

†[PAY SCALES OF JAILORS IN BIHAR

1167. SHRI REWATI KANT SINHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the respective number of Jailors and Assistant Jailors in Bihar and what are their scales of pay; and

(b) whether the demand for enhancement of status and pay scales of the Jailors and Assistant Jailors is under consideration of Government and if so by when a decision is likely to be taken in this matter?]

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना निम्न प्रकार है :—

(i) कारापालों की संख्या 25
वेतनमान 230-450 रुपये

(ii) सहायक कारापालों की संख्या 116
वेतनमान 130-225 रुपये

(ख) अभी कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

†[THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) :

(a) The required information is as follows :

(i) No. of Jailors—25

Scale of Pay—Rs. 230—450.

(ii) No. of Assistant Jailors—116.

Scale of Pay—Rs. 130—225.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the State Government at present.]

ENQUIRY RE STARRED QUESTION NO. 569 AND CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : एक प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में, श्रीमन्, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था जानना चाहता हूँ। यह प्रश्न 569 श्री बी० डी० खोबरागड़े साहब का है कि क्या उत्तर में आगरा जिले के शफीपुर गांव और उन्नाव

†[] English translation.

आदि जिलों में जो पुलिस की ज्यादाती थी उसके बारे में सरकार का ध्यान गया है। हमने एक कालिंग अटेंशन दे दिया है। आज हमारा कालिंग अटेंशन वापस हुआ है जो कि आगरा के उसी शफीपुर और तोतलपुर गांव के बारे में है। तो इसी सवाल के बारे में हमारा कालिंग अटेंशन आज वापस हुआ और यह कहा कि यह सवाल आ रहा है। तो यह सवाल तो आया नहीं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ..

MR. CHAIRMAN : The answer is laid on the Table of the House.

श्री राजनारायण : देखिये, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका सप्लीमेंटरी तो हुआ नहीं। हमारी जो शफीपुर और तोतलपुर गांव के बारे में अपनी जानकारी है उसके अनुसार आप देखें कि 11 घर लूटे गये हैं, और 15 आदमियों के ऊपर वारेट हुये हैं, 11 सौ मन गल्ला लूटा गया. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Rajnarain, the question time is over. You can tell me about this in the Chamber.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DEMONSTRATION BY STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IN NEW DELHI

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS (Orissa) : Mr. Chairman, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the demonstration by a large number of State Government employees from all over the country in New Delhi in connection with their demands for a need-based minimum wage, national formula on dearness allowance, stoppage of retrenchment and victimisation and grant of trade union rights, and the Government of India's attitude thereto.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : Sir, The All India State Government Employees' Federation observed "Demands Day," on 19th August, 1968. They took out a procession numbering roughly about two thousand at about

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

12.00 noon from Mazdoor Park near Gurudwara Bangla Sahib. Besides a number of Central Government employees, batches from J. & K. Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Kerala and Mysore and some dismissed police personnel of Delhi participated. The procession terminated with a rally (attended by about 3,500 people) at the Boat Club Lawns near Krishi Bhavan. The rally was addressed by a number of speakers including some members of Parliament. At the rally the Speakers exhorted the State Government employees to join the Central Government employees in the proposed token strike on September 19. Resolutions were adopted demanding Central rates of dearness allowance for State Government employees, stoppage of victimisation etc.

The stand of the Government of India has been that it is entirely for the States to determine the emoluments of their employees having regard to their resources and policies. In the Conference of Chief Ministers held in April 1967 and in the discussions held with the Chief Ministers in July 1967, the Deputy Prime Minister had reiterated that it was not possible for the Centre to give any assistance towards the extra cost of increased dearness allowance as the cost of State administration had to be paid for by the State Governments themselves. State Governments have to run their own administration within the field of authority laid down by the Constitution and it is for them and not for the Centre to look after their staff. In reply to requests we have been informing the State Governments that it will not be possible for the Government of India to bear any part of the expenditure on increases in dearness allowance granted or proposed to be granted by the States to their employees.

All the issues mentioned in respect of State Government employees are for consideration by the State Governments. It will not be possible for the Government of India to interfere and make any suggestions to States in these

matters which are within the sphere of State administration.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS: Mr. Chairman, it is the usual answer that the Home Minister has given today in the House. The Minister should know that the demands of the State Government employees are not because of any fault of the State Governments only. It is the Government of India that have up till now failed to keep down the price level. May I remind the Minister that, even the first Pay Commission that was instituted by the Government of India recommended and expressed the hope that the Government of India will be able to stabilise the price at some level. And this had reactions on the State Government employees. Since then we are finding that the price level is going up only because of the bad and retrograde fiscal policy of the Government. For that the State Governments should not suffer and be asked to pay a penalty for the wrong policy that the Government of India is pursuing.

Secondly, whenever there is a rise in the Central Government pay and dearness allowance you cannot discriminate and put the burden on the State Government employees in the same town where both the Central Government and the State Government employees live together and demand all sacrifice from the State Government employees. That is why it is the moral responsibility of the Government of India; may be the Constitutional and legal responsibility might be that of the State Governments. But because of these actions of the Government of India it is the moral responsibility of the Government. So in view of the trouble that they are going to face in the coming future which may create a condition which is not congenial for democracy in this country, may I know from the Government of India, particularly the Home Ministry, whether they will take the initiative in the matter? The Cabinet should consider over this serious situation that is going to happen in this country and revise their policy and give adequate grants to the State Governments so that they can meet the demands of the State Government employees in this respect.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The price level in the country has been going up for a variety of reasons, not strictly and not entirely within the control of the Government of India as such. That is why I do not accept any responsibility, moral or otherwise.

As far as the question of the grant of dearness allowance to the State Government employees is concerned, I have made the position and policy of the Government of India amply clear in my statement.

As far as the question of discrimination and other things are concerned, the discrimination is inbuilt in our Constitution; we cannot handle the affairs of the State Government employees. The Constitution is very clear in this matter and that is why the question of avoiding a situation which is not congenial to democracy does not arise. I agree with the hon'ble Member that we should all, including the hon'ble Member and his Party, make an effort to avoid that situation from arising in the country.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS : Mr. Chairman, I am very astonished to hear the hon'ble Minister. Because of this planning most of the Plan projects of the Government of India and the State Governments are dovetailed together. I am giving you an instance. Take the case of the Community Development project. Virtually the Government of India imposed this project on the State Governments and the State Governments are to bear the burden, including the share of their salaries and dearness allowance. Now the Community projects are vanishing gradually and all these people are becoming unemployed. After serving for 15 or 20 years they are being thrown to the wolves of unemployment and hunger. In view of these facts may I know from the Government of India whether it is not a fact that because of this unproductive expenditure on this project the establishment costs have gone up mainly because of the Government of India? You cannot completely avoid the responsibility under the cover of the Constitution that the State Governments are

autonomous and they may do whatever they like. Because of these facts the unemployment problem is also raising its head. Many of the Government servants are being retrenched everywhere. I know about my State of Orissa. In view of these facts may I know from the Government of India whether they are evolving any policy so that not a single State Government employee is thrown to the streets as a result of the wrong policies of the Government of India and the projects that you have imposed upon the State Governments?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : The very premise of the hon. Member is very wrong. We have not imposed anything on any State Government. Whenever any Central project has taken place in any State administration, that has been with the full agreement and concurrence of the State Governments. It is very wrong to presume that there has been any imposition or force by the Government of India in such things. Therefore, the question of having any moral responsibility or any responsibility whatsoever for such things is not of the Government of India. Regarding the other things, I have already made the position of the Government of India clear.

SHRI SUNDAR MANI PATEL (Orissa) : Who initiated this Community Development?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let me go on according to the procedure that is being followed. Mr. Subramania Menon.

SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA MENON (Kerala) : Sir, this is a very serious matter. It concerns about 3.7 million employees of the State Governments. As you know, most of these employees are living on the poverty line. Many of them get less than Rs. 100 a month. How do you expect them to live in this country with less than Rs. 100 per month? Now, if the whole blame is put on the State Governments, as we know, Sir, the State Governments have not got much of resources and all the elastic revenues are with the Centre. Whatever may be the Constitution, whatever may be the financial arrangement, the fact remains that in India

[Shri K. P. Subramania Menon]

you have to take the Central Government employees and the State Government employees as a whole. You cannot compartmentalise them into Central Government employees and State Government employees. As a matter of fact. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are making a speech. I think you ought to put questions for clarifications or give suggestions. If you begin making speeches, it becomes impossible for the Chair to conduct the business in a proper manner. Please try to follow my suggestion.

SHRI K. P. SUBRAMANIA MENON: Yes, Sir. A number of these employees and their associations agitate for higher wages and all that. Thousands of them are victimised; a number of them are sent out. I would have expected that the Central Government would come forward to help the State Governments to meet at least partially the demands of their employees. This has been recommended by a number of Finance Commissions, Pay Commissions and so on. I would, therefore, ask the Government what they propose to do in this critical situation when the State Governments are unable to meet the demands of their employees which are just and which should be met.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I have already made clear what we propose to do in this matter. It is not that we are not aware of the hardships and the difficulties that are caused to Government employees here in the Centre or in the States. I have already explained the constitutional arrangements and the respective spheres of responsibility. We cannot accept this position that the employees of the State Governments and the Government of India employees should be taken as a whole and dealt with as such. It is not the position and we cannot accept it.

SHRI Z. A. AHMAD (Uttar Pradesh): I would like to ask a few questions. In view of the totally unsatisfactory answer given by the hon. Minister and in view of the fact that the Government is patently pursuing a haphazard, casual and unprincipled policy

on this question, I would like to ask the hon. Home Minister whether he realises that the situation is extremely serious, that the hands and feet of the Government are extremely restless and that it is a very sorry state of affairs that the Government should be faced with a virtual revolt on the part of its subordinates. Does he realise that fact? That is number one. Number two, does he know that the Fifteenth Labour Conference, held about 10 years ago, had agreed unanimously to evolve a need-based minimum wage for the employees. . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: The Government have agreed.

SHRI Z. A. AHMAD: Yes, the Government have agreed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: "Have not the Government agreed?"—put it that way.

SHRI Z. A. AHMAD: They have agreed. I want to know whether, after having agreed, what steps they have taken to evolve such a need-based minimum wage. Thirdly, I would like to know whether the Government realises the urgency and the importance of evolving a national formula for dearness allowance in view of the fact that different States have different rates of dearness allowance. In view of all that, will the Government agree to a proposal that representatives of the Central Government and the State Governments should sit together and try and evolve a common policy on this vital question? Failing that, the Government, I am sure, will be faced with all sorts of strikes and agitations and trouble in various parts of the country. Lastly, Sir, I would like to know whether the Government is aware of the fact that in the last meeting of the Consultative Committee for U.P., there was a unanimous recommendation by the Members that the Government employees who were retrenched or against whom action was taken by the Charan Singh Ministry, in view of the fact that they have expressed regret or they have given assurances that they will not resort to that type of action which they had resorted to earlier, should be re-instated. I want to know why in

view of the unanimous recommendation of the Consultative Committee, these 159 employees who had been removed, dismissed and discharged, have not been taken back and whether the Government is going to take any steps in this direction.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, it will be the duty of all of us to avoid any serious situation as far as this matter is concerned because it will not be in the national interest that there should be such trouble and strikes and such activities amongst Government employees, whether in the Central Government or in the State Governments.

As far as the question of need-based minimum wage is concerned, we are taking up this question as far as the Government of India employees are concerned and the hon. Member, Dr. Ahmad, knows about the progress in this matter and how it is going on. But I am not able to say anything on this matter as far as the State Government employees are concerned. I have already made it amply clear in my original statement that we can think about the Central Government employees, but we cannot integrate the problems of the Central Government employees and the State Government employees and then think about it. It is not possible for us to do so and we do not propose to do so.

As far as the question of the U.P. Consultative Committee recommendations is concerned, I think this matter was referred mentioned to the Home Minister yesterday when certain Members of Parliament met him, and we are looking into it. We will find out what action has been taken in pursuance of the recommendation made by the Consultative Committee.

SHRI Z. A. AHMAD : Does the hon. Minister realise that differences in wages, differences in salaries, between the Central Government employees and the State Government employees really violate the principle of equal pay for equal work? This is a very serious thing.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I would request the hon. Member to realise the constitutional responsibility which overrides all other responsibilities in the national sphere.

श्री राजनारायण : क्या सरकार के पास अब तक कोई आंकड़ा उपलब्ध है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में कितने राज्य कर्मचारी इस समय काम से अलग हैं, एक बात, और राज्य कर्मचारियों को जो ट्रेड यूनियन के अधिकार हैं उसको देने में सरकार को अब तक गुरेज क्यों है? क्या सरकार इस मांग पर विचार करेगी और क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बहुत से राज्यों में जो गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें बनीं उसमें सामान्य राज्य कर्मचारियों को भी ट्रेड यूनियन का अधिकार मांगा गया और माना गया और जहां तक हमारा संबंध है हम तो बराबर कहते ही हैं कि राज्य कर्मचारियों को भी राजनीति में भाग लेने का हक होना चाहिये वरना ज्यादा से ज्यादा इन्डस्ट्रीज तमाम सरकार की तह में चली आ रही हैं उससे आबादी का एक बड़ा हिस्सा अपने मौलिक अधिकारों को प्राप्त करने से वंचित हो जाता है। तो क्या सरकार इस पर विचार कर रही है और हां तो क्या विचार कर रही है। इसके साथ ही साथ जब गजेन्द्र गडकर की रिपोर्ट में यह बतलाया गया है कि पूरा का पूरा महंगाई भत्ता तनख्वाह में मिला दिया जाना चाहिये तो इस चीज को राज्य कर्मचारियों पर लागू करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को क्या आपत्ति है।

एक और प्रश्न है और जिसे हमारे मित्र श्री बांके बिहारी दास जी ने बिल्कुल इसी तरह से पूछा है। तो यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है कि सरकार की समझ में यह बात क्यों नहीं आती है कि जिन्दगी के लिए जितनी भी आवश्यक सामग्री है, उसकी कीमतों को निर्धारित करने का काम केन्द्रीय सरकार का है। केन्द्रीय सरकार आवश्यक सामग्री ऊपर प्राइस कंट्रोल करती है। 40 फीसद श्रुगर पर भी कंट्रोल केन्द्रीय सरकार ने

[श्री राजनारायण]

किया हुआ है। शूगर की कीमत बराबर बढ़ती ही चली जा रही है। उसकी कीमत बाजार में 4 रु०, 5 रु०, और 6 रु० किलो तक चली गई है। अभी हमारे खाद्य मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषणों में सार्वजनिक रूप से बतलाया कि अगर शूगर मालिक 4 रुपया किलो चीनी बेचते हैं तो उन्हें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। अगर 4 रु० किलो से चीनी कम में बिकेगी तो उनका खर्चा नहीं निकलेगा। यह श्री जगजीवन राम जी का बयान है। केन्द्रीय सरकार जब जीवोपयोगी सामग्रियों की कीमत तय करती है जिसकी वजह से मुल्क में महंगाई बढ़ती है, तब फिर राज्य सरकारों से यह कहना कि तुम अपने अलग साधनों से अपने कर्मचारियों का खर्चा पूरा करो इसके लिए केन्द्र की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं, मैं समझता हूँ ऐसा कहकर केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने कर्तव्यों से अलग होती है। तो मेरा श्रीमन्, निवेदन यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अब भी कई सौ लोग काम से पृथक हैं। उनका कोई कसूर नहीं है, उनका कसूर केवल यह है कि वे अपने अधिकारों, और अपने हक की मांग कर रहे हैं और रोटी की मांग कर रहे हैं। अपने अधिकारों की मांग के लिए उन्हें पी० डी० ए० के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार करके जेल में बंद कर दिया गया है। इसलिए मेरी सरकार से यह निवेदन है कि जिन राज्य कर्मचारियों को निकाला गया है, उनको फिर से अपनी जगहों पर रखने के लिए वह जल्द से जल्द क्यों कदम नहीं उठा रही है। क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि इन कर्मचारियों को छोड़ने के लिए कार्यवाही जल्दी की जाने वाली है।

सरकार के दो हाथ हैं। एक हाथ तो कागज कलम है और दूसरा हाथ डंडा और बन्दूक है। तो सरकार का डंडा बन्दूक का जो हाथ है वह कागज कलम के हाथ को तोड़ रही है। इस तरह से फिर सरकार कैसे चलेगी। जब तमाम राज्यों में सभी राज्य कर्मचारी हड़ताल कर देंगे, तो पुलिस हथियारबन्द पुलिस

और फौज जाकर राजकाज नहीं चला सकेगी। इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न को सामने रखकर और उसके महत्व को समझते हुए सरकार इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राजनारायण जी को यह बतला देना चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों के ऊपर डंडा और लाठी और जिन को पी० डी० ए० के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किया गया था, वह माननीय सदस्य की सरकार द्वारा ही किया गया था, कांग्रेस सरकार द्वारा नहीं किया गया था। जब वहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू हुआ तो तमाम उन लोगों को जो आपके द्वारा गिरफ्तार किये गये थे पी० डी० ए० के अन्तर्गत, उन सब को छोड़ दिया गया है। यह बात आपको मालूम होनी चाहिये। इतनी बात होने पर भी आप इस तरह का प्रश्न पूछते हैं, तो मुझे आश्चर्य होता है।

जहाँ तक गजेन्द्र गडकर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का सवाल है, माननीय सदस्य इस बात को जानते हैं कि वह रिपोर्ट केवल गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के कर्मचारियों के ही बारे में थी। जहाँ तक मैं जानता हूँ सरकारी कर्मचारियों को ट्रेड यूनियन के कोई अधिकार नहीं हैं।

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन्, घर मंत्री जी ने सदन को एक गलत खबर दी है। डंडा, लाठी और गोली वहाँ उत्तर प्रदेश में 25 अप्रैल को चली थी। यहाँ पर सदन में जब इस संबंध में सवाल उठाया गया था तो मुझे भी सदन से घसीट कर बाहर किया गया था। तो जो लाठी चली, जो डंडा चला, जो गोली चली, वह निकम्मी कांग्रेस के शासन में चली। संविद की सरकार ने लाठी, डंडा या गोली नहीं चलाई। यह सही है कि श्री चरण सिंह की सरकार ने पी० डी० ए० के अन्तर्गत कुछ कर्मचारियों को गिरफ्तार किया जिसके लिए हमने श्री चरण सिंह की भर्त्सना की थी और यही एक कारण था जिसकी वजह से श्री चरण सिंह की सरकार का पतन हुआ। श्री चरण सिंह का पतन न श्री शुक्ल जी ने

कराया, न श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने कराया बल्कि उनका पतन श्री जैड० ए० अहमद और श्री पीताम्बर दास ने कराया। यह बात बिल्कुल सही और साफ है।

SHRI M. M. DHARIA (Maharashtra): Mr. Chairman, with due respect I beg to differ with the hon. Minister when he says that it is neither the constitutional nor the moral responsibility of the Central Government to take care of the State Government employees. Sir, the Constitution and the Directive Principles are clear. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to article 43 which is very clear. It says:

"The State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way, to all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities . . ."

When the Directive Principles are so clear, I do not know under what provision the hon. Minister says that it is not the constitutional responsibility of the Central Government.

Secondly, Sir, so far as the moral aspect is concerned, the Central Government employees and the State Government employees stay and live in the same city or town and when that difference between their dearness allowance exists when they are doing the same job, it creates all possible difficulties and agonies in the life of those who are working under the State Governments. Is it not the duty of the Central Government to see that that sort of disparity does not remain? Further is it not the responsibility of the Central Government to see that so far as wages are concerned, they are related to the minimum needs of the common man? When the prices are going up, when the Government is failing in its duty to curb the prices by adequate measures, is it not the moral obligation of the Central Government to see

that at least the difference in dearness allowance is paid? May I know what the hon. Minister has to say in this regard?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Member what he understands by the word 'State'. Does it only mean the Central Government?

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: Both.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: In that case we have said that this is a responsibility which is to be shared between the Central Government and the State Governments. The Central Government looks after its own employees and the State Governments look after their own employees and this responsibility, which has been mentioned in the Directive Principles, as far as the State Government employees are concerned, would be handled by the State Governments themselves. As far as the Central Government is concerned, we are responsible for our own employees. As far as the difference is concerned, I have already conceded and I hold that there is a difference which is not very good; we would like that it should go and we should also see that genuine difficulties of the employees, whether Central Government employees or State Government employees, are removed. But the responsibility of such removal will have to be divided between the State Governments and the Central Government. That is the only thing I am mentioning. I am not disputing the needs. I am not disputing the existence of the difference; the only thing I am saying is that the responsibility has been divided, the Constitution has divided the spheres of responsibility and action. That is what I have been emphasising.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: Mr. Chairman, we have accepted a unitary-cum-federal structure and maintenance of the price-level is the duty of the Central Government. If the Central Government is failing in its duty, then naturally it becomes the moral and constitutional obligation of the Central Government as such.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (West Bengal) : Mr. Chairman, the State Government employees of different States have been demanding parity in the matter of dearness allowance with the Central Government employees. As a matter of fact, several State Governments have also granted this parity and they have granted dearness allowance on the basis of the Central Government rates. Now we find that the Government of India has sought to divide the State Government employees and the Central Government employees in two watertight compartments. Particularly when the question is of national importance, the question of minimum wage, the question of dearness allowance, the question of trade union rights, these employees cannot be divided into watertight compartments, especially when the rights of citizens are concerned. As a matter of fact several State Governments have also approached the Central Government to discharge their obligations to the employees on this particular point. The Government of India has got a joint consultative machinery in the case of Central Government employees. Now when these questions are of national importance, for example, dearness allowance, minimum wages and trade union rights, which are there as a result more or less of the Central Government's economic and fiscal policy, is the Government prepared to set up a Sub-Committee to go into the matter and will the Government consult the Finance Commission in regard to this matter and fulfil its appropriate responsibility, so that these fundamental rights of the State Government employees may be conceded, because I know in many cases, so far as the . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now you have put the question; let him answer it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : In the matter of dearness allowance and the upgradation of the scales of the professors the Government of India has agreed to meet a share of it. In this case the question is whether the Government of India is prepared to accept a share of the responsibility which the State Governments have to bear in

view of these fundamental questions of national importance.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, the last question of the honourable Member, I have already replied. As far as the question of making a distinction between the Central Government's and State Governments' employees is concerned, I have already made my position clear. It is not a question of our dividing or making any differentiation between the State Governments and the Central Government or making any water-tight compartments or otherwise. It has been done by the Constitution of India and we have to work under it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : No, no.

SHRI D. THENGARI (Uttar Pradesh) : Sir, I do not expect the Central Government to help the cause of the State Governments' employees inasmuch as the Central Government cannot cater justice to its own employees. But that apart, the whole question of wages is being treated in a slipshod manner. I should like the Government to apply its mind to the question of evolving a national wage policy and the national policy questions cannot be treated in an isolated manner. So will the Government think of evolving a national wage policy in the next Plan period? And secondly, will the Government appoint, at least for the Central Government employees, a third Pay Commission so that in the light of the recommendations of the third Pay Commission which would be meant for the Central Government's employees, the pay-scales, emoluments and other things of the State Governments' employees also can be refixed? So, regarding the evolution of a national wage policy and the appointment of the Pay Commission I should like the Government to clarify its stand.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, as far as the national wage policy and other things are concerned, I have already made my position clear that whatever policy we might evolve, it will only be concerned with the Central Government's employees. It would

not cover the State Governments' employees. As far as the Pay Commission and other questions are concerned, I do not think there is any proposal to appoint any Pay Commission.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT (Haryana) : May I know from the honourable Minister if it is a fact that the Finance Commission is also considering the question of dearness allowance in the States, as was mentioned by the Finance Minister some time back? And if it is possible or feasible that the Finance Commission may give some interim recommendations in this respect so that the hardships of the Government employees in the States may be remedied? As far as the question of a third Pay Commission is concerned, I am sorry, Sir, the Minister does not know, the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen have already put forward a proposal that the third Pay Commission should be formed so that the whole question can be reconsidered without going on an agitation again and again. I do not know how the Minister says he does not know all these things.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, the honourable Member should be more careful while listening to my replies. I did not say that no Member has made the proposal. I said the Government have no proposal to appoint a third Pay Commission.

SHRI KRISHAN KANT : Then what is the reaction of the Government to it?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : For that you should put a separate question. As far as the Finance Commission is concerned I am not aware of any such thing as the honourable Member has mentioned.

श्री रेवती कान्त सिंह (बिहार) : श्रीमन्, मैं राज्य मंत्री जी के इस विचार से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि राज्य कर्मचारियों की महंगाई भत्ता या उनकी और जो मांगें हैं उन के बारे में केन्द्र की सरकार की कोई संवैधानिक या नैतिक

जिम्मेवारी नहीं होती है। जहाँ तक सवाल है महंगाई भत्ते की मांग का, अभी इस सदन में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने जो कहा है मैं उस तर्क को दोहराना नहीं चाहता, उस के डिटेल में जाना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन यह बात स्वयं-सिद्ध है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की गलत नीतियों के चलते इस देश में चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ती हैं। चीजों की कीमतें बढ़ने से रोकना और दामों को बांधना, उनको इस्टैबलाइज करना, इसकी जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र की सरकार की है और चूँकि केन्द्र की सरकार कीमतों को इस्टैबलाइज नहीं कर पाती है, वैसी हालत में जब कीमतें बढ़ती हैं तो केन्द्र के कर्मचारियों का महंगाई भत्ता तो वह बढ़ाती है और फिर स्वाभाविक रूप से राज्य के कर्मचारी महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ाने की मांग करते हैं और उसको बढ़ाना होगा और इस के लिये मारेल जिम्मेवारी उन की हो जाती है।

(At this stage, Shri A. D. Mani approached the Chair.)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would like the honourable Members, I would beg of them not to come to me while the debate is going on. I am sorry for that. My attention is completely diverted. . . (Interruption.) . . and it is a disadvantage to the House.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : Sir, your attention is for the entire House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is what I am saying. I am very glad to support you.

श्री रेवती कान्त सिंह : श्रीमन्, मैं कह रहा था कि जहाँ तक महंगाई भत्ते का सवाल है इस संबंध में मैंने बतलाया कि जब महंगाई रोकने में, कीमतों को बढ़ने से रोकने में केन्द्र की सरकार अक्षम है तो केन्द्र की सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है कि राज्य की सरकारों को इतनी असिस्टेंस दे कि जिस से राज्य की सरकारें उसके बदले महंगाई भत्ता दे सकें।

दूसरी बात, भारत के संविधान के मुताबिक और सरकार जो बार बार समाजवाद की घोषणा करती है उसके मुताबिक भी कंपेयरेबिल

[श्री रेवती कान्त सिंह]

सरकम्प्टासेज में कंपेयरेबिल काम के लिये कंपेयरेबिल पे होनी चाहिये। इस तरह से एक ही शहर और कस्बे में रहने वाले केन्द्र के कर्मचारी और राज्य के कर्मचारी, जो एक ही बाजार में सामान खरीदते हैं, एक ही तरह का काम करते हैं तो उन के महंगाई भत्ते में कोई फर्क नहीं रहना चाहिये। इसी के साथ साथ जहां तक रिट्रेन्चमेंट का सवाल है..

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has been stated by many Members here.

श्री रेवती कान्त सिंह : मैं अपना पाइन्ट बना रहा हूँ। यह डेवलपिंग स्टेज है, इसमें योजनायें बनती हैं और उनको कार्यान्वित राज्य सरकारों को करना पड़ता है। राज्य की सरकारें कर्मचारियों को बहाल करती हैं और जब प्लान हालीडे के नाम पर आप योजनाओं को खत्म कर देते हैं तो एक-दूसरे राज्य के कर्मचारियों का रिट्रेन्चमेंट शुरू हो जाता है और सारे देश में हजारों, लाखों कर्मचारियों का रिट्रेन्चमेंट होता है। उसकी जिम्मेदारी भी केन्द्र की सरकार पर आती है।

मैं विक्टिमाइजेशन के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि ट्रेड यूनियन के नाम पर खास कर बिहार में जहां 25 जुलाई को हड़ताल समाप्त हुई है, 25 जुलाई को चव्हाण साहब के आश्वासन पर वह हड़ताल समाप्त हुई और अब भी वहां विक्टिमाइजेशन चल रहा है। तो क्या इन सब बातों को देखते हुए मंत्री जी समझते हैं कि केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी इस के लिये नहीं है।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : मुझे इस बात का दुख है कि माननीय सदस्य मझ से सहमत नहीं हैं और जहां तक उन के दूसरे मुद्दों का सवाल है उन के बारे में कई बार उनका जवाब दिया जा चुका है। मैं नहीं समझता कि उनको दोहराने की कोई आवश्यकता है। जहां तक कि बिहार के राज्य कर्मचारियों का सवाल है, इस बात का आश्वासन गृह मंत्री

महोदय ने दिया है कि किसी तरह का विक्टिमाइजेशन नहीं किया जायगा और उस पर हम लोग अभी भी स्थिर हैं।

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, with your permission I again emphasise the point which was raised by my friend Mr. Mohan Dharia. It is a very serious matter. The Union Government, whenever pressure is put on them, will increase the salaries and dearness allowance of their employees and a person working in a city like Bombay or Calcutta, if he is a Central Government's employee, gets Rs. 80 or Rs. 100 dearness allowance. In the same city another person working in the same category of the State Government gets Rs. 50 or Rs. 60. It is a discrimination, though not strictly from the constitutional point of view, but from a psychological point of view. There is enough heart-burning among the employees of the State Governments. The Union Government cannot take this stand that it is the responsibility of the State Government only to see that, because under the Constitution it is the duty of the Central Government to see that imbalances are not created in the economy or in the development of the country. The Constitution has specifically given this duty to the Union Government to see that a balanced development in all sectors of economy and also of the population is there in the whole country, otherwise there will be imbalance. The Constitution is not so vague or without any power. I would humbly draw the attention of Mr. Shukla to article 249 of the Constitution in which it has been said that if there is anything necessary in the national interest and the Council of States, that is the Rajya Sabha, passes a Resolution by a two-thirds majority that the parliament should enact in the spheres which are specifically allocated for the States, it will be quite a valid enactment. I want this assurance from the Minister that if the Council of States passes such a Resolution that there should be equality in the salaries of the Union and the State Government employees working in the same condition in the same city, will the

Minister will take steps to enact a law by the Parliament that the salaries should be paid on an equal basis?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA :
I am not here to answer any hypothetical questions. Whenever a situation of that kind arises, then we shall determine what to do about the matter.

**REFERENCE TO R. S. S. ACTIVITIES
IN THE BANARAS UNIVERSITY
CAMPUS**

श्री राजनारायण (उत्तर प्रदेश) : श्रीमन्, मैंने आप से विशेषाधिकार अवहेलना के संबंध में निवेदन किया था कि शिक्षा मंत्री श्री त्रिगुण सेन जी ने हम को एक गलत सूचना दी है। आप के द्वारा मैं सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों की खिदमत में उस [को] रखना चाहता हूँ। मैंने श्री त्रिगुण सेन जी को खत लिखा था और इस सदन में प्रश्न भी किया था कि क्या काशी विश्वविद्यालय में आर० एस० एस० का कार्यालय है? और वहाँ नित्य प्रति आर० एस० एस० की शाखा लगती है! हम को आज श्री त्रिगुण सेन जी का एक खत मिला है, जो इस प्रकार है :

“प्रिय श्री राजनारायण, बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के क्षेत्र के अंदर राष्ट्रीय स्वयं सेवक संघ के शिविर के संबंध में आप ने पूछा था। विश्वविद्यालय के अधिकारियों ने मुझे सूचना दी है कि ऐसा कोई शिविर आयोजित नहीं किया गया था। इस संबंध में विश्वविद्यालय के रजिस्ट्रार द्वारा भेजे गए पत्र की एक प्रति मैं साथ में लगा रहा हूँ। घन्यवाद सहित, आप का, त्रिगुण सेन।”

प्रतिलिपि इस प्रकार है :

“On receipt of your letter I have made enquiries from Dr. P. K. Banerjee, Sangh Sanchalak of Varanasi District and Dr. S. P. Pathak who organises RSS functions. Dr. Banerjee has sent a reply that he has not heard of any RSS camp being held in the University campus. Dr.

Pathak has also intimated that no camp is being organised in the University campus. The University has not granted any permission so far.”

मैं यह आप के जरिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ के रजिस्ट्रार ने बिल्कुल ही गलत और असत्य खबर श्री त्रिगुण सेन जी को दी है। श्री त्रिगुण सेन जी वहाँ के वाइस चांसलर रह चुके हैं। इस लिये मैं कह रहा हूँ कि उन्होंने गुमराह किया है। श्री त्रिगुण सेन जी काशी विश्वविद्यालय के वाइस चांसलर रह चुके हैं और इन सारी घटनाओं की जानकारी उन को है। वहाँ पर आर० एस० एस० का स्थायी आफिस है विश्वविद्यालय के घेरे के अंदर और वह दफ्तर इस शर्त पर है कि जब विश्वविद्यालय चाहे तो उस को ले ले। मेरी ऐसी जानकारी है कि जब श्री त्रिगुण सेन जी वहाँ वाइस चांसलर थे तो उन्होंने कभी इस काम को नहीं होने दिया। मगर जब से वर्तमान वाइस चांसलर आये है तब से नित्य प्रति यह काम हो रहा है। श्रीमन्, मेरे पास इस के प्रमाण हैं। यह परचा बाकायदा प्रिंट हो कर वहाँ बांटा गया है काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी “विश्वविद्यालय शाखा का रक्षाबंधन उत्सव विज्ञान संकाय के अध्यक्ष प्रो० डाक्टर रामलोचन सिंह की अध्यक्षता में बृहस्पतिवार दिनांक 8 अगस्त को मनाया जायगा।”

मैं चाहता हूँ कि घर मंत्री भी इस को सुनें। घर मंत्री श्री चव्हाण ने इस सदन में कहा था कि आर० एस० एस० राजनैतिक संस्था है और कोई भी संस्था जिस को सरकार अनुदान देगी उस के लोग उसमें भाग नहीं लेंगे। इस परचे में यह भी कहा गया है कि “यह हिन्दुओं का प्राचीन व महान् राष्ट्र है। समान विचार व समान आचार रखने का यानी संगठित समाज जीवन का वेदों द्वारा दिया गया मंत्र जब तक हम अपनाते रह तब तक हमारा उत्कर्ष रहा पर जब हम अपना आदर्श ही भूल गये तब मुट्ठी भर परकीयों ने हमें गुलाम बनाने