

1981-82—Gen. Dis.

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

that there should be a greater allocation for the construction of new lines.

Sir, I find from a report that there are more than 30 new Railway lines which are under construction as at present, adding up to a total kilometrage of 2082.88. More than 15 lines are there for conversion from metre gauge to broad gauge and they add up to over 3800 kilometres. All these things would require a huge investment. I would request the hon. Railway Minister to give his immediate attention to this problem. Keeping in view the fact that there are some States which are contributing significant amounts, as their share from the States Exchequer, in respect of construction of New Lines I do feel that priority should be fixed for the construction of new railway lines in their areas. The State Government concerned could also make some contribution for construction and completion of these new lines. It is not as if the Central Government alone should spend all the money and the contribution of the States is not taken into account.

Sir, the Government owes very much to the poorer sections of the people of this country. For the development of the area, the provision of railway line between Nangal Dam and Talwara is most important. For the construction of this line, the inauguration was made by the then Railway Minister, Shri L. N. Misra with the good wishes of the Prime Minister and later Shri Kamalapati Tripathi referred to this line and a commitment was made in this House that this line would be constructed. Then there are other lines also. These are small lines which should be taken on a priority basis. Railway lines are to be constructed between Kalka and Parvanu, a small distance of 5 Km. Then the construction of broad gauge line is to be undertaken between Jagadari and Paontasa lib. The Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh has also promised to contribute for Kalka Parwanu extension of B.G. from the State Exchequer.

My other point is that the Railway Minister has created a new psychology. He was made a new approach by way of new orientation to the economy of the Railways, that is, the freight oriented psychology and this psychology has to be carried out because we have some very great difficulty. For sometime now, we have been very much after super-fast trains. I have calculated that one super-fast train displaces as many as six goods trains. So, this new scheme is likely to clash with this new concept. While considering for the introduction of super fast trains, we should also keep in mind a balanced approach in the running of goods trains and the passenger trains. We are not against the passenger trains. We also want speedier movement of goods trains. I compliment the Minister because he has thought of the fast movement of the goods train also so that there will

be more revenues for the Railways. I may submit that of the various steps that the Railways have taken to improve the movement of goods the most rewarding would probably be the segregation of the modern wagon fleet fitted with roller bearings and centre buffer couplers and its operation as the 'express stream' of freight traffic movements. Special jumbo wagons for crucial bulk traffic like foodgrains have also been introduced. These innovations would bear fruit if the bottlenecks are removed.

There are many other problems and they are of very complicated nature. For the electrification of the tracks, Rs. 450 crores have been set apart in the 6th plan. But I would submit that electricity is available in a large quantity in States like Himachal Pradesh and the programme will be successful if the Railways take up construction of railway lines in Himachal Pradesh from where electricity can be supplied to the adjoining states like Punjab, Rajasthan and Haryana. The national approach must be kept in view and the map of the whole country must be kept in view while considering the development of railways. For the new lines, gauge conversion, etc. The Railway Minister has proposed for setting up of an Expert Committee to look into the reorganisation of the administrative set up. It was Mr. Gopalaswamy Iyengar who introduced the, existing 9 Zonal systems. We find that the Northern Railway is not able to do justice to the vast areas covered by it, especially our state. I demand that the Northern Railway may be reorganised so as to carve out a new zone called North Western zone covering our State and other adjoining regions of other States.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Parashar, you may continue your speech tomorrow. .

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTEENTH REPORT

SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA (Bangalore South) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Fifteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 25th February, 1981."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is.

"That this House do agree with the Fifteenth Report of the Committee

on Private Members Bills and solutions presented to the House on the 25th February, 1981."

The motion was adopted.

15.29 hrs.

RESOLUTION Re. IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR TRIBAL AREAS AND SCHEDULED CASTES—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Giridhar Gomango on 1st August, 1980:—

"This House urges upon the Government to take immediate steps to implement the policies and programmes adopted in Sub-Plan for tribal areas and the Component plan for Scheduled Castes of the country for socio-economic upliftment of the people and also to ask the States and Union Territories to execute the same vigorously so that the growing unrest and discontentment among the Adivasis due to the exploitation by the vested interests and the atrocities committed on Harijans is checked and their interests are protected in the larger interests of the nation as a whole."

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Sir, with your permission. I would like to make a submission. I am told that only 22 minutes are left for this Resolution. We have already extended the period twice for this Resolution. I would like to know when the second Resolution of Prof. Satya Deo Sinha would be taken up. Last time, what happened was that other Resolutions could not be taken up. They all lapsed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: After Mr. Arakal completes his speech, the Minister will reply.

Mr. Arakal, you have already taken 16 minutes, you will take only five minutes today.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, last time I was putting forward certain suggestions as far as the upliftment of the scheduled tribes is concerned. In this connection, I would like to bring to the notice

of this House some of the glorious tributes paid by the hon. Members to the social work of the missionaries in these areas. If you go through the discussions on this resolution, you will see—and I would say, rightly—glorious tributes have been paid to the missionaries for their work. I went through a lot of books on the subject. I would like to quote from all of them; I would only quote what Dr. Gopinath Mohanty has stated in his article, *New Horizons* and old in the book, *Tribal Problems of Today and Tomorrow*. He has stated:

"To the Christian missionaries of the nineteenth century goes the credit of pioneering the work of tribal development in Orissa as elsewhere in the world. As it involved tampering with tribal religions, weaning tribals away from their traditional values, beliefs, loyalties, ways of life and so on, the work of the missionaries is viewed with prejudice by non-Christians. But if their work is measured in terms of practical benefit to tribals, its effectiveness can be considered to be remarkable even now."

You may ask why I am referring to the proceedings of this House on this resolution and quoting some of the authorities. This is because certain tribal people after being converted to Christianity and other religions lose their rights as tribals. Many representations have been submitted to the Minister concerned as also to the Prime Minister to rectify this injustice being done to them.

AN HON. MEMBER : They do not, you are wrong.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : They do. I am talking of the tribals.

My submission is that this should not be a criterion to take away their rights. Whatever may be their belief whatever may be their convictions, they are primarily tribals of this land. They should be looked after and helped because they continue to be tribals. This Government should come forward in that respect.

Secondly, if you refer to the later part of the resolution, it clearly states that there is a growing unrest and discontentment among the Adivasis due to the exploitation by the vested interests and so on. In this connection I caught hold of an unpublished monograph sent by the Home Department and with your permission, I quote from that:

"The basic cause of unrest namely, the defective implementation of laws enacted to protect the interest of the tribals remains. Unless it is attended to, it would not be possible to win the confidence of the tribals whose leadership has been taken over by the extremists."