Chapter II

THE EVOLUTION OF FINANCIAL COMMITTEES

In this Chapter, the legislative and political developments in the State of Haryana during the period from 1966-1984 have been discussed, and thereafter the role and genesis of the three financial committees of the Haryana Legislative Assembly have been highlighted.

Haryana came into being on 1 November 1966, as a result of the division of the Punjab State on linguistic basis under the provisions of the Punjab Re-organisation Act of 1966. Since the people of Haryana, which had, till then, formed part of the Punjab State, had the feeling that culturally they had been dominated, economically exploited and politically under-represented, they demanded that they must be given a separate State carved out of the larger State of Punjab. The people of Punjab, particularly the Akali Dal, on their part, also wanted a 'Punjabi Suba', that is, the State of Punjab with the Punjabi-speaking people predominating in its population. This could be done only by separating the area which had the predominance

of Hindi-speaking people in its population. That is how Haryana came into being.

When the State of Haryana was formed, its Legislative Assembly was constituted with the 54 members of its area who had been earlier elected to the composite Punjab Legislative Assembly. This step had to be taken since it was not considered feasible to hold fresh elections to the Haryana Assembly very early, while, at the same time, it was not thought desirable to allow a vacuum in the legislative life of the new State at its very inception. This Assembly was called the First Vidhan Sabha of Haryana.

The 54 members of the Haryana Vidhan Sabha grouped themselves into various political parties according to their old loyalties and affinities. No new party was formed at that stage, nor were older party labels or nomenclatures changed.

The Congress Party happened to come up as the majority party in the new Vidhan Sabha. It elected Bhagwat Dayal Sharma as its leader and he formed the first Council of Ministers of the new State on 1 November 1966. (The Governor of Punjab was allowed for the time being to continue to function as the
common Governor of Punjab and Haryana State).

Some time later, a Delimitation Commission was set up according to whose recommendations Haryana was divided into 81 constituencies for election to its Vidhan Sabha. Elections in Haryana were held on the basis of these constituencies along with the general elections in India in February 1967. As a result of these elections, the Congress Party won a decisive majority in the Vidhan Sabha (which was called the Second Vidhan Sabha of Haryana though the elections were the fourth in the country), and formed the Government under the leadership of Bhagwat Dayal Sharma on 10 March 1967. But soon defections took place in the ruling party on a large scale resulting in the collapse of the Ministry on 22 March 1967. On the fall of Sharma's Ministry, a new Ministry was formed on 24 March 1967 under the leadership of Rao Birender Singh and under the name and style of "United Front Government". However, this Ministry could not stay in office for more than a few months on account of frequent defections. In

32. It consisted of the Jana Sangh, the Swatantra Party, the Congress defectors and the Independents. However, the Jana Sangh and the Swatantra only supported it from outside.
all, thirty members defected one way or the other. Some members defected four times, two members thrice and six members twice. On account of the above mentioned conditions, the State of Haryana was placed under the President's rule from 22 November 1967 which continued upto 20 May 1968 when mid-term elections were held to the Haryana Assembly. In this election, the Congress Party secured 48 out of 81 seats. The electorate rejected most of the defectors, thereby disapproving their conduct. The Congress Party formed the Government under the leadership of Bansi Lal on 21 May 1968.

In December 1968, as many as fifteen legislators (including three Ministers) defected from the Congress Party. However, out of the fifteen defectors, twelve came back to the fold of the ruling Congress Party within a few days and thus saved the Government from falling. This ministry continued upto the next general elections which were held in March 1972. However, the Ministry remained shaky upto 1971 because of defections which forced the Chief Minister to form a

33. Times of India (Delhi), 20 April 1968.
34. Hindustan Times (Delhi), 22 November 1967.
large-size ministry on the one hand and appoint a fairly large number of MLAs as Chairmen of Public Corporations, on the other hand.

In the elections of March 1972 the Congress Party of Haryana again won a majority of seats with 52 members in a House of 81 members. The ministry was again formed under the leadership of Bansi Lal on 14 March 1972. He remained the Chief Minister of Haryana till December 1975, when he joined the Union Cabinet as Defence Minister. He was succeeded by Banarsi Dass Gupta who remained Chief Minister for about two years.

As a result of the strong reaction against the Emergency Rule (26 June 1975 to 22 March 1977) imposed by Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, a strong coalition party emerged under the name of the Janata Party in 1977. General Elections were held in the country in March 1977 and the Janata Party won with a large majority and formed the Government in the Centre, under the Prime Ministership of Morarji Desai on 24 March 1977.

Immediately before the 1977 Lok Sabha elections the Janata Party came into existence at the national level. Its units were established in various States.
including Haryana. The Janata Party in Haryana consisted of six parties, namely, the Bhartiya Lok Dal (BLD), the Jana Sangh, the Congress (0), the Socialist, the Congress for Democracy (CFD) and the Arya Sabha. When the elections were held to the Haryana Vidhan Sabha in June 1977 along with elections in several other States, the Janata Party won with a thumping majority of 75 members out of 90. Devi Lal formed the ministry on 21 June 1977. The composition of the ministry on the one hand, annoyed the CFD and Arya Sabha parties, because they were completely ignored and, on the other, the Jana Sangh party because it wanted more representation in the ministry. Even within the BLD there was resentment because some of its eminent leaders had not been taken in the ministry. On account of inner conflicts in the Janata Party, as indicated above, Devi Lal submitted his resignation on 25 June 1979. After his resignation, the dissidents elected Bhajan Lal as their leader and he was administered the oath of office on 28 June 1979.

After the victory of the Congress Party in 1980 Lok Sabha elections, a very important development took place in Haryana politics on 22 January 1980. Bhajan Lal,
the Janata Chief Minister, along with 37 MLAs including his Council of Ministers (excluding the Jana Sangh Group) and other supporters in the legislature joined the Congress Party en-bloc and overnight the Janata ministry in Haryana became a Congress (I) Ministry. With Bhajan Lal's entry into the Congress (I), the factional fight within the Congress (I) started again because this development was not liked by Bansi Lal and Rao Birendra Singh and both opposed Bhajan Lal before 1982 elections. Since Bhajan Lal had the support of Indira Gandhi, most of his opponents in the Congress (I) were denied party tickets in May 1982 Assembly elections and anti-Bhajan Lal faction had no alternative but to lie low. In this election the Congress (I) secured 36 seats out of 90. After elections Devi Lal was unanimously elected Leader of the Lok Dal - the Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP) alliance.


36. After the split of the Janata Party in 1979 which led to the fall of the Janata Government headed by Desai at the Centre and installation of Charan Singh's minority Government in his place, Charan Singh and his followers including Devi Lal formed a separate party known as Lok Dal. After 1980 Lok Sabha elections, the Janata Party faced a further split in Haryana and got divided into the Janata Party, the Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP) and the Congress(I).
while Bhajan Lal was elected leader of the Congress (I) legislative party. Both these leaders claimed the support of a majority of members of the Assembly. However, the Governor of Haryana allowed Bhajan Lal to take the oath as the Chief Minister of Haryana on 22 May 1982. Bhajan Lal won over some of the independents and the Lok Dal MLAs to his side. Thus the Congress Party formed the Ministry under the leadership of Bhajan Lal. Though Surinder Singh, son of Bansi Lal, was taken in the Cabinet, Bansi Lal's faction was still not prepared to make peace with him. In April 1983, when Bhajan Lal went to the U.S.A., there was again a revolt against him. As many as eight Ministers resigned from his Ministry in June 1983 and they levelled charges of corruption against him and asked for his removal. However, their resignations were accepted and Bhajan Lal again had an upper hand. In fact, Bhajan Lal continued to dominate Haryana politics so long as he remained the Chief Minister.  

**Party Politics in Haryana**

Just as in India as a whole and in all the Indian States, so also in Haryana, it has not been

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37. Siwach, n. 35, p. 531.
possible to evolve a two-or three-party system in politics. Until 1967, the Congress was almost the only political party worth the name in Haryana and the other parties shared only a small proportion of Legislative Assembly seats. But still there was no united Opposition. Thus there was no single party or combination of parties that could appeal to the people as a viable alternative to the Congress Party. The several small parties that existed were often more opposed to each other than to the Congress Party.

The Congress split into the Congress (I) and the Congress (O) in 1969 and this added a new dimension to the party position in the Legislative Assembly in Haryana during the elections of 1972. The Congress (O) with as many as 12 MLAs became the largest single party in the Opposition. Since its strength was more than the required number (10 per cent) for recognition as a legislative opposition party, it was recognised as the Opposition. Thus the Government and the Opposition were both provided by the Congress. Each of the Congress Party called itself the Indian National Congress and claimed to be the genuine Congress.

The Janata Party, a new political party formed by the merger of several old political parties of India
emerged in the wake of a popular and strong anti-emergency upsurge throughout north India in 1977. June 1977 elections to the State Assemblies held in the wake of anti-emergency feelings gave a landslide victory to the Janata Party and its allies in the northern Indian States. The Congress Party had always won a majority of seats in Haryana on a minority vote, taking advantage of the division of non-Congress votes among several parties. Now the Opposition parties united and hence this united party (the Janata Party) could get all the non-Congress votes. This was an important reason for their victory, besides, of course, the anti-emergency wave. Moreover, the people also saw in the united party a viable alternative to the Congress rule.

At the Centre the Government of Morarji Desai (i.e., the Janata Government) fell on 15 July 1979 due to squabbles and conflicts between its various units, and this led to the splitting of the Janata into various units. In the wake of this split a new party called the Janata (S) was also formed. On the pattern of the Centre, the Janata Party of Haryana Vidhan Sabha also split, and, again on that pattern, a group of the Janata Party MLAs formed the Janata (S) Party. Later on, the Janata (S) Party changed its name to Lok Dal
on an all-India basis. So Janata (S) Party of Haryana also became the Lok Dal Party. After 1930 Lok Sabha elections, the Janata Party faced a further split and ultimately several political parties emerged, namely, the Janata Party, the Bhartiya Janata Party and the Congress (J).

In Haryana, eleven legislative members of the Janata party joined the Bhartiya Janata Party. The Lok Dal commanded the allegiance of 23 members and 4 members remained in the Janata Legislative Party.

At the time of the next general elections held in India in May 1932, the following political parties were active in the State of Haryana: the Congress (I), the Lok Dal, the Bhartiya Janata Party, and the Socialist Party. This pattern of political parties in Haryana continued till after 1934, the year upto which this study has been conducted.

The working of the financial committees of Haryana State Legislative Assembly has to be studied keeping in view the legislative and political perspective of Haryana as given above. This has been done in the following pages.

Before we embark on the study of the evolution of the financial committees in Haryana, it is necessary
to assess the significance of the role of these committees in order to understand their raison-d'être or rationale.

Financial Committees and Their Role

In a parliamentary form of Government, the financial committees play a significant and dominant role in exercising an effective check on expenditure by the executive, and bringing about necessary financial discipline and budgetary control.

The financial committees direct the searchlight on the Government departmental working, and provide a degree of check upon the Ministries in the matter of governmental expenditure. They find ways and means to plug loopholes and suggest action to check their recurrence. In brief, the objectives of the financial committees are to ensure that public money is spent by the executive as the legislature intended it to be spent; second, to ensure that high standards of public morality are observed in financial matters; third, to keep a constant vigil to ensure that due economy has been exercised in financial transactions by the executive; fourth, to draw the attention of the House towards cases of embezzlement, fraud and misappropriation of
public money; and, fifth, to suggest ways and means to plug loopholes and lacuna in all matters of finance.

The committees have also given, from time to time, a number of constructive suggestions for economy and administrative reforms and even policy changes with a view to achieving better and quicker results of the activities of the Government, and that too at a lesser cost. Thus, while keeping the executive under check in regard to irregularities, waste and inefficiency, the committees have also thrown up constructive suggestions for proper implementation of the policies and programmes, thus playing a critical and yet constructive role with non-partisan examination of issues. Their examination is not just post-mortem; their conclusions and recommendations arrived at after examining the past and the present activities of the executive have great validity for the future. One of the Speakers of the Lok Sabha, K.S. Hegde, in his speech at the meeting of the financial committees briefly highlighted that in the financial committees "The details of governmental spending and performance are gone into in depth, systematically analysed and evaluated, and concrete recommendations for improvement made. It is our work in these committees that adds a realistic dimension to the Parliamentary oversight of
administration. The recommendations in the reports of these committees have been hailed both by the public and the press as a significant contribution toward the scrutiny of the Central Government expenditure and to the detection of waste and irregularities and the scope for economy, to the re-fashioning of politics and to the revision of outlook on certain fundamental principles of examination.

A Prelude to Financial Committees in the State Legislatures

A State legislature provides its watchdogs on public expenditure by the executive and wields financial control in addition to the control normally exercised by the Finance Department in the course of its duties. In order to compensate for the loss of opportunity on the floor of the House, the State Assemblies in India, following the Centre, have devised a control mechanism called the financial committees. The financial


committees, namely, the Public Accounts Committee, the Estimates Committee and the Committee on Public Undertakings oversee the administration, focus light on the areas of weakness, give constructive suggestions to eliminate wastes and gear up the machinery and procedure to render more economical and efficient service to the people.

Public Accounts Committee:

We have borrowed the system of Public Accounts Committees from Great Britain where it was established by Gladstone in pursuance of the recommendations of the Select Committee on Public Moneys. In India, Public Accounts Committees were created, both at the Centre and in the Provinces, for the first time after the introduction of Reforms of 1919. After Independence, the Parliament derived its powers to set up such a committee from Article 118(i) of the Constitution. Similar power has been conferred on the State Legislatures by Article 208 (i) of the Constitution.

Genesis of the Public Accounts Committee in Haryana:

As pointed out earlier, the Haryana State came into being on 1 November 1966, consequent upon the
division of the erstwhile composite Punjab State. On the formation of Haryana, the Public Accounts Committee, in the first instance, was constituted with five members including its Chairman. It was nominated by the Speaker of the Haryana Vidhan Sabha on 9 December 1966, in pursuance of the powers vested in him by proviso to sub-rule (3) of rule 250 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business. Sita Ram Bagla was appointed Chairman of the committee. The committee held three sittings during its tenure. The committee framed a questionnaire on the paragraphs/notes appearing in the Appropriation Accounts of the composite Punjab State for the year 1964-65 and the Audit Report, 1966, relating to the Industries Department and Public Works Department (B & R Branch), in so far as they related to the Haryana State. The committee could not examine the representatives of those departments for want of time due to the impending General Elections, and therefore could not present its report. The Public Accounts Committee of the Haryana Vidhan Sabha remained more or less dormant during the term of the First Legislative Assembly. The tenure of the Public Accounts Committee of the First Assembly was very short as the Assembly

was dissolved in February 1967.

Elections to the Haryana Legislative Assembly were first held in February 1967 and the Assembly was constituted in March 1967. The strength of the Public Accounts Committee was fixed as "not more than 9 members including the Chairman". However, on 13 June 1967, the House elected its members from amongst themselves numbering eight, including the Chairman, for the year 1967-68. Mangal Sein was appointed Chairman of the committee. The committee held eighteen sittings during its tenure. It is worth noting here that the politics of Haryana at that juncture was plagued by frequent defections among the members of various political parties, popularly known as 'Aya Ram - Jaya Ram'. Consequently, the Assembly was dissolved by the President of India under Article 355 of the Constitution on 21 November 1967, since the experiment of the "Coalition Government" had failed. All these happenings seriously undermined the work of the Public Accounts Committee.

41. Rule 208(2) of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Haryana Legislative Assembly (Chandigarh, Haryana Vidhan Sabha Secretariat, June 1968), p. 121.

Mid-term elections to the Haryana Assembly were held in May 1968 and the Public Accounts Committee for the year 1968-69 was elected on 25 July 1968. It consisted of 9 members including the Chairman. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan was appointed Chairman of the committee. After that its strength continued to be nine which also included its Chairman.

Before reorganisation, the composite Punjab Public Accounts Committee comprised 9 members out of 154 members of the Assembly. The first Public Accounts Committee in the Punjab Legislative Assembly was constituted in 1952, consisting of nine members only. On 21 April 1955, the Punjab Legislative Assembly adopted a motion to associate three members of the Punjab Legislative Council for the year 1955-56. This practice


44. The motion was as under:

"that this House recommends to the Punjab Legislative Council that they do agree to nominate three members from the Council to associate with the Public Accounts Committee of the House for the year 1955-56 and to communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by the Council". **Punjab Legislative Assembly Debates** (Chandigarh, Punjab Vidhan Sabha Secretariat, 1955), vol. 1, no. 21, 21 April 1955, p. 21 (2).
was continued till the abolition of the Punjab Legislative Council on 7 January 1970.45

As a result of the reorganisation of States of India in 1956, the Patiala and East Punjab States Union (PEPSU) was merged with that of the East Punjab, later known as Punjab (India) on 1 November 1956, and the strength of the members of the Public Accounts Committee was raised to twelve. Three members of the Legislative Council, as nominated by the Chairman of the Council, were also added to the said number, thus raising the total strength of the committee to 15.46 A similar practice prevailed in the case of the financial committees of the Lok Sabha.

After the second General Elections in 1957, the Public Accounts Committee of the second Punjab Legislative Assembly was constituted on the basis of the old rules and practices, and it consisted of nine members of the Legislative Assembly and three members


46. Review of the Work Done by the Punjab Vidhan Sabha During the Year 1952-57 (Chandigarh, Punjab Vidhan Sabha Secretariat, April 1957), p. 40.
of the Legislative Council. The membership of the committee remained unchanged till the abolition of the Punjab Legislative Council on 7 January 1970, when the three members nominated by the Council ceased to be the members of the committee. Since then, the membership of the committee continued to be nine till 1979 when its strength was raised to 13 so that it might be able to cope with its mounting volume of work by creating more sub-committees.

Estimates Committee

The Estimates Committees in the Union Parliament and the State Legislatures have been constituted on the pattern of the Estimates Committee of the House of Commons in the United Kingdom where such a Committee was first created in 1912 and was charged with the duty of examining such of the Estimates presented to the House as may seem fit to the committee, and to report what, if any, economies consistent with the policy underlying those estimates should be effected therein. Before its being set-up in the Indian Parliament, its origin may be traced to the Standing Financial Committee which was formed in 1921. This committee used to
scrutinize a portion of the Government expenditure. The idea of an Estimates Committee in India was first mooted in 1933 when a resolution demanding the constitution of a Retrenchment Committee to secure reduction in the Government expenditure by ten per cent was moved. But during the British rule such a committee was not created because the foreign Government could not allow its policies to be criticised.

The Estimates Committee was created in India, after the inauguration of our Constitution, on 10 April 1950 on the suggestion of John Mathai, the then Finance Minister, to scrutinise expenditure of each department of the Government and of the Government as a whole.

On the formation of the State of Haryana on 1 November 1966, the first Estimates Committee was created with five members against the total strength of 54 members of the Assembly. It was nominated by the Speaker on 9 December 1966, under the second proviso to sub-rule (2) of Rule 252 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Punjab Legislative Assembly47. Inter Singh Malik was appointed the Chairman

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of the committee by the Speaker. The committee held four meetings during its tenue. The committee ceased to function as the Assembly was dissolved in February 1967.

The Second Haryana Legislative Assembly was constituted in March 1967. Thereafter, the strength of the Estimates Committee was fixed to be "not more than nine members". However, in 1967-68 only eight members against 81 members of the Assembly were elected by the Assembly on 13 June '67 for the Estimates Committee on the basis of the principle of proportional representation -- a system or procedure which provides an opportunity to every political party in the Vidhan Sabha to send its representative(s) to the committee. This method is in practice at the Centre as well as in almost all the States. Hira Nath was appointed as the Chairman of the committee by the Speaker. The committee held ten sittings till 21 November 1967, when it ceased to function due to the dissolution of the Haryana Vidhan Sabha by the President's Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution of India.

42. Rule 230 (2), n. 41, p.126.
After the holding of the mid-term elections to the Assembly in May 1968, the Estimates Committee for the year 1968-69 was elected by the Haryana Vidhan Sabha on 25 July 1968. It consisted of nine members, including the Chairman Chandravati as a noted Chairman. Since then its strength has remained fixed at nine, including its Chairman.

Before the re-organisation, the composite Punjab Estimates Committee comprised 9 members out of a total of 154 members of the Assembly. The strength of the first Estimates Committee of the Punjab Legislative Assembly was seven. This was increased to nine in September 1952. For a short period, that is, from 1 November 1956 till the new Estimates Committee was constituted after the General Elections of 1957, the membership rose to 12 consisting of 9 members of the erstwhile Estimates Committee of the Punjab Legislative Assembly and 3 members nominated by the Speaker from amongst the corresponding committee of the erstwhile PEPSU Legislative Assembly.

50. Ibid., p. 1.
In 1957, the Estimates Committee was constituted with nine members after the second General Elections. The membership remained unchanged till 1964, when, in addition to the nine members elected by the Punjab Legislative Assembly, the said Assembly, by way of a motion, requested the Punjab Legislative Council to associate three of its members with the Committee on Estimates. The Legislative Council agreed to the motion of the Assembly and consequently nominated three of its members every year to be associated with each Committee on Estimates. This practice continued till the abolition of the Punjab Legislative Council on 7 January 1970. Thereafter, the membership of the committee was again reduced to nine. The number of members of the committee was, however, increased to 13 in 1979 so that the committee might be able to set up more subcommittees for increasing its efficiency and effectiveness.

Evolution of the Committee on Public Undertakings

As a result of the 1946 and 1955 Industrial...
Policy Resolutions adopted by the Government of India and acceptance of a "Socialist Pattern of Society" as the objective of the country's economic policy in 1954, there has been a tremendous increase in the number of public undertakings in the country. Several statutory corporations and Government companies came into being and they set the trend for the creation of more public undertakings. The multiplicity of public undertakings and organisations, including those which are of great importance to the nation from the viewpoint of its defence and the ever-increasing investment of public money in them have given rise to the problem of accountability. Since huge amounts of tax-payers' money have been invested in these undertakings for securing accelerated economic development of the country, it was considered desirable that they should be accountable to some agency for their working. It is but natural that the legislature which votes such funds, should have an inherent right and responsibility to scrutinise the performance of these undertakings and oversee that the money is spent with the utmost care so that the maximum output is secured at the minimum possible cost. The legislature has to exercise necessary checks and controls on the activities of public undertakings.
It was pointed out by Ashok Mehta:

Parliament will not be able to exercise its supervision unless it is aided and assisted independently of the government by a set of experts to find out what is happening to different Corporation.53

The Parliament set up the third financial committee, namely, the Committee on Public Undertakings with the dual purpose of reducing the burden of work of the other two committees insofar as it related to the examination of public undertakings, and of exercising a more effective control on the working of public undertakings. The first Committee on Public Undertakings was constituted on 1 May 1964 and had ten members from the Lok Sabha and five members from the Rajya Sabha. These members were elected by the respective Houses in accordance with the principle of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote.

With the establishment of a large number of State enterprises in Haryana, there was incessant demand for the enforcement of some control by the Haryana Legislative Assembly over such public undertakings. It was felt that the members were not kept fully informed

53. Lok Sabha Debates (New Delhi, Lok Sabha Secretariat, 1955), part 2, vol. 5, no. 69, col. 9201.
of the working of public undertakings and the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee were overworked, and, therefore, they were not in a position to examine the working and the accounts of public undertakings. On 28 February 1973, the Government of Haryana agreed to constitute the Committee on Public Undertakings54, in view of the need for more intensive, continuing and undivided attention by the members who would examine whether the affairs of the public undertakings were being managed, having regard to their "autonomy and efficiency", in accordance with "sound business principles and prudent commercial practices".

The Committee on Public Undertakings was for the first time elected by the House on 15 March 1978. The committee consisted of nine members who were elected by the House every year from amongst its members, according to the principle of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.

Before the re-organisation, the Punjab Legislative Council accepted the resolution to set up

a Committee on Public Undertakings. It is interesting to note that the first Committee on Public Undertakings in the Composite Punjab was nominated by the Chairman, Punjab Legislative Council, in 1967. It consisted of 7 members of the Legislative Council, and continued functioning till the abolition of the Council on 7 January 1970. The said committee during its existence examined the working of 7 undertakings of the State and submitted three reports. It did not have any member from the Legislative Assembly.

The Punjab Legislative Assembly constituted its first Committee on Public Undertakings for the year 1971-72 on 28 April 1971.

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55. The work done by the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Punjab Legislative Council is enumerated in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Report</th>
<th>Names of the Public Undertakings Examined</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Punjab State Warehousing Corporation.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b) Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c) Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>d) Punjab Financial Corporation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>e) Punjab Export Corporation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thereafter, there has not been any significant change in the structure of the financial committees under review.