14.30} hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Amendment of Articles 124 and 220)

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I introduce the Bill.

14.31 hrs.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new section 13A, amendment of section 293 etc.

श्री यक्षपाल सिंह: (कराना): मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि कम्पनी श्रधिनियम, १६५६ में श्रागे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की श्रनमति दी जाए।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

भी यशपाल सिंह: मैं विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करता हूं।

14.311 hrs.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MINISTERS (AMENDMENT) BILL— Contd.

(Amendment of sections 3, 4 etc.) by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath on the 18th December, 1964:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

He has taken sixteen minutes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, on the 18th of December, when the House adjourned, I had the honour of making a brief speech in the course of moving the Bill. I then observed that the ministers, that the governmental setup in independent India has tried to build nourished on the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi and the sages and saints who have preceded him, a perquisitive society; that is to say the perquisites that attach to their offices are, more often than not, more than the salaries themselves. I then did not substantiate or reinforce that statement of mine by figures but today I have been able to collect the necessary figures to support my contention.

The Ministers' salaries were fixed by an Act of 1952 and the House, I am sure, is well aware of the amounts that are payable to Ministers by way of salaries. Now, Sir, by way of allowances here are some revealing figures. By a notification of the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry on the 1st May, 1962 the following amendments were made to the rules under this Act. As far as residence

^{*}Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary. Part II, Section 2, dated 19-2-1965.

^{2155 (}Ai(L.S.D.-7.

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is concerned, the rule provides that a Cabinet Minister and a Minister of State shall be allotted a residence whose standard rent does not exceed Rs. 650 per month, and a Deputy Minister shall be allotted a residence whose standard rent does not exceed Rs. 350 per month.

The furniture, it is astounding, it is almost a sub-astronomical figure—I would not say astronomical, but a sub-astronomical figure. The value of the furniture permissible or allowed to a Minister free—he can get it at his own cost—for a Minister and a Minister of State, the value of it comes—I do not know. Sir, whether you know it, I think you know it—to Rs. 32,000; and for a Deputy Minister it comes to Rs. 16,000. That is the value of the free furniture.

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): Fo' each period of office.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Y.s., whether he is in office for one year or for six months, or for five years.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): While he is in office.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes while he is in office. It is Rs. 32,000 for a Cabinet Minister and for a Minister of State, both are on a par with each other.

Then, as regards electrical appliances—I suppose by that is meant frigidaire, radio and other things....

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): No radio.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Frigidaire, heaters and collers, to keep you cool, and to warm you up when you are cold.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): To give you a cold drink when you go there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I think you should test if for yourself. She can speak, Members from the Congress Party can speak from experience. We rarely visit them in their homes.

Electrical appliances are of the value of Rs. 6,500. And there has been no distinction between a Cabinet Minister, a Minister of State and a Deputy Minister in this respect, all are on par. This was done by another amendment on the 9th September, 1964. The furniture and electrical appliances were, sort pooled together, and the total value allowable to a Cabinet Minister and Minister of State on account of furniture and electrical appliances is Rs. 38,500 while he is in office; and for a Deputy Minister Rs. 22,500 while he is in office.

Shri Shinkre: Very socialistic.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Socialistic pattern? I think it is more patter than pattern, that is minus the 'n'.

I do not wish to go into the rather complicated matter of T.As allowable to Ministers, because there the Ministers and Members are not on a par. A Minister can travel about with his family and children. The Act says "legitimate children"—I mean, that is what the Act says, I am not coining anything or saying anything from my imagination, I am reading from the Act—legitimate children and also step children. Both are included in the term 'family'. (Interruption). I am not cognizant of these matters.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Uttar innocence!

Shri Hari Vishau Kamath: So, the family includes step-children, and the wife, of course—I am sorry, I forget.

Shri Shinkre: No foster children?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No foster children. An hon. Member: Wives also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Only 'wife' it says.

Grant of allowance for medical treatment is, of course, not specifically provided. But medical treatment also, to him and the members of his family, is provided free.

Then, motor car, a major item. We have had the controversy, the discussion, on the small car and all that here. And Ministers have held forth sermons to Members that they should go in for Indian cars, small cars, that Government is trying its level best to produce a small car, like Volkswagen of Germany, for the ordinary Indian. But I would like to know if the Minister of State, Shri Hathi, can enlighten us on this point as to how many Ministers, of Cabinet rank and State, and Deputy Ministers have got Indian cars and how many have got foreign luxury cars. I hope he will place figures with regard to this on the Table. And I would like that what they preach to others they practise themselves:

> परोपदेणे पांडित्यम् म्रतीव सुकरं नृणाम् ।

The upadesh they give to others, let them put into practice themselves.

Shri Hathi: I have an Ambassador

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I know, he is not guilty of it.

An hon. Member: And the Prime Minister also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But about his colleagues, I would like to have facts with regard to them.

Then there is an Extraordinary Gazette notification on the 30th October, 1964 which is rather mysterious. It reads as follows:

"There shall be granted, with effect from the 28th May, 1964"—that is to say, the day after Jawaharlal Nehru passed away, he passed away on the 27th of

May,—and they made this provision with effect from the day following his death; and from 28th May it has been granted to the Prime Minister, and to other Ministers from another date, with effect from 12th August, 1952 to every other Cabinet Minister not Minister of State—

"a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 500 per month".

I would like to know, and the House too would like to know, I am sure, what this exactly means effect, whether Cabinet Minister could draw this, not from that date, whether they could draw this with retrospective effect. I do not know why it was made at all. I think Shri Nehru used to draw a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 500 a month-I do not know what it was; perhaps it was not that. Therefore, now the Prime Minister has himself on a par with other Cabine: Ministers with regard to this. Sir, for the Prime Minister the date is 28th May,-that is, for Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri-and for other Cabinet Ministers it is with retrospective effect (Interruption). Whether they can draw this allowance with retrospective effect is the question. them it is from 12th August, 1952.

Now, I would seek the indulgence of the House to cite certain figures in respect of other democratic countries proportion of with regard to the emoluments that subsist between the salaries of the Prime Minister other Ministers on the one hand and the salaries of Members of Parliament on the other in those countries. These are revealing. In the United Kingdom-these figures are before the Labour Government-raised the salaries by, I think, a few hundred pounds, that is before October 15. 1964, Cabinet Ministers were paid a salary of £5000-the Prime Minister was paid at a higher figure of, I think, £ 10.000-Ministers of State were paid £3,750 and the salary of a Member of the House of Commons at that

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time was—it is more now because the salaries have been raised—was £ 1,750. So the proportion was not more than 1:3.

An hon. Member: Annual figures?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Yes. In Canada, the Prime Minister is paid 25,000 dollars-Canadian dollars I believe-and other Cabinet Ministers are paid 15,000 dollars. A Member of the House of Commons in Canada gets a salary of 8000 dollars. So the proportion again is 1:3. In the United States of America-we call it an imperialist country, a capitalist country and all that my friend Shri Hiren Mukerjee is never tired of repeating that it is a leading capitalist country and all that-the Cabinet Members or the Secretaries of the President get 25000 dollars and a Member of the House of Representatives or the lower House as well as a Senator gets a salary of 22500 dollars-25000 dollars for a Minister and 22,500 for a member of the American Congress, I do not want to tire the House by citing the various facilities and amenities provided to Members of Parliament and to Ministers in these Countries.

In our country we find that the salary of a Member is only Rs. 200 while a Cabinet Minister gets Rs. 2,250 or Rs. 2,500—I am not sure what it is because there have been various changes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is Rs. 2250.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: For a member it was only Rs. 400 till last September and now it is Rs. 500. A Minister's salary is nearly five times that. The proportion is 1:5. We claim to be a more socialistic and democratic country than the United States of America or the United Kingdom.

Shri Hathi: Add the daily allowance and then what does it come to?

Shri Sezhiyan: Daily allowance does not form part of salary.

Shri Harl Vishnu Kamath: I accept that challenge. Ministers, when they travel about the country during or after a session, draw travelling and daily allowance. Travelling allowances drawn by Ministers—I know about Madhya Pradesh—off-session have been more than one-and-a-half times their salaries themselves. I am not pleading for a completely and absolutely egalitarian order and saying that the salaries of ministers and Members must be equal. What I say is that there must be equity.

As you are well aware, a Minister as well as a Member has got only, as biology tells us, one stomach, brain and one heart. Of course, biology further tells us that the size of brain and heart varies within small limits, and only the stomach can vary within larger limits. But even conceding that, I am sure the House will agree that the present scale of salaries of ministers together with allowances should be drastically curtailed —I mean that the perquisites should be curtailed, if not abolished; the salaries may remain the same, or even be raised a little.

Therefore, my Bill seeks to provide for it. The Ministers may be given a higher salary, but let us have a straight account. The Members have to pay for everything. They have to pay for electricity, water and everything else. Let us have a straight account and let the Ministers pay as the Members do. Let them be paid a higher salary of Rs. 2,500 for Cabinet Ministers and Rs. 2000 for other Ministers. Let them have a standard scale of furniture just as we Members have got and for anything more than that they must pay. T am glad that so far as electricity and water charges are concerned the hullabaloo in the House and outside in the Press the Ministers have imposed a voluntary ceiling of 200 on themselves so far as water and electricity charges are concerned. As far cars, my amendment to provide that the advance payable to them on account of a motor car should not exceed Rs. 12000. They should go in for an Indian car and not for a foreign car.

I, therefore, move that my Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act 1952, be taken into consideration.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moveď.

"That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952, be taken into consideration."

1½ hours have been allotted for this Bill out of which 30 minutes have already been taken. May I know how many hon. Members want to participate in this?

Some hon, Members rose-

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): The time may be extended. There are many hon. Members who want to speak.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: hour is always up your sleeve. have done it before. You have even extended the time by two hours. We ask only for an hour more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will see. Hon. Members may have five minutes each.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Deputy-Speaker, I support Kamath's contention and his The British have gone from this country, but the ways of the British have remained with us. More particularly, it has remained with us in the show and pomp that is attached to the Ministers. My belief is that the salaries that the Ministers are receiving is in disparity with the salaries of Members of Parliament. Shri Kamath just now pointed out, in the United States and in the United Kingdom there is not so much of disparity. When we talk of disparity

among the income of various standards of people, we in Parliament have a complaint that we are paid less and the Ministers are paid more. disparity should be removed.

We are Members of the same House. Why should the Ministers get those facilities which the Members of Parliament do not get. We do not get even a ten paise stamp while the Ministers get free serivce stamps. They get all electrical appliances while we do not get even a frigidaire. if we are given one we are charged Rs. 56 a month. We do not get even a heater or a boiler free. Even for furniture we are taxed from Rs. 500. This is considered fair by the hon. Minister. It is not fair at all. I wish to impress upon the hon. Minister through you, Sir, that this wide disparity between Members of Parliament and Ministers should be removed at the earliest possible day.

When private executives get more emoluments or get more perquisites we shout that they charge more from the companies, that they take more than 20 per cent and all that. Here the Ministers have got the same salary and they also get free furniture, free car, free use of electrical appliances, etc. We make this difference between public and private executives. I would say, let the Ministers get the same salaries and facilities as the private executives get. Why should there be any difference between them?

Then, we say we are trying to fol-low Gandhiji. We have been shouting that our country should follow the Gandhian way. Personally, I myself believe in the Gandhian way. So, there should be a simpler way of life for the Ministers. Shri Kamath has very rightly referred to the use of small cars. I was happy when our late Prime Minister started using a small car. I am glad that our present Prime Minister is also using a small car. I feel that other Ministers should also follow that example by using

(Shri Narendra Singh Mahida) small cars. Also, they should make use of them only for Government work. Whenever they go to their constituencies if they utilize Government transport it is not a proper way of spending public money.

Shri Kamath has referred to the furniture supplied to the Ministers. Whenever there is any change in the occupancy of a quarter allotted to a Minister, there is change in the furniture also to suit the personal whims or fancies of that particular Minisfurniture ter. I have myself seen being condemned or carpets being changed merely because a particular Minister did not like their shape or colour. Such things should not happen. The Ministers should try to live in a simple way.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Why not ask something for yourse.f?

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I am prepared to climb down from a salary of Rs. 500 to 250. Let us have free use of furniture, electricity and other amenities; I am prepared for such an adjustment in the matter of salary. The disparity in perquisites between Members of Parliament and Ministers should be removed at an early date. I do not like to say more because it will embarrass them. After all, they are our colleagues, as Members of Parliament. They should set an example to our country and people by leading a simple life, the Gandhian Gandhiji had of living. way the highest said that land should get only a salary of Rs. 500. We are far away from that ideal. Let us not go on increasing the salaries, either of Ministers, Members or of Government servants. Only yesterday we heard the Railway Minister making an announcement about increase in railway fares. If we go on increasing the taxes and salaries, there will be no end to it. Therefore, let us have a simple way of life and high thinking. So, I would request the Minister to accept this amending Bill.

भी सरज पाण्डेय (रसडा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हं। अभी माननीय सबस्य ने इस बिल को मव करते हुए कहा है कि हमारे देश भीर दूसरे देशों के मंत्रियों की तन्ख्वाहों में काफ़ी भन्तर है। यह सवाल इस लिए उठता है कि हम ऐसे गरीब देश के निवासी हैं, जहां सी में से लगभग ६६ ग्रादमियों का कोई जीवन स्तर नहीं है श्रौर जो जानवरों की तरह जिन्दगी विताते हैं। इसके ग्रलावा हम मुल्क के सामने यह भी प्रण कर चुके हैं कि हम भपने यहां समाजवादी ग्रथं-व्यवस्था लागु करेंगे। इस दशा में यह समझ में नहीं ब्राता है कि यहां पर जिन लोगों की जितनी ज्यादा तन्छ्वाहें हैं, उन को उतनी ज्यादा सुविधायें क्यों दी जाती हैं। मंत्रियों की तन्ख्वाहें ज्यादा है, तो उन से बिजली, पानी, फरनीचर श्रीर कार श्रादि की कीमत चार्ज नहीं की जाती है। उन को सब चीजें मफ्त मिलती हैं। इस के विपरीत जिन लोगों की तन्छ्वाहे कम हैं. जैसे क्लर्क, चपरासी ग्रादि....

भी कपूर सिंहः एम० पी० भी।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय: उन को सब बीजों के दाम देने पड़ते हैं। एम० पी० भी उस में शामिल हैं।

मैं तीन पार रोज पहले एक प्रख्वार में पढ़ रहा था कि किसी मिनिस्टर साहब का याता-भत्ता इतना ज्यादा है कि वह कई मिनिस्टरों की तनख़्वाहों से भी तिगुना है। इस लिए यह समझ में नहीं धाता कि धाख़िर मंत्रियों पर इतना रुपया क्यों खर्च किया जाता है, जब कि हमारा देश ग़रीब है, लोगों को खाना, कपड़ा और मकान नहीं मिलता है, रहने का ठिकाना नहीं है, शिक्षा की ब्यवस्था नहीं है, दवा की व्यवस्था नहीं है। समझ में नहीं धाता कि इन सौ, दो सौ धादमियों में कौन सी खास बात है कि इन पर इतना रुपया खर्च किया जाता है।

गांधीजी का नाम बहुत लिया जाता है।
गांधी जी ने प्रपने जीवन में एक प्रादशं
उपस्थित किया थ्रांट सब से पहले मादगी
सिखाई और कहा कि हमारे देण में लोगों
को सादा जीवन ब्यतीत करना चाहिए।
कांग्रेस के लांग बोट लेने के लिए रोज गांधीजी
का नाम लेते हैं थ्रींट कहते हैं कि हम गांधीजी
के हैं थ्रींट अगर हम नहीं रहेंगे, तो गांधीजी
के सिद्धान्त नहीं रहेंगे, लेकिन जब गांधीजी
के सिद्धान्तां पर अमल करने का सवाल धाता
है, तो ये बेचारे गांधीजी को ठीक सिर के बल
खड़ा कर देते हैं। जितनी बातें गांधी जी
कह गए हैं, उन के उलट काम करने में ये
अपनी बड़ी इज्जत समझते हैं।

केवल मिनिस्टरों की तन्छ्वाहों का ही प्रश्न नहीं है, मैं तो कहता हुं कि मिनिस्टरों, एम० पीज०, एम० एन० एज०, प्रफ्रसरों मब को तन्छवाहों घटाई जावें भ्रौर देश के सामने एक ग्रादशों उपस्थित किया जावे, क्योंकि हमारे देश के लोग गरीव है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि मिनिस्टर की तन्छवाह घटा कर मेरी बढ़ा दी जाये। मैं तो सीधी बात कहता हूं कि मिनिस्टरों, एम० पीज०, एम० एल० एज०, सरकारी नौकरों, सैकेटरीज, ग्रांडर सैकेटरीज, जाजिज, क्लक्टजं भ्रौर किमानरों की, जिन के पास धेले का काम नहीं है, तन्छवाहें घटा दी जायें।

धौर एक सभा बनाई गई है राज्य सभा, जिस का कोई काम ही समझ में नहीं खाता है कि वह सभा क्या करती है। मौ, दो सौ बुब्दे वहां बिठा दिये गए हैं धौर क्वाह-मक्वाह धपनी पार्टी के लोगों को प्लीख करने के लिए सरकार ने यह सभा बना दी है।

श्री इकबाल सिंह (फीरोअपुर) : मान-नीय सदस्य की पार्टी के भी वहां हैं।

सी सरजूपाण्डेयः हमारं बुह्ढे भी वहांचले जाते हैं भीर हम को भी उस का फ़ायदा होता है। लेकिन हम उस का फ़ायदा नहीं उठाना चाहते हैं। सरकार को इस ग्रदीब मुक्क पर दया करनी चाहिए, इस देश के गरीब टैक्स-पेयजं पर दया करनी चाहिए, जो प्रश्न नहीं खाते. कपड़े नहीं पहनते हैं, जक्रो चीजें नहीं इस्तेमाल करते हैं।

भी कपूर सिंह: माननीय सदस्य प्रपने लोगों को वापस बुला लें।

भी सरणू पाण्येय: ग्रगर कांग्रेसी ब्ला लेंगे, तो हम भी भपने लोगों को वापस बुला लेंगे। हम इस के लिए भाज ही तैयार है।

कांग्रस के जो लोग ग्रव मिनिस्टर बन गए हैं, उन को देख कर मुझे एक शेर याद ग्राता है। किसी ने कहा है

मिम्बर पर म्ना गई है घटा शेख श्रव तो पी, ईमान लौट मायेगा मौंसम न भायेगा ।। यह तो लूट का मौसम है।

धाज देश में गरंजा, मुख घीर दरिहता है भौर यही कारण है कि यहां पर रोज-रोज लड़ाई होती है। सरकार उस के लिए कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी भौर दूसरे लोगों को दोष देती है। मैं सीधी बात कहता हूं कि भगर धाप के घर में दो लड़के हों भौर एक की घाली में भाप दूध ज्यादा दे वें भौर दूसरे की घाली में कम, तो हालांकि वहां कोई कम्यूनिस्ट नहीं होगा, लेकिन फिर भी एक पटक कर दूसरे पर चढ़ बैंटेगा और दुनिया की कोई ताकत वहां ला एंड धार्डर कायम नहीं रख सकेगी।

इसी तरह झगर कुछ लोग गरीबी में मरते रहेंगे और तबाह होंग और दूसरे लोग दुनिया की सारी एमिनिटीज और सुविक्षायें हासिल कर लेंगे, तो लाजमी तौर पर उन में प्रतिस्पर्धा की भावना रहेगी। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को एक शाईबंट मम्बर के इस बिल को स्वीकार कर मेना चाहिए। वह इस को स्वीकार

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

कर के इस हाउस की परम्परा को ऊंचा करे और देश के सामने एक श्रादश उपस्थित करे, ताकि लोगों में यह विश्वास श्रीर यह भावना पैदा हो कि जो लोग हमारे शासक हैं, वे सिर्फ़ श्रपने लिए नहीं, बल्कि पूरे देश के लिए लड़ते हैं श्रीर फिर लोग इस तरह के झगडे खडे नहीं करेंगे।

इस बिल में केवल दो चार सौ रुपये घटाने की बात कही गई है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मिनिस्टरों की तन्छ्वाहों को श्रौर भी घटाया जाये, जिस से देश के सामने एक भादमं उपस्थित हो, टैक्स-पेयर्ज को रिलीफ़ मिले श्रौर लोग यह समझें कि दर-श्रस्ल ये जन-प्रतिनिधि हैं श्रौर इन को हमारे लिए चिन्ता है।

भी हुकम चन्व कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं। मेरे मिन्न, श्री कामत, यह बिल बहुत ही ग्रच्छे समय पर लाए हैं। ग्रगर यह बिल 1962 में लाया जाता, तो ग्रीर ज्यादा श्रच्छा होता ।

हमारा देश एक ग़रीब देश है ग्रीर एक गुरीब देश के प्रतिनिधि ऐसे शहनशाही ठाठ-बाट में रहें, यह देश के लिए शोभाजनक बात नहीं है। जब हमारे मंत्री देश के गरीब लोगों से बोट मांगने के लिए जाते हैं, तो वे इस प्रकार की भाषा बोलते हैं कि हम माप के प्रतिनिधि हैं, हम ग़रीबों के प्रति-निधि हैं, हम भ्राप की सेवा करेंगे, हम भ्राप की रक्षा करेंगे, हम भाप को ठीक प्रकार से खाने के लिए भीर पहनने के लिए दिलायेंगे, भादि । लेकिन ये भाग्वासन उस समय तक ही रहते हैं, जब तक कि वे चुनाव में जीतते ·नहीं हैं। जीतने के बाद उन ग़रीबों पर यही मंत्रीमंडल, यही सरकार बड़ी बेरहमी के साथ टैक्स लगाती है भीर उन की दशा क्या होती है, हमारे मंत्री महोध्य कभी यह देखने भी नहीं जाते हैं। मैंने एक दृश्य देखा था। रेलवे स्टेशन के ऊपर एक मुसा फिर ने भ्राम खा कर छिलका फॅका भ्रौर उस भ्राम के छिलके को एक गरीब बच्चा उठा कर नल पर धोने गया भ्रौर धोने के बाद उस ने उस को खा लिया। यह है इस देश की दशा। यह है इस देश में गरीबी कि जूठे भ्राम के छिलके खा कर लोग गुजारा करते हैं, भ्रपनी भूख शान्त करते हैं,

15 hrs.

मैं कहुंगा कि सभी की तनख्वाहों का स्तर एक समान हो। हम यहां बैठ कर देश के भविष्य को बनाने की बातें कहते हैं, देश के भविष्य पर विचार करते हैं। लेकिन हमारी जो सरकारी मशीनरी है. हमारे जो ग्रफसर लोग हैं वे बहत बड़ी बड़ी तनस्वाहें पाते हैं। पांच पांच, छः छः ग्रीर सात सात हजार माहवार वे पाते हैं। वे बहत ऐक्त व ग्राराम से ग्रपना जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं। उन से ग्रगर कोई मिलने के लिए जाता है तो उसकी क्या हालत होती है, इस को भी श्राप देखें । मंत्री की बात छोडिये । संसद सदस्यों की भी बात ग्राप छाडिय । साधारण व्यक्ति जब उन से मिलने जाता है तो एक बार मंत्री से भिलना तो श्रासान होता है लेकिन मंत्री का जो सैकेटरी होता है, मंत्री के जो धफसर होते हैं, उन से मिलना बड़ा कठिन होता है । यह स्थिति पैदा व यो हुई है। इसका एक प्रमुख कारण यह है कि इन्हें इस बात पर घमंड है कि वे बहत योग्य हैं, बहुत पैसा पाने वाले हैं । जितना ज्यादा पैसा पाने वाला कोई व्यक्ति होता है उतना ही ज्यादा योग्य वह भ्रपने श्राप को समझता है। यह जो सोचने का तरीका है यह भी बदलना चाहिये । संसद् सदस्यों तथा जो मंत्री हैं उन की तनस्वाहें भी घटनी चाहियें. श्रफसरों की भी घटनी चाहियें।

भव भनापशनाप जो खर्चा किया जाता है, उस बात को लें। उन के घरों में पचास पचास साठ साठ हजार का फर्निचर होता है। उसमें से कितना लौटाते हैं, कितना चोरी करते हैं, कितना बेच देते हैं, कितना गायब हो जाता है, इस के सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता हूं। यह भी एक देखने वाली बात है।

बिजली का उनके यहां कितना खर्ची होता है, इस को भी भ्राप को देखना चाहिये। जहां तक बिजली का ताल्लुक है, एक बात मैं निवेदन कर देना चाहता है। इसी महीने की नौ तारीख को दिल्ली के भन्दर तमाम सरकारी कर्मचारियों को नोटिस दिये गये हैं कि बिजली की जमानत का जो रूपया है उस को जमा कर दिया जाय भ्रीर भ्रगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो जो पावर कर्नेकशन है. उस को काट दिया जायगा । ऐसा क्यों किया गया, मेरी समझ में नहीं ग्राया । सरकारी मकानों में सरकारी कर्मचारी जो रहते हैं उन की जमानत तो सरकार द्वारा दी जाती है श्रीर वह कहती है कि यह पैसा नहीं भरेगा तो हम इस की तनस्वाह में से काट कर भ्रदा कर देंगे। फिर क्या कारण है कि सरकारी बंगले वालों पर सरकार विश्वास नहीं करती है ? क्यों वह कहते हैं कि 24 तारीख से पहले पहले पैसे जमा कर दिये जायें नहीं तो कनैक्शन काट दिया जायगा ...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: यह भ्रलग सवाल है।

भी हुकम चन्द कछवाय: मंत्री लोगों को की बिजली दी जाती है और उस का मैं चिक्र कर रहा था और बीच में यह बात मैं ने कह दी।

Shri A. S. Salgal (Janjgir): On a point of order, Sir. I request you, as you are in the Chair, that you would be kind enough to ask the hon. Speaker to give specific cases before the House so that we may come to know of them. Only criticizing hon. Ministers is not correct.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no point of order; but I will tell Shri Kachhavaiya that this is about Ministers' salaries and not about electricity bills.

भी हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं मंत्रियों की तनस्वाह धौर भत्तों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । ऐसे भी बहुत से उदाहरण देखने को मिले हैं—खास तौर पर में मध्य प्रदेश की बात करता हूं कि मंत्री निजी काम पर, घरेलू काम पर कहीं जाते हैं तो भत्ता सरकार से लं लेते हैं । हमारे सहगल साहब जो मध्य प्रदेश से भाते हैं, उन को भी यह बात मालूम होगी । वह भी मध्य प्रदेश से चुन कर म्राये हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोवय : यह मध्य प्रदेश का सवाल नहीं है ।

बी हुकम बन्द कछवाय: मंत्री लोग किस प्रकार से निजी काम से भी जब वे जाते हैं तो भन्ते लेते हैं, यह मैं कह रहा था। यहां भी ऐसा होता है। यहां भी इस प्रकार के घोटाले होते हैं। इस तरह की जो चीख हैं इन की भ्रोर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि संसद सदन्यों भ्रोर मंत्रियों सब का स्तर एक सा हो। बड़े बड़े भफसर जो हैं, उन का भी स्तर एक सा हो। जब ऐसा होगा तब हम गरीब जनता के सामने जा कर कह सकोंगे कि हम सच्चे रूप में भापके प्रतिनिधि हैं भीर तब जनता भी हम पर भरोसा करेगी।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I think, Shri H. V. Kamath, the hon. Member, means very well but his Bill, so far as I understand it, is put in a kind of way which does not lead to anything that is desirable. I agree with hon. Members that the disparitles of income should be abolished as much as possible in this country. I have, for instance, been saying all the time here that the distance between the lowest and the highest salary should

[Shri D C. Sharmal

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not be more than 1 to 10; but I am told that sometimes the distance between 1 to 30 and sometimes between 1 to 70. If we are to move towards the goal of a socialist pattern of society, I think, this kind of thing should be done all along the line. Here I want a minimum salary of Rs. 100 for a primary school teacher, but the States do not give it. Even when the Centre says that it will share 50 per cent of the cost of that additional sum, they do not give them even this minimal sum.

What is to be done is that should have this reform all along the line beginning with Class IV servants and going up to Class I servants, selection grade and all that kind of thing; at the same time, we should have this kind of reform between Members of Parliament, Members of the State assemblies and members of the Council of Ministers whether at the Centre or in the States. Therefore I feel that this kind of approach which, I should say, is very, very fragmentary and very, very partial is not going to lead us anywhere. would suggest to my hon. friend. Shri H. V. Kamath, that he should bring forward a Bill which puts an end to the canker of disparity along the line and not the canker that he has referred to.

Shri Kapur Singh: Let him one canker first.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I agree with him that one canker should be put an end to first; but that is not going Why should to solve the problem. a Member of Parliament get up and say that the Ministers should have this perquisite or that perquisite?

I am reminded of a story which is in the Punjabi language gentleman who just now interrupted me will bear me out when I say that. There was a humpbacked Shhe went to a god and said. "Oh God! cure me of my hump on the back". The god said, "Do you want that the

hump on your back should be cured or do you want that all women should be humpbacked?" The wise lady said that all women should become humpbacked. This Bill is conceived in that kind of spirit. Instead of saying that Members of Parliament may have some additional advantages, allowances or perquisites, it is being said that the perquisites which some persons are enjoying should also be taken away. I think, this kind of negative thinking, this kind of approach will not lead us anywhere. Therefore I would say that we should try put an end to the disparities that exist in this country all along the line

There was an article in one of the weeklies of which my hon friend, Professor Hiren Mukerjee, is very fond. He has so many times quoted from that weekly on the floor of this House. It has been said there that during the last 12 years or so we have been able to raise our agricultural production by only 20 per cent, we have been able to raise our industrial production by 70 or 80 per cent, but so far as bureaucracy is concerned, we have been able to increase it by about 400 per cent. What is that due to? That is due to the fact that we are living in a world in which the bureaucrat is much more powerful than a Member of Parliament or a Minister of the Government of India or a Minister of any State Government

I think, the reform should begin at that end. If the reform begins at that end, I think, the Ministers will fall in line there. Now we have got a vicious circle. The Ministers get perquisites, the bureaucrats get perquisites they go on increasing their perquisities and the Ministers also go increasing their perquisities Therefore I would say that the first thing that should be done is that we should solve this problem vis-a-vis the Class IV, Class III, Class II and Class I servants and we should abolish all selecother tion grades and

We should abolish all allowances; should abolish all kinds of amenities which you give to some of the big sahibs. If we do that, I think, something will be achieved. I wish that the whole salary structure, whether it concerns the Ministers or the Members of Parliament, the bureaucrats or somebody else, should be related to our national income the gross product in the country. That is not being done and, therefore, we are not giving the the kind of vision of socialist society which we want to give to them.

I was reading the book My Mission to Moscow written by Ambassador Dodd during the Second World War and I was very much impressed that book. It was a very objective book It did not try to paint Kremlin in very bad colours. It also did not try to give a distorted picture of the people who ruled over the Soviet Union. There was one sentence and that has struck in my memory all these days. All the Members of the Council of Ministers there, the Presidium, all those persons there live in elegance but do not live in ostentation. Sir, our difficulty is that ostentation has become the law of life in this country. When we celebrate a marriage, we indulge in ostentation. When we have a bungalow. we try to put up a show of ostentation. Therefore, I feel that the salary structure of this country should be revised all along the line and the people of this country should learn to live in elegance if they can afford it but certainly not in ostentation. This should apply to all grades of society, to all the officers whether they are in the Government of India or anywhere else and to the Ministers and the Members of Parliament.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, I only wish to make a few observations on this Bill. I do not say it is a very urgent Bill but nonetheless if is a Bill that points its finger in the right direction.

The main object of this Bill is to introduce an element of equality in

the various sections of the official society. The Socialist government should better work upon a policy like that. Charity begins at home. The Government must first apply it to its own members-I include the Members of Parliament also as part of the Government-who constitute a fraternity in this country. The Members of Parliament here, the Members of State Legislatures and Councils, the Members of the Cabinet here and in the States and also the members of important services constitute a fraternity. The degree of success that you may achieve in creating an equality in the status of all these persons amongst yourself would be the measure of success which you can achieve in the country in course of time by your preachings and writings and other ways of doing propaganda. This must be the basis.

The Home Minister, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, is very anxious of creating a kind of body, the Sadachar Samiti, and his main idea is that by having a body of people like that, he will be able to set forth in the whole of India the forces of good conduct among the people at large. There is some substance in that also. But here is a body which is more compact and which is amenable to discipline and can easily be controlled, a body of fraternity to which I just made a reference. From that point of view the suggestions which are made here in this Bill by my hon, friend are very important

I may cite an example. Once Mahatma Gandhi had a talk with morather I had a talk with him-and he gave me an example as to how in this country the people who are in office or high position think themselves of being, entirely different from general public at large. You will be surprised to find what line he took with late Prof. Gokhale for whom Mahatma Gandhi himself had highest respect. He used to blame even his own wife also on the grounds of principle. So, he would not spare his own guru even. This is what he

[Dr. M. S. Aney] mentioned to me, 'One day I had a talk with late Prof. Gokhale when he was a member of the Imperial Council. It happened that he was waiting for his conveyance. For one reason or the other, I had been there I asked him, Let us go in the tram'. He said, 'No, no'. I asked him as to what was wrong with that. He said, 'You do not know it. When you attain the position which I am occupying, in your country the people will not give you the respect which is due to your position if you do not go by the conveyance appropriate to your status'. Then "In London I I mentioned to him, have seen Mr. Gladstone going in an ordinary tram-car several though he was the head of the entire Imperial Administration of U.K. at the time."

This is what Gandhiji told That is the way in which the basis of equality should be taught to the people. The sense of superior position should be removed and that can give you the vantage ground to preach the gospel of equality to the people at large. Let a beginning be made here.

Then, I would like to give you another example of discrimination. Everytime there is an important function in the Central Hall either listening to the President's Address to both the Houses of Parliament or for some such other thing, we find there all the front benches reserved for the Cabinet Ministers, the Ministers and all that. I can understand the reservation of seats for the President, the Vice-President, and things like that But there you will find the seats reserved for the Cabinet Ministers, the Ministers of State and then come the Deputy Ministers, the Parlia. mentary Secretaries and all that. We are Members of Parliament as they are and there is this discrimination. Is it that the status of Ministers and various other positions both at the Centre and in the States cannot be

retained unless there are seat reserved for them in such functions? This sort of discrimination should not be there. That idea must strive them.

Sir. I welcome the suggestions which my hon. friend Mr. Kamath has made. I need not go into details. The other countries which have taken to socialism have taken care to see that there is not much difference in the special position of those who are in office and those who are ordinary members. I say that you may try to follow that as you can and I think this Bill will point its way to that direction.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल जो हमारे माननीय श्री हरि विष्णु कामत जी लाए हैं इसके लिए मैं उनको बार बार मबारकबाद पेश करता है। ग्रच्छातो यह था कि यह बिल ग्राता सरकार की तरफ से भ्रौर सरकार के मिनिस्टर खद यह त्याग का उदाहरण पेश करते । जो बात ये वोट मांगते वक्त कहते हैं उसे ये भ्रमल में ला कर दिखाते । वोट मांगते वक्त ये गांधी जी का नाम लेते हैं. लेकिन जब इनका स्टेंडडं देखा जाता है उस वक्त गांधी जी ने क्या कहा था उसका पता तक नहीं होता। मेरा निवेदन है कि समाजवाद सब से पहले यहां से ही शुरू होना चाहिये । चैरिटी बिगिन्स एट होम । मिनिस्टर भ्रौर एम ० पी ० की तनखाह एक होनी चाहिएं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वह घटायी जायें या बढायी जायें लेकिन मैं इतना ही कहता हं कि जब हाउस से ही समाजवाद शुरू नहीं होगा तो वह बाहर कैसे जायेगा । हम सब लोग इस बात के लिए कोशिश करते हैं श्रौर सरकार से भागह करते हैं कि मिनिस्टर भ्रौर एम ० पी ० की तनखाह एक होनी चाहिए, उसमें डिस-पैरिटी नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

ये लोग समाजवाद का ढिंढोरा पीटते हैं. लेकिन रूस में जोकि समाजवाद का सब से बड़ा गढ़ है वहां क्या होता है यह भी देखें । वहां पर मिनिस्टर एक होस्टल में रहता है जिसका उस पर किराया नहीं लगता । वह एक कमरे में रहता है भीर आफिस में भा कर काम करता है । मेरा मुझाव है कि यहां भी मिनिस्टरों में वे मकान ने लिए जायें जिन में वे रहते हैं भीर वे होस्टल में रहें श्रीर उन के मकान उन लोगों को भीर उन के कार्यकर्नाश्रों को दिए जायें जो जनता का काम करते हैं, जैसे विनोबा भावें।

जितनी बिजली से म्रनेकों ट्रयूब बैल चल सकते हैं वह बिजली मिनिस्टरों की कोटियों में खर्च होती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि मिनिस्टर लोग खुद प्रपनी म्रांर से म्रपने खर्बे में कटौती पेश कर के उदाहरण पेश करें। ऐसा न हो कि हम बिल पेश करें भौर तब वे मानें। उन का पहला फर्ज है कि वे त्याग का उदाहरण पेश करें। माननीय नन्दा जी ने इस बात को संसद में माना है कि इस देश के 28 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं जो सात म्रांन रोज पर गुजर करते हैं। जहां लोगों की यह हालत है वहां के मिनिस्टरों को यह शोमा नहीं देता कि वे इस तरह से हजारों रुपया खराब करें। साथ ही गांधी जी का नाम भी लिया जाना है।

मैं आज से 15 दिन पहले सहारतपुर जेल का सुधाइना करने गया । जिस फांसी की कोटरी में मैं ने धपने बचपन के दिन गुजारे थे उस का भी मैं ने मुधाइना किया । मैं ने धपने बचपन के दिन गुजारे थे उस का भी मैं ने मुधाइना किया । मैं ने धपनी कोटरी में एक पड़े लिखे धादमी को बैटे देखा । मैं ने पूछा कि धाप यहां कैसे आ गए, आप नो वैल टूडू और पढ़े लिखे धादमी मानूम देने हैं । उस ने कहा कि मुझे कोई राजगार नहीं मिलता था । मैं बार रोज का भूखा था । जब पांचवें दिन मुझे भीख में कछ पैसे मिल तो मैंन एक खाकू खरीदा और सड़क पर चल रह एक हो टे बच्चे के उससे तीन टकड़े कर दिए, इसलिए कि मुझे जेल में लाया जाए। जब

मैं जेल में भाया तो लोगों ने मुझसे कहा कि तुम एडिमट मत करो, लेकिन मैंने इकबाश करल का किया। उसको फांसी हो गयी। उससे जब भ्रपील करने को कहा गया तो उसने जवाब दिया कि मैं भ्रपील नहीं करना बाहता क्योंकि भगर मैं छूट गया फिर मुं बाहर भाना होगा जहां मेरे लिये रोजी का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। जब देश के भ्रत्यर इतनी गरीबी है तो मिनिस्टर लोगों को बाहिए कि वे त्याग की मिसाल कायम करें, नहीं तो गांधी जी का नाम लेना छोड़ दें। जब उनका नाम लेते हैं तो उनकी तरह त्याग भीर तपस्या का भी उदाहरए। पेश करना बाहिए। गांधी जी इस बात को मानते थे:

उपलगकलमेतत् भेदकं गोमयानाम् बटुभिः उपहृतानां बहिषां स्तोम एष । महात्मा गांधी इस बात को मानते थे कि मिनिस्टर को झोंपड़े में रहना चाहिए । भगर एक दो मिनिस्टर होता तो उसका ठाट-बाट बरदाश्त किया जा सकता था लेकिन जहां पचासों मिनिस्टर हों वहां यह कैसे बरदाश्त किया जा सकता है । हम बाहते हैं कि मिनिस्टर लोग स्वय भपनी इच्छा से त्यांग का भादणं उपस्थित करें। भगर वे ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो जनता उनसे त्याग करवा लेगी क्योंकि जनता इन भव्यराजात को बरदाशन नहीं कर सकती।

ग्राखिर में मैं यह खासतौर पर कह देना बाहता हूं कि समाजवाद की शुरूग्रात हाउस से की जाए भौर मिनिस्टर भौर एम॰ पी॰ की तनस्वाहों में बराबरी बरती जाए, उनमें डिफ रेंस न होना चाहिए।

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): If I have understood correctly the purpose of this Bill as put forward by my hon. friend Shri Kamath, I think he wants a review of the structure of salaries

[Shri Khadilkar]

and perquisites given to the Ministers, and in that light, perhaps, though he has not said so openly, would like to have a review of the salaries and other allowances paid to the Members of this House.

We must not be just carried away by slogans like socialism and other things, because at the present juncture, we are living in a society which is not making much progress towards socialism, nor is that society likely to make much headway in socialism, because for socialism, certain determined, disciplined and militant party organisation and government with austerity and certain idealism are called for. We are living in a society where even our objective of socialism is somewhat different. As Orwell has observed, though animals are equal, some animals are more equal than others. We must admit that there is some distinction, and this Orwellian saying has a meaning. Some animals are more equal than others. Just as in the animal kingdom, likewise, in the kingdom of man also, in the present society, there is this difference and distinction, and that must be admitted

Then, there is also another thing. In society and in the present Government certain traditional attitudes are still continuing. If you look at the bureaucracy consisting of the secretary, the joint secretary, the deputy secretary and the under secretary, there is a certain amount of caste rigidity there. Not only will they not meet on the same plane, but their wives are also not suppose to meet with that sense of equality and mix freely. A deputy secretary's wife under secretary's wife is or an not supposed to make verv friendly approaches to the wife of a secretary or a joint secretary. This is service snobbery and this has been inherited and continued in the services of this country even after freedom. There has not been that revolution which ought to have taken place in the organisation of the services and in the set-up of Government. So long as this has not taken place, it is a far cry to talk in terms of the salaries and perquisites that ought to be given actually. And yet, it has some meaning.

I do realise that Ministers who have been chosen by the Prime Minister as his colleagues are not always chosen on merit or on the basis of their capacity; they are chosen because of certain other considerations as well. Then, there is another factor. In a democracy, it is not certain whether a person will be a Minister tomorrow or he will have to live a different type of life afterwards. This shifting of position is a possibility. So, he naturally feels that so long he is in office, he must live as far as possible in luxury and comfort.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): Is that necessary?

Shri Khadilkar: But there thing. At certain levels, I do not want to grudge the Minister his requirements. In the pre-Independence days, an executive councillor used to get Rs. 5000 or a little more, but he had no perquisites, and he had nothing free. To remove all suspicions, one thing. would suggest the speeches that I have heard Shri Kamath and others. from that a great deal feel suspicion is likely to be caused that over and above these salaries deducted, all which income-tax is these perquisites are given, which come to a few thousands of rupees, therefore, in fact, the Ministers are drawing about Rs. 10,000 a month or that Government are spending that much of amount on them. That would be a wrong picture. In order to remove that kind of impression. would suggest that the structure salaries of Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers needs a revision in this sense; you may pay them Rs. 5000 or Rs. 6000, but let there be no perquisites; you may pay them so much and that would not matter because they have got to carry heavy responsibilities and be free from family and other worries.

I would like to say a word more about the other countries, because my hon. friend has quoted the figures in regard to the salaries paid in other countries. I would like to point out in this connection that we must consider what the general living standard in this country so far has been, we are talking of socialism, but has my hon. friend ever thought of such a thing as an incomes policy where the top and bottom would have some internal relationship? we have not thought of that kind of thing so far. I do not support the idea that because we happen to be elected here, we should have a salary which will bear comparison with that of the Ministers. When we go back and we see the report of the Planning Commission, we shall that in 1975, a family in this country is likely to get a monthly income of Rs. 125, not today, but in 1975. This is a document prepared by the Planning Commission. In the context of this situation, we might just consider the salaries of the Ministers and of Members

But one thing is there. As it is, I do not think anybody is going to accept this Bill as worthy of consideration.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The principle of it.

Shri Khadilkar: The principle must be taken very seriously.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is what I want.

Shri Khadilkar: The structure of salaries needs to be revised and more rationalised. The suspicion needs to be removed. There is one factor which is very important. Every Minister, unfortunately, inherits today a certain snobbery—not all—from the bureaucracy that is still ruling in this country. Therefore, he tries to live in a way where he feels that there must be some distance between those who are Ministers and those who are not.

I have not experienced this feeling either in Britain or in America, wealthiest country in the world. While I was with Mr. Harriman the States, he had a big bag with him. We had discussions along with others. We had to change rooms from one place to another in our conferences. To my greatest surprise, he carried his own big bag and stayed with us in such manner that so long as he there, he was just as comradely as other Senetors or members of Congress. That feeling, that psychological change-leave aside other changes-is lacking in this country. The first necessary condition for a change in society-whether it is salaries or otherwise-is that that psychological change must be brought about. There must be an urge for certain austerity. There must be an urge to see 'what is happening round where I am living'. That urge is not seen anywhere.

Therefore, we are living in a world of our own, a world of unreality. I am afraid if we continue long in this manner, one day with a shock we will be awakened to the reality in this country. With these words, I support the principle underlying the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Banerjee. We will extent the time by half an hour.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: One hour. The Minister will take half an hour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give him whatever time he wants.

श्री स० मो० वनश्री (कानपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो विधेयक श्री कामत ने प्रस्तुत किया है वह एक सही दिशा में कदम है भीर मैं इस सदन के सामने उम विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं।

उन्होंने भ्रपने इस बिल के मोटमेंट भार्फ श्रोबजेक्टम एंड रीजंस में साफ नरीके में बतलार्याहै कि भ्राखिर उसका क्या मकसद है। भ्रमी जब कुछ दिन पहले श्री मेहरचन्द

[श्री स॰ मो॰ बनर्जी]

श्वन्ना ने एक बयान पालियामेंट में दिया था उससे साफ तरीके से मालुम हम्रा था कि एक, एक मिनिस्टर के ऊपर बाटर भीर इलेक्टिसिटी चार्जेज 1000, 1500 या 1800, 1800 रुपये तक है। उससे भावना सारे देश में यह फैली थी कि मगर फिज्लखर्ची कम करनी है तो मिनिस्टरों की फिजुलखर्ची को पहले कम करना होगा। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सारे मंत्री जो हैं वे फिजुलखर्ची करते हैं लेकिन उनके चारों तरफ का रहन सहन, जिस तरीके से वह रहते सहते हैं, उन का रहन सहन देख कर भीर उन तमाम चीजों को देख कर जिनको कि हम लक्जरियस वे माफ लिंदिंग कहते हैं. उन सब चीजों को देख कर मालुम होता है कि एक ऐसा गरीब देश जहां पर तकरीबन 27 करोड़ लोग साढे सात घाने या घाठ घाने में गजर कर रहे हों, उस देश के मंत्री जी धगर इस तरीके सेन रहें तो ग्रच्छाहो। उन्हें एक ग्रादर्श देश के सामने रखना है। यह देश समाजवाद की तरफ जा रहा है या कहां जा रहा है वह तो हमें मालुम नहीं है। बात तो हमारी श्रोर से प्रवश्य देश को समाजवाद की तरफ ले जाने को की जाती है लेकिन गाड़ी कुछ रुकी हुई है भीर वह हमारा समाजवाद का डेस्टि-नेशन, वह मंजिल कहां है वह हमें ग्रभी तक नजर नहीं मारही है। कुछ भाइयों को नजर माः ही हो तो दूसरी बात है लेकिन दरमसल धारे धीरे हमें तो यह मालम दे रहा है कि देश को समाजवादी मार्गपर ले चलने की बात तो ग्रनेकों बार कही गई है लेकिन वास्तव में वे घम फिर कर पूजीवाद का दरवाजा खटकाने जा रहे हैं ऐसा मेरा अध्याल है। इसलिए मैं कहता हं कि यह जो सुझाव हैं कि पूरी सैलरी में उन सब चीओं को जोड़ दिया जाय ताकि वे मंत्री लोग भी महसूस करे धौर बगीचा भादि लगाने में 8000, 10,000 15,000 या 30,000 गैलन पानी न करे। इसी तरीके से भ्रभी जो एक्षेक्टिसिटी का फिजलखर्ची की हैसियत से इस्तेमाल

करते हैं वे उसे न कर सकें। इस तरह से भगर एक उनके लिए एमाउंट फिक्स हो जाब तो मैं समझता ह कि यह फिजुलखर्ची बन्द हो जायगी। हमारे देश में मंत्री की तनस्वाह 5000 कर दी जाय ऐसा उन्होंने उदाहरण के लिए कहा है लेकिन यह सही बात है कि भगर 5000 नहीं तो 2000 भौर 3000 तो कर ही दी जाय लेकिन दूसरी चीजें जो हैं उनका क्या होगा ? वह खर्चे जिन्हें कि मैं फिजलखर्ची कहता हं हालांकि वे कहते हैं कि वह सही खर्चा है भीर वह सही तरीके से खार्च कियाजारहाहै उस काक्या होगा? क्या हम वाकई इस चीज को गवारा कर सकते हैं ? हमारे देशवासियों की टैक्सेज के बोझ से पहले ही कमर टुट चुकी है, प्राभी तारीख को बजट ग्राने वाला है ग्रीर मैं समझता हं कि लोगों की सूखी हुई हड़ी में खुन का ग्राखिरी कतरा भी शायद टैक्स की शकल में जोंक लगा कर ले लिया जायगा । इस मौके पर मैं पूछना चाहता हं कि कहां हमारे, मंत्री एक उदाहरए। बन सकते हैं भौर मिसान बन सकते हैं गरीब जनता के सामने कि वह देश की सेवाकरें ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सन 1947 से पहले हमारे देश की सत्ता की बागडोर जिनके कि हाथों में भाज है, उन्हीं कांग्रेसमैन को जनता कहती थी कि वे देश के सेवक हैं। सन् 47 के बद जब सत्ता उनके हाथ में मा गई। लोग कहने लगे कि पहले जहां वह सेवक थे भव वे देश के शासक हैं भीर भाज बद-किश्मती यह है कि जनता उन्हें शासक नहीं बल्कि गोषक कहने लगी है। सेवक भ्रचानक इस तरह से वे शोधक बन गये ग्रीर उन्हीं सेवक लोगों को जनता ग्रब शोषक समझ कर घुएा की दुष्टि से देखने लग गई है। यह देश का दुर्भाग्य ही कहा जायेगा । मैं हाथी साहब से निवेदन करूंगा कि ग्रगर वे इस बिल को पूरी तरह से न भी मान सकें तो वे इस बिल के सिद्धान्तों को मान लें। चंकि यह एक नान म्राफिशिएल बिल है इसलिए वे इसे मानना नहीं चाहते हैं तो

उसे वे एक ग्राफिशिएल रूप देकर स्वीकार कर लें सीर सगर वे ऐसा करते हैं तो इसमें कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं होगी।

Ministers'

मैं बहुत खुश हुया ग्रभी जब कि वेस्ट बंगाल के बजट का ऐलान हम्रा और यह मालम हुआ कि उसमें टोकेन कट के तीर पर मंत्रियों की तनस्वाह 100 रुपये कम कर दी गई है इस पर मैंने एक बधाई का पत्न वहां के मस्य मंत्री श्री प्रफल्ल बाब को भेजा है। वह इसलिए नहीं कि कोई बहुत ज्यादा कमी कर दी गई है लेकिन इसलिए कि कम से कम जिस दिशा में उन्होंने कदम ग्रागे बढाया है वह निश्चित रूप से एक सही दिशा है। ग्राप ग्रगर सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए महंगाई भना मारे सात रुपया देना चाहते हैं. चार रुपया या पांच रुपया देना चाहते हैं तो बहु 100 ज्यये तक केन्द्र के मंत्रियों की तनस्वाह कम करके उन को पांच रुपये. दस रुपये या दो रुपये भी ग्रनिरिक्त महंगाई भत्ता यदि उन्ह दे दिया जाय तो उन्हें संतोष होगा । इसलिए मैं समझता हं कि बेस्ट बंगाल गवनेमेंट या मध्य मंत्री ने एक सही कदम उठाया है और जैसा मैंने कहा मैं इसके लिए उल्हें बधाई देना चाहता हं।

श्री भागवत मा प्राजाद : उन्हें बधाई मत दीजिये वे उसे वापिस ले लेंगे ।

भी स॰ मो॰ बनर्जी: : इसको वापस ले लें। तो कोई बात नहीं लेकिन क्या इसी तरह से जिन लोगों को उन्होंने गिरफ्तार किया है उनको भी वे रिक्रा कर देंगे ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मझे मालम हम्रा कि मंत्रियों के अपर सिर्फ यहां ही नहीं खर्च होता है बल्कि जहां जाते हैं वहां घर भी इतना सार्च किया जाता है कि उसे देख कर लोग ग्रचम्भे में ग्राजाते हैं। श्री विभित्त मिश्र ने एक सझाव दिया या कि मंत्री जहां पर जायें वे किसी कांग्रेसमैन के घर पर में रहें या किसी के मकान में ठहरें ताकि गांव के लोगों का 2155 (Ai) L.S.D.-8.

उनके साथ सम्पर्क हो, किसानों के साथ उनका सम्पर्क हो भ्रार मजदूरों के साथ उनका सम्पर्क हो । इसके लिए यह कहा गया कि वह सही चीज नहीं होगी ग्रीर उसमें उनकी सिक्योरिटी नहीं रहेगी । धब धाज इस देश में सिक्योरिटी है किसकी ? सान्याल जाते रहे. प्रतापसिंह कैरों जाते रहे । मालम नहीं कि उस क्य में लगे हुए लोगों में से किस का नम्बर ग्राने वाला है ग्रीर कौन मार दिया जाय ? मंत्री वहां पर जाते हैं ग्रीर ग्रगर वह मामली ग्रादिमयों के साथ रहें तो ग्रन्था ही होता।

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दुर्गापुर कांग्रेस में मंत्रियों के ठहराने के लिए भीर उनके रहने पर बी० भाई० पीज० ठहराने जितना रुपया खर्च हम्रा है। एक बिजनैसमैन ने उसका फायदा उठाया । एक ब्रमारी बंगाल की इनैमिल कंसर्न ने 800 डेलीगेटस जोकि कांग्रेस सेणन में मौजद थे मैंने सुना है कि उन सब को इनैमिल के बने हुए बर्लन, कटोरे ग्राहि दान में दे दिये ।

15.04 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAR in the Chair]

एक माननीय सबस्य : हम को नहीं मिले।

श्री स॰ मो॰ बनर्जी: माननीय सदस्य को नहीं मिले होंगे लेकिन बंगाल एनैमल वालों ने दिये । हो सकता है कि कुछ लोगों को नहीं मिले, लेकिन उन्होंने दिये ।

भी भागवत झा धाजाव : यह बात है। इस लोगों को नहीं सिले ।

श्री स॰ मो॰ बनर्जी: माननीय सदस्य को नहीं मिले होंगे, लेकिन उन्होंने बाटे जरूर हैं। हो सकता है कि इन लोगों के नाम से उन्होंने बांडे हों भीर इसरों ने ले लिये हों।

भी बास्मीकी (खुर्जा) दूसरे कीन हैं?

श्री स॰ मो॰ बनर्जी: मैं इन्टेनिजेंस का प्रादमी नहीं हूं, इसलिए मैं यह नहीं जानता । ये चीजें साफ तरीके से बांटी गई प्रोर इनकम टैक्स थीर दूसरे टैक्स नहीं दिये गये । बंगाल एनैमल ने दिये । मंत्री चाहें या न चाहें, लेकिन उन के नाम से जो नाजायज फायदा उटाया जाता है, उस को भी हमें रोकना पड़ेगा ।

यह प्रादर्णवादी देश है, भीष्म का देश है, इसलिए यहां पर मंत्रियों को ग्रादर्ण बनना बाहिए । हम लोगों ने गांधी जी के चरणों में बैठ कर राजनीति की बातें सीखी हैं ग्रीर हम उनके ग्रादर्णों की बात करते हैं, लेकिन भाज न पालियामेंट के मेम्बर ग्रीर न मंत्री उन ग्रादर्णों को याद रखते हैं हम लोग खुद उनसे दूर हटते जा रहे हैं, क्योंकि हम समझते हैं कि काबलियत चाहे हो, लेकिन ग्रगर इज्जत बनानी है, तो हम ग्रपने मैयारे-जिन्दगी को जपर उठा लें ।

पिछ ने दिनों जब लोग जाड़े से मर गये, तो कहा गया कि ये तो ऐसे ही मर गये होंगे. इनका हर्ट-फेल हो गया होगा । इस सम्बन्ध में यह भी कहा गया कि सोशल स्टेटस. मैयारे-जिन्दगी, स्टैंडडं ग्राफ लाइफ बढ गया है। कानपर में एक मंत्री ने भाषण देते हुए कहा कि मैयारे-जिन्दगी बढ गया है ग्रीर वह इस तरह कि पहले दस लाख साइकिल बनते थे भीर भव बीस लाख बगते हैं, पहले बीस द्रजार रेडियो बनते थे भ्रीर भ्रब तीस हजार रेडियो बनने लगे हैं। मैं समझता ह कि जो लोग फटपाथ पर सोते हुए जाडे में सिकुड कर मर गए, मिनिस्टर साहब के कहने के भ्रनसार उनका कूमूर यह होगा कि उनकी जेब में पैसा होगा, उनका स्टैंडड ग्राफ लिविंग ऊंचा होगा, लेकिन वे कम्बल या रेडियो न खरीद कर फूट-पाथ पर सो •गए ग्रीर जाडे में सिकुड कर मर गए। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इन्सान की जिन्दगी के साथ इस तरह मजाक नहीं करना चाहिए।

मैं माननीय सदस्य श्री कामत को हार्दिक बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने दूर-श्रन्देणी से इस विषय पर सोचा और इसे सदन के सामने पेण किया। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बिल्कुल हामंलेस बिल है श्रीर इस लिए इसको एक्सेप्ट कर लेना चाहिए। इस को इज्जत का सवाल नहीं बनाना चाहिए।

श्री बाल्मीकी: सभापित महोदय, मैं अपने माननीय मिल श्री कामत को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने एक उचित बात की धोर इस सदन का ध्यान श्रकांवत किया है। आज हम तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना के प्रान्तिम चरणों पर हैं और चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भिक चरणों की छोर जा रहे हैं लेकिन छाज भी हमारे सामने यह प्रश्न है कि साधारण-जन श्रीर उच्च-स्तरीय-जन या मंत्री छादि के जीवन में कितना चन्तर है और उस अन्तर में कितनी कमी हुई है।

यह एक म्राधिक प्रश्न है, म्राधिक स्तर ऊंचा करने का प्रश्न है। हम ग्रपने देश में यह जिक करते हैं कि देश समाज-बाद की ग्रोर बढ़ रहा है समाजवादी परम्पराम्रों को ग्रापना रहा है. गणतंत्र की दष्टि विशेष रूप से समाजवाद की ग्रोर हैं। हम देखते हैं कि यदि श्राज देश में कोई मुख-सुविधायें उपलब्ध हुई तो वे कुछ विशेष जीवनस्तर के मनव्यों कोही प्राप्त हुई हैं। एक साधारण-जन के जीवन स्तर में ग्रीर जो भ्रादमी बहुत निम्नतर जीवन व्यतीत करते हैं उनके जीवन में किसी प्रकार का भ्रन्तर भ्राया है, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता हं। भ्राज भी हमको यह देखना है कि देश में मानोपली, एकाधिकार, विषमतायें स्रौर डिसपैरिटीज सभी तक कितनी दूर हुई हैं। यद्यपि तीसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में भी उन डिसपैरिटीज और विषमताओं को दूर करने का जिक तो है लेकिन वे ग्रभी तक दर नहीं हुई हैं।

हमने भ्रपने संविधान में सामाजिक सुख-सुविधायें, सामाजिक व्यवस्था. सामाजिक न्याय श्रीर सामाजिक सुरक्षा की बात कही है। मैं समझना हं व्यावहारिक रूप में वह बात पूरी नहीं है। श्राज भी जीवन साधारणतया में है और नगरों में और ऐसे स्थानों जहां बैहद ग्रादमी रहते हैं, बड़े ने हत्यायें हो जातें है । चाहे कैरों साहब की हत्या हो स्रौर किसी कालेज की लडकी की हत्या लेकिन उनका पता भी नहीं लगाया जा सका है। मैं समझता हं कि इस भ्रोर भी ध्यान देने की भ्रावश्यकता है।

ग्राज जो ग्रन्तर है, विषमता है. उसको दूर करेने का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिए। वेतनों में एक से साठ तक की दरी नजर ब्राती है। यदि साधारण मनष्य की तन्छवाह एक रूपया मान ली जाये तो उच्च-स्तरीय मनष्य की तन्ख्वाह साठ रुपये होती है भीर अगर हम साधारण मनच्य की तन्ख्वाह सौ रुपये मान लें तो उच्च-स्तरीय ग्रादमी की तन्ख्वाह हजार बैठती है।

समाजवाद तो मनस्य को बराबर ग्रौर समान स्तर देता है भौर उसके लिए सबको समान भ्रवसर दिये जाते हैं। ग्रगर समान ग्रवसर नहीं दिये जाते हैं तो कम से कम ऐसे ग्रवसर नोजरूर दिये जायें कि साधारण लोग श्रपनी बृद्धि, श्रवल शिक्षा भ्रौर व्यवहार से उन्नति कर सकें। मैं समझता हंकि ग्राजभी ग्रनेक प्रकार की बाधायें इस मार्गमें नजर धाती हैं जो कि साधारण व्यक्तियों को भागे नहीं जाने देती हैं।

जब तक देश-वासियों के जीवन में यह भ्रन्तर बना रहेगा, तब तक सच्चा समाजवाद हमारे यहां स्थापित नहीं हो सकेगा। साधारण किसान ग्रौर सफाई-पेशा भाई या मंत्री इनमें कोई ग्रन्तर नहीं होना चाहिए भीर इस प्रकार से देश में एक सादगी श्रौर त्याग की भावना का वातावरण श्राना चाहिए । मैं मानता हं कि कोई भी मंत्री हो सकता है लेकिन जब देश में समानता भीर समान भावना की बात ग्राती है तो बह मन्तर नहीं होता है।

मैं यह भी चाहता हं कि माननीय मंत्री गण भी इतने श्राकर्षक श्रीर सौन्दर्यकी ग्रोर न जायें ग्रौर जीवन में इतनी चमक-दमक पैदाकर केन रहें वर्त्कि बापजी. गोखले जी भ्रौर लाला लाजपत राय के जीवन से जिस सादगी की णिक्षा हमें मिली है उसे हम सब भ्रपने ग्रन्दर पैदाकरें। हम इस तरह से भ्रपने जीवन का दर्रा लेकर चलें कि वह मिसाल बन सके धौर हम ज्यादा खर्च करने और इस तरह की बातों की ग्रोर न जायें। उनका जीवन ग्रादर्श बन सके।

मुझे यह जान कर बड़ा खद होता है कि मंत्रियों की बड़ी कोठियों में हर समय बत्तियां जलती रहतीं हैं भीर नल खले रहते हैं। इस प्रकार जो बिजली-पानी की फिजखर्ची होती है बह दर होनी चाहिए। मैं ने राज्यों में देखा है कि मिनिस्टरों या विधायकों के लिए बिजली धौर पानी मुफ्त है जिस के कारण बरा हाल है। मैं समझता हं कि समाज भौर राष्ट्र के हित की दृष्टि से बिजली भौर पानी के खर्च में बचत होनी चाहिए !

जब तक हम वेतन ग्रीर जीवन स्तर की विषमता को दूर नहीं करते हैं तब तक हम ग्रपने देश में वह समाजवाद नहीं स्थापित कर पायेंगे जिस्के में साधारण-जन को उन्नति करने ग्रौर खडे होने का समान ग्रवसर मिल सके

ग्रीर एक भंगी की पुत्री भी राष्ट्रपति बन सके। जब तक साधारण लोगों को यह ग्रवसर नहीं मिलता है तब तक समाजवाद स्थापित नहीं हो सकता है। जैसा ढर्रा इस वक्त चलता है, जैसा व्यवहार इस समय चलता है, जैसा द्वा इस वक्त है मैं समझता हूं कि उस में साधारण स्तर का ग्रादमी कभी भी उच्चस्थान प्राप्त नहीं कर सकता है।

ग्राज जब यह कहा जाता है कि सब को
समान प्रवसर ग्रीर समान सुविधायें दी जाती
हैं तो वे शब्द-माल हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि
कियात्मक रूप से काम होना चाहिए।
इस के साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं
कि हम केवल मंत्रियों की ग्रीर ही ध्यान दे
कर न सोचें बल्कि उच्च-स्तरीय प्रफ़सरों के
बारे में भी सोच कर जीवन में सादगी सच्चाई
भीर उच्चता की भावना पैदा करे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

भी राम सहाय पांडेय:(गना): सभापति महोदय यह विधेयक मेरे साथी श्री कामत जी ने उपस्थित किया है । उन्होंने धयान म्राक्षित किया है कि मंत्री लोग उन सुवि-धाम्रों को जो उन को बिजली पानी फर्नीचर भीर नाण्ता की दी गई हैं, उन को छोड़ दें भ्रौर वेतन में कुछ वृद्धि कर दी जाये। भ्रगर इतनी ही सीधी सादी बात होती तो बहत ग्रासानी से समझ में ग्रा सकती थी। लेकिन इस की पृष्ठभूमि में एक बड़े समाजवाद की भूमिका, गरीबी और ग्रमीरी ग्रक्तिचन भीर समृद्धिशील समाज की कल्पना कर के जैसा मेरे साथी श्री बनर्जी ने कहा कि यह कैसा समाजवाद है जो घमा फिरा कर हमें उसी स्यान पर ला कर खड़ा कर देता है, इस प्रस्ताव के माध्यम से एक इस प्रकार का प्रभाव जमाने का प्रान्त िया गया है माननीय सदस्यों के भ एण सनने के बाद मझे भी ऐसा लगा, मानो मंत्रीगण बडे ब्राराम से रहते हैं, बडी लग्जरियस लाइफ उन की है भौर फर्नीचर.

बिजली श्रीर पानी पर हजारों लाखों रूपयों खर्च हो रहे हैं।

श्री हरि विष्णु कामत: मैं ऐसा मानता हूं किवह बहुत मेहनती हैं।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे: मैं समझता हं कि ग्रगर सीधी सीधी बात कही जाय, यदि यह भी कहा जाये कि समाजवाद इस धरती पर ग्रवतरित नहीं हो सकता है जब तक मंत्रीगण इतना बेतन लेंगे तो यह एक मीधी सीधी प्रोपोजीशन हो सकती है। ग्रगर वह घटाना चाहते हैं तो घटा दिया जाय क्योंकि समाजवाद की ग्रावश्यकता हमें पहले है । लेकिन भ्राप बडे ठंडे मन से भ्रीर दिमाग से सोचिये कि क्या मकान की सुविधा न लेने से या पानी बिजली की सुविधान लेने से भीर कुछ बेतन बढा देने से समाजवाद की बह कल्पना, जिस को हम ने ग्रीर ग्राप ने, सब ने सोचा भीर समझा है, जिस के लिये हम चाहते हैं कि ऐसा समाजवाद ग्राये, क्या ग्रा जायेगा । नहीं ग्रायेगा । समाजवाद म्रायेगा तीन बातों से : हमारे देश में एक शक्ति हो उत्पादन के प्रति एक संकल्प हो उस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए भीर एक समवेत भाव से हम उस कल्पना की ग्रोर बढें जिस को हम लाना चाहते हैं। मंत्रियों के वेतनों में कमी या वृद्धि से कोई समाजवाद भायेगा ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता हं। समाजवाद श्रायेगा एक सामुहिक प्रोग्राम से. उत्पादन शक्ति बढाने से ग्रीर उद्योग तथा खेती के लिये श्रम के ग्रहावान से । मंत्रियों की तमाम सुविधायें वापस ने ली जायें तो समाजवाद उतनी ही दूर देखगा जितनी दर श्राज है।

लेकिन इस विधेयक के पीछे हमारे देश में एक पोलिटिकल स्टन्ट धौर राजनीतिक वातावरण पैदा करने का जो प्रयस्न श्री कामत ने किया धौर जिस का लाभ दूसरे लोगों ने लिया हमारे कम्युनिस्ट——— एक माननीय सबस्य : ग्राप ने भी लिया है ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय : ठीक है । हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई भी ऐसी बात कहते हैं । लेकिन जिस समाजवाद ग्रीर जनकल्याण की क्रांति का भारम्भ हुआ था आज से चालं स या पैतालिम वर्ष पहले वहां के शासक क्या करते हैं। वे कितना लेते हैं। यदि सुविधाम्रों की तूला पर उन शासकों को देखें तो ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे मंत्री कुछ भी नहीं लेते। यगोस्लाविया ईस्टर्न कंटीज पूर्वी देशों में जहां पर भी साम्याबाद ग्राष्टादित है वहां पर सुविधान्नों का ग्रम्बार है। सुविधायें प्रचुर मात्रा में प्राप्त होती हैं क्योंकि मनष्य मात्र का एक वैज्ञानिक दिष्टकोण यह है कि उस की उतनी ब्रावण्यकतायें पुरी होनी चाहियें जितनी निः इम लेजिटिमेट ग्रावश्यकतान्नों के रूप में स्वीकार करते हैं। हम मंत्रीगण के वेतनों. बिजली पानी के खर्चे को सामने रख कर के सारे देश की गरीबी का चित्र उपस्थित कर के देश में एक प्रभाव उत्पन्न कर सकते हैं कि श्री यशपाल सिंह से बढ़ कर जनसाधा-रण का हितचिन्तक कोई ग्रौर नहीं है, लेकिन बह भी हजार बारह मी रुपया पाते हैं। उन को भी मिलता है, मझे भी मिलता है।

श्री भागवत सा भाजाद : ऐवरेज साढ़े नो मौ का होता है ।

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय: डा॰ राम मनोहर लोई हिया के कथानुसार 23 करोड़ ध्रादमी भूखे हैं, उन की ध्रामदनी 3 ध्राने रोज है। लेकिन उन की कथनी और करनी में ध्रन्तर है। जब हम दूसरों की तरफ कीचड़ उछालना चाहते हैं तब डा॰ राम मनोहर लोहिया को कहना चाहिए था कि चूंकि 27 करोड़ ध्रादमी केवल 3 ध्राने रोज पाते हैं इस लिए, ध्रध्यक्ष जी, मैं ढाई ध्राने से ज्यादा नहीं लूंगा। इसी तरह से यदि हमारे प्रस्तावक महोदय या समर्चक महोदय कहते कि फले ही ध्राप का

बेतन ढाई हजार रुपये हो, मैं तो केवल पांच रुपये दक्षिणा के रूप में लगा भीर देश की सेवा करूंगा, शरीर से मन से भौर बद्धि से । क्या इस तरह से समाजवाद ग्रा जायेगा। कभी समाजवाद नहीं म्रायेगा । वैज्ञानिक दिष्टिकोण, साइंटिफिक समाज भौर देश के प्रति होना चाहिये। समाजवाद उस के ही दरवाजे खटखटायेगा जो श्रम का ग्राहवान करेगा । श्रम संकल्प भ्रौर शक्ति से उत्पादन बढेगा, सम्पत्ति बढेगी। तब ग्राप वितरण बढाइये ग्रीर फिर समाजवाद ग्रायेगा भ्रौर समाजवाद का पोषण होगा । यह एक पोलिटिकल स्टन्ट है मंत्रीगण को छोटा बनाने के लिये, साधारण जनता के मन में ग्रौर बद्धि में उन के व्यक्तित्व को ग्रौर उन के ग्राचरण को हल्का भौर छोटा प्रस्तृत करने के लिये। यह जो प्रक्रिया है वह निश्चित रूप से स्वस्थ नहीं है। श्री कामत श्रमरीका गये थे। मैं भ्रमरीका का उदाहरण देना चाहता हं। वहां पर सेनेटर की क्या स्थिति है भीर मंत्रियों की क्या स्थिति है। मैं कभी नहीं चाहगा कि हमारे मंत्रियों को उस स्थिति में रखा जाये।

भी हरि विष्णु कामतः मैं ने जब ग्रांकड़े दिये थे तब ग्राप यहां नहीं थे।

भी राम सहाय पांडेय : जिस हिसाब से वहां के एक सेनेटर को मिलता है उस का बौधाई भी मंत्री को नहीं मिलता । फिर यहां पर विजली भीर पानी का खर्च जब 200 रुपये से भ्रधिक हो जाता है तब मंत्रियों को उसे भ्रपनी तन्खवाह से देना पड़ता है। 2250 के स्थान पर 700 रु० इनकम टैक्स कटने के बाद उन को करीब 1200 या 1300 रु० मिलता है। मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्रियों को जो कुछ मिलता है उस का समाजबाद से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

मैं चाहता हूं कि श्री कामत दूसरा विधेयक सायें जिस से देश में शक्ति का संवार हो,

[श्री राम सहाय पांडेय]

उत्पादन बढ़े भीर देश भागे बढ़े तभी देश में समाजवाद ग्रायेगा ।

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have listened to the discussion on the Bill of Mr. Kamath with great interest. While I do not support the Bill as it stands, I must say that I consider the psychology underlying this Bill is one which we should have considered, not today but, soon after Independence as Gandhiji had wanted us. I do not agree with the last speaker when he says that because the amount of salary drawn by Ministers in the United States is much higher than of those in India therefore the difference shows that the Ministers in India are much worse off. Of course they are worse off and the whole income level is different. You cannot make comparison. This much is true that the difference in a democracy which does not believe in a socialist society even is much less between the Minister and the non-official counterpart than is true in India today. I do not want to have Ministers living in hovels by any means.

I do want that Ministers who are representatives of the people in the Government should have a decent standard of living, even though are poor country. I do not think that Mr. Kamath has given recognition to this .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: But I consider that this atmosphere in New Delhi is a very poisonous atmosphere and this atmosphere of New Delhi of the past that was there in the Central Assembly is there, the atmosphere which we though would go out with Independence. I do feel very much that this has not happened. It is not so in the States. Mr. Banerjee was talking of West Bengal and he said that something was done by Profulla Babu recently which was good. Let me say this about the salary scales of Ministers in West Bengal. It is not

a question of salary. The standard of living is quite different. It is quite true that the Ministers here may point out that the houses were built before Indian Independence and they were already there. But is it necessary to have the most expensive carpets in the houses. I do not blame ministers they are provided with these things. But I do feel that it is very essential that there should be much more simple living in New Delhi. It is not a question of money. I entirely agree that it will not make much difference to bringing in the socialist society, bringing up the standard of living, if a little more money is spent on the Ministers. That is not so. But I consider that the gulf that did not exist between the national leaders of the country and the rest does exist today between New Delhi and the rest. I do not bring in the State Ministries. I say that between New Delhi and the rest of the country, a big gulf has come because of the change in the standard of living. It is surprising. I have seen it; time and again, when somebody becomes a Deputy Minister even, his whole way of life changes. He gives up living in his former place. It is not that anyone has objected to it, but such people on their appointment have to be removed from their places and with that removal, not only comes the removal into a biggar house but, as I said, all sorts of things, appendges are provided. I think it is high time that the Cabinet, the Ministry, into this question. If it is insisted that such things should be permitted, then it has only a psychological effect, but then the psychological effect, while not being a big thing in itself, is a big thing in a country like India where we all want the people's participation in order to get on with our plans. Today, the feelings of the people would be electrified towards implementing the plans if they found that in Delhi, in the capital of the country, the Ministers live simply.

16 hrs.

I do not blame them for living in those houses. The houses already there, but such big individually taken by certain people because they have become ministers when other people do not get enough housing is not a good thing. The whole way of life changes. There should be some way of living and that should continue as it was. I do not blame individual ministers. said, our Ministers have complained to me saying that "we were told that we must give up those houses which have been allotted to us and that they have to be given to some other MPs and we must take a big house" and so on. So, it is not the question of any individual minister, but it is the way of life that has come in, in New Delhi which was in New Delhi before.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: One more and I shall finish. It was the way of life that existed in the Central Assembly days which we thought would go out with Independence, but it did not go out. It has got itself ingrained into India. This New Delhi does not represent India. It is so out of touch with the realities today that even those ministers who represent the people-they are there Central Cabinet in the Central Ministry-find it difficult to continue as they are. Their way of life has so changed. I do not understand for the life of me why it is not possible to simplify some of these things. As I said, a representative of the people who is in the Government must live decently, but nevertheless, we do not want him to live in a hovel; but we do want him to feel the pulse of the people and he can feel that only if he undergoes some of the difficulties which the others undergo. If he does not have to pay the water rates and this and that, he does not know what the people are paying even. So, it is

much better to give him a better salary and ask him to pay the charges.

As I said, I would not blame anyone because this is an Act which this House has adopted and it is for this House to change that policy. I would request the Cabinet and the Government to consider the matter and bring some Bill or, if it is not necessary even to bring a Bill, they could easily do away with certain things, if they want to, on their own. And if they do so, while it will not help to raise the standard of living, it will certainly help them to get the co-operation of the people and the response of the people in the plans in a manner which will bring the plans to a proper fruition in the future.

श्री भागवत झा झाजाद : सभापित जी, मैं इस विशेषक के विवरण में नहीं जाता । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि माननीय मित्रियों या उपमन्त्रियों का मासिक भत्ता कितना किया जाए । लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो देण में भ्रातियां किती हुई हैं या इसके कारण जो झार्थिक परिस्थितियों की तुलना करने पर भन्तर दिखायी देता है, उसको ह्यान में रखते हुए यह भावण्यक है कि इस पर हम पुनर्विचार करें।

प्राधिक परिस्थितियां यहां क्या है ? इस बारे|में प्रभी हमारे कुछ मिलों ने प्रमरीका तथा प्रन्य देशों के उदाहरण दिए। हम जानते हैं कि प्राज प्रमरीका में प्रति व्यक्ति प्रौसन प्राप संसार के किसी भी देश से प्रधिक है। प्रापने भी देखा और हमारे मिल |पांडेय जी ने भी देखा और मैंने भी देखा कि प्रमरीका में सिनेटमं को जो नेतन भीर सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं वे हमारी नुलना में स्वर्ग के समान हैं। लेकिन मैं उन सुविधाओं की जरा भी ख्वाहिण नहीं किरता। मैं नहीं चाहता कि हि दुस्तान में संसद सुद्रस्यों को वे सुविधाएं दी जाएं। इसी प्रकार से जो तनस्वाह या प्रन्य भाराम

के साधन जो श्रमरीका या उस जैसे श्रन्य देशों में मन्त्रियों को मिलते हैं उनकी तुलना में हमारे यहां मन्त्रियों को बहुत कम मिलता है। लेकिन हमारा ब्रादर्श ब्रमरीका नहीं है। हमारे श्रादर्श वे देश हैं, वे छोटे देश हैं, जहां पर मन्त्री हमारे मन्त्रियों से कम बेतन लेकर ग्रधिक काम करते हैं, जहां की ग्राधिक परि-स्थितियां लगभग हमारे समकक्ष हैं, ग्रीर उसके बाद जब वहां के मन्त्री हमारे यहां की तुलना में कम लेकर भी ग्रधिक कार्य को ग्रासानी से भ्रीर सुगमतापुर्वक कर सकते हैं, तो निश्चय ही यह प्रश्न उठता है कि भ्रपनी भाषिक पुष्ठभूमि में यह भ्रावण्यक है कि हम भ्रपने मन्त्रियों क तनख्वाह में ग्रीर कमी करें। भीर मैं यह बात केवल मन्त्रियों के लिए ही नहीं कहता 🚉 ह तो एक भूमिकामात्र होगी। भगर मन्त्री के बतन में बदल कर दिया जाए। उसके बाद तो जो बड़े बड़े ब्यूरोकेट हैं, जो तीन तीन ग्रीर चार चार हजार तनस्वाह लेते हैं उसको कम किया जाएगा, श्रीर उसके बाद संसद सदम्यों की तनस्वाह में भी परिवर्तन किया जाएगा । श्रापने भी जब ग्राप इस स्थान से बोल रहेथे तो यह ठीक ही कहा था कि इस देश में जो वेतन कम है उसमें दो बड़े तबकों के बीच में दूरी बहत ज्यादा है. इसको र्दूर करना चाहिए । ग्रापने कहा था कि हम ग्रपने मन्त्रियों के बेतन में रेशनल, सम्चित परिवर्तन करें। भ्राखिर है क्या ? एक भ्रादमी की भ्रागदनी दस हजार या उससे भी ज्यादा है भौर दूसरे की भ्रामदनी 125 रुपया भी नहीं है, बल्कि देश में 20 करोड़ लोगों को श्रामदनी तो केवल 30 रुपयः ही है। इस पुष्ठ भूमि में यह म्रावश्यक है कि सन्तूलन किया जाए।

ग्रभी हमारे मिल पांडेय ची ने कहा कि इसका सम्बन्ध समाजवादे}से नहीं है। मैं भी समझता हं कि इस ा सीधा सम्बन्ध समाजवाद से नहीं है। यह तो एक भूमिका माल है। यह तो एक साइकाला∕जिकल, मान-सिक उद्देलन है, जिसके कारण बार बार लोग मन्त्रियों की ग्रोर हाथ उठाते∫हैं । इसलिए ग्रावण्यक है कि हम इस पर पुनर्विचार करें।

दूसरी हमारी दलील यह है कि देश में बहुत सी भ्रांतियां फैली हुई हैं। वे भ्रांतियां यह हैं कि हमारे मन्त्री स्वर्ग में रहते हैं, हमारे मन्त्री बिजली भीते हैं, वे भ्रांतियां यह हैं कि हमारे मन्त्रियों के बंगलों के कम्पाउण्डों में पानी की गंगा बहती है, उनके कम्पाउण्ड एक एक मील तक फैले हुए हैं उनमें स्वग के सारे साधन ग्रीर उपलब्धियां प्राप्त हैं/। मैं जानता हं कि ये बातें ग्रधिकतर सच नहीं है। यह बात सही है कि कुछ माननीय मन्त्रियों के बिजली के बिल बहुत ज्यादा माए भौर मैंने और पांडेय जी ने विचार किया कि उन परसीलिंग लगा दों 🕂 कि 250 से या 200 से ये बिल ज्यादः न आवें । लेकिन में समझताहं कि यह भी ग्रधिक है। मान लीजिए कि एक मन्त्री को पांच हजार रुपया वेतन मिले तो वह भ्रपने लिए कितने के बंगला लेगा श्राज तो बंगले की हैं इसलिए इतने बड़े बंगले लोग लेते हैं भीर ये फरनिण्ड भी हैं। ग्रौर उसके ऊपर भी कुछ मन्त्री ग्रौर काम करवा लेते हैं। ग्रगर इनको ग्रपने बंगले लेने होते तो क्या व ऐसे बगले लेते ? धगर यह चीज समाप्त हो जाए तो भ्राप देखें कि ये किस स्तर से रहते हैं।

मैं जानता हूं कि इन में कुछ मन्ती ऐसे हैं जो इन चीजों को नहीं चाहते । लेकिन हमारे यहां पर एक परम्परा पड़ गयी है, हम समझते हैं कि मन्ती वही है जो बड़े ठाठ बाट से रहे, जिसके घर में ऐसे गलीचे हों कि उनमें, 6 इंच पैर नीचे दब जाए । मैं जानता हूं कि मन्दी जो या उनके प्रनेक मित्र सम्भवतः इन चीजों को न चाहते हों । परन्तु इनमें कुछ ऐसे भी हैं जिनको इन चीजों का बड़ा मौक है। इनमें कुछ प्रिंस माफ बेल्स हैं जिनके बंगलों में उत्तर नीचे बहुत से कमरे सजे हुए हैं, जिनके बंगलों में उत्तर नीचे बहुत से कमरे सजे हुए हैं, जिनके बंगलों में पांच पांच एकड़ जमीन है धीर

जिनकी सुगन्ध दूर तक जाती है। प्रश्न यह है कि लोग नन्दा जी की घोर नहीं देखते जन दूसरे लोगों के घोर देखते हैं जिनके बंगले पांच एकड़ में हैं धौर जिनकी सुगन्ध दूर तक जाती है। घौर इसको मन्त्रिमण्डल का घादणें मान लिया जाता है। नन्दा जी के घादणें को कोई नहीं देखता। इसलिए जनता की घांतियों को दूर करना सिम्मण्यक है। एक पुरानी कहावत है कि "लोजर्स बाइफ मस्ट भी एवव समयीणन" तो इन झांतियों को दूर सबस्य करना चाहिए।

मैं चाहता है कि हमारे मन्त्रियों को इतनी सुविधाएं ग्रवण्य प्राप्त हों कि वे राजकाज को ग्रासानी से सुगमतापूर्वक, विना किसी कठिनाई के चला सकें। ग्रणे साहब ने कहा कि उनके जमाने में एक एग्जीक्यटिव काउंसिलर को पांच हजार महीना बेतन मिलता था, लेकिन वह उसमें से श्रपने बंगले के लिए एक हजार रूपया किराया देता था और ग्रीर चीजों के लिए भी देता था। इससे लोगों को ग्रन्दाजा रहता था कि वे कितना वेतन लेते थे । धगर हमारे मन्त्री तीन हजार या चार हजार लें तो लोगों को ग्रन्दाजा रहे कि वे इतना लेते हैं। लेकिन ग्राज जैसा कि पांडेय जी ने कहा कि मिल्रियों को काट कर कल 1200 रुपया मासिक मिलतः है, और उसके बाद भी देश में चर्चा होती है कि मन्त्री बिजली पीते हैं. उनके बंगलों में पानी की गंगा बहती है, उनके घरों में ऐसे गलीचे हैं जिनमें पैर 6 इंच दब ज ता है और इनके बंगलों के कम्पाउण्ड में बड़े बड़े चिडिया खाने हैं. मर्गी खाने हैं ग्रीर न जाने क्या क्या है। यह नहीं फैलने देनी चाहिये इसलिए यह द्मावश्यक है कि जनता की इन भ्रान्तियों को दूर करने ∤के लिये इस बात पर विचार किया जाए । अपनी अमर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हए भीर इन भ्रान्तियों को देखते हए भीर एक विशेष प्रकार की जो हम उनको लक्द्रियस वे ग्रीफ लाइफ की ग्रादत

लगा देते हैं भीर जिसके कि बाद वह 2 कठिनाई महसूस करते हैं उन बातों को दूर करने के लिए इस विधेयक के सिद्धान्त को स्वीकार कर लिया जाय ।

सभापति महोदय मैं एक मिनट में समाप्त किये देरहाहुं। मेरे कुछ मित्रों ने कहा कि तुम इस को समाजवाद से मत जोडो। बिलकुल सही है। जब उन्हें ने यह कहा कि उत्पादन पर जोर दो तो वह भी बिलकूल सही है। मुझे याद आता है कि फांस की राज्य-क्रांति के पूर्व जिस समय वहां की रजनता भखों मर रही थी ग्रीर उस ने महलों के सामने रोटी का नारा लगाया था तो फांस की रानी मेरी एटोनैंट ने भ्रपनी दाई से पूछा था कि यह लोग क्या चाहते हैं तो उसने रानी को बतलाया कि यह लोग रोटी मांगते हैं तो मेरी एटोनैंट ने कहा कि अगर उन्हें रोटी नहीं मिलती है तो यह केक क्यों खाते? इसी तरीके से मझे याद है कि यहां, एक वायसराय थे लाडं वैवल जिसके कि समय में देश में भीषण श्रकाल पड़ा था भीर लाखों लोग भख में मरने लग गये थे। जब वह लाई वैवल ग्रपनी फौज के बल पर यहां की जनता की झाजादी की भावना को ग्रौर उसकी भूख को नहीं देवा सका तो उस ने कहा कि पश्पालन करो। उसका एक सांड गांव गांव में घमता था बैल नहीं सांड घमता था भीर जिस समय लोग भन्न मांगते थे तो उन रोटी मांगने वालों को बह सांड दिखाया जानां था श्रीर वह कहता था कि मेरा सांड देखों कितना तगडा है। यह उसी तरह की बात थी जैसा कि फांस की रानी ने भूखी जनता से ग्रपने वहां कहा या कि भगर रोटी नहीं मिलती है तो बह केक क्यों नहीं खाते हैं।

मैं एक बात कहूं। भ्राप जिस उत्पादन की बात करते हैं जनता उतना उत्पादन करना तो चाहती है मगर उत्पादन के सारे [श्री भगवत झा प्राजाद]

साधन पानी सिंचाई म्रादि तो भ्राप ने भ्रपने
हाथों में/बन्द कर रखे हैं। इसलिए भ्राज
विभ्रेयक पर इन बातों को मत लाइये
क्योंकि उत्पादन करता तो कोई है भ्रीर
खाता कोई भ्रीर है। इसलिये मैं यह कहूंगा
. कि भ्रगर भ्राप ने यह नहीं किया तो वह दिन्दूर नहीं होगा जैसा कि श्रीमती रेणुका रे
ने कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान दिल्ली में नहीं
क्सता है इसलिए यह भ्रावश्यक है कि मैं यह
कहें।:—

('ऐसा टूटेगा मोह एक दिन कि उस रास रंग की पूरी बर्बादी शहोगी या रक्खोगे मरघट में भी रेक्समी महल या खाकर चपाड़ सब छोडोगे)।"

भगवान् करे श्राप के लिए वह दिन न श्राये कि श्राप को खाकर चपाइ सब कुछ छोड़ना पड़े। इसलिए इस रंगीन और रेशमी दिल्ली के बाहर की दुनिया को देख कर श्राप स्वयं एक श्रादण रिखये ताकि उस श्रादण के श्रनुरूप इस देश की 30 करोड़ जनता चल सके श्रीर वह श्रापको समझे कि श्राप उसके मसीहा हैं शीर दूसरा कोई नहीं है। बस इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक के सिद्धान्त का समर्थन करता हूं।

Shri Heda: Sir, I heard with attention the speech of Mr. Kamath. I am sorry he has presented only one side. rather the wrong side, of the picture and I would very much like that he sees the other side also. Can he give the name of any country where the Prime Minister gets less than half the salary that his subordinates-Secretaries and Secretaries-General-Can he cite the name of any country where the Prime Minister gets a salary far less than what his nominees like Governors and ambassadors draw? Can he cite the name of any country where the ministers get far less salary than their pointees like Chairman of various public sector projects, managing directors and others. We have also to look at the other side of the picture.

When this discussion was going on, I was reminded of an earlier discussion on similar lines. At that time. Mr. N. V. Gadgil intervened and he gave a break-up of the salary of the ministers. I have not got the breakup with me. At that time Mr. Gadgii was not a minister. Rather, he had turned into a bitter critic of government. However, it goes to his credit that he gave the break-up and made it clear that even with the old salary he was getting, it was not possible for any honest minister to make a saving. So, I would emphasise the fact that the economic aspect is not involved in this. If I may be allowed, I like to narrate a conversation that I overheard between two ministers. This conversation took place a number of before. One Minister recently joined. One Minister asked another Minister; "Did you appoint a chauffeur and a cook?" The reply was: "I did not appoint a cook because he is demanding a very big salary and I probably cannot afford it: But I cannot do without a chauffeur and therefore I had to appoint one on a salary of Rs. 150 or Rs. 170." What does it show? It shows that any Minister if he wants to live within the means of his salary will find it difficult to carry on. We know of a number of deputy ministers and others who were far better off economically before than what they became after they joined the Government. It our own experience. We get Rs. 500 now and formerly we were getting Rs. 400. Even with the smallest unit of family that I enjoy it is not possible to maintain two houses, one at Delhi and the other at Hyderabad. Again, let us not forget that we politics are not fakirs and sadhus. We are contacted by people daily. telephone bill for calls at Delhi and at Hyderabad alone is not less than Rs. 100 a month. How much of it is for my own personal or activities? Hardly any. All this necessary to keep in contact with the

society and maintain our political Therefore, let us look at this problem from that angle, that economics is not involved.

Then, I might tell the House another thing. When Morarjibhai resigned under the Kamraj-plan, Minister was prepared to take his house at 1, Willingdon Crescent, Why? It is a huge house and it involves extra expenditure which is to be borne by the person who takes it. Therefore, no Minister came forward and after a long time a Minister was persuaded to occupy it.

The fact is that today the rules are very rigid. They enforce Ministers and Deputy Ministers, as Shrimati Renuka Ray pointed out, to occupy a particular house, lead a particular way of life and live in a particular place. It is very wrong. I think if a Minister wants to stay in the same place where he was before and mix with the people as he was doing, he must be allowed to do so. In fact, when you get such a big house, automatically you get a number of servants who may not be there on the pay rolls. You will be having a number of servants' quarters and a number of garages. So you have to keep a number of servants. By this and other things an atmosphere is so created that the Ministers become Ministers in the ivory tower. Therefore, they are cut off from the people. So, if we follow the pattern- social pattern and not economic-that exist in the United Kingdom and in the United States of America, you will find that the Ministers will have a live contact with the live currents of the society. I know of only one exception among those who joined the Cabinet-he is not there now-who was in the habit, even when he was a Deputy Minister, for ten years of taking a morning walk, going round the small shops and asking for the rates of foodgrains, kerosene, salt and many other things. Thereby he was maintaining a live contact with the

people. Therefore, my point is that we have to create that atmosphere and we have to change the psychology.

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With these words, I oppose the Bill.

भी प्र० सि० सहगल : श्री कामत सदन के सामने जो भ्रपना विधेयक लाये हैं उस ुर्िर मैं ग्रपने कुछ|विचार रखना चाहता हं। जहां तक बिल के सिद्धान्तों का सम्बन्ध है वे ठीक हैं भीर उचित प्रतीत होते हैं लेकिन मुश्किल तो यह है कि खाली सिद्धान्तों से काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमें तो यह देखना पडेगा कि बिल पर ध्रमल करने से क्या दरग्रसल में बिल की जो मंशा है वह पूरी हो सकेगी? मेरी समझ में वह इससे पुरी नहीं हो सकती है इसलिए मैं कहंगा कि हमको दूसरी चीओं का भी खयाल रखना चाहिए । हमें भ्रपने देश की परि-स्थितियों को देखते हुए यह सोचना पड़ेगा श्रीर निर्माण कार्य करना पडेगा कि हम कैसे भ्रपने सिद्धान्तों को भ्रागे ले जा सकते हैं ग्राज देश में जैसी हालत है उसमें बेशक मैं सरकार से ग्रौर खास कर मंत्री महोदयों से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे ग्रपने भत्तों, फरनीचर बिजली भौर पानी मादि के सम्बन्ध में संभव किफायतशारी बर्ते। मुत्री क्यों सरकार के ग्रन्य जो बडे बडे ग्रफसर हैं भौर जो किमशन के मैम्बर्स है उनको भी जो मंत्रियों की तरह से काफी तादाद में फरनीचर भ्रादि मिलता है उसमें क्या वे कछ कमी कर सकते हैं ग्रीर ग्रन्य बातों में भी ितनी कमी कर सकते हैं इन सारी चीजों पर उन्हें गम्भीरता से सोचना चाहिए । मैं तो चाहंगा कि इस पर एक कमिशन बैठा देना चाहिए जोकि इन सब बातों को पूरी तरह से देखे भाले कि दरग्रसल क्या कुछ किया जा सकता है। लेकिन खाली एक तरफ से इस तरह की बात उठाने पर उसे स्वीकार कर लेना उचित नहीं होगा । वैसे जिन्होंने यह मांग पेश की है वह मेरे बड़े मित्र हैं ग्रीर

[श्री ग्र० सिं० सहगल]

Ministers

मेरा उनका बहुत साथ रहा है। मैं जानता हं कि उनका हृदय इतना कठोर नहीं है जैसा कि कुछ लोगों का खयाल हो सकता है। लेकिन एक चीज जो वे लाये हैं वह मेरी समझ में नहीं ग्राई है।

मैं ग्राप से निवेदन करूंगा कि ग्राप के सामने जेकोस्लोवाकिया और रूस के उदाहरण मौजद हैं। वहां के जो मंत्री हैं वे किस तरीके से वहां पर ग्रंपने लोगों को रखते हैं इस बारे में ग्राप एक पत्र लिख कर उन सारी चीजों को देख लीजिये ग्रीर ग्रापको सब जानकारी प्राप्त हो जायेगी । ग्राप ग्रपने यहां के मंत्री को 2200 रुपये देते हैं इसमें कोई दो बात नहीं है। इस के साथ ही साथ इनकमटैक्स वगैरह काटने के बाद 1200 या 1300 रुपया हद से हद म्राता है। म्राप उस में कार नहीं देते लेकिन कार उन्हें रखनी पड़ती है। ग्रव पैटोल पानी नहीं है जो ग्राप की कार को घसीट कर ले जायगा। इसलिए पैटोल का तो खर्चा भ्रापको देना ही पडेगा। इसी तरह से जो शोफर है गाडी चलाने वाला है उसका भी खर्चा ग्राप को देना पडेगा । इन सारी चीजों को मध्यनजर रखने हए बचेगा क्या? मश्किल से कोई 800 या 900 रुपया बचेगा । इसलिए मैं चाहंगा कि इन सारी चीजों पर यह जो भाप के सारे भत्ते हैं जोकि महावारी बड़े बड़े ग्रफसरों को मिलते हैं. जोकि मैम्बरों को मिलते हैं भीर जो डेली एलाउंसेज हैं उन सारी चीजों पर गौर करने के लिए ग्राप एक कमेटी मकरंर करें। बस इन शब्दों के साथ मैं घपनी बात समाप्त करता हं।

Shri Hathi: Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is rather embarrassing for me to intervene in this debate, because some of the speeches which have been made by some hon. Members and the hon. Member who has brought forward the Bill have given a picture that the

Ministers are leading a life of luxury and on their account the nation is spending a large sum of money which could have been avoided. It had also another off-shoot, and that is the idea of socialistic society where the difference between man and man, between the mode of life of one individual and another, should not be very great. Therefore, it is embarrassing for me to speak on this, because if I were to defend or oppose the measure, it would appear as if Ministers are living in luxury and they want to perpetuate that mode of life.

It may also mean that we not in favour of this pattern of society which the Congress has been cating. It is, therefore, that I am in this position and I hesitate to reply in the spirit in which I would have otherwise replied to the arguments.

May I submit, Sir, that luxurious life, extravagant life, living in comforts is not the creed of the organisation and the institution to which we belong.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not oppose comfort; comfort is all right.

Shri Hathi:....nor is it our intention to carry on a propaganda in a manner that we would like to show to the country that because we are in power we should move in cars and have all the paraphernalia. Far be it from us. But Shri Kamath for whom I have great regard, who is a very senior and veteran parliamentarian, who has the knack of placing his case very ably and, whatever subject takes, applies himself most sincerely, tries to place his case as best as he can when he is seriously in that mood, sometimes is also known for his jovial mood.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You are at the moment jovial.

Shri Hathi: Sometimes he is very sarcastic and sometimes he can cut jokes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is human and I am very human.

Shri Hathi: And it is human. Although he has tried to put his case sometimes very seriously and sometimes in a lighter vein, when he was in a lighter vein he compared the Council of Ministers' number 53 to a pack of cards (52) and, as he is often fond of cutting jokes, could not miss a joker also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not say that they are a pack of cards. I said that the coincidence is rather striking that this is the same number, of a pack of cards and of members of the Council of Ministers.

Shri Hathi: He said, 52 and 1; I do not know what for. It was in a lighter mood, I know.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Ministers also indulge in that; otherwise, Parliament would become dull and tedious.

Shri Hathi: Sometimes we cut jokes. Sometimes he has also the knack of creating an impression with facts which are true but which can be presented in a way that people may understand it in the manner in which he wants them to understand. For example, he says that Ministers have got Rs. 72,000 retrospectively for sumptuary allowance. Anybody can read the notification. The notification was on the 28th May, 1964 where it substituted one clause for the existing clause. The existing clause which was issued in 1952 mentioned that the Ministers, not the Deputy Ministers, will get a sumptuary lowance at Rs. 500 with effect from 1952. The notification was dated 1952. In 1964 on the 28th May that clause was substituted for another clause but the whole clause was put. In the previous clause the sumptuary allowance for the Prime Minister was not mentioned. Here, these were changed and the remaining clause remained the same. Therefore it was with effect from which existed in the original clause which also stands. But the impression that Shri Kamath wanted create was that the notification issued in 1964 said and sanctioned sumptuary allowance with effect from 1952 retrospectively. And, therefore, the Ministers get Rs. 72,000 each as sumptuary allowance. Now, it is a way of putting it and he has a knack of putting it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Your notifications are so very obscure.

Shri Hathi: But anybody who reads it or anybody who has commonsense can understand that if a Minister is appointed in 1964, he cannot claim sumptuary allowance retrospectively from 1952 when he was not at all a Minister or even if he was a Minister, it cannot be given from 1952. If he was a Minister in 1952, the notification issued in 1952 itself gave a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 500 and, therefore, there was not a question of giving a retrospective effect for a second time.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It was wholly unnecessary. That was unnecessary wording.

Shri Hathi: The wording has been tried to be interpreted to mean that each Minister will get Rs. 72,000.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Anyway, he gets Rs. 500 a month.

Shri Hathi: That is the picture. That is one side. But I feel it is really embarrassing. It is not a question of defending our case at all and I would be the last man to defend when it comes to the question of saying that the Ministers should lead a simple difc: I would be the last man to say that it should not be so. If at all I am defending or I am replying, it

[Shri Hathi] is because this sort of impression is being created that each Minister gets Rs. 72.000 according to the notification of 28th May . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is only one item. Please come to other points also.

Shri Hathi: Then, a villager was quoted by Shri Kamath saying, "Do the Ministers drink electricity?".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I said it last time. Your own Party colleague has also said that today.

Shri Hathi: I would not put any word in any Member's mouth if I am not sure of the fact.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I admit that, but your own Party Member has also said that.

Shri Hathi: There is no rancour or bitterness in this. So far as the question of leading a simple life and a modest life is concerned, I have no quarrel with Shri Kamath or anybody else. That is not the question. But the question is, let us put it in a way that it does not unnecessarily create an impression that these people who, I may submit, are your own representatives—I am proud to be a Memoer of Parliament first and then a Minister or anything else....

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: How many are there like you? We agree about you.

Shri Hathi: I say. I am proud to be a Member of Parliament first and then a Minister or anything else.

The other thing is this. I do not want to go into any argument or any comparison as to what a Member of Parliament gets and what a Minister gets. I do not want to draw any comparison.

An hon. Member: Why not?

Shri Hathi: Because I do not want to put my side on the opposite side of the Members of Parliament and put an argument which could have been advanced that a Member of Parliament gets Rs. 500 per month and with his daily allowance it comes to about Rs. 950 and that we are getting all these things which amount to Rs. 1000 . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It comes to Rs. 4000. I will give you the figures later on.

Shri Hathi: I do not want to create that wall, that distinction, that difference and I do not want to compare myself or my salary with anybody else's. Not at all.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: But disparity exists.

Shri Hathi: If Shri Kamath had said in his Bill that the salaries of the Ministers should be reduced or he had said that all the allowances that are being given should be curtailed or if he had worded his Bill in some different way, then that would have been a different matter. But the difficulty is that he wants the salary to be raised from Rs. 2250 to Rs. 2500.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But cut out all perquisites, furniture etc.

Shri Hathi: Again, the question is whether the perquisites amount to so much that if the salary is increased by Rs. 250 in lieu of perquisites, it would create a different impression. That is also a matter to be looked into.

Now, let us see what the perquisites arc. One of the perquisites has been said to be free water and free electricity.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And free house also.

Shri Hathi: So far as free house is concerned, I think that my hon. friend's amendment does not do away with that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Of course.

Shri Hathi: His latest amendment seeks to delete lines 13 and 14.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I want to cut out furniture, water and electricity, and reduce the sumptuary allowance.

Shri Hathi: By his amendment, he does not want to do away with the free house, but he wants to do away with two things, namely furniture and free water and electricity. So far as electricity and water are concerned, we are paying amounts excess of Rs. 200; that is to say, the free use of electricity and water is limited to Rs. 200. So, if you consider Rs. 200 as the perquisite due to the use of free water and electricity and add it to the salary of Rs. 2250. it comes to a total emolument of Rs. 2450, minus the furniture.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Furniture and electrical appliances.

Shri Hath: If you consider the benefit which the Ministers get by way of free water and electricity, it comes to Rs. 2250 by way of salary plus Rs. 200 by way of free water and free electricity, that is, a total of Rs. 2450. So far as the free house is concerned, my hon. friend Shri Kamath also agrees to that.

According to my hon. friend Shri Kamath now, the salary of a Minister has to be raised by Rs. 250, whereas at present, the amount due to free electricity and water is only Rs. 200; in other words, according to my hon. friend's calculation, a Minister would get Rs. 50 more.

Now, there is only one more thing, and that is regarding furniture. I am dealing with these things step by

step, in order to show that there is not that wide gulf of difference between what he wants to give and what the Ministers get.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then why not accept this Bill straightway?

Shri Hathi: But the whole point is that the picture that has been sought to be created and painted gives the impression as if electricity is being drunk by Ministers, that they are getting Rs. 72,000, they are rolling in luxury and so on. The real position is this that Rs. 2250 by way of salary plus Rs. 200 by way of free electricity and water comes to a total of only Rs. 2450.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Frigidaire.

Shri Hathi: Then comes the question of furniture . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Electridal appliances.

Shri Hathi: . which is free.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath; Rs. 38,000.

Shri Hathi: Furniture and others come to Rs. 38,000. For the house and furniture, 19 per cent of the salary is being calculated for the purposes of income-tax. That takes away Rs. 80—90.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We also pay income tax.

Shri Hathi: That means the perquisites which have been allowed are not allowed free, but 19 per cent of the salary is calculated as the income and the higher slab is deducted for income tax from the salary, that means about Rs. 80—90 per month are deducted.

Personally, as I said. I feel it really embarrasing to give all these figures and to plead that this salary should be maintained. I would be the last person to go into the figures and try

[Shri Hathi]

to show that what we get is something, the bare minimum. That sort of argument I would rather not adduce. I would resent such sort of argument. Personally, I would not like to go into all those figures in that way. As Shri Heda said, if one were to look into the net income, the income which remains, it is-as Shri Saigal pointed out-Rs 800-900. But that is not a plea I would take because after all. one has to serve, if we want to show that we must live a modest humble life, even if it be Rs. 800, we should be able to manage it. My quarel is not at all with that. My anguish and worry--I do not find suitable words to express it-is about what he said when he said that Ministers get travelling allowand-I would honestly ask Members to consider this, the impression that has been created-for their wives. children, step-children and all that. That is only when the Minister comes from his place join his official duty as Minister and when he leaves his office and goes back to his place.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: No, no.

Shri Hathi: In between, they are not given allowance for wives, children and so on,

Shri Narendta Singh Mahida: I can show you instances.

Shri Hathi: He read from the rules. He savs children legitimate children, step-children . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is what your own Act says, not my words.

Shri Hathi: If he reads the whole portion, he can understand it correctly. But I am sure that Members have got the impression from what he said that whenever a Minister goes on tour, he is entitled to take his wife, children, legitimate children, step-children, family—everybody

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is the fault of your Act

Shri Hathi: It is not so. We are not allowed to take our family when we go on ordinary tours. The rule he quoted was that when a Minister is first appointed and he comes from the place, at that time, it is allowed, and then when he returns to his place at the end, that is allowed to him; not otherwise when he goes on tours.

This is the sort of thing which really pains me, the picture that has been painted in this way.

Other speakers have spoken about the ideology. I have no quarrel with the ideology. I would be one with everybody to see that there should be no great difference or disproportionate disparity between the income of one individual and another. On that I have no quarrel. But what I submit is that the way in which the Bill is moved, and the way in which a picture was sought to be presented as if the Ministers are living a luxurious life, all that is not quite correct. If it was a Bill which said that in a socialistic pattern of society, the standard of salary should be in a particular pattern, it would be a different matter. Here comes the question of figures, and these figures again will create that complication. We therefore have to distinguish between two different things. One is the actual figures and the other is an ideal or policy. So far as the figures are concerned. I said this does not make any distinction whatsoever.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Can you give us the exact figure? Suppose you take the house rent, rent for frigidaire, boiler, electricity etc. into consideration. If you give those figures, we will be much obliged.

Shri Hathi: Yes. Salary is Rs. 2,250. Then electricity, in whatever manner we may use it, up to Rs. 200 only it is free.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is only now, since you were exposed last year.

Shri Hathi: I am talking of today.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But for 15 years you have drained the exchequer. It went up to Rs. 800 in some cases.

Shri Hathi: Are we going into the history?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: One Minister himself exposed all the other Ministers, all his colleagues.

Shri Hathi: Rs. 2,250 plus Rs. 200 comes to Rs. 2,450. Frigidaire and other things, whatever we use, the consumption of power should be within Rs. 200. If we exceed Rs. 200 we have to pay.

Shri R. S. Pandey: These figures are known to these friends.

Shri Hathi: Therefore, there is no difference at all. The sumptuary allowance principle also is agreed to.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Reduce it.

Shri Hathi: Therefore, it is not a question of figures. If rupees, annas and pies are concerned, that does not make much difference at all.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: We are concerned with it.

Shri Hathi: So far as the whole method and approach are concerned, I would say far be it from us that we want to make money out of this or to lead a life which we do not otherwise lead. The way in which many of us could have lived perhaps would have been far better in comforts, in earning, in so many things, than it is today. I do not want to go into individual instances, but people could have earned much more and could have lived a much more comfortable life than they are doing as Ministers. But I do not want to enter into things, nor do I want to say that after all people in other vocations do earn more money. We are not here to make money, to earn money, and it is not our intention that we should get as much of comforts, luxury and money as possible.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: We are talking of waste.

Shri Hathi: There is no question of waste. As I have said, not a single pie is wasted. On the contrary, what you give to a Minister is hardly Rs. 900 a month. I would leave it to you to judge whether it is quite enough for anybody to live in Delhi on that. I would, therefore, oppose the Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I will be very brief in my reply, because there are hardly ten minutes to go. I will leave one minute for my friend Shri Yashpal Singh to move his Bill.

Mr. Chairman: He may finish in five minutes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am entitled to 15 minutes. I will try to finish in eight minutes.

I am grateful to my hon. colleagues on both sides of the House for the active interest they have taken in this Bill, and I am ha, py to note that barring a few, one or two fringe exceptions, all the Members who have taken part in the debate have lent their whole-hearted and powerful support to the principle of the Bill, if not to the entire Bill. I am very much heartened by their support.

The Minister has sought to create a picture, an impression, which I can only describe as one of pseudo rectitude and pseudo integrity. Within the few minutes at my disposal, I would like to disabuse the minds of my colleagues here on both sides of the House of the wrong notions, the illusion or delusion that he has sought to create.

The Minister said in the first place there was not much difference, not a wide gulf, between what I propose in my Bill and what they are actually

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath] enjoying or suffering, logically speaking, if there is no wide gulf, what stands in the way of the acceptance by the Minister of at least the principle behind the Bill? As some Congress Members said here, as you yourself said in your powerful, cogent speech when you were here below,-you yourself requested the Government to accept the principle of the Bill, and my hon, friend Shri Saigal also suggested the appointment of a Committee-I would have been glad if the Minister had agreed and promised to bring a Bill or measure due time. Now, he was sought to show that what I want is nothing very much. May I straightaway show the figures and report the figures I quoted, Rs. 38,000 for furniture and electrical appliances is for one year, he enjoys this Rs. 38,000 for one year and quits; if it is for five years, it comes, I have worked i t oRtuot.s mfwy, mfwyb worked it out to Rs. 700 or 800 a month.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture Shahnawaz Khan): Does he the furniture with him?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath. No. no. I say that he enjoyed it. Who pays? The tax-payer has paid for the furniture; that is what the Minister gets. Who pays for it? Do you pay for it? I am afraid you don't. The taxpayer has paid; the people of India have paid for it: that is all we are concerned with. Rs. 800 in furniture; Rs. 500 sumptuary allowances. I wanted the Minister to tell us-he did not refer to it at all-how many Ministers have got juxury cars: Ho said he has got an Ambassador car.

Shri Hathi: None has got foreign luxury cars on his own.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On his own? No. no. There are the advances you get from the Government to buy the car. How many Ministers have got? Why should you waste money and get a luxury car? . . . (Interruptions.)

Shri Hathi: We are not allowed to have foreign cars.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not now.

In the last session, on the last day when I moved consideration of the Bill I referred to this point of sumptuary allowance and I wanted Minister to tell the House in his reply about this because there were various reports, very sad and conflicting reports about the use or-I am sorry to use this word-misuse of sumptuary allowance. It is given for a particular purpose. How many Ministers spend it or use it for the purpose for which it is intended or granted? No reply was forth coming from the Minister. I have sought to reduce it to Rs. 300. He did not refer to that. Furniture cost to the tax-payer Rs. 800 per month plus Rs. 500 sumptuary allowance.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad): Is the Minister allowed to take away the furniture with him when vacated office?

Shri Harl Vishnu Kamath: He is not allowed to but every new Minister can get so much, furniture if he wants. Why should he have so much of furniture when Members of Parliament do not have?

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: In that case you can add only the depreciation charges and not the cost.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Whatever it is, it is there. Rs. 2250 plus rent Rs. 650 for the residence. It is upto Rs. 650 for a Cabinet Minister. affairs-you In human are student economics and of you very well know-that the maximum tends to become the minimum. The standard rent is estimated

Rs. 650 and that is the maximum. I am sure that most of the bungalows they have got have a standard rent of Rs. 650 a month. One word more and I have done. The Minister tried to show that an impression had been sought to be created that Ministers were living in luxury. I never said so. I said that this system of perquisitive society-I did not say luxury-must stop. I did not say luxury. This was the backdoor method: people get an impression that the Ministers draw just Rs. 2,250 or Rs. 1,750 per mensem as the care may be, and they are leading very simple lives. But actually, if all this is totalled up, it comes to Rs. 4,000 a month. Therefore, I say that this is pure, sheer, undiluted hypocrisy and sanctimonious humbug, to say that just because they draw a small salary they live simple lives. Let us have it straightened out properly. I do not mind their taking a higher salary, but cut, down all perquisites. Cut out all perquisites once and for all. No perquisites of any kind. Let him draw a salary of Rs. 2,500 a month. (Laughter). It is not a matter for laughter. You come here as a Minister and you get all these perquisites. When cease to be a Minister you cannot think of perquisites. Why should you have perquisites? I am not talking of socialism at all. I am talking of integrity, decency in public life. (Interruption).

Therefore I would again repeat with all the emphasis at my command. Let them raise their salary a little; that is what I have suggested by way of principle. It may be increased Rs. 2,500 a month and let them come forward with another Bill. But

out once and for all these noxious, abnoxious perquisites. Therefore, I would appeal to the House to consider this Bill along a little suggestion. A Cabinet Minister who was present in the House last time when I moved for consideration of the Bill, over to me after my speech-I do not want to mention his name-and said, "You have tried to make out a case. As far as I am concerned", he added, "Will you agree to my salary being fixed at Rs. 500 a month plus double your present daily allowance, namely, 62?" I quickly calculated and said "I agree." I do not know whether that senior Minister who was then present in the House will stand by that now or whether his colleagues will agree to that. I do not know whether his colleagues agree to I said it was a fair suggestion. He had said: "We do not want any perquisites; Rs. 500 a month plus a daily allowance of Rs. 62 would do". As a said, I do not want a hundred per cent egalitarian order here. I do agree that Ministers must have some comfort but there must be enquity and justice. So, let us have it. I take him at his word: For a Cabinet Minister a salary of Rs 500 a month plus 62 as daily allowance.

I hope that hon. Members will accept and support the motion for consideration of the Bill.

17 hrs.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act. 1952, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided:

I or hrs.

[Division No. 3]

AYES

Aney, Dr. M. S. Himatsinhii, Shri Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh Mukerjee, Shri H. N. Ranga, Shri Sen, Dr. Ranen

Siddiah, Shri Singh, Shri Y. D. Yashpal Singh, Shri

NOES

Alagesan, Shri Alva, Shri A. S. Anjanappa, Shri Arunachalam, Shri Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka Baswant, Shri Bhattacharyya, Shri C. K. Borocah, Shri P. G. Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri Chandrabhan Singh, Shri Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal Chaudhuri, Shri D. S. Chuni Lal, Shri Das, Dr. M. M. Das, Shri B. K. Dass, ShtiC. Dighe, Shri Dorai, Shri Kasinatha Dwivedi, Shri M. L. Ering, Shri D. Gaekwad, Shri Fatehsinhrao Hansda, Shri Subodh Hem Raj, Shri Igbal Singh, Shri Jadhav, Shri M. L. Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas Jaglivan Ram, Shri Jena, Shri Jyotishi, Shri J. P. Kabir, Shri Humayun Kairolkar, Shri Kamble, Shri Kedaria, Shri C. M.

Keishing, Shri Rishang

Khan, Shri Osman Ali

Khan, Shri Shahnawaz Khanna, Shri P. K. Koujalgi, Shri H. V. Krishnamachari, Shri T. T. Lakshmikanthemme, Shrimeti Lalit Sen, Shri Mahadeo Prasad, Shri Malaichami, Shri Mulaviya, Shri K. D. Mallick, Shri Rama Chandra Mandal, Dr. P. Mantri, Shri D. D. Masuriya Din, Shri Matcharaju, Shri Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali Mishra, Shri Bibhuti More, Shri K. L. Musafir, Shri G. S. Nayak, Shri Mohan Niranjan Lal, Shri Pandey, Shri R. S. Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath Panna Lal, Shri Pant, Shri K. C. Parashar, Shri Patel, Shri Chhotubhai Patel, Shri N. N. Patil, Shri S. B. Patil, Shri T. A. Patnaik, Shri B. C. Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R. Prabhakar, Shri Naval Pratap Singh, Shri Raghunath Singh, Shri

Raghuramaiah, Shri Raja, Shri C. R. Raju, Shri D. B. Rem Subhag Singh, Dr. Ram Swarup, Shri Ramakrishnan, Shri P. R. Ramaswamy, Shri V. K. Rane, Shri Rao, Shri Muthyal Rao, Shri Thirumala Ray, Shrimati Renuka Reddi, Dr. B. Gopala Reddiar, Shri Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda Roy, Shri Bishwanath Sadhu Ram, Shri Samanta, Shri S. C. Sarma, Shri A. T. Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati Sharma, Shri D. C. Siddenanjappa, Shri Singh, Shri S. T. Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sivappraghassan, Shri Ku. Sonavane, Shri Subbaraman, Shri Subramanyam, Shri T. Sumat Presad, Shri Swaran Singh, Shri Tahir, Shri Mohammad Thimmaich, Shri Γiwary, Shri K. N. Tula Ram, Shri Varma, Shr Rayindra

Mr. Chairman: The result of the division is Ayes 10; Noes 106.

The motion was negatived.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, February 22, 1965/Phalguna, 3, 1886 (Saka)