

[Shri B. Gopala Reddi.]
 matter is being referred to the Home Ministry and then perhaps to the External Affairs Ministry also. They are taking it up with the relevant authorities but as far as this Bill is concerned, we have nothing to say. This is only intended to regulate the stock exchange functioning in Hyderabad. Just now it has applied for permission to be recognised but that has not been accorded because this exchange is governed by the State Act and unless that is repealed, the Central Act cannot apply to it. We want to see that the stock exchange at Hyderabad functions properly because of the large number of securities that are being sold and purchased. Therefore, in order to facilitate its proper functioning, we want to repeal the State Act.

As far as the other thing is concerned, we are also taking up the matter.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the repeal of the Hyderabad Securities Contracts Regulation Act, 1353 Fasli (VII of 1353 Fasli), as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

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

SHRI B. GOPALA REDDI: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA (Uttar Pradesh): If, Sir, the object of this Bill is to regularise the transactions in connection with securities, there is no objection to giving our approval to this Bill but if there is something else which is behind the scenes, I would humbly request the hon. Minister to let us know the facts and to take us into confidence because Hyderabad has always been a place where the light of the sun was never allowed to penetrate and, therefore, anything that comes from that territory and direction is prejudiced and seen with cautious and vigilant eyes. I earnestly hope and think that there is nothing behind the scenes and that the proposition is a simple and an ordinary one.

SHRI B. GOPALA REDDI: There is nothing behind the *purdah*, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

THE APPROPRIATION (No. 3) BILL, 1958

THE MINISTER OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (SHRI B. GOPALA REDDI):
 Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1955, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This Bill arises out of the Demands for Excess Grants relating to the year 1954-55, voted by the Lok Sabha on the 30th April, 1958. Copies of the Demands were circulated to the hon.

Members of this House on the 22nd April, 1958. The reasons which led to the excesses have been explained in the foot-notes below each Demand or Appropriation.

As the hon. Members are aware, these excesses are in the first instance, required to be examined by the Public Accounts Committee and it is only after the Committee have looked into the facts of each case and recommended their regularisation that the matter is brought before Parliament. The Public Accounts Committee have, in their Second Report, recommended the regularisation of these excesses. I do not, therefore, propose to take the time of the House to explain these excesses in detail except briefly to mention that out of a total number of 162 Grants and Appropriations for the year 1954-55, excesses occurred only in twelve cases and amount to about 0.09 per cent. of the total final grants and appropriations for that year.

I might also state that every possible measure is taken to avoid such excesses. As would be seen from the explanations given in the foot-notes, cases do arise sometimes either as a result of back adjustments after the close of the year or otherwise when such excesses become unavoidable.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1955, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, of course it has become a perennial feature for us to discuss about these excess grants and everytime the

Finance Ministry comes to us and says that it is going to be very very careful as far as the Budget is concerned. Anyway, Sir, we have got another assurance of that sort.

First of all, I want to deal with the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. Statistics is a sort of double-edged weapon that could be wielded by any person as he likes and as per his convictions. In the hands of the Government of India, it has become also a sort of "statisticks," if I can say so. I shall quote only one instance. In 1955, just before the Andhra elections, it was stated that there were abundant quantities of foodstuffs available and that we would be not only self-sufficient but that we would also be in a position to export surplus foodgrains. Suddenly, after the elections, the 1957 elections, we find that not only do we have no surplus of food but that we are having a deficiency in regard to food supply. So, Sir, it becomes a very malleable thing in the hands of Government and that is why we want reliable unbiased statistics, not corresponding to the needs of the party in power to justify a particular question. But as a guide to action we want a proper organisation for statistics. I think with this view in mind our statistical department is going to be strengthened.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA (Uttar Pradesh): Which party in power?

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: Whichever party is in power. We do not want to take the advantage of manipulating these statistics—I can assure my hon. friend to that extent.

Another point. Sir, is to take up the question of tobacco statistics. The Food and Agriculture Ministry gives a set of statistics. Then the Central Tobacco Committee which is also working under the Food and Agriculture Department, gives another set of figures and they say that so much of production is there. Then a third set is supplied by the State Governments,

[Shri V. Prasad Rao.]
and there is no tallying between these things. To quote only one instance about the production of tobacco, between the figures that are given by the Central Excise Department and the figures given by the Central Tobacco Committee and the figures that are given by the Andhra Pradesh Government, there is a difference of more than two million tons. I do not know who is wrong and who is correct. But when it comes to the question of assessing the Central excise dues, of course the production goes up. When it is a question of finding markets for the surplus tobacco, the Central Tobacco Committee gives some statistics and say, "We do not have much of indigenous tobacco in surplus for export." When it comes to a question of answering a question there in the Assembly an entirely different set of statistics is given. What I mean to impress is that instead of unbiased statistics and objective statistics to guide us and to assist us to arrive at correct conclusions, these statistics are being manipulated to the advantage of the party in power. I hope this will not occur in future and an unbiased way of collection of statistics will be found, and I hope the mechanism to collect the statistics will be strengthened so that we can have unbiased statistics in future.

Thank you.

SHRI B. GOPALA REDDI: As far as this item goes, it is only Rs. 17,000 odd for an advance rent for accommodation hired at Karachi in 1954-55. Of course as far as this item is concerned, the hon. Member evidently has no objection. But he has raised a general issue, namely, the inadequacy of the statistics supplied to the hon. Members. There are some inherent difficulties in collecting correct statistics, specially with regard to tobacco or rice or wheat. It is spread over such a big country, over various States, and the various States also don't have the proper machinery to collect the data in a correct manner.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He has made an allegation that you have manipulated the statistics.

SHRI B. GOPALA REDDI: No, no.

SHRI H. P. SAKSENA: It is a very serious allegation.

SHRI B. GOPALA REDDI: There is no purpose of manipulating, and then we do not want to deceive anybody here, and nobody is likely to be deceived here by statistics. But whatever

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU (West Bengal): He said, "statistricks".

SHRI B. GOPALA REDDI: But whatever information is available, it is placed before the House. Sometimes it is through the States' machinery that the statistics are obtained and there may be some little variations between the statistics obtained through the States and those obtained through the machinery of the Central Government, but then it does not mean manipulating. It does not mean deceiving anybody. We make no such thing about it or things like that. After all, Sir, collection of statistics is a very difficult work, and I am sorry to say that both in the Centre and in the States we are not providing adequate machinery, also the personnel required. They send big proposals that they want field staff for every taluk and for every district, and in most cases the State Government or even the Central Government is unwilling to sanction all the staff required. They are therefore inadequately equipped and therefore they cannot collect correct statistics.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: But statistics is the basis for planning.

SHRI B. GOPALA REDDI: I know that statistics is the basis for planning, and planning is also based on statistics, but with all that . . .

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR BASU: Can droughts and floods be anticipated by those who prepare the statistics?

SHRI B. GOPALA REDDI: The vagaries of monsoons also are taken into consideration and the various conditions now obtaining in the various States are also taken into consideration. With all that after all our people are also new sometimes although we take in Honours graduates. They are learning practically. They go into the fields. Sometimes they have sample cutting of crops. With all that the statistics are bound to be inadequate to some extent and as I said, we have not given them the personnel required, and therefore we can't be complaining about these people. But as far as it is humanly possible to collect correct data, we are trying to do it and from year to year I think our statisticians also are improving; I mean, they are not in the same position in which they were about seven or eight years ago and I think more and more correct information is being made available to the hon. Members. So there is no particular point made and this item, as I said, is about the accommodation hired at Karachi in 1954-55, and therefore the Bill may be passed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1955, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments to clauses 2 and 3. The question is . . .

20 R.S.D.—4.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): I want to say something, just for five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have come too late.

SHRI V. PRASAD RAO: If one wants to speak . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: (Turning to Shri Bhupesh Gupta) You can speak at the third reading stage.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: All right, Sir.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

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

SHRI B. GOPALA REDDI: I move:

"That the Bill be returned."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be returned."

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, I would like to make only a few observations in this connection, over this Appropriation Bill. This relates to the excess expenditure which had been incurred and that had been pointed out. Sir, when a particular Ministry runs into excess expenditure I think what is essential for the Ministry to consider is as to how from the internal finance of that particular Ministry the excess expenditure could be met. It is not good that after two years or so you come here with a demand for excess expenditure under various heads for the various Ministries, but I make it very clear that in cases of extreme urgency I am not opposed to expenditure in excess of the grant that had been made. Please do not understand me that way. But what I want to stress over this matter is this that when such expenditure is envisaged

[Shri Bhupesh Gupta.]
or is actually incurred, the Government should immediately instruct the departments concerned not to go in for excess grants but economise in the same department, make adjustments here and there within the same finances with a view to meet the excess expenditure. That should be the normal approach with regard to this matter. For one thing this will more or less compel the Government to exercise some amount of restraint on its expenditure and whenever an excess expenditure, unforeseen or otherwise, is to be incurred, to meet it by exercising economy. We have been told a lot about economic measures in the country, but really the departments themselves are not taking such economic measures, and I think here is a case where we can try meticulously all kinds of measures that bring about a reduction in expenditure and also find internal resources for meeting the excess expenditure that is required to be incurred. This observation I wish to make for consideration by the Finance Ministry. As you know in other countries there is the general apathy to entertain Demands for Excess Grants such as these where *ex post facto* sanction is sought after such expenditure had been incurred. It has been assailed in many countries. I think that we need not rigidly follow now what is happening in other countries, but we should practise this method. Sir, in this connection the various departments should very strictly exercise their internal audit. Sometimes, Sir, excess expenditure becomes necessary not so much because of the extra needs that are avoidable but because of lack of audit, I can tell you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You want more time? You can continue in the afternoon.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: A few minutes more. All right, Sir, after lunch.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 2.30 P.M.

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at half-past two of the clock, MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, I was just touching the point about internal audit with a view to saving money in every department so that the excess needs can be met out of the savings of a particular department. I also complained that the present system of auditing is not always what it should be. In this connection I would like to refer to the Indian Statistical Institute because I find that there is some reference to Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. I have no objection, Sir, to moneys being spent for the improvement of our statistical institutions in the country and for collecting commercial intelligence and other statistics that we need not only for national planning but also for the information of the entire nation as to how the country is going on. Therefore, on that score, I have no objection.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You were not here in the forenoon. The Minister informed the House that this expenditure was something which was in connection with some office in Karachi. It had nothing to do with the statistics in India.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Yes, but the material came to India and India gave the money but my complaint is as to why money could not have been found from internal sources, particularly from the allocations which had already been made instead of presenting to us a demand for excess grants.

I shall ventilate one or two points for the consideration of the hon. Minister. I have carefully studied the explanatory memorandum given in connection with this Bill. I would

crave your indulgence to draw the attention of the Government to certain matters concerning the finances and the arrangements of finances. In this connection, I am touching by way of illustration on what is happening in the Indian Statistical Institute. I am not going into the other things. Here is a case in point where you should have official auditing. Now, since the Institution has been asked to undertake the task of carrying out a national sample survey, about 70 lakhs of rupees have been given by the Central Government to this Institute. Naturally, the work is expanding and we want this work to continue and expand but when the Government is giving so much of money to that particular Institute, it should have seen to it that there was some efficient system of auditing. It has not done so with the result that there is a lot of waste and when there is a lot of waste, moneys will have to be found by way of excess demands from the Exchequer. That is what is happening now and I can tell you that in an economic and prudent administration and with proper auditing, it would be possible for us to save money there in order to expand somewhere else. In any case I do not like that this thing should happen. There is no official auditing there and I ask the hon. Minister to explain why there is no official audit of the funds that are given to that Institute. It is for him to explain. Internally, there is some system of accounting and auditing but that has nothing to do with the Government. There was a Chartered Accountant who has left now. He is no longer there and what has happened is that a Canteen Superintendent has been asked to look after lakhs of rupees that is spent by that Institute. Well, Sir, I would not like Government funds to be given to an institution and then allow it to appoint a Canteen Superintendent who is a matriculate and who has no experience of accounting or auditing at all to look after the finances of that particular institution. I say this thing because if you do not check it now, this institution will again come up and

say, "We have spent so much of money and we want so much of more money. Let there be an excess grant" and after two years, we shall be called upon to do things like that. This is what I do not want. I am not against the autonomy of such institutions; as a matter of fact, such institutions should have a measure of autonomy but autonomy should be balanced by democratic administration, proper accounting, and Government has the responsibility in this matter. Government should not leave the whole thing entirely in the hands of a particular Director who thinks that everything he is doing is right and everything else the others are doing is wrong. This is what I do not want. Therefore, I consider it very necessary and in the interests of our statistical work in the country which will grow from month to month with the development of our economy that we should give up such maladministration and such arrangements.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Kunzru wants five minutes.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Mr. Mukerjee will tell you. He will explain the position. We have got time today.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Kunzru wants five minutes.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: He can take more. Only one Bill is left. We will finish that also soon.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The time is fixed. I can't do anything.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We discussed this in the Business Advisory Committee this morning. Mr. Mukerjee will explain the position to you. We have finished three Bills and we have got only one Bill more. We will finish it in time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please finish soon. Give him five minutes.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I would like to give him more.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have to give the Minister some time for reply also.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: We shall finish all these in time today. There is no doubt about it and, if necessary, we shall not speak on the other Bill. Time is there.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is the Third Reading stage.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: But there was practically no First Reading.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was not my mistake.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: This is the last occasion and I would like to speak on this matter. Otherwise, perhaps during this year we will not get any opportunity.

Now, Sir, this is one thing I would ask the hon. Minister to consider. The other thing that I would like to tell you is that money is not being spent well even in such matters where there is audit. Even after the completion of twelve rounds of national sample survey during the last eight years, only one final report and that too on the first count and only a few summary reports have been published. Only 25 per cent. of the data collected has been utilised and others had not been utilised. Sir, this is an arrangement which is by no means satisfactory and I consider it to be a waste of public funds if you do not properly utilise the resources that are placed at your disposal and, in any case, Government should look into this matter. Various expert committees' had made reports about the national sample survey but it has been found now that these surveys are not quite so satisfactory. When the first report was published, criticism was made from all quarters. Indian and other experts who were associated with that institution, the Indian Statistical Institute, also made adverse criticism in regard to the manner in which the whole

thing was being done. I should like only to mention in this connection the criticism made by a professor. He made certain observations about the imperfections of the whole system and the manner in which the survey was being conducted. I would not like our statistics to be so imperfect and where we know that they are not very perfect, Government should not keep quiet and go on just doling out cash without even caring to secure a proper auditing of the expenditure on the administration of the Institute. Another point is, the Government spends for a research and training school which is under the Indian Statistical Institute. It was thought, when the money was given, that they would give a short-term, one year training, in statistics. This period was extended to two years and then to three years. Although the Director of the Institute, Mr. P. C. Mahalanobis himself is of the view that short-term training should be arranged, there you will find long-term training. A lot of money is being spent. A lot of wasteage is taking place and the results are by no means commensurate with the monies that are being spent. There is a lot of grievance over it. I would ask the Government to go into this matter and see whether things are being done properly..

Then, in the Institute a machine has been installed worth Rs. 40 lakhs. More than ten per cent of the capacity of that machine is not being used, for the last two years. It is a kind of statistical machine. I cannot describe it, a machine tool or something. It was brought under the technical aid scheme and money had been spent. Staff is being kept. But during the last two years, only ten per cent of it had been utilised and the money spent on it is again not being properly used. This is another aspect of the thing.

I should like, before I conclude, to ask the Government to look into the serious allegations that had been made about the administration of the funds, the manner in which the institution is

run, in a newspaper like the "Statesman" of Calcutta and other two papers, one is a Congress paper, 'Jugantar', in Bengali, and the other is a Communist paper, 'Swadheenata'. Now, I have given the names of three papers where serious allegations have been made as to how the Government funds are being utilised. And sometimes it is said in the reports of these papers that funds are being spent for extraneous purposes which had nothing to do with the objects for which the allocations had been made. Government should look into this and come to its own conclusion. A proper investigation should take place. Then, there is again the Planning Division. Monies are being given for the Planning Division and it carries on its work more or less on the basis of an intelligent guess. We have heard about the plan-frame and much of these things is now an open secret. It is an intelligent guess. And what is most regrettable is that according to Mr. Samar Roy and Mr. Rajchand Dastoor, two eminent workers in that institution, the work is being done bureaucratically and in a sort of arbitrary manner. The result has been very, very poor. I have mentioned all these in order that the Government should look into this matter and the work of the institution is advanced. Fine people work in this institution and I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Mahalanobis, the Director of the Institute, has been a pioneer in this field. But today the situation has come to such a point that until and unless the administration is democratized, until and unless funds are very carefully and prudently spent, until and unless schemes are properly worked out and proper people are given the proper job, the institution cannot advance. And we would like it to advance. I have said these with the sincere desire that the Government would take a little greater interest, since it is spending so much money on the institution, and take necessary steps in consultation with the workers, scientists and others in the institution. I regret to say that there is a tendency on the part of the Director of that institution to shut out any kind of democratic

suggestions and there is resistance on his part to democratize the administration of the institution and he is concentrating too much power and too much money in his own hands, with others having practically no role to play. This is something which we cannot at all like. (*Time bell rings*). This is how an institution of this kind fulfils its objective. I press upon the Government, as I sit, to go into this question. I am prepared to help the Government and get them in touch with various officials and employees and workers of the institution, so that whatever is wrong is remedied and the institution is placed on a proper setting and proper footing so that it runs efficiently and well and that it develops its own cadre and helps the country in statistical activities and generally in its economic activities for which the statistics and sample surveys of this kind are so vital. I have all good wishes for that particular institution. I wish the institution to succeed and, therefore, I would like the Government to fulfil its part of the responsibility in this matter, so that the institution becomes what it ought to be.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, the Bill before us is due to expenditure incurred on certain items . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are at the Third Reading stage.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: I will be very brief. It is due to expenditure incurred on certain items in excess of the grants or appropriations sanctioned by Parliament. Now, it is not the first time that such a Bill has been placed before us. The Public Accounts Committee for 1957-58 made certain observations in regard to this kind of expenditure in its Second Report relating to the excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations for the year 1954-55. The previous Report of the Committee dealt with the year 1953-54. In its previous report, that is the 24th Report, which dealt with the excesses over Grants/Appropriations relating to the year 1953-54, the

[Shri H. N. Kunzru.]

Committee commented upon the delay on the part of the Ministries in furnishing information regarding the circumstances leading to such excesses and it urged the Ministry of Finance to impress upon all the Ministries that they should send their explanations within the prescribed time-limit. But the Committee observes that there has been no improvement in the situation and in many cases notes were received in the Lok Sabha Secretariat after the expiry of more than five months since the presentation of these Accounts in May 1957 to Parliament. I should like to know whether the Finance Ministry paid any attention to the recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee in regard to the accounts for the year 1953-54. As the Committee has observed, excess expenditure is not a thing to be lightly incurred. The Committee further observes that the explanation given by the Ministries ascribes the excess expenditure to the non-receipt or non-anticipation or non-adjustment by the Ministries of debits either for stores supplied or services rendered by other departments. As the Committee rightly says, this only confirms that there has been lack of close liaison between the indenting and supplying Ministries or departments. It is surprising that in two cases, although the Grants have shown excess expenditure, the Ministries surrendered some amounts during the closing months of the year 1954-55. The Committee, after making these observations, considers the excess expenditure incurred by a number of departments and the first department mentioned by it in its report is the Finance Ministry itself. The excess expenditure incurred by it amounted to Rs. 12.61 lakhs. The explanation given is that it was due to the unanticipated debits raised by the Controller General of Defence Accounts in the accounts for March, 1955 supplementary. This officer is an officer of the Finance Ministry. And if there was delay, if Government did not know that certain debits were going to be raised by the Controller General of Defence Accounts, it means, as the

Committee has said, that there is lack of co-ordination within the Finance Ministry itself.

The second and the last Ministry to which I should like to refer is the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry which has been responsible for incurring an excess expenditure of Rs. 259 lakhs. The Committee says: "With regard to the information furnished by this Ministry, this explanation does not accord with the facts." It goes on then to say that in its opinion this expenditure cannot be brought within the category of unforeseen excesses, as exercise of care and foresight on the part of the Ministry might have avoided the excess. These things go on year after year. The Finance Ministry should tell us really what steps it has taken to impress the importance of the Committee's observations on the various Ministries, and should explain particularly how it is that the expenditure has exceeded the sanctioned grant in the Finance Ministry itself by about Rs. 13 lakhs. Surely, unless the Finance Ministry sets its own house in order.....

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: That house is very much in disorder.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU:.... and shows that there is no lack of co-ordination there, its advice is not likely to be heeded by other Ministries.

SHRI B. GOPALA REDDI: Mr. Deputy Chairman, I did not expect these things to be mentioned in the Third Reading. Anyway, some of the hon. Members who were not present during the First Reading have naturally taken part now towards the end of the debate.

Sir, the criticism that these excess demands are not regular and they must be avoided is felt by everybody. But they become inevitable sometimes, and we have seen in the State Governments and also here that in spite of the best efforts made by the Finance Ministry certain things do occur. Sir, the Public Accounts Committee go into the question in great detail and

they put the officers "in dock" as it were, and examine them in great detail as to why such and such a thing could not be anticipated, and after their full explanation they recommend that these excess demands must be given, and thus these demands are brought before Parliament. As I said in my opening speech, only with regard to 12 demands these excess demands were necessary; out of 162 demands only 12 demands had this excess expenditure, and wherever it was possible to anticipate we do come before Parliament for supplementary demands towards the end of the closing year, say, January, February and March. If we have any inkling into the trend of expenditure and if it is likely to exceed the original demand, then we come for supplementary demands. But even when that is not possible and when some debits are raised, say, by a Military Accounts Officer or somebody in some corner of the country, then certainly we are unable to anticipate them, and thus sometimes these excess demands are becoming inevitable. Now we are taking all the steps necessary and circular instructions have been issued, and we shall see that these things do not recur—I do not say that they do not recur altogether but they will be put at the minimum possible.

SHRI H. N. KUNZRU: Wrong explanations should not be given to the Public Accounts Committee.

SHRI B. GOPALA REDDI: All that is examined by the Public Accounts Committee, how it is wrong and why it is wrong, all that. The Public Accounts Committee as a Committee of Parliament certainly go into the question in great detail, and of course if they find that any wrong information was given, certainly they point it out and then it can be examined in greater detail. But sometimes, Sir, these things become inevitable. That is our experience. Whether it is the Finance Ministry or the Home Ministry or the External Affairs Ministry it does not matter, but sometimes certain things are not anticipated, and thus they spend beyond the sum voted for.

With regard to the Indian Statistical Institute, it is only a private institution.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Government-aided.

SHRI B. GOPALA REDDI: Of course it is, like any other institution, like a medical institution. It is also receiving aid from the Government. It is not a Government-owned institution. It is a private institution receiving Government grant. The general feeling is that it is doing very valuable work. But now we hear that the internal administration of the Institute is not proper. Whatever it is, they are merely vague generalisations of mismanagement of internal administration and wasteful expenditure. If there are any specific things against the institute, we will certainly ask them to see that Government monies are not put to any extravagant expenditure, and we will also see that the money that is given to the institution is spent for the purposes for which it was earmarked. Unless there are certain very specific things...

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Sir, I would draw his attention to another report that cement and other building materials which are procured through Government money are being utilised for building private houses for certain officials. Even such things appeared in the Press.

SHRI B. GOPALA REDDI: After all, instead of these generalisations, if there is anything specific and if it is brought to the notice of the Government, more especially of the Home Ministry because the grant is from the Home Ministry, certainly it will be looked into. We do want any institution which is receiving Government grant to spend the monies usefully and profitably. It is not our intention to condone any irregularity of any institution. Of course we do not interfere with their internal autonomy, but our monies must be spent profitably and usefully and should not be spent for private purposes.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: There is no audit.

SHRI B. GOPALA REDDI: It is an earmarked amount. They have their audit. The educational institutions are also subject to some internal audit. This institution is a private institution. There is after all a difference between a Government institution, a Government financed institution and an institution receiving grant-in-aid. I presume, Sir, that they have their own auditors and their accounts must be subject to their audit. We shall look into the matter. Now that these remarks are made that the monies are not being spent properly, we will certainly get in touch with these people and see that they are not spending the monies for anything which is not a legitimate purpose of the institution.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: Find out the qualification of the auditors.

SHRI B. GOPALA REDDI: In a matter like this it is very difficult because the money is being given by the Home Ministry, and if there are any specific things, of course you can bring them to the notice of the Home Ministry, and we will certainly look into the matter. But, as I said in the beginning, these excess demands become inevitable, and though of course we try to avoid them, they become sometimes imperative and they are not anticipated.

Sir, I think that I cannot say anything more than this. Anyhow we will certainly keep a watch on these items of expenditure and see that they do not extend beyond what is provided in the budget. I move that the Bill be returned.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be returned."

The motion was adopted.

ALLOCATION OF TIME FOR DISPOSAL OF GOVERNMENT AND OTHER BUSINESS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform hon. Members that the Business Advisory Committee, at a sitting held today, has recommended allotment of time as follows for Government and other business during the remaining part of the current session of the Rajya Sabha. The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Amendment Bill, 1958 has to be finished today.

1. The Rice-Milling Industry (Regulation) Bill, 1958. 3 hours.
2. The Gift Tax Bill. 4 hours.
3. The Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Bill, 1958. 1 hr. 30 mts.
4. The Indian Stamp (Amendment) Bill, 1958. 1 hour.
5. The Trade and Merchandise Marks Bill, 1958. 2 hours.
6. Motion regarding the Report of the U.P.S.C. 2 hours.
7. Discussion on the food situation. 2 hours.

In order to be able to complete the business mentioned above during the current session, the Committee has further recommended that the House should also sit on Saturday, the 10th May, 1958.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, subject to one thing, it was also decided that, if possible, in some cases, as in the case of the Gift Tax Bill, the time may be extended and . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not here.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: You see, Mr. Mukerjee is here. It is for you. It is not here, I know. Also, we had made a request to the hon. Prime Minister that there should be a discussion on foreign affairs. The matter is under discussion. We have also pressed this morning that in this session,