

SHRI GIAN CHAND TOTU (Hima-chal Pradesh): You just said that the All India Radio broadcast the denial by Shri Buta Singh. I would like to ask why the All India Radio did not contradict its own news because it was highly misleading. It is entirely different giving a statement by Shri Buta Singh. The All India Radio should have contradicted the news itself. It has not been contradicted so far,

श्री श्रीकांत वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) :
मेरा सुझाव है कि आल इण्डिया रेडियो आज
की न्यूज़ बुलेटिन में यह ब्राडकास्ट करे कि
उससे गलती हुई है और उसके लिये वह
क्षमा चाहता है।

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Havoc caused by Cyclone in Keonjhar district of Orissa

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN; Shri Mahanti.

SHRI BHAIKAB CHANDRA MAHANTI (Orissa): Sir I rise to call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation to the havoc caused by the cyclone which hit the Keonjhar district of Orissa on the 16th April, 1978, resulting in heavy loss of life and property and damage to crops,

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Sir, according to information received from the State Government a devastating tornado lashed parts of Cuttack and Keonjhar districts in Orissa on the 16th April, 1978, with a wind speed of 70 kms. per hour, causing considerable damage to public and private property and loss of human lives and cattle heads. We have been advised by the India Meteorological

Department that it was a localised tornado and not a cyclone. As per the latest information, 163 persons have died, 250 persons injured and 500 houses wiped off and 1000 houses have collapsed in Keonjhar district and 10 persons have died, 100 persons injured and 150 houses collapsed in Cuttack district. The figure of partially damaged houses is under collection. A large number of cattle, goats and sheep have also died. Injured persons have been hospitalised. Besides normal diet, special nutritive diet like fruits and Horlicks for affected patients have been sanctioned. Tents have been pitched and bamboo, mattes supplied for shelter. Adequate arrangement for food, water and clothes have been made. Voluntary organisations, including the Indian Red Cross Society, are also assisting in the relief operations. Necessary health and veterinary measures have been taken. Drilling rigs have been installed for sinking tubewells. All the tanks have been cleaned and disinfected. House buildings loans are being distributed. Ex-gratia grants have been made at the rate upto Rs. 1500 per deceased person. Loans for purchase of bullocks and cooking utensils, gunny bags, tarpaulins etc. are also being supplied. The State Social Welfare Board would make arrangements for housing the destitute children and widows in orphanages and other centres. The Orissa Police is also assisting the local authorities in relief and rescue operations. Institutions have been issued from the Ministry of Health to the Central Government Medical Store Depot, Calcutta for meeting the immediate requirements of essential medicines and equipments for relief operations.

The State Government has reported that a number of badly affected villagers are to be shifted to safer sites for rehabilitation and Central assistance for construction of new houses, purchase of bullocks and assistance for agricultural operations is necessary. The requirements of Central assistance are being worked out by

1 IStiri Surjit Singh Barnala] the State Government, We are in constant touch with the State Government and I may assure the House that all necessary action is being and will be taken to assist the State Government, in mitigating the distress of the affected population.

The Government of India has decided to provide an interim advance Plan assistance of Rs. 2 crores to assist the State Government to meet their immediate commitments. This will be in addition to the margin money of Rs. 3.58 crores already available with the State Government -for relief operations.

A Central Team is visiting the effected areas shortly for an on-the-spot assessment of the situation. Further action will be taken on receipt of the report of the Central Team.

SHRI BHAIKAB CHANDRA MAHANTI: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Nature's wrath and fury seem to remain unabated and unpropitiated. As if not satisfied with the toll of life that it took during the unprecedented cyclone in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, it lashed out a tornado on Delhi. As if not even satisfied with that, the latest has been a tornado again that hit a portion of Keonjhar district and a portion of Cuttack district of Orissa on the 16th last. Sir, when a student at Muzaffar-pur, I had the experience of the havoc caused by the earthquake that took place in the year 1934. I had also the experience of an unprecedented flood that struck Orissa in the year 1955. And I have now this horrible and stunning experience of devastation that is caused by a tornado in certain villages of Keonjhar and Cuttack districts of Orissa. This has been the worst in terms of loss of life and loss of property. The depth of devastation and damage is the greatest and unfathomable.

I had been to Orissa for a couple of days and I visited some of these affected areas on the 21st last. Of the ten villages in the Keonjhar district and 4 in the district of Cuttack, hardly any house has remained unscathed. In the village Purnabandgoda, the biggest village, there is hardly any house that has not collapsed. All the trees, big and small, have been uprooted. And you can imagine from this, Sir, not to speak of the banana trees and the mango trees, even the bamboo bushes have been uprooted. And hon. Members of the House who come from villages will realise what it means and what could be the velocity of the wind that can uproot bamboo bushes. The devastation and damage in those villages, particularly in that Purnabandgoda, is full and complete. The Minister has given some details. It is not a hundred odd human lives that have been lost. It is a few hundreds of human lives that have been lost; it is a few thousands of cattle-heads that have been lost. Nobody can challenge these figures. Members must have seen all that has appeared in the newspapers. Nobody can challenge anything that has appeared in the newspapers, local or otherwise, and say that the figures are exaggerated. A correct assessment cannot be made so long as the injured persons who are now hospitalised in different hospitals do not come back to their respective homes after recovery and sit with the family members that are living and try to know who is dead and who is living. This is the position in these villages, particularly in Purnabandgoda. A very pathetic story was told to me by the villagers there and that is this. This tornado hit the villages in the afternoon at about 4 p.m. and, as you know, there is always a lull before the storm, and when that lull was there, the children, as usual, thought that there must be a storm, and this being the mango season they themselves went out to collect them. And in some cases the mothers sent their little children to go to the mango groves and pick up the mangoes that would drop. I was

told that all those unfortunate children were blown away by the tornado and nobody knows what the number of these children is, whose lives have been lost, who have perished in this tornado.

The Government of Orissa have taken the quickest possible action in the matter of sending relief parties and taking in hand relief measure in the affected areas. The Chief Minister of the State, Shri Routray, has announced that relief work and relief measures will be carried on a war footing. I must say to the credit of the local police that they did a very commendable relief work particularly in bringing out dead bodies and injured persons who were lying under collapsed houses and under uprooted trees.

Now comes the biggest task, namely, the task of rehabilitating these people, rehabilitating the distressed people. Those who have survived have to be rehabilitated, their houses are to be constructed, bullocks are to be purchased for them, not to speak of the assistance that has to be given to these people for their agricultural all these villages a sizeable section of rupees. But, as you know sir, it is beyond the resources of the State Government. The people of Orissa as well as the Government of Orissa naturally look forward to the Government of India for this help. In almost all these villages a sizeable section of population belongs to the Harijan and or Adivasi Community and unless 100 per cent cash relief is given to them, it will be difficult for them to have any kind of shelter anywhere during the coming monsoon season.

It is gratifying to note that besides the relief measures provided for by the Government, as the Minister has stated, the Red Cross Society is also working there. I also found that students from different colleges like the Rajdhani College, the Bhadrakh College Salepur College and S.C.B. Medical College were there. I also

noticed that the Orissa Mining Corporation have placed all their resources at the disposal of the magistracy for looking after relief work. But one thing I must say. It was all right, at the initial stage for so many organisations to work separately. But now the stage has come when all these voluntary relief organisations and also the Government machinery must work; under one central organisation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kindly be brief.

SHRI BHAIKAB CHANDRA MAHANTI: But, Sir, the Minister while reading out the statement actually said what he had said in reply to the Call Attention Notice on the 18th of this month in the Lok Sabha and he said: The Government of India have decided to provide an interim advance Plan assistance of Rs. 2 crores to assist the State Government to meet their immediate commitments. This should be in addition to the margin money of Rs. 3.58 crores already available with the State Government for relief operations." Sir, is this really relief? I want to know from the hon. Minister. Or, it is just a loan. Does it not mean something like robbing Peter to pay Paul? You are taking out something from the Plan provision of the State Government. To that extent, the provision made by the Orissa Government for the Sixth Plan is going to be affected. If it is to be relief and aid, it should be in addition to whatever you have provided for in the Plan outlay; otherwise, it amounts to, as I said, loan and not relief or aid. It is, as I said, like robbing Peter to pay Paul.

Now, Sir, the Planning Commission? also have cut down substantially the total provision that was made by the Government of Orissa for the Sixth-Plan. If you are going to take it out of that money—I mean this amount of Rs. 2 crores, and it may increase also with the progress of relief work—the Plan outlay of the Government of Orissa is going to be affected to that extent. I hope the Government of India would look into this aspect.

XShri Bhairab Chandra Mahanti]

Then, the Minister of Agriculture in his speech said _____

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are a lot of other Members to speak. Please be brief and specific. There need not be a long discussion.

SHRI BHAIKAB CHANDRA MAHANTI: The Minister said that this grant could not be given, because according to the recommendations of the Finance Commission, they only advanced from the Plan assistance of whatever amount was required. We now heard the Minister of Education saying that money was not a difficult question but here the Agriculture Minister says that because of the Finance Commission coming in, they "will not be able to give any extra money. I cannot make out how the reply of one Minister in the same Government differs from the reply of another Minister. I would, therefore, request the Minister of Agriculture to kindly look to this aspect of the question and whatever money he is going to give, Rs. 2 crores, or 3 crores or 4 crores, whatever it may be, let it be an outright grant otherwise it will not be a relief or aid but a loan. Thank you.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, the hon. Member has painted a very harrowing picture of the devastation caused by this tornado. The only question that he has posed is that the Education Minister has said something different and I have said something different, and he says that the Education Minister said that money was not a difficult question. Sir, to me, money is the most difficult question. I do not know how he was saying that money is not a difficult question. The provision for assistance for such eventualities and for such natural calamities is made according to the recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission and according to that recommendation, every State has been allocated some margin money in anti-

cipation of such things. As I have mentioned, Orissa has been allocated Rs. 3.58 crores. So, initially, whatever money is required is available with the Government itself. But all the same, we have also allocated an interim advance plan assistance of Rs. 2 crores and this money has been released already. This amount of Rs. 2 crores has been released and a central team is also visiting that place. If more money is required, we will release more money.

SHRI NARASINGHA PRASAD NANDA (Orissa): Mr. Deputy Chair, man, Sir, I speak with a very heavy heart. I am, however, grateful to you for giving us this opportunity to raise this question in the dying hours of the day. Sir, Orissa has experienced drought, floods and cyclone in the past. But we had never experienced this unprecedented tornado of a devastating type and of great intensity. A thick blanket of clouds appeared at first. Then it became red and then there was a sound as if a bomb had exploded. There was a funnel like thing with great velocity. A terrific gust of wind whipped the villages which have been affected and, in fact, one of the villages, to which Mr. Mahanti has also referred, Puruna-bhandhaguda, was completely flattened. Big boulders and uprooted trees were seen flying in the air. What to speak of human beings? The water in the tanks and the wells was completely sucked out. I do not want to take much time of the House by giving this description. But I would just like to show how intense it was. The figures given by the hon. Minister do not indicate the extent and the severity of this tornado. But we have known from reliable sources that at least five hundred persons have died, more than one thousand persons have been injured and have been hospitalised and many persons are missing about whom we are yet to know. Of course, the hon. Minister has said that the final figures are not yet known.

I would like to seek clarifications from the hon. Minister on three specific points. Firstly, we have this experience that whenever a natural calamity takes place and that calamity hits the headlines of the Press, everybody becomes alert. But the rescue and the relief operations taper off as time passes and the tragic event no longer makes the front page headlines in the newspapers. My first question, therefore, is, whether the hon. Minister will assure us that every villager will be accounted for and those who have suffered will be rehabilitated whatever be the amount involved in the process of rehabilitation? This is my first question. My second question is: Could this tornado be predicted so that destruction of human life, cattle wealth and other properties could have been minimised, if not completely eliminated? Then, my third point is: Is the Government of India now contemplating to have a network of weather stations in these affected regions, including Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu so that there may be some forewarning of weather imbalance in a particular region, so that the people could be forewarned and the extent of damage could be minimised? Then my last point is whether the Government of India will give whatever money will be required for relief and rehabilitation operation, and not be satisfied with this ritual of advancing Rs. 2 crores towards the Plan assistance in addition to the amount of Rs. 3.58 crores which is already in the hands of the Government of Orissa. These are the four specific questions. I would like to have a clear answer from the hon. Minister.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, the first question posed is whether every villager will be accounted for and properly rehabilitated. I have given the figures of casualties as for the information received from the State Government and the State Government, I would say, is doing very commendable work there. They started relief work immediately. They started salvaging also immediately

and, as the hon. Member earlier has said good relief work is being done by them. I think and hope that the number of casualties and death will be supplied by the State Government would be correct. Normally, there is a tendency of exaggeration in such matters. Sometimes, a press reporter sees devastation and calculates things like that. Everybody can have that difficulty in making proper assessments, but the State Government is actually at the spot since 16th till date. They have made assessment and given the information to us and they have made good calculations, and on the basis of that : have made a statement here, Sir. Then also they have already started the relief work and rehabilitation work. We have provided some assistance and we are willing to provide more assistance if they asked for it. And they know the things, they know the needs of the people there. They know the work to be done and every type of provision for the villagers is being made. The second question was whether the tornadoes could be predicted. Regarding this, my submission is that it is not possible to predict tornadoes. It is possible to predict cyclones, but tornadoes form suddenly, as the hon. Member has also stated, that there was a cloud, it was of reddish colour and then there was probably a thunder storm. Some loud noise like that of a bomb explosion was heard. So, it is generally after the thunder storm that the tornado is formed. As has been reported, Sir, of all the winds that sweep this planet's surface, tornadoes are the most violent. So they do the most violent damage also, as he has described. I may like to show through this picture this is the shape that it forms in—just like an elephant trunk. Unfortunately, it has happened in Orissa this time. Recently, we had it happening in Delhi also when a bus was turned turtle and there were reports that motor cars and buses were lifted into the air and then thrown some distance away.

A prediction of tornado is not possible. A person can know only when it is forming and then if there is any

श्री भोष्म नारायण सिंह (बिहार) : मान्यवर, उड़ीसा में जो टोरनैडो आया और उससे जो जान माल की क्षति हुई है यह एक बड़ी दुःखद घटना है। जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि इसके बारे में भविष्य-वाणी भी नहीं की जा सकती है और इसके अलावा मंत्री जी ने दिल्ली की घटना की भी चर्चा की। उपसभापति महोदय, होता क्या है—मैं भी जिस जिले से आता हूँ वह अकाल से पीड़ित होता रहता है, अकाल एक नेचुरल

दूसरी बात यह है कि:—यह एक मौलिक बात है, इस बात पर हम सदन में चर्चा भी करते हैं, आदरणीय जगजीवन राम जब कृषि मंत्री थे तब भी हम लोगों ने कहा था—अगर देश भर में देखा जाय तो जहाँ तक प्राकृतिक विपदाओं का प्रश्न है, बाढ़ आती है, टोरनैडो आते हैं, सूखा आता है या तूफान आते हैं, ये सब परमानेंट फीचर बन गये हैं। अतः हम लोग यह सुझाव देते रहे हैं इस पक्ष के माननीय सदस्य भी और उस पक्ष के भी कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को इन चीजों के लिए

एक विंग बनाना चाहिए, एक परमानेंट विंग बनाना चाहिए जिससे कि इमीडियेट सहायता हो सके और केन्द्र इन सब आपदाओं का बोझ उठाये। खास कर उन राज्यों की ज़रूरत का ध्यान रखते हुए भी जिनको कि आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत खराब है। तो इन सब बातों का ध्यान रख कर क्या माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी कोई परमानेंट वाडी बनाने की बात सोच रहे हैं या नहीं—ये बातें काफी दिनों से कहते आ रहे हैं—तो क्या कोई ऐसा विचार है कि यह जो नैचुरल कैलैमिटी हमको हर साल फेस करना पड़ती है, इस विषय को केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में ले और उसका समाधान निकाले और राज्यों पर इसका बोझ न पड़े? इन दो मुख्य बातों की जानकारी मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : बहुत सारी बातों का जवाब तो मैंने पहले अर्ज कर दिया है कि क्या कुछ एफर्ट्स किए गए हैं। फिर यह जो एड दी जाती है हर स्टेट को दी गई है, किसी को कुछ किसी को कुछ, और वह सब हलात को देख कर फंडनेन्स कमीशन ने जो रिकमण्ड किया है उस हिसाब से दिया जाता है, और उड़ीसा को भी दिया है। उसमें से जब ज़रूरत पड़े तो फिर गौर सकते हैं और वह उसी काम के लिए कि अगर कोई कैलैमिटी आ जाए, एकदम से खर्चा करने की ज़रूरत पड़ जाए। उसके लिए पहले से जमा है। उसके बाद जैसी ज़रूरत पड़ती है इस किस्म की जो एड है वह रिकमेंडेशंस आफ द सिक्स्थ फाइनेंस कमीशन के मुताबिक हम देते हैं। ये डाइरेक्ट ग्राण्ट नहीं होते हैं लेकिन कोशिश हम यह करते हैं कि इसका बोझ उनकी प्लैन पर नहीं पड़े। जैसा पिछले साइक्लोन में, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और तामिलनाडु में हुआ, हमारी कोशिश यही रही कि जो उनको एड दी गई—बहुत भारी एसिस्टेंस दी गई—उससे उनके प्लैन पर बोझ न पड़े, वह उनके खर्च में नहीं आ जाये।

SHRI LAKSHMANA MAHAPATRO (Orissa); I will not be very much descriptive of the way this thing has happened. Already Members have spoken at length. The Indian year begins with Baisakhi and two days thereafter this catastrophe came in at particular region of my State. Two districts were very badly damaged. Within five minutes, five villages which were pulsating with life, were turned into a big stretch of burial ground. Now you find people going there. After the Tornado calamity there was a very big rush of officers—political people, non-political people and so on—because the whole effort was to fight this particular catastrophe on a war footing. And, therefore, tents were pitched. But what has ultimately happened?

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: These were to shelter the officers.

SHRI LAKSHMANA MAHAPATRO: Not for sheltering the dictres-sed. People who have gone there and taken photos and published them in the dailies. They say it is not for the people who have lost their houses and are still surviving but it is for officers who have gone there and for other organisations who have been working there. Whatever it is, I do not say it is bad. So these things have been done. But what has ultimately come about?

Now there is dispute about the number of persons who are either dead or missing because ultimately some money has to be paid. A declaration has been made that Rs. 1,500 has to be paid per deceased person. Therefore, if you make the figure big the amount to be doled out will also be big. Hence this dispute about the number of dead or missing and all that.

At one time it was said that the village of Purnabandhagoda, according to revenue records, had a population of 1,200. But later some revenue authorities said that it was only 900. So this is all going on. I do not know -

[Shri Lakshmana Mahapatro] what is correct. I am not interested in money being given for this person or that person, whether dead or living. I am interested in something else. I just want to know whether we can be more effective in our speed than nature. Within five minutes *< are* could sweep away ten villages. And for you five days are not enough to clear this debris. Some salvage has been done. But how long it has taken? Is it not true that bulldozers were rushed there but they were just stand. . ing there for a long time? Is it not true that many non-official voluntary organisations which went there could not distribute items like biscuits and Horlicks? Was there co-ordination of relief work? Therefore, these are the things which happened there.

Firstly I want to know whe, thej we could do something about this. Immediately before this thing happened here, there have been small hail-storms, whirlwinds, cyclones and a heavy gush of wind in different parts of the State. Not only that. It happened last year in Andhra Pradesh when the sea-god was enraged. We find that sometimes the god of fire is enraged sometimes the god of wind is enraged; We find that we are devoured by different forces of nature. Now this is a regular feature on the east coast. Now there is a cyclone; thereafter there is a tidal wave wiping out large tracts of land. Therefore, can we devise something to meet the aftereffects of all such things? I have been hearing that so many weather stations have been built and radars have been installed. In our State of Orissa also there is a radar station. But they cannot prevent it. Even the message is so vague that in 48 hours something is likely to come somewhere. How and in what form nobody knows. The observatories also cannot give very distinct and definite signals about something coming. Therefore, I am interested in what is left behind after the event and therefor what I am asking i-'i: Can we build UP « squad « or a for<re to attend to relief work be-

cause this happens to be a regular feature? Every year, in the months of April and May these things happen on the east coast. When the currents i'n the sea are fast, the shore is affected. Sometimes there is low pressure Or mgh pressure in the sea which reflects on the shore. That is why I avn interested in this. Can't we have a regular force or squad to give relief to the people, the survivors or to areas which are badly affected?

The second thing is, even subsequent to this tragedy, there has been an incident in the State. On the 22nd, the same area of Sukinda was affected by a big hail-storm a'nd many crops have been destroyed and so many houses collapsed. As yet no death has been l-eported. That is why I am so much interested in finding out whether we can provide relief in a co-ordinated way, and adequate relief can be given only if we have something of a definite organisation.

As you know, Sir, the Orissa Assembly is not in session. Of course, the Chief Minister ran to the place immediately afterwards, say, within 24 hours after the message was received by him. But should he not also call for co-operation and assistance of other political parties and voluntary organsiations? He has hot done it. He says, "Send me money for the affected people." But does he take the co-operation of other parties? Every now and then the Ministers are saying that they want the co-operation of all sides of the House and of all political parties but it appears this is not required in the State of Orissa for such a thing. That is why I am sorry. This is what has happened and that is why people now legitimately apprehend that even this misery of human beings will be exploited lor partisan ends. Therefore, something has to be done by the Government at the Centre and also in the State to give confidence to the people and to give solace to the people who have survived this disaster and' not merely

by doling out money. Sir, what is happening now? Apart from giving money to the families of the deceased persons, he is giving some money for houses also which have been damaged or partly damaged. But nobody is interested in that money. These people are 'not interested in money. The people who go there find them so much dazed that they are not able to say how many were there, as inmates in their houses and where they could be. They are not in a position to state that. They are searching under the debris to find out if anybody is still buried. That is the plight of the people. They have not yet recovered from the shocks, yet they are making one demand: Take us somewhere. Give us a rebuilt village. But don't give us money. Giving of money also puts them in a difficulty, because sometimes it so happens that when a loan is given and nobody asks for it, the poor people do not think of repaying it immediately because there is some distress and later it attracts penal interest of such a huge amount that the poor man's back-bone is broken. You build houses for them, but don't give them money. Money means corruption. Do not go in for that. These are the things they want

The last thing I want to say is that bulldozers have been sent there and they have worked there. Now the lands are all lying wasted. These people will have to be provided some money or other forms of assistance to raise their crops. Till then, they have no income to fall back upon. This seven-day relief or extended to one month is not sufficient. You shall have to feed them till they have their income from land which is their mainstay, can we not just think of having on this particular patch cooperative farming because by himself nobody can till his land at the moment? Let it be everybody's effort. On the model of the Kerala co-operative farming, give them money for co-operative farming, give them the

tubewells for the co-operatives, reclaim the land and make it also produce much more than it was yielding earlier. Can it not be done? That is my suggestion.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Sir, I could not actually follow what the grievance of the hon. Member is. First, he said that what the nature has been able to do in five minutes, the human beings are not able to do, i.e. to rebuild the houses in such a short time. This is his grievance. (*Interruptions*) If the nature has demolished houses in five minutes, I do not think salvation of that area is possible in five minutes. That cannot be done. But he has admitted that the Orissa Government, and particularly the Chief Minister himself, has made efforts and started some work immediately. Then his second grievance is that some tents have been pitched. Some tents have to be pitched at such places where there is no house left, even no hutment. They have been blown away. As I had mentioned, 500 houses simply disappeared.

SHRI LAKSHMANA MAHAPATRO:
Just a minute.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: You had already taken half an hour. So, Sir, he had a grievance against the pitching of tents. Now those people who go there have to stay somewhere or they will have to come back to towns. That way, work is not possible, because they have to be working round the clock. They have to pitch tents right at the spot so as to take shelter for themselves and also for the workers who have to be there for the night. And then he mentioned something about having a relief squad, a permanent relief squad. The relief squad has gone to the place immediately. A permanent relief squad for such purposes cannot be maintained. This is for the first time, as the Hon. Member from that state is saying, that Orissa has witnessed such a

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

(ortiado. How can a permanent squad for such a type of work can be maintained there?

SHRI LAKSHMANA MAHAPATRO: I have not been understood by him.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA; I have tried to understand you with all my efforts.

He asks why money is being given. He wants that houses should be constructed and money should not be given because it leads to corruption. The easiest method is to provide money, equipment and material so that they can have small houses and have shelters for the time being.

He has another grievance why the political parties are not being involved in this matter and why invitations have not been sent to other political parties so that they can also come in. This is not at all a political matter. Tornadoes and typhoons do not care for the political parties at all, and so, the relief operations also are not based on the structure of politics etc. The relief operations have been carried out by organisations which are committed to such type of work and they are already at the spot. He has admitted that the Red Cross and so many other organisations are doing the work there. Why should the political parties be invited in this matter, I could not find any reason.

Regarding the bulldozers that have been brought in, they have been brought in because there is debris everywhere as the houses have collapsed and that has to be removed. The bulldozers are needed for that purpose.

Then he suggested that a new experiment, co-operative farming of the lands of the affected people, should be started. The first thing is how to rehabilitate those people who are in great misery, who have lost everything, their homes and hearths. Their every building has been lost. So, the

main object of the Government now is to rehabilitate them at the earliest possible opportunity and in the shortest possible time.

श्री रबीराय (उड़ीसा) उप-सभापति महोदय, यह मैं नहीं जानता था कि जो उड़ीसा में चक्रवात हुआ उसके बारे में आज यहाँ ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव आयेगा, लेकिन यह अच्छा संयोग रहा कि मैं कल दोपहर तक इन गाँवों में था और खान और इस्पात मंत्री बीजू पटनायक भी हमारे साथ रहे इसलिए कि कल दोपहर तक मैं इन गाँवों में था इसलिए मैं पहली चीज यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 16 तारीख में जो कुछ हुआ मेरे दिमाग में यह चीज है और सदन में भी यह चीज पेश हो चुकी है कि जब आंध्र प्रदेश में चक्रवात आया था तो यह सत्य बात है कि वहाँ ज्यादा लोग मरे लेकिन दोनों सरकारों में जब आप तुलना करेंगे कि कितनी जल्दी और कितनी तत्परता से इस काम को किया गया तो आप अंदाज़ा लगा सकते हैं कि उड़ीसा में जिस तरीके से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ही नहीं जिस तरीके से राज्य सरकार ने इन सारे कामों को हाथ में लिया और लोगों को बचाया मैं यह कहूँगा कि जो वहाँ नहीं जायेगा वह अंदाज़ा नहीं लगा सकेगा। यह कार्य संपूर्ण रूप से सराहनीय है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि कल शाम तक जो छानबीन करके राजस्व मंत्री उड़ीसा ने जो हिसाब दिये हैं उसके अनुसार 173 लोग मर चुके हैं। शायद मंत्री महोदय के जवाब में 163 था।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : 10 और हैं।

श्री रबीराय : तो श्रीमन्, मैं एक आदमी का नाम जरूर लूँगा और सारा सदन हमारे साथ सहमत होगा जब मैं इनको बघाई दूँगा कि वहाँ का जो दारोगा है रामचन्द्रपुर पुलिस स्टेशन का उसके अधीन एक गाँव है। चार साढ़े चार बजे जब यह चक्रवात शुरू

हम तो फौरन उन्हे सारी जिम्मेदारी युद्ध स्तर पर जैसा सारा काम होना चाहिए वह सारी जिम्मेदारी हाथ में लेकर उसने

सारे टुकों को बचाव कार्य में लगाने 7 P.M. के लिए डाइवर्ट किया। उनको डाइवर्ट कराके जिस तरह से काम किया

गया उसी कारण से हजारों लोग बच गये वरना उनकी मौत हो जाती। उ। दारोगा का नाम कैलाश महन्ती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से जो टीम जाएगी वह किस तारीख में जाएगी। मैं वहां गया और मैंने वहां जा कर उनसे जानकारी भी की। इससे पता चला कि वहां पुनर्वास की समस्या है। मुझे खुशी है कि बरनाला साहब इस सिलसिले में दिलचस्पी ले रहे हैं। यह भी मानते हैं और हम भी मानते हैं कि यह एक प्राकृतिक चीज है। इससे काफी लोग मरे यह बहुत दुख की बात है लेकिन यह चुनौती भी है। मैं बरनाला साहब से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह इस तरफ भी ध्यान दें जो एक हजार परिवारों के पुनर्वास का सवाल है उसको किस तरह से हल किया जा सकता है। मैं यह इसलिये कह रहा हूं क्योंकि जनता सरकार लाखों की तादाद में गरीब लोगों के लिये, बेघर लोगों के लिये मकान बनाने की योजना तैयार कर रही है। इसके साथ ही मंत्री जी से यह भी कहूंगा क्योंकि यह एक चुनौती है इस कारण केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार दोनों मिलकर एक हजार परिवारों को बसाने के लिए एक आदर्श गांव बनाएं। वह एक माडर्न विलेज बन सकें जिसमें उन लोगों के लिये पीने के पानी का इंतजाम हो, कम्युनिटी सेंटर हो और सारे गांव को एक नये ढंग से बनाया जाए। यह सबसे सराहनीय बात है कि इस काम के लिये वहां के जो हरिजन लोग हैं वे सारे हरिजन लोग कहते हैं कि सरकार के साथ हम पूरा सहयोग करने के लिये तैयार हैं। मंत्री महोदय वहां एक माडर्न विलेज

बनाने के लिये वहां की राज्य सरकार से सलाह-मशविरा करें जिससे एक नई किस्म की योजना तैयार हो सके।

मंत्री महोदय से यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस तरह से मैटिरीयोलोजिकल साइंटिस्ट साइक्लोन की भविष्यवाणी कर सकते हैं इस तरह से टोरनाडो की भविष्यवाणी भी होनी चाहिये। टोरनाडो के लिये भविष्यवाणी अभी तक नहीं हो पाई है। आप जानते हैं कि अभी पीछे दिल्ली में आया था जिसमें 63 लोग मरे थे और अब उड़ीसा में आया जिसमें 173 लोग मरे। उड़ीसा के लोगों के दिमाग में अभी भी यह डर है कि कहीं अब फिर यह वाक्या न हो जाए फिर दुबारा से टोरनाडो न आ जाये। कहीं इसकी पुनरावृत्ति न हो जाये। यह वहां के लोगों में शंका है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि यह एक बहुत जिम्मेदारी का सवाल है इसे आपको हल करना है। आप जानते हैं कि अमेरिका में बार-बार टोरनाडो आता है और हमारे यहां भी यह चीज शुरू हो गई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूंगा कि हमें एक जानकारी मिले कि अमेरिका में वैज्ञानिक लोग इस बारे में, टोरनाडो के बारे में, भविष्यवाणी की जा सके, सोच-विचार, छान-बीन और खोज कर रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह भी इस बारे में कुछ कर रहे हैं? क्या वह मैटिरीयोलोजिकल वैज्ञानिकों से इस बारे में कहेंगे कि वे इसकी भविष्यवाणी करने के लिये खोजबीन शुरू करें। मेरा यह भी कहना है कि वैज्ञानिक लोग वहां उड़ीसा में जायें और वहां के लोगों से जानकारी प्राप्त करें। इस बारे में जो कुछ उनको ज्ञात हुआ है उसका वे लाभ उठायें। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह कोई रेडीमेड जवाब न दें। वह सोच विचार कर वैज्ञानिकों को इस बारे में सलाह कहिये, हिदायत कहिये, अनुरोध कहिये, कह सकते हैं। जिस तरह का टोरनाडो दिल्ली में आया, उड़ीसा में आया, आगे भी आ सकता है

[श्री रवी राय]

और दूसरी जगहों में भी आ सकता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से और चीजों के बारे में भविष्य-ताणी की जा सकती है क्या इस बारे में भी भविष्यवाणी की जा सकेगी?

SHRI HAREKRUSHNA MALLICK (Orissa): Sir, on a point of information. I have to ask one point these natural calamities...

श्री उपसभापति : आप कृपया बैठ जाइये। सदन के नियमों के अनुसार पहले मंत्री महोदय उत्तर देंगे।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : श्रीमान्, माननीय सदस्य नॅ सेंट्रल टीम के बारे में सवाल पूछा है। इस बारे में हम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से बातचीत कर रहे हैं। अभी 2 मई, 1978 की तारीख फिक्स की गई है। अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट राजी हो जाये तो हमारे आफिसर्स 2 मई को वहां जाएंगे।

जहां तक माडल गांव बनाने की बात कही गई है, यह सुझाव बहुत अच्छा है। वहां पर कई गांव खत्म हो चुके हैं। अब लोगों को नये सिरे से बसाना होगा। ऐसी हालत में अगर वहां पर कोई माडल स्कीम बनाई जाय जिसमें सब लोगों को बसाया जा सके तो यह बहुत अच्छी बात होगी। अलग-अलग स्थानों पर लोगों को बसाना होगा और इंतजाम भी करने होंगे। जैसा मैंने अपने जवाब में कहा है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में सोच रही है। इन लोगों को नये सिरे से नये गांव बनाकर बसाना होगा और इसके लिए माडल स्कीम बनाई जा सकती है। यह

भी विचार करना पड़ेगा कि वहां पर कितने मकानों की जरूरत होगी, कितनी एकमोडेशन की जरूरत होगी और मकानात की छतें किस प्रकार की होंगी। ये बातें इंजीनियर लोग ही बता सकते हैं। कोई माडल विलेज बनना चाहिए, उनके इस सुझाव के साथ मैं सहमत हूँ।

जहां तक टारनडो के संबंध में वारनिंग देने का सवाल है, इस बारे में विचार होता रहा है और आज भी हो रहा है। कुछ थोड़ी बहुत वारनिंग भी दी जाती है। आप जानते हैं कि सब से ज्यादा टारनडो अमेरिका में आते हैं। पिछले दिनों दिल्ली में भी इस प्रकार का एक टारनडो आया था। उत्तर भारत में करीब करीब दो तीन ही ऐसे टारनडो साल में आते हैं। यहां पर उनका औसत दो से ज्यादा नहीं है। एक दफा पंजाब के अन्दर भी इस प्रकार का टारनडो आया था और एक सारा का सारा गांव खत्म हो गया था। अमेरिका के अन्दर इस तरह के टारनडो का औसत 700 से भी ज्यादा है। वहां पर सब तरह का इंतजाम है और हर क्षेत्र में सुविधाएं हैं और साइंटिफिक एडवांसमेंट भी है। इसके बावजूद भी वहां पर टारनडोज आते हैं। हमारे यहां जो टारनडो आए हैं वे लगभग तीन मिनट या सात मिनट तक के रहे हैं। लेकिन अमेरिका में इस तरह के टारनडो आते हैं कि सात-सात घंटे तक चलते रहते हैं। इनका दायरा भी बहुत बार काफी लम्बा होता है। अभी तक यह संभव नहीं हो सका है कि टारनडो की वारनिंग पहले से दी जा सके। टारनडो की वारनिंग अभी दी

जा सकती है जब वह नजर आता है और ऊपर से नीचे उतर आता है। जब बादलों में कोई गड़बड़ पैदा होती है या कोई हैल-स्टोर्म पैदा होता है या कोई थन्डर स्टोर्म शुरू होती है तो इस प्रकार की टारनडो नीचे उतर आती है। जब इस प्रकार का चक्रवात ऊपर से नीचे उतरता है और जब वह नीचे से ऊपर को जाता है तो अपने साथ सब चीजों को उड़ा कर ले जाता है। यहां तक रेल के इंजनों को भी उड़ा कर ले जाता है। जैसा अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने बताया कि टारनडो एक तालाब के पानी को ही ऊपर उठा कर ले गया। अमेरिका के

अन्दर और दूसरे देशों में वैज्ञानिक इस बारे में विचार कर रहे हैं। लेकिन अभी तक किसी नतीजे पर नहीं पहुंचा जा सका है।

श्री उपसभापति : अब सदन की कार्यवाही कल प्रातः 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

The House then adjourned at nine minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 26th April, 1978.