

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Not in this week We will see to it

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram) Some of the Bills have not been introduced yet

Mr. Speaker: They will be introduced.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Yes

Mr. Speaker: The hon Minister has stated that it was in deference to my wishes that one particular item was put down for discussion I had no particular interest in any particular item. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur** who had tabled the motion for discussion of the third Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation (Private) Ltd, came to me and said that the discussion on this Report was fixed for Thursday Such discussions are taken up on Thursday every week From Thursday, it was postponed to Saturday But once again, on Saturday it was postponed because we had the Food Debate Therefore, it had to be put off and it is not coming this week **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur** represented to me that it was pushed off from Thursday to Saturday and from Saturday to a day in some other week Therefore I informed the hon Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that it may be given preference

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha That we have done

Mr. Speaker I have no preference for any particular matter, unless it is placed before me by hon Members

12.54 hrs

**KERALA LOCAL AUTHORITIES
 LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL***

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (**Shrimati Alva**): On behalf of **Shri Datar**, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the further extension of the term of office

of the Mayor and other Councillors and Chairmen of standing committees of the Corporation of Trivandrum, and of the Councillors of Municipalities, and to provide for the recovery in certain cases of arrears of cesses, rates, taxes, fees or other sums due to Panchayats

Mr. Speaker The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the further extension of the term of office of the Mayor and other Councillors and Chairmen of standing committees of the Corporation of Trivandrum, and of the Councillors of Municipalities, and to provide for the recovery in certain cases of arrears of cesses, rates, taxes, fees or other sums due to Panchayats"

The motion was adopted

Shrimati Alva I introduce the Bill

May I suggest that this Bill may be taken up tomorrow?

Mr Speaker The hon Minister must give notice in due course She will talk to the Minister in charge

Shrimati Alva I am only suggesting it

Mr Speaker Oral notice cannot be given

12 56 hrs

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS**

Mr Speaker The House will now proceed with the discussion of the Demands for Excess Grants

**DEMAND No 25—MISCELLANEOUS
 EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY
 OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

Mr Speaker Motion moved

That a sum of Rs 1,45,121 be granted to the President to make

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**Moved with the recommendation of the President

[Mr. Speaker]

good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957."

DEMAND NO. 47—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs 1,733 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Health' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957."

DEMAND NO. 51—POLICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum of Rs. 35,12,949 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Police' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957."

DEMAND NO 56—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum of Rs 88,775 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957"

DEMAND NO 57-A—LACCADIVI, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum of Rs 55,398 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Laccadivi, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957"

DEMAND NO. 64—BROADCASTING

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum of Rs. 23,94,460 be granted to the President to make

good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Broadcasting' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957"

DEMAND NO 89—OTHER ORGANISATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs 86,30,638 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Other Organisations under the Ministry of Production' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957"

DEMAND NO 102—SUPPLIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs 4,28,827 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Supplies' for the year ended the 31st day of March 1957"

DEMAND NO. 103—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum of Rs. 6,52,33,504 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Other Civil Works' for the year ended the 31st day of March 1957"

DEMAND NO 106—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved

"That a sum of Rs 2 953 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957"

DEMAND NO. 135—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs 28,90,218 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in

respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957."

The time allotted for this discussion is one hour. The hon Minister will reply to the points in the end

Shri Warier rose—

Mr. Speaker: Yes, Shri Maniyanganadan (*laughter*) I am sorry, Shri Warior

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram) Shri Maniyanganadan sits on the other side

Mr. Speaker: Whether it is on this side or the other side, I am not able to distinguish between Malabar gentlemen (*laughter*)

Shri Warior (Trichur) We have tabled three cut motions One is to Demand No 25

Mr. Speaker: So far as cut motions are concerned, hon. Members will kindly bear in mind that in the case of Demands for Excess Grants as well as Demands for Supplementary Grants, if there is a new service, they are entitled to go into the matter of policy By new service is meant a service which was not contemplated at the time of the Budget This relates to a demand for an excess grant The matter has already been discussed so far as policy is concerned Some more money has been spent or they want permission for spending It is only with respect to whether an excess grant is right or wrong that hon. Members can speak, they cannot go into the matter of policy I thought four of these cut motions are not in order Anyhow, the hon Member may make general observations

Shri Warior: I will make some general observations with respect to Demand No 25 This refers to increased requirements for loss on exchange resulting from unforeseen variations in exchange rates affecting

the transactions of certain Indian Missions abroad' etc. This is on page 3 There is an important question connected with this The Union Finance Ministry had prepared a report—or it had attempted to prepare a report—on the expenditure incurred at the Indian High Commission in London This had been hanging fire all this time Last year also, there was talk that this report would be coming in November or December or in the inter-session period But we did not get it Then, it was reported that it would come early in March, that also has not happened. Now we are in the August-September session In the Rajya Sabha, it was said the other day that this report was still at the stage of drafting. This is the position The amount that is spent in the Indian High Commission is big There were so many complaints and the matter had been raised even in the Budget session Even now this expenditure is going on The amount of exchange referred to here comes within this The question is why so much amount was unnecessarily spent It could have been cut down and we could have saved much of foreign exchange also

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): On a point of order Variations in exchange and foreign exchange are quite different things

Shri Warior: That is true Foreign exchange is depleted when you spend

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: No, no, in certain countries, the currency has been devalued and hence the variations in exchange

Shri Warior: We are spending

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member only wants to bring to the notice of the Minister that the report of the enquiry into the affairs of the High Commission in London regarding expenditure of money may be expedited That is all he wants

Shri Warrior: No, Sir. Figures are also given. It is a huge amount. This is the most appropriate time to bring that issue also before the House.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that it does not relate to that, but only to variations in exchange.

Shri Warrior: This has been going on and this affects our foreign exchange reserve. In this particular case, it might be due to variation in the exchange value of some currencies—either inflation or deflation.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, he ought not to talk of any other matter. He must confine himself to the excess grants.

Shri Warrior: It is not clear from this that it is so.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said so.

Shri Warrior: It is not clear here.

Mr. Speaker: There is a limit to this. The hon. Minister has said that it is due to variation in foreign exchange.

Shri Warrior: The other observation I have to make is in respect of Demand No. 102. The excess was mainly attributable to the omission to obtain additional funds for meeting the increased requirements of the Director-General, I.S.D.

It is not clear from this whether this is a new item or an excess item because the explanation is given in such a way. So, we want a clarification on that charged item for which the excess demand is necessary.

1½ hrs.

There is another item along with this, that is 103, Other Civil Works. It is pointed out that it is for Rashtrapati Nilayam, Hyderabad and also for Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi. It is a huge amount that is spent for the

Rashtrapati Nilayam at Hyderabad. It is said that the excess under 'Repairs' was due to the urgent repair works carried out in Rashtrapati Nilayam, Hyderabad. If repairs cost so much, I do not know how much new construction would cost. We do not know whether it is profitable or not to keep such a thing, a very old and dilapidated thing. If repairs cost so much, I think Government better leave it out. They should consider that, whether we can incur such excess expenditure for repair alone.

These are the only observations I want to make.

Shri Kodiyam (Quilon-Reserved-Sch Castes): Sir, I have to make a few general observations about the Demands for Excess Grants. Excess over voted Grants and charged appropriations have become a regular feature of the expenditure of the Government of India for the last several years. In the year 1953-54, the number of excesses was 17 and the amount involved was Rs. 317.12 lakhs. In the following year, the number of excesses was a little lower; its number was 12 and the amount was Rs. 304.7 lakhs. I do not have the figure for 1955-56. But in 1956-57, the number has again gone up to 17 and the amount of excess expenditure has also increased. The total amount involved in these Excess Demands including both charged and voted items is Rs. 8.32 crores. It is disturbing to note that in spite of the repeated warnings and recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee this irregularity is still continuing with increased volume.

Excess Demand has become a regular feature for the last many years. The Public Accounts Committee had warned the Government repeatedly to take effective steps to have a better budgetary control over expenditure. Excess Demand is, in fact, a criterion to assess the effectiveness of budgetary control. As I have already pointed out, in spite of the Public Accounts

Committee's recommendations this is still continuing.

Another point that I want to bring to the notice of the House is this. The explanations given by the various Ministries concerned with regard to these Excess Demands are rather interesting. Take, for instance, Demand No 89, Item No (ii). It is said

"The unutilised balances in some of the Other Personal Ledger Accounts were not refunded before 31st March, 1957, through an oversight. This led to an excess of about Rs 18.58 lakhs."

The explanation given is that these unutilised balances had to be actually refunded, but the Ministry concerned explained that they could not do so because 30th and 31st March happened to be bank holidays. It seems from the explanation of Ministry that it was not their fault but it was because of the fact that both these days happened to be holidays. This is rather an interesting way of explaining things.

With regard to Item No 103, Other Civil Works, the excess over voted grants is Rs 6,52,33,504. From the explanatory note, we find that the excess in the voted portion occurred mainly under the head 'Suspense' which needs constant adjustment. They say

"It is, however, difficult in practice to estimate in advance the precise extent of purchases to be made, which depend upon several factors such as progress of the works concerned, the availability of the materials and stores, the adjustment of debits, fluctuations in prices etc."

It cannot be explained away that these come under the head 'Suspense'. Anyhow, it is a fact that this amount was spent for purchasing stores, equipment, etc. So far as the Ministry is concerned, they prepared the Budget estimates and they should

have been aware of the fact that certain works that were on hand required additional expenditure and they should have made a precise estimate of the additional expenditure to be incurred for the completion of such works. This argument that they cannot make a precise estimate is not at all convincing.

On the charged side, the expenditure is Rs 11,47,326. They say

"The excess under 'Repairs' was due to the urgent repair works carried out in Rashtrapati Nilayam, Hyderabad, and Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi, and unanticipated additional expenditure in connection with the visits of VIPs."

Foreign guests come to India and our leaders go to foreign countries. Every year we expect some foreign guests to come here. We provide some amount for welcoming these foreign guests. But one cannot understand why this unanticipated additional expenditure was incurred. What was it due to? Who were the foreign guests that came to India so as to incur this additional expenditure unanticipated by Government?

What are the urgent repairs to the Rashtrapati Nilayam at Hyderabad and Rashtrapati Bhawan at New Delhi? The CPWD is in charge of the buildings including the Rashtrapati Bhawan and others. Every year they have to carry out the normal work of repairs. That is a regular feature of the work done by the CPWD. What was the special reason for urgently repairing the Rashtrapati Bhawan in Delhi and the Rashtrapati Nilayam at Hyderabad?

Regarding Demand No 102

Mr Speaker If there are any new points, he may speak on them. The hon. Minister will certainly explain. Instead of going into too minute details of points already referred to by the other hon. Member if any new item is discovered let him point that out.

Shri Kadiyan: I have to make a few observations with regard to Demand No. 89 which relates to Ambar Charkha. I have no objection to this programme. But considerable amount is being spent on this. I think it was in 1958 that a sum of Rs. 59 crores was sanctioned by the Government for this purpose. It was decided that 40 million yards should be the target but sometime afterwards, it was reduced to 20 million yards. I want to ask whether the results achieved so far are commensurate with expenditure and also whether there is any suitable follow-up programme for those people who are trained under this programme for employment or for utilising their experience for further expansion of production of khadi yarn in other centres.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam) In this booklet, it is stated under Demand No. 54—Police—that a sum of Rs 35 lakhs and odd has been demanded due to double payment to the Jammu and Kashmir Government. A sum of Rs. 2 crores and odd is supposed to have been spent by the Central Government every year in Jammu and Kashmir and a sum of Rs. 35 lakhs has been overpaid. Usually, cases of overpayment in any commercial firm or even in a Government department is taken serious notice and the officers responsible for this overpayment are dealt with very drastically and disciplinary action is taken for making such overpayment. I do not understand how this had happened. Are there no audit or other checks exercised? This excess payment has been discovered after a year. We should have been told in this now as to how it came about; it says simply that it happened inadvertently. It is not a thousand or even a lakh. It amounts to Rs. 35 lakhs compared to a total expenditure of Rs. 2 crores. Has any disciplinary action been taken against those officers responsible for this payment? I want a clarification on this point.

Secondly, the amount put down here as 'police expenditure' seems to

be rather high. We know the special circumstances obtaining in Jammu and Kashmir. Taking them into consideration, I would like to know whether the Central Government is spending yearly on this police administration there a sum of Rs. 2.66 crores. This, I think, is a very high figure even if we take the special conditions into consideration. The Minister should look into this. In addition to the Central Government, the State Government will also be spending enormous amount on the police. So, we would like to have a sufficient explanation for this huge expenditure.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): Sir, I refer to Demand No 64 regarding the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. It has been said that community radio sets are supplied to the State Governments for installation in villages under the Central Government subsidy scheme by which the Centre bears 50 per cent of the expenditure involved in this scheme. The purpose is that they should be supplied cheap to the villages, libraries, schools and other social organisations. I would like to know from the hon Minister what is the actual expenditure incurred for this and how much of it is paid by the State Government. The State Governments are charging Rs 75 for each set plus the cost of transporting the radio sets to their destination. But I find that even the transport cost is to be borne by the Central Government. I would like to know from the hon Minister as to how much a radio set costs here and whether the State Governments are making any profit out of the subsidy given by the Central Government for popularising radio sets.

We were told by the Transport and Communications Minister that his Ministry and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting are engaged in discussions about giving concessions in licence fees on sets used by these village organisations and also other

social organisations such as libraries, schools, etc., who are supplied with the community receiving sets. Previously they were charged Rs 3 as licence fee and now they are being charged Rs 10. It is difficult for these organisations to pay this. This matter is under the consideration of these Ministries and we must know exactly what they propose to do in respect of such sets.

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting are maintaining their Press Information offices in other places also. I do not know whether all the fourteen States or all the fourteen languages are covered. But I know that they have their offices in Calcutta, in Orissa and in Assam, they have their offices in other places also. Are not these officers sending any information bulletins to the Ministry? Why is it that every year the charges of this Ministry to the newsagency are increasing? What are the functions of these officers functioning in the different States?

As regards Oriya news broadcasts, there is a complaint that they cover very little of Oriya local news. I do not know what is the reason for it. Very important events are taking place in Orissa. Why is it that the All India Radio or the local PIB organised by the All India Radio do not cover the important local happenings in Orissa? I hope, Sir, these points would be taken into consideration by the hon. Minister when he replies.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Sir, I would like to make a clarification. Our total overall excess of expenditure is only Rs 145,121 and the reasons for these excesses are as follows:

Firstly, the actual loss could not be foreseen with exactitude as rendition of accounts by the Mission was delayed. The old method was that we had fixed exchange rates, and this was introduced in 1952. Recently, in 1956-57, all South American

currencies fluctuated very violently and a system of fixing accounting rates compatible with the requirements had to be devised with a view to iron out the differences. Thus we find that it was done only in respect of South American currencies but all other currencies in South-East Asia. The result is that we had to incur additional expenditure in our Indian Embassy at Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro and the Indo-China Missions, the Indian Embassy at Phnompenh and the Indian Embassy in Vientiane.

Then, Sir, the Indian Missions abroad are also required to undertake transactions on behalf of other Ministries to the Government. So we have incurred additional expenditure on that account also, but the Accounts Officer has since informed us that they have no objection in carrying out the requisite adjustments provided the Missions intimate to him the amounts to be adjusted against the different Ministries controlling different sections of the Missions.

There have also been some unforeseen charges. For instance, there are the *ex gratia* payments to the employees of the ex-Municipal Council, Shanghai, which comes to about Rs 19,350.

The whole Treasury at Gyantse was washed away during the 1954 floods and we had to write off another Rs 49,517 on that account.

For these reasons, Sir, it is requested that these Demands for Excess Grants may be passed.

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K Chanda): Sir with regard to the question put about Demand No 102, as to whether the excess demand was for new items, the answer is that these are all old items. There has been increase in the salaries of the railway cell, increase in travelling, house rent and other allowances.

[Shri Anil K. Chanda]

of officers, increased inspection of stores on account of accelerated activities of the High Commission and increase in the miscellaneous expenditure like passages of officers deputed to the ISI, foreign service contributions, contingencies to the railway cell etc. All these are old items and no new expenditure is involved; it is only in an excess of the budget allotment.

With regard to Demand No. 103. Excess of Rs. 11,47,000 under the Charged item, actually as much as Rs. 10,59,000 refer to the suspense accounts. Suspense accounts mean purchases made for current work and also for work to be taken in hand in future. So, actually, of these Rs. 11,47,327 which is the excess, as much as Rs. 10,59,754 is due to suspense accounts for materials purchased for works in hand and works to be taken in hand, and this expenditure refer not merely to the repair work but also to original works, not merely to the Rashtrapati Nilayam at Hyderabad but also to Rashtrapati Bhavan at Delhi and Rashtrapati Nivas at Simla.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): Sir, I would like to reply to the two or three points raised by Shri Panigrahi.

Regarding the community sets, the Community sets scheme which was started a few years back has been put into operation under the following conditions: (i) that the receiving sets are in conformity with the Indian Standard specification; (ii) that no less than 25 per cent of the cost of the sets will be recovered from the villages by the State Governments, the balance of 25 per cent. or less being met by the State Governments themselves; (iii) that the sets will be maintained in efficient working order by the State Governments and the entire expenditure thereof will be borne by the State Governments themselves; (iv) that the State Gov-

ernments agree to replace the sets and ancillary items at their cost whenever necessary; and (v) that the sets will be installed only in areas where adequate coverage by the local Radio station is available.

Now, of the cost, according to our understanding with the State Governments, about 50 per cent is paid by us and 50 per cent is paid by the State Governments or the villagers. The arrangement between the villagers and the State Governments is an internal arrangement—either it is the local Community Development block or the panchayat or whatever it may be. We do not pay any transport charges. We only hand over the sets at one place to the State Government. After that it is the entire responsibility of the State Government.

Regarding licence fee, which was referred to, I might inform my hon. friend that the licence fee for a community set is Rs. 10 and the fee for schools is only Rs. 3. No doubt, we are having at present talks....

Shri Panigrahi: That is being modified.

Dr. Keskar: Not in this case. There is a misunderstanding. The modification that we are proposing now is regarding the cheap radio sets. We propose to reduce the fee in respect of the cheap radio sets in order to encourage people to buy radio sets. This question is under consideration and we hope to take a decision soon.

We impress upon the State Governments the desirability of having a good maintenance organisation because otherwise the putting in of the sets will not be of much use. No doubt, in certain States there might be something to be desired in this respect, but I think our insistence is having effect and the maintenance organisation is improving in the States from day to day.

Then, he put forward the question of the news services. He asked, if we are paying more and more to the Press Trust of India and others what are our Press Information Bureaus doing? The hon. Member knows that it is not the duty of the Press Information Bureau to do the work of the news agency. The work of both the organisations is entirely different and it is quite clear. The Press Information Bureau's main job is to keep contact between the Press and the Government departments and furnished the Press with relevant information about Government's activities. The reason why we have opened offices at the regional centres is in order to make available to the local Press news and data and statistics regarding Government's activities in the languages, whether in Oriya, Bengali, Telugu or Tamil. Therefore, there should be no misunderstanding about the matter. The Press Information Bureau Office has nothing to do with getting of news, because then we will be competing with the news agencies. That is not at all our object.

I would like to draw attention to the fact that the payments given here are payments for 1955-56 according to some negotiations that were being carried on with the P.T.I. the exact amount that we have to pay to them was revised and, therefore, this excess demand came in. This was something which came in afterwards, and it was not included in the Demands for Grants then, because then we paid what was at that time the scheduled rate to be paid. But, later on, due to representations made by the agency the whole basis for payment was revised and on that basis we had to pay something for 1955-56 and 1956-57 also. That is the reason for our coming before the House.

Lastly, one word regarding the local news bulletin to which reference was made. Though this does not figure here, the point is that we

have not got a detailed net-work of correspondents to get news quickly regarding local happenings. We are examining at present as to how to make our local news bulletins effective. If we put the correspondents it will become very costly, and we have got a 15-minute news bulletin every day. So, we are trying to see how we can do it cheaply and at the same time effectively. But the suggestion made will be borne in mind.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Regarding Grant No. 54, Police, the duplicate payment made to Jammu and Kashmir was Rs. 35,12,949. There was a duplicate payment made, and that has been later rectified. However, it took time, as the accounts of 1956-57 were finally closed. The rectification involved monetary settlement between the two Governments, namely, Jammu and Kashmir and the Government of India. The amount has been recovered from the State Government, and has been credited to receipt head 23, Police, in the accounts for 1957-58.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): Complaints were just now made that the excess demands have become a regular feature of our Parliamentary work. It is not true. Every possible effort is being made to avoid these excess demands. But, as is said in the introductory remarks, out of 153 grants and appropriations, the excesses occurred under 17 grants. In spite of all possible efforts, it could not be avoided, because certain things could not be anticipated and we do not get certain tracts immediately from the various centres. Therefore, certain of these excess expenditures have become unavoidable.

But we are taking all possible steps to see that these excess demands are not a regular feature of our work. Wherever the excesses occur, the Public Accounts Committee also go

[Dr. B. Gopala Reddi]

into the question, and they satisfy themselves that, under the circumstances they could not be avoided. Therefore, it is not true that they become a regular feature or anything of that sort.

Mr. Speaker: Before I put these demands to the vote of the House, I should like to say a few words. So far as the complaint that excess demands have become a regular feature year by year is concerned, I would like to make a few observations. This year, about Rs. 8 crores is the additional amount for which the excess demand was made. Last time, when such excess demands were brought up before the House, I suggested that detailed statements have to be given regarding the necessity for the excess grant and so on. Some statements have been appended here.

I would like to urge upon hon. Ministers here and also on hon. Member one thing. Whenever these excess grants are placed before the House, it is up to the hon. Ministers to inform the House on what grounds the Public Accounts Committee had taken exception and on what particular items they made their comments. The Ministers must justify the position. Merely saying that ultimately in the Public Accounts Committee they sanctioned it and so on may not be enough.

For instance, there is an item in respect of which they did not submit any proposal for a supplementary grant though the Ministry were reminded once in January and again in February, 1957, and though in the Constitution, there is an article which requires the submission of excess grants to the vote of the House. But then, it is not as a rule that excess grants ought to be brought in only after the money is spent. The objects of the Constitution is not that. The Ministry must be having its fingers upon the items of expenditure and

then inform the House particular department concerned that it has exceeded or is likely to exceed the sanctioned amount. Whenever there is a likelihood of excess or a possible excess, then the Ministry must bring the matter to the House. We are meeting thrice in a year. But the object in regard to these things does not seem to be kept in view or followed. Nobody seems to know it. When there has been an excess, ultimately, after the year is over, the Auditor-General goes and says, "You have spent away more". There seems to be a different procedure in Great Britain.

Now that we have adopted the 'banking' system, I would urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to find out from time to time whether he is going to exceed the amount and then get the sanction of Parliament. Nobody knows about the spending in the Ministry. We go on spending. The spending department is one and the sanctioning department is another. I wish that the hon. Minister tries to look into the matter and see that as far as possible.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: We are trying our best. We come in with supplementary demands if the expenditure is anticipated within the budget year and when we feel that an excess amount is going to be incurred. Where it is not possible and where we find that the excess expenditure has been incurred after the end of the year, then only we come in with an excess demand for grants.

Mr. Speaker: My point is this. There is a budget that is prepared, and it allows so much money for the Ministries. Now, is there any agency which goes on keeping a watch over the expenditure which is likely to be in excess or not? Nothing, I suppose. In anticipation, it could be known whether an excess is going to be incurred or not. It is not as if whatever you spend could be spent

and that afterwards you could get the sanction from Parliament, and then, are we to recover the amounts from the officers? Except in extraordinary cases, when some VIPs come and when the expenditure has to be incurred and when it could not be anticipated. . . .

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: There is no difficulty with regard to the expenditure in connection with the VIPs. A supplementary demand is made because it is anticipated. We are of course watching various items. Sometimes we cannot get information and sometimes some debits are raised at the end of the year.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any procedure whereby the Ministry could be constantly knowing from time to time how much amount would be needed in excess and in what items and thus be careful?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: It is not possible at the end of the year just to gauge the amounts and the expenditure and say, "No further". That is the difficulty. But all possible efforts are being made.

Mr. Speaker: All that I am trying to say is that the Constitution makes a provision for excess grants. That means that in the first instance, as far as possible, before the money is spent, the Government will take the sanction of the House, and if it is unavoidable, they will spend and come in for regularisation of the expenditure. Before then, it must be known whether they are likely to exceed amount or not. A watch must be kept and the concerned people must be informed about the likely excesses in expenditure and asked to be more careful.

I am only saying this in respect of the recommendations made in the reports of the Public Accounts Committee and what is said on the floor of this House. The Ministries will keep a greater watch over this matter.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: There are cases of overpayment and double payment.

Mr. Speaker: They ought to be avoided. The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to make good the amounts spent during the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof :

Demands Nos. 25, 47, 54, 56, 57A, 64, 89, 102, 103, 106, 135."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Excess Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 25—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

"That a sum of Rs. 1,45,121 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957."

DEMAND No. 47—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum of Rs. 1,733 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Health' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957."

DEMAND No. 51—POLICE

"That a sum of Rs. 35,12,949 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Police' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957."

DEMAND NO. 56—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

"That a sum of Rs. 88,775 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Privy Purses and allowances of Indian Rulers' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957."

DEMAND NO. 57-A—LACCADIVI, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

"That a sum of Rs. 55,398 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Laccadivi, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957."

DEMAND NO. 64—BROADCASTING

"That a sum of Rs. 23,94,460 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Broadcasting' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957."

DEMAND NO. 89—OTHER ORGANISATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

"That a sum of Rs. 66,30,638 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Other Organisations under the Ministry of Production' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957."

DEMAND NO 102—SUPPLIES

"That a sum of Rs. 4,28,827 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Supplies' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957."

DEMAND NO 103—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

"That a sum of Rs. 6,52,33,504 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant

in respect of 'Other Civil Works' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957."

DEMAND NO. 106—DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY

"That a sum of Rs. 2,953 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957."

DEMAND NO. 135—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum of Rs. 28,90,218 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1957."

13:38 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: PAY COMMISSION REPORT

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): I would like to make a statement about the Pay Commission's report, in view of the anxiety displayed by several Members of the House on the subject of the Pay Commission's report.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It appeared in the *Statesman* that when the adjournment motion was moved in regard to this matter, it was said that a notice for 'calling attention' could be given. The Minister had no time to reply to the Calling Attention Notice. He is prepared to make a statement only on the 28th. It means that our adjournment motion and the Calling Attention Notice would not be taken up.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: This is not a statement. I am only reporting to the