श्री प्र० च० सेठी: जो जांच करने के लिए सी० एस० आई० आर० को कहा यया वह यह है कि कोयले से कोक बन सकता है? यह जो टीम यूरोप गई है यह पैट्रोलियम और कैमिकस्ब मिनिस्ट्री के एक्सपर्ट्म की गई है जो केवल फर्टिलाइजर प्लाट के एस्टेन्लिशमेंट पर विचार करेगी। इसको चौथी योजना में लिया जा सकेगा या नहीं यह इस पर मुनहसर होगा कि इस टीम की क्या रिपोर्ट आती है क्योंकि फर्टिलाइजर प्लाट में करोब 63 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आएगी। इन सब चीजों को देख कर ही इसके बारे में कोई अन्तिम निणंय किया जाएगा।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: May I know whether this complex has been divided into two stages, one stage for production of pig iron and the second stage for production of fertilisers? The minister said that the State Government has now suggested to the Union Government that the first phase can be waived and only the second phase can be taken up. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Rs. 20 crores, which has been provided by the State Government, has been provided in consultation with the Planning Commission, the Cabinet Committee, the Secretaries Committee or the Ministry? If so, has it been done with the understanding that necessary finance will also come from the centre to carry forward the second phase of the complex, i. e., fertiliser complex? If that is not so, may I know whether the Government of India has any project by itself for better utilisation of the best coal available in Talcher, in the fourth plan?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The Central Fuel Research Institute Bureau, while recommending the project, said that it should be taken up in two stages. The first stage would cost Rs. 10.8 crores and that would be for pig iron production and the second stage would be for fertiliser production. This was considered in the Cabinet Sub-Committee as well as in the committee of Economic Secretaries. There, in accordance with the views of the Planning Commission, it was decided that both the stages should

be taken up together. On this issue, there was some difference of opinion. The final position is, the Orissa Government has said that if there is some difficulty in putting up the pig iron plant, we should proceed with the setting up of the fertiliser plant alone. This is being considered and that is why the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry has sent a team to Europe. About the provision of Rs. 20 crores by the State Government, I have no information.

बाढ़ों के कारण रेलवे सम्पत्ति को क्षति

#632. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

भी हरदयाल देवगुण :

क्यारेल वे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) जुलाई. 1968 से 31 अक्टूबर, 1968 तक देश में बाढ़ों के कारण रेलवे सम्पत्ति को कितनी क्षति हुई;
- (ख) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे अधि-कारियों और कर्मचारियों की असावधानी के कारण विभिन्न स्थानों पर रेलवे सम्पत्ति की काफी क्षांते हुई हैं; और
- (ग) यदि हां, तो भविष्य में ऐसी असावधानी को रोकने के सिवे क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH): (a) Approximately Rs. 6.15 crores.

- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) Does not arise.

श्री हरवयाल वेजपुज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के विजिन्म भागों में होने वाली वर्षों के सम्बन्ध में पिछले सी साल का रिकार्ड मीजूद है। किन प्रदेशों में बाढ़ आती है और वर्षा होती है यह भी देशवासियों को मालूम है। एहां अधिक बर्षा होती है, वहां लोगों ने ककान और उनकी छतें भी विशेष प्रकार की बनाई हुई हैं। यह जो 6:15 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है, इसमें अधिक नुकसान ऐसे किन प्रान्तों में हुआ है, जहां पहले कभी बाढ़ नहीं अती थी और वर्षा नहीं होती थी? जिन प्रान्तों में हमेशा से अधिक वर्षा होती है और बाढ़ आती है वहां पर क्तिना नुकसान हुआ है? इन दोनों प्रकार के एक्तों का हिमाब बताया जाये, ताकि हम ठीक स्थिति जान सकों।

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: Flood is more or less an every-year phenomenon in some parts of the railways. Particufarly in the NF Railway, in some sections we have floods every year. This year it was unprecedented. We did not have a similar experience during the last 40 years. As a matter of fact, it is very difficult to pinpoint exactly which areas have not been affected by floods at all and which areas have been affected by unprecedented floods this year. Particularly in the NF Railway, in West Bengal section and some parts of Gujarat and Rajasthan and Orissa, there has been unprecendented flood this year.

श्री हरवयाल वेवगुण: मैंने यह एक्त इस लिए पूछा था कि यह पता लगे कि जहां हमेशा पलड आने की सम्भावना रहती है, बहां पर रेलों की क्षति से बचाने के लिए सरकार ने बदा ब्यंवस्था की थी?

इस बात का सन्देह है कि रेलवे की बहुत सी क्षति रेलवे अधिकारियों की नेग्ली-जेंस, लापरवाही और दुव्यवस्था की वजह से उठामी पड़ी है। जहां-जहां यह क्षति हुई है, क्या बहां पालियामेंट के सभी पक्षों के सदस्यों का एक दल भेजा जायेगा, ताकि वह दल यह पता लगा सके कि क्या यह क्षति रे वे बोडे और रेलवे विभाग की लापरवाही और दुव्य-बस्था के कारण नहीं हुई है?

SHRI PARIMAL GHOSH: In the railways we have a Breach and Flood Control Department which normally goes into the details and checks up whether the waterways provided in some of the embankments and approaches to the bridges are adequate or not. The bridges which we have provided appear to be adequate for normal situations. year there was difficulty because of the unprecedented floods which nobody could predict. We are constantly in touch with the State Government engineers in the matter. Particularly this year, in the context of the floods in North Bengal. the Irrigation and power Ministry have constituted a committee with which the railway engineers are also associated. They are going into the matter and we are awaiting their report.

श्री **हरवयाल देवगुण : क्या** उस कमेटी में पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य भी रखे जायेंगे ?

श्री चनित्रका प्रसाद : मंत्री महोदय ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि एन० ई० रेलवे में रेलवे को. काफी क्षांत हुई है। ईस्टनं यू० पी० का क्षेत्र एन० ई० रेलवे के अन्तर्गत आता है। कह गंगा और घाघरा नदियों से घिरा हुआ है। बिलया में अफसरों की लापरवाही के कारण रेलवे लाइन को बचाने के लिए दो करोड़ रुपया खर्च करना पड़ा, लेकिन फिर भी उसका बचाव नहीं हो सका। वया मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि घाघरा के किनारे वसुलाह से श्रीनगर तक जो लाइन है, क्या उसको बचाने के लिए मिट्टी का बांध बनाने की व्यवस्था की जायेंगी?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): River Ghagra has been changing its course very frequently and a bridge has been completely washed away in that sector on the North Eastern Railways. The State Government authorities are also concerned with this particular problem. Protective works are under way and when stabilisation is achieved as regards the course of this river, other arrangements as regards that railway line could be considered.

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 न सुरक्षा पुलिस जो आपकी है आर॰ पी॰ एफ॰ उसकी ओर से किसी तरह की व्यवस्था होती है और बो दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं वह इसी