

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

ically because it covers those areas which do not come into the hinterland, we cannot keep the Delhi rate structure completely different from the rate structure of the adjoining States.

Another point raised was that shop-keeper does not make out a bill, which means sales tax is avoided. To a certain extent, in stray individual cases it may be true, but we have put safeguards also to prevent this. The dealer has not only to make a bill of sale to the individual, he has also to keep an account of his purchases. When he makes an account of his own purchases, he can be caught if he does not have a proper accounting of the sales tax. In spite of that, some people are so ingenious as to avoid all the wings of the law. It is very difficult to keep a check on them.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Gear up your organisation.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: We are trying to improve our organisation. Because of that we have been able to reduce the arrears of income-tax to a considerable extent, and we are trying to see that this organisation of sales tax is also improved, but as this organisation really covers the jurisdiction of the State administration, there are certain limitations also in this regard.

So far as multi-point sales tax is concerned, I know it is a difficult problem for the consumers and also for the purchasers who have to pay it. But it is also under the jurisdiction of the State Governments. It is for them to levy a single-point or multi-point tax, and we cannot go very far in this matter.

I am grateful for the general support given to this Bill.

Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: It is not merely the rate of taxation. We want to have uniformity as there are certain things also involved, for example exemptions. If the hon. Deputy Minister sees the list of Delhi Punjab and Rajasthan, she would be convinced

that there is no uniformity of rates.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The Delhi. All these problems were considered, and after they were discussed, a common formula was devised, and on that basis this Bill has come before the House.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: There are no amendments

The question is:

"That Clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.18 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL). 1960-61

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1960-61.

**DEMAND NO. 17—NAGA HILLS-
TUENSANG AREA****Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 7,09,126 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the Grant in respect of 'Naga Hills-Tuensang Area' for the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961."

**DEMAND NO. 24—TAXES ON INCOME,
ETC.****Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,15,528 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the Grant in respect of 'Taxes on Income, etc.' for the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961."

DEMAND NO. 46—CABINET**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 2,05,819 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the Grant in respect of 'Cabinet' for the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961."

DEMAND NO. 56—MANIPUR**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 3,06,869 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the Grant in respect of 'Manipur' for the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961."

**DEMAND NO. 66—MINISTRY OF LABOUR
AND EMPLOYMENT****Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 53,222 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the Grant in respect of 'Ministry of Labour and Employment' for the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961."

**DEMAND NO. 82—MISCELLANEOUS DE-
PARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE****UNDER THE MINISTRY OF STEEL,
MINES AND FUEL****Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,72,00,220 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the Grant in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, for the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961'."

**DEMAND NO. 85—POSTS & TELEGRAPHS-
DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES' AND-
APPROPRIATIONS TO RESERVE FUNDS****Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 77,40,659 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the Grant in respect of 'Posts & Telegraphs Dividend to General Revenues and Appropriations to Reserve Funds' for the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961'."

**DEMAND NO. 87—LIGHTHOUSES AND-
LIGHTSHIPS****Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 7,62,314 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the Grant in respect of 'Lighthouses and Lightships' for the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961'."

**DEMAND NO. 92—COMMUNICATIONS-
(INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)****Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 10,73,266 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the Grant in respect of 'Communications (Including National Highways)' for the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961'."

DEMAND NO. 96—OTHER CIVIL WORKS-**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,64,10,450 be granted to the President to make

[Mr. Speaker]

good an excess on the Grant in respect of 'Other Civil Works' for the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961".

DEMAND No. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 2,48,91,799 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the Grant in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads' for the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961".

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I beg to move:

That the Demand for an excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 2,05,819 in respect of 'Cabinet' be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Desirability of reducing the travelling expenses of Ministers (1)]

Mr. Speaker: These Demands and cut motion are now before the House.

Shri Warrior (Trichur): I shall first deal with Demand No. 92 relating to communications, including national highways. I wish to bring to the notice of Government the very sad state of affairs....

Mr. Speaker: Why should he start with sadness?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It will end in happiness.

Shri Warrior: The affairs are so sad that it must be brought to the attention of Government.

13.19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

In many places load surveys are conducted and we expect that some attention would be paid to improve the character of the roads. For instance, if the load survey justifies concrete roads, at least after some years

the roads must be concretised. The survey is conducted every year, but the effect of it is never seen by the people especially in those parts of the country where the monsoon is very heavy and the roads are not maintained properly. There is so much difficulty for heavy traffic in the region of west coast.

Not only that. The maintenance of these roads and the improvements to be effected are entrusted to the State Governments, but the State Governments are not properly encouraged, and attempts are not made to avoid delays in sanctioning the requisitions from the State Governments. When we question them, the State Governments, and the department especially, bring out these excuses. It is said that the Central Government take a long time to sanction the estimates and that after the sanction the amounts are not paid in proper time. These are avoidable delays and the estimates must be sanctioned earlier. Clarifications, explanations and queries should not be the cause of delay.

I will now refer to the state of affairs in backward areas such as Kerala: I refer to the Kasargod-Mangalore road. Between Cape Comorin and Kasargod 4-5 bridges are to be sanctioned by the Government. I understand that the estimates were submitted as early as 1957. After clarification, explanation and queries the final estimates had been sanctioned in 1960. One bridge was finalised and the other four bridges were shelved. This main traffic route or national highway is held up in this part for want of proper sanction in time. Even their maintenance is very bad. In certain part they become canals during monsoon time. Unless State Governments are given help and encouragement and sanction in proper time, they could not be maintained properly.

There is another item Demand No. 46 about which I did not want to

speak at first. It does not reflect to the credit of the Minister and that is why I say this. The note here explains that the excess which occurred mainly under the heading 'tour expenses' was due to more touring than anticipated by Ministers and Deputy Ministers towards the close of the year. It is rather intriguing. I do not know what prompted them to tour more in the close of the year.... (An Hon. Member: Elections). Ministers are people who should know how much grants are there. Before anybody else, they should have curtailed their demands; they should have shown the way to economise but on the contrary they are having more tours. I do not think this very much reflects to the credit of the Ministers, much less to the Deputy Ministers.... (Interruptions.) This can be avoided. The seriousness of the emergency is not seen in these small affairs; it is tried to be shown in much bigger things. But here also attention is necessary and this expenditure could have been avoided.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I shall confine my speech to Demand Nos. 17, 46, 82 and 87. Demand No. 17 refers to adjustment of the debits in respect of the Police Battalions deputed by the State Government of Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Bombay and Madhya Pradesh to Nagaland. Recently certain sad incidents took place in Nagaland and irrespective of group affiliations Members expressed their grave concern about that. I feel that adequate steps have not been taken to safeguard the property and lives of the loyal people who are being exploited by the Naga hostiles. Apart from placing some battalions there, what positive steps have been taken to safeguard them? Through calling attention motions and adjournment motions, I have pointed out my apprehensions about the whole thing and I asked the hon. Prime Minister whether it was a fact, as has appeared in the newspapers, that certain automatic weapons have been supplied to the Naga hostiles by

Pakistan. It was not merely the Press news; it was a statement of a very responsible person who is the head of the Nagaland today. I would like to have a definite reply whether adequate steps have been taken to safeguard the life and property of these people and secondly, whether any investigation has been made further into the press reports.

I now come to Demand No. 46. The note here says that the excess which occurred mainly under the sub-Head 'A-3—Tour expenses' was due to more touring than anticipated by Ministers and Deputy Ministers towards the close of the year. The final estimates were determined on the basis of the trend of expenditure in the past, and the excess came to light only after the close of the year when no action was possible to provide additional funds to cover it. That is what this note says. I do not grudge the hon. Ministers or their deputies or Parliamentary secretaries touring the country for the success of the Plan and for implementing the assurance they give inside and outside the House. But a feeling is growing in the country about the extravagance of the Ministers. I do not want to impute any motives to anyone but I have only to say that during the emergency Ministers must also avoid unnecessary expenditure. In this House the question of electric and water charges came up for discussion and the view was expressed here that extravagance should have been avoided and an assurance was given that attempts would be made to see that the Bill does not exceed Rs. 250. Is it a fact that when the Ministers go on tour they are paid mileage at 6 or 8 annas per mile? The car is the property of Government; the chauffeur is provided by Government.... (Interruptions.)

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Central Ministers do not charge six annas per mile. If they use private cars, they do so.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If they go in private cars and if they do not charge the Government for petrol, they

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

charge six annas or so. I am happy to learn this. If we want people to adopt simplicity and if we say in this House that they should tighten their belts for the security of the country, people in the top should set good examples. They should give every iota of their energy, every belonging of theirs, in the interests of the country, to safeguard every inch of this land. I would request the hon. Ministers to see that they also reduce their expenditure.

Coming to Demand No. 82 about the retention price of steel, it is clearly said: "The proceeds of the surcharge representing the difference between the selling price and the retention price of iron and steel and miscellaneous receipts recoverable from the producers under the Iron and Steel Control Order, 1956." Whenever we raise the question about the retention price, we are given answers which normally do not satisfy me at least—I do not know whether other Members are satisfied. About the retention price, I definitely have a feeling that the private sector which is controlling the major portion of our steel production at present is exercising a pull, because all our three plants have not overcome the teething trouble. Of course, some of the plants are producing very well and they are also expanding. But about the retention price, there is a tremendous pull and pressure by the private sector, especially by the TISCO and IISCO, to increase the retention price. Unless the selling price of iron and steel in this country is reduced, it will be very difficult. The elementary theory is that when production increases, the cost of production is bound to decrease. That is how and why we say, let us increase production to a pitch where the cost of production will come down. Naturally, when the cost of production is reduced, the benefit goes to the consumer and to the ordinary industrialist also. The country needs steel at a cheaper rate. The only solution, according to me, is we

should have another plant or you must nationalise the existing ones in the private sector. I know the Government is somewhat allergic to nationalisation. I do not want to raise that point now, but then, what about having our fourth plant?

I avail myself of this opportunity, with your permission, to put a question to the hon. Minister about our fourth steel plant. The news appearing in the various newspapers in the country, from Washington, from New York and from everywhere, shows that there is some hanky-panky about giving aid to the Bokaro plant by the USA. In all papers, it is given in banner headlines. One newspaper, for instance, says: "A.I.D. announcement on Bokara—Fears discounted in New Delhi," and adds:

"Authoritative sources here today refused to take a gloomy view of the despatches from Washington about the overnight announcement on the Bokaro Steel Plant by the U.S. Agency for International Development, A.I.D.

Two points in the announcement stress on the need for further investigation of the availability of raw materials and the statement that no deadline had been fixed for a decision on U.S. participation in the project—created the impression of a setback.

But those in New Delhi most competent to speak on the subject emphasized that such fears were misconceived."

I only wish that this information is correct—that the apprehensions in the people's mind and the fears lurking in our minds are misconceived. I would request the hon. Minister to make a statement.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I shall finish in a minute. We were raising ques-

tions in this House. We are of course indebted to the US for giving arms aid and other forms of aid. We say we feel more indebted if this aid comes to us. But I want a definite assurance from the hon. Minister, whether the aid comes to us or it does not come to us, that we shall go ahead with the fourth steel plant, because our solution only lies in having the fourth steel plant so that there is a fair competition between the private sector and the public sector, and ultimately the consumer could be benefited.

With these words, I request the hon. Minister to answer the questions I have raised, and especially these two questions, namely, about the fourth steel plant and the retention price of steel, and the security given to the people of Nagaland.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय,

इस समय जब कि हर जगह खर्च में कमी की जा रही है, मिनिस्ट्रों के टी० ए० का भत्ता बढ़ता जा रहा है। समूह के ज्वार भाटे की तरह से उन्होंने अपने खर्च को बढ़ाया है। १९५७ में उन के टूर के ऊपर ५,५७,४४६ रु० खर्च हुआ, सन् १९५८ में ६,४९,११४ रु० खर्च हुये, सन् १९५९ में ६,४३,८६३ रु० और सन् १९६० में हमारे लोकप्रिय मिनिस्ट्रों के टी० ए० का खर्च ९,५८,११० रु० हो गया। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि ८० फी सदी इन्फ्लेशन हुआ उनके भत्ते में। गाँधी जी के नाम पर वोट माँगते हैं, लेकिन गाँधी जी के नाम पर, सर्किफाइस और त्याग के नाम पर, रिजर्वेशन के नाम पर, पैट्रिय टिज्म के नाम पर रुपये को पानी की तरह बहाते हैं। मेरा सख्ता ऐतराज यह है कि अगर इस तरह से रुपये को बर्बाद किया जायेगा तो देश में न डिफेंस हो सकेगा, न डेवलपमेंट हो सकेगा। आज देश का रुपया सब मिनिस्टर लोग खा जाते हैं।

आप स्याल कीजिये कि ३७,८०,००० रु० की जो नई माँग माँग रहे हैं, उसमें ३०
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फी सदी मिनिस्ट्रों के भत्तों के ऊपर खर्च हो जायेगा। मैं यहाँ पर अपनी बात नहीं कहता, सरकार की कहानी सरकार की जबानी ही पेश करता हूँ। पी० ए० सी० की जो रिपोर्ट है उसमें कहा गया है :

“The Committee are not convinced with the explanation offered. The tours of the Ministers must have been notified well in advance. Had the Ministry exercised a close watch over the expenditure on account of tours, consulting the tour programmes from time to time, the resultant excess could have been avoided. It is not understood why a surrender of Rs. 47,900 was made on 31st March, 1961, while on the other hand the expenditure had actually been incurred in excess of the grant.”

एक तरफ सरकार ४७ करोड़ रु० वापस कर रही है लोगों को दिखलाने के लिये, दूसरी तरफ २,०५,८१९ रु० उसमें ज्यादा खर्च कर रही है। इस ढंग के आडम्बर से क्या फायदा है। अगर देश की सेवा करनी है तो जिस तरह से मन्त्रालय जी विल्किंस पेंस में लंगोटी लगा कर जा सकते थे वही आदर्श इन मिनिस्ट्रों को भी कायम करना चाहिये। जिस इंडियन कल्चर की दुहाई दी जाती है वह इंडियन कल्चर यह कहता है कि वजीर आजम जिस को कहते हैं उसका आदर्श चाणक्य के शब्दों में यह है :

“उपलशकलमेत् भेदकं गोमयानाम्
वदभिः उनहूतानां बहिष्पास्तोम एष”

वजीर आजम ऐसा होता है कि उसके छप्पर पर थोड़े से उपले सूखते रहते हैं और पत्थर के टुकड़े रखे रहते हैं। आप गीत गाते हैं भारतीय संस्कृति के, वोट माँगते हैं मन्त्रालय गाँधी और त्याग के नाम पर और रुपये को इस तरह से उड़ाते हैं जिग तर्क कि विलयत का भी कोई मिनिस्टर नहीं उड़ाता है।

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

हजार अर्ध तो यह है कि एक दफा खर्चाफा हजरत उमर की डाल में घी डाल दिया गया। दीन और ईमान को मानने वाले का आदर्श यह है कि जब उनके सामने घी आया तो उन्होंने पूछा कि बाक़ी मुसलमानों को घी मिला है या नहीं? जवाब मिला कि बाक़ी मुसलमानों को नहीं मिला। हजरत उमर ने ने कहा कि मेरी थाली से घी निकाल दो, वह डाल टूटा दो, जब तक मालिक को घी नहीं मिलेगा तब तक ग़ुलाम कैसे खायेगा? लेकिन यहाँ उल्टा रिवाज है, जनता चाहे भूखी रहे, जनता मरती रहे, जनता चाहे सदियों और गमियों में परेशान रहे, जनता के बच्चों के पास चाहे कितानें न हों, जनता के बच्चों के पास पढ़ने के लिये फीस चाहे न हो, लेकिन मिनिस्टर लोग एक पैसा भी कम करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं, जब कि किसान श्रमदान देता है, जब कि हरिजन श्रमदान देता है, किसान और मजदूर अपना काम छोड़ कर श्रमदान देते हैं, जब ५० पी० के किसानों की हालत यह है कि जो कुछ उस के यहाँ पैदा होता है, अगर १०० रु० की पैदावार होती है, तो ५० रु० फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री ले लेती है, २५ रु० सी० बी० गुप्ता, जो कि वहाँ के वर्जर आला है, वह ले लेते हैं। जिस की १०० रु० आमदनी है उस के पास २५ रु० बचता है। जो काश्तकार है वह अपनी आमदनी का ७५ फी सदी सरकार को दे देता है, लेकिन मिनिस्टर लोग अपना भत्ता छोड़ने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। इसलिये मेरी दख्खान्त है कि उनके भत्ते कम किये जायें, जिस तरह से आज पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर अपने पोसेज से सफर करते हैं उसी तरह से मिनिस्टर लोग भी सफर करें। काम जो कुछ हो रहा है वह आप के सामने है। काम हो नहीं रहा है और रुपया उड़ाया जा रहा है। मेरी दख्खान्त यह है कि अगर इस मांग को मंजूर किया जाय तो जो इन्हीं इंडोस्ट्री की मांगें हैं उन पर अमल न किया जाय दलित मिनिस्टरों से कहा जाय कि उन चीजों पर

खर्च ज्यादा न करें। अगर खर्च करेंगे तो देश और ज्यादा कंगाली और भरीबी की तरफ बढ़ेगा। यह वह देश है जिनमें लाखों बीघे जमीन इस लिये पड़ी रह गई है कि बीज का इंतजाम नहीं है, यह वह देश है जिनमें करोड़ आदमी ऐसे हैं जिनको एक दक्त खाना मिलता है, यह वह देश है जिनमें दिल्ली के अन्दर १ लाख से ज्यादा आदमी ऐसे हैं जिनके पास रैन बसरा करने के लिये जगह नहीं है, और यहां के मंत्री रुपया उड़ा रहे हैं। इसलिये मेरी दख्खान्त यह है कि यह टी० ए० और डी० ए० खत्म किया जाय।

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central-South): Sir, I shall not take much time and I shall briefly deal with two of the items. These Demands for Excess Grants have already been recommended for regularisation by the Public Accounts Committee and as such what really remains for us to do is to just go through the ritual of approving these grants. Still I think it is not just a ritual, but it is a very important parliamentary function that we go a little more under the surface in regard to these Demands for Grants and try to understand what exactly is asked for.

I will come directly to Demand No. 82—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel—Amount expended in excess of the grant for the year ended 31st March, 1961. Here they have a special kind of procedure in the matter of keeping account of these transactions in this Ministry. It is said here:

“...receipts recoverable, from the producers under the Iron and Steel Control Order, 1956 are first credited to the Consolidated Fund of India as revenue receipts and an equivalent amount is transferred to the iron and steel equalisation fund by obtaining a vote under this grant.”

I am not competent enough to express any opinion or make any comment on this part of the narration. I would only say that so long as we continue this policy of helping and subsidising our steel imports and the steel industry, such payments and such fluctuations in the amount paid to marginal producers are inevitable and are to be expected. We know that only recently we changed in fact, we raised the retention price of steel. An increase of Rs. 4.85 per ton in the average retention price of steel for the five-year period 1955 to 1960 was once granted. Then, the average retention price was also increased provisionally by about Rs. 45 per ton with effect from 1st April, 1960. We certainly have no intention of changing our policy in the matter of subsidising and helping the marginal producers. Therefore, I do support this demand for grant.

There is one more demand about which I would like to say a few words. It is about the Posts and Telegraphs' dividend to general revenues. You know they are following the example of the railways in the P. & T. Department. They also pay a dividend to the general revenue calculated at the rate applicable to the railways from time to time. The balance of the net surplus of the revenues is transferred to the reserve fund of the P. & T. Department. The actuals for the year resulted in an increase in the net surplus of Rs. 77.41 lakhs, the whole of which was appropriated to the reserve fund, thus causing an equivalent excess under this grant. The actual adjustment was carried out after the close of the year, when no action to provide additional fund was possible. This is a new arrangement and it should be watched with interest. Also, its effects on the balances to the credit of this P. & T. Department may also be watched.

श्री सरजू पांडेय (रंगड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मुख्य रूप से डिमांड्स नम्बर ४६, ६६ और १२५ पर बोलना चाहता हूँ।

पहली दो डिमांड्स में यात्रा भत्ते आदि के खर्च की बात है। इसके ऊपर सद से पहले माननीय सदस्यों ने ध्यान दिलाया है। मैं आपके जरिये माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जर्दक देश में संकटकालीन स्थिति उत्पन्न है, और जनता के ऊपर करों का बड़ा भारी बोझा लादा जा रहा है, ऐसी दशा में मंत्रियों के यात्रा भत्ते में इस तरह से रुपया बहाना मैं उचित नहीं समझता। आप देखें कि हम लोग बड़े बड़े आदर्शों की बातें करते हैं और जनता से कहते हैं कि वे देश के लिये कुर्बानी करें, और दूसरी तरफ जनता की गाड़ो कमाई को इस प्रकार खर्च किया जाता है। मैं नहीं समझता कि मंत्रियों को इतने दौरे करने की आवश्यकता है। इलेक्शन में जाते हैं और बतलाते हैं कि हम सरकारी काम में गये थे। दूसरे कामों में जाते हैं। मैं इस समय कोई खास कैस आपके सामने नहीं रखना चाहता, जरूरत हो तो रख भी सकता हूँ। जाती मामलों में पैसा खर्च करके भी सरकार से वसूल किया जाता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को इस पर सोचना चाहिये ताकि ये खर्च कम किये जा सकें।

इसी तरह से मंत्रालयों के खर्च की इस में मांग है। ये मंत्रालय गुरसा के मुँह की तरह बढ़ते जाते हैं। जितने अफसर बढ़ते जाते हैं, जितने अधिक आदमी रखे जाते हैं उतना ही काम कम होता है। जनता को उनसे परेशानी होती है, उसका काम नहीं होता। मगर डिपार्टमेंट पर डिपार्टमेंट और दफतर पर दफतर खुलते जाते हैं। गांवों में आप जायें तो ऐसा मालूम होता है जैसे कि एक एक आदमी के पीछे एक एक अफसर हो। सेक्रेटरी, ग्राम सेवक, मच्छर मारने वाले, मुर्गी पालने वाले आदि इतने अफसर हैं कि उनके कारण मुसीबत हो जाती है। समझ में नहीं आता कि किस प्रकार ये अफसरों की पलटन खड़ी होती जाती है। इस तरह से बिला बजह खर्च बढ़ जाते हैं और काम कुछ भी

[श्री सरजू पांडेय]

नहीं होता है। सैक्रेटरी-ग्रंडर सैक्रेटरी और दूसरे बड़े बड़े आफिसर्स बहुत फिजूलखर्ची करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनको जितना आराम पहुंचाने की कोशिश की जाती है, ताकि काम बड़े, उतना ही वे कम करते हैं। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि वे काम न करने की कसम खाये बैठे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह खर्चा कम किया जाये।

जहां तक डिमांड नं० १२५ का संबंध है, मैं ठेकेदारी प्रथा के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। आज ठेकेदार हमारे मुल्क को पूरी तरह से लूट रहे हैं। मुझे बहुत विस्वस्त रूप से पता चला है कि नीफा में वास्तव में कोई सड़क या पुल नहीं बना, मोटरो के लायक कोई सड़क नहीं बनी, लेकिन पेमेंट हो गया और ठेकेदारों ने वहां पर पैसा खाया।

पिछले दिनों हमारे यहां एसेम्बली में ठेकेदारों के बारे में सवाल किया गया था। वहां पर ४२ गांव ऐसे हैं, जिनको ऊंचा नहीं किया गया, वहां पर कोई मिट्टी नहीं पड़ी, लेकिन विलेज रेजिग स्कीम के अन्तर्गत पेमेंट हो गया। जब वहां पर मिनिस्टर शाहब से पूछा गया कि ४२ गांव कहां हैं, तो इसका कोई सन्तोषजनक उत्तर नहीं दिया गया।

श्री ब० र० भगत : क्या ये गांव नागालैंड में हैं ?

श्री सरजू पांडेय : वहां पर तो रोडज बनी ही नहीं हैं। हां, कागज पर जरूर बनी हैं।

मैं मित्राल दे रहा हूँ कि हमारे जिले में सरकार के कथनानुसार ४२ गांव ऊंचे किये गये, लेकिन एकचुप्रती वे गांव थे ही नहीं और पेमेंट हो गया। वहां पर कोई गांव है ही नहीं। एक दो गांव नहीं, मैं आप को उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में बताता हूँ कि पांच गांव ऐसे में जो एग्जिस्ट ही नहीं करते थे। वे गांव

मौजूद ही नहीं हैं, लेकिन फिर भी पेमेंट हो गया।

इस प्रकार से ठेकेदारों को पैसा दिया जाता है और इंजीनियर तथा ओवरर्सियर आदि सब कमीशन खाते हैं। जमीन पर कोई बीज नहीं बनती है और पेमेंट हो जाता है।

इसलिये अगर मंत्री महोदय ठेकेदारी प्रथा को खत्म कर दें, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। ठेकेदारों की वजह से हमारे मुल्क का बहुत सा पैसा बर्बाद हो जाता है और कोई काम नहीं होता है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि ठेकेदारी प्रथा को खत्म किया जाये और सारा काम सरकार के द्वारा किया जाये। इसके अलावा मंत्रियों, उपमंत्रियों और दफतरों का खर्च घटाया जाये।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डिमांड फार एक्सेस ग्रांट्स में लिखा है कि १९६०-६१ के लिये यह एमाउंट मांगा गया है। इससे प्रतीत होता है कि सरकार ने खर्च तो कर दिया, लेकिन कम्प्यूलर एंड आडिटर जेनेरल के आबजेकशन के कारण सरकार इसमें एजस्ट-मेंट करना चाहती है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि शासन के पास इतना ऐंफिशेंट स्टाफ होते हुए भी वह हमेशा इस प्रकार की गलतियां क्यों करता है। उसका एक ही कारण प्रतीत होता है कि मंत्री महोदय जो दौरे करते हैं, वे एट दि एंड आफ दि ईयर, साल खत्म होने के समय, करते हैं। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के एप्रोप्रिएशन एकाउंट्स में पेज ७७, ग्रांट ४७ के नीचे लिखा है :

"The grant has been exceeded by Rs. 87,278; the excess requires regularisation. The excess occurred mainly under the head 'Tour expenses'.

2. During the year 1960-61 also, there was an excess of Rs. 2,05,819

over the grant, which was explained as due to more expenditure on touring towards the close of the year than anticipated.

3. The surrender of Rs. 21,400 which was made in March, 1962, did not prove justified in view of the excess over the grant."

यह गलती १९६०-६१ में हुई और इसीलिये आज हाउस का इतना समय लिया जा रहा है और शासन यह डिमांड मांगने के लिये आया है वही गलती १९६१-६२ में भी रिपोर्ट की गई है। एट दि एंड आफ दि ईअर टूर किये गए हैं और बताने के लिए कुछ एमाउण्ट सरेंडर कर दिया गया और फिर एक्सेस एमाउण्ट मांगा गया। मैं इस प्रथा के विरुद्ध हूँ। अगर एफिशेंट स्टाफ के होते हुए भी ऐसी गलतियाँ बार-बार का जाती हैं, तो इससे ज्यादा दुख का कोई बात नहीं हो सकती है।

डिमांड नं० १७ मध्य प्रदेश से पुलिस बेटेलियन के भेजे जाने के बारे में है और इसी लिए मैं इसमें ज्यादा इन्ट्रेस्टिड हूँ। डिमांड नं० ५६ मणिपुर के बारे में है। नागा हिल्स में क्राइमज़ इतने ज्यादा बढ़ गये हैं कि मणिपुर में लोगों के लिए शान्त नागरिक जीवन व्यतीत करना बड़ा मुश्किल हो गया है। इतना खर्च करने के बाद भी शासन वहाँ के लोगों के जावन का सिक्यूरिटी का व्यवस्था करने में सफल भूत नहीं हुआ है। मणिपुर का एनुअल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

"Ukhrul and Tamenglong Sub-Divisions and the Mao Maram Circle were continued to be notified as disturbed areas under the Armed Forces (Assam and Manipur) Special Powers Act."

उस रिपोर्ट में क्राइमज़ के बारे में एक स्टेटमेंट दिया हुआ है, जिससे मालूम होता है कि जहाँ तक डेकायटाज़ का सम्बन्ध है, १९६१-६२ में ४२ कैसिज़ रिपोर्ट किये गए, जिनमें से केवल ८ का इन्वेस्टिगेशन हुआ और कोर्ट में

प्रासीक्यूशन केवल एक का हुआ। इसी प्रकार किडनीपिंग के ११० कैसिज़ रिपोर्ट किये गए, जिनमें से ५६ कैसिज़ का इन्वेस्टिगेशन हुआ और केवल ७ कैसिज़ का प्रासीक्यूशन हुआ। उस स्टेटमेंट से यह भी ज्ञात होता है कि वहाँ पर कुल क्राइमज़ १७७२ रिपोर्ट किये गए, जिनमें से १०२७ का इन्वेस्टिगेशन हुआ और केवल ५१० का प्रासीक्यूशन हुआ। एक माननीय सदस्य के कथनानुसार, जो नागालैंड के पास मणिपुर में रहते हैं, और अखबारों में प्रकाशित समाचारों से मालूम होता है कि नागालैंड में डिस्ट्रबेंसिज़ बढ़ रही है। इससे प्रतीत होता है कि शासन को वहाँ पर ला एण्ड आर्डर स्थापित करने में सक्सेस नहीं मिली है। इस रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि नागा गुंडाज से १५ ब्रिटिश राइफ़्लज़ और १८ जैप राइफ़्लज़ प्राप्त की गई। इससे प्रकट है कि उन लोगों को बाहर से राइफ़्लें पहुँचाई जाती हैं। अगर इतना खर्च करने के बाद भी वहाँ पर कोई सिक्यूरिटी नहीं है और डेकायटीज़, किडनीपिंग और मर्डर हो रहे हैं, तो शासन को वहाँ का व्यवस्था अपने हाथ में लेनी चाहिए और वहाँ के गाँवों के लोगों को शस्त्र देने चाहिए।

डिमांड नं० ८५ पोस्ट्स एंड टेलीग्राफ़्स के बारे में है। आज टेलीफ़ोन की बहुत मांग है, लेकिन पोस्ट्स एंड टेलीग्राफ़्स डिपार्टमेंट की व्यवस्था ऐसा है कि एप्लाई, एप्लाई, नो रेप्लाई। वह एक अजगर डिपार्टमेंट है। समझ में नहीं आता कि कहाँ पत्र भेजे जाते हैं। सेंधवा में, जहाँ मैं रहता हूँ, मनी-आर्डर फ़ार्मज़ नहीं मिलते हैं। मैंने इसके बारे में पोस्ट-मास्टर जनरल को वायर किया, लेकिन उसका कोई जवाब नहीं आया और अब भी वहाँ पर मनी-आर्डर फ़ार्मज़ का डेफ़िसिट है। ग्रासपास के गाँवों से फ़ार्म ला कर मनी-आर्डर करना पड़ता है।

जहाँ तक टेलीफ़ोन का सम्बन्ध है, सेंधवा में तो टेलीफ़ोन है, लेकिन ग्रास-पास के गाँवों की जनता बहुत समय से टेलीफ़ोन

[श्री बड़े]

मांग रहा है। इसके लिए बहुत एप्लिकेशन्स भेजा गई हैं, लेकिन बिजिनेस सेंटर होने पर भा वहां टेलीफोन नहीं उरलब्ध किये गए हैं। इसका वजह यह है कि पोस्ट आफिस का सर्किल नागपुर में है। एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने अपनी १९६२-६३ का रिपोर्ट में पेज ५ पर यह सिफारिश की है और ये स्ट्रक्चर्ड पास किये हैं :

"The Committee in paras 11 and 12 of their 112th Report on Telecommunications has commented on the unrealistic manner in which planning had been done with regard to the requirements of telephones during the First and Second Five Year Plans resulting in the accumulation of unsatisfied demand of the order of 1,20,000 telephones at the commencement of the Second Plan and 2,00,000 telephones at the end of that Plan.

While the Committee appreciate the practical difficulties in expanding the telephone facilities in the First Five Year Plan, as set out by Government in their reply, they feel that with the accumulated experience of the past 12 years, it should now be possible for the Posts and Telegraphs Department to gear their machinery to meet the requirements of this vital facility."

15 hrs.

अब मैं नेशनल हाइवेज के बारे में थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां से आगरा बम्बई रोड गुजरता है। नर्बदा नदी बीच में उसके पड़ती है। १८५६ में उस पर एक पुल बनाया गया है। बरसात के दिनों में प्रायः यह देखा गया है कि वह पुल आठ आठ रोज तक लगातार बन्द रहता है। उस नदी में सरकारी बोट्स चलती थीं, वे भी एक बार जब वोट डूब गई, और लोगों ने सरकार को हेमैजिज के नोटिस दिये, बन्द कर दी गई।

नर्बदा नदी पर ऐसा पुल बांधा जाना चाहिये जो कि बारहों महाने काम दे सके और ऐसा न हो कि ट्रैफिक इस तरह से बन्द करना पड़े। जब पुल को बन्द कर दिया जाता है तो इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि इंदौर साइड के लोग इन्दौर में पड़े रहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ बम्बई के दूसरी तरफ पड़े रहते हैं और ट्रैफिक रुका रहता है। वहां पर टाल टैक्स भा लिया जाया करता था सवा रुपया या दो रुपया के हिसाब से लेकिन एक क्वेश्चन मैंने इसके बारे में किया था और उसके जवाब में मुझे बताया गया है कि वह बन्द हो गया है। जब ट्रैफिक वहां पर रुक जाता है तो कई बार ऐसा भी होता है कि पोस्ट आफिस का काम भी रुक जाता है और टेलीग्राम और वायर सिस्टम से हॉ कांटेक्ट स्थापित रह पाता है। इस पुल को बनाने की आपने कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है। १९६०-६१ के लिए जो आप खर्च कर गए हैं, उसकी मंजूरी यहां मांगने आये हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ आप इस मॉके पर बतायें कि नेशनल हाइवेज के बारे में आपने क्या किया है। आप टैक्स लेते हैं लेकिन पुल आज भी ऐसा नहीं बना पाये हैं कि जो बन्द हो जाता है बरसात के दिनों में वह बन्द न हो पाये। जब वह बन्द हो जाता है तो जो मालवाक ट्रक्स पंजाब से इंदौर, बम्बई और बम्बई इंदौर से दिल्ली आते जाते हैं, वे सब वैसे के वैसे पड़े रहते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि शासन इस तरफ ध्यान दे।

जहां तक टेलीफोन की डिमांड का सम्बन्ध है, तीसरे प्लान में आपने जो लक्ष्य रखा है, वह किस तरह से पूरा होगा, इसको आप हमें समझायें। यह खर्चा तो आप कर गए That is only lamenting over spilt milk जो दूध गिर गया, उस पर रोने से फायदा नहीं हो सकता है। खर्चा आप कर गए हैं। उस पर अब टीका टिप्पणी करनी बेकार है। यह टीका टिप्पणी इसी दृष्टिकोण से की जा रही है कि आगे से आप ठीक काम करें।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a number of points have been raised about the Demands for Excess Grants, but before I go into them, I must try to remove the misconception that repeatedly occurs in the minds of hon. Members, namely, that there is large-scale wastage or excess over which there is no control. As it is pointed out in the introductory remarks, this excess occurs because of the special accounting procedure in which at times it is difficult to know whether in the sum provided for in the Budget there is going to be a shortfall or whether it is going to be exceeded. It comes to light only when all the accounts, receipts and everything is completed and that is completed much after the accounting year. Therefore inevitably—I want to emphasise this point—in the present accounting system it is bound to happen unless all payments are made through cheques and it is tabulated so that we will immediately know, as soon as an amount is spent, that excess is taking place. For that we need complete separation of accounts from audit and all those things. That has been considered and tried in one or two departments but has not been extended mainly for the reason of cost and other things. All I am saying is that to say that excesses or shortages should be completely eliminated in the present accounting or budgeting system, that is, hundred per cent, is asking too much . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri Bade: These are the remarks of the Auditor-General.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I will answer all the questions. Therefore when we come to this position, inevitably either we will come to the House for Supplementary Grants or we will come to the House for regulation of the excess. What the Government should see—we are trying—and the House also and Committees, like the Estimates Committee and the Public

Accounts Committee—the Public Accounts Committee is mainly concerned with these Demands—should see that such excesses are minimum. Repeatedly I have been giving the figures. The amount of the excess, if you see the whole year's Budget, is only Rs. 6.95 crores.

Shri Bade: Rs. 2 lakhs.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: When you see that the Budget is for hundreds and thousands of crores of rupees, it is a very small percentage. It is very much less than 1 per cent. Therefore when they say that the Government is having no control or that wastage is taking place, hon. Members have not exercised due care that they usually do.

They have said one or two things about the Demands relating to Nagaland.

Shri Bade: These remarks are of the Auditor-General that instead of surrendering the amount, they should not show excesses in this way. They are repeating the same things. They are the remarks of the Auditor-General.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: All that is being done. But, as I said, unless there is complete separation of the accounting and audit procedure and some other reforms, it is inevitable. This matter has been gone into by the Auditor-General also and the House Committee. This could not be implemented because it would require more personnel, much more cost and will lead to more expenditure. It has been given up for the time being.

A point was made that the Naga hostiles are equipped with automatic and modern weapons and that from where they are getting them. It was said that probably they are getting them from Pakistani sources.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):
And from China.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As is known, modern weapons can be bought or got from anywhere. So, we cannot precisely say the source from which they

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have got them. It would not be wise or prudent for us to say without going into the matter fully. The Government at present is going into it. Once it comes to a definite conclusion about the source of these weapons, certainly it will come to the House and tell the House, but just now the Government is not in a position to say precisely and definitely about the source of these weapons.

Then, it was said that there are no roads and that money was paid. I am surprised that this sort of general remarks have been made. It is true that the speed of the work may not be upto the expectations of hon. Members or of the Government. I am told that not only roads are being built but every effort is being made to extend the road-building programme. But hon. Members should appreciate that because of the particular climate of NEFA, the period for construction is very short and often times we have to confine all our activities to that period.

Then, about the retention price it was said that it has been determined so as to help the private sector. It was asked as to how the cost in the private sector is going up. It was also said that we should better nationalise them or should have another plant. But the fact of the matter is, leave aside all the ideologies, it is a pure fact that the old plants are much cheaper....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I said that.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: than the new plants because of the enormous capital cost involved in it. For the time being they are costly. The per ton cost of the public sector plants is higher than the per ton cost of the steel projects in the private sector, not because one is in the private sector and the other is in the private sector. If you put up a steel mill today, you have to spend Rs. 200 crores whereas 10, 12 or 20 years ago when the Tata's or Indian Iron were set up the capital cost was

much less. Therefore their per ton cost is less. Therefore it is no use introducing any ideology and saying that Government does not want to nationalise them. Certainly, Government does not want to nationalise just for the sake of nationalisation because that is not in the public interest or national interest. The fact remains that the entire policy of giving retention prices and all this is being considered from the national interest point of view. Although, the House is very well aware, there was a demand from the private producers, like, the Tatas and Indian Iron, for a higher retention price and although the higher retention price would have shown that the public sector plants are making less loss, still in the interest of not allowing the price of a primary commodity like steel to go up, Government came to this conclusion, after a good deal of consideration and the retention price came to a lower figure than what was expected by the market or by the private producers. That shows that in determining the price of a primary commodity like steel or cement or coal or in any other matter the considerations are: the national interest, the consumer interest and the cost of end-products. This is very well borne out by the fact that the hon. Minister for Steel and Heavy Industries explained the same while replying to the debate. What is the conclusion about it? It is absolutely crystal clear about the objectives of a policy of the prices of commodities like steel, cement etc.

Then I come to the point which was much made of, that is, the question of Ministers' tours.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Before he goes to the next point may I know—I also raised it today—something about the Bokaro Steel Plant about which the news has been appearing? Can you throw some light on that? Only today I raised it.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have also read it. That is not relevant at this stage. The Minister is just back from Ger-

many and he will certainly at the appropriate moment enlighten the House and the hon. Members about that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Thanks.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Coming to the question of Ministers' tours, the hon. Member has tried to make a sort of speech which is usually delivered at the elections time and he said that the Ministers' tours are wasteful. I do not know. He has quoted figures from year to year showing that the cost has been rising. He forgets that the tours are not undertaken for the pleasure of the Minister or for making any profit, any money out of them. I do not know. The hon. Member knows that most of these amounts are merely adjustments. If the Minister goes on a tour to some place, whether it is the railway charge or the plane charge, it is adjusted. It is merely book accounts. Nothing comes to him.

Secondly the hon. Member referred about the cars. I do not know about the States. But here, if you analyse the figures, you will find the car haulage, the road mileage, is very little because to most of the places they go by air or by train because of the very nature of their duties. But wherever they use the staff car, there is no question of any adjustment to themselves. There is absolutely no question of petrol or anything. The rule provides that once a public vehicle is used, there cannot be any appropriation made to the personal account of the Ministers. Similarly, even about DA, in most of the place the Ministers stay as State guests of the State Governments and whenever they stay there as State guests—most of the Central Ministers stay as State guests of various State Governments—they only get one-fourth of their DA which mostly goes in paying for the tips, servants or other hire charges. So it is not as if it is of any benefit to the Ministers concerned.

Then, the question remains why expenses may be going up. The only

answer is that probably today the number of Ministers at the Centre is larger than what it was before.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: At the end of the year.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Secondly, it might be because of this. Now, when the Parliament is in session, for example, the budget session, we know how much difficult it is to get away from Delhi. So, sometimes it might be for some other convenience or something—it is just a chance—that in a particular year, at the end of the year, the tour programme may be more. There is nothing more nothing less. To say that it is wasteful expenditure is not correct. The hon. Member said that the Ministers should go in sack-cloth and ashes. I do not know, if they want the Ministers to live as saints or as normal human beings. I do not know. But point is....

An Hon. Member: Just like yogies

Shri D. C. Sharma: He said, you should live like *sadhus*.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I think the Parliament would not expect us to live like *sadhus*. Parliament would expect us to live like normal human beings and that care should be taken to see that whatever they do even in their tours should not be wasteful. Recently, we have checked the additional staff of Ministers going with them whenever they go out. This is minimised.

Then, there is a circular by the Prime Minister that Ministers, as usual, should avoid taking saloons. I do not think any Minister—maybe, my colleague the Railway Minister, because he has to stay out of stations in connection with his special duties may be taking a saloon,—takes a saloon. All care is taken to see that all avoidable expenses in connection with tours are minimised. But the fact remains that they are responsibilities assigned to the Ministers which the Parliament has cast upon them and their charges

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are all over the country and they have to go on tours in the country. Now, it is said, it is an emergency. I do not know what the concept of emergency is. In emergency whether the Ministers should sit in their offices and do file work or go more and more to the people in connection with their work, that is for the House to appreciate. I think, whatever tours are undertaken, they are undertaken in the discharge of their duties. Every care is taken to see that all avoidable expenses are minimised. But the fact remains that the work is increasing, whether in connection with the development, whether in connection with defence or any other matter. The responsibility of the Ministers is increasing. If the tours increase in the discharge of their duties, I think, it should not be taken as a wasteful expenditure, and the earlier that conception is removed the better.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: There is a cut motion by Shri Yashpal Singh. Am I to put it to the vote of the House? Do you withdraw it?

Shri Yashpal Singh: I do not withdraw it.

The cut motion was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: 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 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demands Nos. 17, 24, 46, 56, 66, 82, 85, 87, 92, 96 and 133".

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1960-61

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1960-61.

Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 13,58,90,160 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the Grant in respect of Appropriation to Development Fund for the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961."

The time allotted is half an hour.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I suggest that the Demands for 1960-61 and for 1963-64 may be taken up together so that the hon. Members may speak on both the demands and then let the Minister reply. It will save time also.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: These are separate. One is excess demands and the other is supplementary demands.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Sir, the excess demands for 1960-61 are in respect of one 'voted grant' and six 'charged appropriations' and are presented in the light of the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee (Third Lok Sabha) who, as a result of the review of the Appropriation Accounts for the year as also the Note on these excesses submitted to them duly vetted by the Comptroller and Auditor General, observed as under in para 12 of their Report—Vol. I:

"The Committee recommend that the excesses mentioned in para 10 (of the Report) be regularised by Parliament in the manner prescribed in Article 115 of the Constitution."