

Conservative Party of Mrs. Thatcher, and the former Prime Minister of Australia and other people—and the unanimous view of the Eminent Persons Group is that there are only two options open in South Africa and that change is inevitable. The change, however, can come by peaceful means. And the peaceful means are just imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions. Or it can come by bloody means, in which millions of people—to use the actual words in the report in the concluding part—millions of people will die in a carnage not witnessed since the Second World War. So the options before the international community are simple : either a carnage of dimensions not witnessed since the Second World War in which millions of lives will be lost or the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions. This was the unanimous view of the Eminent Persons Group in their report. That is the view that we share. Sir, I agree with Mr. Jaswant Singh that just seminars and gatherings will not serve the purpose and that is also the view of some of the leaders of nine countries in the Africa Fund Committee. They also feel that speeches we have had too many. Now the time has come for action. Therefore, Prime Minister Mugabe, the Chairman of the Fund, echoed the words of our own Prime Minister in saying that summit is not a matter of congratulation. It is just the beginning of a task or an action and we must get into action rather than congratulating ourselves. I can assure the hon. Member that the Fund will not limit itself to summits or gatherings. It will indulge in action for mobilising public opinion and initiating diplomatic and political measures against the *apartheid* regime.

As far as the view that a large section of the population of Indian origin there should be involved in South Africa, I must say that we have called upon them on more than one occasion to oppose the system. I must say that more than the initiatives taken by the Government of India which are most commendable because of their total commitment, we appreciate the heroic manner in which the population of Indian origin of South Africa has been behaving. Rarely, if at all, in the

history of mankind, we see the minority refusing the privileges which are bestowed upon them. In South Africa, a chamber was created for the people of Indian origin and privileges were given to the people of Indian origin in the bogus electoral reforms. But the people of Indian origin refused to participate in the elections by a vast majority. More than 80 per cent refused. They refused those privileges because their brethren of Africa and other black people were not given the same benefit and, therefore, refused to participate in the Pretoria game of divide and rule. They identified themselves with the other black people of South Africa and this is a matter for which we have a very great admiration for them.

Now, Shri Bansal could send some doctors or a team of doctors to Southern Africa. We appreciate his efforts. It is very much welcome. I appreciated while he was speaking about how we sent a team of doctors to China at the crucial point of time. Dr. Kotnis's medical mission is remembered even today. Mr. Bansal is a man of initiative. If he likes, he can definitely send such a mission. This will also be remembered as Dr. Kotnis's mission many many decades from now. We will support this mission in whatever manner it is possible.

With these words, I thank the hon. Members once again for their support.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): Now we will take up the Calling Attention. Shri Kamalendu Bhattacharjee.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Situation arising out of drought and floods in various parts of the country
—Contd.

SHRI KAMALENDU BHATTACHARJEE: At the Outset, I would like to thank you for having given me the chance to draw the attention of this august House to the great problem of floods in Assam. I hopefully expect that while giving answers

[Shri Kamalendu Bhattacharjee]
to the different queries pertaining to this Calling Attention Motion, the hon. Minister would do me the favour of giving answers to some of the questions that I raise with regard to the floods in Assam.

Firstly, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what financial help is being given by the Government of India for plugging the breaches on a number of embankments caused by the last floods in Assam and for raising and strengthening the embankments in Assam in general and Cachar and Kosi districts in particular.

Secondly, what steps are being taken to update the flood fighting measures and technologies in Assam?

Thirdly, is the Government of India thinking in terms of releasing funds in a very liberal way to strengthen flood control measures so far as river Brahmaputra is concerned?

Fourthly, what help is being rendered by the Government of India to help flood protection measures to protect Silchar and Karimganj town?

Is the Government thinking to implement the Tipai project, I understand that this Tipai project has been shown as a power project. It will at the moment involve a cost to the tune of Rs. 2,000 crores. I think, it has been deliberately done to sabotage the whole project. I would like to know whether the Government is seriously thinking in terms of re-adjusting the project with emphasis on flood fighting, irrigation and navigation.

Lastly, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware of the fact that the AGP Government in Assam while distributing the flood relief really adopted a biased and political attitude. It was stipulated while giving the financial assistance to the Government of Assam that for a fully damaged house, a person is to get Rs. 500 and for a partially damaged house, a person is supposed to get Rs. 200. But so far as flood relief work in Barak valley, in the Cachar and Karimganj districts was concerned, for a fully damaged house people were given only Rs. 40 or Rs. 50. Same is the case with the partially damaged house. Only in a

very few cases Rs. 500 was given. And concrete examples, certified records have been submitted to the Central Government. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps are being taken now and how do they want to remedy such things in future because flood is nothing unnatural in Assam and it is something natural and it will be there in the next two or three months. I would like to specially emphasise on this point as to what steps are being taken to give relief to the people of Barak valley in particular so that they are not discriminated again as has been done in the recent past.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, natural calamities, particularly floods, cyclones and droughts are very common to this part of the world, and we have witnessed floods and droughts in recent years. In spite of all this, the production is not very much affected due to various measures taken by the Government of India and the State Governments. This year 20 States and Union Territories are affected by floods. Nearly 244 districts have been affected. And 43 lakh hectares of crop area has been affected in these districts. So far as drought is concerned, 17 States and three Union Territories, in all 20 States and Union Territories are affected. It is given at length in my statement and, therefore, I do not want to repeat it.

Sir, this year the monsoon was very erratic and there was less rainfall in certain parts of the country, particularly West Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Kutch and Diu, Bihar Plateau, Assam and Meghalaya, Gujarat region, Konkan and Goa, Marathwada, Arunachal Pradesh and Bihar Plains. Among these areas, Assam and Meghalaya, Konkan and Goa and Arunachal Pradesh are heavy rainfall zones. And in heavy rainfall zones, even if the rainfall is somewhat less, it is of no consequence to agriculture. And, therefore, I do not think that in these areas the crops will be much affected particularly the crops which are grown with the help of less water.

Sir, a number of speakers have participated in today's debate on the Calling Attention Motion, and they have expressed their concern about the situation in their

own States and they have requested for more money to be given to the State Governments. Now the pattern of assistance is designed by the Finance Commission and the Government of India is helping or giving assistance to the State Governments as prescribed by the Finance Commission. Sir, Mr. Gopalsamy, the first speaker, mentioned about the State of Tamil Nadu and he wanted to know as to when the first report was received by the Government of India. The Government of Tamil Nadu has reported drought conditions in certain parts of Tamil Nadu due to inadequate North-East monsoon and they have informed that they would be submitting a detailed memorandum but they have still not submitted the detailed memorandum. And the first report was sent by the State of Tamil Nadu on February 2, 1987. That was the first report sent by them to the Government of India and they have said that they would be sending a detailed memorandum but they have not submitted it so far to the Government of India.

The next speaker was Prof. Lakshman. He mentioned about the unprecedented floods in Godavari basin and the damage caused by it. He wanted that the scheme submitted by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for Rs. 500 crores for flood banks construction etc. should be sanctioned. This is a normal Plan project and can be considered by the Planning Commission while discussing the State Plan. But so far as the Government of India is concerned, the relief to the State, the assistance given to the State, is concerned, we have given Rs. 137.96 crores to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh; Rs. 132.37 for 1986-87 and Rs. 5.59 crores is the spill-over of 1985-86, and the total comes to Rs. 137.96 crores. Now he made certain allegations. He particularly said that the Government of India is politicising...

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Mr. Minister, you are still skipping that particular issue. I asked whether the flood was of rare severity or not. I asked whether the floods which devastated Godavari basin were of rare severity or not. I would like to know categorically from you an answer to this question. Why are you hesitating

to declare that as a flood of rare severity?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The question of severity of the situation can be examined in the Ministry. We will do it and see if it can be declared like that.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh) : Why have you not done it?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : There is no clear-cut guideline given by the Finance Commission so far as the severity of the situation is concerned. They have not given. It has been left open. It is relative and it is left to the Government to decide about it. Therefore, I say, I will examine it.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: I gave the reasons and said that the flood damage situation was most severe in 133 talukas and the flood banks have not been repaired. I gave two separate reasons why we say that these were floods of rare severity. And these have been given to you in the report submitted by the Government but for the last six to eight months you have not come to the conclusion in spite of that.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I do not want to go into what the State Government has said in its memorandum because the memorandums which are submitted by the State Government, including those from the Congress-ruled States, they generally demand more money, more than what is required.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: But the thing is...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA) : Mr. Professor, please resume your seat. You have made your points in your speech. Please allow the Minister to reply now. You cannot convert it into a dialogue; you are not allowing him to complete the reply. Every sentence you are interrupting. Please sit down.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : So far as severity is concerned, the flood was very severe this time in Godavari Basin but the rare severity clause is intended for covering a disaster which affects the State on a large scale. Here it is only one basin of Godavari; it is not a large-scale coverage of the entire State. In case of drought it attracts this clause if it is for three consecutive years and not if there is severe drought in one part of the State. As I said it is not known how far it has affected and the Government of India takes a decision on merit.

Shri Kalpnath Rai mentioned about appointment of a national commission which can give a report on floods and drought and can suggest long-term and short-term measures. The Government of India is taking long-term measures, Short-term measures are taken by providing relief assistance to State Governments. So far as drought is concerned, long-term measure is the irrigation facility. If irrigation facilities are extended, the effect of the drought can be reduced and the Government of India has taken a number of steps to increase the irrigation facilities, both minor and major. In 1950, the total area under irrigation was 22.6 million hectares which has now increased to 62.9 million hectares. This is the position of 1984-85. And during the Seventh Plan, 75 million hectares are to be covered. Sixth Plan investment was Rs. 10,899 crores. From this investment you can see how importance is given by the Government of India to increase irrigation facilities, and every year it is increasing.

Another Programme is the Drought-prone Area Programme. Under this programme, 13 States, 70 districts and 511 blocks were covered under the Sixth Plan period and the total allocation was Rs. 404.30 crores. Expenditure incurred is Rs. 337.42 crores, that is, 83.46 per cent, and this is a Centrally-sponsored scheme, that means, 50 per cent by the State Government and 50 per cent by the Centre. As a result of this programme, 4.26 lakh hectares are covered under soil and moisture conservation, 3.28 lakh hectares under irrigation potential, that is minor

irrigation, 3.87 lakh hectares is covered under afforestation; 3426 milk cooperative societies are established; employment of 17.70 crore mandays was generated.

Then there is another programme, Desert Development Programme. This also is a long-term measure covering 5 States, 21 districts and 126 blocks. Expenditure incurred in the Sixth Plan period is Rs. 73.55 crores.

Water and Soil Conservation Programme is yet another programme for minimising the effect of drought. Then, there is the National Rural Employment Programme. During the Sixth Plan period, Rs. 1,834.25 crores were spent under this programme. About 4.69 hectares were covered by afforestation. 582.29 crores trees were planted. Minor irrigation covered an area of 9.32 lakh hectares. Soil and water conservation covered an area of 5.14 lakh hectares. 4.77 lakh drinking and irrigation wells were dug. These are all under the National Rural Employment Programme. Then, there are programmes like the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, crop insurance etc. All these programmes are by way of long-term measures for minimising the effect of drought.

As far as floods are concerned, Government have taken a number of steps, long-term measures for minimising the effect of floods. So far, 14,162 km. long embankments have been constructed, 26,119 km. long drainage channels have been constructed. The number of towns protected is 375 and the level in the case of 4,696 villages has been raised because they were in the low-lying areas. From 1954 to 1980 March, Rs. 976 crores have been spent under this programme. During the Sixth Plan period, that is 1980-85, Rs. 767 crores have been spent. This means, a sum of Rs. 1,743 crores has been spent under this programme. Out of 40 million hectares of flood-prone area in the country, 13 million hectares have so far been covered. During the Seventh Plan, one million more will be added.

In regard to sea erosion, we have helped the Kerala Government. We have helped

the Orissa Government. Somebody asked about Assam. The assistance provided under this programme to the Assam Government is Rs. 112 crores. To Kerala, it is Rs. 34.01 crores. To Orissa, it is Rs. 34.22 crores. This is particularly for the flood-prone areas where floods are common. Then, we have the Ganga Food Control Commission and for Brahmaputra, there is the Brahmaputra Board. Therefore, in regard to both these major rivers, Government of India have taken action. Shri Kadharsa mentioned...

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : नेपाल से निकलने वाली नदियों के बारे में बोलिए...

श्री योगेन्द्र मकवाना : नेपाल से निकलने वाली नदियां उसमें आ जायेंगी।...

श्री कल्पनाथ राय : आदरणीय उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है मेरा। मैंने सरकार से कई बार कहा है कि जो नेपाल से नदियां निकलती हैं—शारदा, घाघरा, राप्ती, इनसे उत्तरी बिहार, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में आने वाली बाढ़ें तथा इनकी समस्या तब तक नहीं सुलझ सकती, जब तक सरकार नेपाल सरकार से बात करके पंचेश्वरी, करनाली, भाला बांध इन तीनों डैमों का निर्माण नहीं करती। यह एक प्राथमिकता का प्रश्न है, इसलिये मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय में सरकार क्या कर रही है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष श्री हेच० हन्मन्तप्पा) : इसमें व्यवस्था का कुछ नहीं है।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, as Tamil Nadu is concerned, an amount of Rs. 31.77 crores is sanctioned on 21st October, 1986, and for recent drought they have not submitted the memorandum so far. I have informed the House about this already.

He also wanted to know about the drought resistant crop. The Government

of India is aware about this. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is working on it. They have invented some seeds which can be matured very early, which require less rain and they are resistant to drought as well as to the disease. He wanted to know, how this is communicated to the farmers. He said that the work done remains in the laboratories and does not reach the farmer. In this connection, I may mention that there are a number of extension works undertaken by the Government of India. Firstly, there are krishi vigyan kendras (KVKs). Through these kendras the farmers are given training, they are trained in the latest technology and the new seeds which are created by the ICAR are given to them. Then there is the lab to land programme. Over and above this, the State Governments have their own extension agencies. There are training and visit programmes of the State Government. A number of States have these programmes. All these are extension works and through these extension works new technology and new seeds are made available to the farmers. Then he wanted to change the norms. We have already changed the norms, according to which more money is given to the State Governments, that is, for house damage and other things. The lady Member from Madhya Pradesh wanted more money. Mr. Chaturanan Mishra raised one very important point. He said that the Constitution should be changed and it should be made obligatory on the part of the Government of India, to finance for all natural calamities, and all action should be taken by the Government of India. the State Government should do nothing. ~~This is not possible. The financing pattern~~ been given to West Bengal is Rs. 37.13 crores. Dr. Bapu Kaldate also wanted that more money should be given to Maharashtra. We have given Rs. 101.76 crores. (Interruptions) Rs. 80.08 crores for 1986-87 and Rs. 21.68 crores is the spillover of 1985-86. The total comes to Rs. 101.76

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

crores. Shri Jaswant Singh wanted to know about so many things.

DR. BAPU KALDATE : I have asked about the discrepancy in your answer to Question No. 415 and the statistics that have been given by the Maharashtra Government.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I do not know what statistics have been provided to the hon. Member.

DR. BAPU KALDATE : It is a publication.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I am not concerned with that publication. I am concerned with the memorandum submitted by the State Government of Maharashtra and on the basis of this memorandum I can provide the information to the hon. Member. If he is interested, I can give...

DR. BAPU KALDATE: I have got it through my question to you.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : This is what the State Government has provided to us. We have no other agency except the State Government and the State Government provides the information and we go by that information.

Shri Jaswant Singh wanted to know the value of the wheat provided to the State of Rajasthan. It is Rs. 63 crores. And 11 crores of rupees are given for ARWSP. This is a special grant-in-aid under ARWSP for the year 1986-87. So that comes to Rs. 74 crores, which corresponds to the announcement made by the Prime report. And according to the Meteorological Department, the area which is affected is that of Marathwada.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV : Out of 26,000 villages, 18,000

have been affected. It has already been given in the report of the State Government. That means it is 60 per cent.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Whether it comes to 60 per cent or 40 per cent, we go by the assessment made by the central team which visits the State. They go round the affected areas and make their own assessment and submit their report. On the basis of that report, Government of India is sanctioning funds. If we have to go by the memoranda of the State Governments, each and every State Government—Opposition as well as Congress, both are giving figures which can be termed as fantastic figures.

DR. BAPU KALDATE : You don't believe your own Governments!

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: These are ten to fifteen times more than what is sanctioned.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV : I want one clarification. In your statement it has been mentioned that a ceiling amount of about Rs. 202 crores has been allocated for fighting drought. On the contrary, the demand from Maharashtra is Rs. 495 crores. Likewise the demand might be much more higher and your allocation very much less. How are we going to fight the drought situation?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It is basically the State Government's responsibility. They have their own resources and they have to meet the situation from their own resources. The Government of India is helping just to supplement their funds. It is not correct to say that it is the responsibility of the Government of India.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: If it is their responsibility, then why are they demanding 400 crores or 500 crores?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Because they have scarce resources. They request the Government of India to help them and the Government of India helps according to the norms prescribed by the Finance Commission. I have made this clear many times.

Now the last speaker, Shri Bhattacharjee, wanted to know how much money is given to Assam. Assam is given Rs. 0.11 crores for fire, Rs. 31.83 crores for floods and for drought, if they have any—I do not know—Rs. 7.40 crores were given to Assam.

कुमारो सईदा खातून : मेरा नाम तो आया नहीं ?

श्री योगेन्द्रमकवाना : आप का नाम आया था ।

डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : इनका नाम सही नहीं लिया गया था ।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Now he wanted to know whether the Government of India monitors it or not. The Government of India monitors the implementation of the drought relief and flood relief programmes. But he wanted to know about a particular area the Barak Valley whether the amount was properly spent or not. Whatever information I have, the State Government says that they are spending it properly. Even then if the hon. Member gives me in writing, I will enquire from the State Government as to how much they have spent in this area and whether they have given relief to the affected people in this area or not.
4.00 P.M.

Sir, as I said earlier, though there is a drought situation this year, the expected production of foodgrains this year is 151 million tonnes and the highest was in 1983-84, that is, 152.4 million tonnes. So, compared to the peak year, that is, the peak production of 1983-84, there is not much decline in the production of foodgrains. But, even then, it creates a number of problems like the problem of drinking water, the problem of fodder for the cattle and the problem of unemployment particularly to the landless labourers and the small and marginal farmers. Now, for all these purposes the Government of India

is providing help to the State Governments and not only for floods and drought. The Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, the Minimum Needs Programme, the NREP, the RLEGP and such other programmes are all for providing help to the small and marginal farmers, to the landless labourers and to the affected people in the States.

Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA): The House will now take up discussion of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill, 1986. Shri Kalpnath Rai.

THE KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1986—contd.

श्री कल्याण राय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : आदर्शों पर उपनिषद्वादी महोदय खादी आन्दोलन के सम्बन्ध में सरकार जो विधेयक ईला है और जो संशोधन सरकार ने पेश किया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ । खादी का सम्बन्ध भारत का आजादी का लड़ाई से जुड़ा हुआ है । राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी ने सत्याग्रह करके हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों-करोड़ इंसानों के दिलों में छा गये थे और उन्होंने अंग्रेज साम्राज्यवादियों के खिलाफ भारत का जनता को खड़ा किया । खादी दुनिया में साम्राज्यवाद और उपनिवेशवाद का बुनियाद के हूँ खिलाफ है । 16वीं और 17वीं शताब्दी में यूरोप में औद्योगिक क्रांति हुई तो यूरोप के औद्योगिक मुल्कों ने जर्मन फ्रांस और इंग्लैंड ने दुनिया में बाजारों का खोज जार का । उन देशों में औवर प्रोडक्शन हो रहा था । इसलिये वे एशिया और अफ्रीका के राष्ट्रों में गये और उनको उन्होंने अपना गुलाम बनाया । उन देशों में जो औवर प्रोडक्शन हुई उसको बेचने के लिये उन्होंने दुनिया के दूसरे देशों को गुलाम बनाया ताकि लंबाशाहर का बापड़ा एशिया और अफ्रीका के देशों में बेचा जा सके । महात्मा गांधी ने जब आजादी का लड़ाई शुरू की तो बुनियाद रूप से विदेशी वस्तुओं के बहिष्कार करने का आंदोलन चलाया और