone down so much in the estimation of the people that you dare not appear amongst the people.

Then, Bihar seems to have accumulated the largest amount of overdraft Rs. 56 crores. If this does not constitute financial emergency, I would like to know what else does. It seems to me that Bihar is ripe for take-over under article 360, which provides for financial emergency. Otherwise, if you leave Bihar to the Bihar Government, the Bihar people are bound to suffer more and more and nobody would be able to provide them the relief they require.

18.33 hrs.

(SHRI VASANT SATHE *in the Chair.*)

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा: (बक्सर) : सभापति जी, इस पर काफ़ी चर्चा हुई है, इसलिए मैं सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूं। इस के बारे में मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूं। एक तो यह है कि एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन जो सदन के सामने आया है, यह अगर सरकार के ध्यान को आकर्षित करने के लिए आया है और देश में जो बाढ़ और सूखा पड़ा है, उस की तरफ़ है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस से हम सभी लोगों को फिर एक बार मौका मिला है कि उस की तरफ़ सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करें लेकिन अगर यह एडजोर्नमेंट मोशन अविश्वास के रुप में आया है, तो मै यह कहना चाहता हू कि एजजोर्नमेंट मोशन लाने सें पहले हमारे वाजपेयी जी और दूसरे मित्रों को यह सोचना होगा कि यह बाढ़ या सूखा कोई सरकार की तरफ़ सें पैदा की हुई चीज नहीं है। यह तो बार बार देखने सें आता है कि कभी सूखा है और कभी बाढ़ है और ऐसा भी होता है जैसाकि हमारे यहां बिहार राज्य में हुआ है कि कुछ हिस्सों में

[श्री ए० पी० शर्मा]

बाढ़ है तो कुछ मे सूखा । यह तो प्रकृति का प्रकोप है और इस से हम बार बार परेशान होते है ।

इस मौके पर मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि बाढ़ नियत्रण के लिए हमारे सूबे मे, हमारे क्षेत्र मे जो गगा के ऊपर एक स्थायी बांध बनाने की योजना चल रही है उस को आप को जल्दी पूरा करना चाहिए । अगर बाध पूरा हो जाएगा, तो बक्सर से कोइलवर तक जो इडो-गेजेटिक वेली है और जहा पर बाढ से बराबर नुकसान हुआ करता है और गगा के किनारे की जमीन जो बाढ़ की चपेट मे आती है, वहा पर खेती कर के ज्यादा पैदा-वार बढाई जा सकती है । पिछली बार जब श्री सुब्रहमण्यम खाद्यमत्री थे, तो उन्होने बिहार के लोगो की काफी मदद सूखे के मामले मे की थी और मुझे याद है कि खास तौर पर मेरे क्षेत्र मे सरकारी ट्यूबवेल्स उन्होने योजना बना कर सारे राज्य मे लगाने की कोशिश की थी । तो इस बाढ के मौके पर मैं उन से यह निवेदन करुगा कि बाढ से पीडित लोगो की अधिक से अधिक सहायता करे और जो योजनाए वहा पर चल रही है उन को पूरा करे । इस के अलावा बिहार राज्य ने जो खाद्य सामग्री की माग की है उस को दे । अभी जिक्र किया गया कि 35 हजार टन की उन की माग थी और यह उन का जनरल कोटा है । इस के अलावा 20 करोड रुपये मदद के रुप मे और बीजो की भी उन्होने माग की है । अगर आप उन का समय पर बीज दे दगे, तो गहू की पैदावार अधिक होने मे मदद मिल सकेगी । इन मागो का पूरा करने की आप कोशिश करे ।

सभापति जी, मैं इस मौके पर एक बात और कहना चाहता हू । मै यह कहना चाहता हू कि बाढ और सूखे का जो यह प्रकोप है, यह बराबर होता रहता है और खास तौर से जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आता हू, भोजपुर जिला जो गगा के किनारे पर है, उस को बहुत नुकसान होता है । मेरा विश्वास है कि अगर सरकार उन योजनाओ को पूरा कर देगी और सिचाई की अच्छी तरह से व्यवस्था हो जाएगी, तो मैं ने उस समय भी श्री सुब्रहमण्यम जी को बताया था कि सारे बिहार के अन्दर जो फूडग्रेन्स का डेफिसिट है एक साल मे, उस को हम सिर्फ भोजपुर इलाके से पूरा कर सकते है । इसलिए मै उम्मीद करता हू और इस मौके का फायदा उठा कर यह कहना चाहता हू कि आप इस क्षेत्र के लोगो की मदद करे और जैसा कि श्री श्यामनन्दन बाबू जी ने कहा कि हम आशा करते थे कि अब हमारे यहा बाढ नही आएगी और हम लोगो का परेशानी नही होगी, और हम उम्मीद करते थे कि इस साल फसल अच्छी होगी हम उम्मीद करते है कि रबी की फसल अच्छी होगी—आप वहा की योजनाओ को पूरा करेगे और लोगो को गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से जिन सुविधाओ की जरुरत, है, वे उन को हमारे यहा एक तरफ तो मिलगी । बाढ है और दूसरी तरफ सूखा है । इसलिए मै चाहता हू कि सरकार वहा पर लोगो को काफी मदद दे और इस बात का ख्याल न करे कि किस स्टेट मे कितना अधिक देना है । अधिक से अधिक उस का देना चाहिए और हम लोग भी वालाटियर आर्गे-नाइजेशन के जरिये से लोगो के कष्टो को कम करने की कोशिश करे । धन्यवाद ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोती हारी) आप हर जिले के लोगो को अपनी बात कहने का मौका दे ।

सभापति महोदय : आप पाच मिनट मे ही खत्म करे, तो सब को मौका मिल जाएगा ।

SHRI SHAKTI KUMAR SARKAR (Joynagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon Member, Sri Vajpayee, has given us an opportunity to discuss the flood

problem and starvation deaths, particularly in Bihar. But I want to highlight the problems of food of my poor State of West Bengal, where also similar incidents have taken place. It is reported in the *Statesman* that five persons have died because of starvation. So, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the food position in the State of West Bengal.

In West Bengal, what we see today is that hundreds of people, thousands of people, are coming from the village sites and taking shelter on the footpaths of the ciy. This problem cannot be removed only by the food policy that we are following now. As regards the food policy, I want to say something quite different about the food policy that we are following at present. I want to know when we will get redress for the poverty and misery of the people m West Bengal.

In my State, I see that the requirement of foodgrain is about 60 lakh tonnes. We have produced about 60 lakh tonnes in our State. Moreover, there is a supply from the Central pool to the extent of about 15 lakh tonnes. It comes to about 75 lakh tonnes. Out of that, if we deduct 10 per cent of he food production for seeds and other purposes, it comes to about 69 lakh tonnes The total population of West Bengal, at present, is 4.55 crores...

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We are discussing the situation in Bihar.

SHRI SHAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: I know that.

I want to say that this is the position in West Bengal. As regards what we are producing in West Bengal, there is a surplus but always there is a chronic deficit. Every year, we have to go to the Food Minister as a begger for allotment of more foodgrains. So, I want to say that if we want to get rid of this problem, certainly, we have to look into the affairs from another aspect. We have to look into the food policy from another angle. That is why I say that starvation deaths cannot be prevented by this food policy. In West Bengal, we see that starvation deaths are taking place....

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a discussion on Bihar situation. You can bring West Bengal to the help of Bihar. That is all right. But don't take this opportunity to say something about West Bengal For that, you may get other opportunity. Please conclude now.

SHRI SHAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: I would only request the hon. Minister to do something about it. As regards starvation deaths, I think, something should be done seriously and more supplies should be given to the State of West Bengal.

श्री शिवशंकर प्रसाद यादव (खगारिया) सभापति महोदय, मरे पूर्व वक्ता श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र ने बाढ़ से पीडित लोगों के आकडें आप के सामने पेश किये हैं। उन्होंने बताया है कि 70 लाख लोग इस मे प्रभावित हैं। लेकिन मैं जिस क्षेत्र मे आता हूं — खगारिया क्षेत्र मे—वहां 6 असम्बली कास्टीचुएन्सीज है और उन की आबादी 10 लाख के करीब है। ये सब के सब 10 लाख व्यक्ति बाढ से प्रभावित हैं, जिन के लिये न तो रहन की व्यवस्था है और न खाने की व्यवस्था है। वहा पिछले दिनों गगा में ज्यादा बाढ़ नही आई थी, लेकिन उत्तर कोसी की नदियों में जो बाढ़ आई, वैसी बाढ 20 वर्षों में कभी नही आई। पिछले महीने की ता० 25 और 26 को जब में उस इलाके में घूम कर चला तो गंगा का पानी तेजी से चढ़ रहा था, लेकिन अब जो खबरें अखबारों में आई है उन के अनुसार गंगा कीं बाढ़ का पानी साहिबपुर कमाल और उमेशनगर के बीच की रेलवे लाइन पर आ गया है, इससे मालूम होता है कि गंगा

[श्री शिवशंकर प्रसाद यादव]

मे बाढ अब बहुत बढ़ गई है, यहा तक कि रेलवे लाइन के अन्दर आ गई है। ऐसी स्थिति से वहा जो व्यवस्था है – रिलीफ की, नावो की या लोगो के रहने की, वह इतनी कम है कि लोगो को सडक पर जो भाग पानी के ऊपर वहा रहना पड रहा है। न उन के लिये दवा की व्यवस्था है और न सिर पर छाया की व्यवस्था है। उन के मवेशियो के लिये खान की कोई व्यवस्था नही है। ऐसी हालत में बिहार की जो हालत है वह बहुत ही दयनीय हैं, लोक त्राहि त्राहि कर रहे है। मेरे पास वहा अनेको पत्र आये हैं जिन मे वहा लोगो के मरने की सूचना भी आई है।

हमारे वाजपेयी जी ने जो मोशन रखा है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हू इसलिये कि बाढ के सबध मे इस हाउस मे चर्चा तब होती है जब बाढ सिर पर आ जाती है, उस के पहले उस को स्थायी रूप मे रोकने की कोई व्यवस्था नही की जाती है।

हमारे घर के पास मानसी स्टेशन है, वहां नेशनल हाईवे भी है और रेलवे स्टेशन भी है। गगा की बाढ के कारण कुछ ही दिनो मे वह कट जाने वाला है, वहा मे 20–25 गज की दूरी पर गगा काट रही है और हमे डर है कि इस समय तक तो वह नेशनल हाईवे तक पहुच गई होगी। मेरा कहना यह है कि जब बाढ आ जाती है तब लोग इस पर बहस करने की कोशिश करते है। बाढ़ का पानी आने के बाद वहा कान्ट्रेक्टर्ज बोल्डर्ज वगैरह डालते हैं, जितना गिराता नही हैं उस मे कई गुना दिखलाते हैं, इस तरह से लाखो रुपया माल मे बरबाद हो जाता है और उस से कोई लाभ नही होता है।

1969 मे डा० के० एल० राव उस इलाके में गये थे और बाढ़ के समय में ही गये थे। उन्होने सुझाव दिया था कि अगर गगा की धारा को बडी स्थान से हो कर बहा दिया जाय तो उत्तर मुगेर को बाढ़ से मुक्ति मिल सकती है। लेकिन उस स्कीम को नही माना गया। यह कहा गया कि वहा पहाड है, जिस को काटना पडेगा। मुझे याद है जब मैं पढा करता था, उसी समय गगा की धारा उधर से हो कर बहती थी और उस के कारण वह क्षेत्र बाढ और कटाव मुक्त था। इस पर भी आप को फिर से विचार करना चाहिये।

अन्त मे, मै अनुरोध करता हू कि हमारे इलाके मे रीलिफ के लिये, नाव, दवाईया और अन्न की शीघ्र व्यवस्था करे जिससे लोगो को राहत मिल सके।

श्री चिरंजीव झा (सहरसा) सभापति जी, हम लोग बाढ के भुक्तभोगी है। जब जब बाढ आती है, उस के साथ अनेको विपत्तिया आती हैं। खेती की फसल तो नष्ट होती ही है अनेको घर पानी मे बह जाते हैं, टूट जाते है, तमाम संचित अनाज बरबाद हो जाता है। जैसे ही बाढ घटने लगती है अनेको बीमारिया पैदा हो जाती हैं– हैजा, चेचक आदि का प्रकोप जोरों से शुरू हो जाता है। आवागमन अवरूद्ध हो जाता है, बेरोजगारी बढ जाती है। लोगो के घर टूट जाने से रहने की समस्या पैदा हो जाती है। ये सारी ऐसी समस्यायें हैं कि बाढ के आते ही लोग इन विपत्तियो के जाल मे फस जाते हैं।

इसलिये तत्काल आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सरकार बिहार के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा अन्न मोहैया करे। जैसा कि अभी कहा गया है, प्रतिमास कम से कम एक लाख क्वीटल अनाज की आवश्यकता आने वाले तीन महीनो मे होगी जैसी कि बिहार सरकार की मांग है, 35 हजार क्वींटल तो हर

महीने उनको अतिरिक्त खाद्यान्न मिलना ही चाहिये और इतना सरकार को बिहार के लिये देना ही चाहिये ताकि वहां पर बाढ़ और सूखा के कारण जो भुखमरी की समस्या पैदा हो गई है उसको रोका जा सके ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि पर्याप्त दवा की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये । लोगो के सामने आवास की समस्या है इसलिये उनको घर बनाने के लिये पर्याप्त पैसा दिया जाना चाहिये । जिनके घर टूट गये है कट कर बह गये है उनको अपने घर बनाने के लिये पैसा मिलना चाहिये । इसके अति-रिक्त बाढ पीड़ितों के लिये तत्काल रोजी रोटी की विशेष व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । साथ ही साथ जो सड़कें और बाध वगैरह टूट गये है उनकी मरम्मत के लिये सर-कार को पर्याप्त पैसा देना चाहिये । साथ ही रबी की फसल के लिये बुवाई के समय पर पर्याप्त बीज और खाद मोहैया करने का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये । ऐसा नही हो कि रबी की फसल बोने के समय के बाद वहा पर बीज और खाद पहुचे जिससे किसानो का कोई लाभ नही पहुचे ।

अब मैं उस क्षेत्र की बात करना चाहता हू जहा से मैं आ रहा हू । सहरसा आप जानते हैं कि कोसी के क्षेत्र मे है. कोसी योजना के दो तटबंध हैं जिनके अन्दर तीन सौ गाव और चार लाख की आबादी सकट में फसी हुई है। मैं वहा की करुण कहानी आपको सुनाना चाहता हू । मैं अपने क्षेत्र में बाढ के समय घूमने के लिये गया था । रात में मैं एक जगह झपटिया मे ही ठहरा था और सुबह मैं नाव से जाना चाहता था । मैंने सोचा था नाव से नदी पार करके मैं चला जाऊगा । उसी रात उधर के बलनिया गाव के लोग डूबते डूबते वहा पहुचे थे । गत चार पाच दिनो के अन्दर कुछ नावें डूब चुकी थी । वे लोग नदी के जो उस पार के रहने वाले थे और जिन्होने जीवन में कई बाढ़ों का सामना किया है । इस बार ये लोग घबडा कर और हतोत्साह होकर रो रो कर हमसे कहने लगे कि "आप मत जाईये, कही आप भी न डूब जाये, हम लोगों के लिये वह अच्छा नही होगा, आप बाहर रह कर ही हमारी समस्याओ का निराकरण कीजिये ।" सभापति जी, स्वय अनुमान कर सकते हैं कि वे लोग किस करुण अवस्था में रह रहे है । हमने बार बार इस सदन मे चिल्ला चिल्ला कर कहा है कि सरकार को कोसी तटबंध के भीतर के उसके स्थायी समा-धान, लोगो की स्थायी समस्या का स्थायी समाधान निकालने के लिये ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिये और कुछ करना चाहिये । बिहार सरकार के तो यह सामर्थ के बाहर की बात है केन्द्रीय सरकार ही चाहे तो स्थायी समाधान का प्रबन्ध कर सकती है । मेरा विचार है कि इस कार्य के लिये सरकार कमीशन नियुक्त करे और देखे कि समस्या के स्थायी निदान मे क्या खर्चा पडता है, क्या काम हो सकता है । मेरा निवेदन है यह सारी चीजें होनी चाहिये । अभी तो उनके लिये कुछ भी नही हो रहा है । सिर्फ इसके सिवाए कि बाढ आने पर लोगों को दो चार किलो गल्ला मिल जाता है यह बहुत ही दुखद स्थिति है ।

मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर कोठार डैम बन जायें तो बाढ की जो समस्या है उसको रोका जा सकता है । नदी की धार को बराबर ड्रेजिंग करानी चाहिये और लोगों के स्थायी पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये । मेरा यह भी विचार है कि जब तक यह काम नही होता है तब तक के लिये चाहिये कि जो भीतर के रहने वाले है उनको नौकरी वगैरह मे सहूलियत मिले । तटबंध के किनारे स्थायी शेड की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये और खास कर बाढ़ के कारण इन लोगो की जो क्षति होती है उसके लिये सरकार उचित मुआवजा हर वर्ष दिया करे

[श्री राम भगत पासवान]

क्योंकि सरकार ने ही कोसी को बान्ध कर सदा सर्वदा के लिये इस स्थिति मे रहने के लिए मजबूर किया है।

श्री राम भगत पासवान (रोसेरा) : सभापति महोदय, मै उसी क्षेत्र से आता हू और मैं आपको बताना चाहता हू कि वर्तमान बाढ की विनाशलीला ने समुद्र जैसा दृश्य उपस्थित कर दिया है। वहा की करुण गाथा आपको सुनाना आवश्यक है।

सभापति महोदय आप करुण गाथा मत सुनाइये, केवल सुझाव दीजिए।

श्री राम भगत पासवान बाढ के कारण उत्तर बिहार मे मानव और पशु, दोनो की दशा बडी सकटग्रस्त है और बहुत ही दयनीय है। लोगो के घरो मे से होकर पानी बह रहा है। लोगो के पास खाने के लिए अनाज नही है। लोग अपने बाल-बच्चो के साथ किसी तरह से सडक पर अपना कष्टमय जीवन भगत रहे है। बाढ और सर्द हवा के कारण उनमे तरह तरह की बीमारिया पैदा हो गई है। उत्तर बिहार के 14 जिले बाढग्रस्त है। अस्सी लाख लोग बाढ से पीडित है और 16 लाख एकड मे लगी हुई सारी फसल नष्ट हो चुकी है। दो लाख गरीब लोगो के मिट्टी के घर गिर चुके है। जिसका अनुमान चार करोड लगाया जा सकता है। ऐसी स्थिति मे अभी जो रिलीफ का काम चल रहा है वह बिल्कुल निराशाजनक है। जो पहले का दरभगा जिला था वह अब तीन जिलो मे बट गया है—दरभगा, मधुबनी और समस्तीपुर। मुझे वहा के विशेषकर सिंघिया, विशेश्वर स्थान रोसडा, हसनपुर, घनश्यामपुर, बिरौल, खानिसनगर, कल्याणपुर बहादुरपुर प्रखण्डो मे जाने का मौका मिला था। वहा पर रिलीफ की जो भी व्यवस्था हुई है वह बिल्कुल निराशाजनक है। कही कहीं पर उन गरीब लोगो को एक डेढ महीने से बाढ से ग्रस्त है पर न अभी तक किसी प्रकार की राहत मिली है और न वहा सडक पर रहने वालों के लिए तिरपाल की व्यवस्था है और न ही बीमारियो के लिये दवाई की व्यवस्था है। मेरा आग्रह है कि अगर वहा पर उचित रूप से रिलीफ की व्यवस्था नही की जायेगी तो लाखो प्राणी भारी मुसीबत के शिकार हो जायेगे। जल्दी से जल्दी उन लोगो के लिए राशन, दवाई, और दूसरी आवश्यक चीजो की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। मैने दरभगा जिले के पदाधिकारियो से सहायोग के लिए आग्रह किया पर वह सहयोग नही देते है। यदि बिहार के कोई मत्रीगण अपना प्रोग्राम बनाते है तो वे उनके साथ जाते है परन्तु बाद मे वह पदाधिकारी उन गरीब लोगो की खोज तक नही करते। पिछले डेढ महीने से वहा लोग पीडित है पर आज तक उनकी खोज करने वाला कोई नही है। इसलिए मै आपसे आग्रह करता हू कि जो आदमी वहा पीडित है उनको तुरन्त अनाज मिलना चाहिए। जो पाच एकड से कम भूमि वाले है उनको उपभोक्ता ऋण मिलनी चाहिए और हर प्रखण्ड मे दवाई तथा डाक्टर की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

मैं आपको चेतावनी देना चाहता हू कि वहा पर भुखमरी का समय आ रहा है। एक प्रखण्ड से मेरे पास टेलीग्राम आया है जिसको मै पढकर सुनाना चाहता हू

"Magomal Dhanna died Several hundred serious in want of food within Kosi embankment Village Badripur Laxmipur Koshi Panchayat under Ghanshyampur block No Government relief."

इस प्रकार के और भी बहुत से तार प्राप्त हो रहे है। यदि इस पर तुरन्त सरकार ध्यान नही देती है तो वहा के लोग अत्यन्त संकटग्रस्त हो जायेंगे।

अन्त में सरकार से मेरा यही आग्रह है कि वह उन गरीब लोगों को तुरन्त सभी प्रकार की सहायता पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था करे।

19 00 hours

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी (गया) : सभापति महोदय, बाढ़ और सूखे से जो परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है यह कोई नई बात नही है। ऐसी परिस्थिति मे केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करने के लिये जो कार्यस्थगन प्रस्ताव माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने रखा है वह बहुत ही उचित समय पर लाये है मै उस का समर्थन करता हू। सम्पूर्ण उत्तरी और दक्षिणी बिहार मे पटना और भागलपुर मे बाढ का भयकर प्रकोप है जिस ने सरकार को मजबूर कर दिया है सोचने के लिये। किन्तु सरकार बाढ पीडित लोगों की सहायता नही कर रही है। करोडो लोग भुखमरी के कगार पर है और सभी लोग अपनी जान बचाने के लिये ऊचे-ऊचे स्थानो पर शरण ले रहे है कोई पेड पर चढा है तो कोई ऊची सडक पर शरण ले रहा है। ऐसा कोई ऊचा स्थान आप को बिहार मे नही मिलेगा जहा पर कि लोग न हों। उन के पास न पहनने के लिये कपडा है और न खाने के लिये भोजन है और न दवा-दारू का कोई इतजाम है जिस के अभाव मे लोग बीमार हो रहे हैं। हमारे प्रान्त के मुख्य मत्री श्री गफूर सहायता मागने के लिये दिल्ली आये थे और अगर मत्री महोदय ने सहायता का आश्वासन दिया होता तो फौरन वह लौट आते। सरकारी आकडों के अनुसार बाढ से करोडो रुपये की क्षति हुई है जिसकी पूर्ति कर सकना असम्भव है। हर साल जो यह प्रलय आती है इस से बिहार को बचाने के लिये सरकार को स्थायी उपाय करने चाहियें। माननीय वाजपेयी जी ने जो कहा है कि लोग भूख से मरे हैं वह सही है। दक्षिण बिहार के 6 जिलों मे भयकर सूखा है, रांची, हजारी बाग, रोहतास, सन्थाल परगना, नवादा और गया आदि इस प्रकोप से त्रस्त है। सरकार को इन क्षेत्रो के सहायतार्थ तत्कालीन और दीर्घकालीन योजनायें बनानी चाहिये। तत्कालीन योजना मे दवा-दारू और अन्न के समुचित भडार की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। सरकार का दायित्व है कि एक भी आदमी भूख से और दवा-दारू के अभाव मे न मरे। और दीर्घकालीन योजनाओ के द्वारा सरकार को यह करना चाहिये कि जिन नदियो मे पानी नही रहता वहा गगा का पानी पहुचाया जाय। बरसात मे नदिया उमड पडती है और साल मे एक बार हम चर्चा कर देते है, सरकार करोडो रुपया अनुदान के रूप मे भी देती है जिस से स्थायी काम नही हो पाता। बिजली के अभाव मे पम्पिग सैट खराब हो गये है। मवेशियो के खाने के लिये चारा नही है, लोग शहरो की तरफ भाग रहे हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में आप कारगर कदम उठाये जिस से बिहार सरकार को अधिक से अधिक सहायता दे कर वहां की सरकार के हाथ मजबूत करें ताकि लोग भूख से और दवाई के अभाव से न मरने पायें। अभी से आप कम्बल बटवायें लोगो के तन पर वस्त्र और सर पर फूस नही है। मैं माननीय वाजपेयी जी को धन्यवाद देता हू कि जिन्होने प्रस्ताव लाकर सदन और सरकार का ध्यान इस गम्भीर परिस्थिति की ओर आकृष्ट किया है।

श्री दामोदर पांडे (हजारीबाग) : सभापति जी, उचित ही था कि ऐसे मौके पर सरकार को बिहार सरकार की मदद करनी चाहिये और जब उन्होंने कहा तो मै भी यह मानता हू कि उन के लिऐं भी उचित है कि वह बिहार सरकार के हाथ मजबूत करते। और जो कार्य स्थगन प्रस्ताव माननीय वाजपेयी जी यहा लाये हैं मै चाहता हू कि वह अपने दल के लोगों के लिये लाते और कहते कि इस समय जो अराजकता की

स्थिति पैदा कर रहे हैं उन के लोग वह न करें तथा वाजिब काम में सहयोग देते ।

आज पहली दफा नहीं बल्कि हर साल बिहार की स्थिति पर चर्चा करते हैं । हर साल बिहार का एक बहुत बडा हिस्सा सूखे का और बाढ का शिकार होता है । और उस पर हम लोग भाषण दे लेते है और सतुष्ट हो जाते हैं । क्या हालत है, वह मैं बताना चाहता हू । मैं मानता हू कि कुछ मैन मेड कैलामिटी भी है, सिर्फ प्राकृति का प्रकोप नही है । और यह इसलिये है कि हम ने बिहार को एक सौतेले बेटे के रूप में लिया है जिस की वजह से बिहार कराह रहा है । आज छोटा नागपुर, पालामऊ, राची, मिह भूमि, सन्थाल परगना, नवादा और गया जिलों की जो स्थिति है वह किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं है । आप जानते हैं कि पूरे बिहार में सिर्फ 7 प्रतिशत जमीन में सिचाई की व्यवस्था हो सकी है, और जिन इलाकों का मैंने नाम लिया है वहा दो प्रतिशत जमीन में सिचाई की व्यवस्था हो सकी है । मैं अपने क्षेत्र से आज आया हू और उन सारे इलाकों से गुजरा हु जहा पर सूखे का असर है । अगस्त के मध्य में वहा पानी बरसा था, लेकिन आज 10 दिन से पानी नही पडा जिस की वजह से धान सूखने लगा । सिचाई की कोई व्यवस्था नही है, भगवान के भरोसे खेती होती है । तो इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिये हम क्या कर रहे हैं ? छोटा नागपुर की खेती बहुत विकसित नही है । लेकिन अगर वहा सिचाई की व्यवस्था हो तो वहा अच्छी खेती हो सकती है ।

हम सिर्फ कुरबानी करना जानते हैं, दामोदर वैली कार्पोरेशन बना कर ऊंचे-ऊंचे बांध बनाये गये, लेकिन उस बाध से जहा काफी पानी जाता है, उस का पानी हम नही पा सकते, सिचाई की व्यवस्था तो दूर रही । आज बड़ी बड़ी योजनाये बनती है लेकिन सिचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं होती । सिर्फ पीने के पानी के लिये योजनाये बनती हैं । बिहार के साथ सौतेले बेटे का व्यवहार हो रहा है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस की पूरी छानबीन हो कि वह जो रिचुअल है जो हर साल करते है यही उत्तम नही है । हम को रिलीफ नही चाहिये बल्कि हमारा जो उचित हक है, वह हम को दीजिये । आज देश के दूसरे हिस्से में जब इस तरह की स्थिति होती है, तो चारों ओर से लोग दौड पडते हैं ।

कौन ऐसा हिस्सा है जहा 90 प्रतिशत माग की पूर्ति नही होती है, 75 प्रतिशत माग की पूर्ति नही होती है . (व्यवधान) लेकिन आज बिहार के लोगों को जबकि वे 35 हजार टन अनाज की माग करते है, तो उन को कहते है कि 10 हजार टन में काम चला लो । अगर आप यह भी नहीं देंगे, तो काम तो चलेगा ही, लोग भूखें मरेंगे । इस के अलावा और क्या हो सकता है । अनाज की व्यवस्था नही करेंगे तो काम तो चलेगा ही और काम चल भी रहा है और उस की हालत आज आप देख रहे है । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हु कि उस की पूरी जान्च होनी चाहिए कि कौन हिस्सा बाढ से पीड़ित होता है और कौन हिस्सा सूखे से पीडित रहता है और आप ऐसे इलाकों में स्थायी व्यवस्था कीजिए । आप इस को भगवान के भरोसे मत छोडिये इस में हमारा योगदान होना चाहिए । आज तो विज्ञान काफी विकसित हो चुका है और विज्ञान का जो इतना विकास हुआ है, उस का आप सदुपयोग कीजिए, मानव विकास के लिए, जनता के विकास के लिए और पिछडे इलाके के लोगों के लिए जो हमेशा से अपेक्षित रहे है, जो पीडित है और जो दर्दनाक स्थिति के सिलसिले से गुजर रहे हैं । मैं मत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हु कि वे इस तरफ गंभीरतापूर्वक ध्यान दे और आज जो बिहार

सरकार की मांग है, उस को वह पूरा करे। मैं बाजपेयी जी से यह कहूगा कि वे स्थगन प्रस्ताव को, जो उन्होंने यहा रखा है, उलट कर देखे और जरा बिहार के लोगों को समझाये कि इस विकट परिस्थिति में वे ठीक से बर्ताव करें जिस से कम से कम राहत कार्य तो ठीक से चल सके और एक अराजकता की स्थिति वहा पर पैदा न हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हू।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि हमारे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के जिले बिहार से लगे हुए हैं और वहा पर भी वैसी ही बाढ से और सूखे से भयकर बर्बादी हुई है विशेषकर हमारा जनपद बलिया बिहार के अन्दर काफी घुसा हुआ है और एक तरफ तो वह आरा से घिरा हुआ है, और दूसरी तरफ छपरा से घिरा हुआ है। वहा की भी हालत वही है जोकि बिहार की है। हमारे बलिया की तीन तहसीलें है जिनमे से दो बाढ से एक तहसील सदा सूखे से बर्बाद हो गई है और इस जनपद मे लोगो को भयकर परेशानी का सामना करना पड रहा है। अभी उत्तर प्रदेश के गर्वनर साहब वहा पर गये थे और वहा पर जा कर उन्होने देखा कि छपरा, मझोवा और चक्की चार दियरा मे गावो का कटान हो रहा था और लोगो के मकान गिर रहे थे। उन्होंने वहा पर यह अपनी आख से देखा और कहा कि अभी तक इस का प्रबन्ध नही हुआ है। चान्दपुर बलबा से भी जमीन का कटान हो रहा था। इसलिए हमारा कहना यह है कि अगर हमारे क्षेत्र को कटान से बचाया जाए, सूखे से बचाया जाए, तो आज जो हमारा अभाव ग्रस्त क्षेत्र है, वह आगे चल कर पूरे प्रदेश को खिलाने की व्यवस्था कर सकता है। लेकिन वहां पर आज तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है। चांदपुर वालो को बसाने के लिए इच्छानुसार जमीन दिया जाये।

इसके अलावा मै यह कहना चाहता हू कि हमारी तहसील मे एक स्माल फारमर्स योजना लागू है पूरे जनपद को इस स्कीम मे लाया जाये। जिले भर मे 18 ब्लाक हैं सिर्फ एक ब्लाक मे ही आप ने पाइलट प्रोजेक्ट दिया है। मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेट जिले के 18 ब्लाको मे ऐसी पाइलट प्राजेक्ट बना दे तो हमारी समस्या हल हो सकती है।

आज जो हमारे यहा बाढ और सूखा है, उस से हमारे गरीब लोग जोकि भूमिहीन है और हरिजन मजदूर है, भूखमरी के कगार पर खडे है। आप की जो रबी फसल होगी, वह तो 6 महीने बाद ही आएगी यानी मार्च से पहले वह नही आ पायेगी। इसलिए जो लोग बाढ मे बर्बाद हो गये है या सूखे मे बर्बाद हो गये है उन के लिए अगर आप क्रेश प्रोग्राम बनाकर या पाइलट प्रोजेक्ट लेकर 6 महीने तक उन को खिलाने की व्यवस्था नही करते, तो वे बगैर खाने के भूखे मर जाएंगे।

आज हमारे जिले की सब से भयकर स्थिति है क्योंकि वह बिहार के बोर्डर पर है। हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार वहा पर गल्ला नही देती है क्योकि वह यह सोचती है कि वहा से वह गल्ला छपरा और आरा बिहार मे चला जाएगा। इसलिए उस ने गल्ला देने से इन्कार कर दिया है। इसलिये मे यह कहूगा कि वह हिस्सा, जो देश का अग है और जो दो सूबो मे मिलता है, उस के लिए सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेट एक जोन बनाए और वहा की समस्या को हल करे। अगर हमारा जिला बिहार की सीमा से लगा हुआ है तो इस का यह मतलब तो नही है कि वहा पर लोग बिना खाने के मरे और प्रदेश सरकार वहां पर गल्ला नही देती है तो मै केन्द्रीय सरकार से कहूंगा कि उस के लिए एक अलग से जोन बना दे, और अगर यह नही हो सकता है तो मै कहूंगा कि आरा, छपरा, बलिया, गाजीपुर मिला कर गवर्नमेंट

एक भोजपुरी स्टेट बना दे और उस का इन्तजाम सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की देख रेख में हो।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मै जानना चाहता हूं कि आप किस तरीके से लोगो को बोलने के लिए बुलाते है। आप के पास क्या कोई लिस्ट है ?

सभापति महोदय : मेरे पास लिस्ट है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : पार्लियामेंटरी तरीका के अनुसार तो **आई केच** करनी चाहिए और लोगो को बुलाना चाहिए। आप लिस्ट से बुला रहे है। मैं 22 साल से मैम्बर हू और म जानता हू कि **आई केच** करने का तरीका है और लिस्ट का तरीका नही है। (**व्यवधान**)

सभापति महोदय : नियमो के मुताबिक दो प्रथाएं है। एक प्रथा तो यह है कि पार्टियो से नामो की लिस्ट आती है और उस लिस्ट के मुताबिक सदस्यो को बुलाया जाता है। इस में स्पीकर को यह अधिकार है कि वह लिस्ट के बाहर से भी बुला सकता है और **आई केच** करने का तरीका भी है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : पहले तो **आई केच** का तरीका था लेकिन जब से यह डमोक्रसी ढीली होने लगी, तो लिस्ट आने लगी। आप पहले का नियम पढ़िये।

सभापति महोदय : श्री भोगेन्द्र झा।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : सभापति जी, मैं आप के आदेश के मुताबिक सुझाव तक ही अपने को सीमित रखूंगा। मुझे यहां की बहस से अहसास होता है कि बाढ़ का जो प्रलयकारी रूप उत्तर बिहार मे आया है, वह न तो अखबारो मे आ सका है, न अधिकांश सदस्यो को और न सरकार को उस का कोई अन्दाजा है अभी तक। हम बाढ़ के भुक्तभोगी हैं हर साल लेकिन इस बार जो भयंकर बाढ़ आई है, उस की जानकारी इतिहास में नहीं मिलती है।

मैं आप को बताऊं कि दरभंगा की म्यूनिसिपेलिटी हो, मधुबनी हो, सीतामढ़ी हो, समस्तीपुर हो या खगरिया हो, वहा पर यह हाल है कि सारी सड़कें बर्बाद हो गई है और पानी मेन रोड्स और पक्की सड़कों तक आ गया है। रेलगाड़ी से मधुबनी, सीतामढ़ी और दरभंगा का सम्पर्क 9 तारीख से 3 तारीख तक सारे देश से कटा हुआ था क्योंकि रेल लाइन पर पानी आ गया था। जहा तक इलाज का सवाल है, उस के बारे मे मैं बार बार कह चुका हू और पिछली बार प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन भी दिया था कि वह जाच करवायेगी और मुझे खुशी है कि सिंचाई मंत्री जी भी इस समय आ गये है। मै यह कहना चाहता हू कि इस का एक मात्र इलाज यह है कि कोशी के लिए, कमला के लिए, बागमती और घाघरा के लिए मल्टी परपज डैम बनाया जाए, जिस से बाढ़ नियंत्रण हो, सिंचाई हो और विद्युत उत्पादन हो। इन तीनों को लेकर अगर मल्टी परपज डैम बनाया जाएगा तो विद्युत का संकट अगले दस वर्षों के लिए टल जाएगा और हमारा जो अगले दस वर्षों का बिजली की माग होगी वह उस से पूरी हो जाएगी और सारे देश मे इस संकट को हम दूर कर सकेंगे। वहा से आपको बहुत सस्ती बिजली मिलेगी। काठार डैम का जो मामला है, वह सिर्फ इस देश का ही नही बल्कि सारे एशिया मे वह इतना बड़ा प्राजेक्ट होने वाला है जैसा कि दूसरी जगह होने की सम्भावना नही है। ब्रिटिशर्स के जमाने में लार्ड वेवल ने इस का सर्वेक्षण पूरा कराया था और आजादी के बाद पं० जवाहरलाल जी ने उस को करना चाहा था मगर साधनो के अभाव में पहले भाकड़ा नागल को लिया गया और तब से यह रुका हुआ है।

इसलिए यह इलाज जो हमने बताई है, उस के बगैर यह समस्या हल नही हो सकती है क्योंकि हिमालय से जब पानी आता है, तो बाढ़ आ जाती है और जब वह पानी समुद्र मे चला गया, तो सूखा पड़ जाता है। इस विद्युत की कमी से अच्छी खेती नही होती है और उद्योगों में भी हमारा प्रदेश पिछड़ा हुआ है। इस लिए मेरा कहना यह है अगर आप को विद्युत के सकट को दूर करना है, तो कोशी मे, कोठार के पास, बड़े क्षेत्र के पास, कमला मे और बागमती मे हिमालय के फुटहिल मे एक मल्टीपरपज डैम की आप तैयारी करें। आज देश मे साधन का अभाव नहीं है। बैंकों मे पैसा पड़ा हुआ है और उस पैसे को इस मे लगा कर आप प्रोडक्टिव इन्वेस्टमेंट करेंगे और उस सें ज्यादा गल्ला पैदा होगा और विद्युत भी पैदा होगी। यह कोई खैरात का मामला नही होगा।

दूसरा पहलू, सभापति महोदय, मै यह कहना चाह रहा था कि मुझे निराशा हुई थी इस बात पर कि पिछली बार शिन्दे साहब ने कहा था कि हम रबी के लिए कोशिश करेंगे। आज भी यह अन्दाज़ा हो रहा है कि वह रबी की बात कर रहे हैं।

में अभी भी कह रहा हू कि उस इलाके में बहुत सी जगहों मैं रबी की फसल के लिये पानी नही सूख पायेगा। लेकिन एक काम हो सकता है, अगर आप तुरन्त पैडी की सीडलिंग्ज भेज सकें तो वहा ऐसी बढ़िया क्राप होगी जिस का कोई ठिकाना नही है। आप एक छटाक खाद भी न दीजिए, वहां फर्टिलाइज़र कमला और गंडग ने दे दिया है, लेकिन सीडलिंग्ज तुरन्त पहुंचनी चाहिए। हमारे रेल मंत्री जी उसी इलाके से आते हैं, हम से उन से बात की थी। वे कहते हैं कि जितनी स्पेशल ट्रेन्स की जरूरत होगी हम देने को तैयार हैं। आप हरियाणा, पश्चिम यू० पी० और बिहार के पटना डिविजन के इलाके मे जितना भी सीडलिंग्ज भेज सकें फौरन भेजें।

इस में सन्देह नहीं है कि हमारे लोगों को राहत की जरूरत है, आप जो भी राहत भेजेंगे, मेरा विश्वास है कि वहां का कांग्रेसी प्रशासन, कांग्रेसी मत्री मडल हाकिम, हुक्काम उस में से आधा जरूर खा जायेंगे, आधे के बारे मे न तो कोई शक ही नहीं है लेकिन अगर आप सीडलिंग्ज भेजेंगे तो खाना कठिन हो जाएगा, वह धान का पौदा वहां जरूर पहुंच जायेगा। लेकिन यह तुरन्त का मामला है, 8-10 दिन के अन्दर ही इस को लगाया जा सकता है, बाढ के पानी से वहां की जमीन इस काम के लिये तैयार है। अगर आप इस सीडलिंग्ज को भेज सकें तो वह उन के लिये सब से बड़ी राहत होगी।

तीसरा सुझाव, अभी राहत के लिये बिहार सरकार के मत्री यहा आये थे। वे लोग राहत के लिये आये थे या किस उद्देश्य से आये थे, इस धोखे में कोई नही है। सब जानते है कि कुछ लोग सरकार को हटाने आये थे और कुछ लोग सरकार को बैठाने आये थे। ऐसी स्थिति में जब कि बिहार की बडी दयनीय हालत है, हमारे दरभंगा क्षेत्र में एक कमिश्नर अरोड़ा साहब थे, मेरी उन से कभी मुलाकात तो नहीं हुई है, लेकिन सब लोग उनकी बड़ी तारीफ करते है, वे बाढ के क्षेत्रों में गये और उन्होंने वहां बहुत अच्छा काम किया। उन को एक स्पेशल आर्डर दे कर वहां से हटा दिया गया। अब उस घनी आबादी के इलाके मे कोई कमिश्नर नही है, मुजफ्फरपुर के कमिश्नर उस इलाके की देखभाल कर रहे हैं।.....(व्यवधान).

मुझे मालूम नहीं उनके ख़िलाफ क्या एलीगेशन है, जो भी हो, उन्होंने वहां बहुत अच्छा

[श्री भोगेन्द्र झा]

काम किया । उस क्षेत्र में कमिश्नर की बहाली शीघ्र होनी चाहिए ।

बिहार की स्थिति मे वहा राहत की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है, लेकिन बिहार सरकार को भी यह अहसास नही है कि कितनी बड़ी मात्रा मे वहा पर बरबादी हुई है और हो रही है । बहुत बडी मात्रा मे घर गिरे है, गिर रहे है और जैसे जैसे बाढ घटती जा रही नये नये घर गिरते जा रहे है । वहा कम से कम एक लाख टन गल्ला हर महीने देने की आवश्यकता है, 50 हजार टन तो तुरन्त भेजे । मै आप जानते है कि कभी राहत की बात यहा नही करता था । हम तो डी-होर्डिंग वाले है, अपने इलाके मे हमने डी-होर्डिंग कराकर कीमतें डाउन की है, लेकिन आज वहा प्रलय की स्थिति है, इस लिये रिलीफ कमेटी के जरिये इस काम को केन्द्रीय सरकार वहा करवाने की कोशिश करे ।

जो लोग आन्दोलन का बहाना करते हैं, मै समझता हू वह आन्दोलन मर चुका है, जिसे बिहार के चोर बाजारियो और जमाखोरो ने शुरु किया था और जिस के नेता जय प्रकाश जी थे । बिहार सरकार यह बहाना न करे, यह बहाना अब नही चल सकता, अब तो अकर्मण्यता और भ्रष्टाचार इस के कारण हो सकते हैं, आन्दोलन का बहाना नही चल सकता ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) सभापति जी, मैं वाजपेयी जी के एडजार्नमेन्ट मोशन का विरोध करता हू । मैं वाजपेयी जी से आग्रह करता हू कि वे यहा बिहार के सम्बन्ध मे एडजार्नमेन्ट मोशन लाये हैं, लेकिन सब से पहले आप अपने आन्दोलन को बंद कीजिये और दूसरी तरफ मै सरकार से कहता हू कि जितने छात्र और शिक्षक जेलखानों मे बन्द है उन को फौरन रिहा किया जाये । मै आप को याद दिलाना चाहता हू कि भूकम्प के जमाने में गांधी जी ने भी मूवमेन्ट बन्द कर दिया था और उस समय की ब्रिटिश सरकार ने उस समय सारे कैदियो को छोड दिया था । उसी तरह से मैं चाहता हू कि ऐसी विपत्ति के समय मे आप इस आन्दोलन को बन्द कर दें और सरकार शिक्षको और छात्रो को, जिन पर हिंसा का चार्ज नही है, उन को छोड दे ।

दूसरी बात—अब तक केन्द्र का कोई मिनिस्टर बिहार को देखने नही गया । इतनी भयकर बाढ आई है कि कल मेरे पास टेलीफोन आया, आज सुबह मेरे पास टेलीफोन आया, मुझ दुख है कि कोई भी केन्द्र के मत्री वहा नही गये । पहले जब बाढ आई थी तो जवाहरलाल जी एम० पी० लोगों को लेकर स्वय वहा गये थे । इस लिए मैं कहूगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के मत्री लोगों को वहा जाना चाहिए और वहा की स्थिति का देखना चाहिए ।

यह ठीक है कि आप की टीम वहा गई थी और उस टीम ने आप को अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है । उस पर शीघ्र कार्यवाही करे और जितना गल्ला उस टीम ने कहा है, उसे तुरन्त वहा भेजना चाहिए ।

हमारे यहा फेयर-प्राइस शोप्स मे गल्ला नही है । खाने के लिए लोग त्राहि त्राहि कर रहे हैं । इस लिए मैं चाहता हू कि सरकार शीघ्र से शीघ्र फेयर-प्राइस शोप्स पर गल्ला भेजें और उस के डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का इन्तजाम करे । तत्काल वहा कपडा भेजा जाय ।

बाढ़ के बाद वहा हैजा बहुत ज्यादा होगा और उस मे बहुत लोग मरेंगे । आप वहां तुरन्त दवाई और डाक्टरो का इन्तजाम करे ।

इस के अलावा सरकार का जो अपना पावना है- चाहे केन्द्रीय सरकार का हो या

राज्य सरकार का हो, उसकी वसूली फौरन बन्द कर दे। मालगुजारी माफ कर दी जाय। इसके अलावा सरकार उनको बिना सूद का कर्ज दे ताकि किसानो को सहूलियत मिल सके।

जहा जहा पानी का इन्तजाम नही है वहा ट्यूब-वैल्ज की व्यवस्था की जाय लेकिन साथ मे डीजल-आयल भी दिया जाय ताकि लोग ट्यूब-वैल चला कर खेती की सिंचाई कर सके। जहा बाढ का काफी पानी रह गया है और निकलने वाला नही है उस को खीच कर बाहर निकाला जाय ताकि रबी की फसल का इन्तजाम हो सके धान की फसल अभी नही हो सकती है। जहा पानी या कीचड है, वहा 5-7 दिन तक तो फसल लग सकती है लेकिन इतनी जल्दी बीज मिलना मुश्किल है। इसलिए मैं यह चाहूगा कि सरकार रबी की फसल की तरफ ज्याद ध्यान दे, तब आगे चल कर लोगो को सहूलियत हो सकेगी।

सरकार को जो कुछ देना है—वित्त मत्री जी यहा बैठे हुए है खजाना उन के पास है, वे धनकुबेर कहलाते है,—उन को, कृषि मत्री जी को और यदि हो सके तो प्रधान मत्री जी को वहा जाना चाहिए और शीघ्र से शीघ्र जाना चाहिए और देखना चाहिए कि बिहार की आज क्या परिस्थिति है और जो कुछ सहायता उनको दी जानी है वह शीघ्र से शीघ्र दी जाय।

लेकिन एक बात मैं बतला देना चाहता हू—अगर बिहार की तरफ आपने ध्यान नही दिया तो वाजपेयी जी का आन्दोलन चाहे बन्द हो जाय, फेल कर जाय या न चले लेकिन बिहार की जो गरीबी है जो भुखमरी है—बिहार का हिन्दुस्तान मे सबसे नीचा स्थान है, केवल नागालैंड का स्थान हम से नीचा है—अगर इसकी तरफ ध्यान नही देगे तो बिहार आप के बूते से बाहर निकल जायगा। यह न भूलिये कि यह आप का बार्डर स्टेट है, इसका बार्डर चाइना के साथ पडता है, इसलिए आप को होशियार हो जाना चाहिए। इनका आन्दोलन चले या न चले, लेकिन वहा आप से आप आन्दोलन खडा हो जायगा।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा दो हजार तो गिरफ्तार हो चुके है आज भी होगे और कल भी होगे। बाढ रिलीफ और खाना नही देगे तो इस के लिए आन्दोलन तेज कर दिया है चाहे काग्रेसी खानेवाला हो या कोई भी खानेवाला हो।

श्री विभूति मिश्र काग्रेस के साथ कोई मुकाबला न करे। मेरी पार्टी समय रहते काम को करेगी, लोगो को रिलीफ देगी और दे रही है। मै कह रहा था कि सरकार इस तरफ ध्यान दे और बिहार के ऊपर विशेष ख्याल करे।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (नवादा) सभापति महोदय, बिहार में जो बाढ और सुखाड से सकट आया है उसको देखने के लिए भारत सरकार को टीम भजने का मैं विरोध नही करता लेकिन टीम भेजने के पहले वहा अनाज और पैसा भेजा जाना चाहिए। मुझे दुःख है कि भारत सरकार, कृषि मत्री या वित्त मत्री वहा टीम तो भेजते हैं लेकिन जो वहा के लोग मर रहे हैं उनके लिए अनाज और पैसा पहले नही भेजा है। मैं कहना चाहता हू कि सचमुच में आज वहा को जो स्थिति है उसको गहराई में जाकर गम्भीरता से उस पर विचार करके—क्योंकि बिहार को जो स्थिति है और बिहार सरकार का जो आर्थिक स्थिति है इस माने में कि उसके पास पैसा नही है—यदि आप सहायता नही करेंगे तो उस प्रदेश के साथ अन्याय करेंगे। (व्यवधान) अभी तो एक मिनट भी नही हुआ है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि बिहार के 21 जिलों में बाढ है। गया, औरंगाबाद

[श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा]

छोटा नागपुर के सिंहभूम, रांची, पलामू तथा हजारीबाग, आदि जिलो में सुखा है। इन क्षेत्रों में जहा तक पासिबल हो आप हर साल कम से कम दो, चार, पाच हजार स्टेट ट्यूबवैल लगाये स्थाई सुखाड से रक्षा का एक मात्र उपाय इन जिलो के लिये यही है। वहा बाढ के इलाके में जो योजनाये बनी हैं जैसे कोसी की योजना बनी है, मैं समझता हू आप ने बाढ नियन्त्रण के दृष्टिकोण से उसको बनाया है या सिचाई के दृष्टिकोण से बनाया है लेकिन दोनों में ही आप फेल्योर रहे है। मैं चाहता हू आप इस बात की इन्क्वायरी करे कि कोसी की योजना में कितने करोड रुपया बालू की सफाई में प्रति वर्ष लगाया जाता है और सिचाई में कितना लाभ होता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं श्री भोगेन्द्र झा के विचार का समर्थन करता हू कि यदि आप नार्थ बिहार की नदियों के लिए मल्टी पर्पज योजनाये तैयार कराकर स्थायी नियन्त्रण का प्रबन्ध नही करेंगे तो हर साल रिलीफ मे ही कितना रुपया आपका खर्च होता है, आप हिसाब लगाकर रखेंगे तो अब तक उससे कम खर्चे में काफी योजना बन जाती। सुखाड क्षेत्र की भी वही हालत है, अगर वहा की रिलीफ को भी आप जोड ले तो वह रकम और भी बढती जायेगी। और इस रकम से सुखाड क्षेत्र में भी काफी स्थायी सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध हो सकता था। आप बिहार के पिछडे तथा सुखाड में ग्रस्त इलाके में ट्यूबवेल लगाते। आज दूसरे राज्यों में आपने बिजली के सेन्ट्रल प्रोजेक्ट दिए लेकिन बिहार में तेनूघाट की जो एक उपयोगी स्कीम है जहा से बिजली पैदा होकर दूसरे सूबों को भी मिल सकती थी, जहा पर कोयला और पानी की कमी नहीं है उस योजना को खटाई में डालकर आप हम लोगों को बाढ और सुखाड का रोना रुलाते हैं। आज बिहार में जो बाढ और सुखाड की स्थिति है उसमे बिहार सरकार की तो कमजोरी है ही, उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति खराब है लेकिन इसके लिए सबसे बड़ी दोषी भारत सरकार है। यही कारण है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान के नक्शे में बिहार सबसे नीचे पहुच गया है। 18वें स्थान पर आप उसको ले आये हैं।

इसलिए अन्त में मै वाजपेयी जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे अपने स्थगन प्रस्ताव को वापिस ले ले और साथ ही साथ वे अपनी शक्ति को समाजसेवी संस्थाओं को साथ लेकर हम और आप दोनों चलकर उस इलाके में राहत के काम में लगे और अपने आन्दोलन को वे समाप्त करें। इस समय वे इस प्रस्ताव को वापिस लेकर सहृदयता का परिचय दे। धन्यवाद।

SHRI P G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr Chairman, Sir, I support the adjournment motion of my esteemed friend, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, and I hope, that those hon. Members of the ruling party who have supported the main contents of the motion will also have now the courage of their conscience to support it when the voting takes place At least, I hope, they will thank Shri Vajpayee that he brought this motion and gave them the opportunity to speak on this subject

This adjournment motion may not have come if during these last few days of the session we were not denied the opportunity of notices under Rule 377, Half-An-Hour discussions, Short Notice Questions, etc. I am sure, the Government would have saved time and we would have been able to pin-point the attention of the Government on various urgent matters of public importance I know that this motion refers only to Bihar Although the canvas and scope could be extended, I woud not do it. But, surely, the country knows, the House knows, that what has been happening in Bihar in terms of flood drought and scarcity, is already happening in Orissa, Assam, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Gujarat Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Kerala, etc.

this is not the occasion to go into those questions. I want to suggest, very briefly, only a few points.

First of all, in Bihar, with this great tragedy of countless people lying on footpaths and elsewhere under the sky on account of floods, people who have been rendered shelterless, homeless, without food, without any assistance, I should have thought that at least the Government of Bihar or the Government of India would go to the rescue of the unfortunate teeming millions, setting aside all political considerations. The ruling party members are saying that Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan is responsible. Leaving aside Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan for the time being, leaving aside his movement for the time being I realise though that Jayaprakashji and his movement cannot be so easily set aside, I would ask this House and particularly the members of the ruling Party whether they have at least resolved their own internal bickerings. In the last couple of days while reports about flood and scarcity are coming every day, we are also getting reports that some sections of MLAs are supporting Chief Minister Ghafoor and some sections are opposing Mr. Ghafoor. That means, they are not interested in the amelioration of the conditions of the poor people of Bihar, they are only concerned about politicking and about power politics, not about the problems of the State of Bihar. This is my charge.

Sir, it is said that when Rome was burning, Nero was fiddling! I would say that, when Bihar is burning, the politicians, particularly the Congress MLAs, are still wandering and going about politicking!

When we have floods and other problems almost every year, why are Government not thinking of having some kind of a permanent arrangement? I can understand some *ad-hoc* arrangement to lift the people out of their immediate difficulties. But we should also think of some kind of a permanent arrangement. Floods and droughts occur every year in this or that part of the country. When this is the position, why is it that the Government of India are not having some kind of a permanent arrangement?

Lastly, I come to the question of Central financial assistance. It is not right morally, constitutionally, legally and even from the point of view of humanitarianism, for the Centre to say that they would take shelter under the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission. If the States which are hit by drought, scaricity and floods were to be treated by the latest recommendation of the Finance Commission, I assure you, Sir, that it would only mean that the Centre wants the distressed States to go to dogs! Where will the States go? They have no resources of their own. They will naturally have to come to the Centre. Therefore, the Centre, without taking shelter under the recommendation of the Finance Commission, should, directly or indirectly, by some means, provide money to these States; it may be by way of overdraft or some other means; but they will have to provide money to these States.

In conclusion, I would once again say this. Let the Government of India not take an easy shelter under the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission. This is not the occasion to go into the details of the Commission's recommendations. If flood control is to be effectively carried out, in addition to *ad hoc* arrangements, we should have som e kind of a permanent arrangement Financial assistance must be made available to all such States, whether it is Bihar or Orissa or Gujarat or whichever State it may be, because this is a humanitarian problem and not merely an administrative problem and much less a political problem.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल (समस्तीपुर) सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने ब्रह्मचारी साथी के प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हू । इतने विद्वान होते हुए इस विपत्ति की घडी मे वह इसको ले आये मैं तो बडा आश्चर्यचकित रह गया । जैसा कि मैं ने पहले कहा था आज बिहार जिस विपत्ति से गुजर रहा है उसका इतिहास साक्षी है । पिछले सौ वर्षों मे भी कभी ऐसी विपत्ति नही आई थी फिर भी हमारे विद्वान साथी ने यहा पर एक नयी बात उठा दी । मैं इसका घोर विरोध करता हू । बिहार मे इस शताब्दी मे इस तरह की विपत्ति कभी नही आई है । वहा पर खाद्यान्न भेजने के लिए बार-बार कहा गया है । शिन्दे साहब ने कहा कि 80 हजार टन दे रहे है बिहार को । इनकी बातचीत 30 जुलाई को हुई थी । और उस के साथ-साथ पत जी आ कर के चले गये । इरीगेशन और पावर डिप्टी मिनिस्टर श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद चले गये । मैं इन लोगो के फैलप ऐटीट्यूड की ओर आप का ध्यान दिलाता हू । बाबू जी श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद श्री बलिराम भगत और रेल मत्री जी गये थे और प्रधान मत्री से भी हम लोगो ने निवेदन किया है कि हम को अन्न मिलना चाहिये । देहात की बहुत ही दयनीय स्थिति है । बिहार जो चौथे नम्बर पर था अब 19वें नम्बर पर चला गया है क्यो कि वहा के देहातो की स्थिति मे कोई सुधार ही नही हो पा रहा है । समस्तीपुर जिले मे चार जिलो का पानी आता है । मिजान नाले का ठीक नही रहने देते । बरुआ बाध ठीक नही किया गया । आज जैसी स्थिति 100 वर्ष मे कभी नही हुई थी । इस बार रेल की लाइने टूट गई । हाजीपुर से मुजफ्फरपुर और समस्तीपुर से दरभगा की लाइने बन्द हो गई । दरभगा शहर पानी मे था । कलेक्टर साहब को अपने डेरे से बाहर निकल कर होटल मे शरण लेनी पडी 10 फीट पानी था । जिस तरह 1971 की बाढ़ के बाद गगा फ्लड कट्रोल बोर्ड बनाया था उसी तरह नौर्थ बिहार की नदियो की बाढ़ का कट्रोल करने के लिये इस तरह का कमीशन बनायें । 15 करोड रु० जो आप ने दिया गया फ्लड कट्रोल के लिये उस ने कुछ काम नही किया । माननीय पत जी ने बडी सहानुभूति दिखाई परन्तु उन के अधिकारी कुछ नही सुनते । जब प्रकृति का ही प्रकोप है तो ब्रह्मचारी का भी प्रकोप है । इसलिये मेरी उन से प्रार्थना है कि वह अपना प्रस्ताव वापस ले नही तो उन के प्रस्ताव की क्या दुर्गति होगी यह वह अच्छी तरह से जानते है ।

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) There is no doubt that the people of North Bihar are facing a very critical situation caused by very serious floods and, unfortunately, it has not yet abated The hon Member who moved the motion, having visited Bihar only recently, naturally spoke in anguish about the situation there and I want to tell the hon Member that I, along with the other hon Members of this House, share his feelings Considering the serious nature of the subject I am not surprised that the discussion went far beyond the scope of the adjournment motion, which was expected

I would like to deal with the subject in two parts

(1) with reference to the flood and flood relief and (2) with reference to the food situation in Bihar about which specific reference has been made in the adjournment motion Floods are almost an annual occurrence not only in Bihar but in many other parts of the country. It is unfortunate that it has not been possible for us still to find permanent solutions to prevent floods My own feeling is that we have been attempting prevention of floods in an *ad hoc* manner and, perhaps, by that process, even accentuating the trouble We are putting up bunds at various points

When there are floods the waters come in fury and it breaks at some points and because of this break at one point, with great force, it enters the area interland and causes much greater damage than otherwise it would have caused if it is left to its own natural course. Therefore I do not know whether we are going to prevent flood by putting bunds on either side be it the Brahmaputra. the Kosi or some other river. My own impression is perhaps this is not the method to deal with the floods. There is another difficulty also. Once the flood cuts across the bunds then the drainage also becomes difficult and water continues to stagnate for a longer period than what it would have been had it been allowed to run its natural course. My colleague the Irrigation Minister is not here. This is a serious matter which will have to be considered at an expert level and some decision taken with regard to our approach to the prevention of flood This is one aspect which I would like to mention and then I will pass on to the next immediate relief measures.

I find that a comprehensive report is made by the Bihar Government, Review of flood and Relief Measurers in Bihar, 1974 and the hon Members even from the other side made references to this document. They have made an assessment of the damages caused and families affected by the flood. Some more damages might have caused by recent floods also. The Government of India officers from the Irrigation and Power Ministry with Mr. Goyal, a Member of the CWPC as head of the team visited during 14th to 17th August and made an assessment of the situation. More recently a team under chairmanship of Dr. Kalkat from the Agriculture Ministry was sent there, when this flood was there to see what sort of relief measures could be given, what sort of organisation can be undertaken so as to give immediate relief to the people affected. As far as I could see, we have been trying to mobilise all the resources possible for the purpose of reaching affected people, marooned people, by hiring boats, by hiring helicopters to drop foodgrains and other foodstuffs to the affected people, particularly when the flood was of such a serious nature. In spite of that I have no doubt in my mind thousands of people would not have got relief which they required at the proper time. In spite of the efforts which we have put in, there might have been great deal of human suffering because of the very serious nature of the flood, and unfortunately this cannot be avoided whatever might be the measure and the preparations we might make. There is bound to be some suffering particularly in a case of this nature. This is the first thing which I would here like to emphasise.

And therefore, it is not as if we take a callous view of it. On the other hand we are finding out all possible measures to see that these things do not happen and also we have to think of the most efficient way of tackling it especially if it is an annual occurrence. I think we should have a strategy with regard to the relief measures which we have got to undertake under these circumstances.

There are three aspects here which we will have to take into account. First of all, when the floods are there, we have to quickly drain out the water there and rush relief to the people; secondly, we have to look into the other aspects also, namely, when the damage has been caused, apart from repairing the damage to the roads, culverts etc., what is more important is to save as much crops as possible because that gives greater human misery to the people later on if the crops are fully affected. Therefore, this was the immediate purpose of the agricultural teams visiting the area with a view to finding out how to save the existing crops as much as possible. These measures have been indicated to the Bihar Administration. I am sure they will also be taking various other measures. Where the crops have been destroyed we have also tried to make an assess-

[Shri C. Subramaniam]

ment and we immediately try to find out what new crops could be raised, wherever possible, by providing paddy seedlings. Perhaps, in certain areas, still the flood water is there and therefore there may not be time for raising additional long-term crops. Therefore we have to think of raising short term crops. Even though the flood causes so much damage, it also brings some benefits by way of silt or by way of providing moistures. We should take full advantage to have greater production. So, we are trying to see that even during the kharif season, we could improve the production as much as possible. For that purpose, we are also distributing fertilisers at a concessional basis for the purpose of meeting this situation.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will you send these things from here?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I know that it cannot go from the Centre. It has to be raised there. I know something of agriculture. Please sit down.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: It should be sent from here. It cannot be transplanted.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I wish you were put in charge of the Agriculture Ministry by the Prime Minister so that you may raise the seedlings and send the same from here. (*Interruptions*) I am dealing with the situation in my own way.

However, I am thankful to the hon. Member for the suggestion he is making. We are trying to tackle the situation in our own way. We are trying to raise seedlings. It may be 10 or 20 miles away from there. Certainly, it cannot be done at the central level. This is a matter which will have to be done at the ground level—not even by the State Government but it has to be done by the farmers. We can only assist them to raise the crops.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nearabout it can be done by the agencies. It cannot be done by the Centre from here. This is what the Minister says.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: It is not possible to do it from here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has understood your point and he has replied it

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The first attempt is to improve the agricultural production programme by taking advantage of the floods to a certain extent during the short period. More important than this is the preparation for the rabi crops because, I am sure, the water would be drained away and better moisture would be available therefor the rabi crops. What is more important is to take measures to find out what are the seeds available for the purpose of raising the rabi crops and what sort of material inputs that would be required for the purpose. This is the sort of exercise which we are making so that the rabi crop may be a bumper crop. That alone will change the situation. This is how we are trying to tackle the problem. In addition to that, this raises the problem of health also; medical relief etc. This document 'Review of Flood and Relief Measurers in Bihar' gives an account of the measures taken by the Bihar Government for the purpose of meeting the situation. In addition to that, recently, my colleague, the Health Minister has taken certain measures. From the Government of India and with the assistance of WHO, we have sent a team of 40 specialists, what you call epidemiologists, for the purpose of controlling epidemics, for the purpose of inoculation etc. Forty persons have been sent there. In addition to that, 30 doctors from Andhra Pradesh have been mobilised and another 30 para medical assistants have been sent for this purpose to Bihar. I am sure other neighbouring States would also

organise these medical squads and para medical squads and would send them to Bihar so that there may not be an outbreak of either Cholera or Small-pox or some other epidemics. We have also taken care of this. We are also trying to see that the drinking water is chlorinated so that it may not cause another health problem due to drinking insanitary water. These are the various measures which we have taken for the purpose of seeing that there is no outbreak of epidemics there and I hope this would be under complete control. So, to the extent possible, we are trying to take these various measures. I am sorry Mr. Madhu Limaye is not here. He raised the question with regard to assistance—I think Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra also raised this question; various other Members also raised this question—which has to be given from the Centre. Sir, rightly or wrongly, the Sixth Finance Commission went into this aspect and for that purpose, they went into the entire resources available. In order that the State Governments may not continuously depend upon charity from the Centre, they thought that there should be a transfer of resources to the State Governments so that they would be able to stand on their own legs to meet some of these situations. It is on that basis the recommendations were made and we have accepted the recommendations, as it has been the policy with regard to the recommendations of all the Finance Commissions. Without any reservation, we have accepted all the recommendations. But, I do agree that when people are in distress, we cannot show the Finance Commission's Report and say 'this is the report'. When real distress comes, and when there is an emergency, certainly, we have to take note of the situation, whether there is a Commission report or not, and we should try to evolve measures by adopting a realistic approach. I do agree there. But, certainly, I cannot immediately make policy pronouncements here. I have passed on this to my colleague, the Finance Minister, who was here. He will have to consider it; the whole Government will have to consider it because it would be a Cabinet decision. I am sure in a matter of emergency and crisis like this, Government would take decisions which would be appropriate to the occasion. not merely bound by whatever may be the recommendations of any weighty Commission, with regard to this. I hope this will be taken into consideration.

Now, I come to the question of food relief to Bihar. I happen to hold this portfolio once. It was at a very critical time, when Bihar particularly passed through one of the worst crisis. At that time, in 1965-66, the production level went down to 41 lakh tonnes; the lowest level. At that time, we had to face that situation and I do remember the declaration I made here at that time that we would not allow even one person to die of starvation. I do take credit to-day that in spite of the critical situation, we kept our word at that time. In spite of the law level of production of 41 lakhs tonnes there, we were able to organise a public distribution system covering almost the entire Bihar and we were able to face the situation. Later on, an assessment was made with regard to the measures that have been taken and the assessment was, during the crisis, particularly Bihar children got much greater benefit than at any other time. They were able to get the various welfare measures which were not available to them before.

20 hrs.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Because of a non-Congress Government there; because you were not there, this was arranged.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It was Congress Government there.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: It was Congress Government; it was Central Government.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Whatever might be the difference on this, the question might be put to Shyamnandan Babu. It was managed that way. (*Interruptions*).

Now fortunately even in Bihar the production level has gone up sufficiently high. In 1972-73, it was 92 lakh tonnes. In 1973-74 (upto June) the rough estimate is 85 lakh tonnes. Therefore, it is not as if there is immediate shortage of foodgrains. But I do agree that because of difficulty of communication and various other things, breakdown etc., there is bound to distress. Therefore, immediately these people should be reached. I am quite aware of it. But I am talking about the general food situation; it is not as bad as it was in 1965-66. As against 41 lakh tonnes, we had a production of 92 lakh tonnes last year and now upto June this year 85 lakh tonnes. The next season, kharif season, has just now begun, from July 1st onwards. If the production gets affected during the kharif season, that will get reflected a little later on. Therefore, in my view, Bihar may have to face a more critical situation not immediately but a little later.

As far as I am concerned, I am not only concerned with the Bihar situation; I am also concerned with drought in various parts of the country and floods also in other parts of the country. Therefore, I have to husband the resources, whatever resources are available with me, not only for the next two months but later. Particularly as far as wheat is concerned, it has to be managed till the next crop comes, that is, the rabi crop. Therefore, I have to have not only a short-term view with regard to it, but a long term with also. It is only on that basis that I have to make distribution, not under pressure whereby everything gets exhausted and I throw up my hands and say 'I have nothing; I cannot do anything', even when we may have to face a more serious crisis.

It is in this context that I would like to appeal to hon. members to appreciate whether we are not doing our best under the circumstances. May be it could be better, but under the circumstances with regard to the reserves available at the central level and taking into account the demands from the various States, we are doing our best.

This is the position with regard to the Bihar situation. In spite of the high level of production, in January we gave them 25,000 tonnes (20,000 tonnes wheat and 5,000 tonnes coarse grain), in February we increased it by another 5,000 tonnes, that is 25,000 tonnes plus 5,000 tonnes; in March it went up to 35,000 tonnes, in April it was 35,000 plus 5,000 making 40,000 tonnes; in May it was 35,000 plus 5,000 making 40,000 tonnes; in June it was 35,000 plus 5,000 equal to 40,000 tonnes; in July it was again 35,000 plus 5,000. In August there was a serious situation So the allotment to Bihar was 55,000 tonnes, 15,000 tonnes more than the July figure.

Even though the demand has been met, unfortunately the demand of Bihar has always been on the high side Therefore, we always have to keep a margin. Even during 1965-66, I remember they were demanding four lakh tonnes per month; it was an impossible thing. We were able to manage the situation with much-less. Here also, not now but from January onwards when production was at a fairly high level, they had been demanding one lakh tonnes per month. In August we have made an allotment of 55,000 tonnes. For September we have received today a communication dated 31st August, 1974 that they should get an addition of 35.000 tonnes per month for September, October and November. Certainly I shall review the situation and

try to find out how far we can stretch it taking also into account my other commitments, what is likely to be the wheat position, what we have in hand and what we are likely to get even by way of imports. I shall have to make a realistic assessment. On that basis I shall try my best. I do realise the difficult situation Bihar is facing. I am glad that other hon. Members also spoke from other States. West Bengal was also facing a very serious situation; Assam is facing a serious situation, so also Gujarat. In Gujarat it is much worse; for the third year in continuation they are facing a drought situation. I have to take into account competing demands and try to see how far we can help Bihar. Take Kerala for instance; they are facing the worst crisis because I am not able to give them rice. It is only half the quantity which I have been able to allot to them. What do I tell them? I have to take an overall view. It is not as if somebody is getting in abundance and Bihar alone is being cut. I want to give this assurance that we shall see how far with the existing resources we will be able to meet the situation not only in Bihar but in other parts of the country also

In Bihar it is not merely the allotment of foodgrains; much more important is the functioning of administration there. This is where Shri Shyamnandan Babu says: we have created a situation where the Ministers are not able to come out of their houses. Is it something to be proud of?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Did I say that?.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Therefore I make this appeal to Shri Shyamnandan Babu. Shyamnandan Babu will respond; but I am concerned with somebody else. In a situation of crisis there is no doubt about his response. But it is a little more than that; he should try to create a situation in Bihar where difficulties could be tackled. To paralyse the administration when a crisis faces the State....

AN MON. MEMBER: Corrupt and worthless administration has to go... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: If charges of corruption are taken seriously, none of us could exist here.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: They are propping up the corrupt Government. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I wish the charges are confined to Bihar alone But it is a general charge in which everybody has to be thrown out including the Prime Minister. You want to have a chaotic condition particularly when the country is facing a crisis How can we take this charge seriously even with regard to Bihar?

I do agree that if there are serious charges, that will have to be gone into But in a time of crisis, unless the administration is allowed to function, whatever quantities of wheat I may give, it would not reach the people. Therefore, I would appeal to Mr. Vajpayee and others to create conditions where at least during this crisis, the administration functions effectively.

I am sure the hon member has achieved the purpose for which he moved the motion, namely, to bring the condition in Bihar to the notice of the Government and to have a general discussion on it. Therefore, having done that, I hope as a gesture of cooperation, he will withdraw his adjournment motion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : सभापति जी, केवल बिहार की स्थिति पर काम रोको प्रस्ताव पेश करने का उद्देश्य निस्संदेह आंशिक रूप से सफल हुआ है । अब बाढ़ पर, सूखे पर सारे देश के संदर्भ में चर्चा होती है तो किसी भी मुद्दे पर, किसी भी प्रदेश की स्थिति पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करना सदन

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

के लिए संभव नहीं होता। ऐसी चर्चा का उत्तर देते समय मन्त्री महोदय जितने स्पष्ट और जो मुद्दे उठाये गये हैं उन तक ही सीमित रह कर अपनी बात कहें, ऐसा नहीं हो पाता। मैं जानता हूं मेरे इस स्थगन प्रस्ताव के सम्बन्ध में बिहार के अतिरिक्त जहां बाढ़ है या सूखा है उन प्रदेशों के प्रतिनिधियों को यह शिकायत करने का मौका रहा कि मैं ने प्रस्ताव को केवल बिहार तक ही सीमित क्यों किया। एक तो कारण यह है कि मैं स्वयं बिहार की स्थिति देखकर आया हूं और दूसरे यह कि मैं चाहता था कि एक एक प्रदेश पर सदन ध्यान केन्द्रित करे और प्रदेश की चर्चायें गहराई में जाकर सदन की चर्चा का विषय बनें।

इस चर्चा में तात्कालिक दृष्टि से और दीर्घकालीन दृष्टि से बाढ़ की समस्या के समाधान के लिये अनेक सुझाव दिये गये हैं। स्वभावतः मन्त्री महोदय उन सारे सुझावों का उत्तर नहीं दे सके। अच्छा होता, सिंचाई मंत्री सदन में उपस्थित होते और बाढ़ को रोकने के लिये जिस तरह से मल्टी-पर्पज प्रोजेक्ट्स का सुझाव हमारे मित्र भोगेन्द्र झा ने दिया उन के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया से अवगत कराते। इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि बाढ़ आती है तभी हम उस पर चर्चा करते हैं और बाढ़ उतरने के साथ ही बाढ़ की समस्या भी हमारे दिमाग से उतर जाती है। फिर बाढ़ का हमें उसी समय स्मरण आता है जब बाढ़ का जल हमारे दरवाज़े खटखटाने लगता है। इस स्थिति में परिवर्तन आवश्यक है। हम बाढ़ को प्रति वर्ष उत्पन्न होने वाला दृश्य नहीं बनने दे सकते और इसलिए बाढ़ के बाद भी उसके निराकरण के ठोस उपाय और योजना बनाकर उसको प्रभावी रीति से कार्यान्वित करना आवश्यक है।

जहां तक तात्कालिक सवाल है, मन्त्री महोदय ने अपनी कठिनाई बताई है, कुछ करने का वादा किया है और फाइनेन्स कमीशन की सिफारिश के बारे में वित्त मंत्री से सलाह का संकेत दिया है लेकिन ठोस रूप में बिहार को कुछ देने की बात उन्होंने नहीं कही है। (**व्यवधान**) चर्चा बिहार की हो रही है। केरल को भी मिलना चाहिए, केरल से हमारा कोई विरोध नहीं है। लेकिन जब तक फाइनेन्स कमीशन की सिफारिश पर विचार करके उसे बदलने का निर्णय नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक न तो बिहार के लिए अधिक सहायता मिलना सम्भव होगा न केरल के लिए अधिक सहायता देना सम्भव होगा। सभी प्रदेशों के मुख्य मंत्री इस बात की शिकायत कर रहे हैं और हम चाहते हैं शीघ्रता से इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय किया जाये। जब सहायता मिलनी चाहिए तब न मिले या इस सम्बन्ध में जैसे और प्रश्नों पर मामले को लटकाने की, मूल देश की प्रवृत्ति शासन में दिखाई देती है, उसी प्रकार इस प्रश्न पर भी किया गया तो फिर उसका जितना फल मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिलेगा। मैं आशा करता हूं केन्द्रीय मन्त्रिमंडल तुरन्त एकत्र हो कर इस बारे में विचार करेगा और जहां जो प्रदेश बाढ़ से या सूखे से पीड़ित हैं उन्हें कितनी सहायता दी जा सकती है, उस के बारे में सदन की बैठक स्थगित होने से पहले कोई संकेत हमको दे सकेगा।

मन्त्री महोदय ने अपील की है कि बिहार में जो संकट की स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है, उस पर विजय पाने के लिए हम सहयोग दें। हमारी इच्छा है सहयोग देने की लेकिन जब तक बिहार में वर्तमान मन्त्रिमंडल चल रहा है, जो जनता का सहयोग लेने के बजाये जनता के आन्दोलन को दमन से दबाने पर तुला हुआ है.....

श्री मुहम्मद जमील रंहमान: ला हौल विला कुव्वत।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह दमन के बारे में ला हौल बिला कूवत कह रहे हैं, अच्छा कह रहे हैं। **(व्यवधान)** जब तक सत्तारूढ़ दल स्वयं अपने दल के संघर्ष में ग्रस्त हो वह पीड़ित जनता को सहायता नहीं पहुंचा सकता। कृषि मंत्री हम से सहयोग की आशा करें लेकिन जो बिहार के मंत्री दिल्ली की दौड़ लगा रहे हैं, शंकर दयाल शर्मा के निवास स्थान की परिक्रमा कर रहे हैं, एक मुख्य मंत्री को हटाने और दूसरे को लाने के लिये सारे बिहार को मखौल का विषय बना रहे हैं पहले वे अपने घर को ठीक करें। मैंने पहले कहा था कि अगर गुजरात में विधान सभा तोड़ दी गई तो गुजरात में प्रशासन समाप्त नहीं हुआ और अगर बिहार में विधान सभा नहीं रहेगी या मंत्रिमंडल नहीं चलेगा तो क्या प्रशासन नहीं रहेगा? राष्ट्रपति शासन के अन्तर्गत भी प्रशासन चलता है। **(व्यवधान)** वह तो जब प्रधान मंत्री चाहेंगी तभी भंग होगी, अगर जनता चाहेगी तो भंग नहीं होगी। प्रधान मंत्री चाहें तो लोकसभा एक साल पहले भंग कर सकती हैं लेकिन अगर बिहार को जनता कहे बिहार की विधान सभा को भंग कर दो तो वह अलोकतांत्रिक है। **(व्यवधान)** अगर बिहार की जनता नहीं चाहती फिर तो सरकार को जयप्रकाश जी के इस सुझाव को स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए कि विधान सभा को तोड़ने के सवाल पर जनता की राय ले ली जाये। **(व्यवधान)** आप दावा कर रहे हैं कि जनता नहीं चाहती, हमारा दावा है कि जनता चाहती है कि विधान सभा तोड़ दी जाये। **(व्यवधान)**

अब इस का निर्णय कैसे होगा? अध्यक्ष जी, हम चाहे टूट जायें, चाहे बन जायें मगर हम कांग्रेस कमेटी की कृपा पर न बिहार की विधान सभा में संख्या बढ़ा कर आये हैं और न लोक सभा में आये हैं। प्रधान मंत्री का पल्लू पकड़ कर जो सत्ता की सीढ़ियां चढ़ना चाहते हैं वह ऐसी बातें न करें। यह बातें कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को शोभा नहीं देतीं।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : आप राजमाता का पल्लू पकड़ कर आये हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : राजमाता प्रधान मंत्री का विरोध करके जीत कर आयी हैं। और राजमाता जब कांग्रेस में थीं तब उन का पल्लू जनसंघ को हराने के लिये कांग्रेस ने पकड़ा था। तब राजमाता अच्छी थीं। हम भी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी को हरा कर आये हैं।

सभापति महोदय : देखिये विषयांतर हो रहा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बिहार की जो परिस्थिति है उस में पीड़ित जनता को राहत पहुंचाने का काम भी वर्तमान प्रशासन में सम्भव नहीं है। आन्दोलन अगर न भी होता क्षमा कीजिये, और हमारे माननीय भोगेन्द्र झा कर रहे हैं कि आन्दोलन मर गया। मर गया तो उसको खत्म करने का सवाल ही नहीं है। . . .**(व्यवधान)**

श्रीमती टी० लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : (खम्मम) : आप जयप्रकाश जी को आन्ध्र में क्यों ले जा रहे हैं?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, मेरा कहना है कि जो भी बिहार में परिस्थिति बाढ़ और सूखे के कारण पैदा हुई है उस पर अगर विजय प्राप्त करनी है तो राजनीतिक ढांचे के बारे में गम्भीरता से सोचना पड़ेगा। मैं जानता हूं कि आप इसे प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न बनाये हैं। लेकिन इस सरकार के चलते केन्द्र से आप जो भी सहायता करें वह जनता तक नहीं पहुंचेगी। मैंने बिहार प्रदेश के कांग्रेस के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष के एक बयान का हवाला दिया था प्रारम्भ में उन्होंने कहा वर्तमान सरकार जो भी राहत जनता तक पहुंचाना चाहती है वह नहीं पहुंच रही है और उन्हों ने हवाला दिया था संविद सरकार ने सूखे से लड़ने में जो सफलता पायी वह अगर फिर से प्राप्त करनी है तो या तो

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

सर्वदलीय सरकार होनी चाहिये, नहीं तो कांग्रेस पार्टी हट जाय। अब वह कांग्रेस पार्टी के अध्यक्ष नहीं रहे इसलिये ऐसी बात कह रहे है वह मैं मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हू।

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM I thought you would not bring in politics here I am afraid, you have completely politicalised your speech and your approach also

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: While initiating the discussion, I did not bring in politics But what about the Congress Members? It is your Members who started politics I am replying to the debate not only to the speech of the hon Food Minister They dragged in the name of Shri Jayaprakash Narayan It was done by a senior Member, Mr Bibhuti Mishra Even now I say that this question should not be considered from a political point of view

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM Confine yourself only to that Don't bring in politics

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, अभी भी केन्द्रीय स्तर पर आप क्षमा कीजिये बाढ़ और सूखे से लड़ने के लिये कोई नेशनल रिलीफ कमेटी बनाने का विचार नही किया गया। क्यों नहीं किया गया ? क्या यह समस्या केवल बिहार की है? अभी भाषण देते हुए कृषि मंत्री ने कहा था समस्या सारे देश की है, और फिर कहा जा रहा है कि जनता सहयोग दे। मगर जनता के सहयोग के लिये, राजनीतिक दलों के सहयोग के लिये कोई फोरम होना चाहिए। क्या सेंटर में नेशनल रिलीफ कमेटी नहीं हो सकती ?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM That was what I tried to do But you would not cooperate; you would not even attend the meeting.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: When was our cooperation sought?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM: I invited them for a discussion so that I might get the advice and suggestions of the hon members

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: No, Sir It is completely wrong

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अब यह तो बड़ी विचित्र बात है, वह कह रहे हैं कि हम ने इस लिये मीटिंग बुलायी थी। और हमें पहली बार पता चल रहा है।

सभापति महोदय : चलिये, अब रहने दीजिये।

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM Even now I am ready to discuss with the hon members provided they are ready

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम तैयार है अगर रिलीफ के लिये विचार करने के लिये बाढ़ और सूखे पर आप तैयार हों।

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM How do you get relief without going into the whole matter?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE without going into what? (*Interruptions*)

सभापति महोदय : सहयोग दीजिये, जनता संकट में है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जब संकट में आप होते हैं तब सहयोग मांगते हैं। हमने जब संकट आया तो सहयोग भी किया था जिसे यह सदन नहीं भुला सकता, और उस संकट से लाभ उठा कर चुनाव में किस तरह का व्यवहार किया गया वह मैं याद नहीं दिलाना चाहता। राजनीति आपके हर कदम में छिपी हुई है। जब मुसीबत में होते हैं

तब सहयोग की याद आती है, और जब संकट टल जाता है तो विरोधी दलों को समाप्त करने की आपकी नीति चलती है। अगर बाढ़ और सूखे से लड़ने के लिये कृषि मंत्री राष्ट्रीय समिति का निर्माण करें और हमारा सहयोग चाहें तो हम तैयार है। लेकिन उन्होंने जो बैठक बुलाई थी वह फ्लड और ड्राउट के लिये नहीं थी।

Let him be honest. He wanted to discuss the entire food situation. Also the dates did not suit us. The dates had been fixed without any consultation from us.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We have to deal with the entire situation, not only Bihar. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA. The subject will have to be fixed in consultation with us, and that was not done. It was agreed in the meeting the Prime Minister that the subject would be fixed in consultation with us. Who is the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to inflict some subject on us?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, मैं अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता। मुझ को खेद है कि मैं कृषि मंत्री महोदय का सुझाव स्वीकार नहीं कर सकता। मैं अपने कार्य-स्थगन प्रस्ताव पर जोर देता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the House do now adjourn."

The motion was negatived.

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20 29 hrs.

OIL INDUSTRY (DEVELOPMENT) BILL—*contd.*

MR CHAIRMAN: We now take up the next item, namely, further consideration of the Oil Industry (Development) Bill. Mr. Raja Kulkarni was on his legs on the last occasion. He may continue his speech.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay--North-East): Yesterday I made out the point. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may continue his speech tomorrow. The House stands adjourned till 11-00 a. m. tomorrow.

20.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, September 4, 1974/Bhadra 13, 1896 (Saka)