

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the Chairman has written, I have not seen it. If he has allowed you, that is a different matter. But The Chairman has not allowed you. So, please do not raise it.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : उसमें कहा है कि स्पेशल मेशन की तरह उठाइये आप, उसमें यह लिखा हुआ है ।

श्री उपसभापति : इसमें दिया हुआ है जो स्पेशल मेशन दीजिए, तो विचार करेंगे ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : अच्छा, दूसरी बात ।

श्री उपसभापति : अब एक बात हो गई ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : दूसरी बात सुन लीजिए । अखबार में आज आपने देखा होगा (व्यवधान)

श्री उपसभापति : वह सब प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : नहीं गम्भीर विषय है ... (व्यवधान)

श्री उपसभापति : सारे विषय गम्भीर होते हैं, लेकिन जिसकी इजाजत होती है वह सब से ज्यादा गम्भीर होता है ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : अच्छा फिर SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK (Orissa): Sir, how can it be 'theersri' when he has not mentioned first two?

श्री उपसभापति : आज बहुत बिजी प्रोग्राम है, झा जी, जरा हाउस को चलने दीजिए ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : क्या सदन जान सकता है कि सेशन बढ़ेगा कि नहीं ताकि हमको उसी हिसाब से कार्यक्रम बनाना पड़ता है, क्योंकि मैं देख रहा हूँ कि बहुत से बिजनेस बाकी हैं ।

श्री उपसभापति : आप इसकी चिन्ता न करिए । बढ़ेगा तो इत्तिला दी जाएगी । जब तक इत्तिला नहीं है, तो इसका मतलब है कि नहीं बढ़ेगा ।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, ब्रिटिश कामन्स सभा में ...

श्री उपसभापति : वह खत्म हो गया । कोई पोइन्ट आफ आर्डर नहीं उठता । काहे को आप टाइम बर्बाद करते हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : आप थोड़ी हमारी मदद कर दीजिए ।

श्री उपसभापति : आप मेरी मदद कीजिए । मैं आप की बात समझ गया ... (व्यवधान) अब आप बैठिए ।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : क्या आप विदेश मंत्री को नहीं चाहते कि इस सदन में आ कर जानकारी बतायें । आज अखबार में छपा है कि पोम्पेयोन हो गया
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let not what Mr. Rameshwar Singh says be recorded.

SHRI RAMESHWAR SINGH: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us now take up the Calling Attention Motion. Yes, Mr. Krishna Mohan Bhamidipati.

ALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Severe drought in various parts of the Country

• SHRI KRISHNA MOHAN BHAMIDIPATI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the severe drought prevailing in various parts of the country and the steps taken by the Government to meet the situation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN): Sir, Hon'ble Members will recall that in the statement made by my senior colleague in the House on 12th October, 1982, in response to a Calling Attention Motion by Shri Kalyan Roy and other Hon'ble Members, he had informed the House about the drought situation obtaining at that time. Subsequently, further information was received from the States

*Not recorded.

and altogether a record level ceilings of expenditure upto Rs. 436.26 crores were sanctioned to 15 States and one Union Territory. 1.13 lakh tonne of foodgrains have also been allotted to the States by way of special drought relief to be utilised for payment of part wages to labour in kind at the rate of 1 kg. of foodgrains per manday. Funds have also been sanctioned under the head 'Gratuitous Relief and Nutritional Programme' for old, infirm and the indigent as well as for pre-school going children and expectant and lactating mothers. Out of the ceilings sanctioned during last year, Rs. 209.77 crores were earmarked for employment generation.

The ceilings of assistance sanctioned last year also had a component valid for the current year. This was so in the case of Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa and Rajasthan. For Tamil Nadu and Karnataka ceilings of expenditure were sanctioned last month but cover both the years.

Fresh memoranda have been received from the States of Bihar, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh for the second time and in the case of Orissa and West Bengal for the third time. Central teams have already visited the States of Kerala, Bihar, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh. Bihar have been sanctioned an additional assistance of Rs. 8.53 crores during the current year. Reports of the Central Teams from Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar are under processing. A Central team has already left for Andhra Pradesh yesterday and another shall be visiting Rajasthan in the near future. Pending the visit of the Central Team to Rajasthan a sum of Rs. 11 crores has been sanctioned on ad-hoc basis to continue the relief operations. A supplementary memorandum was also received from Pondicherry for the second time and a ceiling of Rs. 44 lakhs has been sanctioned to undertake relief measures in the Union Territory. In view of the earlier sanction released to Orissa for use

during the current year, it has been decided not to depute a Central Team to the State.

Providing relief to the people in drought affected areas is a continuing exercise and requests of States for assistance during the current year are also under active consideration. Sanctions to the extent of Rs. 117.82 crores have already been issued to 8 States during the current year. As the new financial year has just begun, the entire margin money as well as budgetary provisions under different sectors are available to the States for continuing the relief measures. Central assistance to supplement their efforts in this behalf would be sanctioned as soon as the cases are finalised.

Drought management with special focus on drinking water problem was reviewed by Ministry of Agriculture with the affected States and it gives me pleasure in informing the House that all the States including Tamil Nadu and Kerala are confident of meeting the challenge posed by the drinking water problem in this hot season. A draft 'Action Plan' has been sent to the States, reiterating Prime Minister's 12-Point Programme on Drought Management. States have also been requested to make available 2-3 quintals of foodgrain at each Panchayat level, as an anti-starvation measure. The need for taking measures regarding public health and cattle conservation were also discussed.

The Railway have issued instructions for transportation of fodder on concessional freight to the drought affected States. The Hon'ble Members must be aware of the efforts being made by the Railways to augment the water supply in Madras city by transporting water from Andhra Pradesh. Our Prime Minister visited Tamil Nadu on 28th March and saw some relief works in the interior of North Arcot district. She also went round the Madras city and was appraised of the drinking water problem.

[Shri Arif Mohd. Khan]

States have been advised to enforce strict monitoring and to keep the Central Government informed about the utilisation of the Central assistance and the foodgrain allotment. They have been particularly advised to monitor the drinking water situation, cattle conservation, employment generation and nutritional status of the vulnerable groups at village level.

I wish to assure the House that Government are fully seized of the situation and will extend all possible assistance to the States in this hour of distress.

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है इसी पर मैं जानता हूँ कि आप गांव से आये हैं

श्री उपसभापति : अभी इस पर आप बहस मत करिये। आप का प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर क्या है ?

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर इसी पर है। बिहार में, उत्तर प्रदेश में कहीं खेती नहीं होती और यह सूखे का काल अटेंशन आप ने एक्सेप्ट किया है।

श्री उपसभापति : यह प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं उठता।

This is not a point of order. Please resume your seat.

यह प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर नहीं है।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं जो बात कह रहा हूँ उस को आप ध्यान से सुन कर . . .

श्री उपसभापति : जब आप का टर्न आयेगा तो आप बोलियेगा।

श्री रामेश्वर सिंह : मेरा जो प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है उस पर आप व्यवस्था दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat, Mr. Rameshwar Singh. I am standing. Please allow Mr. Bhamidipati to speak.

मैं खड़ा हूँ। अगर आप में जरा भी लिहाज है और सदन की परम्परा का जरा भी आप को ख्याल है तो आप बैठिये। आप इस प्रकार से अशिष्ट व्यवहार करते हैं। अभी मैं खड़ा हूँ इसलिये आप बैठ जायें। आप कुपा करके बैठ जाइये। सदन की जो परम्परा है उसके अनुसार जब चेयरमैन खड़ा होता है तो आपको बैठ जाना चाहिए। यह शिष्टाचार का नियम है और जब कोई माननीय सदस्य उसका उल्लंघन करता है तो वह उचित नहीं है। यह प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर आपकी तरफ से रोज नहीं हो रहा है। आपका जब समय होगा तो आप उसमें अपनी आवजर्वेशन कर सकते हैं, मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। इस समय जिसने काल अटेंशन किया है उनको बोलने दीजिए . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, केवल एक मिनट में मैं अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : अगर माननीय सदस्य बार-बार उस चीज पर बहस करते रहेंगे तो सदन का समय बरबाद होगा आप जबरदस्ती उस पर बोल रहे हैं . . .

श्री कलराज मिश्र : श्रीमन्, मैं आपकी बात से सहमत हूँ, मैं केवल इतना ही कह रहा था कि कालिग अटेंशन जो हमने दिया था, मैंने स्वयं दिया था तो मैंने उसमें प्राकृतिक विपदा से, सूखे तथा वर्षा के कारण जो भयंकर क्षति हुई है, वह विषय रखा था . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री उपसभापति : आपका स्वीकार नहीं हुआ, यह दूसरा है।

श्री कलराज मिश्र : चूंकि मैंने भी दिया था, इसलिए मेरा भी नाम इसमें आ गया है . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री उपसभापति : वर्षा का पाट आपका नहीं लिया गया है, सूखा का लिया गया है। इसलिए सूखा वाले विषय में आपका नाम है।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (बिहार) : श्रीमन्, मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है कालिग अटेंशन के बारे में।

श्री उपसभापति : कहिये क्या प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : कालिग अटेंशन मैंने भी दिया था। सूखे और बाढ़ से ग्रस्त खेतिहर किसान भी होते हैं मरा भी इसी के मुताल्लिक है तो मेरा नाम इसमें क्यों नहीं आया है?

श्री उपसभापति : मैं इसको देखूंगा क्यों नहीं हुआ।

SHRI KRISHNA MOHAN BHAMI-DIPATI: The statement of the honourable Minister is of a general nature. A severe drought situation is prevailing in the State of Andhra Pradesh. I do not want to politicise any issue. But I may submit that in spite of the massive Central assistance to the tune of nearly Rs. 68 crores no relief works were undertaken by the present Government after January, 1983. Due to the freezing of funds in February drought relief works as also works relating to the construction of bridges and other de-vatopmental activities have come to a grinding halt and most of the construction workers and workers engaged in the agricultural operations had to migrate to the neighbouring States for want of work. There is acute drinking water scarcity for the first time in most of the districts of Telan-gana and Rayalaseema and also in the upland areas of the coastal districts. The freezing of funds by the Government in February has resulted in a serious setback in the drinking water operation started by the previous Government which was in

full swing particularly in the districts of Cuddapah, Nellore and Chittoor, and for the first time in the century the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad are facing drinking water problem. Every year the Hussain Sagar from which the twin-cities' people get water, used to be deepened in the months of February and March. But due to the freezing of funds in February the deepening activity could not be done thereby the people of the twin cities for the first time in a century are experiencing drinking water problem. Due to the continuous drought conditions in Andhra Pradesh, the purchasing power of the middle-class people and agricultural labourers has fallen. Cooperative institutions and banks were collecting loans in a highhanded manner from the poor people, from tribals from drought-stricken areas of East Godavari and other districts. They need relief and protection from harassment. There is lot of apathy on the part of the Government to deal effectively with the drought situation in Andhra Pradesh. What the people want is action, and not dialogue, or high-sounding dialogues from the platforms; they want work.

Central assistance given to the States should be implemented properly and should be spent for drought relief. The hon. Minister has just now said that he is sending a Central team to study the drought situation in Andhra Pradesh, to assess the magnitude and severity of the situation and basing on the recommendations of this team, quantum of assistance would be assessed. Sir, I had the occasion to go to Madras and I toured some villages. Tamil Nadu is facing the worst drought situation. I was told by the people that after getting independence Tamil Nadu has experienced 12 droughts. While the Centre is giving thousands of crores of rupees as Central assistance to the States to meet the drought situation in various parts of the country, and Tamil Nadu was also given so much

[Shri Krishna Mohan Bhamidipati]

of money, the people do not know where that money was actually spent. When the Centre was giving massive assistance to various States basing on the recommendations of the Central team, I suggest to the Government to set up another team to tour the drought-affected areas, to see whether the amount of assistance was being properly utilised or not.

Droughts in almost all the States of the country, have become a recurring phenomenon. Supposing there is drinking water problem in a particular area, we try to meet the situation by digging wells, and so on. But when there is a drought situation, it means that no work is being carried on, even though Central assistance is given to the State. I would request the hon. Minister to consider my suggestion. Just giving Central assistance to a State will not be sufficient unless you see that the assistance given to a particular State is also fully and properly utilised.

SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN: I have already said in my statement that because of unprecedented drought situation in the country a record level ceiling of expenditure upto Rs. 436.26 crores was sanctioned to 15 States and one Union Territory, including Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The hon. Member mentioned about relief measures not being carried out effectively in Andhra Pradesh. Basically, we are concerned with financial assistance which is to be given by the Central Government to State Governments, and then implementation of all those schemes which are taken up as relief measures, is within the ambit and jurisdiction of the State Government. However, the suggestion made by the hon. Member is a welcome suggestion and according to latest guidelines, we have requested the State Governments to identify the needs of each and every district while submitting their memorandum. So, I

welcome the suggestion and we shall certainly do as much as is possible.

SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, there is a severe unprecedented drought situation prevailing in almost all parts of the country, especially Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, some parts of Maharashtra, West Bengal and some other States. But Tamil Nadu is facing a very severe situation which has not been faced by it so far to my knowledge; but I have seen in Tamil literature that Tamil Nadu was facing drought situation continuously for twelve years in the earlier days. Now, the same situation is prevailing in Tamil Nadu. But the Tamil Nadu Government has taken all the necessary steps to meet this situation. The Tamil Nadu Government has asked for Rs. 220 crores to meet the situation. But the Central Government has sanctioned only Rs. 63 crores as ceiling expenditure. Throughout the country, all the State Governments asked for Rs. 3,000 crores. But the Central Government has sanctioned only Rs. 600 crores. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, as I said just now, they have sanctioned a ceiling expenditure of Rs. 63 crores. Whenever we have such drought situations, after giving Central assistance, they think that everything has been done. If there is no water and if there are rains, automatically, the water problem will be solved. But things do not happen like that. We have to help the farmers so that they will be ready to face any situation even after normal conditions are restored. Sir, as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, I would like to point out that in Tamil Nadu, more than 15,000 bore wells have been dug and we have also instructed all the Panchayat Unions as well as all the Municipalities to take necessary steps to meet the drought situation.

Sir, about a decade ago, a technical committee was appointed by the Government of India. This Committee

-visited almost all the southern parts of the country. They recommended that the West flowing rivers should be diverted to those States which are badly in need of water. I do not know what exactly the Government of India has done on the recommendation of this committee, which was appointed ten years back. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps the Government of India have taken on the recommendations of this technical committee which was appointed a decade ago.

Then, Sir, the rivers should be treated as national assets. This issue has been raised so many times on the floor of Parliament. All the rivers have to be nationalised. Until and unless all the rivers are nationalised, we are not going to solve this problem. As you know, in almost all the Sessions, we are talking about this drought situation. We are talking about the drought situation, the land-use issue and so many other issues. But no concrete action is being taken. As my hon. friend has just pointed out, even after so much money has been given in regard to Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 100 crores or so. I do not know why they say they are not in a position to face the problem. One thing I would like to point out. As far as my State is concerned, even though you have fixed a ceiling expenditure of Rs. 63 crores, the Tamil Nadu Government is going to spend more than Rs. 400—500 crores. Even if you appoint the Auditor-General of this country to go into this, they cannot find fault with the Tamil Nadu Government. We are going to spend five to six times more than what the Government of India is going to spend to meet this grave situation.

Sir, in regard to the quantity of rice to be supplied by the Centre to the State, you know fully well, as I said just now, our State is facing a very bad situation. If you come to Tamil Nadu, you will see the plight of the people. Now, you do not have time because the Session is going on.

After 11th or 12th, kindly visit our State. You will find that so many people, thousands and thousands of persons standing in the queue not only to get rice but to get water. We are very glad that the hon. Prime Minister will be participating in the function when our Chief Minister will be handing over Rs. 30 crores to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh for the implementation of this historic scheme, namely, the Telugu Ganga scheme.

Now, Sir, I would like to know what steps have been taken by the Government of India to meet the situation. It is my duty to ask this. But it is also my duty to mention what steps our Tamil Nadu Government have taken. Sir, the public distribution system in Tamil Nadu is an excellent one. We have 70,800 consumer shops in our State. We have 1 crore 18 lakh ration cards or what you call consumer cards. The entire State is covered by these consumer cards. Through this, we are in a position to supply rice to the persons who are in need of it. As I said earlier, we are badly in need of Rs. 220 crores. But only Rs. 63 crores have been sanctioned by the Central Government. About this North-East monsoon I have to say one thing, the Hon. Minister can give some reply. He may say that the Tamil Nadu Government did not send the report in time, they sent the report one or two months after that. Sir, the climate of the country is not the same. It differs from south to north. We are expecting rains only from the month of October to December. We wait for the rains till the end of December. After waiting till the end of December, we thought that definitely we were not going to get rains after that. So, only after that we could come to the conclusion and we submitted our report to the Government of India asking them to send a committee. They have sent the committee only in the month of March and after getting the report of the committee I do not know what steps have been taken by the Government of India.

[Shri R. Mohanarayan]

So far Rs. 3000 crores have been asked for the entire country and out of this only Rs. 600 crores have been sanctioned. During the 35 years of independence even though 280 irrigation schemes were sanctioned, only 30 schemes have been implemented. I do not hold the Government responsible for this, but certainly responsibility should be fixed on the persons who have failed to implement the schemes. This has disturbed the peaceful atmosphere throughout the country.

I pray that Rs. 63 crores for Tamil Nadu is not sufficient. Moreover, you are not giving the entire amount as assistance. Out of this one-third is assistance and two-third is loan. If that so, the Central Government should be liberal in granting Rs. 220 crores for Tamil Nadu State which is facing a grave drought situation.

SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN: Sir, we are happy to get the account of work done by the Tamil Nadu Government as given by the hon. Member. Most of the time....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They are asking for Rs. 220 crores. You reply to that point.

SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN: I have already pointed out that it is a very unprecedented drought situation and we have sanctioned record level of financial assistance. The resources at our disposal are not endless. We have to keep the norms and guidelines in mind while taking a decision about the financial assistance which is to be given to the States. Taking into account the plan of action which has been submitted by the State Government to the Central Government, the employment generation programme and other programmes which they are going to undertake and then as per the norms and guidelines of the Seventh Finance Commission a decision is taken. For Tamil Nadu, for 1982-83 total non-Plan ceiling was Rs. 8.52 crores and Plan ceiling * Rs. 17.87 crores. At the same time, for 1983-84 this ceiling has been I

raised to Rs. 45.33 crores. About the allocation of foodgrains, in the month of March we gave 34,000 metric tonnes, in April 50,000 metric tonnes and in May 65 thousand metric tonnes. There is a continuous increase in allocation. Hon. Member had also said that we are depending on the coming monsoon season. Fortunately whatever reports we are receiving are good reports. According to the Meteorological Department, they have forecast rains in the next two or three days. In parts of Tamil Nadu which is a neighbouring State of Kerala and Kerala has already received rains. On 29th April, Cochin received 6 centimeters of rain, Trivandrum 1 centimeter. Then again on 30th April, Cochin received 5 cms., Trivandrum 4 cms and Kotayam 1 cm. Again on 1st of May, Trivandrum received 3 cms of rain. So we are hopeful that within a week or so, the situation will be eased and as per their forecast, parts of Tamil Nadu will have rains.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Satya Pal Malik.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, my name is there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your names is there but you were not there when I called you.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: I had just gone to get some papers.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? Now the number has gone beyond your name.

श्री शिव अग्रवाल : बोलने दीजिये ।

श्री उपसभापति : कैसे बुलाएं, अब, सब को बोलने दें पहले । आप ऐसी बात क्यों करते हैं ,

श्री बी० सत्यनारायण रेड्डी : मैं जरा बाहर गया था ... (स्वबोधन)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right You wait for some time. You cannot betaken out of turn. You should be present here when you are called. You were absent. I am not at fault.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY:
That is why I am asking you to give me a
chance.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot
ask at this stage. Mr. Reddy, there is a
procedure of the House. If a Member misses
his chance, he will have to wait. You missed
the chance, still you want to take advantage.

ऐसे मंत्रियों से
कोई हमदर्दी नहीं है, जब चांस रहेगा
तो बाहर घूमेंगे।

क बाहर भा माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जो न
ब अन्य मंत्रियों ने भी कहा है कि
उससे और अपनी जानकारी के बिनाह पर
मैं कह सकता हूँ कि इस वक्त देश में बड़ा
भारी संकट सूखे की वजह से है और मुझ को
इस बात का अफसोस जरूर है कि जिस बात
पर पहले बहस होनी चाहिए थी उस पर देर
से हो रही है लेकिन मुझे इस बात की खुशी है
कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने स्वीकारा है कि
सरकार सूखे की जो मिकदार है जो ग्रेविटी
है उसके बारे में पूरी तरह से चिंतित है।
स्वयं मैं पढ़ रहा था सूखे की बाबत। स्वयं
प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि करीब 75
फीसदी हिस्से में देश में इस वक्त सूखे का
असर है। नारायण दत्त तिवारी जी ने
कहीं कहा है कि 12 सूबों में सूखा है।
सरकार खुद इन तमाम चर्चों को मान रही
है। मैं निवेदन यह करना चाहता हूँ कि
इनमें भी कई ऐसे सूबे हैं जिनमें कि तीन-
तीन साल से सूखा है। राजस्थान में तो
पांच साल से ज्यादा हो गये हैं लगातार सूखा है।
क्योंकि राजस्थान का किसान तो परम्परागत
तरिके से सूखे का सामना करता आ रहा
है सदियों से। उसके मुकद्दर में सूखा
लिखा हुआ है। लेकिन वह भी सिर्फ तीन
साल का प्लानिंग करता है। एक साल
फसल अच्छी होने के बाद वह तीन साल
की तैयारी करता है। तीन साल वह

सस्टेन कर सकता है। तीन साल से ज्यादा
सस्टेन नहीं कर सकता और वहाँ पर पांच
साल से लगातार सूखा है। यह शायद
छठा साल है जो मेरी जानकारी है।
बेहतरों नागौरों बछड़े, बेहतरों मवेशियों
को तिलक लगा कर लोग घर से निकाल
रहे हैं। वे रास्ते में मर रहे हैं या फिर
जंगल में मर रहे हैं। ऐसी रिपोर्ट राष्ट्रीय
अखबारों में आई है। जसलमेर, बाड़मेर
और उसके पास जोधपुर जिलों में लोग घरों
को छोड़ कर भाग रहे हैं। राजस्थान के
लगभग सभी गांवों में पीने के पानी की
समस्या है, पीने के पानी की कमी है। उत्तर
प्रदेश के बांदा जिले के इलाके में पानी की
कमी है। संथाल परगना, बिहार में पानी
की कमी है, मद्रास में पानी की कमी है
कुल मिला कर स्थिति बहुत भयानक है।
अनाज की कमी वेस्ट बंगाल में भी है,
12 सूबों में है। पानी की कमी, अनाज
की कमी और चारे की कमी इन तीनों
मोर्चों पर सरकार इतना ही कह कर बरी
नहीं हो सकती है कि हमने इतने रुपये की
व्यवस्था कर दी है। सार्वजनिक वितरण
प्रणाली के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री जी यहाँ पर
वयान देते हैं कि सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली
सारे मुल्क को खाना देने के लिये नहीं है।
सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के बारे में
आपके मिनिस्टर जो सिविल सप्लाय के हैं
तीन बार वे वयान कर चुके हैं इस सदन में
वे कहते हैं कि हम सिर्फ साढ़े बारह परसेंट
टोटल अनाज लेते हैं जो सारे मुल्क में अनाज
बिकता है उसको सिर्फ वे सप्लायमेंट करते
हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना
चाहूँगा कि इस वक्त जो देश में स्थिति
है सिर्फ यह कह देने से ही हमारा
काम चलने वाला नहीं है कि देश में अनाज
के भण्डार भरे हुए हैं। आपने अमरीका
से मंगा कर भरे हों, मैं मान लेता हूँ कि
भण्डार भरे हैं लेकिन इस समय देश में
जिन हिस्सों में सूखा है वहाँ सबसे गरीब-
आदमी की परचेजिंग पावर इतनी नहीं

[श्री सत्यपाल मलिक]

है कि वह खुले बाजार में अनाज खरीद सके। उसको इतनी हैसियत नहीं है। आपको सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली तो शहरों और कस्बों तक रह गयी है। लेकिन मैं अगर मान भी लूँ वहस के लिए कि उन गांवों में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को व्यवस्था है तो भी उनको परचेजिंग पावर नहीं है। सरकार का काम सिर्फ राज्यों को रुपया देने से नहीं चलने वाला है। आपको एसरटेन करना चाहिए कि जिन इलाकों में सूखा है वहां के गांवों में हर परिवार से कम से कम एक आदमी को रोजगार देंगे और उसके लिए उसको पैसा नहीं बल्कि अनाज देने की व्यवस्था करेंगे। जनता पार्टी ने बहुत काम अच्छे किये, बुरे किये, लेकिन जो काम के बदले अनाज की योजना थी, प्लानिंग कमीशन के ग्रुप ने, आपके योजना आयोग ने माना है कि वह बेहतर योजना थी। अगर वह चालू रहती तो अलग से राहत के काम की जरूरत नहीं थी उससे खाना मिलता। तो मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो भुखमरी के समाचार हैं, बहुत निर्दयता की बात है मान्यवर, कि सरकार यह कह कर अलग हो जाती है कि मौतें भुखमरी से नहीं हुई हैं। जोधपुर में एक पटवारी को इसलिए सस्पेंड कर दिया गया कि उसने यह लिख कर भेज दिया था कि फलां गांव में भुखमरी से मौतें हो गयीं। भुखमरी की मौत की परिभाषा करने की बात डा. लोहिया ने शुरू की थी और वह आज तक दोनों सदनों में खत्म नहीं हुई है। सरकार कहती है कि भुखमरी से मौतें नहीं होती हैं। डा० लोहिया कहते थे कि ऐसी मौत की परिभाषा हो जाय। उनका यह कहना था कि लगातार कम खाकर, लगातार माल न्यूट्रीशन का शिकार रह कर और एकदम फिर अनाज की और कमी के

कारण तमाम बीमारियों से जब आदमी मरता है तो कोई न कोई कारण दूसरा हो जाता है लेकिन वह कारण भुखमरी से पैदा होता है। इसलिए आप इतना भर कहकर बरी नहीं हो सकते हैं। एक हजार आदमी जैसलमेर में मरे, बांदा में लोग मरे हैं, छोटा नागपुर में मरे हैं। तो नम्बर एक मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप एसरटेन करें कि एक भी आदमी इन सूखाग्रस्त इलाकों में ऐसा न बचे कि जिसके परिवार को आप काम के बदले अनाज की व्यवस्था न करें।

दूसरा, मान्यवर मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो फेमोन कोड है वह बहुत सख्त है, अंग्रेजों के जमाने का है। सारे देश में अकाल है। मैं माननीय मंत्रों से जानना चाहूंगा कि कितने प्रदेशों को अभी तक आपने अकालग्रस्त घोषित किया है। जो फेमोन कोड है वह इतना निर्दयी है कि आप अभावग्रस्त घोषित करते हैं, अकाल-ग्रस्त घोषित नहीं करते हैं। क्योंकि अकाल ग्रस्त घोषित करने से आपको जिम्मेदारी बढ़ जाती है। लिहाजा आप जब तक पूरी बरबादी नहीं हो जाती है तब तक अकालग्रस्त घोषित नहीं करते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने सूबे आपने अकालग्रस्त घोषित किये हैं और क्या आप उस फेमोन कोड को जो इस मुल्क की जरूरतों के मुताबिक बिल्कुल गलत है उसको दलने की कोशिश करेंगे?

अंतिम बात मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक स्टोन है कि हर सेशन में चाहे वह एक महीने का हो या दो महीने के फासले से हो, इस पर बहस होती है। सूखा हिंदुस्तान के लिए

राष्ट्रीय शर्म को चीज बन गया है, सूखा हिंदुस्तान की रोजमर्रा की चर्चा का प्रश्न बन गया है। मैं आपके जरिये सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, चूंकि अकेले आपके हाथ में नहीं है कि जो हिंदुस्तान में सिंचाई परियोजनाएं हैं उनको आप तत्काल पूरा करिये। अभी सुबेरे भी इस पर बहस हुई। आप बड़ी शान से कह रहे हैं कि हम बहुत अच्छे खान-सामे हैं, हमने एशियाड कर दिया, हम बहुत बेहतरीन वैसे हैं हमने निगुट सम्मेलन कर दिया। अब आप तलाश कर रहे हैं और कोई चीज आपको मिले और आप खाना परोसने के लिए तैयार हो जायें। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन तमाम बेवकूफियों के कामों को आप रोकिये और सिंचाई के काम को प्रायोरिटी दीजिए और उसके ऊपर रुपया लगाइये, यह मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : मान्यवर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो चिंता व्यक्त की है, सरकार की तरफ से हम भी इस संबंध में पूरी तरह से इस पर नजर रखे हुए हैं। इसके बारे में हमें पूरी चिंता है और हर संभव प्रयास हमने किया है कि इस समय जब देश का बड़ा हिस्सा सूखे से ग्रस्त है उसमें हम राज्य सरकारों को उस समस्या का मुकाबला करने में हर संभव सहायता कर सकें। श्रीमान्, माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि सरकार यह कह कर अपने फर्ज से नहीं बच जाते कि हमने कितना रुपया या कितनी सहायता राज्य सरकारों को दी है। कानून के अनुसार हमारे कार्यक्षेत्र में यही आता है कि जो काम प्रदेश सरकार के कार्यक्षेत्र में आते हैं और प्रदेश सरकारों के पास संसाधन कम हों तो उस कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए उस क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय सरकार जो

भी संभव सहायता हो वह जुटाये प्रदेश सरकारों को इन कामों को पूरा करने के लिए। उसी आधार पर हम प्रदेश सरकार से जापन आने के बाद उस पर विचार करते हैं और प्रदेश सरकारों को सहायता देते हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य प्रदेश सरकारों को इस बात के लिए रजामन्द कर लें कि हम केवल उन्हें सहायता ही न दें, बल्कि इससे आगे बढ़ कर उनके यहां यह भी सुनिश्चित करें, यह काम भी हम अपने हाथ में लें कि जिलों में या जो ऐसे प्रभावित क्षेत्र हैं, उसमें काम करने की सीधो जिम्मेदारी अपने हाथ में लें, अगर प्रदेश सरकारों को इस बात के लिए मनवा सकें, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे लिए उस पर विचार करना कोई ज्यादा कठिन काम नहीं होगा।

श्री सत्यपाल मलिक : इसका समुचित उपयोग हो रहा है कि नहीं? आपके राज्य मंत्री साहब रथ ने उड़ीसा में यह कहा कि जो राहत कार्य आपकी राज्य सरकार कर रही है, वह नाकाफी है और गलत है। उन्होंने खुद अपनी प्रदेश सरकार की आलोचना की।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : नहीं, मैं किसी पार्टी की प्रदेश सरकार की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं जो बंटवारे का काम है हमारे संविधान के अन्तर्गत...
(व्यवधान)

श्री अरविन्द गणेश कुलकर्णी (महाराष्ट्र) : वह पोलिटिकल मामला है।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : मैं केवल उसी की बात कर रहा हूँ, हमारी मजबूरी है कि हमें मानिट्रिंग करना चाहिए, करने की कोशिश करते हैं, लेकिन बुनियादी तौर पर यह सारा काम संवैधानिक दृष्टि से प्रदेश सरकार के

[श्री अरिफ मोहम्मद खान]

ही अंतर्गत आता है और शायद जिस हद तक आता है, अगर उससे आगे बढ़ कर हमने देखने की कोशिश की, तो शायद तब प्रदेश सरकार के मामलों में दखलंदाजी का नाम दिया जाने लगेगा इसलिए मैं सिर्फ इतना ही निवेदन कर रहा था कि अगर उस बात के लिए कोई सहमति जुटा सकें, तो हमें उस संबंध में काम को अपने हाथ में लेने या देखने में कोई दिक्कत महसूस नहीं होगी।

दूसरे काम के बदले अनाज योजना, आज जो एन० आर० ई० पी०, जिसे हम कहते हैं राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना और जो सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र हैं, उनमें भी जो मजदूरी काम करने वालों को दी जानी है, उसका आंशिक भुगतान एक किलोग्राम गेहूं प्रति व्यक्ति के हिसाब से किया जाता है और इसलिए जो सहायता केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से स्वीकृत की जाती है, प्रदेश सरकार को... (व्यवधान) जो सहायता केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से प्रदेश सरकारों को दी जाती है, उस सहायता का निर्णय लेते समय जो गल्ला दिया जाना है प्रदेश सरकारों को, इस आंशिक वेतन के रूप में जो मजदूरों को दिया जाएगा, उसका भी निर्णय लिखा जाता है और उसके संबंध में भी प्रदेश सरकारों को सूचना दे दी जाती है।

SHRI AG. KULKARNI: Mr. Minister, when you are saying this, we agree that in the Centre it is so. But the Rural Development Ministry Report says that even 46 per cent of the grains is not distributed by the State Governments. And we are crying for the drought affected persons. You see there is a conflict between the two; perhaps Rao Saheb will know better. The Ministry of Rural Development Report says that 46 per cent only is distributed.

बाकी सब डिस्ट्रिब्यूट हुआ ही नहीं। हम क्या करें, हम रो रहे हैं।

We are crying actually, Mr Minister. You are a young man. I have got hopes in you.

SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN: I am not talking only about the "National Rural Employment Programme. In addition to the NREP, financial assistance we give to meet the relief works.

श्री अरविंद गणेश कुलर्णी : आप चालाकी करके... (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : किसका जवाब दे रहे हैं ?

श्री अरिफ मोहम्मद खान : श्रीमान्, जो फाइनेंशियल असिस्टेंस है, उसके साथ-साथ मैंने कहा था कि

Allocation of foodgrains is also done, and the State Governments are informed of this allocation, and they can purchase. This does not come under the NREP. This is under a different head. This is an additional allocation. This may be true about allocation made under the NREP. What I am talking is about the programme under relief measures.

दूसरे जो फेमिन कोड के संबंध में माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था, एक तो अकालग्रस्त या अभावग्रस्त किसी भी क्षेत्र को घोषित करना यह केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यक्रम में नहीं आता है। यह प्रदेश सरकारों को ही करना होता है। प्रदेश सरकारों ने जहाँ कहीं फैसले लिए होंगे मुझे उस की सूचना नहीं है अगर चाहेंगे तो प्रदेश सरकारों से सूचना मंगवा कर भिजवा देंगे। पिछले कई वर्षों में फेमिन कोड में कुछ संशोधन भी किये गये हैं जिस की विस्तृत जानकारी मैं इस समय नहीं दे सकूंगा और माननीय सदस्य चाहेंगे तो बाद में दी जा सकेगी।

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उत्तर प्रदेश में कितना भयंकर सूखा पड़ा...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिए, श्री भाभड़ा ।

श्री हरी शंकर भाभड़ा (राजस्थान) : उपसभापति महोदय, अकाली केवल पंजाब में नहीं हैं, 15 सुबों में हम सब अकाली हैं क्योंकि हम अकालप्रस्त हैं, वह वैसे अकाली हैं, हम अकालप्रस्त हैं इस लिए अकाली हैं । अकाल की समस्या पर हम रोज बहस करते हैं, लेकिन कुछ आधारभूत मुद्दे हैं जिन को अभी तक आप ने सार्व्व नहीं किया है । सब से पहली बात यह है कि अकाल की भीषणता का सही ढंग से आकलन करने की जिम्मेदारी किस की है । राज्य सरकारें आप से एक रकम मांगती हैं, मसलन राजस्थान ने 250 करोड़ मांगा है हमारे । यहां कितना भीषण अकाल है, जब कि आप ने अभी तक केवल 11 करोड़ रुपये भेजे हैं । इस बीच में 1500 लोग भूख से मर चुके हैं । स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री वहां जा कर आयी हैं । प्रधान मंत्री के वापस आ जाने के बावजूद आप की स्टडी टीम अभी वहां गयी नहीं है । राज्य की सरकार इस झगड़े में उलझी हुई है कि वह कुपोषण से मरे हैं, दूषित पेय जल से मरे हैं, बीमारियों से मरे हैं या भूख से मरे हैं । लोग मर रहे हैं, आप की स्टडी टीम गयी नहीं है, प्रधान मंत्री जा कर आ गयी हैं, उस के बाद जब सरकार की रिपोर्ट आयेगी, आप अपना पूरा रिकार्ड उठा कर देख लीजिए अकाल के बारे में आकलन जो राज्य सरकार करती है केन्द्र सरकार ने कभी उस को स्वीकार नहीं किया है, पूरे तौर पर कभी स्वीकार नहीं किया है । आप ने कहा कि हम उन कानूनों से बंधे हुए जो आप ने बनाए हैं । आप उन कानूनों से बंधे हुए हैं, जो राज्य सरकार ने आंकलन किया है उस को आप स्वीकार नहीं करते, आप जो स्टडी टीम भेजते हैं वह भी आप के

कानून से बंधी हुई है इसलिए उस हिसाब से रिपोर्ट करती है । परिणाम यह होता है कि जो अकालप्रस्त लोग हैं वह आपके झगड़े में मारे जा रहे हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि इसका सही आंकलन करिए कि भीषण अकाल कहां-कहां है और जो कानून आप के मदद करने में रोड़े अटका रहे हैं मेहरबानी कर के उन को बदल दीजिए । पार्लियामेंट बैठा हुई है । आप पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों की टीम भेजिए जो आप के सामने सही आंकलन पेश करे । पहले यह तो मुद्दा तय हो कि कौन राज्य किस रूप में अकाल से पीड़ित है ।

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि राज्य सरकारों को इस सब के बाद जो आप सहायता देते हैं यह कौन देखेगा कि आप की दी हुई सहायता का समुचित उपयोग राज्य सरकार कर रही हैं या नहीं । आप दे कर कह देते हैं कि यह हमारा काम नहीं है, मगर मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि अकाल के मामले में बड़े घपले होते हैं और उन को रोकने के लिए जरूरी है—वक्त आ गया है—कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उस में इन्टरफियरेंस करे और देखे कि जितनी सहायता केन्द्रीय सरकार देती है वह ईमानदारी से आकाल पीड़ितों पर खर्च होती है । इस के बारे में भी तय करना पड़ेगा ।

तीसरा बात रीजनल इम्बेलेंसज की है, असमानता की । आप देखिए कि राजस्थान में अकाल की स्थिति यह है, मैं उदाहरण के तौर पर आप को बता रहा हूँ राजस्थान में जहां एक करोड़ 27 लाख अकाल से ग्रस्त है, 23,372 गांव अकाल से पीड़ित हैं वहां आप ने 11 करोड़ रुपये दिए हैं । उस के ठीक सामने मध्य प्रदेश में आपकी रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 80 लाख लोग प्रभावित हैं, वहां आप ने उन को 27 करोड़ रुपये दिये हैं । आखिर यह क्षेत्रीय असन्तुलन क्यों हो

[श्री हरिशंकर नामड़ा]

रहा है ? आप किसी सरकार या मुख्य मंत्री पर प्रसन्न हैं तो उस को ज्यादा सहायता देते हैं, किसी पर खुश नहीं हैं तो उस को देते नहीं—यह असन्तुलन जो हो रहा है इस को दूर करने के लिए आप को कोई न कोई व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए ।

मान्यवर, आप ने अभी कहा थोड़ी देर पहले कि केरल में मानसून आ गया है और तमिल नाडु में आने वाला है । यदि यही आश्वासन देना है तो हम को भगवान के भरोसे छोड़िये । अगर मानसून से ही हम को बचना है तो वह बचायेगा । लेकिन आप क्या कर रहे हैं । मानसून पर जो आप की डिपेंडेंसिलिटी है उस को खत्म करने के लिये आप ने कितना इरिगेशन करवाया है, इस की आप कल्पना करिये और उस के बारे में आप यहां आंकड़े दीजिए कि हम ने इतने परसेंटेज पर जो मानसून पर जो डिपेंडेंसिलिटी है उस को कम कर दिया है और इतने राज्यों में हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े हुए हैं, जहां मानसून आये या न आये, हम वहां पर किसी को भूख या अकाल से मरने नहीं देंगे । उत्तर प्रदेश में पानी पीने को नहीं मिल रहा है । बांदा में पानी नहीं मिल रहा है । बिहार में पीने के पाना को समस्या है और राजस्थान में हालत यह है कि पानी न मिलने के कारण जसलमेर में और बाड़मेर में जो मौतें हो रही हैं और जिन को देखने के लिये प्रधानमंत्री जी स्वयं गयी थी और जिन के लिये झगड़ा चल रहा है कि वे मौतें कुपोषण से हुई हैं या भूख से हुई हैं या दूषित पानी से हुई हैं, वहां भी पानी की कमी है । मेरे पास लिस्ट है और मैं कुछ नाम गिना सकता हूं जो इस प्रकार हैं—श्रीमती भीखम कौर, श्रीमती जमानिया, श्रीमती इन्दिरा, श्रीमती फूलकुंवर और श्री किसन सिंह और श्री भैया राम भील, ये सब

लोग मरने के करीब हैं । हम ने टीम भेजी है । वहां लोगों ने घर सम्हाले हैं । एक दाना उन के लिये वहां नहीं है । लोग वहां छालों को उवाल कर और उन का जूस एक दिन में दो बार पी कर अपनी जिन्दगी गुजार रहे हैं, सिसक रहे हैं और मरने जा रहे हैं और आप इस जगड़े में पड़े रहेंगे कि यह कुपोषण से मर रहे हैं या बीमारी से मर रहे हैं या भूख से मर रहे हैं । आज वहां जो लोग मर रहे हैं उन के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को अविलम्ब कुछ करना चाहिए चाहे वे उत्तर प्रदेश में बिना पाना के मर रहे हैं या राजस्थान में भूख से मर रहे हों या कुपोषण से मर रहे हों या दूषित पेय जल से मर रहे हों । उन के लिये आज कोई मेडिसिन की व्यवस्था नहीं है और न पानी की कोई व्यवस्था है । जसलमेर में, राजस्थान में आप ने 64 टैंकर दिये, सरकार ने दिये और उन में से 20 या 25 खराब हैं । इस के अलावा कुछ जगहों में वहां द्यूब वेल लगाये गये हैं और उन में 70 परसेंट द्यूब वेल काम नहीं कर रहे हैं । जहां द्यूब वेल काम नहीं कर रहे हैं वे लोग जब कलेक्टर से कहते हैं कि हम को पानी नहीं मिल रहा है और इसलिये आप हमारे यहां टैंकर से पानी भेजिए तो जिला प्रशासन कहता है कि जहां द्यूब वेल लग चुके हैं वहां हम टैंकर से पानी नहीं ले जायेंगे । अगर आप के यहां द्यूब वेल काम नहीं करते तो वह कहते हैं कि उस के लिये दूसरा प्रोसीजर है, उस के अनुसार आप दरखास्त दीजिए लेकिन चूंकि द्यूब वेल वहां लग चुके हैं, इस लिये टैंकर वहां नहीं जायगा । इस तरह की टेक्निकल बातों पर आप की सरकार काम कर रही है और लोगों की जान के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रही है । लाखों की संख्या में गाये राजस्थान से पाकिस्तान जा रही हैं कटने के लिये । यह बात सही कही मलिक साहब ने कि आज वहां लोग

अपने पशुओं को छोड़ कर जा रहे हैं और वहाँ बहुत से लोगों का जीवन ही पशुओं पर निर्भर करता है। तो जिन के पशु मर गये, जिन को उलटियां हो रही हैं और बीमारियां हैं उन के लिये आप डाक्टरों की राय ले रहे हैं कि वे कुपोषण से मर रहे हैं या बीमारियों से मर रहे हैं तो उत्तर प्रदेश में, मध्य प्रदेश में या राजस्थान में अकाल की जो भाषणता है उस का आप सही तौर पर आकलन कराइये और जो क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन हो रहा है उस को खत्म कराइये, वहाँ आवश्यक सहायता के काम कराइये और जो कानून आड़े आ रहे हैं उन को आप रद्द कराइये और जरूरत हो तो नये कानून बनाइये।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : मैं माननीय सदस्य को आपके माध्यम से वताना चाहता हूँ कि कोई कानून आड़े नहीं आ रहा है बल्कि उन कानूनों में और कुछ ऐसे नियम हैं जिन के अनुसार हम यह तय करने हैं कि प्रदेश सरकार से मिलने वाले जापन पर जो सहायता देने के लिये आते हैं, कितनी सहायता दी जाय। क्योंकि हमारे संसाधन सीमित हैं, असिमित नहीं हैं कि जितनी मांग की गयी उतना रुपया हम राज्य सरकारों को देने में कामयाब हो सकें। आज ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है। अपने सीमित संसाधनों को देखते हुए कुछ नियमों के अनुसार और अपनी टीम को भेज कर वहाँ की स्थिति का पूरा आकलन करा कर उन को सहायता देने का निर्णय किया जाता है। वहाँ का पूरा आकलन कराकर यह तय करने हैं कि वहाँ क्या क्या काम कराना है। माननीय सदस्य ने राजस्थान के मिलसिने में कहा है। 1979-80 में वहाँ 18 करोड़ 75 लाख की सहायता दी गयी और 1980-81 में 40 करोड़

70 लाख रुपये की सहायता दी गयी। 1981-82 में 87 लाख और 1982-83 में 90 लाख, अर्थात् पिछले चार वर्ष में कुल मिलाकर 213 करोड़ 72 लाख रुपया सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में राहत पहुंचाने के लिए दिया गया है केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से। राजस्थान सरकार की मदद के लिए इस में यानी चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में सितम्बर तक जो खर्च किया गया है।

श्री हरी शंकर भाभड़ा : श्रीमन्, जहाँ पहली बार अकाल पड़ा है और जहाँ पर दो बार, तीन बार, चार बार या पांचवीं बार अकाल पड़ा है वहाँ की सीवियरिटी ज्यादा होगी कि नहीं। आप के आंकड़े पिछले वाले बता रहे हैं। लेकिन अकाल की भीषणता वहाँ ज्यादा होगी कि नहीं जहाँ पर चार-पांच साल से अकाल पड़ रहा है। वहाँ कितनी अधिक सहायता दी गई ?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : माननीय सदस्य की चिन्ता ठीक ही है। हमने खुद अपनी चिन्ता व्यक्त की है और जितनी ज्यादा से ज्यादा आर्थिक सहायता सम्भव है वह सहायता हम उपलब्ध कराने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। 1983-84 के चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में जैसा मैं बता रहा था, 13 करोड़ 16 लाख रुपया सितम्बर तक खर्च करने के लिए स्वीकृति केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा दी गई है। इसका एक ही उद्देश्य है कि उन क्षेत्रों में जहाँ कई सालों से सूखा है या इस वर्ष सूखा है, जहाँ के लिए यह कहा गया है कि वहाँ खाने के लिए अनाज नहीं है, फेयर प्राइस शाप्स की दुकानों से अनाज उपलब्ध कराया जाता है। लेकिन लोगों की क्रय शक्ति नहीं है तो ऐसे लोगों की क्रय शक्ति बढ़ाने के लिए, उन्हें इस लायक बनाने के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the honourable

[श्री अरिफ मोहम्मद खान]

अभावग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने के लिए बुनियादी तौर से ये संसाधन राज्य सरकारों को उपलब्ध कराये जाने हैं। हम कोशिश करते हैं कि उसका उपयोग ठीक ढंग से हो।

Minister, while making his statement, again and again stressed upon the fact of limited resources with the Central Government against the demands and the requirements of the States to meet the unprecedented drought situation of a significantly higher order. While we are on this one, I would like to impress upon the Government and also the Minister that the resources available with the States are in a much worse condition and even in normal times they are not able to cope with their normal responsibility put on them and in a situation of unprecedented drought like the present one, you can very well imagine the position of the States which the exigency of the situation has put them in. That is why I say that priority should be given to this. In spite of the limited resources available with the Central Government, a re-ordering of the priorities is required to be done and everything should be done to see that the people get at least drinking water and the basic amenities and the minimum needs in the drought-affected area.

Sir, when the Minister was concluding his reply to the first Member, he said something hopefully about the setting in of the south-west monsoon in Kerala and he also said that it might help Tamil Nadu. All the west-flowing rivers get their waters and the reservoirs get filled up because of this monsoon in Kerala. As you are aware, Tamil Nadu depends on the northeast monsoon and the south-west monsoon benefits those areas west of the western ghat only and the major portion of Tamil Nadu lies on the eastern side of the western ghat and, therefore, we have to wait for the north-east monsoon only to bring some rains to the parched areas of Tamil Nadu. We cannot simplify

the issue so soon with the setting in of the south-west monsoon.

He has also said about the various steps taken. But, as a person coming from Tamil Nadu, I feel very much about this. But the starvation deaths in Rajas-than and water not being available in many parts of the country, I think, put us in a state of great agony and it is a very sorry of affairs that even after 35 years of independence we are not able to give even the basic requirement of water to our own people. I think this is where we have failed. As a whole, the Government and those who are in charge of planning have failed. We have to admit this. Unless we give a high priority, it is no use. I think these five star hotels and fly-overs can wait. First of all, drinking water to the common man in the distant villages should be provided. That should be given the highest priority. In the matter of ceilings also, I request the Minister and the Government to raise the ceilings.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You know the constraints also of resources.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: What constraints? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, therefore, I request raising of ceilings. My point is, stop this extravagant expenditure on five-star hotels and fly-overs. Let them wait. Highest priority should be given to drinking water. Even 'pure drinks' can wait, Campa Cola can wait, Campa Cola man can also wait for some time. But there is the poor man in the village who does not have

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: The poor man can wait; there is nobody to care for him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him finish.

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN: First was to give a high priority to drinking water. Will the Government come forward to give a higher priority than hitherto allow-

ed for supply of drinking water, not only to problem villages, but in many of the problem habitations in cities and villages; even in a city there may be posh areas and slum areas where water is not available.

Second thing is about the supply of drinking water to Madras. I want to make one appeal to everybody. This morning an hon'ble Member also raised a point whether the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu got a clearance from the Centre before putting this agreement of Krishna water to Madras. First let me come to an agreement. All this time this has been waiting. In the year 1963 the Gulati Commission's report provided 15 TMC to Madras. But all this time it was allowed to gather dust. In the year 1976, on February 15th, Mrs. Gandhi came to Madras at the time of emergency and she gave her blessings and said that Krishna waters are coming by canal. Seven years have passed but Krishna waters have not come by canal. Krishna waters are now being taken by rail instead of canal. The agreement would help. Let us not put small hindrances in the way.

Then, they also said in paragraph 6:

•The Hon'ble Members must be aware of the efforts being made by the Railways to augment the water supply in Madras city by transporting water from Andhra Pradesh."

That is a good thing. We are thankful for all the help that has been given. But there are limitations also. Every day the railways bring about 3 lakh gallons of water. The requirement of Madras city is 450 lakh gallons every day. I would also impress upon the Minister that it will be good if the Central Government manages some of its own requirements. Even the Railways in Madras consume 15 lakh gallons a day, fertilizers and refineries 10 lakh gallons, each Madras Port Trust 5 lakhs CRP 21 lakh tonnes. About 42.5 lakh gallons every day the Central Government establishments alone consume at Madras. But we are thankful for whatever they have done in this matter. We appreciate that 3 lakh gallons come every

day. But that is not whole end of the story. Two Central Ministers came with all the fanfare to receive water by rail but the impact is not even .6 per cent of the entire supply.

SHRI SADASHIV BAGAITKAR: More water can come by ship.

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN: Yes, yes, some can come by air also.

Sir, I would appeal to the Minister for increasing the funds, raising the ceiling limit of the funds, to be given to Tamil Nadu. Traditionally, whenever there is a serious drought or famine, massive relief works are started like laying the roads, digging canals etc. There is also the food for work programme. Will that be augmented as far as the drought affected areas are concerned? There is also the drought prone affected programme. Will that be given a special and higher priority than it has been given so far?

SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN: Sir I share the sentiments and the concern which the very senior and hon. Member has expressed. However, as far as the question of priorities is concerned, it is projected in the State's Annual Plan. Under drought relief programme, the Central Government only supplements those priorities and plans of the State which have already been outlined. As regards the starvation deaths in Rajasthan, as soon as we received these reports, the Central Government got in touch with the Rajasthan Government and the information which we have received from them is that according to their reports there has not been a single starvation death in any part of Rajasthan.

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN: It is deaths due to mysterious disease.

SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN: I do not know about the mysterious disease.

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN: Hunger.

SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN: If the hon. Member gives me any definite information about any part, then I assure that we shall...

(व्यवधान) जो भी निश्चित हुआ है, मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि उसके सम्बन्ध में हम प्रदेश सरकार

[Shri Arif Mohd. Khan.]

को द्वारा लिखेंगे और उनसे कहेंगे ।
मैं उसके सिलसिले में पहले ही कह चुका हूँ
कि अगर इस संबंध में कहीं कोई निश्चित
जानकारी मिलेगी तो उस जानकारी के आधार
पर हम प्रदेश सरकार से जरूर ही कहेंगे कि
इस पर वे अपनी रिपोर्ट दें और हमें बतायें
कि उसकी क्या टिप्पणी है ।

Secondly, Sir, about Madras city, in 1982-83 we had given Rs. 3.25 crores, and for 1983-84, this is not for the entire year, we had given Rs. 1.64 crores. These funds have been earmarked for providing drinking water in the drought affected areas. For the rest of the State Rs. 13.59 crores was provided in 1982-83 and in 1983-84, up to 30th June. Rs. 12.77 crores had been provided. The total comes to Rs. 16.84 crores and Rs. 14.41 crores, upto 30th June, 1983-84, which comes to Rs. 31.25 crores.

Then, Sir, the hon. Member had also mentioned about my expressing the hope that rains will come soon and they will benefit Tamil Nadu. I am not expressing any hope though we are always hopeful. It is the forecast of the Indian Meteorological Department. They have based their forecast on the basis of the rains which Kerala has already received.

SHRI ERA SEZHIYAN: Only in fringe areas adjoining to this area. It will be minimal.

SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN: That is why I have said in parts of Tamil Nadu, and not in entire Tamil Nadu.

Well, Sir, I would also like to mention that though doubts were expressed that Red Hill, Poondi and Cholvaram are likely to go dry in another four weeks, the State Government are confident of meeting the drinking water problem in Madras city, up to the next monsoon, with the help of 11 thousand filter points as well as with the help of transportation of water and keeping it in storage tanks in different places in the city. There are already 1800 such storage tanks serviced by 190 lorries. As far as usual areas are concerned, the State have a target of sinking 20,000 tubewells out of which

they have already sunk 10,000 and the balance 10,000 shall be completed by the end of June. Railways are transporting 3 lakh gallons of water per day from Andhra Pradesh. This supply is likely to go up to 5 lakh gallons per day.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think we cannot complete it because there are three more Members to speak. The debate will continue after lunch.

सदन की कार्यवाही 2.15 बजे तक के
लिये स्थगित की जाती है ।

The House then adjourned for lunch at sixteen minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at eighteen minutes past two of the clock.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri R. R. Morarka) in the Chair.]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): We will resume the discussion on the Calling Attention.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman: Sir, about this drought situation, I think, we have discussed this issue several times in this House and we have also got assurances from the Government. This time also, the hon. Minister has come out with a statement and I would like to draw the attention of the House to the last para of the statement wherein he has said:

"I wish to assure the House that Government are fully seized of the situation and will extend all possible assistance to the States in this hour of distress."

But it appears to me, though the assurances are there, there is a very big gap between the words and the deeds of the Government. Previously also, we have discussed this issue and the same assurances were given to the Members. But ultimately, most of these assurances were belied. Now, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to some points as it is not possible to discuss all the points in detail. I would concentrate myself on one or two points. Several States have been afflicted with this drought situation. It is unforeseen drought that the country has.

been seized with, but in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Bihar v here the situation has become very much acute I find that the Central assistance to the States has not come up to the expecta-1 an. For instance, I will cite the instance of Kerala. In respect of Kerala the Government has committed to supply 1.35 lakh tonnes per month, but it appears, that gradually this supply has been reduced to 90,000 or 95,000 tonnes and in the year of drought no additional supply has been made. Here the assurance is that the Government is there to stand by the States in their distress, but in this case even the earlier commitment is not being kept and the supply is month by month dwindling.

In respect of West Bengal I would like to point out that the drought situation here was very acute. West Bengal Government drew the attention of the Central Government and the Central team, has also visited the State more than once. The West Bengal Government has told the Central Government that their requirement of foodgrains per month is 4 lakh tonnes. With less than 4 lakh tonnes of foodgrains West Bengal Government would not be able to meet the situation. But the Central Government has not increased the quota' from the earlier 2.50 lakh tonnes. This is the quantity being given to West Bengal since 1931 and as a result of this there is a big shortfall between the supply and the demand. In view of this, I do not know how the State Governments will be in a position to face the drought situation. Moreover, I find that when the Central supply was inadequate, the West Bengal Government proposed that they should be allowed to import 3 lakh tonnes of foodgrains from surplus States through the West Bengal Essential Commodities Supply Corporation. If the Centre was not giving adequate supply, they should have permitted the West Bengal Government to import foodgrains from other surplus States, but even that was refused by the Central Government. They permitted West Bengal to import only 15,000 tonnes from Punjab. I do not know what is the reason for this, what has stood in the way of permitting West Bengal to purchase rice from other surplus States when the

State was suffering from acute scarcity of rice and wheat. I would like the hon. Minister to kindly explain this point, why the Government has not permitted the West Bengal Government to buy-rice from surplus States. At least the Government should have permitted the West Bengal Government to buy 3 lakh tonnes from surplus States through the West Bengal Essential Commodities Supply Corporation. I would like this point to be clarified by the Minister.

Then, Sir, in the statement it is said that the Central teams have visited different States, like Kerala, Bihar, West Bengal and other States. It has also been said in the statement that during the current year an amount of Rs. 8.53 crores has been given to Bihar as an additional assistance, but as regards other States nothing has been mentioned. I would like to know from the Minister, what was the total amount that was demanded by West Bengal from the Central Government in terms of relief for drought situation in the State and what is the amount given by the Central Government to the State? What is the gap between the demand made by the West Bengal Government and the assistance given by the Central Government? I would like to know these figures from the hon. Minister.'

The other point is, I would like to know from the Minister, what is the priority fixed by the Government in meeting the drought situation, that is in respect of supply of foodgrains and arrangement for supply of drinking water?

My point is this. When the States are facing acute scarcity and shortage of foodgrains and the Centre is not in a position to send adequate supplies to the States we find that instead of importing rice and wheat from other countries, Government is spending money on importing luxury goods from other countries I would like to know from the Government what is the priority in this drought situation? Is it their priority to import foreign luxury goods from foreign countries or to import food-grains from foreign countries so that our people are fed, our people are not starved, our people do not die of hunger? What is the priority? And

[Sbri Sukomal Sen]

why is the Government not importing foodgrains and why they are importing luxury goods? I would like the Minister to clarify this. I also hope that the actions that will be taken by the Ministry will be duly communicated to the Members of Parliament so that the Members of Parliament are kept informed of what is happening.

My last point is, on the 25th of March of this year, many of us in the Opposition protested against the attitude of the Government, against failure of the Government in meeting drought situation. At that time the Government came out with a statement. I would like to know since 25th of March when we protested against the attitude of the Government, what has been done by the Government to meet the situation? This statement is not clear on that, I would like to know what developments have taken place since we protested against the failure of the Government. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN: The hon. Member has specifically raised the question about Kerala and West Bengal and he has also tried to know the demands which were projected by the State Governments and the assistance sanctioned by the Central Government and the gap between the two. This is a very detailed document. Sir, if you permit me, I can lay it on the Table of the House, or I can send it later to the Member.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Yes.

SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN: This gives the memoranda of demands which came from the State Governments and the final decision taken by the Central Government and the ceiling which was sanctioned.

As far as the question of West Bengal Government buying surplus rice is concerned, you will appreciate that it would be better if the question

is addressed to the Food Ministry instead of the Agriculture Ministry.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: But you are replying to the Calling Attention Motion. You must be prepared with facts.

SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN: No, Sir, surplus rice does not fall within my jurisdiction or the jurisdiction of my Ministry. Basically I am concerned with the relief measures which are being taken by the State Governments, the assistance which they have sought from us and after examining their proposals and the action plan which they have formulated we take a decision according to the norms and regulations set forth by the Seventh Finance Commission and then a decision is taken keeping in view their demands and the resources which are at our disposal.

Sir, the hon. Member has also raised the question of priorities, what priorities, Government has fixed to deal with the situation? As I have already mentioned in my statement, Government has sanctioned a record level of financial assistance to the State Governments to meet the problems created by the drought. Sir, if you permit me, I can give the figures as well. During 1982-83, the total figures are Rs. 436.26 crores and this is in addition to Rs. 345 crores which was given to the State Governments to complete the relief works during the floods. About Rs. 5.51 crores were given to those who were affected by hailstorms. Whatever assistance has been given is record assistance and this is so only because we feel that an unprecedented situation obtains in the country on account of drought etc.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the unprecedented drought situation has not raised consciousness of various State Governments. The situation in my State of Maharashtra is that public co-operation is not taken by the Government.

There are many organisations, social organizations with representatives of people, but the Government thinks that only they can solve the problem. The situation is worsened because of there being virtually two Chief Ministers in our State. To study the drought situation only officers go. No proper programme is implemented. Only recently a meeting was held in Nagpur to consider the question of damage to orange crop, damage caused by shortage of water. A large number of officers attended that meeting and a sum of Rs. 50,000 was spent on that but no concrete proposal came out.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, in Maharashtra, more than 17 districts are affected by drought, not only in Marathwada and Vidarbha but also in western Maharashtra, areas like Pune and Sangli. The effort which is required to be made on a war footing is not being made. In my area of Vidarbha, 17,000 acres of land are under orange cultivation. Oranges have been badly affected because of shortage of water; - and it is estimated that crops worth more than Rs. 100 crores have been damaged by this and the trees are dying. A large number of photographs has appeared in the Press all over India. Though there is 43 per cent underground water in my State, there is no attempt to tap water. There is a general feeling that because of the infighting in the State, it is not taken seriously as it should be. Sir, it is surprising to find that the Central Government thinks that it has done its job by giving some Central assistance. The Maharashtra Government had asked for assistance worth Rs. 154 crores of rupees to meet the drought situation. That was the first proposal made. The Central Government has given Rs. 59 crores only as assistance, hardly one-third or one-fourth.

Earlier, one of the Members from Andhra Pradesh said that the Andhra Pradesh Government is misusing the funds and a central inquiry committee or commission should look into it. I

think the suggestion is mischievous. As rightly said by the Minister, it is for the State Governments to implement the programme of drought relief.

The Central Government should come to their aid and not merely to find fault with them. Therefore, Sir, I would like to know on what basis they have given this one-fourth assistance. Constraint of resources is not the only reason. In addition to that, they have got the guidelines. Only officers go. I do not know whether the State Agriculture Ministers' Conference was held and what their recommendations were. My first question is: when were these guidelines for giving financial assistance to the States fixed? Why is it one-fourth or one-fifth of what has been asked for is granted? The guidelines are old and there is need to radically change them in view of the unprecedented situation about drought in the country.

Sir, in my State there is not only shortage of drinking water but there is also shortage of fodder and food-grains. Under the Employment Guarantee Scheme, the assistance people in my State are getting is Rs. 2 per day. When Mr. Sharad Pawar was the Chief Minister, wheat at 30 paise a kilo was supplied. There is need to give them more in terms of jowar and wheat so that they can utilize it and sustain themselves in the situation. I would like to know whether he has increased the foodgrains quantity to be given to the Maharashtra State in this connection.

Lastly, the third question I want to know is whether there is any programme of having more wells, about which there is a mention in paragraph 5, particularly in the areas where we have got orange cultivation where there is much damage if there is no water supplied. There will be loss also of trees and other things. I would like to know whether they have a programme for preservation of fruit trees and orange cultivation or other cultivation on a large scale in Maharashtra. Lastly I would like to know

[Shri Shridhar Wasudeo Dhabe].

whether any Minister has visited the State or it has been left to a team of Central officers to discuss the matter and whether they have discussed the matter with the Chief Minister or other Ministers of the State. What is the assistance given to Maharashtra and what is the quota of foodgrains supplied?

SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN: Sir, I have stated that we take decision according to the guidelines and the resources which are available to us. I have never said that the guidelines come in our way. They do not come in our way- In fact, they help us to adopt a uniform policy while taking decision for sanctioning a ceiling of expenditure in respect of the States which are affected by any natural calamities. Sir, these guidelines were mainly determined by the Seventh Finance Commission. Again whether they are guidelines or rules or whatever they are, they are framed keeping in view the means and resources which are available to us. That is specifically for the purpose of helping us to allocate it in a uniform manner.

Sir, about the second question, I can give the details of the assistance which has been sanctioned to the Maharashtra Government.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE: And the foodgrains supply.

SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN: Yes, I am giving the foodgrains supply figures.

During 1982-83 in regard to Maharashtra, the total Plan and non-Plan ceiling sanctioned by Central Government was Rs. 56.38 crores. And, Sir, for expenditure during the current year, that is up to June, 1983, to continue the relief works, the sanction was for Rs. 11.63 crores.

Sir, the foodgrains supply for Maharashtra In December 1982 were 4,250 metric tonnes; in January, 1983 3,700 metric tonnes. The information for the period after January, Sir, I will make

available to the hon. Member. This is not with me now.

SHRI SADASHIV BAGAITKAR: What was the demand from the State Government? That also he should tell. Unless you give us the demand and what you have supplied, these figures have no meaning.

SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN: If you are keen to know, I will certainly make it available to you.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE: My question was about the 'orange cultivation. The trees are drying. What special efforts are being made to save the trees, in 17,000 acres of land in Vidarbha area?

SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN: As per the rules and the guidelines, we cannot take any action *suo mota*. A memorandum has to come from the State Government, and after we receive one, then, we decide. Sir, no memorandum of the Maharashtra State is pending with the Central Government.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Sir, I put only one question because already my party colleague has already spoken. I want to know from the hon. Minister exactly how many villages have been affected. As per the report of the Maharashtra Government on the villages affected by the water shortage, if I mistake not, which you will confirm or deny, as per the information given to us by the Maharashtra Government, 14,000 villages have been affected. Out of them, the Government is trying to supply water for 8000 villages. The total demand made by the Maharashtra Government apart from Rs. 159 crores for the total drought operations, is Rs. 29 crores for the water shortage. Mr. Minister, perhaps we all sitting in Delhi do not know what is the impact of the water shortage. People are dying. They are not dying; for food. Food is short, but they are dying because there is no water to drink. They demanded about Rs. 29 crores. How much exactly have you sanctioned? I ask this

because you will again in your sweet voice and laughing mood say that you will supply. But the impact today will go away. God knows whether you will meet me or I will meet you. But we will make some efforts, this is a very severe drought that we are having. If you want any assistance, you can take it from your office. There is no drinking water. And when a sum of Rs. 29.6 crores has been asked by the Maharashtra Chief Minister, not even Rs. 9 crores has been given. At present that is the biggest worry of the Maharashtra Government. Similarly, Mr. Minister, my friends, Mr. Bagaitkar and Mr. Dhabe, have stated about the human inputs in Maharashtra. The in-fighting in your party and the Chief Minister being at loggerheads with the Deputy Chief Minister has made a mockery of the drought.' I assert it has made a mockery of the drought. For heaven's sake, improve the human inputs at least. The administration has to be improved.

SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN; Sir, the question of providing drinking water should be reflected in the regular Plan of any State Government.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: No, Mr. Minister, you are making a mistake again.

SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN; Let me complete, and then he will have the right to question me again.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Sorry to have bothered you.

SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN; Thank you very much. I am very sorry. You are a very senior Member. But I wanted to complete my reply. I was telling that in the first memorandum which was submitted by the Maharashtra Government, in fact, this demand was not projected at all because this should be part of...

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: What is this? Do you stand by your statement?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Order, please.

SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN; Please, let me complete. I am coming specifically to that point. We received a supplementary memorandum from the State. I was coming to that. Somebody must have suggested it at some stage and then we received a supplementary memorandum. And this point I am making because of the other question which the very senior hon. Member has raised about the human input. I believe that the Maharashtra Government, despite whatever the hon. Member has said, have taken up the case for financial assistance from the Central Government very forcefully and very effectively. In fact, there are not many States which gave a supplementary memorandum seeking financial assistance to provide drinking water to the problem-villages. The Maharashtra Government has submitted a memorandum and we have already taken a decision. We have sanctioned financial assistance...

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: How much?

SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN: That I will make available to you in a few minutes. But this is again keeping in view the resources which are available to us.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: No, Mr. Minister...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Order, please. Mr. B. Satyanarayan Reddy.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Only a clarification. At the outset, Mr. Minister you said that the Maharashtra Government in their first memorandum has not made any reference about the shortage of drinking water. That is what you said just now. And you said that because of the human inputs, as you think they are better, they made a supplementary memorandum. Now every Government has made three memoranda. Why

[Shri A. G. Kulkarni]

are you worried about that? You ask Mr. Vijaya Bhaskara Reddy He has submitted three memoranda. Don't give a certificate to a dying party. Why are you worried about it? But, Mr. Minister, let me be very fair with you. In the first memorandum, the demand was there for money for shortage of drinking water, for Rs. 11.9 crores Then they increased it to Rs. 29.6 crores. And you have sanctioned only Rs. 9 crores, which is a flea-bite for meeting the shortage of water.

SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN; Sir, what I meant was that in the first memorandum they certainly had sought assistance for making drinking water available. I was saying in the supplementary memoranda they identified the problem villages and this was something new for us. In fact, under drought relief this kind of assistance was not asked for by any other State before the Maharashtra Government asked for it. This is the point which I was making. I was not saying anything else. Normally whatever memoranda comes to us, there is a provision and we also, while sanctioning financial assistance, keep a provision for making drinking water available to the problem areas.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY; We are discussing a very serious problem that has arisen due to acute drought situation in different parts of the country, especially in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Bihar and other parts of the country. At the outset I would like to say that instead of discussing this acute drought situation, some of our Members, by taking advantage of this Calling Attention Motion, tried to make some allegations against certain Governments; especially, my friend, Mr. Krishna Mohan Bhamidipati, while speaking on this Calling Attention in the morning, made unnecessary, unwarranted and useless allegations against the newly-formed Telugu Desam Government, in Andhra Pra-

desh. I stoutly refute those allegations and I say that this Government has come only three months back. All these 30 years Congress (I) party was in power. What were they doing? This new Government has come into power with the help, support, of the overwhelming majority of the people of Andhra Pradesh against the corruption, misrule and mismanagement of the previous Congress-I Government which was his. Here is the Telugu Desam Government which has come into power barely three months back headed by Mr. Rama Rao. Mr. Rama Rao decided to put an end to the corruption, misrule and the mismanagement of the previous Government. He has taken all the necessary measures to put an end to the poverty, drought conditions and suffering that the people of Andhra Pradesh have been experiencing. Recently, as you know, most areas of Telangana, Rayalaseema and other parts of the State of Andhra Pradesh are badly affected by drought. In order to meet this situation he has taken a historic decision in cooperation with the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Shri M. G. Ramachandran. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Shri M. G. Ramachandran and the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri N. T. Rama Rao, have entered into a historic-agreement for supply of Krishna waters to the Madras City; at the same time this will supply water to the drought affected areas of Rayalaseema. Shri Rama Rao has also taken measures to have Sri Ram Sagar Left Canal Project and also the Sri-sailam left and Right Canal Project in order to meet the drought situation in the State. I would like to know from the Centre whether, in order to meet permanently this drought situation in Andhra Pradesh and also in the rest of the country, any permanent measures are going to be taken by the Central Government. The State Governments are trying their best to meet the situation. At the same time the Centre also has a responsibility. What permanent measures are they taking to meet this devastation-

jng situation every these years. The Central Government must come to the aid of the State Governments in this matter, in meeting the financial requirements and raising financial resources. It is not correct to say that the present State Government of Andhra Pradesh or any other Government is misusing the funds. It is not correct to say that. Rather, on

he contrary, the Government of Andhra Pradesh is anxious and it has spent all the money sent by the Centre only on meeting the drought

ituation. The State Government also has sanctioned crores of rupees to meet the situation. Still the State wants a few crores more and I want to know from the Central Government whether the State Government has sent any memorandum regarding the brought situation. If so, what assistance, do they want from the Centre? If the Centre has given some assistance, what more assistance does the State want from the Centre? Has the Central Government sent any team to survey the whole area which has been affected by the drought in Andhra Pradesh? If so, what is their estimate of the drought? What, according to them, is the amount that is needed to meet the drought situation in Andhra Pradesh? To what extent the Centre has provided assistance? Apart from this, I want to know from the Minister what arrangements are the Central Government making to meet the present water shortage in different parts of the country, especially in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, in Bihar and other parts of the country including Maharashtra? Of course, at present to meet the water scarcity in Madras, water is taken there in railway wagons. How long will this arrangement continue? There are thousands of villages and lakhs of people living there. There are no railways nor buses in those areas. By what methods are you going to provide drinking water to those people? What are you doing to meet this situation on a permanent basis?

SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN: Hon. Members will appreciate that my Ministry is basically concerned with giving help to the State Governments to meet a particular situation. As a long-term measure, which the hon. Member wants to know, the concept of planned economic growth is the answer and the entire Governmental machinery is geared up towards realisation of that goal. However, I may specifically point out some programmes which, have been evolved by the Government to meet the drought which keeps occurring. They are increase in irrigation potential, drought prone area programme, district development programme, command area development programme etc. About Andhra Pradesh, we had received a memorandum on 7-4-1983 and the assistance sought for was Rs. 165.12 crores. The Central team was sent to the State to make an on the spot study and assessment and finally an amount of Rs. 68.76 crores was sanctioned. I think this was the specific question which the hon. Member has raised.

SHRI B. SATYANARAYAN REDDY: Did you receive any other Memorandum?

SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN: It is for the State to spend this money. If they feel that they need more money, they can submit a fresh memorandum and they can ask for more assistance. Shri Kulkarni wanted to know about Maharashtra Government. They asked for Rs. 27.42 crores in their supplementary memorandum. During 1982-83, an amount of Rs. 2.67 crore, was sanctioned and for 1983, Sir, I am making the information available to the honourable Member. I have stated again and again that we do not have limitless resources. We have very limited resources and then we have to distribute accordingly.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: But the people will die by that time.

SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN: Sir, for 1983-84, a sum of Rs. 2.97 crores was sanctioned and, Sir, as I have stated, in the first memorandum they had asked for assistance only for ten districts and in the supplementary memorandum they identified villages in 21 districts and then this assistance was made available to the Maharashtra Government.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: It is only a flea-bite, Mr. Minister.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Yes, Mr. Maqsood Ali Khan.

SHRI MAQSOOD ALI KHAN (Karnataka) Sir, Karnataka is also in the grip of serious drought. Sir, our State submitted a memorandum to the Government for providing relief to the drought-affected areas in the State sometime during the first week of February. And, Sir, the Government of India sent a Central Team to study the conditions in the State from 17th to 23rd February. I do not know what the recommendations of this Central Team have been. But, so far as the conditions in our State are concerned, out of the twenty districts in Karnataka, I think there is only one district which has not been affected by drought that is the district of Coorg and, all the other districts have been affected to an extent, larger or smaller. About 120 taluks are seriously affected and the villages that have been affected are of the order of about fifteen thousand or more and the conditions are again of the same magnitude as in other States. No drinking water is available in most of the villages; the people are finding it difficult to get food; no fodder is available for the cattle; and there is unemployment of the agricultural labour. The Government of Karnataka is making a request to the Andhra Pradesh Government to supply rice to that State and I do not know how far their efforts have fructified. But I would request the Central Government to see that rice is supplied to our state to meet its needs.

Sir, the assistance that has been sought by the State is of the order of about Rs. 51 crore and the State wanted that Rs. 25 crores should at once be released. I do not know how much amount has been released as an *ad hoc* measure. I think the honourable Minister would throw some light on this.

Coming to the other point, Sir, about drinking water and the bore-wells, we wanted assistance of the order of about twenty crores and that has been included in the Rs. 51 crores asked for. I would like to know how much money has been provided for providing drinking water to the villages and the urban areas. As regards the NREP, the State is taking up this scheme and everywhere this scheme is being enforced. We wanted about Rs. 19—20 crores for this programme and if the Central assistance has gone to the State, then the Government of Karnataka would be able to use it and I would request the honourable Minister to throw light on this point also.

SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN: Sir, the total assistance to Karnataka was to the tune of Rs. 8.81 crores during 1982-83 and for expenditure up to the 30th June, 1983, Rs. 13.40 crores for drinking water supply. Then, under the non-Plan ceiling, it is Rs. 10 lakhs for 1982-83 and under the Plan head, it is Rs. 7.46 crores.

SHRI MAQSOOD ALI KHAN: What about this year?

SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN: For 1983, for drinking water supply, forty lakhs have been provided under the non-Plan head. And under plan Rs 5 crores 13 lakhs. 3 P.M.

SHRI N. P. CHENGALRAYA NAIDU (Andhra Pradesh): I am coming from a drought affected area. and I want to ask...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Your name is not there.

SHRI N. P. CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: But I had given my name.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): But the list prepared by my predecessor does not include your name. Therefore, I cannot tell you.

SHRI N. P. CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: We are to be at your mercy? It is very unfair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Very well.

SHRI N. P. CHENGALRAYA NAIDU: I have given a Calling Attention motion. I am at nobody's mercy, at the mercy of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman or Vice-Chairman.

श्री कलराज मिश्र : श्रीमन्, मैं एक क्लैरिफिकेशन चाहता हूँ ।

THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Your party man has already spoken.

श्री बलराज मिश्र : केन्द्र से एक टीम भेजी गई थी उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये और वहाँ केन्द्र की टीम ने क्या अध्ययन किया, उसने रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है या नहीं ? उसके रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने के बाद क्या उसका सुझाव था साथ ही साथ उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जो उत्तर प्रदेश के अंदर भयंकर सूखा पड़ा हुआ है उससे संबंधित अनुदान की कोई मांग की है या नहीं की है । वह मंत्री जी बतायें तो बहुत कृपा होगी ।

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : माननीय सदस्य ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा सूखा सहायता के संबंध में मांगी गई सहायता के संबंध में पूछा है । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से हमें ज्ञापन मिला था पिछले साल जुलाई के महीने में लेकिन जब तक केन्द्रीय दल का गठन किया गया निरीक्षण करने के लिये और वहाँ पर जा कर के अध्ययन करने के लिये स्थिति का तब तक उत्तर प्रदेश बाढ़ के प्रकोप का शिकार हो चुका था । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से हमें सूचना प्राप्त हुई कि उन्होंने चूँकि अपना पहला ज्ञापन इस आधार पर तैयार किया था कि ऐसा उनका विचार था कि यहाँ सूखे की स्थिति सितम्बर तक

बनी रहेगी तो उससे पहले हमारा दल जाने वाला था वहाँ पर बाढ़ आ गई । तो उसके बाद हमारा दल वहाँ गया । उससे पहले उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बाढ़ सहायता के लिये दूसरा ज्ञापन भेज दिया । बाढ़ आ जाने के कारण हमने उनसे दूसरे ज्ञापन पर निर्णय लिया और 68 करोड़ रुपये सहायता की धनराशि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को सहायता की करने के लिये दी लेकिन चूँकि बाढ़ आ चुकी थी और सूखे की स्थिति जिस आधार पर रिपोर्ट मांगी गई थी वह स्थिति तब खत्म हो गई थी इसलिये हमने सूखे वाले मामले पर उसको स्वीकार करना उचित नहीं समझा और प्रदेश सरकार की तरफ से भी ...

श्री कलराज मिश्र : रिपोर्ट की सिफारिश क्या थी ? (व्यवधान)

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : केन्द्रीय दल की संतुति यह थी कि चूँकि अब बाढ़ आ गई है सूखे की स्थिति नहीं रही है । इसलिये हमें इस संबंध में सहायता करने की जरूरत नहीं है बल्कि केवल बाढ़ के संबंध में जो सहायता कार्य करने हैं उनके लिये केन्द्र
THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The House will now take up Special Mentions. Shri Kalraj Mishra. (Interruptions).

श्री कलराज मिश्र : श्रीमन् मैं ...

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : मान्यवर, मैं इसमें सुधार करना चाहता हूँ । आन्ध्र प्रदेश के संबंध में 68 करोड़ 77 लाख रुपये दिया गया था 1982-83 के लिये उससे बाद दूसरा मैमोरंडम हम को मिला जिसमें 165 करोड़ 12 लाख रुपये प्रदेश की सरकार द्वारा मांगा गया था ...

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : बिहार का कितना था ?

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान : वह मैं इस वक्त नहीं बता सकता । अप्रैल, 1983 में

[श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खान]

दूसरा जापन मिला कल ही हमारी टीम गई है वहां पर उसका अध्ययन करने के लिए और जल्दी से जल्दी उसके संबंध में निर्णय लिया जायेगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): I declare that the discussion is closed now. (Interruptions)

श्री राम भगत पासवान (बिहार) : उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार के बारे में मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ : बिहार। (व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Order please.

श्री राम भगत पासवान : मैं बिहार के संबंध में पूछना चाहता हूँ (व्यवधान)

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : बिहार के बारे में बताइये।

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव (बिहार) : बिहार सूखे से ग्रफ़ेक्टिड एरिया है, (व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): No please.

श्री कलराज मिश्र।

श्री राम भगत पासवान : वहाँ से एक अरब रुपये की सहायता की मांग की गई है, एक लाख टन अनाज की मांग गई है (व्यवधान) 65 हजार टन दिया गया है (व्यवधान) एक लाख टन अनाज के लिये मांग की गयी थी ... एक अरब रुपये की मांग की गई थी ... (व्यवधान)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): No, please. Order please. Please sit down. (Interruptions). You see, the discussion is closed. The Minister has gone away. Now, it is not proper for you to defy the Chair and to on making a speech. Kindly be to-operate with the me.

श्री राम भगत पासवान : आपसे परमीशन चाहता हूँ :

REFERENCE TO THE ALLEGED DISPARITIES IN SCALES OF PAY OF NON-TEACHING STAFF OF . CENTRAL UNIVERSITIES

श्री कलराज मिश्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, मैं सदन के माध्यम से जो केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के नान टीचिंग स्टाफ हैं उनके अन्दर जो पै डिस्पैरिटी है, उस संबंध में ध्यान आकषित करना चाहता हूँ। उस वेतन की विषमता को लेकर यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन ने, यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन की एक कमेटी बनायी थी, उस कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की और उस रिपोर्ट के अन्दर उस कमेटी ने यह दिया कि जो भी वेतन की विषमता है, यह निश्चित रूप से जो गैरशिक्षक कर्मचारी विश्वविद्यालयों के अन्दर हैं उनको समान करना चाहिए और उनकी पदोन्नति के जो अवसर हैं वे, अवसर भी उनको उपलब्ध नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। इसलिये उसमें सुधार करना चाहिए। इस रिपोर्ट को यू० जी० सी० ने स्वीकार कर लिया और स्वीकार करने के पश्चात् अब बाकी यूनिवर्सिटियों के अन्दर तो यह व्यवस्था है लेकिन बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी के अन्दर जो बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में मेडिकल कालेज है और उससे संबंधित चिकित्सालय हैं जैसे सर सुन्दर लाल हास्पिटल, वहाँ जो कर्मचारी हैं उन कर्मचारियों को जो वेतन की विषमता दूर करने के लिये सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने की बात यू० जी० सी० ने स्वीकार की थी, वह उनके ऊपर लागू नहीं की है। उस संबंध में सर सुन्दरलाल हास्पिटल एम्पललाई के महा मंत्री का एक पत्र आया है उस को मैं मूल रूप से वहाँ पढ़ने का प्रयास कर रहा हूँ और मैं विश्वकर्ष शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस पर विचार करके यू० जी० सी० के चैयरमैन को निर्देशित करे कि उस हिसाब से उनके वेतन की विषमता