concerned, the hon. Member reminds me of something that has been said about the hinging of foreign aid on devaluation; I cannot readily recall that statement.

Shri Nath Pai: I am quoting verbatim—the prospects of foreign aid hinges on devaluation. This is the term the official communique has used.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: If it is so, what I have to say is this. So far as putting our economy in order is concerned, that has naturally to be taken into account by foreign aid-givers and the result of that has been that we have been able in this year to get a commitment for 900 million dollars.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Only commitment, not real aid.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: Well, I do not think aid comes in immediately. Aid comes in when it is called upon to be paid. On top of that, there is consideration going on about our projects. When those projects have been considered, I expect the project commitment will also be given.

Mr. Speaker: Next question, Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, let him complete the answer to the other part of the question also.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri: I thought the hon. Speaker wanted the next question to be answered.

The third part of the question is about distortion in the economy which is exemplified by there being a general fall in exports. There has not been any distortion of that by reason of devaluation. If anything, devaluation has upheld exports at the figure at which it stands today. It is the other reasons which have really distorted it.

Third Pay Commission

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*63. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged upon by the Central Government Employees' Unions and Federations to appoint a Third Pay Commission to determine the scales of pay, allowances and other working conditions of the Central Government employees including those in Defence Establishments in view of the material change that has taken place in the country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not proposed to appoint Third Pay Commission at present.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In view of the *ad hoc* increase in DA and the interim increases in allowances which the Government has been giving from time to time, will it not be in the interest of Government that it should have a Third Pay Commission so that this question is not dealt with on a piecemeal basis but is dealt with on a scientific, objective and all-India basis?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The DA increase is given in pursuance of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission and whatever increase is given in dearness allowance is to neutralise the rise in prices. This increase is given on a rational and scientific basis. So far as the appointment of a Third Pay Commission is concerned, the issue will not be confined to payment of dearness allowance only as we have been doing at the moment; it will refer to the pay

structure of all the Government employees and for that we think the situation is not ripe.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am sorry that the hon. Deputy Minister has not read my question. I have referred in my question to scales of pay, allowances and other working conditions and he has been talking about the salaries which are not mentioned there. In view of the fact that the First Pay Commission had postulated that the salary and allowances—dearness allowance and all these—should be looked into after every ten years, these things require a look after ten years and will not the Government be justified in appointing a Third Pay Commission in 1967 when the Second Pay Commission has become almost as dead as mutton?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The present pay structure is based on the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission. We have accepted most of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission. In view of the recommendation made by them we have been appointing commissions for recommending scales of dearness allowance etc. and it is perfectly in consonance with the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission. To the best of my knowledge there is nothing like what the hon. Member said. The Second Pay Commission is just under ten years old, but we are examining the proposal and we feel that this is not the right time to have a Third Pay Commission.

Shri Tyagi: They have not yet started burning buses.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether State Government Employees' unions also are demanding pay commissions; if so, whether an overall commission is going to be set up by the Government?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We are mainly concerned with Central Government employees and so far we have received demands from the Railwaymen's Federation and the Indian National Defence Workers' Federation. We are not concerned with the salary or emoluments of State Government employees.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In view of the *ad hoc* rates of DA from time to time due to increase in prices, may I know whether Government have experienced that the prices of essential commodities shoot up immediately because of granting DA; if that is so, whether Government proposes to give them relief in kind and not in cash?

Shri L. N. Mishra: This is a very good proposal and suggestion. The Finance Minister and we all were at it and tried to have some kind of an agreement with the workers' federation representatives also but we could not come to any concrete decision. Then the Gajendragadkar Commission was appointed. The interim report of the Commission has already been laid on the Table of the House and we are awaiting the final recommendration of that high-powered commission.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या बेज फ्रीज के सम्बन्ध में कोई सुझाव सरकार के सामने है, यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : सरकार के सामने ऐसा कोई सुझाव नहीं है और व्यक्तिगत रूप से मैं यह नहीं चाहता हूं कि बेज फ्रीज किया जाये, जब तक कि प्राइस फ्रीज भी न हो । जब तक प्राइसिज को न रोका जाये, तब तक तन्ख्वाहों को कैसे रोका जा सकता है ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जैसा कि सरकार जानती है, दूसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशें बेकार हो चुकी हैं, क्योंकि जहां छोटे कर्मचारियों के वेतन में केवल पांच रुपये की वृद्धि हुई है, वहां गेहूं का भाव बीस रुपये मन बढ़ गया है—पहले उस का भाव

16 रुपये मन था और अब वह 48 रुपये मन के हिसाब से बिक रहा है, अर्थात् गेहूं के दाम तीन गुना हो गए हैं। महात्मा गांधी ने यह सजैस्ट किया था कि अमीर आदमी के लिए अलग भाव होने चाहिए और ग़रीब आदमी के लिए अलग भाव होने चाहिए। इस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या सरकार छोटे कर्मचारियों के लिये गेहूं, आटे और दाल आदि के ऐसे दाम निश्चित करेगी कि जिस से वे जिन्दा रह सकें ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह सही है कि कीमतें बढ़ी हैं और लोगों की हालत ठीक नहीं है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य को यह भी देखना होगा कि छोटे सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए हम ने को-आपरेटिव सोसायटीज़ की दुकानों और फ़ेयर-प्राइस शाप्स आदि की सुविधायें उपलब्ध की हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने जो दाम बताया है, वह खुले बाजार का हो सकता है, लेकिन फ़ेयर प्राइस शाप्स में वह कीमत नहीं है। सरकारी कर्मचारियों को यह सुविधा दी जाती है कि वे उन दुकानों से उचित भाव पर चीजें खरीद सकें। मैं इस बात से सहमत हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में जितना काम होना चाहिए, उतना नहीं हो पाया है। हम उस को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक इस धारणा का सम्बन्ध है कि कीमतें बढ़ी हैं, कीमतों के साथ साथ तन्ख्वाहें भी बढ़ी हैं। उदाहरण के लिए क्लास फ़ोर एम्पलाईज का वेतन पहले 70 रु० था। सैकंड पे कमीशन ने उस को बढ़ा कर 80 रुपये किया, लेकिन आज उन को 117 रुपये मिलते हैं, जिस का अर्थ यह है कि उन का वेतन 47 रुपये बढ़ गया है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, मैं मानता हूं कि जितना होना चाहिए, उतना नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि कर्मचारियों की सैलेरीज़ स्टेशनरी हैं, स्टेटिक है और उन को बढ़ाया नहीं गया है।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: A little while ago, the hon. Minister stated that the Central Government is not concerned at all with the emoluments of the State Government employees and that they are concerned only with their own employees and, if that is so, may I know why the Central Government in framing the terms of reference for the Gajendragadkar Commission, which is going into the question of the formula of dearness allowance, directed that Commission to keep in mind the fact that Central Government employees have been getting higher emoluments than State Government employees and that this should be kept in view while coming to a decision.

Shri L. N. Mishra: The question refers to the Central Government employees. Primarily, State Governments are responsible for their own employees. As to why in the terms of reference the question of State Government employees was mentioned, it is because any increase in the emoluments of the Central Government employees will have a reaction on the amoluments of the State Government employees and that point has to be taken into consideration because the State Governments come to us and ask for additional money or assistance. Therefore, this point cannot be ignored.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के वेतन में जो बढ़ोतरी की गई है, क्या उस में भागों की बढ़ोतरी और तन्ख्वाहों की बढ़ोतरीव में कोई सम्बन्ध रखा गया है; यदि हां, तो किस आधार पर केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों की तन्ख्वाहों में यह बढ़ोतरी की गई है। दिल्ली की पुलिस केन्द्र के शासन में है। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि क्या दिल्ली के पुलिस कर्मचारियों को भी इस में शामिल किया गया है, जिन की आज-कल तन्ख्वाह न लेने की हड़ताल और प्रदर्शन वगैरह चल रहे हैं ; यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : जहां तक तन्ख्वाहों और कीमतों की बढ़ोतरी का सवाल है, जब डीयरनैस एलाउंस में वृद्धि की सिफ़ारिश आती है, तो उस में कीमतों का ख़याल रखा जाता है। आप को याद होगा कि सैकंड पे कमीशन के अनुसार जब कीमतें दस पायंट बढ़ती हैं, तब डीयरनैस एलाउंस में एक नई बढ़ोतरी होती है। इसलिए कीमतों से तन्ख्वाहों का बहुत ज्यादा सम्बन्ध है। जहां तक दिल्ली की पुलिस का सवाल है, मुझे ज्ञान नहीं है कि वह इस में आती है या नहीं। माननीय सदस्य इस के लिए नोटिस दें।

श्री बागड़ी : दिल्ली की पुलिस केन्द्र में तो आती है न ?

श्री बलजीत सिंह : जो मुलाजिम इस वक्त चंडीगढ़ में ऐसे अदारों में काम कर रहे हैं, जिन को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया है, जैसे भाखड़ा डैम और नांगल डैम वगैरह, कमीशन के फ़ैसलों के आधार पर जो ये तमाम सुविधायें दी गई हैं, क्या वे उन एम्पलाईज पर भी आयद होंगी ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : सब एम्पलाईज इस में आते हैं, लेकिन सिटी कम्पेन्सेटरी एलाउंस में अलग अलग शहरों की आबादी के हिसाब से फ़र्क होता है। पांच लाख की आबादी वाले शहर में एक सिटी कम्पेन्सेटरी एलाउंस होता है और तीन लाख की आबादी वाले शहर में दूसरा सिटी कम्पेन्सेटरी एलाउंस होता है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज के एलाउंस में जगह जगह में भी कुछ फ़र्क है। सरकारी कर्मचारी जिस शहर में रहते हैं, वहां कितनी आबादी है, उसके अनुपात से एलाउंस में वृद्धि या कमी होती है।

Old Age Pension Scheme

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*64. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Dr. M. M. Das:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shri H. C. Linga Reddy:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Planning and Social Welfare** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2010 on the 11th August, 1966 and state:

(a) when the old age pension scheme will be introduced throughout the country;

(b) the salient points of this scheme and the extent of the contribution to be made by the State Governments towards the expenditure to be incurred thereon; and

(c) the number of persons likely to get benefit from this scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Welfare (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) to (c). The Scheme is still under consideration.

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि वृद्धावस्था पेन्शन की योजना का क्या आधार है, क्या मापदंड है, किस आधार पर पेन्शन दी जायेगी।

The Minister of Planning and Social Welfare (Shri Asoka Mehta): It is unlikely that any concrete proposals will emerge and will be taken up during the Fourth Plan because calculations show that the amount required would be of the order of Rs. 160 crores over the five-year period, of which Rs. 80 crores would have to be found by the State Governments and Rs. 80 crores by the Central Government. With the present resources position and the high priority that has to be given to other progrmmes, particularly agricultural and industrial, and also other programmes in Social Welfare which