

Table a copy of the Report of the Parliamentary Committee on Hindi Equivalents for Parliamentary, Legal, and Administrative Terms and the Glossary prepared by the Committee.

I just want to say that the Committee held 113 meetings and had to fix about 20,000 terms for the Glossary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

**TWENTY-THIRD REPORT OF THE
PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
(1956-57)**

SHRI P. T. LEUVA (Bombay): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Twenty-third Report of the Public Accounts Committee (1956-57) on the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1952-53 and Audit Report, 1954 -Part II and Audit Report (Civil), 1955—Part I.

**THE KERALA APPROPRIATION
BILL, 1957—continued**

SHRI PERATH NARAYANAN NAIR (Kerala): Mr. Chairman, this Appropriation Bill relating to Kerala which the Finance Minister has presented to us has certainly a special significance in today's context. In many ways, it represents the inheritance so to say which the President's Rule leaves to the popular Ministry, which in the normal course of things would be assuming responsibility in the State in the next few days. For one thing, the Government of India have had direct and first-hand knowledge of the conditions obtaining in that problem State during the period of the President's Rule. They have literally become seized with some at least, of the pressing problems of that State and to what extent the Government of India have been able to find solution for those problems, at any rate to what extent the Government of India have been able to create conditions which would facilitate working of solutions for those problems,

is of paramount interest to our people, more especially to the new Ministry which will be assuming office. Sir, it is in that light I propose to examine some of the demands included in this Appropriation Bill—demands relating to developmental activities in the State, say, for example relating to agriculture, industry, community development _____'

THE MINISTER FOR REVENUE AND CIVIL EXPENDITURE (SHRI M. C. SHAH): Sir, may I interrupt? This is only with regard to expenditure for five months ending on 31st March 1957. Under section 70 of the States Reorganisation Act we have to place this before the legislature. With regard to next year's budget, the Appropriation Bill will be coming to this House. It will be passed by the Lok Sabha today and we will be discussing it. So, if all these points are taken up then, it would be better and it would save the time of the House, because this is only expenditure already incurred.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What he says is that this Appropriation Bill relates to the period ending 31st March 1957, that a supplemental Appropriation Bill will be coming up for discussion where the observations and criticisms you mention may be more relevant. That is what Mr. Shah says.

SHRI PERATH NARAYANAN NAIR: Sir, this has come up for discussion. You have been pleased to allot forty-five minutes for this. I will confine myself to the demands included in this Appropriation Bill. I think I may be permitted to make specific reference to some of the demands and also to make some observations which have a direct and intimate bearing on the demands included in the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They will be repeated there and perhaps they will be more relevant there.

SHRI PERATH NARAYANAN NAIR: It is not so. I will just explain my point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Make it as brief as possible.

SHRI PERATH NARAYANAN NAIR: I would reserve my general observations to the General Budget. On this particular Bill, I have three points to make. When the Budget Estimates for the last five months of the year were presented to us last November, the Budget Estimates provided for a revenue of about Rs. 13 crores and an expenditure of about Rs. 13 7 crores leaving a deficit of Rs. 70 lakhs on the revenue account. Now in this Appropriation Bill, we are asked to vote an amount of about Rs. 17 crores 70 lakhs. This is a substantial increase. We have not been provided with any explanatory material as to why this substantial increase has occurred in expenditure. No white paper on this, no explanatory memorandum. I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten this House as to what has been responsible for this very substantial increase in expenditure.

Again, for want of adequate explanatory material we have absolutely no manner of knowing how much money out of the allotment under the Five Year Plan has been actually spent or is anticipated to be spent. Now, for the first seven months of the year, we were told that out of a total allotment of Rs. 15 crores for the first year under the second Five Year Plan, only about Rs. 4 crores were spent. Rs. 11 crores remained to be spent during the last five months of the year. I have waded through this array of figures and because this adequate explanatory material has not been offered to us, we have no means of knowing as to how much exactly will be spent, and we are a bit apprehensive on this point because the tradition there has been for vast amounts to be allowed to lapse. Under the first Five Year Plan in Travancore-Cochin we were allotted Rs. 30 crores, out of which only Rs. 25 crores were spent, and Rs. 5 crores lapsed. In regard to Malabar, out of a total allot-

ment of Rs. 12 crores only Rs. 9 crores were spent. In the present condition of that industrially backward State, if Government allow so much of money to lapse, then we have to take a very serious view of these things. So, out of Rs. 11 crores which remained to be spent during the last five months, how much has been spent? I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten us on that point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI PERATH NARAYANAN NAIR: One other point. That relates to the allotment of the shares of Malabar and Kasaragod in the second Five Year Plan allotment. We have been told that there is a brochure prepared by the Home Ministry in regard to the President's Rule, and we are told that over and above the Rs. 69 and odd crores which have been allotted to the Travancore-Cochin State out of the share of Malabar from the Madras Government's allotment, about Rs. 15 crores have been given* to Malabar. I want to know on what basis this has been done. If it be on population basis, I think Malabar and Kasaragod are entitled to a far greater share. If I remember aright, about Rs. 190 crores are the allotment to the Madras State under the second Five Year Plan. If we take into consideration the population of Malabar and Kasaragod and the Madras State, we are entitled to a far greater share, and even if we take into account the comparative industrial backwardness of Malabar, even there we are entitled to a far greater share. So it will be of great help to some of us when we have occasion to speak on the General Budget, if the Government would just enlighten us as to the basis on which this share has been allotted to Malabar. We feel we have not had a fair deal but we are willing to be convinced, and if we get the basis of that division, it will be of great help to us.

These are just the three points which I wanted to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister.

SHRI M. C. SHAH: Sir, I thought that these points would be taken up in the discussion of the Appropriation Bill which will come up possibly tomorrow, but my hon. friend wanted to know the position.

The estimated expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the Kerala State included therein represents the total of the expenditure sanctioned under section 70 on the 1st November 1956 and on the 20th February 1957. A gross expenditure of Rs. 28'41 crores was authorised on the former date and a supplementary authorisation of Rs. 24 lakhs (gross) was wunti-tioned on the latter date. Taking the two together and after excluding the recoveries, which are adjusted in the accounts as a reduction of expenditure, the net amount authorised was Rs. 23'28 crores. The overall position including the * revenue receipts and transactions of the Public Account would be as follows: —

	1956-57	
	Last five months' Budget	
	Receipts	Disbursementf
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Revenue	1304	
Expenditure	..	13,74
Capital expenditure	..	8,23
Loans and advances by the State Government (net).	..	1,31
Loans from the Central Government (net).	3,77	
Permanent Debt	(—) 8	
Other debt and Remittance Head (net).	..	(—) 4,10
	16,63	19,18
	(—) 2,55	
Opening Balance		3,84
Closing Balance		1,29

The total requirements of the State are thus estimated at Rs. 10'42 crores; Rs. 70 lakhs on account of revenue deficit, Rs. 823 lakhs for capital expenditure, Rs. 131 lakhs for Loans and Advances and Rs. 18 lakhs for repay-

ment of Permanent Debt. Of these Rs. 3'77 crores are estimated to be met from Loans from the Centre, Rs. 2 crores from the sale of securities held by the State (out of a total of Rs. 3" 82 crores), Rs. 2'1 crores from the net receipts under Other Debt and Remittance Heads and Rs. 2- 55 crores from the running down of Government cash balance.

Generally speaking, the present Budget provides for the continuation of the schemes which were in operation in the areas which were welded together to form the new State. Thus the provision has been made for the residuary area of the Travancore-Cochin State on the basis of the original Budget Estimates of that State and for the Malabar district on the basis of the estimates for that district in the Budget Estimates of the former Madras State. In addition, provision has also been included for undertaking a few new important and essential schemes which have been considered inescapable for the well-being of the State. Prominent among them are the comprehensive spraying scheme for the prevention of coconut diseases, the Mattancherry Foresore Reclamation and the cashew plantation assistance scheme.

In all, a provision of Rs. 13'84 crores has been made for the schemes included in the second Five Year Plan, representing the target envisaged for the first year of the Plan. Of this, Rs. 51177 lakhs is on revenue account, Rs. 773 • 95 lakhs on capital account and Rs. 98'45 lakhs under Loans and Advances. Out of the total

SHRI PERATH NARAYANAN NAIR: I did not refer to it at all. The overall position is all right. On the Revenue Account side between the Budget Estimates and the Vote on Account in this Appropriation Bill, there is this substantial* increase of nearly Rs. 4 crores. Can the House be given some explanation, some enlightenment, on this point?

SHRI M. C. SHAH: So far as the Revenue Account is concerned, I have

already stated the receipts are Rs. 13' 01 crores and Revenue expenditure is Rs. 13-74 crores. Where is the difference?

SHRI PERATH NARAYANAN
NAIR: On the Revenue side the sum total of the demands comes to Rs. 17 odd crores. It is very obvious.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are looking at one paper, and he is looking at another.

SHRI PERATH NARAYANAN
NAIR: We have only two papers, and one is the original Budget Estimates.

SHRI M. C. SHAH: Out of the total provision of Rs. 13' 84 crores for Plan schemes, Rs. 153'21 lakhs is earmarked for Irrigation Works. The most important projects under execution are the Peechi, Chalakudi, Boothathankettu, Neyyar, Wadakkancherry River Valley, Malampuzha, Walayar, Mangalam Reservoir and the Meenkara Schemes. The provision set apart for power schemes is Rs. 249'38 lakhs, the prominent amongst them being Neriamaangalam.....

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I am afraid that the speech which is to be made tomorrow is being read out now.

SHRI M. C. SHAH: Tomorrow, it will be a different thing. This is only for the period ending 31st March 1957.

Sir, Mr. Narayanan Nair said that the original Budget provided for an expenditure of Rs. 13 odd crores, whereas the House is now asked to vote Rs. 17 odd crores. The difference is mainly due to the following facts:

- (i) The authorisation of the supply expenditure by the Governor on 20th February 1957.
- (ii) The fact that the demand shows the gross figure, whereas the expenditure of Rs. 13 crores referred to by the Member is the net expenditure.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is the explanation.

SHRI M. C. SHAH: Shall I proceed? The provision set apart for power schemes is Rs. 249'38 lakhs, the prominent amongst them being Neriamaangalam, Panniar, Sholayar, Pamba and Poringalkuthu Hydro-Electric Schemes, besides the extension of electric supply to new rural and urban areas. Provision has also been made of Rs. 127-92 lakhs for development of education. The balance of Rs. 853 lakhs is mainly intended for development activities like increase of agricultural production, encouragement of industries and the fostering of social services.

As indicated above, the estimates of expenditure from the Consolidated Fund are those based on the expenditure authorised under section 70 of the Act on the 1st November 1956, and the 20th February 1957. It is possible that the final figures for the year may show savings which would go towards improving the State's budgetary position for the coming year. In fact, the State Government has until today not felt the need for selling any of its holdings of Government of India securities for which the estimates assume a credit of Rs. 2 crores. The State had a cash balance of Rs. 28 lakhs on the 18th March 1957, which may be replenished by further credits on account of the loans sanctioned to the State Government in the current month. That is the position.

SHRI PERATH NARAYANAN
NAIR: How much of the money is allotted for the first year of the second Five Year Plan and how much we expect to be spent?

SHRI M. C. SHAH: I read it out. In all, a provision of Rs. 13-84 crores has been made for the schemes included in the second Five Year Plan representing the target envisaged for the first year of the Plan. Of this, I have already stated that Rs. 511-77 lakhs is on revenue account and Rs. 773-95 lakhs is on capital account.-

MR. CHAIRMAN The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Kerala for the service of the period beginning on the 1st day of November, 1956, and ending on the 31st day of March, 1957, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

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

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI M. C. SHAH: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be returned." MR.

CHAIRMAN: The question is: y

"That the Bill be returned." The motion was adopted.

**ALLOTMENT OF TIME FOR THE
APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON
ACCOUNT) BILL, 1957, AND THE
FINANCE BILL, 1957.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that under rule 162(2) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha. I have allotted time as follows for the completion of all stages involved in the consideration and return of the following Bills by the Rajya Sabha:

- (1) The Appropriation Bill, 1957. 1 hour
(Vote on Account)
- (2) The Finance Bill, 1957. 2 hours

**THE APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON
ACCOUNT), BILL, 1957**

10 R. S. D.—2.

THE MINISTER FOR REVENUE AND CIVIL EXPENDITURE (SHRI M. C. SHAH): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of a part of the financial year 1957-58, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This Bill relates to the sum of Rs. 583-61 crores voted on- account by the Lok Sabha under article 116 of the Constitution and Rs. 1603-83 crores charged on the Consolidated Fund of India as shown in the Vote on Account Statement circulated to the hon. Members. These amounts broadly represent 5/12 of the whole year's requirements as shown in the Demands for Grants for 1957-58 except in certain cases such as Grants-in-aid to States, payments to opium cultivators, payment to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Organisation, purchase of foodgrains, etc., where the ratio cannot be applied rigidly and larger provision has to be made to meet the likely payments during the period April-August 1957.

Normally the Budget for the whole year and the Appropriation Bill are passed before the end of April itself, and the vote on account is obtained for a period of one month only. This year, however, as the hon. Members are aware, the Budget will have to be presented again and discussed when the new Lok Sabha is summoned. The voting of the full year's Demands for Grants and the passing of the connected Appropriation Bill are thus expected to be spread over the next few months. It has, therefore, become necessary to ask for five months' supply.

Sir, I move.