Parliamentary Committees

MEANING

The Parliament is too unwieldy a body to deliberate effectively the issues that come up before it. The functions of the Parliament are varied, complex and voluminous.) Moreover, it has neither the adequate time nor necessary expertise to make a detailed scrutiny of all legislative measures and other matters. Therefore, it is assisted by a number of committees in the discharge of its duties.

The Constitution of India makes a mention of these committees at different places, but without making any specific provisions regarding their composition, tenure, functions, etc. All these matters are dealt by the rules of two Houses. Accordingly, a parliamentary committee means a committee that:

- Is appointed or elected by the House or nominated by the Speaker / Chairman
- Works under the direction of the Speaker / Chairman
- 3. Presents its report to the House or to the Speaker / Chairman
- 4. Has a secretariat provided by the Lok Sabha / Rajya Sabha

The consultative committees, which also consist of members of Parliament, are not parliamentary committees as they do not fulfill above four conditions."

CLASSIFICATION

Broadly, parliamentary committees are of two kinds-Standing Committees and Ad Hoc Committees. The former are permanent (constituted every year or periodically) and work on a continuous basis, while the latter are temporary and cease to exist on completion of the task assigned to them.

Standing Committees

On the basis of the nature of functions performed by them, standing committees can be classified into the following six categories:

1. Financial Committees

- (a) Public Accounts Committee 22 (1547)
- (b) Estimates Committee 30
- (c) Committee on Public Undertakings 22 (1547)

2. Departmental Standing Committees (24)

3. Committees to Inquire

- (a) Committee on Petitions (15+10)
 (b) Committee of Privileges (15+10)
- (c) Ethics Committee

- 4. Committees to Scrutinise and Control
 (a) Committee on Government Assurances (5110)
- (b) Committee on Subordinate Legislation
- (c) Committee on Papers Laid on the Table
- (d) Committee on Welfare of SCs and STs
- (e) Committee on Empowerment of Women
- ★(f) Joint Committee³ on Offices of Profit(1) + ≤)

5. Committees Relating to the Day-to-Day Business of the House

- (a) Business Advisory Committee 15, 11
- (b) Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions 15
 - (c) Rules Committee 15, 16
 - (d) Committee on Absence of Members from Sittings of the House 15

6. House-Keeping Committees or Service Committees (i.e., Committees concerned with the Provision of Facilities and Services to Members):

- (a) General Purposes Committee Ward
- (b) House Committee

(c) Library Committee

(d) Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members

Ad Hoc Committees

(Ad hoc committees can be divided into two categories, that is, Inquiry Committees and

Advisory Committees.

 Inquiry Committees are constituted from time to time, either by the two Houses on a motion adopted in that behalf, or by the Speaker / Chairman, to inquire into and report on specific subjects. For example:

 (a) Committee on the Conduct of Certain Members during President's Address

- (b) Committee on Draft Five-Year Plan
- (c) Railway Convention Committee4
- (d) Committee on Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)
- (e) Joint Committee on Bofors Contract
- (f) Joint Committee on Fertilizer Pricing
- (g) Joint Committee to Enquire into Irregularities in Securities and Banking Transactions
- (h) Joint Committee on Stock Market Scam
- Joint Committee on Security in Parliament Complex
- (j) Committee on Provision of Computers to Members of Parliament, Offices of Political Parties and Officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat

(k) Committee on Food Management in Parliament House Complex

- (1) Committee on Installation of Portraits / Statues of National Leaders and Parliamentarians in Parliament House Complex
- (m) Joint Committee on Maintenance of Heritage Character and Development of Parliament House Complex
- (n) Committee on Violation of Protocol Norms and Contemptuous Behaviour of Government Officers with Members of Lok Sabha

(o) Joint Committee to Examine Matters
Relating to Allocation and Pricing
of Telecom Licences and Spectrum

2. Advisory Committees include select or joint committees on bills, which are appointed to consider and report on particular bills. These committees are distinguishable from the other ad hoc committees in as much as they are concerned with bills and the procedure to be followed by them is laid down in the Rules of Procedure and the Directions by the Speaker / Chairman.

When a Bill comes up before a House for general discussion, it is open to that House to refer it to a Select Committee of the House or a Joint Committee of the two Houses. A motion to this effect has to be moved and adopted in the House in which the Bill comes up for consideration. In case the motion adopted is for reference of the Bill to a Joint Committee, the decision is conveyed to the other House, requesting the members to nominate members of the other House to serve on the Committee.

The Select or Joint Committee considers the Bill clause by clause just as the two Houses do. Amendments to various clauses can be moved by members of the Committee. The Committee can also take evidence of associations, public bodies or experts who are interested in the Bill. After the Bill has thus been considered, the Committee submits its report to the House. Members who do not agree with the majority report may append their minutes of dissent to the report.

FINANCIAL COMMITTEES

Public Accounts Committee

This committee was set up first in 1921 under the provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919 and has since been in existence. At present, it consists of 22 members (15 from the Lok Sabha and 7 from the Rajya Sabha). The members are elected by the Parliament every year from amongst its members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.) Thus, all parties get due representation

in it. The term of office of the members is one year. A minister cannot be elected as a member of the committee. The chairman of the committee is appointed from amongst its members by the Speaker. Until 1966 - '67, the chairman of the committee belonged to the ruling party. However, since 1967 a convention has developed whereby the chairman of the committee is selected invariably from the Opposition.

The function of the committee is to examine the annual audit reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG), which are laid before the Parliament by the President. The CAG submits three audit reports to the President, namely, audit report on appropriation accounts, audit report on finance accounts and audit report on public undertakings.

The committee examines public expenditure not only from legal and formal point of view to discover technical irregularities but also from the point of view of economy, prudence, wisdom and propriety to bring out the cases of waste, loss, corruption, extravagance, inefficiency and nugatory expenses.

In more detail, the functions of the committee are:

- To examine the appropriation accounts and the finance accounts of the Union government and any other accounts laid before the Lok Sabha. The appropriation accounts compare the actual expenditure with the expenditure sanctioned by the Parliament through the Appropriation Act, while the finance accounts shows the annual receipts and disbursements of the Union Government.
- In scrutinising the appropriation accounts and the audit report of CAG on it, the committee has to satisfy itself that
 - (a) The money that has been disbursed was legally available for the applied service or purpose
 - (b) The expenditure conforms to the authority that governs it
 - (c) Every re-appropriation has been made in accordance with the related rules

- To examine the accounts of state corporations, trading concerns and manufacturing projects and the audit report of CAG on them (except those public undertakings which are allotted to the Committee on Public Undertakings)
- To examine the accounts of autonomous and semi-autonomous bodies, the audit of which is conducted by the CAG
- To consider the report of the CAG relating to the audit of any receipt or to examine the accounts of stores and stocks
- To examine the money spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted by the Lok Sabha for that purpose

In the fulfillment of the above functions, the committee is assisted by the CAG. In fact, the CAG acts as a guide, friend and philosopher of the committee.

On the role played by the committee, Ashok Chanda (who himself has been a CAG of India) observed: "Over a period of years, the committee has entirely fulfilled the expectation that it should develop into a powerful force in the control of public expenditure. It may be claimed that the traditions established and conventions developed by the Public Accounts Committee conform to the highest traditions of a parliamentary democracy."

However, the effectiveness of the role of the committee is limited by the following:

- (a) It is not concerned with the questions of policy in broader sense.
- (b) It conducts a post-mortem examination of accounts (showing the expenditure already incurred).
- (c) It cannot intervene in the matters of day-to-day administration.
- (d) Its recommendations are advisory and not binding on the ministries.
- (e) It is not vested with the power of disallowance of expenditures by the departments.
- (f) It is not an executive body and hence, cannot issue an order. Only the Parliament can take a final decision on its findings.

✓Estimates Committee

The origin of this committee can be traced to the standing financial committee set up in 1921. The first Estimates Committee in the post-independence era was constituted in 1950 on the recommendation of John Mathai, the then finance minister. Originally, it had 25 members but in 1956 its membership was raised to 30. All the thirty members are from Lok Sabha only. The Rajya Sabha has no representation in this committee. These members are elected by the Lok Sabha every year from amongst its own members, according to the principles of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote. Thus, all parties get due representation in it. The term of office is one year. A minister cannot be elected as a member of the committee. The chairman of the committee is appointed by the Speaker from amongst its members and he is invariably from the ruling party.

✓ The function of the committee is to examine the estimates included in the budget and suggest 'economies' in public expenditure. Hence, it has been described as a 'continuous

economy committee'.

In more detail, the functions of the committee are:

- 1. To report what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency and administrative reform consistent with the policy underlying the estimates, can be affected
- 2. To suggest alternative policies in order to bring about efficiency and economy in administration
- 3. To examine whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates
- 4. To suggest the form in which the estimates are to be presented to Parliament

The Committee shall not exercise its functions in relation to such public undertakings as are allotted to the Committee on Public Undertakings. The Committee may continue the examination of the estimates from time to time, throughout the financial year and report to the House as

its examination proceeds. It shall not be its examined on the Committee to examine the entire estimates of any one year. The demands for grants may be finally voted despite the fact that the Committee has made no report.

However, the effectiveness of the role of the

committee is limited by the following:

(a) It examines the budget estimates only after they have been voted by the Parliament, and not before that.

(b) It cannot question the policy laid down by the Parliament.

(c) Its recommendations are advisory and not binding on the ministries.

- (d) It examines every year only certain selected ministries and departments. Thus, by rotation, it would cover all of them over a number of years.
- (e) It lacks the expert assistance of the CAG which is available to the Public Accounts Committee.
- (f) Its work is in the nature of a postmortem.

*Committee on Public Undertakings

This committee was created in 1964 on the recommendation of the Krishna Menon Committee. Originally, it had 15 members (10 from the Lok Sabha and 5 from the Rajya Sabha). However, in 1974, its membership was raised to 22 (15 from the Lok Sabha and 7 from the Rajya Sabha). The members of this committee are elected by the Parliament every year from amongst its own members according to the principle of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote. Thus, all parties get due representation in it. The term of office of the members is one year. A minister cannot be elected as a member of the committee. The chairman of the committee is appointed by the Speaker from amongst its members who are drawn from the Lok Sabha only. Thus, the members of the committee who are from the Rajya Sabha cannot be appointed as the chairman.

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The functions of the committee are:

 To examine the reports and accounts of public undertakings

2-To examine the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General on

public undertakings

To examine (in the context of autonomy and efficiency of public undertakings) whether the affairs of the public undertakings are being managed in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practices

4. To exercise such other functions vested in the public accounts committee and the estimates committee in relation to public undertakings which are allotted to it by the Speaker from time to time

The committee is not to examine and inves-

tigate any of the following:

 Matters of major government policy as distinct from business or commercial functions of the public undertakings

(ii) Matters of day-to-day administration

(iii) Matters for the consideration of which machinery is established by any special statute under which a particular public undertaking is established

Further, the effectiveness of the role of the

committee is limited by the following:

(a) It cannot take up the examination of more than ten to twelve public undertakings in a year.

(b) Its work is in the nature of a post-mortem.

(c) It does not look into technical matters as its members are not technical experts.

(d) Its recommendations are advisory and

not binding on the ministries.

DEPARTMENTAL STANDING COMMITTEES

On the recommendation of the Rules Committee of the Lok Sabha, 17 Departmentally-Related Standing Committees (DRSCs) were set up in the Parliament in 1993. In 2004, seven more such committees were setup, thus increasing their number from 17 to 24.

The main objective of the standing committees is to secure more accountability of the Executive (i.e., the Council of Ministers) to the Parliament, particularly financial accountability. They also assist the Parliament in debating the budget more effectively.⁷

The 24 standing committees cover under their jurisdiction all the ministries / depart-

ments of the Central Government.

Each standing committee consists of 31 members (21 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha). The members of the Lok Sabha are nominated by the Speaker from amongst its own members, just as the members of the Rajya Sabha are nominated by the Chairman from amongst its members.⁸

A minister is not eligible to be nominated as a member of any of the standing committees. In case a member, after his nomination to any of the standing committees, is appointed a minister, he then ceases to be a

member of the committee.

The term of office of each standing committee is one year from the date of its constitution.

Out of the 24 standing committees, 8 work under the Rajya Sabha and 16 under the Lok Sabha.⁹

The 24 standing committees and the ministries / departments placed under their jurisdiction are shown below in Table 23.1.

The functions of each of the standing committees are:

- To consider the demands for grants of the concerned ministries / departments before they are discussed and voted in the Lok Sabha. Its report should not suggest anything of the nature of cut motions
- To examine bills pertaining to the concerned ministries / departments
- To consider annual reports of ministries / departments
- To consider national basic long-term policy documents presented to the Houses

The following limitations are imposed on the functioning of these standing committees:

 (i) They should not consider the matters of day-to-day administration of the concerned ministries / departments. Table 23.1 Departmental Standing Committees and their Jurisdiction (2019)

SI	o. Name of the Committees	Ministries / Departments Covered
pprocess	I. Committees un	der Rajya Sabha
1.	Committee on Commerce	Commerce and Industry
2.	Committee on Home Affairs	(1) Home Affairs (2) Development of North-Eastern Region
3.	Committee on Human Resource Development	(1) Human Resource Development (2) Youth Affairs and Sports (3) Women and Child Development
4.	Committee on Industry	(1) Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises (2) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
5.	Committee on Science & Technology, Environment & Forests	(1) Science and Technology (2) Space (3) Earth Sciences (4) Atomic Energy (5) Environment, Forests and Climate Change
6.	Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture	(1) Civil Aviation (2) Road Transport & Highways (3) Shipping (4) Culture (5) Tourism
7.	Committee on Health & Family Welfare	 Health and Family Welfare Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)
8.	Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice	(1) Law and Justice (2) Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions
	II. Committees u	
9.	Committee on Agriculture	(1) Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (2) Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairing (3) Food Processing Industries
10.	Committee on Information Technology	(1) Communication (2) Electronics & Information Technology (3) Information & Broadcasting
11.	Committee on Defence	Defence
12.	Committee on Energy	(1) New and Renewable Energy (2) Power
13.	Committee on External Affairs	External Affairs
14.	Committee on Finance	(1) Finance (2) Corporate Affairs (3) Planning (4) Statistics and Programme Implementation
15.	Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

SI.No.	Name of the Committees	Ministries / Departments Covered
16.	Committee on Labour	(1) Labour & Employment (2) Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (3) Textiles
17.	Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas	Petroleum and Natural Gas
18.	Committee on Railways	Railways
19.	Committee on Urban Development	Housing and Urban Affairs
20.	Committee on Water Resources	Jal Shakti
21.	Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers	Chemicals and Fertilizers
22.	Committee on Rural Development	(1) Rural Development (2) Panchayati Raj
23.	Committee on Coal and Steel	(1) Coal (2) Mines (3) Steel
24.	Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment	(1) Social Justice and Empowerment (2) Tribal Affairs (3) Minority Affairs

(ii) They should not generally consider the matters which are considered by other parliamentary committees.

It should be noted here that the recommendations of these committees are advisory in nature and hence not binding on the Parliament.

The following procedure shall be followed by each of the standing committees in their consideration of the demands for grants, and making a report thereon to the Houses.

- (a) After general discussion on the budget in the Houses is over, the Houses shall be adjourned for a fixed period.
- (b) The committees shall consider the demands for grants of the concerned ministries during the aforesaid period.
- (c) The committees shall make their report within the period and shall not ask for more time.
- (d) The demands for grants shall be considered by the House in the light of the reports of the committees.
- (e) There shall be a separate report on the demands for grants of each ministry.

The following procedure shall be followed by each of the standing committees in examining the bills and making report thereon.

- (a) The committee shall consider the general principles and clauses of bills referred to it.
- (b) The Committee shall consider only such bills as introduced in either of the Houses and referred to it.
- (c) The Committee shall make report on bills in a given time.

The merits of the standing committee system in the Parliament are:

- Their proceedings are devoid of any party bias.
- (2) The procedure adopted by them is more flexible than in the Lok Sabha.
- (3) The system makes parliamentary control over executive much more detailed, close, continuous, in-depth and comprehensive.
- (4) The system ensures economy and efficiency in public expenditure as the ministries / departments would now be more careful in formulating their demands.

(5) They facilitate opportunities to all the members of Parliament to participate and understand the functioning of the government and contribute to it.

(6) They can avail of expert opinion or public opinion to make the reports. They are authorised to invite experts and eminent persons to testify before them and incorporate their opinions in their reports.

(7) The opposition parties and the Rajya Sabha can now play a greater role in exercising financial control over the executive.

COMMITTEES TO INQUIRE

✓ Committee on Petitions

This committee examines petitions on bills and on matters of general public importance. It also entertains representations from individuals and associations on matters pertaining to Union subjects. The Lok Sabha committee consists of 15 members, while the Rajya Sabha committee consists of 10 members.

Committee of Privileges

The functions of this committee are semi-judicial in nature. It examines the cases of breach of privileges of the House and its members and recommends appropriate action. The Lok Sabha committee has 15 members, while the Rajya Sabha committee has 10 members.

Ethics Committee

This committee was constituted in Rajya Sabha in 1997 and in Lok Sabha in 2000. It enforces the code of conduct of members of Parliament. It examines the cases of misconduct and recommends appropriate action. Thus, it is engaged in maintaining discipline and decorum in Parliament.

COMMITTEES TO SCRUTINISE AND CONTROL

Committee on Government Assurances

This committee examines the assurances, promises and undertakings given by ministers from time to time on the floor of the House and reports on the extent to which they have been carried through. In the Lok Sabha, it consists of 15 members and in the Rajya Sabha, it consists of 10 members. It was constituted in 1953.

Committee on Subordinate Legislation

This committee examines and reports to the House whether the powers to make regulations, rules, sub-rules and bye-laws delegated by the Parliament or conferred by the Constitution to the Executive are being properly exercised by it. In both the Houses, the committee consists of 15 members. It was constituted in 1953.

Committee on Papers Laid on the Table

This committee was constituted in 1975. The Lok Sabha Committee has 15 members, while the Rajya Sabha Committee has 10 members. It examines all papers laid on the table of the House by ministers to see whether they comply with provisions of the Constitution, or the related Act or Rule. It does not examine statutory notifications and orders that fall under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

Committee on Welfare of SCs and STs

This committee consists of 30 members (20 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha). Its functions are: (i) to consider the reports of the National Commission for the SCs and the National Commission for the STs; (ii) to examine all matters relating to the welfare of SCs and STs, like implementation of constitutional and statutory safeguards, working of welfare programmes, etc.

Committee on Empowerment of Women

This committee was constituted in 1997 and consists of 30 members (20 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha). It considers the reports of the National Commission for Women and examines the measures taken by the Union Government to secure status, dignity and equality for women in all fields.

Joint Committee on Offices of Profit

This committee examines the composition and character of committees and other bodies appointed by the Central, state and union territory governments and recommends whether persons holding these offices should be disqualified from being elected as members of Parliament or not. It consists of 15 members (10 from Lok Sabha and 5 from Rajya Sabha).

COMMITTEES RELATING TO THE DAY-TO-DAY BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Business Advisory Committee

This committee regulates the programme and time table of the House. It allocates time for the transaction of legislative and other business brought before the House by the government. The Lok Sabha committee consists of 15 members including the Speaker as its chairman. In the Rajya Sabha, it has II members including the Chairman as its exofficio chairman.

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions

This committee classifies bills and allocates time for the discussion on bills and resolutions introduced by private members (other than ministers). This is a special committee of the Lok Sabha and consists of 15 members including the Deputy Speaker as its chairman. The Rajya Sabha does not have any such committee. The same function in the Rajya Sabha is performed by the Business Advisory Committee of that House.

Rules Committee

This committee considers the matters of procedure and conduct of business in the House and recommends necessary amendments or additions to the rules of the House. The Lok Sabha committee consists of 15 members including the Speaker as its ex-officio chairman. In the Rajya Sabha, it consists of 16 members including the Chairman as its exofficio chairman.

Committee on Absence of Members

This committee considers all applications from members for leave of absence from the sittings of the House, and examines the cases of members who have been absent for a period of 60 days or more without permission. It is a special committee of the Lok Sabha and consists of 15 members. There is no such committee in the Rajya Sabha and all such matters are dealt by the House itself.

HOUSE-KEEPING COMMITTEES

General Purposes Committee

This committee considers and advises on matters concerning affairs of the House, which do not fall within the jurisdiction of any other parliamentary committee. In each House, this committee consists of the presiding officer (Speaker / Chairman) as its ex-officio chairman, Deputy Speaker (Deputy Chairman in the case of Rajya Sabha), members of panel of chairpersons (panel of vice-chairpersons in the case of Rajya Sabha), chairpersons of all the departmental standing committees of the House, leaders of recognised parties and groups in the House and such other members as nominated by the presiding officer.

House Committee

This committee deals with residential accommodation of members and other amenities like food, medical aid, etc., accorded to them in their houses and hostels in Delhi. Both the Houses have their respective House Committees. In the Lok Sabha, it consists of 12 members.

Library Committee

This committee considers all matters relating to library of the Parliament and assists the members in utilising the library's services. It consists of nine members (six from Lok Sabha and three from Rajya Sabha).

Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members

This committee was constituted under the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954. It consists of 15 members (10 from Lok Sabha and 5 from Rajya Sabha). It frames rules for regulating payment of salary, allowances and pension to members of Parliament.



ডারতে পার্লামেন্টের কমিটি ব্যবস্থা

ভারতে পার্লামেন্টীয় বিভিন্ন ক্রিয়াকলাপ সম্পাদনের জন্য কতকগুলি কমিটি গঠন করা হয়েছে। আবার বিশেষ কোনো প্রয়োজনে কখনো-কখনো নতুন কমিটি গঠন করতে হয়। এইসব কমিটিকে দু-ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়। যথা—
[1] স্থায়ী কমিটি: যেসব কমিটি নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের জন্য স্থায়ীভাবে গঠন করা হয় এবং [2] অস্থায়ী কমিটি: যেসব কমিটি বিশেষ প্রয়োজনে গঠন করা হয়। কাজ শেষ হয়ে গেলে অস্থায়ী কমিটির অবসান ঘটে। লোকসভার স্থায়ী কমিটির সংখ্যা হল 14। এপুলি হল—

Estimate Committee

- আনুমানিক ব্যয় হিসাব কমিটি: সরকারি ব্যয়ের হিসাব আনুমানিকভাবে কমানো যায় কি না তা খতিয়ে দেখার জন্য পার্লামেন্টে যে কমিটি ব্যবস্থা গড়ে উঠেছে তাকে বলে আনুমানিক ব্যয় হিসাব কমিটি। এটি গঠিত হয় লোকসভার 30 জন সদস্য নিয়ে। লোকসভায় নির্বাচিত প্রতিটি দলের সমানুপাতিক প্রতিনিধিত্বের ভিত্তিতে লোকসভার স্পিকার এই কমিটির চেয়ারম্যানকে নিযুক্ত করেন। এই কমিটির সদস্যদের কার্যকালের মেয়াদ 1 বছর। প্রতি বছর পুরোনো সদস্যদের মধ্য থেকে 1/3 অংশ সদস্যকে অবসর গ্রহণ করতে হয়। এর ফলে এর ধারাবাহিকতা বজায় থাকে। উল্লেখযোগ্য যে, কমিটি প্রয়োজন মনে করলে এর সাব-কমিটিও গঠন করতে পারে।
- Respunde
- [2] সরকারি গাণিতিক কমিটি: সরকারি অর্থ কীভাবে ব্যয় করা হল তা খতিয়ে দেখে সরকারি গাণিতিক কমিটি। অনেকে গাণিতিক কমিটি ও আনুমানিক বায় কমিটিকে 'য়য়য় ভাই' বলেছেন। এই কমিটিতে পার্লামেন্টের উভয় কক্ষের সদস্য থাকেন। সর্বমোট 22 জন সদস্য নিয়ে এই কমিটি গঠিত হয়। এঁদের মধ্যে লোকসভা থেকে আসেন 15 জন সদস্য এবং রাজ্যসভা থেকে আসেন 7 জন সহযোগী সদস্য।লোকসভায় দলের সাংসদ সংখ্যার সমানুপাতিক নীতি অনুসারে সদস্যদের নির্বাচন করা হয়। গাণিতিক কমিটির চেয়ারম্যান নিয়ুক্ত হন স্পিকার কর্তৃক বিরোধী সদস্যদের মধ্যে থেকে।
- [3] নিয়মাবলি সংক্রান্ত কমিটি: লোকসভার অধিবেশনের শুরুতে নিয়মাবলি সংক্রান্ত কমিটি গঠন করা হয়।
 এই কমিটির সদস্যগণ স্পিকার কর্তৃক মনোনীত হন এবং এর সদস্যসংখ্যা হল 15 জন। স্পিকার নিজেই এই
 কমিটির চেয়ারম্যান হিসেবে কাজ করেন। এই কমিটি লোকসভার কার্যপশ্বতি ও নিয়মকানুন বিষয়ে

আলোচনা করে এবং এক্ষেত্রে কোনো পরিবর্তনের প্রয়োজন হলে সে ব্যাপারে এই কমিটি সুপারিশ _{করে ও}

[4] কার্যপরিচালনা বিষয়ক পরামর্শদাতা কমিটি: পার্লামেন্টের স্থায়ী কমিটিগুলির মধ্যে এটি জন্তি পুরুত্বপূর্ণ কমিটি। কারণ, ম্পিকার নিজেই এই কমিটির চেয়ারম্যান হিসেবে কাজ করেন। এই কমিটির সদ্_{সাপ্} সুমুখ সুণ কাৰাচ। কাৰণ, চলকাৰ ক্ষেত্ৰ স্বৰ্থ কিছে এই কমিটি গঠিত হয়। এই কমিটির সদস্যদের কার্যকা_{ণির} ম্পিকার কর্তৃক মনোনীত হন। 15 জন সদস্য নিয়ে এই কমিটি গঠিত হয়। এই কমিটির সদস্যদের কার্যকা_{ণির} মেয়াদ 1 বছর। সরকারি বিল এবং কার্যপরিচালনার ব্যাপারে কত্টা সময় ধার্য করা হবে তা 'কার্যপরিচালন বিষয়ক পরামর্শদাতা কমিটি' ঠিক করে।

[5] বেসরকারি বিল ও প্রস্তাব বিষয়ক কমিটি: স্পিকার কর্তৃক মনোনীত 15 জন সদস্য নিয়ে 'বেসরকারি বিল ্বিল্ল ক্ষুত্র অনুসারে সাজানো ও শ্রেপিবিভাজনের কাজ করে এই কমিটি। এই বিলপুলির মধ্যে কোন্টি উত্থাপন কর থাকে।

(১)

বিষয়ে এবং তার জন্য কতখানি সময় দেওয়া যায় প্রভৃতি বিষয়ে এই কমিটি স্পিকারের কাছে সুপারিশ করে থাকে।

(১)

বিষয়ে প্রত্ত কাম্যাট গঠিত হয়। যেসব বেসরকারি বিল সংসদে উত্থাপনের জন্য জন্য দেওয়া সেখুলিকে বিষয়ে এই কমিটি স্পিকারের কাছে সুপারিশ করে থাকে।

(১)

বিষয়ে বিষয়েক কমিটি: আবেদন বিষয়ক কমিটি: আবেদন বিষয়ক কমিটি

মনোনয়ন করেন। এই কমিটি গঠিত হয় 1953 খ্রিস্টাব্দে। দেশের জনগণের সঞ্চেগ এই কমিটির একটি প্রতাদ্ধ সম্পর্ক বিদ্যমান। কারণ জনগণ যদি কোনো বিল বা বিল সংক্রান্ত কিছু জানতে চায় তাহলে 'আবেদন বিষয়ত কমিটি' সংশ্লিষ্ট আবেদন বিষয়ক বিলটিকে বিচার-বিবেচনা করে সংশ্লিষ্ট রিপোর্ট লোকসভায় পেশ করেন।

[7] বিশেষ অধিকার বিষয়ক কমিটি: 15 জন সদস্য নিয়ে বিশেষ অধিকার বিষয়ক কমিটি গঠিত হয়। জ সদস্যাগপকে স্পিকার মনোনয়ন করেন। স্পিকার এই কমিটির চেয়ারম্যানকে নিয়োগ করেন। তবে ডেপুট ম্পিকার যদি কমিটির সদস্য হন তাহলে পদাধিকার বলে তিনিই হবেন এর চেয়ারম্যান।যেসব বিশেষ অধিকার ও অব্যাহতি লোকসভা ও তার সদস্যগণ ভোগ করেন সেপুলির ব্যাপারে কোনো সমস্যা দেখা দিলে অথবার বিষয়ে কোনো প্রশ্ন দেখা দিলে এই কমিটি তার বিচার-বিবেচনা করে লোকসভায় সে ব্যাপারে সুপারিশ করে এবং এ বিষয়ক রিপোর্ট পেশ করে।

সরকারি প্রতিশ্রুতি বিষয়ক কমিটি: মন্ত্রী ব্যতীত লোকসভার 15 জন সদস্য নিয়ে এই কমিটি গঠিত হয়৷ সদস্যগণ স্পিকার কর্তৃক মনোনীত হন। লোকসভার যেসব স্থায়ী কমিটি আছে তাদের মধ্যে এই কমিট ব্যতিক্রম চরিত্রের। মন্ত্রীগণ লোকসভায় যেসব প্রতিল্রতি দেন সেইসব প্রতিশ্রতি তাঁরা যথাযথভাবে পাল করছেন কি না তা দেখা এবং সে ব্যাপারে লোকসভার কাছে রিপোট পেশ করা।

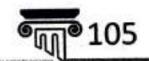
[9] অধন্তন আইন বিষয়ক কমিটি : এই কমিটি 15 জন সদস্য নিয়ে গঠিত। স্পিকার এইসব সদস্যের মনোনীট করেন। কোনো মন্ত্রী এই কমিটির সদস্য হতে পারেন না। শাসন বিভাগের হাতে আইন প্রণয়ন বিষয়ক ফের দায়িত্ব অর্পিত হয় তা তাঁরা যথাযথভাবে পালন করতে পারছেন কিনা তা দেখাশুনার জন্য অধ্সন অইন

্রিতা সদস্যদের অনুপস্থিতি সংক্রান্ত কমিটি: এই কমিটি 15 জন সদস্য নিয়ে গঠিত হয়। এর সদস্যাগ প্রিক্তি দরখান্ত দিতে হয়। এইসর দরভান ভি ্রেলিনাপের অনুপস্থিতি সংক্রান্ত কমিটি: এই কমিটি 15 জন সদস্য নিয়ে গঠিত হয়। এর সদস্যপ পিকার কর্তৃক মনোনীত হন। লোকসভার কোনো সদস্য যদি অধিবেশনে অনুপস্থিত থাকেন তাহলে তাঁকে একটি দরখান্ত দিতে হয়। এইসব দরখান্ত বিচার-বিবেচনা করে এই কমিটি একটি সিকার কিলে কানো সদস্য যদি দরখান্ত না দিয়ে বা বা বাব

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[12] সিলেক্ট কমিটি: লোকসভায় কোনো বিল পেশ করার ব্যাপারে যদি কোনো বিতর্ক দেখা দেয় তাহলে সংশ্লিষ্ট বিলটিকে সিলেক্ট কমিটিতে পাঠাতে হয়। এইসময় সিলেক্ট কমিটি গঠন করা হয়। সিলেক্ট কমিটি গঠনের ক্ষেত্রে সংশ্লিষ্ট মন্ত্রীর সুপারিশ কার্যকর হয়। স্পিকার লোকসভার সদস্যদের মধ্য থেকে একজনকে আলোচ্য কমিটির সভাপতি হিসেবে নিযুক্ত করেন।

সাংসদদের বেতন ও ভাতা সংক্রান্ত কমিটি: এই কমিটি গঠিত হয় 20 জন সদস্য নিয়ে। এঁদের মধ্যে 15 জনকে মনোনীত করেন লোকসভার স্পিকার এবং বাকি 5 জনকে মনোনীত করেন রাজ্যসভার চেয়ারম্যান। এই কমিটি সাংসদদের বেতন, ভাতা এবং অন্যান্য সুযোগসুবিধা দানের ব্যাপারে আলোচনা ও সুপারিশ করে।

4] **গ্রন্থাগার কমিটি**: এই কমিটি মোট 9 জন সদস্যকে নিয়ে গঠিত হয়।এঁদের মধ্যে 5 জনকে মনোনীত করেন শ্রুলাকসভার স্পিকার এবং অন্য 4 জন মনোনীত হন রাজ্যসভার চেয়ারম্যান কর্তৃক। লোকসভার ডেপুটি

ম্পিকার পদাধিকারবলে এই কমিটির চেয়ারম্যান হিসেবে নিযুক্ত হন।

রাজ্যসভার কমিটি

লোকসভার উপর্যুক্ত 14 টি স্থায়ী কমিটি ব্যতীত রাজ্যসভাতেও 4 টি স্থায়ী কমিটি বিদ্যমান। এগুলি হল—
[1] নিয়মাবলি সংক্রান্ড কমিটি, [2] আবেদন বিষয়ক কমিটি, [3] কার্যপরিচালনা সম্পর্কিত পরামর্শ দান বিষয়ক কমিটি এবং [4] অধিকার সংক্রান্ড কমিটি।

এইসব কমিটির সদস্যগণ রাজ্যসভার চেয়ারম্যান কর্তৃক নিযুক্ত হন।

্বা লোকসভার অস্থায়ী কমিটি (The ad hoc Committees of the Lok Sabha)

লোকসভার অস্থায়ী কমিটিগুলির মধ্যে বিল-সংক্রান্ত সিলেক্ট কমিটি এবং অনুসন্ধান কমিটি সম্বন্ধে সংক্ষেপে আলোচনা করা যেতে পারে।

ি বিল-সংক্রান্ত সিলেক্ট কমিটি (Select Committee on Bills)

লোকসভায় কোনো বিল সম্বন্ধে যদি এই সিন্ধান্ত গৃহীত হয় যে, সংশ্লিষ্ট বিলটিকে বিচারবিবেচনার জন্য সিলেক্ট কমিটির কাছে প্রেরণ করা হোক, তাহলে সেই বিলের জন্য এরপ কমিটি গঠন করা হয়। বিলের প্রস্তাবক কমিটির সদস্যদের নাম প্রস্তাব করেন এবং লোকসভা তা মেনে নেয়। অধ্যক্ষ কমিটির সদস্যদের মধ্যে থেকে একজনকে সভাপতি হিসেবে মনোনয়ন করেন। তবে কোনো মন্ত্রী প্রস্তাবের উত্থাপক হলে অধ্যক্ষ তাঁকেই সংশ্লিষ্ট সিলেক্ট কমিটির সভাপতিপদে মনোনয়ন ক'রে থাকেন। প্রয়োজন মনে করলে কমিটি সাক্ষ্য গ্রহণ কিংবা প্রয়োজনীয় দলিল তলব করতে পারে। কমিটি সংশ্লিষ্ট বিলের উদ্দেশ্য ও বিভিন্ন ধারা পরীক্ষা ক'রে দেখে। প্রয়োজন মনে করলে কমিটি বিলের বিভিন্ন ধারার কিছু অংশের পরিবর্তন সাধন এবং নতুন কোনো প্রস্তাব সংযোজন করতে পারে। কমিটিকে নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের মধ্যে লোকসভার কাছে সংশ্লিষ্ট বিল সম্পর্কে রিপোর্ট পেশ করতে হয়। রিপোর্ট পেশ করার পরই কমিটির কার্যকালের সমাপ্তি ঘটে।

্ত্র অনুসন্ধান কমিটি (Committee on Enquiry)

পঠন ও কার্যাবিদি

ক্রেনা নির্দিষ্ট বিষয়ে অনুসন্ধান ক'রে রিপোর্ট দেওয়ার জন্য অনেক সময় লোকসভা অনুসন্ধান কমিটি নিয়োগ করে। অনেক ক্ষেত্রে সরকারপক্ষকে আক্রমণ করার মূল হাতিয়ার হিসেবে বিরোধী পক্ষ কমিটি-প্রদন্ত রিপোর্ট ব্যবহার ক'রে থাকে। তবে সরকারি দলের সদস্যগণ কর্তৃক সমর্থিত না হলে এর্প কমিটি গঠনের প্রস্তাব লোকসভায় গৃহীত হতে পারে না। বিশেষ কোনো ব্যাপারে অনুসন্ধান কার্য চালিয়ে সংশ্লিষ্ট বিষয় সম্পর্কে লোকসভার কাছে রিপোর্ট পেশ করার পরই কমিটির আয়ুষ্কাল শেষ হয়ে যায়।