

"That leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the State of Nagaland Act, 1962, be granted."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:
 Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER
 OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

Serious famine situation in Rajasthan
 compounded by power shortage

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Rajasthan):
 Sir, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction and Irrigation to the serious famine situation in Rajasthan compounded by power shortage and the steps taken by the Government.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
 AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND
 IRRIGATION (RAO BIRENDRA
 SINGH): Sir, during 1980-81 the rainy season in Rajasthan started well in the last week of June, 1980 but after a good start the rains in the month of July became deficient in a number of districts. There was a long dry spell in the month of August and early withdrawal of the monsoon by the middle of September, 1980. The deficiency of rainfall during the crucial stages of crop growth during August-September and moisture stress during the grain formation stage in October resulted in a poor kharif crop and substantial shrinkage of rabi sowing also. The rainfall during the period from October to the middle of December continued to be deficient as a result of which all the 26 districts have been affected by drought in varying degrees according to the reports from the State Government.

At present 21, 365 villages of Rajasthan with a population of 1. 68 crores

have been affected. According to the estimate of the State Government the kharif production of foodgrains during 1980-81 would be about 19. 9 lakh tonnes as against 12. 76 lakh tonnes during 1979-80. As regards rabi food-grain production the State Government has estimated it to be 28. 0 lakh tonnes as against 39. 34 lakh tonnes during 1979-80.

The State Government sent a Memorandum for Central assistance in the middle of November, 1980 asking for the visit of a Central Team. A Central Team visited Rajasthan from the 27th to the 30th November, 1980 for an on-the-spot assessment of the drought situation. On the basis of the report of the Central Team and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 2019. 50 lakhs has been approved for purposes of Central assistance which includes Rs. 1200 lakhs on employment generation schemes.

In addition, the State Government has been sanctioned short-term loan of Rs. 16. 50 crores—Rs. 7. 50 crores for kharif and Rs. 9 crores for rabi for the supply of agricultural input to the farmers.

Under the Food for Work Programme, the Government of Rajasthan were allocated 1. 10 lakh M. T. of foodgrains in the beginning of the current financial year, in addition to the carry-over stock of 93, 226 M. T. from the previous year. Besides, under the National Rural Employment programme an additional allocation of 10, 400 M. T. foodgrains and cash assistance of Rs. 182 lakhs towards material component and Rs. 57. 20 lakhs towards wage support have been sanctioned. Though the allocation for Rajasthan was 10, 400 M. T. of foodgrains, as much as 20, 000 M. T. had been released for them in advance. Assessing the developing situation the State Government had started test relief works right from 1 November, 1980. The Government has

[Rao Birendra Singh] gradually been building up and as on 16-2-1981 more than 3.41 lakh persons were employed on 1750 famine relief and other works per day. It is felt that with the present allocations under the various Plan and Central assistance schemes the State Government will not be lacking in funds in organising relief works to the maximum extent possible.

The State Government has identified 3842 drought affected villages where special arrangements are being made for providing drinking water by trucks, rail, camel carts, piwai system, by deepening of wells and supply of canal water etc. Contingency plans to cover all these villages have been prepared and implemented. The State Government have at present deployed 42 fast rigs for boring drinking water wells and have placed orders for 33 more rigs to be purchased through DGS&D. Efforts are being made to expedite the supply of rigs. A special allocation of 10,000 M. T. of cement has also been made by the Central Government for drinking water schemes. With the Central assistance of Rs. 4.35 crores, the Central sector scheme of Accelerated Rural Water Supply of Rs. 4.16 crores and the Minimum Needs Programme of Rs. 18.18 crores, the State Government has a total of Rs. 26.69 crores of funds for drinking water schemes alone.

Rajasthan at present is facing power shortage due to reduced inflows in Gobindsanar and Chambal reservoirs. Against the daily unrestricted requirement of Rajasthan of 16 million units, the State got 10.5 m. units in December, 1980 and 8.74 m. units during January, 1981. I am happy to state that with the re-commissioning of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant at Kota, few days ago, the availability has gone up to 11 million units per day. Relief has been given to Rajasthan from the Central Sector Badarpur Thermal Station which supplied 192 lakh units of energy between December, 1980 and January, 1981. Rajasthan has

and January, 1981. Rajasthan has not only been drawing their own share but overdrawing from the Bhakra-Nangal-Beas hydro-electric system. Even though there has been shortage of power in the State, the State Government has ensured that agriculture is supplied with power for 6 hours a day. As a result of the improvement in power supply it has now been possible to supply power even to the large scale industries for 5 days a week. In the urban areas staggering of power is being resorted to from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., but there is no cut on small industries, water works, cold storage, milk chilling plants, sugar cane crushing, vegetable and edible oil industries, etc.

Even before the receipt of Central assistance the State Government had allocated Rs. 90 lakhs for providing fodder to the cattle, loans to voluntary agencies for opening of cattle camps, subsidy for growing fodder, etc. The Central assistance provided Rs. 22 lakhs for fodder subsidy and development of pastures and about Rs. ~ 1.5 crores for cattle relief. The State Government had issued orders for opening of 132 migration depots and for collection of fodder, etc. in November last year. They are not apprehending any serious distress for the cattle population at present. The Central Government have requested the Governments of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh to allow grazing facilities for the cattle coming from Rajasthan, in their grazing land and forests either free of cost or at nominal rates.

The Prime Minister herself visited the interior of the drought affected areas of Rajasthan on the 8th January, 1981. The Chief Minister and the State Relief Minister have also been visiting the affected Districts and personally supervising the relief operations. Apart from the visit by the Central Minister, my Additional Secretary-cum-Relief Commissioner visited the State from 1st to 3rd February, 1981, held detailed discussions with the Chief Secretary and

' senior officers of the State Government and made a number of suggestions. The affected districts have been allocated to Area Development Commissioners and regular meetings of Coordination committees at the District and State levels are being held. Village-wise monitoring of availability of foodgrains, employment, drinking water and fodder and of deployment and performance of rigs has been mounted.

From what I have stated it will be clear that the Central and the State Governments are fully seized of the drought situation and are taking all possible measures not only to mitigate the existing hardship but also to avoid any future distress.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think the honourable Minister has made a very exhaustive statement. So, please be brief.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is not a matter of pleasure for me to raise this matter over and over again. We do not raise this because of any sense of cussedness or as a deliberate measure of troubling the treasury benches. But we raise it because we feel aggrieved. I feel aggrieved because, previously, there was a debate on the same subject on the 17th December and I feel constrained to draw the Government's attention to this matter because I think that, in fact, not only sufficient has been done, but also that we continue to be a neglected area. It is not my intention to take much time. But I would like to say something on the few points mentioned here like food, water, fodder, etc. Here the situation is compounded because there is absence of power, there is absence of funds, there is absence of diesel fuel and above all, there is an absence of Government in Rajasthan. We could have coped with the absence of the other things possibly because we have learnt to cope with such a

situation. But, on top of the absence of all these things, that is, the absence of power, absence of funds, etc., there is the absence of a Government in Rajasthan. The absence of Government in Rajasthan is imposed on us and it has forced me, and I feel constrained, to draw the attention of the Minister to this. I will not say what I have to say. But I will read out precisely what the Government of Rajasthan says on each of these points such as funds, food, fodder, water power, etc. I will read out what the Rajasthan Government has to say on each of these points. Firstly, on the question of funds.

The honourable Minister has given the details, has given a very exhaustive statement which the Secretary perhaps prepared working overnight. But the Government of Rajasthan here says:

"The position of availability of funds with the Relief Department is rather depressing. The margin money of Rs. 7.74 crores, which was allocated by the Government of India for the financial year 1980-81"—this is not mine; this is the Government of Rajasthan's paper—"has already been expended for meeting the liabilities of the year and virtually no funds were available to meet the exigencies of the current demands,"

I will not read out the whole thing as it will take too much time. It says in part:

"This is the present position is that the Department is left with no money to meet the demands of the relief works and other connected liabilities. If the assistance from the Central Government is not received immediately, the State Government will have to face a very ugly situation."

They do not have to face the situation because the ugly situation is already there. This is about the funds. Now, I will take up the ques-

[Shri Jaswant Singh]

tion of food. The honourable Minister spoke about the allocation of foodgrains made from the Centra) pool so that various relief works could be started. I will read out what the Government of Rajasthan has to say about the availability of food-grains. This is the Rajasthan Governments paper:

"Due to the drastic cut in the allocation of foodgrains from 40, 000 metric tonnes to 6, 000 metric tonnes of wheat per month, the allotment to districts has already been considerably reduced. "

I will like the honourable Minister to consider this. He has said that the Food-for-work Programme is going on and other things are going on. It goes on to say:

"On the contrary, on account of the drought conditions and the discontinuance of the Food-for-Work Programmes, the demand for the foodgrains at the fair price shops has gone up. "

I will mention only the districts of Barmer and Jaisalmer. The average monthly consumption of foodgrains in Jaisalmer and Barmer respectively is around 1, 200 tonnes and 1, 800 tonnes. But, Sir, what is allotted to these districts is 800 tonnes and 600 tonnes respectively as against 1, 200 tonnes and 1, 800 tonnes respectively. As against, 1, 800 metric tonnes of foodgrain required for Barmer, the supply is only about 600 metric tonnes—one-third. The Chief Minister tells us—those of us who live in Barmer and Jaisalmer: "Take to eating rice". That is all right. He is free to advise us like that. And then he is not content with that. He says: "I would advise you, those in Barmer and Jaisalmer, because you cannot eat rice without 'Khattai'

तो आप लोग खटाई को पड़ अब से लगाना शुरू
 कीजिए । आप हमको लगाइये ।" चोफ मिनि-
 स्टर साहब वहाँ आकर हमको राय देते हैं—

m the midaie of a famme? It remmnds me of the sorry situation which must have prevailed at the time of the French Revolution. We are not very far from that.

There is the question of fodder. The hon Minister has stated some thing about migrating cattle. The phrase here as quoted from the Ministers statement is that the "State Government are not apprehending any serious distress for the cattle po pulation at present. " I cannot conceive of a more irresponsible statement. The areas of western Rajasthan are 'pashu-pradhan' dis tricts. In my own small way also I am keeping some animals. And when I talk of distress that we as^ farmers and our animals are facing, I am not talking with second-hand knowledge, I am talking with perso nal first hand experience about what is happening to the animals. I ant surprised how the hon. Minister, who has sufficient knowledge about agri culture and animals and about the distress caused to animals and the famine situation, can possibly quote such an irresponsible statement of Government of Rajasthan, saying that no serious distress is being ap prehended.

The Government of Rajasthan says that they are opening migratory de- J pots. Till the end of December, the Government of Rajasthan did not even delineate which were the, migratory routes, on which routes the cattle were to migrate. Till the end of December, the neighbouring States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Haryana did not agree to absorb this migration of cattle. It is not just a question of cattle; it also involves sheep, goats, etc. We do not believe the statement that 'no distress' is being caused. Very considerable distress has already been caused. There is no fodder available. Large-scale smuggling of cattle is today'Si^ taking place from Barmer and Jaisalmer, and also Bikaner, into Pakistan. If fodder is made available, this very valuable asset, which is "pashudhan'

will be seriously depleted. It will lose a very large part of its reproductive power.

Now, I come to the question of water. I am trying to be as brief as I can. The hon. Minister has given some facts and figures. He had also said in an earlier statement that 178 tankers were available. The Government of Rajasthan here says that in about "one thousand villages no water is available within a radius of 5 kilometres". There are 19,000 villages. The figure is raised as in December. I can understand this because the revenue system is such. Out of 26 districts, 25 are famine-stricken. But I think this figure of 19,000 villages is really only a guess estimate. A large number of villages in western Rajasthan are today without any assured supply of water. But we were told that 168 tankers are available for water. I would like to know how many of these are on the road. I am told that so many rigs are available—41 in December. The figure has gone up. How many of the rigs are actually working, and how many wells have been dug. I do not want the figures for last year, but only between December and February how many have been drilled? How much water is supplied to the villages? We have still to face the months of *Jeth* and *Asadh* the height of summer. The worst is yet to be faced by these districts. If the Government acts even now, we would be very happy. Then, I come to the question of power.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will do.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: The ! question of power is part of it. I Therefore, I have to take the time...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have given the details of power supply. Please mention just what you want.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: In my small way, I have also to depend on the Government of Rajasthan for power.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can leave something for the State Government. You can ask your friends to put the questions there.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I do not know why you have to be an advocate of the Treasury Benches?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am just helping you to conclude early.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
आप उनको बोलने तो दीजिये ।

श्री उपसभापति : बोल तो रहें हैं ।
मैं मना कर रहा हूँ ।

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: The power situation in Rajasthan is very bad. In Rajasthan, we have a daily requirement of 25 million units roughly. It may be a little more or less. I am subject to correction. Now, this daily supply of 25 million units went down to 0.8 million units or 80 lakh units which is less than 4 per cent of total power requirements of Rajasthan. Then you say that you are supplying power to farmers for six hours. But the farmers don't know which these six hours are. There is no advance notice. The farmer is expected to irrigate the fields in the night or at any other time and accept the situation as normal. There is complete absence of relief. I would beg the hon. Minister to take some action. You say that one relief camp will have only 50 people and from one family you will have only one member who will be paid Rs. 3 a day. That speaks for itself.

250 घर हैं गांव में । उनमें से हम कहेंगे कि 50 लोग रिलीफ पर लगायेंगे । इन 50 को प्रतिदिन तीन रुपये देंगे । यह कोई रिलीफ है ?

[Shri Jaswant Singh]

There is no relief today. You were good enough to mention that the Chief Minister had visited the area. Well, the Chief Minister has accompanied the Prime Minister. Yes. But he has not been there as Chief Minister in his own right. So, this is what is happening in western Rajasthan. I appeal to you from the floor of this House with pain and tell you what Rajasthan is facing. I do not want to waste the hon. Chair's time or the hon. Minister's time. I appeal to the hon. Minister to please take into account the difficulties of western Rajasthan. Thank you.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, I have tried to give all the information that I could collect after we received the notice for motion. As you know, the steps to be taken in the matter of relief is the responsibility of the Government of Rajasthan. The Central Government provides the assistance. I have given all the information I had even with regard to the Departments with which I am not directly concerned, such as power. I quite agree with the hon. Member that the distress in the western part of Rajasthan is very acute. Probably, these areas have suffered very seriously. So far as Central assistance is concerned we have tried to do our utmost. In the year 1979, about 250 lakh people were affected by drought and unfortunately this drought has continued from 1979-80 which has aggravated the situation. During 1979-80, during the previous regime, the number of people affected was 240 lakhs and the total Central relief or assistance was of the order of 18.75 crores of rupees. But during the year 1980-81, since this Government took over, we have provided a relief totalling Rs. 40.29 crores, more than double of what had been done in the previous year. And the number of people affected compared to 1979 is very much less. It is 168 lakh people. Sir, I have already given information about the drinking water schemes and the funds made available. The Rajasthan Government had

Rs. 26 crores on this account out of which upto December, 1980, they have spent Rs. 12.19 crores for the supply of drinking water and the schemes related to the drinking water supply. Employment generation has also picked up considerably though I cannot say that every family has been fully provided for. But as against 12,000 people a day in November, in the month of February this year, the employment is 3,41,000 people a day. That shows how many more people have been employed since November last year upto February this year. And this, I think, is a considerable number that is being given employment.

There is an amount of Rs. 42 crores available with the State Government including the Central assistance. And, I hope the State Government will utilise it fully and judiciously for purposes of providing employment.

Sir, I have already said that we have written to various States to give facilities for grazing to cattle coming from Rajasthan. And we are prepared to do whatever further assistance that can be given under our norms and rules. But I do not hesitate to say that distress from drought and other natural calamities cannot be fully mitigated, unfortunately, on account of financial constraints and many other difficulties that we experience. Cattle camps have been opened in almost all the areas. The margin money of Rs. 7.7 crores which the hon. Member mentioned is a normal amount which is placed at the disposal of each State from year to year, as decided by the Finance Commission. This is not done by the Central Government itself from year to year. This is a fixed sum. But as soon as a State Government spends over and above this they always come to us for assistance, and that is when the Central teams are sent to the States after receiving the memorandum from any State Government.

Sir, the hon. Member mentioned about the shortage of foodgrains. At present, the wheat allocation for the public distribution system in Rajasthan is 10, 000 metric tonnes per month, and for the flour mills, it is 2, 000 metric tonnes. But I don't think the complaint is justified because if there is any shortage in any part of Rajasthan, it cannot be because of insufficient allocation from the Central Government. I can give the figures. Sir, From January, we have increased the allocation for the public distribution system to 10, 000 tonnes. But in November and December, it was Rs. 6, 000 tonnes only of wheat for the public distribution system. But as against that, the Rajasthan Government had drawn only 5, 700 tonnes in November, and 4, 200 tonnes in December. Now we have increased it to 10, 000 tonnes. And to my mind, it should be sufficient. But we have had to curtail the allocation of wheat on account of certain difficulties. We want to provide for the future and we want to see the production trend and the procurement trend in the coming months. I hope there will be no serious difficulty. But if there is anything, we are keeping a watch, and we shall always like to take into account any complaints about any parts of Rajasthan which the hon. Member wants to bring to the notice of the Central Government,

1 P.M.

श्री उप सभापति : श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही । नहीं हैं । श्री शिव चन्द्र झा ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (बिहार : उप-सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में सुखा और बाढ़ तथा तूफान की चपेट में कई इलाके और गाँव के गाँव हर साल आ जाया करते हैं । एक तरफ तो हमारे मुल्क में कई इलाकों में बाढ़ आ जाती है और दूसरी तरफ कई इलाकों में सुखा पड़ जाता है । हमारे देश की जनता इन्हीं प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों के चक्कर में पड़ी रहती है । इन

सब बातों के बावजूद जो बात साफ है वह यह है कि सरकार ने इन प्राकृतिक विपदाओं का सामना करने के लिये जो योजनाएँ बनाई है और जो तैयारियाँ की है वे अभी तक पूरी नहीं हो पाई है । और वे उपयुक्त भी नहीं हैं । कहने का मतलब यह है कि यह सरकार बहुत पीछे है । इन प्राकृतिक प्रकोपों का मुकाबला करने के लिये जो योजनाएँ बनाई जानी चाहिये और जो कार्यवाहियाँ की जानी चाहिये वे अभी तक नहीं की गई हैं । आप जानते हैं कि राजस्थान एक बरार भूमि है । राजस्थान के बारे में कहा जाता है —

“यह है अपना राजपुताना,
नाज इसे तलवारों पर,
इसने सारा जीवन काटा,
वर्छी, तीर कटारों पर ।
वह प्रताप का बतन,
पला है आजादी के नारों पर,
यहां कूद पड़ी थी पद्मनियाँ,
हजारों अंगारों पर ।
तिलक करो इस धरती को,
यह धरती है बलिदानों की ।”

श्री उपसभापति : आप सवाल पूछिये ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : श्रीमन् मैं सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूँ । आप जानते हैं कि राजस्थान एक रेगिस्तानी इलाका रहा है और यह इतिहास की बात है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने राजस्थान की रेतीली भूमि को इरीगेट करने के लिये कोई स्कीम बनाई है और साथ-साथ क्या आपने वहाँ पर पीने के पानी के लिये भी कोई योजना बनाई है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने ऐसी कितनी योजनाएँ बनाई है और यदि आपने इस प्रकार की योजनाएँ बनाई है तो उनके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में जो देरी हो रही है, उसका क्या कारण है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि

इन योजनाओं के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में जो बेम-तलब की देरी होती है, उसका क्या कारण है? आपने भ.खड़ा-नंगल से लेकर कोसी तक ऐसी कौन कौन सी योजनाएँ बनाई है जिनमें अभी तक इस तरह की देरी हो रही है? आप इन योजनाओं को अभी तक पूरी तरह से इम्प्लीमेंट क्यों नहीं कर पाये हैं?

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि यहां पर बार-बार क्रोप इंसुरेन्स की बात कही जाती है। पीने के पानी की बात भी बार-बार कही जाती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इसी क्रोप इंसुरेन्स से ही संबंधित क्या आप कोई नेशनल ड्राउट इंसुरेन्स स्कीम भी बनायेंगे। क्रोप इंसुरेन्स से ही इसका ताल्लुक है। आप इसका इन्टर-प्रेशन इसी रूप में ले सकते हैं। हमारे मुल्क में बार-बार जो सूखा पड़ जाता है उसके लिए क्या आप कोई ड्राउट इंशोरेंस स्कीम बनायेंगे? सारे देश का मदेनजर रखते हुए, राजस्थान को मदेनजर रखते हुए, क्या आप इस प्रकार कोई स्कीम बनायेंगे? तीसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी वहां गई थी और उन्होंने एफेक्टिव लोगों से बातचीत की है। आप जानते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के पास बहुत पैसे हैं। रैलियों के लिये कई लाख रुपये खर्च किये गये, करोड़ों रुपये खर्च किये गये।

श्री उपसभापति : आप प्रश्न पूछिये।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : प्रधान मंत्री जी के पास एक रिलीफ फण्ड है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर के रिलीफ फण्ड से एफेक्टिव लोगों को कोई सहायता दी गई है या नहीं? ये मेरे तीन प्रश्न हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इनका साफ-साफ जबाब दें।

श्री राव विरेन्द्र सिंह : उपसभापति जी, डरीगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स के मुत्तहिलक पूरा

बयान मैं इस वक़्त नहीं दे सकूंगा। लेकिन आगे बहुत मौके माननीय सदस्य को मिलेंगे जब बजट पर डिस्कसन होगा, लानिंग पर डिस्कसन होगा। लेकिन यह बात मैं जरूर कह सकता हूं कि जितनी हमारी डरीगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स राजस्थान के अन्दर हैं उनका पूरा करके या जहां पर पानी की कमी है उसमें पानी दिलवाने के लिये जहां पर इन्टर स्टेट डिस्प्यूट्स हैं उनको निपटाने की हम पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं। ताकि आमतौर पर राजस्थान में जो हर साल यह मुसीबत आती है यह किसी तरह खत्म हो सके। क्राप्स इन्शोरेंस के लिए भी हमने फैसला किया है कि इसको बढ़ायेंगे, हर स्टेट के अन्दर लागू करेंगे। लेकिन सारी जगह क्राप्स इन्शोरेंस जिस तरीके से आनरेबल मेम्बर चाहते हैं, वह कमली तौर पर मैं समझता हूं कि कामयाब नहीं हो सकता।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा राजस्थान का स्पेशल केस है।

राव विरेन्द्र सिंह : राजस्थान स्टेट को भी हमने लिखा है। कुछ सहयोग स्टेट का हो, कुछ हमारी तरफ से हो और दो तरफ से साझा होकर फिर जनरल इन्शोरेंस कारपोरेशन की तरफ से स्कीम बनाई जाती है। इसमें हम कुछ करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

प्राइम-मिनिस्टर की विजिट पर आनरेबल मेम्बर को क्या एंतराज है जब कि वे तकलीफ देखने लोगों की गई थी, उन्होंने खुद अपनी आंखों से देखा कि राजस्थान सरकार क्या कुछ कर रही है, क्या आगे जरूरत है और यह सब प्राइम-मिनिस्टर की ही सरकार कर रही है, जितना यह पैसा दिया वह प्राइम-मिनिस्टर की ही सरकार दे रही है। रिलीफ फण्ड से टॉकन इम-दाद दी जाती है। उसमें जितना भारत सरकार का खजाना है उतना प्राइम मिनिस्टर रिलीफ फंड नहीं है। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि उन्होंने अपने रिलीफ फंड

से दिया या नहीं दिया। लेकिन प्राइम-मिनिस्टर की विजिट से यह तो आपको यकीन होना चाहिये कि भारत सरकार कितना इस मामले पर गहरा विचार कर रही है। इस बारे में कितना परेशान भारत सरकार है जो प्राइम-मिनिस्टर खुद वहाँ के दूर-दराज के इलाकों में गई।

श्री रामनिवास मिर्धा : (राजस्थान) : श्रीमन्, राजस्थान में सूखे की स्थिति के बारे में जो चर्चा उठाई गई है उस सम्बन्ध में संक्षेप में मैं दो-चार बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। पहले भी जब यह चर्चा हुई थी तो मैंने खास तौर से मवेशियों की जो समस्या है और जो पीने के पानी की समस्या है उसकी ओर विशेष तौर से ध्यान आकर्षित किया था। राज्य सरकार ने काफी काम शुरू किया है पिछले कुछ समय से, और हम भारत सरकार और विशेष तौर से मंत्री महोदय के आभारी हैं जो कि समय-समय पर इस चीज का जायजा लेते रहते हैं और जो भी कमियाँ होती हैं उन्हें पूरा करने की कोशिश करते हैं मैं दो-चार बातें इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहूँगा जो कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और कर सकती है।

हम भारत सरकार के बहुत ही आभारी हैं कि मवेशियों की गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश जाने में जो रुकावटें थी और मैं समझता हूँ कि कुछ आज भी हैं, उनके लिए आपने पत्र लिखा है कि राजस्थान से अकाल पीड़ित जो मवेशी आयें, उनको आने दिया जाये और उन्हें चरने की सुविधा दी जाये चाहे वह सुविधा मुफ्त में हो चाहे थोड़ा सा पैसा लेकर हो। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूँगा कि इसके बारे में कृपया उनसे जानकारी लें कि क्या उन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में आदेश दिए हैं और उनका पालन हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है।

दूसरा बिजली की समस्या है जिसके साथ

पीने के पानी की समस्या जुड़ी है, मवेशियों के पीने के पानी की समस्या जुड़ी हुई है, जो कि बहुत गम्भीर स्थिति में है और दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि राजस्थान में स्वयं बिजली पैदा करने के साधन बिल्कुल नहीं हैं। सारी बिजली भाखड़ा, गांधी सागर या अन्य जगहों से आया करती है। हम चाहते हैं कि इन स्त्रोतों से जो भी बिजली राजस्थान को मिल सके वह कम से कम पानी की योजनाओं को चलाने के लिए पर्याप्त हो। आस-पास के जो राज्य हैं जिनसे राजस्थान को बिजली मिलती है और मिल सकती है, खासतौर से मध्य प्रदेश और उसकी जो बड़ी-बड़ी योजना जैसे सतपुड़ा, उनसे उसको थोड़ा सा हिस्सा मिल जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे पानी की समस्या भी हल हो सकती है।

मवेशियों के आने-जाने के सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम वहाँ पर बड़े बड़े पशु मेले लगाते हैं। अभी नागौर, जो मेरा गांव का जिला है, वहाँ पर एक बहुत बड़ा पशु मेला चल रहा है। इस साल विशेष तौर से रेलवे की तरफ से वैगन न मिलने के कारण वहाँ लोगों को बड़ी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। रेलवे की तरफ से हर साल इस अवसर पर वैगन मिल जाते थे परन्तु इस साल बिल्कुल नहीं मिले। परसों की खबर है कि जो मवेशियाँ लोगों ने खरीदी हैं और जिनको वे दूर-दूर हजारों किलोमीटर दूर ले जाना चाहते हैं वहीं पड़ी हैं। आप कृपया रेलवे प्रशासन से कहकर वहाँ के लिए तत्काल रेलवे वैगन्स उपलब्ध करा कर भिजवाये ताकि उन मवेशियों को वहाँ से ले जाया जा सके। वहाँ पर हजारों मवेशी अकाल की समस्या, पानी की समस्या और चारे की समस्या पीड़ित हैं और अगर उन्हें दूसरे क्षेत्रों में ले जाने के लिए आवश्यक प्रवन्ध किया जाये तो काफी सुविधा हो।

[श्री राम निवास मिर्धा]

दो महीने में, अप्रैल माह में चेन्नी का मेला वाइमेर में लगेगा। यह मेला बहुत बड़ा मेला है। वहाँ पर भी इसी प्रकार से पानी-बिजली और रेलवे की अगर समुचित व्यवस्था कर सकें तो उसके लिए भी स्थिति काफी ठीक हो जाएगी। इस कार्य में आप हमारी काफी मदद कर सकेंगे। मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि राज्य सरकार को काफी अनुदान, ऋण देने की व्यवस्था की गई है लेकिन राज्य सरकार के ऊपर बहुत बड़ा ओवर-ड्राफ्ट है। उनके वेज एंड मींस की पोजीशन बहुत खराब है इसलिए रिजर्व बैंक या भारत सरकार विशेष तौर से ध्यान दे। जो भी आपने अनुदान या ऋण दिए हैं उनका पर्याप्त उपयोग करने के लिए अगर उनको रिजर्व बैंक से कुछ अनुदान न मिले तो आपका दिया हुआ पैसा फजूल जाएगा, उसका पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो सकेगा। इसलिए वेज एंड मींस को सुधारने के लिए ओवर-ड्राफ्ट की व्यवस्था जो दी गई है खास तौर से अकाल के कामों पर जो पैसा खर्च हो रहा है, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुये सारी बातें करें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे हमें बहुत-सी सुविधा मिलेगी, राहत मिलेगी। श्रीमन्, राजस्थान में 26 जिले हैं जो सबके सब गम्भीर रूप से अकाल पीड़ित हैं पिछले दो साल से इसी प्रकार की स्थिति चली आ रही है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि इन सारी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुये अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार इन बातों पर ध्यान देगी तो कुछ महीने जो संकट के हैं वे ठीक तरह से निकल जायेंगे और हमारे प्रदेश के लिए लोग अच्छी तरह से सब कर सकेंगे।

कुछ प्रशासनिक बातें भी हैं। अभी हमारे एक मित्र ने बताया कि प्रधान मंत्री जी वहाँ गयीं। उसका बड़ा अच्छा असर पड़ा। प्रधान मंत्री महोदय केवल ऊपर से ही देख कर नहीं गयीं बल्कि लोगों की

भीड़ में गई और वहाँ महिलाओं और पुरुषों के बीच गई और उनसे पूछा कि वहाँ कितना और क्या, कैसे काम हो रहा है। राज्य सरकार का प्रशासन बहुत अच्छा कार्य कर रहा है लेकिन दो महीने भी नहीं हुए वहाँ के एक कलेक्टर को जैसे कि मुझे सूचना मिली है बीच में ही ट्रांसफर कर दिया। मैं नहीं कहता कि ट्रांसफर करें या न करें। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि जब आपने एरिया कमिशनर को अधिकार दिए हैं और आपके अधिकारी काम कर रहे हैं, कम से कम जब सेंसर हो रहा है, अथवा चुनाव के दिनों में ट्रांसफर की विशेष नीति होती है, जो अधिकारी वहाँ जम कर काम कर रहा है जिनको इस सारी समस्या की जानकारी है उनको बीच में न हटने दिया जाए? और सरकार . . .

श्री नगेश्वर प्रसाद शाही (उत्तर प्रदेश): चीफ मिनिस्टर अपना तो ट्रांसफर बचाए, कहीं बेचारे का ट्रांसफर न हो जाए . . .

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : श्रीमन्, जैसलमेर एक बहुत बड़ा इलाका है। वहाँ पर घास काफी है लेकिन पानी नहीं है। राजस्थान सरकार तथा स्थानीय प्रशासन कई अर्से से स्कीम बना रहे हैं शायद आज भी स्कीम बनाने जा रहे हैं कि कुछ किलोमीटर दूर से अगर पानी पाइप द्वारा पहुंचाया जाए तो वहाँ हजारों मवेशी घास की व्यवस्था की वजह से वहाँ रह सकते हैं और चार-छः महीने जब तक बरसात न हो तब तक वे रह सकें। इसलिए इस योजना को पूरा किया जाना चाहिये। मैंने जो सुझाव मंत्री महोदय को दिए हैं, वे कृपा करके उन पर गौर करें और केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से जितनी अधिक हो सके मदद करने की कोशिश करें। धन्यवाद।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : श्री मिर्धा जी ने जो बातें कहीं हैं उन पर पूरा ध्यान भारत सरकार देगी। श्री मिर्धा जी के पिछले दिनों कहने पर ही हमने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को लिखा था कि जब ऐसी मुसीबत राजस्थान के लोगों पर पड़ी हुई है तो वे मवेशी चराने के लिए जरूर उनको इजाजत दें। मैं इस बारे में जरूर बातचीत करूंगा। कि जैसे आपने कहा कि हम कहां तक इसमें कामयाब हुये हैं। हमारा काम तो आग्रह करने का ही था, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से जितनी भारत सरकार सिफारिश कर सकती है, जोर डाल सकती है वह जरूर करेगी। इसी तरीके से एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के सम्बन्ध में तो हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के काम में दखल नहीं दे सकते। यह अच्छा सुझाव उन्होंने दिया है कि अफसरान के तबादले ऐसे मौके पर न किए जायें जब कि वहां पर लोगों की राहत का काम चल रहा हो। एरिया डवलपमेंट कमिशनर्स को अलग-अलग जिले सौंप दिए गए हैं। इस मामले में मैं आगे बातचीत करूंगा। ओवर-ड्राफ्ट की सुविधा राज्य सरकार को अगर जरूरत हो तो कहां तक दी जा सकती है इसकी सिफारिश जैसे कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा मैं उसके भुगतान वित्त मंत्री जी से करूंगा। इसी तरीके से रेलवे मिनिस्टर से भी हम बात करेंगे। जहां मेले हो रहे हैं, मवेशी राजस्थान के अगर बाहर जा सकते हैं तो उतनी मवेशियों को तकलीफ कम होगी और वे बच जायेंगे। उनके लिए विशेष रेल सुविधायें रेल का महकमा दे, इसके लिए मैं जरूर कोशिश करूंगा। बहुत सही सुझाव, बहुत अच्छे सुझाव उन्होंने दिए हैं। जैसलमेर और दूसरी जगहों पर हमने काफी रकम दी है जिससे वहां पर चरागाह बन जायें और वहां घास मुहैया हो जाए जिससे जब कभी सूखा पड़े तो मवेशियों को ज्यादा तकलीफ न हो। तो जैसलमेर के

इलाके में अगर कोई ऐसी जगह है उसके लिए वे भुज और मजीद जानकारी देंगे तो उसके लिए मैं स्पेशली पुछने के लिए बताऊंगा। अभी जो इत्तिला मिली है माननीय शाही जी ने कहा था कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर रिलीफ फण्ड से कितना खर्चा मिला है।

श्री उपसभापति : शा साहब ने कहा था।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : हां, शा साहब ने कहा था तो 18 साइ अट्ठारह लाख खर्चा प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने अपने फण्ड से राजस्थान के लिए दिया है जब कि वे वहां पर गयीं थीं तो मैं समझता हूं कि उनके थोड़े से फण्ड में से इतनी भारी रकम राजस्थान के लिए दिया जाना ही यह साबित करता है कि उनको बहुत ज्यादा इस मामले में तशवीश है जो राजस्थान के लोगों को तकलीफ हो रही है।

पावर का मैंने बताया कि जहां तक हो सका हमने भाखड़ा, व्यास से भी और बदरपुर के थर्मल स्टेशन से भी ज्यादा पावर राजस्थान को दिलाने की कोशिश की और अब तो वहां एटॉमिक पावर स्टेशन फिर से चालू हो गया है इसलिए मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि बहुत कुछ तकलीफ दूर हो जाएगी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. Mr. -Dhabe. Please be brief.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE (Maharashtra): I shall be very brief. The Calling Attention is about drought relief in Rajasthan. I endorse what Mr. Mirdha has said about the drinking water in Jaisalmer district. The statement which has been made here is that about 3.41 lakh people have been given employment in the famine relief works and other works per day. Earlier in the statement it has been said that the

[Shri Shridhar Wasudeo Dhabe]

famine has affected the 26 districts of entire Rajasthan and 24 districts among them are very largely affected. It has also been stated that 21, 365 villages of Rajasthan with a population of 1. 68 crores have been affected. Therefore, i would like to know what is the percentage of persons affected by famine who have been given employment in these areas.

Secondly^ Sir, this question is universal and important for all drought affected areas. Right from 1965, this is the position which we are getting in different parts of the country. In 1978, 1979, 1980—in fact every year— we have been facing drought conditions. In my State also we are having famine in Vidarbha and other districts. The Food for Work Programme is not executed properly, i would like to know what wages are paid for famine relief works when they employ persons. In the Rural Employment Scheme also 30 paise per kilo of food shsuld be made available to them. At some places, they are dispensing with giving food but they are giving only the wages equivalent to the money value of it. It has affected the poor people very largely. I would like to know from the Minister at what rate the wages are being paid in the famine relief works and what immediate steps are being taken to give more employment to people, because this is very small work that has been done and in fact under the Food for Work Program. me, food is given to them at a very concessional rate.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH; Under the Food for Work Programm, we have laid down norms that wages to be paid will be in terms of food-grains, maximum to the extent of 3 kilograms. Out ol that, we have laid down that 2 kilograms will be in kind and for 1 kilogram cash component will be given.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He "wants to know at what rate.

SHRI SHRIDHAR WASUDEO DHABE: Because the wages are poor.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH; I am not in a position to say just now at what rate it is calculated, but off-hand I can say that it is at the rate at wliich foodgrains are issued by the Food Corporation of India. That is wheat we have been issuing at Rs_ 130 per quintal.

Then he has asked about the percentage of people who get employment. I have stated that 168 lakh people are reported to be affected and the present employment figure is 3. 41 lakh people. But we cannot really know how many families are well-to-do and do not need any relief. But i believe that at least one or two persons from eaih affected family have been provided employment and that should help them to tide over this difficult period. Generally the population of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labour are provided relief and not the well to do.

SHRI K. CHATHUNNI MASTER (Kerala): Sir intermittent droughts, floods and other natural calamities are some of the major themes of our country which occur usually in our country, sometimes in this part and sometimes in that part. That is the position. So I want to know whether victims of this natural calamity should not be given legal protection to ameliorate their distress. Now we are dealing with a Famine Relief Act. I think this is a 19th century Act, not adequate to meet the existing situaion. So, I am asking the Government if they are thinking whether it is advisable to revise this Act with provisions to give sufficient compensation for the loss of wealth, cattle and other major losses suffered by the victims, at the same time wiping out the loans, taxes and other liabilities of the affected people. Firstly i want to know whether the Government is thinking of bringing a new Act to this effect.

Then, Sir, we are talking much about the study of our ecology and weather and we are progressing sufficiently in these matters. But how is it that we fail to forecast this kind of natural calamities so that adequate arrangements could be made to face this kind of calamities?

Finally, Sir, according to reports, large-scale migration not only of people but also cattle has started from these drought-stricken areas. I want to know what are the real reasons for this large-scale migration of people and cattle and what are the measures the Government is taking to check or curb such migration.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Sir, the Famine Code under which the State Governments generally work is only a model adopted by the States for providing relief but there is nothing to stop a State Government from giving as much relief as they want to give if their resources permit. Normally there is remission of land revenue and other charges, postponement of recovery and also payment of compensation to the extent of about ten per cent in the case of losses due to drought or other calamities. The Central Government has also circulated a model manual for providing relief in the case of natural calamities like floods, drought, etc., and in the case of floods the Central Government gives grant even up to 75 per cent. Under the drought management procedure according to which the Central Government works, we provide some relief under the Plan and some under non-Plan. But in the case of extreme distress even the Central Government can go much beyond what is normally given in case of drought. But the suggestion of my friend, Shri Master is very difficult to implement; he wants everything, all charges to be remitted and no loans to be recovered. No Central or State Government can afford to pay full compensation in a poor country like ours in case of natural calamities. So, we cannot accept that position. 1728 RS-15.

श्री उपसभापति : शाही जी, कृपा करके एक सवाल पूछिए ।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : एक सवाल पूछता हूँ, श्रीमन् । मंत्री जी को मैं बता दूँ, आज से 7 साल पहले जब गुजरात में अकाल पड़ा था तब गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने 100 करोड़ रु० से ज्यादा मदद के रूप में दिया था । गुजरात जो एक सम्पन्न प्रांत है वहाँ 100 करोड़ से ज्यादा मदद दिया । राजस्थान की अपनी स्थिति है, यह रेगिस्तान है इसको राजस्थान न कहा जाए, इसका नाम रेगिस्तान रख दिया जाये तो ज्यादा अच्छा है राजस्थान अब नहीं रह गया है तो उस प्रांत की विशेष हालत को देखते हुये और इस बात को जानते हुये, जैसा कि मिरधा साहब ने भी कहा, कि स्टेट रिसोर्सेज के बाहर है वहाँ अकाल की स्थिति को मोट करना, तो क्या भारत सरकार उसी पैमाने पर यहाँ सहायता देने को तैयार है जिस पैमाने पर आज से 7 साल पहले गुजरात में दिया गया था ?

दूसरे, यह कि राजस्थान की विशेष स्थिति को देखते हुये, वहाँ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के रिसोर्सेज को देखते हुये क्या भारत सरकार अकाल के रिलीफ को टोटल रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी अपने ऊपर लेने को तैयार है कि नहीं तैयार है ? अभी आपने कहा कि हम इम्प्लायमेंट के वक्त देखते हैं—बैल टु डू कौन है । गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया में “बैल टु डू” कौन है ? जैलमेर में गया हूँ । उस एरिया में बैल टु डू कौन है ? मैंने गुजरात में देखा था और मैंने राजस्थान में जाकर भी व्यवस्था देखी है । राजस्थान में अकाल पीड़ितों के लिए जो व्यवस्था है वह बहुत-ही कम व्यवस्था है । क्या भारत सरकार उसकी टोटल जिम्मेदारी लेगी कि नहीं ?

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : डिप्टी चैयरमैन साहब, गुजरात के अन्दर अगर कुछ स्थिति ऐसी थी कि 100 करोड़ रुपये उस वक्त भारत सरकार दे सकी, मैं तो नहीं जानता किन हालात में वह दिया गया लेकिन इस वक्त भारत सरकार यह मानने में असमर्थ है कि उसी हिसाब से राजस्थान के अन्दर भी पैसा दिया जाए। हमारी बहुत-सी डेवलपमेंट की स्कीमें राजस्थान के लिए चल रही हैं, हम खास ध्यान दे रहे हैं जिससे राजस्थान के रेगिस्तान को हम आहिस्ता-आहिस्ता नखलिस्तान बना रहे हैं।

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : इतने सालों से आप नहर नहीं बना सके। न आपके पास सीमेंट है, न कोयला है।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : अब वह रेगिस्तान ज्यादा नहीं रह गया है। पहले से सुधर रहा है, तरक्की कर रहा है। जैसा मैंने कहा, कायदे और क्लस जो बनाये हुये हैं उसी के मुताबिक सेन्ट्रल टीम ने रिकमण्डेशन की। उसमें एक हाई लेवल कमेटी है जो सारा जायेजा लेकर उसी हिसाब से देखा करते हैं, आगे के लिए क्या प्रिसिडेंट बनेगा—दे पायेंगे कि नहीं दे पायेंगे—फाइनेंशियल रिसोर्स को देखते हुये, वह हाई लेवल कमेटी रकम मंजूर करती है। अभी हम राजस्थान को उतना नहीं दे सके जितना हमने मांगा था। यह बात मैं मानता हूँ कि यह सहायता उतनी नहीं है जितनी कि राजस्थान को सहायता देने की आवश्यकता थी। लेकिन रिसोर्स को ध्यान में रखते हुये जो ज्यादा से ज्यादा कर पाये हैं वह मैंने बताया . . . (अवधान) . . .

श्री नागेश्वर प्रसाद शाही : गुजरात में क्यों किया, राजस्थान में क्यों नहीं किया ?

श्री उपसभापति : सदन की कार्यवाही ढाई बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

The House then adjourned for lunch at twenty-nine minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at thirty-two minutes past two of the clock, Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair.

THE BUDGET (RAILWAYS) 1981-82

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Railway Budget. The Railway Minister, please.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (in English and Hindi) of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the year 1981-82, in respect of Railways.

REFERENCE TO THE REPORTED DEATH OF EIGHT PERSONS IN DELHI AFTER CONSUMING ILU-CIT LIQUOR

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up special mentions. Dr. Siddhu.

DR. M. M. S. SIDDHU (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, today's papers carry a headlines news of the second tragic deaths among poorer sections of Delhi. In this a large number of families have been deprived of their earning members. Some women have also died after consumption of illicit liquor. The tragedy is more profound because the police has tried to conceal the facts somehow or other, and they could be brought out only after the Press had reached there and taken photographs. Though the tragedy occurred on the 15th, till yesterday evening the police crime bulletin