

The supervisors are paid less than the supervised. How long do you think that this country can go on with this sort of anomalies, with this sort of Pay Commission, with this sort of structure? Why do we not have a straightforward single structure where a man gets employed and he gets his regular increments and gets promoted to functional jobs, where he is utilised for the function for which he is placed there and full work is extracted from him and he is not allowed to spend six hours on drinking tea and two hours on obstructing the public? Why do we not think broadly in terms like these? I think, every single humanbeing in this country is entitled to what we call a need-based wage. But you think only in terms of organized industry. Mr. Daga was very right when he said that we think only about the organized sector of the country. Are those in the enormous unorganized sector not humanbeing? Are they not entitled to minimum facilities and wages? Are they not entitled to get at least the wherewithal at a price which they can afford?

When it comes to pumping more money into the agricultural economy, how can it be done? The moment fertiliser comes, Mr. Chavan taxes it. The moment somebody makes even a little progress—the Green Revolution which was nothing but a little rash, a little which—immediately it was heavily taxed. The entire agricultural sector which was not made to pay anything other than land revenue is taxed at every turn.

You should eliminate the duties on those items which are daily consumer needs and you should do that and do that quick and fast. When you bring an interim budget or Vote on Account, whatever it is called, do not come and ask for more money; come and say that you have decided to reduce these taxes and particularly the indirect taxes on items which are daily consumer needs. This will give relief to the whole nation, it will give relief to the farmer who is in the unorganized sector, it will give relief to the landless labourers, to the so-called underprivileged sections of society, it will also give relief to government servants, it will also give relief to

IAS officers, and if Mr. Chavan goes to the bazaar, it will give relief to him also. You have to do what the Pay Commission has said and more. But let us think at this juncture of brining down the price structure. And there are very well known methods. If Mr. Banerjee and Mr. Indrajit Gupta cannot advise you correctly, take somebody else's advice.

MR. SPEAKER: There are only three or four names left. If they are prepared to forego their chance, it will be all right; I can call the Minister. But before that...

18.55 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE. APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE OF PARLIAMENT TO CONSIDER THE QUESTION OF PAY STRUCTURE, ETC. OF THE STAFF OF RAJYA SABHA AND LOK SABHA SECRETARIATS

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to make announcement about my own Secretariat today.

The Third Pay Commission have not made any recommendations in regard to the Secretariats of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.

The Chairman of Rajya Sabha and I have been feeling for sometime that some appropriate machinery should be devised to consider the question of pay structure applicable to the officers and staff of the two Secretariats. We have consulted one another and decided to appoint a Committee of Parliament consisting of the following members:—

1. Shri K. N. Tiwari, Chairman, Estimates Committee.
2. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Chairman, Public Accounts Committee.
3. Shri Y. B. Chavan, Minister of Finance.
4. Shri K. Raghubaraih, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

[Mr. Speaker]

5. **Shri Jaishankh Lal Hathi, M.P., and**  
6. **Shri Mahavir Tyagi, M.P.**

Shri K. N. Tiwari will be the Chairman of the Committee.

Both the Secretaries of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha will be associated with the Committee.

The function of the Committee shall be to advise the Chairman of Rajya Sabha and the Speaker of Lok Sabha on the changes that are considered desirable in the structure of pay and allowances, leave and pensionary benefits to the officers and all categories of staff of the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha Secretariats in the context of the decisions of the Government on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

The Committee will make their recommendations to the Chairman of Rajya Sabha and Speaker of Lok Sabha as early as possible.

श्री मधु लिमय (बाँका) : उस मे प्राटिकल 98 जोडिये ।

श्री बी० पी० नोर्षी (हापुड) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक जानकारी चाहता हू ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे से जानकारी मत लीजिये ।

श्री बी० पी० नोर्षी . अध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री या पार्लियामेटी एफेयर्स मिनिस्टर कैसे इस कमेटी के सदस्य हो पायेंगे और कैसे अपने फर्ज की अदायगी कर पायेंगी ।

DISCUSSION ON REPORT OF THE  
THIRD CENTRAL PAY COMMISSION  
—Contd.

श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह (बतारा) :  
अध्यक्ष जी, "मुद्दत से होश में हैं, नजर दिनें जवां हैं, लेकिन खुला न भव तक, हम कौन हैं, कहा है ।"

अध्यक्ष जी, बड़े गौर से मैं भाषण सुन रहा था जिस में बेतन प्रयोग की सिफारिशों पर बहुत चर्चा हुई। बेतन बढ़ाओ सब ने कहा, किसी ने यह नहीं कहा कि काम बढ़ाओ, किसी ने यह नहीं कहा कि दखना बढ़ाओ किसी ने सुझाव नहीं दिया कि भ्रष्टाचार को हटाओ। सभी वक्ताओं ने मूल रूप से यह कहा कि बेतन बढ़ाओ। बेतन बढ़े है, मैं इस का स्वागत करता हू जो बेतन प्रयोग ने सिफारिश की है, और मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से यही प्रार्थना करना चाहता हू कि जो आपके सामने सिफारिश आयी हैं उन्हें जल्दी से जल्दी आप लागू करने की घोषणा करें। लेकिन एक बात मैं जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि बेतन प्रयोग की जो रिपोर्ट आयी है उस में 185 रु० से लेकर 3500 रु० तक के स्केल दिये गये है, यानी 185 रु० मिनिमम और 3,500 रु० मैक्सिमम दोनों में 20 गुने का फर्क है। मैं कहना चाहता हू कि इस पर कम से कम आप एक बार और विचार करे। बेतन बढ़ाने में आप को आपत्ति होती है लेकिन घटाने में तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये। इसलिये 3,500 रु० जिन का बेतन मन्जूर किया गया है उस को निर्मम हो कर, जैसे अप्रेशन किया जाता है वैसे कम से कम 1,000 आप जरूर कम कर दे और आप देखेंगे कि इस से देश की जनता खुश होगी, खुश होंगे जिन को असंतोष है कि हमारा बेतन कम है।

आप ने 3,500 रु० किन्हीं दिये है ?  
बड़े बड़े अफसरों को दिये हैं। लेकिन उन का चरित्र क्या है ? वह बिहार में पटना में एक एक कमिश्नर जो आई० ए० एस० हैं,