

Mr. Speaker: There are no amendments to clauses 2, 3 and 4.

The question is:

"That clauses 2, 3 and 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2, 3 and 4 were added to the Bill

New Clause 5—(Repeal and Saving)

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I beg to move:

"Page 1, after line 12, insert—

"5. (1) The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Continuance Ordinance, 1964 is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken under this Act, as if this Act had commenced on the 2nd day of April, 1964." (1).

Sir, this is to repeal the continuance of the Ordinance. The House is already aware how the Government was compelled to have the Ordinance because there was no time to introduce this Bill. Because the Regulation expired on the 4th of April and as both the Houses of Parliament were not in session and also the Lok Sabha was dealing with the Demands for Grants during which period no other Bill could be passed, an ordinance was introduced. This amendment is to repeal that ordinance.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"Page 1,—after line 12, insert—

"5. (1) The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Continuance Ordinance, 1964 is hereby repealed.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the said Ordinance shall be deemed to have been done or taken under this Act, as

if this Act, had commenced on the 2nd day of April, 1964."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That new clause 5 be added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I move that the Bill, as amended be passed.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.00 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL),* 1961-62

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 60,803 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' for the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND NO. 10—DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE—NAVY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 61,79,516 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

respect of 'Defence Services, Effective—Navy' for the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND No. 12—DEFENCE SERVICES, NON-EFFECTIVE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 20,32,181 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Defence Services, Non-Effective' for the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND No. 13—MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 20,497 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Education' for the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND No. 16.—TRIBAL AREAS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 31,57,964 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Tribal Areas' for the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND No. 24—TAXES ON INCOME INCLUDING CORPORATION TAX, ETC.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 11,19,304 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Taxes on Income including Corporation Tax, etc.' for the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND No. 32—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 14,13,760 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure

under the Ministry of Finance' for the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND No. 47—CABINET

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 87,278 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Cabinet' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND No. 50—POLICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 23,476 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Police' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND No. 69—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 52,95,047 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Labour and Employment' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND No. 86—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 1,09,698 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND No. 88—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS—DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS TO RESERVE FUNDS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 2,96,63,517 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues and Appropriations to Reserve Funds' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND No. 90—LIGHTHOUSE AND LIGHTSHIPS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 6,63,496 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Lighthouse and Lightships' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

DEMAND No. 95—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 15,61,541 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)' for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1962."

Does the hon. Minister want to say anything?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): No, Sir.

Shri Yashpal Singh (Kairana): I beg to move:

"That the Demand for an Excess Grant of a sum of Rs. 20,497 in respect of Ministry of Education be reduced by Rs. 100."

(Excessive expenditure incurred on telephones).

अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ज्यादा से ज्यादा मांग करती है पहले, उस को हम लोग मंजूर कर देते हैं लेकिन फिर भी सरकार ज्यादा खर्च करती है। यह इस सरकार के लिये बड़ी अशोभनीय चीज है कि जितना रुपया सरकार मांगती है हम उतना मंजूर करते हैं फिर दो साल के बाद वह कहती है कि हम ने ज्यादा खर्च कर दिया इस लिये हम को और ज्यादा रुपया दिया जाय।

मंत्रियों के भत्तों के लिये हम से रुपया मांगा गया था, हम ने एक एक पाई, एक एक पैसा सरकार को दिया। उस के बाद फिर सरकार ने और मांगा, हम ने और ज्यादा दिया, लेकिन अब सरकार ने जो भत्ते लिये हैं वह बिल्कुल खिलाफ कायदा हैं और इस गरीब देश के लिये शोभा नहीं देते। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि किस तरह से सरकार ने ८७,२७८ रु० अपने टी० ए० में बढ़ा लिये हैं। एक तरफ तो वह कहती है कि यह गांधी जी का देश है, जो गांधी जी लंगोटी बांध कर वकिषम पैलेस में जा सकते थे, जो गांधी जी उंची से उंची जगह लंगोटी लगा कर जा सकते थे, उन के चेले, दूसरी तरफ जब एक एम०पी० को साल भर में कुल ४,८०० रु० मिलते हैं तन्वाह के तब एक मिनिस्टर को सिर्फ चाय पिलाने के लिये ५,००० रु० मिल जाते हैं, यानी एक एम० पी० की तन्वाह से ज्यादा एक मिनिस्टर चाय पिलाने में खर्च कर देता है। तो सरकार एक दफा ही क्यों नहीं मांग लेती और क्यों नहीं कह देती कि हमें इस के लिये अनन्त राशि चाहिये और उस पर कोई चैकिंग न हो। आखिर यहां तो पार्लियामेंट है, प्रेसिडेंट है, पब्लिक है, सब कुछ है। सरकार साल भर बाद आ कर कहती है कि हम से ८७,२७८ रुपया ज्यादा खर्च हो गया है। मेरी दरखास्त है कि यह रुपया इन मंत्रियों की तन्वाहों में से काटा जाय, भारत देश की जनता पर इस का बोझ न लादा जाय।

इस के अलावा मिनिस्टर लोग जो टेलीफोन काल करते हैं उन पर कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। हम देखते हैं कि किसी के लिये १५०० काल निश्चित है, किसी के लिये १८०० काल निश्चित हैं, किसी के लिये २८०० काल निश्चित हैं, लेकिन मिनिस्टर साहिबान के लिये कोई रिस्ट्रिक्शन नहीं है। मैंने यहां देखा कि एक मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने धोबी के यहां टेलीफोन लगवा रखा

था, भंगी के यहां एक टेलीफोन लगवा रखा था, अपने स्टेनों के यहां टेलीफोन लगवा रखा था, अपने सक्के के यहां टेलीफोन लगवा रखा था। मैंने यहां इस बारे में सवाल किया जब उसका जवाब देते का मौका आया तो उसके २४ घंटे पहले उन कनेक्शन्स को कटवा दिया गया। इन मिनिस्टर्स को अगर किसी का डर हो सकता है तो या तो आप का हो सकता है या प्रेसीडेंट का हो सकता है। जब तक ये दोनों आयारिटीज इन के सामने यह बात नहीं रखेंगे कि इस तरह से लाखों रुपया बर्हा रहा है, इसको रोका जाय, तब तक ये इस फिजूलखर्च से बाज नहीं आवेंगे। हमारे देश में एक आदर्श रहा है कि हमारा प्राइम मिनिस्टर किस प्रकार रहे।

उपलक्षकभेतत् भेदकं गोमयानाम्, बटुभिः उपहृतानां बहिषां स्तोमेषु ।

हमारा यह आदेश रहा है कि झौंपड़ों में बैठ कर हुकूमत चलायी जाये। आज देश की यह दशा है कि इस ४४ करोड़ के देश में ७ करोड़ इन्सान एक वक्त भूखे सोते हैं, एक वक्त पेट पर पत्थर बांध कर सोते हैं। इसी सब में सरकार ने यह बयान दिया था कि दिल्ली में ३७ आदमी बर्फ से ठिठुर कर इस लिये मर गए कि उनके लिए कोई चटाई का इन्तिजाम नहीं था, कोई बोरिंग का इन्तिजाम नहीं था। उनके पास कोई ओढ़ने का इन्तिजाम नहीं था। एक तरफ तो यह हालत है और दूसरी तरफ एक एक मिनिस्टर भत्ता उड़ा रहा है और चाहे जितना रुपया खर्च कर रहा है। यह आज देश के लिए कितने दुर्भाग्य की वान है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य और कर के देखें, यह तो बिलेटिड एडस्टमेंट की बात है। सात लाख पहले था, उन्होंने एक लाख इन्क्रोज किया है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : लेकिन हम यह एक्सेस कहां से दें, हमारा देश इस काबिल नहीं

है। मैं तो निवेदन करता हूँ कि आप का भी यह फर्ज है कि मिनिस्टर्स से कहें कि यह एक्सेस का ८७,२७८ रुपया क्यों मांगते हैं। यह रुपया मिनिस्टर्स की तनख्वाहों में से काटा जाना चाहिये। और यह एक्सेस रुपया मंजूर नहीं करना चाहिये।

सरकार कहती है कि देश में भुवनेश्वर का रिजोल्यूशन पास हो गया है। लेकिन उस से क्या फायदा जब कि सरकार के मिनिस्टर्स की ये फिजूलखर्चायां नहीं रकतीं। हम दूसरे देशों के राजदूतों को देखते हैं कि उन के कोटों में पंबन्द लगे हैं। लेकिन हम अपने किसी मिनिस्टर को ऐसा नहीं देखते कि जो कल वाला कपड़ा आज पहन कर आवे। वे अच्छे से अच्छे तरीके से रहते हैं और साथ ही कहते हैं कि देशके ४४ करोड़ इन्सानों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। यह बात नहीं चल सकती। गांधीवाद और समाजवाद का नारा या तो बन्द किया जाए, और अगर यह नारा चलता है तो हम इस बात की इजाजत नहीं दे सकते कि इस प्रकार ८७,२७८ रुपयकी एक्सेस की मांग की जाए और उसको मंजूर किया जाए। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बारे में मंत्रियों पर कोई मारल या लीगल नियंत्रण होना चाहिए।

मैं कहता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर लोग क्यों सैलूनों में यात्रा करते हैं। वे सादी गाड़ी में भी जा कते हैं जैसे कि उस वक्त करते थे जब कि वे मिनिस्टर नहीं थे। उन को उस वक्त फर्स्ट क्लास का पास मिलता था। उसी तरह आज भी सफर कर सकते हैं। सैलून की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। उन्होंने ऐसा कौन सा किला फतह किया है कि हम उन को चलने के लिये सैलून दें। अगर सरकार कोई ऐसा काम दिखलाती, चीन का कोई किला फतह करती, या पाकिस्तान की ज्यादातियों को रोकती जो कि रोज चल रही हैं, या ब्लैक मार्केटिंग और रिश्वतखोरी को रोकती तो

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

हम समझते कि इस ने बड़ा काम किया है और इस के मंत्रियों को सैलून मिलने चाहिये। लेकिन आज जो देश का वातावरण है उस में यह शोभा नहीं देता कि इस प्रकार की फिजूल खर्ची की जाए। आज देश की दशा यह है कि यहां २८ करोड़ आदमी ऐसे हैं जो कि रोजाना ७ या साढ़े ७ आने खर्च करते हैं। और ये आंकड़े मैं डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया के नहीं दे रहा हूँ। ये आंकड़े तो हमारे गृह मंत्री श्री गुलजारी लाल नन्दा ने दिये हैं कि देश में २८ करोड़ आदमी रोजाना सात साढ़े सात आने खर्च करते हैं। जब देश के लोगों की यह दाशा है तो मिनिस्ट्रों को यह शोभा नहीं देता कि वे तीन तीन हजार रुपया तनख्वाह लें और दो दो हजार रुपया भत्ते का लें, हवाई जहाज में यात्रा करें और उन के टेलीफोनों पर कोई नियंत्रण न हो। इस के अलावा मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री सैलूनों में यात्रा न करें। केवल उन लोगों को सैलून दिये जायें जो अपाहिज हों या जहाँ अनएवाइडेबिल सरकम्सटान्सेज हों।

मेरा सुझाव है कि यह एक्सेस रुपया मंजूर न किया जाए, यह मंत्रियों की तनख्वाहों से काटा जाए, इन के टेलीफोन काला पर नियंत्रण लगाया जाए, इन के लिये सैलूनों में चलने की इजाजत न हो और ये लग भारत के आदर्श के अनुसार सादगी से रहें।

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I wish to add my word of dissent to what the Public Accounts Committee has said in recommending to the House that these excesses may be granted.

I do not know for what reason the control that the Finance Ministry has been exercising over the spending Departments has been weakening during recent years. Generally, these excesses run into a total of a few lakhs of rupees, and in any case, not exceeding a crore of rupees. But this

time, Government have come forward with these Demands for Excesses amounting to more than Rs. 5 crores. Even if we were to make an allowance of about Rs. 3 crores on account of Posts and Telegraphs, we find at least Rs. 86 lakhs to have been spent in excess of the Demands as originally passed by this House and also the Supplementary Demands granted later on. Ordinarily, most of these things are expected to be anticipated by Government, if not when they make the original Demands, at least when they come forward before the House with Supplementary Demands. If in excess of the original as well as the supplementary Demands, they were to go into excess expenditure, then we would expect that excess expenditure to be the minimum possible. But, unfortunately, Parliament has been so very liberal in continuing to grant more and more money to Government and they have presented us with a budget which involves not hundreds of crores but more than a thousand crores of rupees.

It seems that the spending Departments have begun to consider not lakhs but crores as the usual sums that they could be expected to spend and that they have the right to spend, so much so that lakhs seem to have lost their earlier meaning and their impact also on the minds of these spending Departments.

In conclusion, I would like the Finance Minister and the Finance Ministry to go back again to their earlier habit and also custom of being the watchdogs on behalf of Parliament and the people and try to put the fear of God into the spending Departments, and see that these spending Departments do not run away with our crores and lakhs and do not try to deal with public funds in what appears almost to be—I do not want to say 'what appears to be', but I would only say 'what almost appears to be'—a light-hearted manner.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): By way of explanation, I should first submit my apology to the House for these large excess demands that we have introduced. In some cases they are actually expenditures. In many other cases, the defects arise out of accounts. I hope to be able to come to the House some time with a Bill defining the powers and duties of the Auditor General and then suggest to the House to give Government permission to take over the accounts.

During my previous term of office as Finance Minister, I had, with the permission of the then Auditor General, gone and looked into some of the accounts kept by the Accountants-General. It may well be that the system of accounts that is followed was evolved before I was born. It is a system under which there is nothing that reveals whether they are kept current. We do not know exactly what is the amount spent and what is the amount unspent. In fact, we have been trying, as far as possible, to put this question of responsibility for maintaining accounts on the particular Ministries. It is only when they maintain accounts that they can be called into question as to why expenditure is not made and why accounts are not kept. It is an old system that we have followed. In the old days, the entire thing was done by devolution by the Government of India to the Provinces. The present system of accounting by the Auditor General belongs to those days. The ultimate responsibility was that of the Government of India. They were devolving powers to the various Provinces, and therefore, they kept accounts in their hands. While the Auditor General's powers should be kept intact as the ultimate arbiter in regard to the legitimacy of the expenditure, I think this throwing the responsibility of accounts also on him really takes away a certain amount of responsibility from the particular Ministries themselves.

That, I think, is the main reason why adjustments are not made quick-

ly. They come later and we have to come with excess demands. In fact, the criticism of my hon. friend, the leader of the Swatantra Group, would be even more legitimate in regard to the supplementary demands, not in regard to these excess demands. Excess demands reveal accounting lapses more than excess expenditure. Most of it is authorised expenditure, but the accounting is not properly done. That is why it is not incorporated within the supplementary demands and there is variation of particular demands of particular Ministries.

As I said, the remedy is in overhauling the system of accounts, not to centralise accounts under the Finance Ministry but to make every Ministry responsible for its own accounting department. If the Finance Ministry interferes with the accounts, the same position will obtain. Every Ministry must be made responsible for its accounts and day to day the Secretary or somebody responsible should know what expenditure has been incurred and what has not been incurred, so that budgeting becomes easy. They will know how much has been spent, how much is not spent. Even now, I have taken the liberty of asking Ministries to submit to me proposals involving expenditure over Rs. 25 lakhs from 1st January to 31st March. For the other period, the Ministries are permitted to spend upto Rs. 1 crore. But I know that there is a spending spree in the last quarter of the year. Therefore, I said over Rs. 25 lakhs expenditure must come to Finance Ministry and their permission should be obtained, because we can then say that this amount need not be expended.

Also there is a little misconception in our accounting. With a plan for 5 years or even for 15 years, this question of lapsing of money is something wrong. If any money lapses, the legitimate expenditure which we have conceded should flow into the next year. Then the spending spree will not be there.

I would also like to say that check on expenditure could be tightened

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

considerably. In fact, one of the difficulties of the Finance Minister is this. He is Finance Minister. He is a member of the Cabinet and a colleague of the other Ministers. He is certainly in a difficult position. He has a certain amount of responsibility to the House because he comes forward with financial proposals covering nearly Rs. 4,000 crores. But every Minister thinks that what he wants is the most important. Sometimes it also happens that posts are created which are unnecessary, where somebody has to be provided. The question is where exactly to draw the line. How far the Finance Minister can be impersonal is getting increasingly difficult.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): If posts are created unnecessarily, just to provide some people with jobs, why not check it?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is not always so. But it sometimes happens.

Shri Ranga: He is frank.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: While on the one hand, the idea behind financial control is that the Plan must be furthered, that money should be spent and people should be benefited...

Shri Ranga: Spent well.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: and there should be no check on good spending, on the other there should also be some check on what is called excess spending.

There is the question of proliferation of department and posts. Often-times, hon. Members have told me that we are probably increasing the number of posts in the higher levels. An hon. Member of the Communist Party was telling me that we are increasing the number of posts in the income-tax departments in the higher grades. I think it is right. In fact, if we can make an officer responsible for assessment and not depend upon a clerk,

that would be better; I hope this year with the financial proposals I have put forward, it will be easy for the officer to say to an assessee, 'This is your tax' adding surcharges and so on. This will be without increasing in the lower levels the number of posts, for which we have not enough accommodation, for which we do not have enough housing. The way in which we deal with that sort of thing is not to send them away, but to see that they are upgraded. When superior posts are created, some of them can be tested, given refresher courses and taken on into them.

All these reforms are urgently called for. From the point of view of the Finance Minister, he is quite prepared to consider himself a servant of the House and get support from whatever quarter is available in regard to greater financial control and stringency over unnecessary expenditure. I am grateful for the suggestions made by hon. Members. I know the House generally would support anything that the Finance Minister comes forward with. As I have said, the remedy for these defects lies in remedying the system of accounts. The system of accounting is wrong. That is the reason, rather than any patent desire to overspend. I take into account whatever remarks had been made and shall try to set things right to the extent of my ability.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put Shri Yashpal Singh's cut motion to vote.

The cut motion was put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is. . .

Shri B. N. Mandal (Sarsa): Is there quorum, before passing this budget?

Mr. Speaker: Is he enquiring from me or is he challenging the quorum?

Shri Hathi: He has only enquired:

Mr. Speaker: He has not raised objection.

The question is:

That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to make good the amounts spent during the year ended 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demands Nos: 1, 10, 12, 13, 16, 24, 32, 47, 50, 69, 86, 88 90 and 95.

The motion was adopted.

13.19 hrs.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT (REQUIREMENT AS TO RESIDENCE) AMENDMENT BILL

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathl): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act 1957 be taken into consideration".

This is a very small measure and seeks to amend the existing Act, the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957.

The House will recall that the Act of 1957 was passed with a view to avoid certain constitutional difficulties with regard to employment from the Telengana area and in the Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura. Under article 16(1) of the Constitution, there should be discrimination in matters relating to employment or appointment on the ground of caste, creed, sex, religion or residence. Article 16(3) enable Parliament to make any law prescribing in regard to a class or classes of employment or appointment to an office under the Government of, or any local or other authority within a State or Union Territory, any requirement as to residence within that State or Union Territory prior to such employment or appointment. Under article 35(a) (i) only Parliament has,

and the Legislature of a State does not have power to make laws under article 16(3). Unless Parliament makes such a law, the ban on discrimination and giving preference to people in a particular area remains. It was therefore, that the Act of 1957 was passed and rules and notification to that fact were issued in 1959.

13.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

I would not like to go into details, but I may say that before the passing of the Act there were several laws in different States which imposed condition of residence for being employed in that State service. The States Reorganisation Commission said that these restrictions should go, and that there should be no preference or discrimination on the ground of residence in a particular area. But, as the House know, when Andhra Pradesh was formed, some concession had to be given to the Telegana area because of its backwardness. Therefore, as an interim arrangement it was thought that five years might be given to the people of the Telegana area during which they should be given preference in employment. Accordingly, the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, 1957 was enacted by Parliament in 1957 repealing all the laws in force in the States and Union Territories with regard to requirement as to residence for purposes of any employment or appointment under the State or under any local or other authority, but section 3 of the Act empowered the Central Government to make rules prescribing requirements as to residence within Telengana area or within the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Maipur or Tripura for appointments in subordinate services or posts (non-gazetted posts including Tehsildars) under the control of the State Government, but not the higher Class I or IAS services, or to any service or post under a local authority in these areas. Section 5 of the Act fixed a duration of five years from the commencement of the Act