

[Shri Yogendra Makwana] Mr. Khurshed Alam Khan has asked me the strength of the police force. The Delhi police at present has 21,000 policemen and 978 vehicles at its disposal. New police stations are being opened and control room is being modernised.

SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN: Out of 978 vehicles, how many are on the road?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: That is to be verified. So far as the police force is concerned, I can assure the hon. Member that if necessary, we will increase the police force and the number of vehicles also. As I said in the beginning, this is a formal Bill to replace the Ordinance which was promulgated by President. With these words, I request that the Bill be passed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Now we take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill:

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed." *The question was proposed.*

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : यह प्रारवधान है कि लोक सभा भी न रहे तब प्रेसिडेंट सेशन करते हैं फंड के लिए । इस में पेरा यह कहना है कि राज्य सभा का डिस्सोल्यूशन तो नहीं होता, ऐसी परिस्थिति में राज्य-

सभा की बैठक क्यों नहीं बुलाई जाती । आप जानते हैं कि पिछले छः महीनों से बड़ी मांगे चल रही थी ड्राफ्ट को लेकर, दूसरी बातों को लेकर कि राज्य सभा की बैठक बुलाई जाय । ये जो पार्लियामेंटरी मिनिस्टर हैं भीष्म बाबू इन्हीं ने खुद राष्ट्रपति को लिखा था कि परिस्थिति को मद्देनजर रखते हुए चूँकि लोक सभा नहीं है, डिस्साल्व्ड है, इस लिए राज्य की बैठक बुलाई जाय । इस लिए मेरा कहना है कि जब आप इस तरह से कन्सोलीडेटेड फंड से पैसा लेते हैं, लोक सभा डिस्साल्व्ड है, राज्य सभा है तो राज्य सभा की बैठक आप बुलाएँ, उस पर एक-दो दिन की बर्फ बहस करा लें, तब कन्सोलीडेटेड फंड से पैसा ले । यह मेरा कहना है ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): The question is: "That the Bill be passed." *The motion was adopted.*

**I. STATUTORY RESOLUTION DIS-
APPROVING THE CONTINGENCY
FUND OF INDIA (AMENDMENT)
ORDINANCE 1979 (NO. 11 OF 1979) n.
THE CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA
(AMENDMENT) BELL, 1930.**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Now the Statutory Resolution.

श्री हरी शंकर भामड़ा (राजस्थान) :
श्रीमान्, मैं निम्नलिखित संकल्प उपस्थित करता हूँ :

"यह सभा राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 22 अक्टूबर, 1979 को प्रख्यापित भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि (संशोधन) अध्यादेश, 1979 (1979 का संख्या 11) का निरनुमोदन करती है।"

उप-सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल के स्टेटमेंट आफ आब्जेक्ट्स में यह बताया गया है कि यह कान्टिजेंसी फंड खास तौर से

चुनाव खर्चों लिए और अकाल सहायता के लिए खर्च उठाने की व्यवस्था की गयी थी। लेकिन यह नहीं बताया गया है कि इस में से कितना व्यय चुनाव खर्चों में हुआ और कितना व्यय रिलीफ के कामों में हुआ। मान्यवर, जहाँ तक अकाल का सवाल है, मैं आप के सामने यह रखना चाहूंगा कि भारतवर्ष के 11 राज्य इस समय अकाल के चंगुल में बुरी तरह से ग्रसित हैं और 20 करोड़ लोग अकाल की विभीषिका से प्रताड़ित हैं और लगभग 13 करोड़ पशु इस अकाल के गाल में जाने के लिये तत्पर हैं। यदि इस बारे में राज्यानुसार हम विचार करें तो पता चलेगा कि लगभग यह सारे 11 राज्य पूरी तरह से अकाल की समस्या में उलझे हुए हैं। उड़ीसा अकेला राज्य ऐसा है जिस में लगभग 300 करोड़ रुपये की फसल नष्ट हुई है और वहाँ पर सहायता कार्य करने के लिये कम से कम 104 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता है। गुजरात में अकाल और बाढ़ दोनों ने अपना नग्न तांडव नृत्य दिखाया था और अकेले मोररी एक ऐसा स्थान है जिस को रिहैविलेट करने के लिये करोड़ों रुपये की आवश्यकता है। वैसे अकाल के लिये कुल आवश्यकता 235 करोड़ रुपये की है। हरियाणा का अकाल जो है उस के लिये कहते हैं कि वह इस शताब्दी का सबसे बुरा अकाल है और हरियाणा को भी 165 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में इस अकाल से युद्ध करने के लिये 456 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता है। वेस्ट बंगाल भी इस अकाल की विभीषिका से अछूता नहीं है। जम्मू और कश्मीर भी अकाल से प्रताड़ित है और लगभग 15 करोड़ रुपये की मांग उन्होंने की है और सब से अंत में और जो सब से ज्यादा बुरा एफेक्टेड है वह है राजस्थान। माननीय मंत्री जी राजस्थान से आये हुए हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय भी राजस्थान की हालत को जानते हैं। राजस्थान के 33 हजार गांवों में से 31 हजार

गांव अकाल के चंगुल में हैं और पश्चिमी राजस्थान का जो भाग अधिकतर पशुपालन का धंधा करने में संलग्न है वहाँ पर हालत और खराब है। लाखों की संख्या में वहाँ पशु मर रहे हैं। और तो और मनुष्य को जीने के लिये जो पीने का पानी चाहिए उस का भी राजस्थान में संपूर्णतया अभाव है। मान्यवर, इस संबंध में मैं राजस्थान की चार तहसीलों का उदाहरण आप के सामने आंकड़ों सहित प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। नागौर जिले की चार तहसीलों में—नागौर, बनवना, जायल और लाडनू में 561 गांव हैं और उनमें केवल 15 गांव ऐसे हैं कि जहाँ पीने का पानी उपलब्ध किया जा सकता है। 379 गांव ऐसे हैं कि जहाँ केवल नमकीन पानी है, सलाइन वाटर है और बाकी के जो गांव हैं 156, उनमें पानी या तो पीने के लिये पर्याप्त नहीं है या थोड़े से ही दिनों तक चलने वाला है और बाकी 15 गांव ऐसे हैं कि जहाँ पानी से मनुष्य तो क्या पशु भी मर जा सकते हैं। यह एक नमूना मैंने आप के सामने प्रस्तुत किया है। तो राजस्थान में इस सहायता कार्य के लिये, अकाल सहायता कार्य के लिये वहाँ की सरकार ने कम से कम 220 करोड़ रुपये की मांग की है। 220 करोड़ रुपये उन को आज अकाल राहत कार्य के लिये चाहिए। सब से ज्यादा दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि फाईनेंस कमीशन ने कैपिटल फंडर और ड्रिंकिंग वाटर को रिलीफ कार्यों में सम्मिलित नहीं किया है जब कि राजस्थान में इन्हीं को लेकर सब से बड़ी समस्या है। पशुओं के लिए फीडर उपलब्ध नहीं है और पीने का पानी भी उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा है। खस तौर से वेस्टर्न राजस्थान के तीन जिले—नागौर, बाड़मेर और जोधपुर—ऐसे हैं कि जिनमें ड्रिंकिंग वाटर भी नहीं है। यदि वहाँ पर केवल पीने का पानी भी देना चाहें तो वह केवल राजस्थान केनाल से लिफ्ट सिस्टम के द्वारा दिया जा सकता है और उस में करोड़ों

[श्री हरी शंकर भाभड़ा]
रुपयों का खर्चा है। अकेले पीने के पानी की
राजस्थान में व्यवस्था करने के लिए सौ करोड़
रुपये चाहिए। इस विभीषिका में जब कि
अकाल को इतनी जबरदस्त विभीषिका थी
उस समय यह जो प्राविजन किया गया इस
अडिजेंट के माध्यम से उसमें यह स्पष्ट नहीं
बतलाया गया है कि डेढ़ सौ करोड़ रुपयों में से
कितना हिस्सा इस अकाल कार्य में दी, कितना
कुल बचा लिया और कितना रुपया इलेक्शन
में खर्च हुआ।

इसलिए मान्यवर, मैं अपने रेजलूशन
को मसुदा करता हूँ और उसका समर्थन करते
हुए सदस्यों से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि उसको
पास करें। इतना कहकर मैं आपको धन्यवाद
देता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):
Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the
Contingency Fund of India Act, 1950, as
passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into
consideration."

The Bill seeks to further amend the
Contingency Fund of India Act, 1950 for
raising the corpus of the Contingency Fund of
India from Rs- 50 crores to Rs. 150 crores
temporarily during the period beginning on
22nd October, 1979 and ending on 31st
March, 1980 for meeting immediate and
inescapable post-Budget commitments
following the dissolution of the Sixth Lok
Sabha.

In accordance with the rules framed under
the Contingency Fund of India Act, advances
from the 'Fund are made for the purpose of
meeting unforeseen expenditure including
expenditure on a New Service not
contemplated in the Annual Financial
Statement, pending authorisation of

such expenditure by Parliament. These
advances are recouped to the Fund by
obtaining Supplementary Grants or
Appropriation in accordance with the
provisions of article 115 of the Constitution.

In accordance with the usual practice,
Ministry of Finance had prepared the first
batch of Supplementary Demands for the
current year in August, 1979, which could
not, however, be presented in Parliament in
view of the dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

The widespread drought in various parts of
the country afterwards led to a situation in
which the Centre had to provide large scale
assistance to the affected States on an urgent
basis to enable them to undertake relief
operations. Additional allocation of foodgrains
under 'Food for work' Scheme had to be made
to States to enable them to cope up with the
drought situation. Expenditure on General
Elections, for which no provision had been
made in the Budget, had also to be met. For
meeting these and other post-Budget
commitments, the corpus of the Contingency
Fund (Rs. 50 crores) was found to be
inadequate. The Contingency Fund of India
(Amendment) Ordinance, 1979 was
accordingly promulgated by the President on
the 22nd October 1979 for temporary
enhancement of the corpus of the Fund to Rs.
150 crores, until 31st March, 1980.

The Bill seeks to replace the above
Ordinance. Clause 2 of the Bill provides for
the raising of the corpus of the Contingency
Fund of India from Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 150
crores by transfer of an additional amount of
Rs. 100 crores from the Consolidated Fund of
India from 22nd October, 1979 to 31st March,
1980. The Bill thus involves, a withdrawal of
Rs. 100 crores from the Consolidated Fund of
India temporarily for the above period only.
However, the actual

expenditure is limited to advances drawn from the Contingency Fund Advance amounting to Rs. 88.35 crores were sanctioned from the Fund before the current session of Parliament; comprising Rs. 61.93 crores for providing assistance to States affected by drought and for 'Food for Work' Scheme, Rs. 18 crores for 'on account' payments to States towards expenditure on General Elections, Rs. 4 crores to public sector enterprises and the balance for meeting other emergent items. Thus additional expenditure, against Rs. 100 crores transferred to the Contingency Fund of India, amounted to Rs. 38.35 crores. A statement of supplementary demands for recoupment of these advances to the Contingency Fund was laid on the Table of the House on 24th January 1980.

Sir, with these words I move. *The questions*

were proposed.

SHRJ SANKAR GHOSE (West Bengal):
Sir, the Minister has said that the amount in the Contingency Fund is to be increased particularly for meeting unforeseen expenditure, and he has given the figure of about Rs. 61 crores that had to be given to the States for drought and food for work programme. The problem that we are facing almost every year, of drought, floods, natural disasters, is a serious problem and it can only be solved on the basis of a clearcut and a definite programme. I want to know from the Minister if it is not a fact that unless we have a specific fund, not the Contingency Fund which is there for election purposes, for drought and other purposes, unless we have a definite fund for meeting natural disasters, we will not be able to touch even the fringe of the problem? I want a clear and definite answer from the Minister. Has the Government applied its mind

to the question and has it decided to set up a fund for meeting natural disasters? An honourable friend has just now given details of the disasters, so I do not want to go into details or statistics. But the fact is now clear that when the Sixth Finance Commission made its recommendations, it was found from experience of drought, disasters, natural calamities in different States that the recommendations were quite insufficient to tackle the problem of such a magnitude. The Seventh Finance Commission had, to a certain extent, gone ahead of the Sixth Finance Commission and given some relief. But even that was very marginal and in this House we had brought this matter time and again. There was unanimity of opinion that even the recommendation of the Seventh Finance Commission was not adequate to deal with this problem. Therefore that the question of setting up a specific fund for meeting this problem arising out of drought, floods and other natural disasters comes up for consideration.

I raise this question particularly because so far as I recollect, the ruling party in its election manifesto also gave a promise and a pledge to the electorate that it would set up some kind of a fund to meet these disasters. I would like to know from the Minister if the Government has applied its mind to this question or if the question of election manifesto has not troubled the Government at all. Will the Government give a categorical assurance that the pledge that has been given by it to the people that some such fund would be set up with a sufficient amount of money to meet these disasters, will be fulfilled? I hope the Minister will not say that this will be referred to the Secretaries Committee or a sub-committee or another commission would be appointed to determine whether a fund should at all be set up to meet natural disasters.

[Shri Sankar Ghose]

Sir, the Minister has also said that a certain amount had to be spent on account of the food for work programme. The Bill that has come is to validate an Ordinance. But the Bill has to be taken in the larger context of the Government's economic and planning policy. Sir, if we are to meet the disasters that we are facing, then the other fund that I am talking of is necessary to give immediate relief. But that is again only treating the symptoms of the disease and not the disease itself. If we are to solve this problem, then we must have a comprehensive plan, with an employment programme and with a package of schemes so, that whenever there are natural disasters we can give work to the unemployed and thereby alleviate the people of their misery. Sir, I want to know from the Minister whether the Government has given a thought to this question. Otherwise, these Bills will be just ad hoc Bills, disjointed Bills, piecemeal Bills, which do not touch the real issues.

Sir, there have been some reports in the press which are rather disquieting. They say that there will be a kind of plan holiday. In some national newspapers they have carried the news that the Government is contemplating to have a plan holiday. Now if we have a plan holiday, then all the schemes and programmes, the employment schemes and other schemes and programmes, for meeting the natural disasters will come to a grinding halt. I want to know from the Minister whether such reports are true.

In the current year, for the Plan programmes an allotment of Rs. 12,600 crores was made, but I am told that there will be a shortfall of about Rs. 600 crores and so it will come to only Rs. 12,000 crores. The news that is given in certain national newspapers is that there will be a plan

holiday and the Annual Plan of 1980-81 will be frozen at the level of the current year, i.e. at the level of Rs. 12,000 crores.

When the Sixth plan was last finalised raising the outlay to Rs. 71,000 crores, it was expected that every year the investment will increase at least by 16 per cent. Now the prices in the current year have risen by about 20 per cent. Therefore, if we have to maintain the level of investment in the context of a 20 per cent rise in prices and in the context of accelerating the plan expenditure by 16 per cent, so that the targeted amount of Rs. 71,000 crores of the Sixth Plan is really reached, then if there is a plan holiday or the allocation for the Annual Plan in 1980-81, i.e. next year, is frozen at the level of the current year, as has been reported in certain papers, then the level of investment will be depressed by about 36 per cent. The physical targets will be less by about 36 per cent.

And if there is a shortfall in the Plan expenditure to that extent, then the Contingency Fund that we will require will be of enormous proportion. Then we will not be faced only with natural disasters like floods and droughts but we will also be faced with man-made disasters. I would like to ask the Minister to make a clear statement that these reports which have appeared in a section of the press that there will be a plan holiday and the amount of allocation for the next year will be frozen at the level of this year, are not correct, I am not wanting him to disclose the Budget secrets.

What I am submitting is that you cannot have development without a proper psychological infrastructure and that if a situation is created, and it is given out that there will be a plan holiday or the Plan will be scuttled or the level of expenditure will be frozen, then investment will shrink

and a climate of despair will creep in while the psychological infrastructure which is so much essential for development purposes will be jeopardised.

Therefore, I will ask the Minister not to take this Contingency Bill in isolation. It is not on *ad hoc* measure. This contingency Bill amount is raised from Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 150 crores because of natural disasters. Now to solve this problem of natural disasters, the short-term economic solution, I submit, is to have a national commission to meet natural disasters with a sufficient fund corpus for which an assurance, an electoral pledge, was given by the ruling Congress party. And, the long-term and the basic solution is to have a proper developmental effort and to have a scheme and packages of employment programme. Whenever these disasters occur, then, we can have these schemes and the money for these schemes.

Sir, I want to know from the Minister in this connection is this that if we are really tackling this problem, then the employment programmes that are in operation, the Food-for-work programme, the Intensive Rural Development Programme, the revised Minimum Needs Programme; the Antyodaya Programme the Employment Guarantee Schemes of different States, will have to be maintained, supported and extended, and the Government will have to provide sufficient resources for these schemes. If this is not done, then, we shall aggravate the problem. Therefore, I want a clear statement from the Minister that this depressing news that has come out that there will be a Plan holiday that the Plan will be frozen, that the next year's allotment will be the same, is not correct, that the Government is not thinking on these lines and that the Government will (SfereMgUhen and expand all these schemes and employment oriented programmes.

Also, Sir, the news has come out that exercises are going on about the next Budget and that in those exercises the health programmes will be pruned, the educational programme will be pruned and that the employment Oriented-programmes will be pruned. I am not asking the Minister to say that the allocation for these programmes in the next Budget would be Noo. But I want the Minister to say that this report and this kind of news that have come, are not correct. Once this kind of a situation is created in the country, this will have a great danger on the economic development of the country in the future.

SHRI GIAN CHAND TOTU (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, may I put one question to the former Planning Minister. Is the quantum of expenditure to be measured in terms of money, fiscal terms? The tragedy in India is that because of planning, 80 per cent to 90 per cent of the expenditure is only towards establishment. All these big figures of crores and thousands of crores of rupees do not help the common man at all. What is their quantum?

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE; I will answer that question. My learned friend has raised a very important question. If he had listened to my earlier speech, he would have seen that I had answered that question. I am not thinking of the Plan in financial terms or money terms. That is why I said that if you freeze the Plan to the level of the current year, when there is a 20 per cent price rise, the physical targets will be reduced by 20 per cent. I was talking about the physical targets, being reduced by 20 per cent. I was not talking in financial terms. That is why I said that if Rs. 71,000 crores of expenditure is expected in the Sixth Plan in which every year there will be «» acceleration in the financial target of at least 16 per cent, then though the fiscal target would be enhanced

159 *Resolution re. Dis-* [RAJYA SABHA]
 approving Contingency
 Fund of India (Amdt.)
 Ordinance. 1979

and *Contingency* 160
 Fund of India (Amdt.)
 Bill, 1980

[Shri Sankar Ghose]

but if there is price rise of 20 per cent, then the physical target is automatically pruned by 20 per cent. Therefore, I appreciate the question the hon. Member has raised, and I very much had the anxiety in my mind which he has. I want a statement from the Minister here that he would ensure that the physical targets are not pruned, that physical targets are expanded, that higher physical targets are reached, that the news that has come out that the Plan will be frozen, that there will be a Plan holiday, has no basis whatsoever.

The other aspect I would like the Minister to consider is that, Sir, we are in a difficult economic situation, an economic situation wherever we have the price rise, steep unemployment, half of our people living below the poverty line and a declining rate of exports, in such a situation all our endeavours in the political field should help to ensure stability and progress in the economic field. Sir, I do not know whether the Finance Minister is a member of the Political Committee. I do not know whether the Finance Minister is consulted on the question of destabilisation of State Assemblies, I do not know whether the Finance Minister's views are taken into account on the question whether, if there is destabilisation of State Assemblies and if a situation of unrest and confrontation is created, whether that will be conducive to planned development, whether that will be conducive to economic progress, whether that will help us to solve the problems that we are facing in the different sectors, the bottlenecks in these sectors of coal, power and transport. We do not have to increase the Contingency Fund if we really have planned development. Is the Finance Minister consulted on the economic consequences if the State Assemblies are established, if a situation of confrontation is created, if there are fresh elections. Has any exercise been made in the Finance Ministry as

very greatly and only during the 'seventies' we could reduce the defence budget and bring it down to 20 percent of the total expenditure. Therefore, now it is necessary, when dealing with the Contingency Fund, for you to take a long-term view, a comprehensive view, to tackle these economic problems. There has to be international stability, you should defuse the international situation. Similarly, you should defuse the situation in our own country. And a policy of confrontation will not help in solving our economic problems. What we want at least what the people of this country want, is stability.

They want not only political stability but they want economic stability also. In fact, one cannot have political stability without economic stability. There can be no political stability, no Government can last, unless the real problem of unemployment and poverty are solved. It will be in the interest of the economic Ministries to see that political conditions in the country are such that there is no confrontation and a situation of co-operation and consensus is created. That is the essential psychological infrastructure necessary for development.

Sir, I will ask the Minister here for a specific answer on my questions. First is the question of setting up a national commission for meeting disasters has the Government made up its mind on that question? Secondly, was this apart of the election manifesto of the ruling party? Thirdly, in spite of the pledge given to the people, is the Gov-

eminent still hesitating on the question of setting up such a commission? And if the Government has decided to set up such a commission, what is the corpus of the fund? It was mentioned in their election manifesto that a sufficient fund corpus it will be there. What is the corpus? This is on the natural disaster aspect.

The other aspect on which I want a clear answer from the Minister is that there should be no holiday to the Plan and the Plan expenditure for the next year would not be frozen at the level of the current year. Otherwise it would mean that the physical targets will be reduced by 20 per cent and the original growth targets will become less by 36 per cent.

Thirdly, I want to know from the Minister whether the Finance Minister will be consulted on the economic consequences of political destabilisation or the Finance Minister will be kept completely in the dark on the question of destabilisation. If by destabilisation an atmosphere of confrontation is created, then the Finance Minister will present a Budget of greater deficit, the prices will rise further, the utilisation capacity will be less and there will be less surplus for development. Thank you.

SHRI LAKSHMATTA MAHAPATRO (Orissa): Sir, this is only a replacement of the Ordinance that was made when Parliament was not in session. Therefore, I cannot say that I do not support it, because it will mean a great complication. But I am not happy with such a thing as Contingency Fund the corpus of which should be enhanced from time to time. When the Contingency Fund of India Act was passed in the year 1950 it was felt that the country at that time was facing certain natural calamities and to get over those natural calamities or to be free from the miseries of those natural calamities it would need certain monies to be readily available just to meet such contingencies. Why I express my unhappiness is the way

things are moving, these contingencies like drought, floods, etc. will continue to be occurring. And as years rolled by, no serious attempt has been made to see that such contingencies do not occur. When I say that we have the capacity of creating a situation where there will be no such contingencies, I am conscious of the fact that there are many countries in the world which have been able to make rivers of sorrow into rivers of prosperity; they have been able to make it. But here in this country everyday you will see sorrows increasing and contingencies also increasing. At one time natural calamities were listed as contingencies. Now, everyday you have manmade calamities added to the list. That is why you have poverty growing, you have unemployment growing, you have many more types of miseries growing, and getting hold of the population. Therefore I am not happy with a Government which comes from time to time and says that the corpus of the fund should be increased. I would have been happy if they had rested content with the corpus that was already there and had told us, in spite of the fact that you do not increase the corpus, we have been able to take such and such a measure in such and such a part of the country which was a chronically drought-affected area which was a drought-prone and flood-prone area, and we have been able to prevent such natural disasters. When I say this I am conscious of one thing more.

The Government will definitely say that some steps have been taken to prevent floods. They will also say that some steps have been taken to provide irrigation facilities. But I know for a fact that not only are those steps minimal, they are also inadequate. We have the big projects costing over hundreds of crores of rupees intended to be multipurpose projects, yielded? What benefit have they yielded to us? What is the result? You wanted to have about three lakh acres irrigated from the Hirakud dam, but you could *irrigate* actually hardly a lakh of acres.

[Shri Lakshmana Mahapatro] Your survey was that but the result has been this. You wanted to have a high level canal, you could not have it. You wanted to have navigation, you could not have it. You wanted to have hydro-electricity generate I by hydel projects. What you have achieved is much lower than you had estimated. How is it happening? What happened to the money that has been spent on these projects? Rupees forty-seven crores have swelled to rupees one hundred and forty crores. This is how you are spending. This is how you are preparing our project reports and spending on our activities to check floods and natural calamities. I do not want to cite instances which are many and which are known to everybody. When you were in the opposition you were armed with all of them. When you are the ruling party, I do not know whether you are capable of forgetting them. In this country of ours, we have not taken sufficient steps to prevent contingencies of this type. I told you of man-made contingencies. While bringing forward this Bill I do not know whether you had in view these man-made contingencies also as a ground for raising the fund three-fold. They should take note of these man-made contingencies also. In the State of Orissa, we are in the grip of a serious drought situation of which I mentioned many times earlier. People are leaving their hearth and homes in search of shelter. Some people having a few acres of land do not know how to live there. Rice production has gone down in Orissa which is normally a surplus State. People are running helter-skelter with begging bowls. This is sufficient to give an indication as to how best we have been able to attend to natural calamities and to contingencies. Every year we encounter drought situation and devastating floods which take a huge toll of life and wash away very good fertile soil with good crop on it. This has been our lot for the last thirty years of our independence.

These conditions have been allowed to stay on and I do not know whether it had hurt the sentiments of anybody when I said the other day that we politicians, out of selfish motives, have kept these contingencies alive and we want to perpetuate these conditions and therefore, there is no serious attention given to these problems. Is it not true that in the States where serious droughts have occurred last year, the money that was given was ill spent and it was not properly utilised? Is it not true that on other occasions when money was provided to help the flood-affected people it was mis-utilised for political gains? It is very much within my knowledge that there are politicians who are anxious for some drought or flood to come so that they can make a name. Then there will be a big tussle as to the share of the money they should get from the amount allotted for the relief of the people. This is how we view things. Therefore, our efforts to have permanent measures to do away with these natural calamities have been so far halting. We are not happy with the rise in the quantum of money in the Contingency Fund. But we will be really happy if the money is kept at a constant level and the number of contingencies minimised and provide for permanent steps to do away with contingencies such as flood and drought, not to speak of cyclones because they come without our knowledge. Even that can be known in advance if we have sufficient observatories. That also we have not been doing properly. Therefore, my only criticism about this matter is that let us be honest and sincere to do away with these contingencies, so that we do not come up before Parliament every time with the President's Ordinance or a Bill for discussing rise in the quantum. That is all I want to say.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): Mr. Shahbuddin

SHRI SYED SHAHBUDDIN
(Bihar): Mr. Vice-Chairman, may I
request you to...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R.
MORARKA): You will have to go to your
seat and speak from there, please.

AN HON. MEMBER: He may be permitted
to speak through the mike... *(Interruptions)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R.
MORARKA): If you can speak from your
seat, it is better. If there is any handicap, you
can come and speak from here.

SHRI SYED SHAHBUDDIN: Mr. Vice-
Chairman, Sir, it is not that I intend to usurp
the role of the Leader of the Opposition, a
very distinguished parliamentarian like Mr.
Advani, although the Treasury Benches will
welcome that because they will take ad-
vantage of my inexperience.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support
the plea made by my learned friend Shri
Sankar Ghose, about the need for the National
Disaster Fund. I would not repeat the
arguments that have been made. But I would
like to state, Mr. Vice-Chairman, that in a
country of our geographic and climatic
dimensions, it is natural, almost to the point of
statistical certainty, that some part of India
will be visited by a calamity every year or
some disaster will touch the land. And we
know that when disasters of great dimensions
such as floods, cyclones or earthquakes strike
us or strike the countryside or strike our
people, it is beyond the capacity of any State
Government to deal with the human problems
that flow from it. We know, as a matter of
fact, that during the three decades of our
independence, time and again the Central
Government had to come to the rescue of
State Governments and play a leading role in
alleviating the distress of the people. It is for
this reason, Mr. Chairman, that it would be
most appropriate and, in the long run, very
beneficial for the coun-

try to have a National Disaster Fund
and, if I am permitted to elaborate a
little, perhaps an adequate disaster
warning system should be a part of
that national relief machinery, which,
through experience gained over a pe-
riod of time, should have adequate
contingency planning to meet the
disasters as and when they come.
Through experience we shall not only
have greater wisdom and greater ma-
turity in establishing set patterns for
relief that has to be provided to the
people who are affected. Some sort
relief code can be evolved, but more
than that, Mr. Vice-Chairman, we
would have the political maturity that
in such circumstances the tempta-
tion that a political party might have either
being in power in the State or in power
at the Central level to play politics
with human misery or to traffic in
such calamities—that would be eli-
minated, because there would be a
set pattern to deal with disasters in
any part of the country, irrespective
of the political composition of the
Government in power at the State
level or at the Central level. Through
experience, Mr. Vice-Chairman, we
would also gain greater understand-
ing and a greater sense of responsi-
bility in how to deal with
situations of conflict which
might arise if two political parties were in
power either at the regional level or at the
Central level. I also feel that if a nation-
wide disaster relief machinery is there, it will be
able to co-ordinate the role to be played by the
various State agencies which come into action
immediately after the disaster and which, to
my mind, play a definite role in alleviating the
sufferings, for example. Railways or the Food
Corporation of India. All these organisations
would immediately get into motion without
waiting for instructions and without being
called upon to play a role. The moment a
national disaster is declared, they would
know what to do.

Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention
and the attention of the hon..

[Shri Syed Shahbuddin] Minister to the possibility that by developing our own national disaster relief organisation, we would be in a position to develop better linkage with the international relief organisations. I know that in the United Nations Organisation, they have been talking about coordinating the activities of the various specialised agencies of the United Nations in meeting a situation of disaster. Time and again, we have accepted aid and assistance offered by the international organisations, sometimes in a haphazard manner not knowing how best to utilise that help. If there is a definite machinery in the Government of India which is equipped to deal with these international bodies, perhaps we would be in a better position to take advantage of whatever assistance we can get from international resources.

Finally since I hail from Bihar, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that we have suffered very badly because of the drought situation which prevails even now. Although we have some hope in the coming harvest of rabi crop, we are still not out of the woods. I hope that the Central Government would take into account the legitimate needs of the people of Bihar in utilising this additional Contingency Fund that we are on the point of voting for them.

Sir, with these words, I would like to support the Bill and also make very practical suggestion made that there should be a separate National Disaster Fund with a National Disaster Relief Machinery to utilise that Fund.

श्री जगन्नाथ पट्टाडिया : उप सभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्यों ने जो बातें यहां पर रखीं उन में से बहुत सी इस की परिधि में आतीं नहीं इसलिए कि इसका परपत्र बहुत लिमिटेड है। जो एक आर्डिनेंस राष्ट्रपति जी ने अक्टूबर 1979 में जारी किया था और इस रकम को जिम्मे के द्वारा 50 करोड़ के

स्थान पर 150 करोड़ रुपये किया गया था उस का समय 31 मार्च 1980 तक का है और भारत सरकार का कोई इरादा नहीं है कि इस के आगे इस को बढ़ाया जाय। इस लिये माननीय सदस्य श्री महापात्र जी ने जो कहा कि हम को इस से बहुत खुशी नहीं, मैं स्वयं उससे सहमत हूँ क्योंकि सरकार न तो इस का समय बढ़ा रही है और न इस की रकम बढ़ा रही है जो पिछली सरकार ने प्रमलगेट किया था, केवल उस को बिल का रूप दे कर ऐक्ट बनाने के लिये यह सरकार सामने आयी है। श्री भाभड़ा जी, जो राजस्थान से आते हैं उन को राजस्थान की ज्यादा जानकारी होगी। उन्होंने बहुत सी बातें सदन के सामने रखीं। मैं खुद मानता हूँ कि राजस्थान के अंदर ही नहीं, देश के अंदर अन्य कई प्रांत ऐसे हैं कि जहाँ पर अकाल और बाढ़ की भयंकरता से वहाँ के रहने वाले इंसान परेशानी में पड़ जाते हैं और इसी लिये आज से नहीं बहुत पहले से सरकार की यह कोशिश रही है कि इस प्रकार के दुर्भाग्य जब जब देश के सामने आ जाय तो सरकार उन का सामना कर सके, इसी लिये आप को मालूम है कि योजना कमिशन ने आज से नहीं बहुत पहले से कई योजनाएँ इस सिलसिले में तैयार कीं और उन को कार्यान्वित करने की कोशिश की। इस संबंध में एक बात जो कहीं गयी माननीय श्री घोष के द्वारा वह है एक स्पेशल फंड को बनाने की। बाढ़ और अकाल की भयंकरताओं का सामना करने के 5 P.M. लिए इस तरह का फंड बने, इस बात पर विचार छठवें और सातवें फाइनेंस कमिशन ने किया था। लेकिन वह इस नतीजे पर पहुँचे कि इसके लिए अलग से फंड बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि उसके लिए भारत सरकार के पास एक सेट आफ रूल्स है। जब जब ऐसी आवश्यकता होती है तभी भारत सरकार राज्य सरकारों को उसके ऊपर सहायता देती है।

drmi & AiNrvAit [jctiut>n: bir, i aimed the Minister a question. Wow the

Minister is saying that there are so many Commissions who have said that such a fund should not be created. Practically, all sections of the House wanted the creation of a fund. I also asked the Minister whether in the election manifesto of the ruling party, a promise was given that a fund will be created. I do not understand what the Minister is saying. Is it that the pledge given by them will not be honoured?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: You have asked about the creation of a specific fund for meeting the national disasters. About that, I have said that the Sixth and the Seventh Finance Commissions considered this point very deeply and thoroughly and they examined so many witnesses also, and they came to the conclusion that there was no need to create such a fund.

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE: The election manifesto of your party mentioned it.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: I am coming to that point. Let me help me say.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): He is replying as a Minister and not as a partyman.

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE: So, he is dissociating himself from the election manifesto. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUNDER SINGH BHANDARI (Uttar Pradesh): The Leader of the House wants to imply that the election manifesto does not apply to the Minister and that it applies only to the Members. *(Interruptions)*

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

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am not reflecting on that. I am just sharing the information with you.

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE: Sir, the Leader of the House is supporting the Minister who is saying that the election pledge is not to be honoured.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: I have not touched that point. Your first point was about a specific fund to meet the calamities. *(Interruptions)* I have referred to the Sixth and the Seventh Finance Commissions. Both the Commissions considered the point very thoroughly and they came to the conclusion that it was not necessary to create a separate or a specific fund to meet these natural calamities. But at the same time, they have increased the amounts of Margin money for the States which was of the order of Rs. 50.71 crores to Rs. 100 crores, so that the State Governments are in a position to provide relief and only when larger funds are required by the State Governments they come forward to the Centre for such a relief. The second point which the hon. Member . . .

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE: Sir, he has not answered my point. Is the Minister saying that the pledge given in the election manifesto that such a fund will be set up will not be honoured?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: I am coming to that point.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): He is coming to that point.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: Sir, his second point is that a National Commission to study and recommend about these natural disasters should be set up. No doubt, the Congress (IT has mentioned this point in its election manifesto. We have not given it up. The Government is considering this point. It will take some time for us. We have just taken over from you. Please wait. The Government will certainly consider this point.' *(Interruptions)* Sir, his third point was

[Shri Jagannath Pahadia]

whether the Government is contemplating the Plan Holiday. •

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I simply request the Minister to go through the nothing of the former Planning Minister. 0<

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: Sir, there is no such point under the consideration of the Government. The 'Congress (I) thinks that it is necessary for the country to have the planning, short-term as well as long-term planning. Therefore, there is no question of contemplating any Plan Holiday. And at the same time, may I also mention that what the previous Government has done—that was the rolling plan—they are coming back to our original plan? That is, short-term and long-term planning.

SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Are you making a policy statement that there will be no Plan Holiday?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: "When I speak, I speak on behalf of the Government.

SHRIMATI PURABI MUKHOPADHYAY: That is good.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The hon. lady Member knows it very well.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: Sir, his fourth point was whether the Finance Commission has been consulted on the destabilisation of the State Assemblies or not?

SHRI SANKAR GHOSE; Finance Minister, not the Finance Commission. I asked whether the economic implications of destabilisation have been considered by the Finance Minister.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: Everything is considered by the Cabinet. (Interruptions).

SHRI LAKSHMANA MAHAPAT-RO: Sir, political destabilisation is a man-made contingency. Is it provided for?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: Hon. Members know it very well that it is not the Congress Party but the Members of the opposition parties that created instability in this country and they started the process of destabilisation. We are very much politically and economically stable in this country. And, I can assure you on behalf of the Government that the Government will try its best that the country's stability not only economically and politically is continued but at the same time the world knows it very well that under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi this country has shown to the world that democracy is deeprooted in this country and the question of instability is only a point of discussion for them. (Interruptions).

SHRI SUNDER SINGH BHANDARI: Any commitment for the future?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Uttar Pradesh): All commitment for the future.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: Sir, a point has been raised regarding voluntary help from international agencies. We deal with these matters whenever the necessity arises.—The Government of India allows such voluntary help from international agencies but there are set rules. If the hon. Member feels that there should be some amendment, he can write to me and we can examine it. I think other than these points no points have been raised. Therefore, I request that this Bill may be taken into consideration.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): I shall first put the Resolution to vote. The question is: ...

DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA (Bihar): Sir, you have not asked the Mover of the Resolution whether he wants to withdraw.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): He is not here. I shall now put the Resolution to vote. The question is:-

"That this House disapproves the Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1979 (No. 11 of 1979) promulgated by the President on the 22nd October, 1979."

The motion was negatived.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): I shall now put the motion of the hon. Minister to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Contingency Fund of India Act, 1950, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI R. R. MORARKA): We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. We will take up clause 2. There is one amendment by Shri Shiva Chandra Jha.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2—Amendment of Section 2.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा (बिहार): मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि:

"राज्य सभा लोक सभा से सिफारिश करती है कि भारत की आकस्मिकता निधि (संशोधन) विधेयक, 1980 में, जिम बिल में वह लोक सभा द्वारा पारित किया गया है, निम्नलिखित संशोधन किया जाये, अर्थात्:—

पृष्ठ 1 पर, पंक्ति 11 और 12 में,
"एक अरब पचास करोड़ रुपये"

शब्दों के स्थान पर "एक अरब चालीस करोड़ रुपये" शब्द प्रतिस्थापित किये जायें।"

उपसभ, अध्यक्ष महोदय, कण्टीजेंसी फण्ड विधेयक में पहले 50 करोड़ की राशि का प्रावधान था अब डेढ़ करोड़ की राशि की बात है। हम इसको अप्रुव कर सकते हैं लेकिन कुछ बातें इस बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि 150 की जगह 140 करोड़ की राशि रखी जाए। यह केवल इसलिये है कि ड्राट के नाम पर जो रिलीफ देते हैं या मदद देने के लिए खर्च करते हैं, इलेक्शन में खर्चा करते हैं उसमें मिसमैनेजमेंट होता है। जहाँ तक खर्च की बात है रिलीफ के लिये, ड्राट के लिये, बाढ़ के लिये और दूसरी नेचुरल कैलेमिटी के लिये हमें जरूर खर्चा करना चाहिए लेकिन सरकार यह बताये कि जो वितरण हुआ है रिलीफ के काम में, ड्राट के काम में या दूसरे कामों में उसमें मिसमैनेजमेंट में कितना पैसा खर्च हुआ है। चुनावों में भी कितना मिसमैनेजमेंट हुआ है और कितना बेमतलब का पैसा खर्च हुआ है, इस पर भी विचार करने की जरूरत है। इस बात की सम्भावना है कि चुनावों पर 10 करोड़ रुपयों से भी ज्यादा पैसे खर्च हुए हैं। इसलिए मेरा संशोधन है कि आप इसको 150 करोड़ का न रख कर 140 करोड़ का कीजिये।

अब दूसरा सवाल यह आता है और यहाँ पर यह बात कही गई कि आप हमारे देश में जो डिमास्टर्स आते हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में विचार करने के लिए एक कमीशन बनावें। हमारे देश में नेचुरल कैलेमिटीज भी होती हैं और दूसरे विकसित देशों में भी इसी प्रकार की विपत्तियाँ आती हैं। आप जानते हैं कि अमेरिका जैसे विकसित देश में भी

[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

बाढ़ आती है। लेकिन उसकी विभीषिका जितनी भयंकर हमारे देश में होती है उतनी उन देशों में नहीं होती है। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि हमारा देश इस प्रकार की विभीषिकाओं के लिए तैयार नहीं रहता है। आप जानते हैं कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश में साइक्लोन आया और उससे बहुत बरबादी हुई। जब इस सदन में यह प्रश्न उठाया गया तो तत्कालीन कृषि मन्त्री ने इस बात को कबूल किया कि हमारा मिटरियोलोजिकल विभाग पूरी तरह से तैयार नहीं था। अगर ठीक टाइम पर लोगों को मालूम हो जाता तो इतनी बरबादी नहीं होती। इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सारी व्यवस्था को स्ट्रीमलाइन किया जाय ताकि इस प्रकार की बरबादी जो नेचुरल क्लेमिटीज के कारण हो जाती है उसको कम किया जा सके। सारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को स्ट्रीमलाइन और गियर अप करने की जरूरत है।

इसी प्रकार से बाढ़ का मामला है। बाढ़ एक ऐसा मसला है जिस पर हमारा कब्जा हो सकता है और बाढ़ के कारण हमारे देश में जो बरबादी होती है उसको रोका जा सकता है। कण्टिजेंसी फण्ड से जो रुपया लिया जाता है वह एक तरह से इस प्रकार की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए ही लिया जाता है। अगर हम पिछले तीस साल से इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान देते तो जो बरबादी आज इन नेचुरल क्लेमिटीज की वजह से होती है वह न होती।

(The Vice-Chairman (Shri U. K. Lakshmana Gowda) in the Chair)

श्रीमन्, बिहार में एक पश्चिमी कोसी कैनाल प्रोजेक्ट है। पण्डित जवाहरलाल

नेहरू ने उसका उद्घाटन किया था। उसके बाद श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने उसका उद्घाटन किया और फिर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने उसका उद्घाटन किया। लेकिन पश्चिमी कोसी नहर अभी तक नहीं बनाई गई है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि उत्तरी बिहार का इलाका अभी भी बाढ़ से तबाह होता है। इसी प्रकार की अन्य बहुत सी प्रजांजा हैं जिनको अभी तक पूरा नहीं किया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए इस प्रकार की योजनाओं पर मुस्तैदी से काम किया जाय तो बाढ़ की विभीषिका को काफी हद तक रोका जा सकता है। ऐसी हालत में मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर हम अपनी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी को अपटूडेट करें, उसको गियर अप करें और उसको स्ट्रीम लाइन करें तो इन कठिनाइयों से जो बरबादी होती है उसको आसानी से रोका जा सकता है। हम पिछले 30 सालों से अभी तक इन समस्याओं को हल नहीं कर पाये हैं। कण्टिजेंसी फण्ड से पैसा निकालने में जो मिसमैनेजमेंट होता है, जो फिजूलखर्ची होती है उसको रोकने की जरूरत है। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से यह निवेदन है कि वह एक जांच कमीशन बनाये जो इस बात को देखे कि जो पैसा रिलीफ के लिए दिया जाता है उसका गलत रूप में तो उपयोग नहीं होता है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो रुपया गलत ढंग से खर्च होता है उसको रोका जाय। इसीलिए मेरा संशोधन है कि पहले आप केवल 140 करोड़ की ही मांग करें और बाद में आप 10 करोड़ की मांग फिर कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मेरा संशोधन है कि आप इस राशि को 150 करोड़ करने के बजाये 140 करोड़ ६० ही रखें।

जैसा मैंने कहा है बिहार में जे एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव मशीनरी है उसको स्ट्रीम-लाइन किया जाए। जिस प्रकार से आग बुझाने के लिए फायर ब्रिगेड की स्थापना की गई है उसी प्रकार से फ्लड ब्रिगेड और साइक्लोन ब्रिगेड की स्थापना की जानी चाहिए ताकि जब बाढ़ आवे या साइक्लोन आवे तो तुरन्त लोगों को सहायता पहुंचाई जा सके और उनके सम्बन्ध में लोगों को पहले से ही सूचित किया जा सके। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना संशोधन पेश करता हूं और इस विधेयक का भी समर्थन करता हूं।

The question was proposed

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : श्रीमन्, मैंने श्री शिव चन्द्र झा की एमेंडमेंट को ठीक तरह से देखा है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस मीके पर उसकी कोई सिगनिफिकेन्स नहीं होती है, क्योंकि जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया है, न तो हम कोई पीरियड बढ़ा रहे हैं और न ही कोई एमाउण्ट बढ़ा रहे हैं। यह बिल एक लिमिटेड पीरियड के लिए है। इसलिए उनको इस सम्बन्ध में बेताब नहीं होना चाहिए।

उन्होंने जो दूसरी बात कही है, उसको मैं छोड़ना नहीं चाहता हूं क्योंकि मामला फिर राजनैतिक बन जाता है। यह बात जो उन्होंने कही यह सही मालूम पड़ती है। पिछले तीन सालों में जो सरकारें राज्यों में रही, उन्होंने हो सकता है कि मिस-एप्रोप्रिएशन किया हो। श्री साहब बिहार के बारे में ज्यादा जानते हैं, दूसरे सदस्य दूसरी जगहों के बारे में ज्यादा जानते होंगे। ऐसी शिकायतें हमारे पास भी आई हैं। लेकिन चूंकि वे सरकारें दूसरी पार्टियों की सरकारें हैं, इसलिए हम उनके बारे में कुछ कहना नहीं चाहते। मैं श्री साहब की इस बात के लिए समर्थन करता हूं कि हो सकता है

कि बिहार में और दूसरे राज्यों में इस तरह के फण्ड का मिस एप्रोप्रिएशन हुआ हो। उन्होंने कहा कि क्या सरकार इसकी जांच कराएगी। सरकार जांच कराने को तैयार है। लेकिन मुश्किल है कि जब इस तरह की जांच कराने की भारत सरकार बात करती है तो राज्य सरकारें ही नहीं बल्कि श्री साहब जैसे सदस्य भी उसका विरोध करने के लिए खड़े हो जाते हैं। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि जो बातें हमारे ध्यान में लाई जा रही हैं, जिनमें ऐसा लगता है कि हो सकता है कि फण्ड का मिस एप्रोप्रिएशन हुआ हो, इस तरह के मामले जो उनके ध्यान में हों वह हमें बतावें और हमारे पास भी जो शिकायतें आई हैं, उनकी हम जांच करेंगे, यह मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वासन देता हूं। अब भारत सरकार इस बात को ज्यादा बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगी कि राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्र से पर्स भी मिले और वे उल्टी बातें भी करती चली जायें। मैं माननीय श्री साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि जरूरत हुई तो इस बारे में जांच करने पर विचार किया जायेगा, इतना ही मैं इस बारे में निवेदन करना है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI IT. K. LAXSHMAN GOWDA): Now I put Mr. Jha's amendment to vote, the question is:

"That the Rajya Sabha recommends to the Lok Sabha that the following amendment be made in the Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Bill, 1980, as passed by the Lok Sabha, namely:—

•That at page 1, lines 13 and 14, for the words "one hundred and fifty crores of rupees" the words "one hundred and forty crores of rupees" be substituted."

The motion *voce negated*.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.
K. GOWDA): The question is:

"That clause 2 stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the
Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: Sir,
I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

The question was proposed.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Tamil Nadu): Sir,
I do not want to take much time of the House. I
want to make just one suggestion. After all,
this appropriation Bill was necessitated by the
occurrence of unforeseen drought and the
unforeseen elections for which no budgetary
provisions could be made. Therefore, let us not
make a political issue here. What I want to
suggest is, the havoc brought by floods and
droughts in some or the other State is a usual
phenomenon. It is going on. Although we say
that this country is one, we do not realise that
the havoc brought by these floods and
droughts in any part of the country is a
national calamity. Unfortunately, bulk of the
burden is sought to be put on a particular State.
The State finances are not good. I understand
that the Centre's finances are also not good.
Therefore, what I suggest is this. Sometimes
during war period we had the war risk in-
surance. Money was collected from people
who could pay- I would ask the Government
to consider very seriously whether we should
not create a national calamity risk insurance
and collect money from richer sections of the
people. Whenever there is such a calamity
somewhere, funds could be rushed quickly and
the State

concerned need not be forced to bear the
burden.

I know you cannot answer but I would like
you to convey this suggestion not only to the
Finance Minister, but to the entire Cabinet.
This is a suggestion worth considering. Every
year floods take place in the Brahmaputra in
Assam or in Kosi or somewhere. We have got
the cyclone troubles in Kerala and Andhra.
Every time the State Government advances
some money against the plan provisions.
Therefore, the plan provisions, naturally go
down and they have got to cut down the plan
expenditure. Therefore, if they take it to be the
national calamity, the entire nation must bear
the burnt. That means, the poor people cannot
bear it. So, why can't you institute a national
calamity insurance fund and collect money
from the richer sections of the people, from the
bigger industrial houses so that something like
war risk insurance could be created. I was
asking the previous Government about what
had happened to the war risk insurance and the
money collected under that scheme. They said
that it had been eaten away, it had been spent as
part of the budgetary expenditure. This should
not be done. It should be kept separately and
every time there is such calamity funds must be
immediately rushed there. This is all I would
say. I am not expecting a reply from him. I am
only expecting a reply that he would convey it
to the Government.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: It is a good
suggestion. It deserves consideration.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI
U. K. LAKSHMANA GOWDA): The
question is;

"That the Bill be returned."

The motion was adopted.