

# RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, 13th September 1955

The House met at eleven of the clock, MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### SENIORITY AND PAY SCALES OF THE CLERICAL STAFF OF THE EX-B.A. AND N.W. RAILWAYS

\*416. SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: Will the Minister for RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations from the clerical staff of the *ex*-Bengal, Assam and North Western Railways absorbed after partition on the *ex*-East Indian Railway regarding determination of their seniority and fixation of their pay scale;

(b) if so, what are their grievances; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR RAILWAYS AND TRANSPORT (SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Their representations and the action taken thereon are as follows:—

(i) The fixation of seniority *inter se* of *ex*-East Indian Railway personnel on the basis of length of service in each grade. Orders have since issued to this effect.

(ii) The staff in grade Rs. 65—85(1934) should be treated as equivalent to staff in the prescribed scale of pay Rs. 80—160. This has been rejected.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: May I know, Sir, the reason for this rejection? Is it not a fact that when the 1934 scales were revised, clerks in the same grade on the *ex*-E.I. Railway were fixed in the scale Rs. 80—160, whereas 81 RSD—1

clerks on the *ex*-B.A. and N.W. Railways were fixed in the scale Rs. 55—130 although the Railway Board at that time recommended that they also should be fixed in the scale Rs. 80—160?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: A certain percentage of posts were fixed in the scale Rs. 80—160. After the combined seniority list was prepared, those who were on the seniority list and were qualified were fitted in the posts as per the percentage fixed. The rest were naturally left out and it so happened that they belonged to the *ex*-B.A. and N.W. Railways.

SHRI S. N. MAZUMDAR: Is it not a fact that those employees who are now serving in the scale Rs. 55—130—because they are fixed in that scale without counting the length of service in regard to fixation of seniority—are in a disadvantageous position, compared to the clerks of the *ex*-E.I. Railway, who are performing the same work side by side in the same office?

SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Sir, the combined seniority list was prepared on the basis of their total length of service; and the officiating service in equivalent grades was taken into consideration. And the combined seniority list was prepared after that had been done. The percentage of posts in the higher scale went to people who were on top of the list.

### भूमिहीन खेतियर मजदूरों का पुनर्स्थापन

\*४१७. श्री नवार्बसिंह चौहान : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत भूमिहीन खेतियर मजदूरों के पुनर्स्थापन की जो योजना थी, उसके अन्तर्गत कितने ऐसे मजदूरों को पुनर्स्थापित किया जा चुका है ;

(ख) किन किन राज्यों के ऐसे लोगों को कहाँ कहाँ बसाया गया है और उनके

पुनर्स्थापन पर अब तक कितना व्यय किया जा चुका है; और

(ग) ये लोग केंद्रीय सरकार के खेतों पर किन शर्तों पर बसाये जा रहे हैं ?

†[RESETTLEMENT OF LANDLESS AGRICULTURAL WORKERS]

\*417. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister for FOOD AND AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of landless agricultural workers resettled under the schemes of the Government of India included in the first Five Year Plan for the purpose;

(b) the names of the States from which and the names of the places where, such persons have been settled and the expenditure so far incurred on their resettlement; and

(c) the terms and conditions on which they are being settled on the farms of the Central Government?]

कृषि मन्त्री (डा० पी० एस० दशमुख): (क) और (ख). भोपाल में १०० बसा दिये गये हैं और द्रावन्कोर-कोचीन से १२० बसाये जा रहे हैं। इनके सिर्फ बसाने पर कितना खर्च हुआ है यह बताना मुमकिन नहीं है।

(ग) सभा के पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है।

### विवरण

सेंट्रल मिर्कनाइज्ड फार्म, भोपाल, में बेजमीन खेतहर मजदूरों के बसाने के लिये बनाई हुई संशोधित योजनाओं की आम शर्त

(१) मजदूरों के काम की जांच समय समय पर की जायेगी और जिन का काम अच्छा न होगा, उन्हें हटा कर दूसरे रखे जायेंगे।

(२) भोपाल के बाहर से बसाने के लिये चुने गये मजदूरों को फार्म पर बसाने से पहले

प्रोबेशन पर रहना होगा और प्रोबेशन की मियाद में उन्हें ४० रुपये महीने के हिसाब से मजदूरी दी जायेगी। भोपाल राज्य से चुने हुए मजदूरों को प्रोबेशन पर नहीं रखा जायेगा और वे सीधे ही बसा दिये जायेंगे।

(३) हर एक परिवार को बिना सिंचाई की हुई १५ एकड़ और सिंचाई की हुई १० एकड़ जमीन दी जायेगी।

(४) हर एक बसने वाले को पहले पांच महीनों के लिये बँलों, खेती के औजारों, दूध देने वाली गायों, मुर्गी, सुअर वगैरा के खरीदने के लिये १,००० रुपये का कर्ज दिया जायेगा। इस कर्ज की वापसी, बसने वाले की दो फसलें पैदा होने के बाद, दस सालों में आसान किश्तों पर की जायेगी। पहले तीन सालों के लिये इन कर्जों पर कोई भी सूद नहीं लिया जायेगा और इस अरसे के पूरे होने के बाद, इन बसने वालों से बाकी कर्ज पर मामूली दर पर सूद लिया जायेगा।

(५) इस कर्ज पर सूद के साथ साथ, जमीन की कीमत भी, सिंचाई की हुई जमीन ७५ रुपये फी एकड़ और बिना सिंचाई की हुई ५० रुपये फी एकड़ की दर से वसूल की जायेगी।

(६) सुधरी हुई किस्म की भाँपड़ी, जिस में बसने वाले रहेंगे, बनाने के लिये, सरकार ६५५ रुपये फी भाँपड़ी के हिसाब से देंगी।

(७) दो फसलें उगाने के बाद, बसने वालों को भोपाल सरकार की जमीन की लगान के बराबर जमीन का किराया देना होना।

(८) स्कूल वगैरा जैसी सामाजिक कल्याण की सुविधायें दी जायेंगी।

(९) भोपाल राज्य से बाहर के चुने हुए मजदूरों के लिये निम्न शर्तें और लागू होंगी :

(क) उनको अपने और अपने परिवार (जिन में उनकी पत्नियाँ और जायज बच्चे शामिल होंगे) के लिये सब से

छोटी क्लास का एक तरफ का किराया उनके रहने के स्थान से लेकर फार्म तक दिया जायेगा। लेकिन यह रियायत नीचे बतलाये हुए मर्दानों से सीमित होगी।

(ख) यदि वे वापिस जाने की मरजी रखते हैं तो उनको फार्म पर जितने दिन उन्होंने काम किया है उसकी मजदूरी के साथ जाने के लिये रेल का एक ओर का किराया भी दिया जायेगा।

(ग) यदि वह फार्म पर रहने का निश्चय करें तो, ऊपर (क) के अनुसार, सरकारी खर्च पर अपना परिवार का ला सकते हैं।

(घ) अगर कोई मजदूर पहली दफा में अपने परिवार को लाने की जिद करता हो तो उसको आने के लिये उसका और उसके परिवार के रेल का किराया दिया जायेगा। लेकिन अगर वह अपनी जांच के समय में ही वापिस जाने का निश्चय करता है तो उसके परिवार को वापिस जाने का रेल का किराया नहीं दिया जायेगा।

†[THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE (DR. P. S. DESHMUKH): (a) and (b). 100 from Bhopal are already re-settled and 120 from Travancore-Cochin are being settled. It is not possible to indicate the expenditure exclusively on their settlement.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

#### STATEMENT

*General conditions as laid down under the modified Schemes for settlement of landless labourers at the Central Mechanised Farm, Bhopal.*

(1) The work of the labourers will be reviewed from time to time and those whose work is found unsatisfactory will be replaced.

(2) The labourers recruited from outside Bhopal State will be paid a

†English translation.

monthly wage of Rs. 40 per m during the period of probation preceding their settlement at the Farm. The labourers recruited from Bhopal State will be settled outright without serving any probationary term at the Farm.

(3) The size of holding per family will be fixed at 15 acres in the un-irrigated area and 10 acres in the irrigated area.

(4) A loan of Rs. 1,000 will be advanced to each settler for maintenance during the initial period of two months and for the purchase of bullock, agricultural implements, milch cow, poultry, pigs, etc. Recoveries against this loan will be made in easy instalments spread over a period of ten years, after the settler has reaped his first two harvests. These loans will be treated as interest-free loans for the first three years and after the expiry of this period, interest will be chargeable at the usual rate on the loan outstanding against these settlers.

(5) Along with recovery of the cost of land will also be recovered Rs. 75 per acre for irrigated land and Rs. 50 per acre for un-irrigated land.

(6) For the construction of an improved type of hut for settlers, the Government contribution could be Rs. 655 per hut.

(7) The settlers will be asked to pay land rent equivalent to the revenue payable to Bhopal State by taking first two harvests.

(8) Amenities of social welfare such as Schools, etc. will be provided.

(9) For labourers selected from outside Bhopal State, the following further conditions apply:—

(i) They will be paid the railway fare for themselves and their family (it will include their wives and their legitimate children) from their place of residence to the Farm by the lowest class subject to what is stated hereafter.

(ii) If they exercise the option to return, they will be given a single

railway fare for the return journey also, together with their wages for the period for which they have worked at the Farm.

(iii) In case they decide to stay at the Farm, they may bring their families at Government expenses as indicated at (i) above.

(iv) If a labourer insists on bringing his family in the first instance, he may be allowed travelling allowance for himself and for his family for the onward journey. But if he decides within the trial period to get back to his State, his family will not be eligible for the return railway fare.]

**श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :** यह जो विवरण रखा गया है उसमें कहा गया है कि प्रत्येक परिवार को १५ एकड़ बगैर सिंचाई वाली और १० एकड़ सिंचाई वाली जमीन दी जायेगी। सरकार ने यह बात कैसे पता लगाई कि इतनी जमीन एक परिवार के लिए काफी होगी ?

**डा० पी० एस० देशमुख :** हमारा यह खयाल है कि जो जमीन दी जायेगी वह एक परिवार के लिए काफी होगी।

**श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :** इसमें नम्बर ६ पर लिखा हुआ है कि एक भाँपड़ी बनाने के लिए उनको ६५५ रुपये दिया जायेगा। क्या यह कर्जा वसूल कर लिया जायेगा या रियायती तौर पर दिया जा रहा है ?

**DR. P. S. DESHMUKH:** I would ask for notice of this question. We are not going to recover this amount.

**SHRI H. C. DASAPPA:** Is there any attempt on the part of the Government to settle displaced persons from East Bengal on any of these farms?

**DR. P. S. DESHMUKH:** So far, our activities in regard to the rehabilitation of landless labourers have been very limited. We have at present no proposal to rehabilitate any of the refugees.

**श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :** भोपाल में बसने वालों को दो फसलों के बाद लगान के बराबर जमीन का किराया देना होगा। इसका क्या यह अर्थ समझ लिया जाय कि यह जमीन लैंडलेस लेबरर्स को दे दी जायेगी। यानी वह उसके मालिक हो जाएंगे ?

**डा० पी० एस० देशमुख :** जी हाँ, जैसा और लोगों से लिया जाता है वैसे ही लैंड रैबन्स उनसे भी लिया जायेगा।

**PROF. G. RANGA:** Are these loans being granted only to the landless labourers of Bhopal and the neighbouring areas or to others?

**DR. P. S. DESHMUKH:** Only to Travancore-Cochin and Bhopal

\*418. [For answer, vide col. 2772 infra.]

\*419. [The questioner (Shri M. Valiulla) was absent. For answer, vide col. 2778 infra.]

#### AIR-LIFTING OF MANGOES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

\*420. **DR. RAGHUBIR SINH:** Will the Minister for COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether very large consignments of Indian mangoes were air-lifted this year to the United Kingdom and Europe; and

(b) If so, to which countries they were sent, and in what quantities?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):** (a) and (b). I lay on the Table of the Sabha a statement giving the requisite information.

#### STATEMENT

*Information in respect of consignments of Indian mangoes airlifted from India.*

Name of country	Weight of consignments airlifted (In Kgs.)
1. Austria	... 93.0
2. Belgium	... 18.6
3. Cyprus	... 18.7