DR. RANEN SEN: It has been almost universally recognised that due to railway embankments in many areas natural rain water cannot be drained, and this has been brought to the notice of the Ministry this year after the Midnapur floods. I myself visited that area and found the outlet very narrow to allow the abnormal flood water to pass through it. May I know whether the railways are considering measures to do away with the defects in the embankments which were causing in the past unprecedented damage to property, including railway property?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: Whenever we have any embankment we always take into consideration the question of providing adequate waterways. In some places, especially when the flood water or rain water is very heavy, waterways may not be sufficiently adequate enough. We are examining this point and, wherever necessary, we are suitably widening the waterways.

SHRI D. AMAT: Has the attention of the hon. Minister been drawn to an article published in the Engineering Times of 1st November 1968 by Mr. S. P. Banerjee, a Si i gurian Consulting Chartered Structural Engineer of Calcutta, that the damage was caused due to sabotage also? Even the contemporaries of this news paper doubt that the sudden release of 6 lakhs cusecs of impounded water from the higher region could not have come within so short a time. According to the rainfall report, there was only 43.57 inches of rainfall from October 2 to October 4. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it was due to sabotage; if so, what steps has the Government taken to check such sabotage in future?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: I do not have any information on that particular point.

रात को रेलगाड़ियों में यात्रा करने सम्बन्धी सुरक्षा उपाय क633. श्री प्रकाश बीर सास्त्री : श्री सिस कुमार शास्त्री : क्या रेलचे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

- (क) रात को रेलगाढ़ियों में यात्रा करने नाले व्यक्तियों की सुरक्षा के लिये क्या विशेष प्रवस्थ करने का विचार है;
- (ख) क्या यह सच है कि विशेषतया रात को बांच लाइनों पर तथा मात्री गाड़ियों द्वारा यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों को कठिनाइयो का सामना करना पड़ता है; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो किन-किन राज्यों में ऐसे यात्रियों की संस्था में विशेष रूप से वृद्धि हो रही है और कहां-कहां रात को रेलवे यात्रा करना उत्तरोत्तर अयु-रक्षित होता जा रहा है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) and (b): There have been instances where passengers travelling by night trains, particularly on branch line sections in certain areas have complained of such difficulties. Security measures such as provision of armed police escorts with night trains supplemented by Railway Protection Force wherever necessary, special watching of criminals at junctions and important railway stations by police, intensifying surveillance of suspects by detective police staff, checking of bolts and latch fittings in the compartments, are regularly being attended to by the authorities concerned.

(c) Railway journeys being mostly inter-state, it is somewhat difficult to furnish precise information in this regard. Generally speaking, such crimes are increasingly noticed on the Northern, North Eastern, Eastern and Central Railways.

श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री: श्रीमान्, में यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सत्य है कि विशेष रूप से रात्रि में जो पैसें जर गाड़ियां चलती हैं उनमें न तो कान्डक्टर होता है और म सुरक्षा पुलिस जो आपकी है आर॰ पी॰ एफ॰ उसकी ओर से किसी तरह की व्यवस्था होती है और बो दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं वह इसी

प्रकार की नाड़ियों में और इसी प्रकार के छोटे रास्तों पर अधिक होती हैं तो उसको रोकने के लिए क्या आपने किसी प्रकार के विशेष पग उठाए, हैं ? यदि हां, हो वह नाय हैं ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: It is a fact that these crimes are mostly taking p lace in some of the branch lines on passenger trains. It is very difficult to provide escort to each and every passenger train. After all, the hon. Member is quite aware of the fact that law and order is a State subject and we are bringing to the notice of the State authorities all these things and the difficulties that are being faced in this respect. As far as possible we are trying to provide escorts in those sections where these kinds of things are apprehended and the places where these things are mostly noticed.

भी प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महादय, मैं समझता है कि शायद मंत्री महोदय के इस उत्तर से आप भी सहमत न हो। जब तक यात्री रेल में सकर करता है तब तक ला एण्ड कांडर स्टेट सबजेक्ट है, यह बात नहीं आती है। रेखदे की जिम्मेदारी उसकी है जब तक कि वह रेल से बाहर नहीं जाता, और रेलवे कस्पाजन्ड के अन्दर या रेल के अन्दर है।

बुसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता है कि स्वर्गीय श्री दीनदयाल उपाध्याय की मृगल सराय स्टेशन पर हुई हत्या के बाद क्या रेलवे मंत्रालय ने इस प्रकार का निर्णय लिया है कि गाडियो से जो पहले दर्जे के डिब्बे या दूसरे डिड्ये कट कर साइडिंग में खड़े हो जाते हैं बहां उनकी सूरका रहे ? इसके लिए भी क्या आपने कोई पग उठाए हैं ?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: It is a fact that we are carrying almost 60 lakhs of passengers every day. I have already said that basically, though we are very much concerned, the position of law and order is entirely a State subject...(Interruption).

भी रवि राव : गाडी के अन्दर जब यात्री

काता है तो वहां भी वह स्टेट सब्बेक्ट हो जाता है।

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: What is "basically"?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: Whether they are in trains or in the yard safety of pasengers in the train as also within the railway pre nices and stations come within the State subjec (Interruption).

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: I. means, you are not responsible for their security.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): May I add by way of explanation that as regards law and order and the crime position are concerned, State Governments have their force, called the Government Railway Police. The Government Railway Police is divided into two branches, the Order Branch and the Crime Branch. We meet the expenditure in connection with Order Branch. We reimburse the State Governments the expenditure they incur with regard to the Order Branch as also the Crime Branch to some extent. That being so, the State Governments have the primary responsibility of looking after the safety of the railways both the passengers and the goods in some respects. Therefore, we always go to the State Governments to provide necessary protection for travelling public because our own force, the Railway Protection Force, cannot function with full powers of a police force because it has not got legally all the powers that a police force can exercise. So, we have to rely upon the State Governments. we reimburse their expenditure in connection with providing necessary force for the railway operations. In this regard, we again go to the State Governments for the necessary arrangement.

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, में आपके द्वारा मंत्री जी से यह जाननः बाहता है कि आपके पहले दबें के डिब्बे जो स तयुगी हैं जिनमें अने जाने को बरांडा नहीं है और जिनमें रेल यात्रा के साथ बीवन यात्रा समान करने का भी सतरा बना रहता है, क्या आप

उनको समाप्त करके नये इग के डिब्बे जिसमें बरांडा और अटेंडेंट का प्रबन्ध हो, उसकी व्यवस्था करने के लिए सोच रहे हैं? इसके माथ ही जो अलीगढ़ से दिल्ली के लिए गटल ट्रेन चलती हैं जिसमें दूधवाले अधिक होते हैं उसमें अधिकांश इस प्रकार की ब्टनाएं होती हैं तो उसमें कोई इस कार की व्यवस्था करने की बात आप सोच रहे हैं?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: In a phased programme, we are now trying to build up the coaches with a corridor and, as and when, we get new coaches, we introduce them into service. We have already taken up this programme. It will take some time. We are doing that.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: It has often been brought to the notice of the Railway Ministry that the windows and the exit doors in the corridor-type coaches do not have the bars. If the bars were provided in the windows, that would lead to more safety for the passengers. It was promised in one of the Consultative Committee meetings that this will be done. I would like to know in how many coaches bars have been provided.

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: In most of the coaches, the windows are provided with bars. If there are coaches which are not provided with bars, certainly, the matter will be looked into.

श्री ऑकार लाल बेरवा: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो पहले दर्जे के पुराने डिक्बे हैं उनके अन्दर अपने नौकरों के बंठने की सुनिधा होती थी क्योंकि उसमें अटेंडेंट कोच उसके माथ लगता था, लेकिन आजकल के जो ढिब्बे बने हैं, चाहे आप डीलक्स में देख लीटिए या और गाड़ियों में देख लीजिए, उनमें चोई ज्यवस्था अटेंडेंट के बैठने की नहीं है। इसलिए अटेंडेंट भीषे पांचवें दर्जे में जा कर बैठता है और अधिकारी इचर रहता है, तो इसके लिए आपने क्या व्यवस्था की है? पहले अटेंडेंट पास में होते थे तो कोई दुर्जंटना नहीं होती थी। अब उसका कोई स्वयाल ही नहीं उठता, तो इसके लिए बापने क्या व्यवस्था की है ?

SHRI PARIMAE GHOSH: It is a fact that in the coaches, the seats for attendants were provided in the same compartment. But with the increasing demand for providing more seats to the people, it has been found that we cannot afford to give that accommodation for the attendants alone. That is why a separate arrangement has been made.

भीवती लक्ष्मीकांतरका: बया यह सही है कि उत्तर रेलवे में कुछ जगहों में गैंग संगठित हैं जो रेल यात्रियों को सूट लेते हैं? इसके लिए सरकार स्टेट सरकार से सहायता लेकर इन लोगों को पकड़ने के लिए क्या प्रवन्ध कर रही है?

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question.

विभिन्न मंत्रालयों से संबद्ध विदेशी सलाहकार तथा विशेषक

•634 भी नारायण स्वक्ष्य :

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेवी:

श्री राम सिंह अवरवाल :

श्री जगन्नाच राव जोशी:

नया औद्योगिक विकास तथा समयाय-कार्य मंत्री 27 अगस्त, 1968 के अतारांकितः प्रकृत संस्था 6001 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कुपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) 1955-67 तक भारत सरकार के प्रत्येक मंत्रालय के साथ सम्बद्ध (एक) सला-हकारों और (दो) त्रिशेषझों की सख्या कितनी-कितनी थी; और वे किन-किन देशों थे थे; और
 - (स) उन पर कितनी राशि व्यव हुई ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATH REDDI): (a) and (b): The information has been received from some Ministries, but has yet to be received from a number of other Ministries. It will be laid on he Table of the