

127 *Calling Attention* [RAJYA SABHA] to a matter of urgent public importance 128

wants to have the servant quarters vacated. Further, the J&K Government proposes to demolish these quarters with a view to putting up new structure in their place.

†RECALL OF MRS. LEELA MENON FROM TEHRAN

947. SHRI NIREN GHOSH :
DR. K. MATHEW KURIAN :
SHRI G. GOPINATHAN NAIR :
SHRI SASANKASEKHAR
SANYAL :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Ambassador in Tehran had requested the Ministry of External Affairs many times to recall Mrs. Leela Menon, Resident Representative of the Hydro Carbon (P) Ltd. from Tehran as her presence there is affecting India's honour and prestige in other countries ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government of India in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The Ambassador recommended in the last week of April that Mrs. Leela Menon be recalled.

(b) On 2nd May, Government desired the Hydrocarbons India (P) Ltd. to recall Mrs. Menon immediately.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ABNORMAL DELAY IN GRANT OF INTERIM RELIEF

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal) : I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the unrest among the Central Government employees due to abnormal delay in the grant of interim relief and the situation arising therefrom.

THE MINISTER OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Sir, the question of the

grant of interim relief to Central Government employees has been specifically referred to the Third Pay Commission in the following terms :—

'In case the need for consideration of relief of an interim character arises during the course of deliberations of the Commission, the Commission may consider the demand for relief of an interim character and send reports there on. In the event of the Commission recommending any interim relief, the date from which this relief should take effect will be indicated by Commission.'

The Commission has been asked to make its recommendations as soon as practicable.

The third Pay Commission whose composition and terms of reference were announced on 23rd April, 1970, held its first meeting on the 19th May, 1970 and issued a public notice on 20th May, 1970, inviting the Unions and Associations of all Central Government employees and other organisations and individuals who may be interested to send memoranda on the various items referred to the Commission, so as to reach the Commission by the 24th June, 1970. Subsequently pursuant to certain modifications made by Government on the 4th June, 1970, as per the requests made by employees' associations in the terms of reference of the Pay Commission, the Commission issued a further public notice on the 6th June 1970, inviting the Associations and Unions etc., to submit memoranda with reference to the amended terms by the 10th July, 1970. The memoranda relating to the relief of an interim character were required to be submitted in advance of the above date. Again in response to representations received from several Unions/Associations, the Commission extended the last date for receipt of memoranda on 'interim relief' upto the 25th July, 1970.

Quite a large number of memoranda have been received by the Commission and these are being examined by that body. The commission has also invited the representatives of the Unions/Associations for a discussion on this subject towards the end of August, 1970.

In the circumstances, Honble Members will, I hope, agree that the question of grant of interim relief is receiving the utmost urgent attention of the Commission.

†Transferred from the 13th August, 1970.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Now the Central Government employees have been denied the right of having a need-based minimum wage. They have been deprived of cent. per cent. neutralisation in the rise of cost of living index. They have also been deprived of the wage packet on par with the wage packets of other industrial concerns either of the public sector or of the private sector. In view of this, will the Minister assure this House that he would urge upon the Third Pay Commission to announce their report on the question of interim relief on an *ad hoc* basis so that immediate relief can be afforded to the Central Government employees? In this connection, Sir, for the information of the House I want to quote certain figures.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please seek clarifications.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Giving a little background I am just now coming to the clarifications, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't give clarifications.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, I say that the Central Government employees are today getting less than the employees in other industrial houses, both in the public sector and in the private sector. Sir, the Class IV staff among the Central Government employees today get in all a pay packet of only Rs. 141/- per month. And Class III staff get something like Rs. 200/- per month whereas in the textile industry, in the cement industry and all other industries, as in some public sector industries also the minimum wages of a worker there are in the range of Rs. 212 to Rs. 215. That proves that the Central Government staff belonging to Class IV, and even to Class III, get a wage packet less than that of the workers who are employed in other sectors of industry. Why should not the Government bear this in mind and ask the Pay Commission to make an interim report on the interim relief so that the unrest of the workers in the Central Government may, to some extent, be lessened?

My second submission is about the assurance which was given by the Government with regard to the inclusion of one representation of the Central Government employees in the Third Pay Commission. Can the Government now announce the date when a representative of the Central Government employees will be included in the Third Pay Commission?

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

Then may I know about this? As the hon. Minister has rightly pointed out, there has been a large number of memoranda and the Pay Commission will take quite a considerable period of time to go into the memoranda submitted by the several representative organisations of the Central Government employees. I think the question of interim relief will be altogether defeated if the Commission chooses to go into the entire memoranda and then report. And after the report is received by the Government, the Government will take a certain amount of time to go through it and consider the recommendations contained therein. All this will ultimately defeat the very purpose for which the question of interim relief was raised. I therefore again ask the hon. Minister whether Government can assure the House that immediate steps will be taken so that some kind of financial relief could be announced quickly so that the tensions now mounting among the Central Government employees does not go beyond control and the situation does not repeat itself, the situation that prevailed in the year 1968 or in the year 1960. I think the hon. Minister was then dealing with the Central Government employees as Minister of Home Affairs, beating them, killing them and annihilating them. I think in his capacity as Finance Minister today, he would at least announce something by way of consoling, by way of mollifying or assuaging the ruffled feelings of the Central Government employees, on whose assistance and co-operation the very administration rests today. In view of this will the hon. Minister give a definite and the specific assurance to this House on this account?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, that there was the need for *ad hoc* relief or interim relief was recognised by the Government by amending the terms of reference of the Third Pay Commission and it is apparent that unless such a need was recognised or felt, this action would not have been taken. So what the hon. Member has said, has been borne out by our action that we did feel this need and therefore this matter has been referred to the Third Pay Commission.

Sir, about the labour representative the Prime Minister made the position very clear that when all the major leading labour organisations of this country can suggest a common name this could be considered and such a common repre-

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

sentative could be included in the Pay Commission. We have no objection in principle to such a thing. I suppose the hon. Labour Minister has also held discussions with various labour unions regarding this particular matter but so far no consensus has been reached on a name and therefore it has not been possible to include a labour representative in the Pay Commission.

About the anxiety of the hon. Member to give interim relief as quickly as possible to the Government employees I share that anxiety myself and I want to assure the hon. Member that it would be in the interests of the employees themselves if the points raised by them are duly considered by the Commission. I was a little surprised when the hon. Member said that the Commission need not go through all those memoranda and other things that have been sent to the Commission. I think it would be wrong for the Commission not to go through them and give their studied attention to the matters which have been raised and sent to the Commission for their attention and study. The Commission must go into all that but I can also say that even if they go into all that and take due time which is necessary to go through all the voluminous representations and memoranda that have been received, it will not really harm the interests of the Central Government employees because as he might have noted in the main statement that I made the Commission itself will appoint a day from which the interim relief will come into operation. So the crucial date will not be the date on which such interim relief would be recommended by the Commission. They might recommend some interim relief may be in a few months' time but they can say that this will be operative from such and such a date giving it a retrospective effect. That can also be done and therefore I do not think their studying this matter in detail and coming to a very careful and deliberate conclusion will harm the interests of the Central Government employees because it is likely that they will appoint a date which will be justified in equity and justice so that the real difficulties of the Central Government employees can be met by their recommendation. After their recommendation is received we shall give it our most considered and a respectful consideration.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, he has misinterpreted me. What I wanted to say is this. I did not say that the Commission should not go into all the volu-

minous memoranda and other things submitted by the representative organisations but pending a final decision, pending the preparation of the final report of the Commission on the question of interim relief there can be an interim report on the question of interim relief and payment may be made on an *ad hoc* basis because that will mitigate the hardship of the Central Government employees in view of the rising cost of living index. That was my point.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I have already replied to this. Even for the interim Report they will have to go through all those memoranda and the points that have been raised. Without going through them they cannot do anything about it.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY (Mysore) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this question of interim relief has been agitating the Central Government employees for a long time and because of their representation and because of the Strong feelings expressed in this House the Government were pleased to include this question of interim relief as one of the terms of reference of the Commission. So far so good but it was also made out at that time that there should be a time-limit by which the Commission should give its verdict with regard to interim relief. On 27th July a big demonstration was organised by the All India Railwaymen's Federation and more than 50,000 people came to Delhi to impress on the Government that they should immediately give Rs. 75 as interim relief and only yesterday the housewives of the Central Government employees went in a demonstration to the Prime Ministers house demanding that interim relief should be immediately announced.

In view of the fact that the prices are rising and the cost of living index is going up, will the Government decide on an *ad hoc* basis that Rs. 70 minimum interim relief will be given to those employees whose monthly salary is less than Rs. 300 and 25 per cent of the salary above Rs. 300? I would like to know, if the Commission is not prepared to give its verdict on this important question, whether the Government will make an *ad hoc* announcement before Parliament adjourns.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Since the Pay Commission itself is seized of the matter and it is giving this particular subject its most urgent consideration,

I do not think Government is called upon or Government will be justified in making any *ad hoc* announcement on the subject.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA (Maharashtra) : The attitude of the Government in having a representative of the employees reminds me of the strategy adopted by the then British rulers, *viz.*, unite among yourselves and we are prepared to have any sort of progressive reforms. That is what they used to say. Here also the Government is repeating the same story. Will the Government now come forward, taking into consideration the realities of the situation, and, if necessary, appoint two representatives and see that the employees in the country get proper representation without delay? Secondly, so far as interim relief is concerned, here again I would say that the Commission should go ahead, now that the issue has been referred to them and there is no alternative. The only thing which could be insisted on is that the Government should immediately write to the Pay Commission with their recommendation that it should be done immediately. It is no use simply saying that they have already referred the matter to the Commission. The Commission should go into it immediately and see that an interim relief is given till the other matters are decided. Here I would like to say on the floor of the House that it is high time not only for the Central Government but also for the State Governments to see that the cost of living index is necessarily related to the dearness allowance. Otherwise, they are the worst sufferers today. The interim relief may be awarded with retrospective effect, but is the Government aware that it is not possible for the class IV employees to meet their expenses every month? And naturally when it is not possible to do so, to say that they will get relief afterwards is not enough. What happens to their present agony? In this context, will the hon. Minister assure the House that the Government will take some other progressive approach to this matter? At the same time, so far as the State Government employees are concerned, there is a tremendous difference between the State Government employees and the Central Government employees in the same city. Here the Central Government and the State Governments should sit together and come out with a formula whereby the injustice being done to the State Government employees is not carried forward.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The hon. Member knows the very serious and unfortunate complications in our labour politics in this country. Nobody

would have been happier than the Government if an employees' representative could be found, a company accepted representative could be found and appointed on the Pay Commission. I would very respectfully submit that it is not Government's intention to debar the employees, representative from serving on the Pay Commission. There were genuine difficulties and if these could be solved by appointing even two representatives, there would not have been much difficulty in considering the question. I do not think the hon. Member knows the complications. Even if we had two representatives on this Commission, I do not think the complications and difficulties would be any the less, by appointing more than one representative. So, I would like to assure the hon. Member that it is not the intention of the Government to give excuses and not appoint an employees' representative. In this matter we shall be only too happy to do so. As I indicated, the hon. Labour Minister called the leaders of the various trade unions, discussed with them and tried his best to get a consensus on a particular man or a particular representative. I can say here authoritatively that we do wish to have a representative and I think the deliberations of the Pay Commission will become more useful and more valid—not that they are not valid now. But they will carry greater weight if there was an employees' representative on the Pay Commission. Therefore, the hon. Member should have no apprehension in his mind that the Government is giving unnecessary excuses to exclude an employees' representative from the Pay Commission. About immediate relief, I have already said that we are anxious and we have had consultations with the Pay Commission authorities. I am told that they are also giving their most urgent consideration and they are devoting their entire energy to this question and they hope to complete this work very expeditiously.

About the All India working class consumer price index in relation to dearness allowance, the hon. Member knows the Gajendragadkar formula that was evolved in this matter. If such index rises by ten points, then an increase in the dearness allowance is allowed, and this particular average increase for the period concerned has not yet taken place and therefore this particular question would not arise at this particular time.

Sir, the question of State Government employees is a very complicated one because even if we wanted to combine that question with the question of the relief to the

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

Central Government employees, it will become almost impossible to do any useful work because, as the hon. House knows, the conditions from State to State differ, the financial conditions, their intentions or their ability to offer relief, everything differs. If we want to combine the whole thing together, I do not know how many years we will take to evolve a formula to get anything done. The States, as hon. Members know, are very jealous and they do not want to surrender their rights to determine the emoluments and terms and conditions of their own employees; they do not want to give it over to the Central Government or to other State Governments. As an ideal if that could be possible, that might be a good idea, but I do not think that is within the practical reach of anybody at present.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY :

Sir, the Finance Minister could not make out why they could not select a representative to represent the employees, and he threw the blame on the Labour Ministry. Now that the Labour Minister is here, I should like to know whom all he consulted, why he could not consult the labour representatives, what solution he offered, what efforts he made. He is here. The Finance Minister threw the blame on the Labour Minister. Did he try? *(Interruption)* The Finance Minister is misleading the House. The Labour Minister never attempted to call the employees' representatives and to find out an acceptable person.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :
He should not be light-hearted in throwing such charges.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY :
Let him make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Chandrasekharan

SHRI K. CHANDRASHEKHARAN (Kerala) : Sir, this is the Third Pay Commission that we are having, and although in some other countries of the world, Pay Commissions have been constituted on a statutory basis, we in this country are still constituting Pay Commissions on the basis of administrative or executive orders. These orders are found to be deficient and they are corrected, and in this particular case we have seen that the very big question of interim relief was added subsequently by an amendment to the earlier order that was issued.

Sir, it is reasonable that the Commission should take some time even to formulate their proposals and recommendations in regard to the *ad hoc* increase in pay that is to be granted and the Government would also subsequently take some time, but I am only warning the Government that in the case of the implementation of the proposals and recommendations of the Second Pay Commission, the final proposals, in the case of certain Departments and in the case of certain personnel, final orders have been issued even as late as 1968 and 1969. That being the case, the Central Government is compelled to issue orders to the effect that the existing scales of pay in regard to those services would be deemed to be the revised pay to so that there is absolutely no pay revision so far as the pay structure is concerned, although so far as the pay-pocket is concerned on account of certain nominal increase in the CCA and DA there has been some increase and that too retrospectively for a very small number of months past. May I submit, therefore, that whatever be the time that may be taken—it may not be much time—by the Commission and by the Government for the purpose of formulating the proposals on this *ad hoc* increase to the pay, the Government should declare here and now, before the end of the Session, that it would give retrospective effect to the same from at least the beginning of this financial year so that this *ad hoc* increase may be fruitful so far as the Central Government employees are concerned?

I would also just bring to the notice of the hon. Minister and through him to the Pay Commission that subsequent to the proposals of the Second Pay Commission there have been various categories of Central Government personnel who were not at all benefited by the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission because the Central Government refused to implement them. I would particularly bring in one category of Central Government employees called the Deep-Sea and Off-Shore Fishing Establishments located at Cochin, Bombay, Vishakapatnam and Tuticorin who were not given any increase in pay at all on account of the Second Pay Commission's recommendations. All such categories should certainly be benefited by the *ad hoc* increase. And, therefore, so far as the policy is concerned, I would suggest to the Central Government that to whichever categories of Central Government employees—that is, Class II or Class III or Class IV or even Class I—the *ad hoc* increase is recommen-

ded, that *ad hoc* increase must be made available to every category of Central Government employees within those groups.

SHRI V DYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Certain suggestions have been made by the hon. Member and we shall certainly bring them to the notice of the Pay Commission for their due consideration. The Pay Commission is a highly competent body, which have very respected persons as its Members. Therefore, I am quite sure that they will consider all these matters in a proper manner and give the appropriate recommendations to the Government.

As far as the question of retrospective effect is concerned, I have already indicated that for the purposes of interim relief, the Commission has also been requested to indicate the date by which such interim relief should be made effective, and they are also considering this matter. They are taking into consideration the various representations that have been made to them on this matter and after considering all these matters, they will, I am sure, recommend to the Government the nature of the interim relief and the point of time from which such interim relief should come into operation.

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे कमिशन बैठे या न बैठे कोई मिफारिश करे या न करे, अगर यह सरकार क्या इस बात को मसजती है कि इस समय महंगाई बढ़ी है। और यदि महंगाई बढ़ी है तो सरकार अपने विवेक से संक्रमणकालीन बृद्धि क्यों नहीं करती है। एक मिम्पुल और एक न्याय का प्रश्न है कि तमाम आवश्यक पदार्थों की कीमतें बढ़ती ही चली जा रही है और आप देख रहे हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों की ओरते प्रधान मंत्री साहिबा के मकान के पास जाकर धरना दे रही हैं। उन्हें दो सौ और तीन सौ पुलिस वाले रोकते हैं और इस तरह से रोज उन लोगों में अनरेस्ट फैल रहा है। इतने पर भी सरकार अपने विवेक से काम नहीं ले रही है। इसके लिए सरकार कहती है कि हमने एक योग्य और जिम्मेदार आदमी की अध्यक्षता में पे कमिशन बितना दिया है। जिम्मेदार और योग्यता की कसौटी तो तब ही पूरी हो गई जब सरकार ने पे कमिशन बितला दिया और यह अच्छा किया। लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो मूल प्रश्न है और न्यायिक प्रश्न यह है कि जब आवश्यक पदार्थों

की कीमतें बढ़ती ही चली जा रही हैं, तो सरकार अपने विवेक से संक्रमणकालीन भत्ते में बृद्धि क्यों नहीं करती है। अगर वह इस तरह की बृद्धि करती है तो किम कानून और संविधान में लिखा है कि अगर सरकार अपने केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों के महंगाई भत्ते में वृद्धि करती है तो पे कमिशन उस वृद्धि के मवध में विरोध प्रकट करेगा। सरकार का इस संबंध में इस तरह का अविबेकी उत्तर हो रहा है और इस तरह से सरकार इस सदन का समय बरबाद कर रही है।

इसी के साथ मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की ओरते प्रधान मंत्री के मकान पर धरना दे रही है कल भी उन्होंने धरना दिया था लगातार दे रही है ? इसी के साथ साथ मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि प्रधान मंत्री के फार्म पर बड़ी प्रसाद को 80 रुपया महीना प्रधान मंत्री का सेक्रेटरी देता है। यह मिनिमम बेजेज एक्ट के अन्दर आना है या नहीं ?

श्री उपसभापति : यह सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लॉयज का सवाल है। इसमें से दूसरा प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री राजनारायण : आप अनावश्यक ढंग से बीच में आ जाते हैं, तब हमको आपके लिए कुछ कहना पड़ता है। यह सवाल वेलिड है, यह अखबारों में आया है।

श्री उपसभापति : यह प्राईवेट सर्वेन्ट्स का सवाल नहीं है।

श्री राजनारायण : प्रधान मंत्री के सेक्रेटरी श्री कपूर द्वारा उसे 80 रुपया महीना मिलता है। तो प्रधान मंत्री का सेक्रेटरी जब 80 रुपया देगा प्रधान मंत्री के फार्म पर तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि मिनिमम बेजेज एक्ट इस पर लागू होगा या नहीं ?

श्री कल्याण चन्द्र (उत्तर प्रदेश) : राजनारायण अपने नौकर को 20 रुपया महीना देते हैं।

(Interruptions)

श्री राजनारायण : यह कोई दलाल बैठा है . . .

(Interruption)

यहां कई लेबर लीडर बैठे हैं। अर्जुन अरोड़ा चाहे जितने खराब हो लेकिन वे भी इस बारे में बोलेंगे। तो बताइए

[श्री राजनारायण]

कि मिनिमम वेजेज एक्ट के अन्तर्गत वह गवर्नमेंट सर्वन्ट माना जायगा या नहीं ? जब प्रधान मंत्री का सेक्रेटरी किसी कर्मचारी को प्रधान मंत्री के फार्म पर 80 रुपया महीना दे तो वह सरकारी कर्मचारी माना जायगा या नहीं ? मिनिमम वेजेज एक्ट के अन्तर्गत एक आदमी को साढ़े ३ रुपया रोजाना मिलना चाहिए

(Interruption)

श्री उपसभापति : अब आप बैठ जाइए ।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर कोई सदस्य यहां हड़बोल करे तो आप उससे प्रभावित न हुआ करें । यह वेलिड सवाल है कि प्रधान मंत्री का सेक्रेटरी प्रधान मंत्री के फार्म पर बढ़ी प्रसाद को 80 रुपया महीना दे, यह सरकार . . .

श्री उपसभापति : आप रिपीट क्यों कर रहे है ? आप तो यह कह चुके हैं ।

श्री राजनारायण : देखिए, अगर चेयर सरकार की जगह पर रहेगी तो चेयर की भी उतनी ही निन्दा होगी जितनी कि सरकार की होती है । चेयर चेयर है, सरकार नहीं है । इसका उत्तर मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार उस बढ़ी प्रसाद को सरकारी कर्मचारी मानती है या नहीं ? प्रधान मंत्री के सेक्रेटरी द्वारा उसे 80 रुपया दिया जाय, वह सरकारी कर्मचारी के अन्तर्गत आएगा या नहीं ?

श्री उपसभापति : आपका सवाल हो गया ।

श्री राजनारायण : आप घबड़ाईए मत, आपकी कुर्सी कही नहीं जाती है । साढ़े तीन रुपया प्रति दिन मिनिमम वेजेज के अन्तर्गत किसी को मिलना चाहिए और वह नहीं मिलता तो

Should the proprietor of the farm be punished or not ?

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कानून के अन्तर्गत जो प्रोपराइटर है उस फार्म का उसको सरकार सजा दिलाने के लिए तैयार है या नहीं ? उस पर अभी तक मुकदमा नहीं चला तो क्यों नहीं चला ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The question relates to government employees and the Pay Commission.

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : श्रीमन्, जहां तक महंगाई का सवाल है

श्री राजनारायण : Point of order. आपको कोई ऐसी अथारटी नहीं है ।

You are the Chair. You are to preside over the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I have also to conduct the proceedings of the House.

श्री राजनारायण : आप यह नहीं कर रहे हैं । मैं यह सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ ।
Who are you to give information?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is my responsibility to conduct the proceedings of the House.

श्री राजनारायण : आप इसका जवाब नहीं दे सकते कि वह सरकारी कर्मचारी माना जायगा या नहीं ।

श्री उपसभापति : मैंने जवाब नहीं दिया, मैंने केवल यही कहा कि गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लॉइज के बारे में वे कहें ।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जैसा आपने कहा, मैं वैसा ही करूंगा ।

माननीय सदस्य जानना चाहते है कि देश में महंगाई बढ़ी है या नहीं बढ़ी है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि महंगाई बढ़ी है और उसी महंगाई के कारण इस बात की आवश्यकता हुई कि गवर्नमेंट को, शासन को इस तरह की एक्स-पर्ट वाडी को बिठाना पडा जिससे वह मेटेरियल मिल सके जिसका उपयोग करके वह अपने विवेक से यह निर्णय कर सके कि इतना महंगाई भत्ता . . .

श्री राजनारायण : संसद-सदस्यों के भत्ते को बढ़ाने के लिए मेटेरियल कहां से आया था ?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : पहले पूरी बात सुन लीजिए । उसके बाद आपको उपसभापति जी इजाजत दें तो फिर से सवाल पूछ लीजिएगा । बिना उनकी इजाजत के मैं जवाब नहीं दे सकता, मेरे लिए यह सम्भव नहीं है कि उनकी इजाजत के बिना आपको जवाब दूँ, मैं तो उनके अनुशासन में हूँ ।

श्री राजनारायण : अनुशासन में अपनी बुद्धि के रहिए, उनके अनुशासन में मत रहिए ।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : इसलिए इस जटिल प्रश्न को हल करने के लिए हमने सोच-समझ कर इस तरह की एकसपर्ट बाडी बै त्रई जिसकी सिफारिशों पर विचार करके हम इस बात को करे। जैसा मैंने दूसरे प्रश्नों के उत्तर में कहा, हम इस बात के बारे में बहुत गम्भीरता से विचार कर रहे हैं और जो बेतन आयोग है उसने भी इस बात की कोशिश की है कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी अपनी सिफारिशें सरकार के सामने रख दे।

जहाँ तक धरना : त्यादि का सवाल है, यह हो सकता है कि कहीं धरना दिया जा रहा हो, लेकिन मेरे पास एकसी ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि धरना दिया जा रहा है या नहीं। और अष्टाक्ष महोदय, . . .

श्री राजनारायण : सरकार क्या ग्रंथी है, सरकार को आंख भी होनी चाहिए।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : आप की इजाजत से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा एक दूसरे सदस्य कह रहे थे कि यदि प्रधान मंत्री अपने नौकर को ८० रुपया महीना देती है तो राजनारायण को अपने नौकर को २० रुपया ही देने हैं। यह बात भी एक सदस्य कह रहे थे इस लिए यह बात मैं आप के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ।

श्री राजनारायण : Point of order. इतना झूठा, इतना पोलिटिकली करप्ट कोई मंत्री दुनिया में है नहीं जो यह कहने की हिम्मत कर सकता हो। मैं चैलेंज करता हूँ कि यो चल कर सिद्ध करें कि मैं अपने किसी नौकर को २० रुपया महीना देता हूँ। यह बिलकुल ***, पोलिटिकली करप्ट और *** मंत्री है जो इस तरह का ब्यान यहां पर दे रहा है।

(*Interruption*)

उन को चैलेंज करता :

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Order please (*Interruption*)

श्री राजनारायण : आप पहले इस सवाल को कमेटी में ले जायें मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है।

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माधुर (राजस्थान) : श्रीमन्, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। . . .

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh) : Mr. Deputy Chairman, I can understand the agitation of my friend, Mr. Rajnarain. But the words that he has used about the hon. Minister are unparliamentary.

SHRI RAJNARAIN : Most parliamentary are these words. मिनिस्टर इंडिविजुअल नहीं है। मिनिस्टर अपनी रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी समझे। मिनिस्टर कह रहा है कि राजनारायण अपने नौकर को २० रुपया महीना देते हैं इस लिए प्रधान मंत्री को ८० रुपया देना चायज है। यह मंत्री कह रहे हैं। ऐसा लगव मंत्री हम ने दुनिया में देखा नहीं।

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rose on a point of order. What I say is, all of us are not individuals when we are discharging social and political responsibilities here as Member of Parliament. When we get agitated about any insinuating or insulting word about us, we should have some consideration for others also. The hon. Member, Mr. Rajnarain, could have controverted the facts or could have said that these are false allegations. But he used every adjective not about the statement of the Minister, but about the individuality of the Minister. That is the fine distinction between parliamentary and unparliamentary language. What Mr. Rajnarain has said is unparliamentary and I shall request Mr. Rajnarain not to indulge in unparliamentary and indecent language because it cuts both ways. Others may use the same language for Mr. Rajnarain, So in the interest of decency these words should be expunged from the proceedings Mr. Rajnarain also could say that he withdraws them.

श्री राजनारायण : मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। मेरा प्वाइंट आधा कवर हुआ है श्री चन्द्रशेखर जी के मुखारबिन्द से और मैं श्री चन्द्रशेखर जी को समझाने की कुछ घृष्टता करना चाहता हूँ। पार्लियामेंट में एक सरकार होती है, और उसमें एक सरकारी पक्ष में और एक विरोधी पक्ष है। ट्रेजरी बेचेज के मेम्बर कहे जाते हैं, वे सरकार नहीं हैं। मेम्बर अकेला है। हम मेम्बर हैं, इंडिविजुअल मेम्बर हैं और सरकार, सरकार कलेक्टिव है, उस की ज्वायंट रेस्पॉसिबिलिटी है। हम जो बोलेंगे वह हम बोलेंगे, हम अकेले बोलने के लिए

***Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री राजनारायण]
जिम्मेदार है, हमारे बोलने की जिम्मेदारी हमारी है, हमारे जिम्मेदार हमारे मित्र बालकृष्ण गुप्त नहीं हो सकते। मगर श्री वी० सी० शुक्ल, विद्या चरण शुक्ल के बोलने की जिम्मेदारी सम्पूर्ण सरकार की होगी। इस लिए यह कहना कि सरकार और सदन का प्रत्येक सदस्य समान है यह गलत है। सरकार को इस सदन में जिम्मेदारी के साथ ध्यान करना होता है। सम्मानीय सदस्य कुछ बोलते हैं, जैसे उधर एक नये सदस्य आये हैं जो आये बाये कर के चिल्लाते रहते हैं, हम उस को काटोडिकट करना नहीं चाहते, हम तो उन का नाम तक नहीं जानते . . .

श्री उपसभापति : आप का प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर क्या है ?

श्री राजनारायण : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर यह है कि मंत्री अगर यह कहता है एक प्रसंग को मूल बना कर के एक सदस्य कहता है तो मैं कहता हूँ कि राज-राजनारायण जी अपने नौकर को २० रूपया महीना देते हैं . . .

श्री महावीर त्यागी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मंत्री ने यह नहीं कहा है। मंत्री ने यह कहा है कि जैसा कि एक मेम्बर कहते हैं अगर सही है तो, मंत्री ने अपनी तरफ से नहीं कहा है।

श्री राजनारायण : सुनिये, त्यागी जी की बात सही हो सकती है अगर वह कहते . . .

श्री उपसभापति : उन्होंने ऐसा जो कहा है एक मेम्बर का रेफरेंस दिया है

श्री राजनारायण : जरा आप सुन लीजिये। हा, तो मंत्री को यह भी नहीं कहना चाहिये, मंत्री को अपनी जिम्मेदारी समझ कर जांच-पड़ताल करके सारी बातों को कहना चाहिये और अगर मंत्री किसी मेम्बर की सुनी हुई बात को अपने तर्क के समर्थन में लेने लगेंगे तो मंत्री अपनी जिम्मेदारी से बर्गे हो जाना है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल चाहे मंत्री हों या लोक सभा के सम्मानित सदस्य हों जो उन्होंने कहा कि २० रूपया देने है तो इस सवाल को प्रिविलेज कमेटी में भेज दिया जाय और अगर यह सिद्ध हो जाय तो हम दंडित हों नहीं तो उनको मंत्री पद से इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये। कोई शराफत है ! मंत्री के शब्द शराफत के होने चाहिये।

श्री उपसभापति : आप प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर पर खड़े हुये, इसमें प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर क्या है।

श्री राजनारायण : हमारा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर यह है कि चन्द्र शेखर जी की बात पर हमारा रिएक्शन है।

श्री उपसभापति : मगर प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर आपका होता है।

श्री राजनारायण : मैं यह समझना चाहता हूँ कि अगर मंत्री का एक्शन नहीं तो हमारा रिएक्शन नहीं, मंत्री अपने एक्शन को दृष्टायेगा तो हमारा रिएक्शन हट जायगा।

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : Mr. Rajnarain, you are a reactionary.

SHRI RAJNARAIN : I am not a reactionary.

तो मैं इसलिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि अनावश्यक डग पर यहाँ पर कोई बहुत सौम्य और माधु बनने की कृपा न करे, जितने कि सौम्य है, जितने कि समदीय प्रथा के जानकार है, जितने कि गुण है, सब को मालूम है। अनावश्यक डग पर यहाँ मर्मन देना और एक वाक्य कहना . . .

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise on a point of procedure. I have raised a point of order whether it is parliamentary to say that a Minister is corrupt. I want your ruling . . .

(Interruptions)

श्री राजनारायण : मैं यह कहता हूँ कि एक मंत्री पोलिटिकली करप्ट है, जो मंत्री यह कहता है कि राजनारायण अपने नौकर को २० रूपया महीना देता है वह पोलिटिकली करप्ट है क्योंकि अगर वह पोलिटिकली करप्ट नहीं होता तो राजनारायण के बारे में जानते हुए ऐसी बात कहना ही नहीं। . . .

श्री उपसभापति : आप बैठिये।

श्री राजनारायण : . . . प्रधान मंत्री के पापों और कुकर्मों को छिपाने के लिये यह नहीं कहना चाहिये। यही हमारा आपसे कहना है। हमारा बिल्कुल सौम्य प्रश्न था कि मिनिमम वेजेज एक्ट प्रधान मंत्री के फार्म पर लागू होता है या नहीं और माढ़े तीन रूपया रोड

जो प्रधान मंत्री न फार्म के मजदूरों को मिनिमम वेजेज एक्ट के मुताबिक मिलना चाहिये वह उनको नहीं मिलता ।

श्री उपसभापति : जो आपका प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है उस प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर पर कहा नहीं । आप बैठिये ।
Please sit down now.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : The chapter may be closed now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I would like to remind the hon. Members that they should not use such language, words, like 'jhoota' and 'bhrast'. They are not parliamentary words.

SHRI RAJNARAIN : You may say it is unparliamentary. I will challenge it. I will say it is most parliamentary. He is politically corrupt.

टोटली भ्रष्ट । जो पोलिटिकली कर्प्ट है वही राजनारायण के लिये ऐसा कह सकता है ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SHRI OM MEHTA : These words should be expunged.

श्री उपसभापति : ठीक है । राजनारायण जी आप बैठिये । मैं कह रहा हूँ कि "झूठा" और "भ्रष्ट" ये शब्द अच्छे नहीं होते, पार्लियामेंटरी डिगनिटी और डिक्ोरम के मुताबिक अच्छे नहीं होते हैं ।

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): These words should be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I would request the hon. member to withdraw his words, withdraw his observations.

SHRI RAJNARAIN . What ? I will say a hundred times that the Minister is politically corrupt.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : The words 'jhoota' and 'bhrast' may be expunged

श्री राजनारायण : हर्गिज नहीं ।

I protest; I protest. I challenge your ruling. You are incapable of giving any ruling.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, no. Order, order.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI S. N. MISHRA) : Sir, what is your ruling ? I would like to have your ruling. If any hon. Member says that another hon. Member is corrupt, then, of course, it is objectionable and it must be objected to and expunged.
(*Interruptions*) Let me explain. This is a matter of parliamentary practice. So we will have to be quite clear about it. We cannot allow such things to pass without giving due consideration. Now my position is quite clear and categorical on this; if an hon. Member says that another hon. Member is corrupt, that must be expunged; but if he says that the Government is politically corrupt or the Minister is politically corrupt, that must not be allowed to be expunged.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, no. I have not allowed. He says that I have not allowed that. He said that in reference to Mr. Shukla. . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJNARAIN : No. You are totally telling a lie.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI K. K. SHAH) : No, you cannot say this. You cannot.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : It is a disgrace to the House.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री राजनारायण : मिनिस्टर पोलिटिकली कर्प्ट है मैं कह रहा हूँ । (*Interruptions*) हमें मुन लीजिए, हल्ला बल्ला में हमारा कुछ बिगड़ने वाला नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : No, this is not proper for you to say.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : He should be thrown out.

श्री राजनारायण : देखिये, हल्ला बल्ला नहीं करिये बल्कि हमारा पोइन्ट सुनिये, हमने सीधी मादी बात कही थी, अगर सच . . .

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : He should be expelled from the House. You should name him and expel him from the House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: He is challenging the authority of the Chair. He should be expelled from the House on this ground.

SHRI RAJNARAIN : बहुत ठीक है। I am prepared.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR : You are prepared for nothing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. N. MISHRA : Mr. Deputy Chairman, we are extremely unhappy that certain words which should not have been used against you, have been used, and we request the honourable Member concerned to withdraw those words because so far as the Chair is concerned, we have to show respect and observe some decorum. So far as the Government is concerned, I have taken the line that we can use the words "politically corrupt" against it. This would be our request to the honourable Member that instead of certain words being expunged by the Chair, it would be quite in keeping with his position that he withdrew the words himself. This would be our humble request.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं समझता हूँ कि श्री एस० एन० मिश्र या सदन का और कोई भी सम्मानित सदस्य जो सदन की सुरीति और शोभा के सुरक्षित रखने के लिये लालायित है, मैं भी उनकी सदाशा में अपनी सदाशा मिला दूँ। मैं बहुत ही सफाई से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सदन में चेयर, सरकारी पक्ष और विरोधी पक्ष, इन सबका संबंध क्या है। यह दिन प्रति दिन अपने स्तर को गिराता चला जा रहा है। मैं सफाई से कहना चाहता हूँ : अगर चेयर अपने को सरकारी पक्ष में रखकर व्यवस्था देने की ओर चलेगा तो राजनारायण ऐसे सदस्यों को . . .

SHRI K. K. SHAH : By saying this you are adding insult to the injury.

श्री राजनारायण : हल्ला मत करिये।

SHRI K. K. SHAH : May I request the honourable Member . . .

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Mr. Rajnarain should be expelled . . .

(Interruptions)

श्री राजनारायण : हल्ला मत करिये। अगर बहुत करेंगे तो निकलवा देगे। तो मैं उसके लिये तैयार हूँ . . .

श्री के० के० शाह : आपको रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ।

श्री राजनारायण : रिक्वेस्ट हमने बहुत बार देखा है। अपनी हाउसिंग से, धमकी से, मत करो। Request should come in the proper way. मैं बिल्कुल सफाई के साथ कहना चाहूँगा कि चेयर का सम्मान और चेयर की प्रतिष्ठा की सुरक्षा करने में मैं किसी से पीछे नहीं रहता, आगे रहता हूँ। मगर मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों से, कि अगर जो बात हमने न कही हो और चेयर कहे आपने यह बात कही तो उस समय हमारे लिये रास्ता क्या हो। "लाई" मैं जानता हूँ अनपार्लियामेंटरी है, चाहे तो आप उसके बदले "सत्य नहीं है" जोड़ दीजिए . . .

श्री उपसभापति : झूठ और भ्रष्ट कहा, केवल गवर्नमेंट के बारे में नहीं, व्यक्ति के बारे में आप ने कहा।

श्री राजनारायण : चूंकि सदन में बहुत से सदस्य झूठा शब्द कहते हैं तो इसलिये हमने चाहा अब मैं कहूँ। देखिये चाहे वह सदस्य चन्द्रशेखर हों या दूसरे हों, उनके मुखारबिंद से इस तरह के शब्द कई बार निकले हैं। मैं उनको फालो नहीं करता हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ, शुरू से झूठ अनपार्लियामेंटरी माना गया है, असत्य पार्लियामेंटरी माना गया है। तो जहाँ-जहाँ हम झूठ कहे हों वहाँ 'सत्य नहीं है' में परिणत कर दिया जाय। और चेयर का सम्मान, चेयर की प्रतिष्ठा को किसी सीमा में जाकर सुरक्षित रखने के लिये तैयार हूँ, मगर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या चेयर इतना नहीं कर सकता है कि वह सदन के सदस्यों की प्रतिष्ठा को सुरक्षित रखे। क्या मैं यह नहीं कह सकता हूँ, क्या मैं ऐसे किसी साधु चेयरमैन की कल्पना नहीं कर सकता हूँ जो चेयरमैन फौरन मिनिस्टर को रोक दे। मंत्री को यहाँ पर किसी सदस्य का हवाला देकर नहीं कहना चाहिये। मंत्री आखिर मंत्री है, मिनिस्टर आखिर मिनिस्टर है। जब मिनिस्टर इस तरह की बात कहता है तो मैं कहता हूँ कि मंत्री पोलिटिकली करप्ट है।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : As the hon. Member has withdrawn this particular word 'lie' let that matter be closed. Shri Tyagi.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : Before I put my question, I want to say that the term 'politically corrupt' is a new term. I have heard it for the first time. My hon. friends should not get upset because this does not mean corruption . . .

श्री राजनारायण : यह अंग्रेजी का शब्द है और हिन्दी में राजनीतिक बदचलनी मुन लीजिये ।

श्री महावीर त्यागी : यह खराब है ।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, हमारा जवाब तो कुछ हुआ नहीं ।

श्री उपसभापति : आपके सवाल का जवाब मिल चुका है ।

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : About the Calling Attention Notice, I think it is not incumbent on a Member of the opposition benches . . .

श्री राजनारायण : हम चेयर से दुबारा निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि गैर को सरकार की हैसियत से हमारे सवालों का जवाब नहीं देना चाहिये । मैं सरकार से पूछ रहा हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री साहिबा के फार्म का जो केयरटेकर है उसको 80 रुपये प्रधान मंत्री के सचिव द्वारा दिया जाता है, तो यह मिनिमम वेज ऐक्ट का उल्लंघन हुआ या नहीं । अगर यह चीज मिनिमम वेज ऐक्ट के उल्लंघन में मानी जाती है तो उस फार्म के प्रोप्राइटर के विरुद्ध कोई लीगल कार्यवाही हो रही है या नहीं । मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने यह प्रश्न किया था और अभी तक इसका जवाब नहीं आया ।

श्री महावीर त्यागी : इसका जवाब है कि वह डोमेस्टिक सर्वेन्ट है, ग्रनैन्ट सर्वेन्ट नहीं है ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Shri Shukla has replied that your question does not arise out of this Calling Attention.

श्री राजनारायण : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी को खड़े होकर यह कहना चाहिये था कि चेयरमैन साहब राजनारायण का यह प्रश्न इस क्वेश्चन की परिधि में नहीं आता है और इसलिए आप उन्हें प्लाउज न कीजिए । मगर आपने यहाँ पर फिर एक बार

संसदीय प्रथा का उल्लंघन किया है और कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मंत्री जी की जगह ले ली है जो आपको नहीं लेनी चाहिये ।

श्री उपसभापति : आपके सवाल का जवाब तो मिल चुका है ।

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : It is not incumbent on a Member sitting on the opposition benches always to criticise the Government for everything they do. As a member of the Opposition, it is my duty to congratulate the Government or at least to express my appreciation if they take a good action in any case. They have done very well in appointing this Commission because this was their foremost duty. They must look after their employees and for that purpose this commission has been rightly appointed. I am glad that the Government has agreed to ask the Commission to make a recommendation on interim relief also. Government has also promised in this House that if that relief is recommended by the Commission with retrospective effect, the Government would give it retrospective effect.

But there is one point on which I want some clarification. I might look a little reactionary in the present environments. The Commission is a semi-judicial body. I cannot understand if a Commission is sitting in judgement on the rights and privileges of a certain party when that party is also represented on that Commission. Suppose there is a civil court in which a civil case is going on. Is it proper for a person who is very much concerned with this case to sit on the Bench of that court?

I therefore, say that they have to cater to cheap slogans. To cater to cheap slogans will be, to use Shri Rajnarain's words, political corruption. The Government should not yield to cheap slogans. I have all the sympathy for the employees, I am also one with you. Be very liberal, be generous, because, after all, they are Government employees. I can understand all that. But do not break the old convention that in the judiciary the party concerned will sit. I think the labour representatives are respectable enough and if you offer, they must know that and say, "How can we sit? We are a party and we have absolute faith in the judgement of the Commission and we do not want to sit there." But the politicians are catering to it. I do not know what the cure would be. I say, therefore, that it is better that the Government employees

[Shri Mahavir Tyagi]

are disenfranchised and they have no right of vote so that the politicians might not dabble with them or something must be done and they must be kept above politics and the Government should see to it. For this purpose, this is only a technical question, whether a party involved in a case under judgement should be allowed to sit as a judge. I want the Government to reconsider.

श्री राजनारायण : व्यागी जी का कहना है कि सरकारी कर्मचारी राजनीति में भाग न लें, वोट न दें।

SHRI A. P. JAIN (Uttar Pradesh) : May I know from the hon. Member, Shri Tyagi, whether it is not the Government which has appointed this Commission and is it not the Government which is concerned with the fixation of pay and emoluments and the other things of the employee? If the Government which is a party to it, can appoint a Commission, what is wrong with the employee being represented on that Commission? It is not a judicial Commission, Mr. Tyagi.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : The Supreme Court judges are also appointed by the Government. But, then those judges sit in judgement when there is a case against the Government.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, as far as this matter is concerned, the demand was not that the Government employees' representatives should be included. The demand was that one of the eminent persons in the labour field, one of the eminent leaders of labour, who knows about the labour laws, about the labour conditions, the cost of living index and things like that, should be included and he would bring forward in that many such things which would be useful to the deliberations of the Commission. It was not that the Government employees would choose a representative to sit in the Commission.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : I stand corrected, Sir.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Delhi) : Sir, taking the last question first, in respect of the representative of labour on this Commission, about which the hon. Minister has mentioned several difficulties relating to labour unions, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government is still pursuing the matter and whether it is trying to find a way out where by representatives of labour can be included—one or two or whether the chapter is closed in that regard.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : They say he must be only a person who knows about labour problems and all that.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI : The issue is not about the Government employees, representative, but representatives of workers' interests, of the labour interests. That is the issue. That is my first question.

In respect of the second question, I think that the Government despite all the anxiety that it has shown for the Government employees, is not quite appreciative of the enormity of the situation, of the gravity of the situation and of the acute distress through which the Government employees are passing.

The hon. Minister has referred to the fact that on its own accord it has referred the question of interim relief to the Commission. I would like to point out that this question was not referred to it in its present shape and in the beginning even when the decision was taken in respect of the Pay Commission, this burning problem of interim relief was not adequately touched. It was only when this House and the other House, the MPs, the Press, the workers and the Government employees pressed for their case for the interim relief that this matter was referred to the Commission through an amendment. This shows that the Government does not quite appreciate the problem. In this respect, the demand that we made in this House or the other House of the demand made by the Government employees was that interim relief should be provided by the Government. The demand was not merely that the matter should be referred to the Commission. I am sorry that instead of taking a decision by itself *suo moto*, it has transferred this decision to the Pay Commission and it has not even set a definite, positive limit within which the report on the question of interim relief should come. It is not sufficient to say that it can be with retrospective effect. I would ask the Government

1 P.M.

what objection it has to announcing interim relief by itself and what objection it has to announce that even when the Pay Commission take a decision, it would be given retrospective effect right from the time the Pay Commission was appointed. Central Government employees have suggested specifically that they should have Rs. 70 as increase in pay for people getting below Rs. 350 and 20 per cent for people getting over Rs. 350. I think even after this *ad hoc* increase is provided, this will not

equalise their standards with those prevailing in the other public undertakings. The minimum that the Government should do in respect of this interim relief is to provide interim relief adequate enough to bring the pay scales of the Government servants at par with those in public undertakings. I see no reason why this distinction should continue.

The Finance Minister, Shri Chavan, in the other House admitted that lately there has been a rise in the prices of food articles particularly rice, vegetables, milk and edible oils and as a result of this the cost of living index has increased. I would like to know specifically from the Minister what has been the increase in the cost of living index right from January onwards—what it was at the time of the Budget and what it is now—because if these figures are put before the House, the problem can be understood in a better perspective. The Minister has just now stated that the rise in living index has not been appreciable. Perhaps he may be correct, but if these figures are given in the House, the actual pace of the rise in the prices can be better understood.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : As regards the inclusion of a labour representative in the Commission, we are still pursuing the matter. We have not given it up. As I said earlier, I think it would be a healthy addition if we could find a commonly accepted labour leader to serve on the Commission.

SHRI MAHAVIR TYAGI : Labour leader? I thought a person with knowledge of labour matters. A labour leader means he will be elected.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : A labour representative. About the actual distress of the Government employees, we have no doubt on this in our mind. That is why this matter has been referred to the Pay Commission. I will give the reason why it is not possible for us or it is not even desirable for us to announce a relief irrespective of what the Pay Commission itself might later on tell us. We want that this matter should give satisfaction and justice to all sections of the Government employees and therefore, it is necessary that this particular question must be studied in a very comprehensive and in a very deep manner, and this is possible only after studying the various points that have been raised by the people who are mostly affected by it, that is, the Government employees. They have drawn up memoranda and given various statistics and demands and all

that will have to be analysed, properly understood and tabulated and then views formulated on that. Without looking into all that and the difficulties that have been pointed out on an *ad hoc* basis if we do something, I do not know whether it will solve any problem or create further difficulties in the way. I personally feel that it will further complicate the matter, if, irrespective of the Pay Commission's efforts and the points that have been agitated before the Pay Commission, we come to an *ad hoc* conclusion without any basis, we come to some decision of our own, that would not serve either the employees' interests or the nation's interests and therefore I would implore on the Members to be patient and await the recommendations of the Pay Commission and as I said earlier, the recommendations of the Pay Commission will most likely be given some retrospective effect because the Commission has been asked to name a date from which the recommendation should take effect. Therefore, there should be no apprehension in hon. Members' minds that if the Pay Commission's recommendations are delayed, it will delay justice to the Government employees. This apprehension should not be in hon. Members' minds. (*Interruptions*)

As far as the figures are concerned, the hon. Member, Shri Mohan Dharia, asked about the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index. And I indicated that, according to the formula that was formulated by Shri Gajendragadkar, we have agreed that, when this particular index-rise by ten points, it will automatically be connected with the dearness allowance. At present the average increase has not been of ten per cent. and we have seen that, when last time this index touched 215, then the dearness allowances were revised. And when it reaches 225, then again the occasion will come when the dearness allowance, etc. will have to be revised. So this is the last point that the hon. Member asked.

In conclusion I should like to assure Mr. Advani that it is our intention and also it is the intention of the Pay Commission to expedite this matter as much as possible, but because of the voluminous representations that have been made and the complex nature of the question it is taking a little time.

SHRI D. THENGARI (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir . . .

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, is it not a fact that my name is

[Shri T. V. Anandan]
already there ? I have not yet been called. I should be given time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I have so far called one person from each party.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN : This is not the first occasion. Even on the last occasion I was given the same treatment although I had sent in my name.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I have already called a Member from your group.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN : I am so sorry. I have given in my name and yet I have not been called. It is your duty being in the Chair to find out who has given in his name and who not.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : If there are more Members from one group let the party decide it.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN : I have been waiting for my turn and seeing all this time the precious time of the House unnecessarily wasted in cross-talks and cross-questions and cross-explanations. Our people are watching us with what dignity and with what prestige we are conducting ourselves here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : It is for Members to decide that how they should ask questions.

SHRI D. THENGARI : You know we ask only relevant questions.

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM (Andhra Pradesh) : We do not know the time by when the recommendations of the Pay Commission in their interim report would be made available to the Government. Meanwhile, will the Government consider giving 100% naturalisation to these employees, particularly to those whose pay packet is less than Rs. 500 per month?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : All these matters are under the consideration of the Pay Commission, and I do not think Government would be justified in taking any *ad hoc* decision.

One particular point of Mr. Advani's question which I forgot to reply was regarding the original terms of reference of the Pay Commission. He said that, when the original terms of reference were mentioned or when they were framed, the question of interim relief

was not included in them and it was included later on. I would draw his attention to the term of reference which is No. 4. In the Notification, which was issued on the 25th of April, it was specifically mentioned, the question of interim relief was specifically mentioned. But it was later on amended to make it more explicit. This is about all, Sir. It is not that the Government overlooked the question of interim relief and it was later on added as a matter of any pressure.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Mr. Anandan, you can put your question.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN : May I know from the Government if after 1967 the entire pay structure in this country had a change ? The State Government employees in this country, who were drawing a lower scale in comparison with the Central Government employees, have got an upgradation in their salary. For instance West Bengal, Kerala, Maharashtra, all these State Government employees have had their salaries increased. And here, the Central Government employees have not had their salaries increased proportionately, in proportion to the level at which their salaries stood formerly. At the same time, in the case of the public sector undertakings run by the Government itself, they have increased the salaries of the employees there, rather, have made an *ad hoc* announcement of interim relief in the case of the employees there. Is it not a fact that steel workers have been given an increase of Rs. 33 ? Is it not a fact that the workers of the Hindustan Aeronautics have at the instance of the Government of India been given an interim relief of Rs. 30 ? It is also not a fact that the Bharat Earth Movers have been granted an interim relief? Is it not a fact that Indian Airlines at the instance of the Prime Minister that its Chairman before his retirement ought to declare an interim relief, have been given an interim relief of Rs. 32? Is it not a fact that while class IV employees elsewhere are drawing Rs. 190 to Rs. 210 the class IV employees of the Central Government draw only Rs. 141? Has this not dawned upon the Government who is supposed to be the custodians of some 25 lakhs of employees in the country? Have they not felt the justification and the need for an immediate increase in their wages to bring them on par with other wage-earners in the country ? Have you not had a proper understanding of all these things? Yet you have referred the matter to the Pay Commission know-

ing fully well that the Pay Commission will not be able to give a decision on this question of interim relief within a period of three or six months. You are now saying that there is no unanimity in the choice of a person amongst the labour unions but is it not a fact that the procedure already laid down by the Government of India is that the representative character of a trade union in the country should be decided on the basis of its membership? Is not the Labour Ministry every year analysing the membership and giving it to you for international representation? The difficulty is you are not labour based; this Government has no idea of the problems of labour in the country and therefore you have denied their representation in the Pay Commission. In the First Pay Commission there was labour representation when the Britisher was here he did realise the importance of this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : All right; you now ask the question.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN : In the Second Pay Commission you denied representation. After freedom you have denied representation to the labour. When the Prime Minister insisted on the grant of interim relief to other sectors, why is not the same attitude shown towards the Central Government employees on whom the Government of India depends so much ? Therefore now.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Ask your question please.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN : I am saying all these because I know the facts. It is not so easy for the Pay Commission to come to a decision on interim relief; it will take its own time because voluminous representation have been sent to them and it is difficult for the Commission to come to a quick decision. Therefore if the Government of India is interested in the welfare of the Central Government employees, you can direct the Pay Commission to immediately come out with an announcement of an *ad hoc* increase. The employees and their families expected that on the night of the 14th August there will be an announcement in this regard as a gift on Independence Day but it was not there and they were disappointed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : That will be enough now.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN : Therefore, may I ask the Government of India taking and analysing the present situation prevail-

ing among the Central Government employees and in order to prevent their agitational attitude will you please direct the Pay Commission to see that before the end of this Parliament Session they announce at least an *ad hoc* increase? Let them give . . .

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : . . . That question has already been answered a number of times.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN : . . some Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 which the Government of India themselves have directed other public sector units to give. They can ask the Pay Commission to make a declaration before the end of this Session.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : There is nobody more interested in the welfare of the employees of the Government of India than the Government of India themselves.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN : You are not; that is the difficulty.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : And therefore we are taking expeditious action to see that interim relief is available to our employees as quickly as possible. I am only surprised that the hon. Member should compare the interim relief which is given to employees of some companies—may be they are public undertakings—with the question of interim relief to Central Government employees. In complexity, in dimensions, they are completely different problems, so different from each other that the two cannot be compared, that the two cannot stand any comparison at all. It only shows that the hon. Member is very anxious that some thing should be done very quickly and I share that anxiety.

SHRI T. V. ANANDAN : This is a democratic set-up and you cannot have different standards.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We share their anxiety that it should be done quickly and I have already expressed my desire, my view and my hope that the Pay Commission itself will attach the utmost urgency and importance to this question and come to a conclusion as soon as practicable, so that this question can be decided by the Government in an expeditious manner.

SHRI D. THENGARI : Is it not a fact that the name of Mr. E. X. Joseph was suggested by a majority of the unions and associations of the Central Government employees, and, if so, why has not the Government accepted the name? Secondly is the Government aware that the compilation of the cost of living index is faulty? For example, the wholesale price is taken into consideration while compiling the index number, while the poor workers have to purchase goods at retail prices. Has the Government advised the Pay Commission that there should be a recompilation of the index number on the basis of realism? Only on that basis the quantum of interim relief should be decided. Thirdly, may I know whether the Pay Commission has been asked to grant interim relief on the basis of the index number which should be recomputed or whether the capacity to pay has also been brought in even for determining the interim relief?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is not a question of the majority or the minority of trade unions suggesting a particular name. It is a question of arriving at a consensus. The hon. Member knows that no consensus could be reached on the name of Mr. Joseph. His name was suggested and there were other names that were also suggested, but no consensus could be reached. Therefore, it was not possible to include his name. As far as the faulty index number is concerned, I suppose it is a matter of opinion. The pay Commission itself is competent to go into the question and find out on which set of statistics it is going to rely and on which set of statistics it is not going to rely. It is not for Government to tell them which is right and which is wrong. It is for them and they are going into this matter. It is not the Pay Commission which is going to grant any relief or any such thing. They are going to make their recommendations and on the basis of those recommendations Government will come to its conclusion. As I said earlier, we hope the recommendations of the Pay Commission will be available to us very soon.

SHRI D. THENGARI : May I know whether the question of capacity to pay has been brought in for determining the interim relief?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Well, when the Commission makes a recommendation, the Government will take into consideration that also. There is no doubt about it.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND INSURANCE) NOTIFICATIONS

THE MINISTER OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance):—

(i) Notification G.S.R. No. 1096, dated the 25th July, 1970, together with an Explanatory Memorandum thereon.

(ii) Notification G.S.R. No. 1097, dated the 25th July, 1970, together with an Explanatory Memorandum thereon.

(iii) Notification G.S.R. No. 1111, dated the 1st August, 1970 together with an Explanatory Memorandum thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4001/70 for (i) to (iii).]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE CUSTOMS ACT, 1962

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I also lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance), under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(i) Notification G.S.R. No. 1118, dated the 30th July, 1970, together with an Explanatory Memorandum thereon.

(ii) Notification G.S.R. No. 1112, dated the 1st August, 1970 together with an Explanatory Memorandum thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. Lt. 4002/70 for (i) and (ii).]

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND INSURANCE) NOTIFICATION

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, I also lay on the Table a copy of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue and Insurance) Notification G.S.R. No. 1121, dated the 1st August, 1970 (in English and Hindi), together with an Explanatory Memorandum thereon. [Placed in Library See No. LT-4001/70.]