

# Types of Funds in India

## Grants in the Parliament

- **Supplementary Grant:** Provided in case money became insufficient in any services
- **Additional Grant:** If New services is to be added
- **Vote of Credit:** Its like Blank Cheque to be used in case of unexpected demands like floods etc
- **Exceptional Grant:** For Special unexpected demands
- **Token Grant:** Used when new service is to be added. Money is taken from another service
- **Excess Grant:** Money spent on service in excess of what is allotted

## Funds

Three types Funds are available in India

### Consolidated fund of India(266)

- All revenues received by GOI
- All the loans raised by GOI
- All the money received by Repayment of Loans

*Money can be withdrawn from CFI only after permission of Parliament*

### Public Account of India(266)

- All other public money except CFI
- Example: Judiciary deposits, PF, Saving Bank deposits etc
- Money can be withdrawn by Simple executive action (Parliament not needed)

## Contingency fund of India(267)

- Emergency fund of India
- To meet the unforeseen expenses
- Money can be withdrawn with Executive action
- It is under President and on his behalf it is headed by Finance Secretary
- It can be refilled with the Money of CFI after Parliament Approval

## Joint Sitting(108)

- To resolve the deadlock
- Three Conditions of Dead Lock
  - If the bill is rejected by other house
  - If any house disagree to the amendment made in the bill for reconsideration
  - No action from other house for 6 Months
- In case of Dead Lock President Summons the Joint Sitting which is presided by Loksabha Speaker or Deputy Speaker or Deputy Chairman or any member of the house except Chairman
- It is called only for Ordinary bill and Financial Bill
- Bill will be passed through Simple Majority in Joint Sitting
- Three Joint Sitzings till Now
  - Dowry Prohibition bill 1960
  - Banking service commission 1977
  - Prevention of Terrorism Bill 2002

## Parliamentary Privileges

- Special Rights and immunities given to the house of Parliament ,Their committees and members,Attorney general,Union ministers etc

- Not applicable for President
- These can be of two types
  - Collective: Can punish the members or outsiders in case of breach of privilege
  - Individual:
    - ♦ No member of Parliament can be arrested in any civil case 40 days before and after the session
    - ♦ All have freedom of speech
    - ♦ During session they are exempted from Jury Service

## Limit on Sovereignty of Parliament

- Written Nature of Constitution(Rigid and flexible)
- Federal Nature of Constitution(Separate central and state list)
- System of Judicial Review
- Fundamental Rights

## Parliamentary Committees

Deals with the matters related to the rules of both the Houses.

These are of two types:

- Standing Committees(Permanent)
- Ad hoc Committees(Temporary) : Subject based ,created and abolished time to time

## Standing Committees

- Financial Committees
  - Public Account committee
  - Estimate Committee
  - Committee on Public Undertakings
- Departmental Standing Committee

- Other Committees

## Public Account Committee

- Committee was suggested by GOI 1919 and established in 1921
- Has 22 members:15 from LS and 7 From RS
- Ministers can not be the member
- Members are by election Proportional Representation by Single Transferable
- Time period is 1 year
- Chairman is appointed by Speaker(Generally from Opposition party)
- Functions:
  - Check the expenditure of Appropriation accounts and Finance accounts of Union Govt.
  - It audit the report of CAG(CAG submit its report to President,which sent that to Parliament and then it is send to committee)
  - CAG is known as friend,Guide and Philosopher of committee

## Estimate Committee

- By GOI 1919 and estb 1921
- Total 30 members and all belongs to Loksabha
- Ministers can not be the member
- Proportional representation by single transferable vote
- 1 year appointment for members and chairman was selected by Speaker(From Ruling Party)
- Functions:
  - Suggest reforms

- Efficiency of the Estimates(Budget)

## **Committee on Public Undertaking**

- Formed in 1964 on recommendation of Krishna Menon Committee
- Total 22 members(15:LS and 7:RS)
- Ministers are not elected and election PRSV
- 1 year appointment
- Chairman by Speaker but from the member of LS only
- Functions:
  - Examine reports and accounts of Public undertaking(NTPC,ONGC etc)
  - Examine CAG report on Public undertaking

## **Departmental Standing Committees**

- Total 24 Committees and each has 31 members(21 LS and 10 RS nominated by Speaker and Chairman)
- 1 year appointment ,Ministers not considered
- 16 Loksabha and 8 Rajya sabha committees
- Function:
  - Stage 3 of Budget
  - Examine in details for 3-4 weeks for the demand of Grants and submit the report to houses

## **Other Committees**

- Committee on Petitions:General public importance(LS:15 and RS:10 Members)
- Committee of Privilege :Breach of privilege (15:LS and 10:RS).It is a semi judicial body

- Ethics committee:Code of Conduct
- Committee on government assurance:To check on promises(15:LS and 10:RS)
- Business advisory committee:Create timetable of the house(15:LS head speaker and 11:RS head Chairman)
- Rules committee:LS:15 with Speaker Head and RS:16 with Chairman head
- General Purpose committee:for special purposes with Speaker and Chairman as head