MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House has already expressed its feelings in the matter.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): We are surprised that there are members like this in this country.

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankaura): There are British stooges in this country.

श्रीमधु लिमये : मेरी बात भी सुन लीजिए ।

श्री कंदरलाल गुप्त : मुक्तेभी बोलने दीजिए।

SHRI JYTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): We want to hear to Government.

श्री रएाश्रीर सिंह : माइकेल स्ट्युवर्ट से बात की जाए, उनका दिमाग साफ किया जाए।...(डयवधान)...

श्रीमध् लिमये: एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि रोडेशिया की जो वंशवादी सरकार है उसने विद्रोह करके ग्रपने को स्वतन्त्र राज्य घोषित किया है। ग्रसल में ब्रिटेन के मुख्य मन्त्री, श्री विलसन द्वारा उनके साथ बातचीत करने का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, जैसे कि मभी जिन्नाल्टर में हुई थी, इस तरह से बात चीत किया जाना बहुत ध्रमुचित बात है। ब्राज सबेरे ही मुक्तेपता चला कि ब्रफीकन नेशनल कांग्रेस के मूख्य प्रतिनिधि ने सरकार भीर जनता की हमदर्दी से यहां पर कार्यालय खोला है भीर सबेरे ही बताया गया कि 30 लोगों को फांसी पर चहाया जा रहा है। श्री माइकेल स्ट्यवर्ट यहां पर घाए हुए हैं, खाने की दावत मुक्ते भी दी गई है लेकिन मैं यहां पर घोषित करना चाहता है कि मैं इस साने का बहिष्कार करूंगा । दूसरों से भी मेरी विनती है कि वे भी न जायं। बौर यह सरकार हमारी भावनाओं को स्ट्युवर्ट, विससन भौर धमरीका तक पहुँचाये । दूसरी बात यह है कि यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के जो जनरल सेक्रेटरी हैं, श्री ऊथांट, उनके पास भी यह बात पहुँचाई जाए कि इन 36 लोगों की फांसी रह होनी चाहिए।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): My submission is that after the Speaker has expressed the concern of the House, let us not start a controversy.

श्री संबर लाल गुप्त : मैं भी इस बात को मानता हूं कि यू० के० सरकार का जो इसे मामले में रबैट्या है वह बहुत गलत है लेकिन मेरा कहना इतना ही है कि जो वहां के ग्रीय-कारी यहां पर बात करने के लिए ग्राये हैं उन का हमारे द्वारा पब्लिक बायकाट करना ठीक नहीं होगा ग्रीर...

12.20 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

MR. SPEAKER: I thought that in a dignified manner we are protesting. On behalf of the whole House, I said, we are protesting. The whole Parliament protests and the individuals are free to protest outside. That is not our concern.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: If somebody expresses a view which is against the spirit of our protest, what shall we do? (Interruptions).

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS rose.

MR. SPEAKER: The charm will be lost: May I appeal to all of you to kindly sit down. We are protesting effectively. We are sorry that this has happened. On behalf on the whole House we protested. [Interruptions] **Nothing will be taken down. The Parliament is supreme. The Parliament has protested. I am not concerned with what the Government does.

12.22 hrs.

MOTION RE. FINAL REPORT OF ROAD TRANSPORT ENQUIRY COMMITTEE- Contd.

भी रखणीर सिंह (रोहतक): प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, कन मैं कह रहा या कि जहां बड़े-बड़े

**Not recorded.

[श्री रएाधीर सिंह]

शहर हैं वहां तो राव साहब ने रिंग रोड, नेशनल हाई-वे या बडे बडे हाईवे पर बाइ-पास दे दिये हैं लेकिन जहां तक देहातों का सवाल है हालत यह है कि गांव के बीच में से जो नेशनल हाइ-वे या बड़ी हाइ-वे गूजरती हैं, उन में बाइ-पास नहीं दिया है ग्रीर उस कारण आये दिन ऐक्सीडैंट्स होते रहते हैं और हमारे गाँवों की बच्चियां, गरीब हरिजनों, गरीब मजदूरों श्रीर किसानों के बच्चों की रोजाना मीतें होती हैं। ग्रभी कुछ फांसी की सजाएं देने के सवाल पर सदन में काफी बहस हुई लेकिन देहात में जो इस तरह से सैंकडों मौतें होती हैं उन की तरफ किसी का ध्यान नहीं जाता है। यह मौतें मुहकमे की लापरवाही के कारए होती हैं ग्रीर मेरी तजबीज है कि सर-कार इस बारे में फौरन ध्यान दे ग्रीर देहातों में भी बाइ-पास देने का बन्दोबस्त किया जाये।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि हर गांव जोकि सड़क से दो तीन या चार मील हो उस को एप्रोच रोड मिलनी चाहिए। उस एप्रोच रोड के लिए जहां तक देहात का ताल्लुक है वह जमीन दे देंगे भीर जो सड़क का म्रयंवकं है वह देहात वाले कर देंगे लेकिन जो सड़क बनाने का खर्चा है उस को जिला परिषद्, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट भीर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट भ्रपने हिसाब के मुताबिक वहन करें। उस सड़क को बनायें जिस से देहात में भी कुछ रौनक व खुशहाली भायेगी भीर देहात वाले भी कह सकेंगे कि हिन्दुस्तान के नक्शे में वह भी कहीं पर हैं।

तीसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहूंगा वह यह है कि जैसे शहर में लोकल बस चलती हैं उसी तरीके से डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर पर धौर डिवी-जनल हैडक्वार्टर पर भी बसें चलाई जायं। वहां पर भी 10-10 मील के लिए लोकल बस सड़क पर चलनी चाहिएं ताकि सुबह को देहात के जो घादमी घदालत में धाते हैं या शहर में धाते हैं वह बस के लिए चंटे-चंटे सड़क पर चढ़ें न रहें। इस से देहात के किसानों का, मजदूरों

का और सभी बिरादरी के भाइयों का नुकसान होता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि हर एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैड क्वार्टर पर जैसे शहर में लोकल बसें चलती हैं वैसे ही वहां पर भी चलाई जायं। जैसे शहर में लोकल बसेज का बन्दोबस्त होता है और हर 10-10 मील के फासले के लिए उन का इंतजाम होता है वैसे ही डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैड क्वार्टर पर भी किया जाये।

एक बात मैं कहना चाहेंगा कि ग्राज हालत यह है कि अगर देहात का आदमी बस पर 10 मील का सफर करता है तो उसे 15 मील का बस का किराया देन (पड़ता है। इस की वजह यह है कि हर 10 मील के लिए देहात के ग्रादमी को 15 मील का किराया देना पड़ता है। म्राप यह कहेंगे कि वह कैसे होता है ? ग्रसल बात यह है कि जो फासला होता है जैसे दिल्ली भीर पानीपत के दरमियान या दिल्ली ग्रीर मेरठ के दरमियान जो फासला है वह वही पुराना फासलाहै जो कि ग्राज से 20 या 30 साल पहले होताया। बाद के बर्षों में जो तबदी-लियां आई हैं, दिल्ली बढ़ी है, मेरठ बढ़ा है भीर माज जाहिर है कि पहले के मुकाबले उस बीच का फासला कम हो गया है लेकिन उस के मृताबिक किराया कम नहीं हुन्ना है भीर देहात के गरीब ग्रादिमयों ग्रीर हरिजनों को वही पुराना किराया ग्राभी भी देना पड़ता है। इसलिए मेरी इन से दरस्वास्त यह है कि वह दुबारा इन फासलों को चैक करालें झीर तदनुसार उन से किराया लिया जाये।

साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देहात में जो सड़कों गुजरती हैं उन पर रास्ते में कोई बस स्टाप वगैरह नहीं है जिसका कि नतीजा यह होता है कि एक देहाती को शहर से गांव जाना पड़ता है धौर हालाकि उस का फासला तीन मील होता है लेकिन चूंकि बस स्टाप 10 मील पर होता है इसलिए उसे बस का किराया 10 मील का देना पड़ता है। इसलिए साप की मार्फत सैंट्रल

गवर्नमेंट से मेरी दरस्वास्त है कि इस किस्म की जो गरीब की जो लूट होती है वह बन्द की जाय । एक तरह का बस पर चढ़ने में जो किसाकों पर जुल्म किया जाता है हमें उस चीज को रोकने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए श्रौर यह लूट बन्द की जानी चाहिए।

दूसरी समस्या देहातों में ट्रान्सपोर्ट पर भ्रोवरकाउडिंग की है। चाहे वह स्कूटर हो, बस हो या ग्रीर कोई वाहन हो दूनिया भर की उस में भ्रोवरकाउडिंग होती है। भ्रब शहर वालों के लिए तो ठीक है कोई बात नहीं है क्यों कि उन के पास ग्रीर भी हर किस्म की सुविधा उपलब्ध है लेकिन देहातों में म्रोवर-काउडिंग के मारे लोगों का बुरा हाल होता है। सवारियां ठूंस ठूंस कर जरूरत से कहीं ज्यादा लाद सी जाती जाती हैं भीर होता यह है कि भ्रगर कोई मोटर रिक्शा केवल 5 सवारियों के लिए पास है तो उस में 15-15 ग्रादमी भर लिये जाते हैं। यह स्कूटर, रिक्शा ब्रादि के ड्राइवसं पुलिस से मिले हुए होते हैं भीर इसलिए वह जी भर के स्रोवरक्राउडिंग श्रपने वाहनों में करते हैं। इस तरह की स्रोवरलोखिंग से दुनिया भर के ऐक्सी डैंट्स होते हैं। मुट्टी भर प्रादमी परिमट लेकर आते हैं भीर वह तो हर रोज की कमाई से प्रपनी जेवें भरते हैं ग्रीर ट्रैफिक रूत्स की या मोटर वैहिकित्स ऐक्ट की धिज्जियां उड़ाई जाती हैं। मेरा कहना है कि इस घांघली-बाजी की भीर ध्यान दिया जाये भीर टैि फिक रूत्स व मोटर वैहिकित्स ऐक्ट का सक्ती के साथ पालन कराया जाये । भाज पुलिस के मिले रहने के कारण जो भ्रोवरलोडिंग होती है वह बन्द कराई जाये भीर जितने पैसेंजर्स किसी वाहन में बैठ सकते हों उस से ज्यादा उसमें न बैठने दिये जायें। पुलिस में इस के लिए एफि-सिएसी लाई जाये भीर भाज जितनी मैलप्रैक्टिसेज चलती हैं वह बन्द हों।

देहातों में झाज मिनीबसैज की व्यवस्था करने की झावक्यकता है। मिनी-बसैंज में मेरी समक्त में कोई 15 या 20 सवारियों के बैठने का इंतजाम होता है। यह खुशी की बात है कि

मिनी-बसों का निर्माग हो वहा है और श्री

बजाज की फैक्टरी में भी मिनी-बस निर्मित हो

रही हैं। ग्रगर देहातों में ट्रान्सपोर्ट ऐथारिटीज

मिनी-बसैज की सहूलियत दे दें तो वहां पर

ग्राज की भीड़भाड़ किसी हद तक कम हो

सकती है।

देहातों में शहर के बाहर जो सड़कों जाती हैं उन पर कोई श्रैड्स नहीं है जिससे कि पैसैंजर्स को धूप थ्रौर बारिश में बड़ी ध्रमुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है। मेरा यह सुफाव है कि जो नेशनल हाइवेज हैं या दूसरी बड़ी बड़ी सड़कों हैं उन पर 5-5 या 7-7 मील पर जो बस स्टाप हैं वहां मुसाफिरों की सहलियत के लिए श्रैड्स का बन्दोबस्त होना चाहिए।

मार०टी०ए० वही पूरानी मंग्रेजों के वक्त की बनाई हुई ग्रभी तक चल रही है। ग्राम तौर पर जो डिवीजनल कमिश्नर होता है वह इस म्रार०टी०ए० का चेयरमैन होता है। उस के मैम्बर वह लोग हो जाते हैं जिनका कि देहात से कोई ताल्लूक नहीं होता है। कोई प्रसावार वाला जोकि ग्रच्छी खबर लाता है कमिश्नर साहब के पास वह उस में बतौर मैम्बर ले माया जाता है। इसी तरह कमिश्नर साहब का जो कोई दोस्त वगैरह होता है वह इस में ग्रा जाता है। हकीकत यह है कि जिन लोगों का न देहात से ताल्लुक होता है, न एक्स॰ ब्राई॰ एन॰ ए पर्सनल से ताल्लुक होता है और न ही जिनका पैसैंजर्स से ताल्लुक होता है वह इन भार० टी॰ एज० के मैम्बर बना लिये जाते हैं। मेरा कहना है कि मोटर वैहकिल्स ऐक्ट के तहत जो यह ग्रार०टी०एज० बनी हुई हैं उनका रिकांस्टीट्यूशन होना चाहिए । उन में ऐसे लोग मैम्बर्स रक्खे जायं जोकि पैसैंजर्स के हालात से बाकिफ़ हों, जो एक्स-सर्विस मैन के नुमायन्दे हों या जो बाइवर्स भीर क्लीनसँ वगैरह के नुमायन्दे हो। ऐसे लोग इस के मैम्बर बनाये खायं जोकि बस टान्सपोर्ट ग्रादि के मसले से वाकिफ हों। इसी तरह से देहात के घादिमयों के घौर हरियनों

[श्रो रएषीर सिंह]

के नुमायन्दे ग्रार०टी०ए० में बतौर मैम्बर के रक्खे जाने चाहिएं। कहने का मकसद यह है कि इस द्यार०टी०ए० के मैम्बर्स ऐसे होने चाहिएं जोकि काम भौर जो जिम्मेदारी उन पर ग्रायत होती है उसे पूरी तरह डिस्चार्ज कर सकें। उन्हें देहात की कंडिशंस से पूरी तरह वाकिफ होना बहुत जरूरी है ग्रीर वह ट्रान्सपोर्ट की समस्याको ग्रच्छी तरह जानते व समभते हों। इस के ग्रलावा ग्रार०टी०ए० का चेयरमैन होलटा-इमर होना चाहिए । यह मार०टी०ए० एक सेमी जुडिशिएल बोडी, कुसाई जुडिशिएल बीडी है भीर चंकि कमिश्नर के पास पहले ही बहुत ज्यादा काम होता है, उस को रेवैन्यू केसैज की मपील सुननी पड़ती है, वह पूरे डिवीजन का इंचाजंहोता है भीर चूंकि उस के पास बिल-कुल फुरसत नहीं होती है इसलिए मैं चाहुँगा कि ऐक्ट में इस तरह का प्राविजन किया जाये कि सैशनजज के स्टेटस का झादमी इस ग्रार० टी ० ए० का चेयरमैन हो भीर पब्लिकमैन अोर नान-धारिकाएल्स उस के मैम्बर हों, होलटाइ-मसँ को इस में लगाया जाये ताकि वह प्रच्छे तरीके से प्रपनी जिम्मेदारी को निभा सकें, पब्लिक को ठीक तरीके से सहलियसें वगैरह दी जा सकें भीर कुछ मायनेक्षेज काम वह कर सकें।

जो बात मैं प्रापकी मार्फत गवनंमेंट से कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि प्राज जो परमिट्स देहातों के लिये या चाहरी के लिये दी जाती हैं वह मोनोपोली बन गई हैं। जो पुराने ट्रांस्पोर्ट्स हैं वही लोग उनको लेते हैं। प्रगर कोई कस्मीर का या दिल्ली का बड़ा ट्रांस्पोर्टर है तो वह प्रपनी परमिट्स को पाइल प्रप करता रहता है, जिससे गवनंमेंट बदनाम होती है। यह मुनाफा सब में बंटना चाहिये। मैं चाहूंगा कि सास तौर पर जो एक्स सर्विसमेन हैं, हरिजन हैं जो ट्रांस्पोर्ट का काम जानते हैं, जो ड्राइवर्स हैं, कंडक्टर्स हैं, उन लोगों को इस किस्म के परमिट विये बायें। जब देहातों में नई सहके खुने तो

उनमें नया ट्रांस्पोर्ट चले, स्कूटर चले, मिनि-बस चले, या ठेले चले। इन लोगों को खास तौर पर परिमट दिया जाये ताकि इन लोगों को भी कोई इम्प्लायमेंट मिल सके।

एक बात जो मैं भासीर में कहना चाहता हूं वह यह कि दिल्ली में जो डी०एल०वाई० श्रीर ही०एल०जेड० की परिमट दी जाती है वह भी कुछ मस्त्रस् तबकों के जिरये ले ली गई हैं श्रीर वही लोग उससे फायदा उठाते हैं। यह नहीं होना चाहिये। मुक्ते उम्मीद है कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस बात की तरफ जरूर घ्यान देंगे।

श्री प्रब्दुल गनी दार (गुड़गांव) : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्रापके जिरये से श्रानरेवल मिनिस्टर से भीर भानरेवल मेम्बरों से यह भर्ज करना चाहता हं कि इस उक्त ट्रांस्पोर्ट की दो-तीन दिक्कतें हैं। एक दिक्कत तो यह है कि सरकार की से नेशनलाइजेशन करने के लिये जितने साधन सोचे गये हैं कम हैं, चाहे ग्राप दिल्ली का तजुर्वा लीजिये, चाहे बम्बई का लीजिये, चाहे दूसरे बडे-बड़े शहरों का लीजिये। देहात के बारे में तो श्रीरए। घीर सिंह जी कह ही चुके हैं, ग्रीरों के लिये भी मैं समभता हूँ कि ज्यादा फारेन एक्स्चेन्ज मिलना चाहिये ताकि जो काम रेलवे नहीं पूरा कर पाती है उसको मोटर ट्रांस्पोर्ट पूरा कर सकें। इसका कारएा यह है कि रेलवे के पास इतने वैगन्स भी खाली नहीं है कि वह डिफेन्स के माल को लाधीर लेजासकें। जब सर्दियों में जरूरत होती है कि स्टोरेज किया जाये, चाहे वह पेट्रोलियम हो चाहे किरासिन हो, बाहे हाई स्पीड डीजल हो बाहे सो स्पीड बीजल हो उसको भी पूरा नहीं कर सकतीं क्योंकि उनके पास टैंकर भ्रवेलेवेल नहीं होते। भगर सरकार के पास रूपया हो तो वह बड़े-बड़े टैंकर बनाकर उसके जरिये से यह चीजें ला सकती हैं।

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

दूसरी बात श्री शशि भूषए। ने यहां पर कही कि कुछ ऐसे झापरेटर हैं जो लाखों रुपये देते हैं। मैंने कल उनसे भी कहा था और यहाँ भी कहता है कि वह सभी मिनिस्टरों को देते हैं, प्राइम मिनिस्टर को सवा लाख रुपये दिये थे यहां पर जिस स्वर्गवासी का जिक्र किया गया उस प्रताप सिंह कैरो को विजली पहलवान ने सवा लाख से ज्यादा दिया। यह कीई ऐसी वात नहीं है। उनमें से 80 फीसदी एक-एक ट्रक के मालिक हैं। इन 80 परसेंट लोगों को जो दिक्कतें ग्रा रही हैं, उनकी तरफ घ्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। म्राज जगह-जगह पर वैरियर होती हैं। हमारी बदनसीबी है कि जहां पाकिस्तान ने पंजाब सिंध, सरहद, चित्राल विलोचिस्तान वगैरह को मिला कर एक कर लिया वहाँ हमने एक ही पंजाब के चार दकड़े कर दिये । उसका नतीजा यह है कि एक जगह एक की बैरियर, दूसरी जगह दूसरे की वैरियर ग्रीर तीसरी जगह तीसरे की वैरियर पंजाब में श्राती है। इसका कोई हल निकाला जाना चाहिये। भ्रगर किसी को पठानकोट से बम्बई को जाना है तो उसका दस स्टेट्स से वास्ता पडता है। स्रगर ऐसा होता है तो इसका कोई इलाज होना चाहिए, और एक ही जगह पर जहां गाड़ी रजिस्टर हो, सारा गुड्स टैक्स, रोड टैक्स ले लिया जाये । जितना भी ग्राप मुना-सिब समभ लें। चाहे उसको ज्यादा करे या थोडा करें क्यों कि अगर सड़कें बननी हैं तो भी रुपया चाहिये, लेकिन मैं चाहता हं कि उसकी दिक्कत को महसूस किया जाये।

म्नी जैसा श्री रए भीर सिंह ने कहा, मैं भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि खास तौर पर कुछ परमिट्स हैं, मसलन पठानकोट से श्रीनगर या कालका से शिमला, जो कि बहुत कीमती पढ़ती हैं। राजस्थान के साथ समभौता हुन्ना है उसमें भी लिमिट है। जिसका नतीजा यह है कि जैसा कम्पिटीशन बाकी जगहों पर मिलता है बैसा मौका इन जगहों पर नहीं मिलता है। माज लकड़ी के मामले में कश्मीर में कश्मीरी लोग गिला करते हैं कि लकड़ी के पठानकोट को जाने में खर्चा ज्यादा बैठता है उसके मुकाबले में भेलम के जरिये पाकिस्तान को भेजने में या रोड से भेजने में कम खर्च बैठता है। इसकी बचह सिर्फ यह है कि चन्द मुट्ठी भर लोगों को ग्रोब्लाइज किया जाता है। मेरा कहना तो यह है कि जिन दूकों को भाप परमिट दीजिये उनको सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिये दी बिये, जहां पर भी वह अपनी हिम्मत कर सके करें, बजाय इसके उन्हें लिमिट किया जाये कि तुम फलां जगह नहीं जा सकते, हिमाचल नहीं जा सकते। इस पर गर्वारमेंट जो भी भच्छा कदम उठा सके, उसको उठाना चाहिये।

यह बात बिल्कुल वाजेह है कि जो कंडक्टसं हैं, ड्राइवसं हैं, श्रापरेटर हैं, वह इस बात के हकदार हैं कि उनकी तरफ तवजबह दी जाये। होता क्या है कि पुलिस उनको सताती है। मैं होम मिनिस्ट्री पर कोई इत्जाम नहीं लगाता क्योंकि सेंटर का इससे कोई वास्ता नहीं पड़ता, लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि जगह-जगह वैरियसं होने से पुलिस बाले तंग करते हैं। किसी भाई ने कहा कि स्मिग्लंग होती है इसलिये उन्हें तो चेक करना ही पड़ता है। मेरा धपना तजुर्वी है क्योंकि धाम तौर पर मैं रेलगाड़ी से सफर नहीं करता, धपनी कार से सफर करता हूं, कि जो 3 रुपये देता है उसे एक मिनट में पास होने दिया जाता है धौर कोई नहीं देखता कि इसमें क्या रखा हुआ है क्या नहीं।

दिल्ली में केरोसिन की पाबन्दी है कि इतने लाख लिटर हर एक बड़ी डिपो को रखना चाहिए। बह दिल्ली वाले ले लेते हैं। मैंने देखा कि एक दिन में साढ़े तीन लाख लिटर एक डिपो ने इक्यू किया केरोसिन। उसमें दो लाख से ज्यादा लिटर दिल्ली कैसे गया ? सिविल सप्लाई वालों ने उस पर काबू पा लिया है, इसलिए कि उस पर कोई चेकिंग नहीं हुई। पैसा ले लेते हैं। इसलिये मैं कहमा चाहता हूं [श्री ग्रब्दुल गनी डार] किट्रांस्पोर्टके लिये जितनी ग्रासानी पैदा हो सके, कीजिये।

यहाँ की प्रधारिटीज में सबसे ज्यादा रुपया रीजनल ग्रथारिटी वाले इकट्टा करते हैं, लेकिन द्मगर द्माप किसी दिन वहाँ तशरीफ ले जाइये तो भ्रापको दृटी हुई कृसियां मिलेगी, बैठने के लिये कोई जगह नहीं मिलेगी। हमको तो क्या जो वहां पर ग्रापके मुलाजिम जाते है उनको भी जगह नहीं मिलेगी । इस मिनिस्ट्री के पास सब साधन हो जाये इसका इन्तजाम करना फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर का काम है। लेकिन फाइ-नेन्स मिनिस्टर की यह हालत है कि दवाश्रों के लिए भी रुपया नहीं देते। फारेन कंटीज से दवायें नहीं म्रातीं, ट्रांस्पोर्ट तो क्या म्रायेगा ? फाइनेन्स मिनिस्टर का हाल यह है कि मिनि-स्टरों के दौरों के लिये तो उन्होंने फारेन एक्सचेन्ज कवूल कर लिया, जो कि सिर्फ सैर के लिये जाते हैं श्रीर बहाना यह होता है कि डिप्लोमैटिक तरीके से जाते हैं भ्रीर वहां से बढ़े-बडे मार्ड्स ले मायेंगे, फारेन ऐक्सचेन्ज कमा कर लायेंगे, जितना भी वह खर्च करते हैं उससे कम ही भामदनी होती है। इसलिये भाप ट्रांस्पोर्ट वालों के लिये ज्यादा साधन पैदा कीजिये भौर जितना रुपया उनको चाहिए वह दीजिये।

जैसा कुछ भाइयों ने सुकाव दिया, रेलवे बोर्ड की तरह इसके लिये एक इंडेपेन्डैंट बोर्ड बना दिया जाये, जिसमें कि वह ड्राइवर्स धौर केंडक्टर्स का भी भला कर सकें। मैं सममता हूं कि वह रेलवे बोर्ड की तरह से नहीं करेंगे कि एंजिन के घागे खड़ा करके जैसे रुई के गोले उड़ते हैं वैसे इनके चिथड़े उड़ायें। उनका बोर्ड बने, लेकिन मैं फिर वही बात कहूँगा जो कल मैंने कही थी जितना घाप नालायक घादमियों को, रिक्तेदारों को चेघरमैन बनायेंगे, हारे हुए लोगों को चेधरमैन बनायेंगे, जैसे कि घाप ने बड़े-बड़े पब्लिक सेक्टर में बनाये हैं, उतना ही

म्रापको नुकसान होगा। म्राप मन्दाजा कर लें कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में कितने करोड़ रुपये लगे हुए हैं। श्री रराधीर सिंह खफा न हों मगर मैं कांग्रेस की चर्चा करूं। करोड़ों रुपये पब्लिक सेक्टर में बरबाद होते हैं। पब्लिक सेक्टरमुफीद है भीर मैं उसका हामी हूँ, लेकिन इसके माने यह नहीं हैं कि वहां कुनवा परवरी हो, फेबरि-टिज्म हो, नेपाटिज्म हो। यह बात म्रच्छी नहीं लगती।

मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि एक तो परिमट खुली की जायगी सारे देश के लिए, जिसमें जो भी ग्रापरेटर हो वह सारे हिन्दुस्तान में जा सके, सिर्फ ग्राप उस पर टैक्स बढ़ा दीजिये।

जितना भी उसने जाना हो उस पर उतनी दूरी टैक्स लगा दें, उसने दूर जाना हो तो ज्यादा टैक्स लगा दें। लेकिन यह जो इजारे-दारी हैं यह खत्म होनी चाहिये। जब रोड टैक्स दे दिया जाये तो फिर इसका क्या मतलब कि फलां काश्मीर में जा सकता है ग्रीर फलां शिमला जा सकता है ग्रीर फलां शिमला जा सकता है ग्रीर फलां है। ये जो रिक्ते कायम हो गये हैं कि एक-एक के लिये करता है ग्रीर दूसरा दूसरे के लिए करता है, वह नहीं होना चाहिए।

हमारे भाई रएाधीर सिंह जी ने कहा है कि किसान हो, मजदूर हो। घरे भाई, कौन पूछता है उनको। वे बेचारे जायेंगे भी तो वे भी उनके हाथ में खेलेंगे। वह तो मजबूत धादमी होना चाहिये, ऐसा घ्रादमी होना चाहिये जो जान से बात कर सकता हो।

मैं भापका शुक्रिया भ्रदा करता हूं कि भ्रापने मुभे मौका दिया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से लड़ें। इसमें डिफेंस का भला है, देश का भला है। हमारे देश की डिफेंस मांग करती है कि ट्रास्पीर्ट का काम भण्छा हो, सड़कों कुली हों ताकि टैंक्स वगैरह भा

ار کوڑی کے چھان کوٹ کوجائے میں فرچ زیارہ بھٹا ہے۔ ہیں تنظابہ میں جہلم کے ذرایعہ پاکستان کو چیجہ میں یا روڈ سے بھیجہ میں کم فرق بھٹنا ہے اس کی وجرعوث میر ہی کرچند معلی جرازگوں کو اویلائ کیا جاتا ہے ۔ بہرا کہنا تو ہے مجمع بڑکوں کو آپ پرسٹ دیجئے۔ ان کو سارے ہندوستان کے ہے ویجے ہم بھل پر بھی وہ اپنی ضرمت کر کھیں۔ کریں۔ بہائے اس سے کر آپیں میٹ کیا جائے کرتم نظاں جگہ کہنی جائے ۔ جاچل نہنی جائے۔ اس پر گورنمنٹ جبھی اچھاند م اٹھا تکے اس کو اٹھانا چاہیے۔

یه بات با نکل واقع ہے مر جو کنڈ کٹرس ہیں۔ ڈورا پُوسس ہیں۔ آپرٹری وہ اس بات کے حفدار ہیں کو ان کی طوف توجہ دی جائے۔ ہو تاکہ باسیم کم اس کو مستانی ہے ہو ہیں ان کو مستانی ہے ہو ہیں ان کو مستانی ہے ہو ہیں ان کو مستانی ہے کہ کہ اس کے اس مے کو فی واسط نیر پڑا تا ہیں ہونے اس کے ایس والے انگ کرت کر ان کھنگ ہو تی ہے ہیں ریل ایش تو چک کرنا ہے ہیں کرتا ہے۔ میرا ایشا نخر ہے ہی کہ کہ اسکنگ ہوتی ہے ہیں ریل کا گائی سے سفر بنیں کرتا ہا ۔ بی کا اے سفر کرتا ہوں کر جو میں دو ہے ویتا کا گائی سے سفر بنیں کرتا ۔ اپنی کا ہے سے کرتا ہوں کر جو میں دو ہے ویتا کی کے میں میں باس ہونے دیا جات اور کوئی نبن دکھتا ہیں ہیں کہا ہے کہ کہ اور کوئی نبن دکھتا ہیں ہیں۔ کہا کہ کوئی نبن دکھتا ہیں ہیں۔

دہلی میں اسین کی یا بندی ہے کہ اسٹ لاکھ لیٹر ہر ایک بڑی ڈیو کو رکھنا چاہیے: وہ دہل والے کے لئے ہیں۔ یس نے دکھا کر ایک ون اراچھ ۱ لکھ لیٹر ایک ڈیو نے اخو کیا کوا سین - اس میں دولا کھے زیادہ اپڑ دہلی تھے گیا ۔ سول سپلائی والول نے اس پر قابو یا لیا ہے - اس سے کہ کس پر کوئی چکنگ بنس ہوئی۔ پسیا ہے بلیتے ہیں۔ اس کے میں کہنا جاہتا ہوئ کر طران پورٹ کے لئے جتی آسانی پیدا ہو تکے کیچھے۔

जासकें। ये सब बातें झगर झाप करेंगे तो देश का भलाहोगा।

[فری عدائق ڈار دگرافاؤہ ادھیکٹ ہودے ہیں ہیسے و زیدے آزیل مشرے اور آ تربیل ہوں سے عوش کرنا جا تہا ہوں کو اس وقت ٹراننیو رہ گی وو ہی دقیق ہیں ۔ بیک وقت تو یہ ہے کہ مرکار کی طون سے بیشنا تریش کرنے کے بیتے سادھی سوچے گئے ہیں وہ ہہت کم ہیں ۔ جا ہے اپ دہ گا کا تجربہ ہے جج بجا ہے ہیں کا کیج ہیں۔ جا ہے دو سرے بڑے مشہوں کا بیٹے ، وبیات کے بارے میں تو خری رزیونگی کہ ہی ہے ہیں۔ اوروں کے لئے ہی میں محت ہوں کر زیادہ قاین کہیے منہا ہے ساکہ جو کام رہے نہیں ہورا کر چات ہے اس کو موش طرانسپورٹ ہو قاین کہیے منہا ہے کاری ہے می کو ریا ہے کہ باس است ویکس ہی تھاں نہیں ہیں کہ وہ ڈلفینس کے طاک کو لا اورے جا سکیں جب سرویوں میں مؤدرت ہو تی ہی کے سورت کی کیا عبائے جانے جا ہے ہو جا ہے کرا ہیں کرمیٹ ہو ہے چاہے ان اس کیا مس ٹیکوالمیٹریا نہیں ہیں۔ آئر مرکارے پاس وہ ہیں جو تو وہ بڑے بڑے شکو بنا کر اس سے نہیں ہیں۔ آئر مرکارے پاس وہ ہیں جو تو وہ بڑے بڑے شکو بنا کر اس سے ذریعے سے بیزیں لاسکی ہے۔

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

دوسری بات شری مشش مجوش نے بہاں پر کمی کم کھ ایسے آپر شربی جو لا كھوں رو بے ديتے ہيں . يس نے كل ان سے مجى كماتھا اور يبال مى كبت بول كر ه وسبی مسٹروں کو دیتے ہیں ہرائم منسٹر کو بھی سوا لاکھ روپ دیتے ستے پیاں پر مِں سور گواس کا ڈکر کیا جی اس پرتاب سگھ میروں کو بھل پیوان نے سوا لا كه ع زياده ديا - يدكو لى الي بات بني مع - ان يس عد م فيعدى إيد إيك ان کی ایک بین - ان ۸۰ پرسین اوگول کوجر دقیق آرسی بین - ان کی وات دحبان دیا جانا چاہتے۔ آج مگرمگہ پر پیریر ہرق ہیں جاری بنسیبی ہے كرجان پاكستان نے بنجاب سندہ سمرحد - چترال - بلوپستان وغیرہ كوملاكر ایک کولیا واں ہمنے ایک ہی پنجاب کے چارٹلرٹے کر دیجے ۔ اس کا پتج رہے ک ایک بگرایک کی پر رود و را ما دو کرکی پیریر اور سری بگر نیسرے کی پیر بر نجاب ين آئى سے ، اس كاكوئى ص نكالا جانا چا سے ، ائركى كو بيشان كوش عيمبى جانا ہے تواس کا دس اشیش سے دامطر پڑتاہے ، اگرا با ہونا ہے تواس كاكرتى علاج بوناجا بين اورايب بى مجك يرجها ل كافي رعبش مورسارا كشس ميس. رود ميس بياجات . جننا لجي آب سناسب ميس بي اس كو زياده كري با عقورًا كري . كيونكه اكر مركي بني بي تواسس ك لے رویہ حاہے ً. اگرزیا وہ کا ٹریاں بھرھانی ہی تو بھی رویسہ جائے نیکن برج بتا ہوں مراس ک وقت کو محسوس کیا جائے۔

ابی میدا شری رندیورشکھ نے کہا ۔ میں بی کہنا چاہتا ہوں کوفا مو طور پر کچے پرش ہیں۔ خلا پھان کوٹ سے مری ٹکر یا کا اعاسے شلہ جرکہ بہت تیمتی پڑتی ہیں۔ داجہ تنعان کے ماقد کھوتا ہواہے ۔ اس پی ابی کھیٹ ہے جس کا نیچر یہ ہے کرجیدا کمیشٹٹ باتی طحوں پر متاہے ۔ دیسا موق ان حجہوں پرینی حقاہے ۔ آج کلڑی کے معالم میں کشمیر یوکٹ عمری وک مجالا کرتے ہی میں پکے ہیا ہوں فر بھا دیا جائے جس س کہ وہ ڈاکی طرح اس کے لئے

ایک انڈ پیڈیٹ بورڈ بنا دیا جائے جس س کہ وہ ڈرائورس اورکڈ کلر

ایمی ہملاکریں ۔ یہ مجنا ہوں کر والے برر ڈی طرح سے بنس کریں گا

ایمی کے کا کھڑا کرکے جیسے روئ کے گوئے اُن تہ بیں دیے ان بہم ہم بھر کرے

ایمی کے آگے کھڑا کرکے جیسے روئ کے گوئے اُن تہ بیں دیے ان بہم ہم بھی کم کہ اُن آئے بی رائے اور کی جیسے کہا تھ کم کہ اُن آئے بی رائے اور کی جیسے کہا تھ کم کہ اُن آئے بی رائے اور کو چیر بین بنائی گے۔ اور سے موسے

میشنا آپ نا لائن آ دیوں کو رشنہ واروں کو چیر بین بنائی گے۔ اور سے موسے

اشابی آپ کو تقصال ہوگا - آپ: مذارہ کر اس کر پیک سیکٹر میں گئے کو ڈپھے

میں سیک سیکٹر میں بنائے کے بیات کہا کہ کو گئے ہوئے ہیں۔ بہلک سیکٹر میں بنائے کو رائے کے بوٹ ایمی کی جربے کروں۔

میں اس کا منای ہوں ۔ میکن اس کے معنی یہ بین ہیں کہ وال کئیا پروری ہو بیں اس کا منای ہوں کہ پروراک کیا پروری ہو

Report of Road Transport

یں آبید مرتا ہوں کر بیک تو پرمٹ کھی کی جلت گی۔ سادے ولیٹن کے لئے ۔ جس میں جوئی آ پرمٹر ہموہ وہ سارے مہند مستنان میں جاسکے۔ عون آ پ اس پڑھیس بڑھا و کئے ۔ بڑھا و کئے ۔

جتنا بی اس نے جانا ہو۔ اس پر اتن دوری کا پیش نگادی ۔ اس سے دور جانا ہو توزیادہ ٹیس نگاوی - یکن یہ جو اجارے داری ہے یہ خم ہونی چلہے ۔ جب ردڈ ٹیکس دے دیا جائے تو تیج اس کا کہا ملئس کرننا ک ٹیریس جاسکتا ہے اورفلال شلر جاسکتا ہے اور دانسال نہیں جاسکتا ہے ۔ یہ جو رششتے تا تم چرکے چیا کہ لیک بیک سے کے گڑا ہے اور دومسرا دومسرے کے لئے کرتا ہے وہ بہن جرنا چاہتے

ہمارے بھائی رنھیرشگریس نے کہا ہے کوکسان ہو مزدور ہو۔ادے بھائی کون پوچشت بے اس کو - وہ پیچارے جائیں گئے ہی تو وہ بھی این کے افقے پیرکھیلیں گئے ۔ وہ تو مفیوط آدی ہونا جاہیئے ۔ ایس آدی ہو ناچا ہیئے ہوج رہے ہاش کرسکٹا ہو ۔

یں آپ کا شکر یہ اوا کرتا ہوں کر آپ نے مجھ موقد دیا۔ یں جا ہتا ہوں کر جارے خطرصاحب فائٹینی خطرے اراس ، اس میں فی فیفین کا بھلاہ ویش کا بھلاہ ، جارے دیش کے ڈیفینی ، گلے کرتی ہے کر ٹرانئیوریٹ کاکام ابھا ہور سڑکوں کاکام ابھا ہور سڑیں کھی ہوں تاکر ٹیک وظیرہ آجا سکیں۔ یہ مب باتی اگر آپ کری ہے تو دلیس کا کھلا ہوگا۔)

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (DR. V. K. R. V. RAO): Sir, we have had a very interesting and reasonably exhaustive discussion on the report of the Keskar Committee and I should like to thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion. Many constructive suggestions have been made and I would like to assure them that I shall carefully study the records of this discussion and, wherever necessary, I would have extracts from these records seht to the State Governments and Ministers con-

corned with this subject. I have to say that because this subject of motor vehicles and road transport is very much of a State subject. As far as the Centre is concerned, it can exhort, advice, stimulate and may have got some money to give but ultimately the subject is a State subject and unless the State Governments are prepared to accept our suggestions it is not possible for us to enforce those suggestions. It is from that point of view that I had asked for permission for this report to be debated in the House of the People and I am sure that the discussion that we have had will be helpful in seeing to it that the recommendations of the Keskar Committee are implemented to the maximum possible extent.

Now I would like to refer to a few of the important suggestions and points that have been raised in the course of the discussion. There has been a great deal of emphasis on the fact that the taxation on motor vehicles is very heavy and is acting as a disincentive to the expansion of motor transport. A suggestion has been made that this taxation should be reduced. Shri R. K. Amin and a number of other Members including also Shri Gupta referred to that. As far as I am concerned I agree with the opinion that the present taxation of motor transport is much higher than it should be from the point of view of a proper expansion of road transport in the country; at the same time, I have also made it clear that at the moment it is not practical politics to talk of any reduction in taxation. The line that I have been taking all along has been that instead of asking for a reduction in taxation we should concentrate on seeing that as much as possible of the proceeds of taxation on road users should be spent on roads. That would be a more practical way of achieving the objective we have got in mind.

As regards the suggestion that was made by Shri Indrajit Gupta that a fuel tax should replace all the existing taxes, this was a recommendation of the Koskar Committee; it was referred to the Transport Development Council which consists of all the Minister concerned of the States and, I am afraid, they unanimously expressed the opinion that this was not a practical solution. So, that has not been accepted by the State Governments,

Then Shri Mohammad Ismail made some reference to higher taxation of larger units. I do quite understand what he had in mind because as far as I know we do not have a system of differential taxation on the basis of the size of the units in an industry. In any case, as far as the road transport industry is concerned, I do not think it has reached a position where it can be described as monopolistic or being dominated by monopolists and so on. per cent of the vehicles are owned by single operators and something like 98 per sent of the vehicles in 1963 were owned by persons who had less than 5 vehicles each. I admit, the position has changed a bit in the last three or four years, but nevertheless I do not think that we will be justified in thinking that the monopolistic danger crept into the road transport industry. is still very much an industry dominated by single persons and by lower middleclass people.

Incidentally, I would like to point out that the Motor Vehicles Act itself, under sections 47 and 55, provides for preference in giving permits to co-operative societies. In some states, the preference is also given to ex-Servicemen Associations. Therefore, that also acts against any monopolistic tendencies being developed in the industry.

Then, the question of octroi and checkposts was raised. On that, there can be no difference of opinion. Everybody, from every side of House, has condemned octroi and the large number of check-posts that are connected with the imposition of octroi. The hon. Member, Shri Dinkar Desai, referred to the Tax as medieval and the hon. Members, Shri Shashi Bhushan Bajpai, Shri Indraject Gupta and Shri Barua also suggested that it breeds corruption and therefore, something should be done to do away with octroi and the numerous checkposts which we have not. It is one of those things where everybody agrees in principle but nothing seems to happen very much in I put this proposition before practice. the Transport Development Council meeting held in Mysore where also the States were present including the representatives of the States under the President's Rule and they unanimously agreed that octroi should go and it should be replaced by some substitute tax on the lines of the substitutes

suggested by the Keskar Committee or some other substitutes. They all agreed that octroi is bad and it should go and, in any case, there should be no extension of octroi and there should be freezing of octroi at the existing levels. Unfortunately, even though there has been universal acceptance of the principle, as there is in this House and there was also in the Transport Development Council meeting, I am rather perturbed to find that in the last two or three months, in some States, the cart seems to be beginning to go a little backward. A reference was made by one hon. Member that there has been the extension of octroi duty on other articles by the Banglore Corporation. It is, certainly, a step in the reverse direction. A reference has also been made to the position in Maharashtra where also some authorities have been given the power to levy octroi Last of all. I saw a press report that in West Bengal which under the President's Rule there is a suggestion to permit the Calcutta Corporation to levy So long, the West Bengal Government had no octroi. They had abolished I saw in the newspapers a suggestion that the Calcutta Corporation should re-impose octroi because it will get them Rs. 5 crores or something like that. have immediately written to the Governor of West Bengal on the subject pointing out to him the recommendations of the Keskar Committee, the decision taken by the Transport Development Council, and suggesting to him that if the Corporation want money-no doubt, their demand for more money is justified - some other methods should be found like municipal sales-tax, municipal sur-charge on sales-tax or some other methods other than octrol for getting revenue for the Corporation.

I am very glad that the House with practically one voice has objected to the continuance of octrol. I am sure the support that this particular proposition has received from all Members of the House, belonging to all Parties, will have due influence on the State Governments. That is the reason why I said I will send to all of them the extracts from the debate.

भी प्रक्राञ्चवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़): कोई एक प्रान्तीय टैक्स नग आए वजाय इसके कि दस-दस मील जा कर टैक्स देने पड़ें।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: As a matter of fact, the thing which is most dangerous today is that not only municipalities but even village panchayats have been permitted to levy octroi. I shudder to think, if all village panchayats in India started levying octroi, what will happen to road transport. In any case, Sir, you yourself are aware of this problem and, I hope, that the moral influence of this House will be exerted on the State Governments. I shall also pursue the matter further and see if we can get the recommendation of the T.D.C. actually implemented. It is not enough to accept it in principle. We have got to see that at least, to some extent, it is implemented in practice.

Then, I must refer to the point that was made by the hon. Member, Shri Dinkar Desai, and also by several other Members who suggested that all that the Government does is to take these reports and put them on the shelf, no recommendation is implemented and when will the Minister start implementing the recommendations and so on. Sir, I do not have the time to give a full list of all the recommendations which have been implemented beginning from the Masani Committee Report right upto the Keskar Committee Report which we are discussing in the House today. propose to circulate to the House in the near future, I hope before the end of this session, a comprehensive statement listing the various recommendations made by these Committee dealing with road transport and action taken on these recommendations, so that the hardy annual that government never implements any recommendation of any committee at least can be laid at rest by the time Parliament reassembles for the next session.

Then I must also point out that in regard to many of the recommendations which are not implemented, we take action. Very often the action that we take is this: We refer to the State Governments. Then the State Governments may or may not implement them because it involves a very large number of other authorities, and there is the complex and delicate subject of Centre-State relations. All that we can do is to persuade them to accept the recommendations. Also, we must remember that many of the recommendations relate to taxation; they recommend reduction in

taxation. It is very difficut for either the State Governments or the Central Government to accept recommendations for reduction in taxation when all the time they are under pressure to increase expenditurehave a larger Plan and undertake so many different activities all of which cost money. Therefore, it is very difficult for the Governments as they are today to accept proposals for reduction in taxation. I say all this only to explain that, on the face of it, some recommendations do not get implemented. All that we can do is to see that each recommendation is followed up and to the extent it is in our power to implement it, to have it implemented. I shall circulate a statement giving the details of all the recommendations and the action taken on each of these for the benefit of the House.

Then, a number of hon. members, including Shri Supakar, Shri Indrajit Gupta, Shri Abdul Ghani Dar and Shri Randhir Singh, referred to the importance of road development. I entirely agree with what the members have said. Let alone the expansion of road transport, it is not possible to have efficient road transport unless the roads are in proper condition, unless there are enough roads, enough in width, surfacing and weight-carrying capacity; and of course, we have already referred to the question of check-posts and so on.

There is also no doubt that, in the last three or four years, there has been quite a big fall in the expenditure incurred both by the Centre and by the States on national and State highways. The remedy suggested that we should have a separate road budget - this was suggested by several members-on the lines of the Railway budget sounds very attractive, but I am afraid, it is not a very practicable proposition today. I do not think, the Government would be prepared to accept the proposal that there should be a separate road budget. In the case of Railways it is purely a Central subject, but in the case of roads, it is partly a Central subject and largely a State subject. It will be very difficult to isolate the expenditure on roads and make a separate budget for the same. But at the same time I would say that we have a nucleus of a road budget in the from of Central Road Fund. The Central Road

Fund now consists of Rs. 5 crores, which is independent of budgetary fluctuations and which is available for expenditure by the States to the tune of 80 per cent and by the Centre to the tune of 20 per cent. Ministry is trying to see in what manner the Central Road Fund's resources could be augmented; for example, it will be good if we can raise it from Rs. 5 crores to Rs. 20 crores. At the moment, as you. know, the Central Road Fund is financed only by about 31 Paise per litre or 6 per cent of the excise and customs duty on petrol; only this much goes to the Central Road Fund. Nothing comes from customs and excise duty on diesel. Today diesel, as a matter of fact, accounts for more than 55 per cent of the total fuel used by road We are trying to see in what way we can increase the Central Road Fund. At the same time, it is not possible to increase it by additional taxation, as we saw yesterday in the discussion.

भी प्रस्तुल गनी डार : वह तो नहीं बढ़ सकता है, लेकिन क्या मिनिस्टर साहब के पास इतना रुपया है कि बाहर से गाड़ियां मंगवा कर डिफेंस नीड्ज को पूराकिया जासके क्योंकि रेलवे ऐसानहीं कर सकती है ? क्या फिनौस मिनिस्टर इसके लिए रूपया देते हैं ?

[نتری علاننی ڈار ۔ وہ تونیس بڑھ سکتاہے ، میکن کما منسترصا دیہ سے پاس النارويد بهر المراع تواليال ملكواكر الفيال نيازكويو والمياجات كيونك ربلوت اليا نهي مرسكتي سه ؟ كيونا بين سف من عل رويد

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I can assure the hon. Member that, so far as Defence roads are concerned, they are looked after the Border Roads Organization. And they have done an excellent job and we had no complaints about the Border roads not being in sufficient trim. As a matter of fact, if they see the exhibition, as I saw the exhibition on the border roads, they will see that the work that our engineers and our workers are doing to construct these roads at 15,000 and 16,000 feet height is something which is really remarkable. I can assure hon. Members that in regard to the latteral roads (which, I think, slowed down on account of financial considerations) now the Government have take a decision to see that it is completed within given time on a lower quality but the whole thing will be completed and some additional funds have been sanctioned this year itself for proceeding with the work of the latteral roads. I do not think the hon. Member need be worried too much about defence roads. My worry is really not defence roads, but civilian roads, that is, the national highways and the State highways which are concerned with trade, with commerce, with industry and agriculture, and I want to see that more money becomes available. I am glad of the support given to me by this House in this matter. I can assure hon. Members that I will try to make effective use of the same when the time comes for pressing this matter in the proper quarters.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): When do you propose to complete the national highway?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: Do you mean the West Coast road ?

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Yes.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am glad he has mentioned about the West coast road. The west coast road is not a national highway. It is a road, the capital cost of which is being financed by the Central Government but it is not a national highway, which means, its maintenance is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. I would like to assure the hon. Member that West Coast road is proceeding beautifully, only three bridges remain to be completed, at Mandavi in Goa, Kali in Karwar and at Hanover. Work at Mandovi is going on very fast. I had personally gone there. I had discussed these matters with the contractors and engineers and the work will be speeded up. Mandovi work is getting completed. We expect, by next October, it will be ready for being commissioned. Regarding Kali there was some trouble with the contractor. The contractor had to be sent away and a second contract given. That work is, I believe also proceeding. Regarding Hanover, the work is proceeding to plan and it will be ready by the end of 1969. By 1969

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this West Coast road will be one of the most beautiful roads of any country in the world and it will connect places right from Bombay, through Goa, upto Kanyamumari, and it will be of a very great help to us in respect of getting tourists, and for purposes of holiday-resorts and so on.

SHRI S. M. JOSHI (Poona): It has to be maintained properly.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: It has to be maintained by the State Government. I suppose the energies of hon, friends will be exerted to see that State Government does their job properly.

Regarding the question of credit facilities, references were made by a number of hon. Members who pointed out that adequate credit facilities should be made available to operators. I think my hon. friend Shri Shri Chand Goyal made particularly a mention of the need for adequate credit facilities. This matter was referred to the Transport Development Council. They have endorsed the recommendation. Then I wrote a letter to the Deputy Prime Minister who is the Chairman of the National Credit Council. I said that just as agriculture is getting some special treatment by the banking system under the social control policy, similarly, in respect of the motor operators also something should be done. The hon. Deputy Prime Minister was good enough to refer this matter to the National Credit Council which has appointed a working group and go into this matter and to see what can be I myself had discussions with the done. working group and I am hopeful that something concrete will emerge which will ultimately lessen, if not completely eliminate, the dependence of our motor operators on the money-lending agencies to which my hon, friend made such a strong reference.

The Inter-State Commission Reorganisation proposals made by the Keskar Committee have been largely endoresed by the Transport Development Council and we are engaged in the process of giving concrete form to these proposals.

13.00 hrs.

But I agree with Shri Deven Sen who said the power to levy taxation should not

be given to the inter-State transport commission. Some Member had suggested that the inter-State Transport Commission should have power to levy taxes and collect it and distribute it to the States. suggested by some Members here and also by some people outside. It had also been suggested by the Keskar Committee. I have learnt that constitutionally that is not possible without a constitutional amendment it is not possible to entrust the Inter-State transport commission with powers of taxation. I might also say that the State Governments assembled at the Transport Development Council were not in favour of giving this power of taxation to the inter-State transport commission.

Regarding the question of chairmanship, some hon. Member had suggested that the chairman need not be drawn from public life and added that there were a large number of ex-Ministers who may be used for the purpose of filling such positions. I believe my hon, friend who made this suggestion belonged to one of the Communist Parties. I would like to remined him that ex-Ministers no longer constitute the monopoly of this party. There are ex-Ministers from all parties including to Communist Parties. fore, if he talks of ex-Ministers as people for whom special privileges or positions are being given, he should remember that ex-Ministers are not only Congressmen, but there are communist ex-Ministers, there are S.S.P. ex-Ministers, there are Jan Sangh ex-Ministers, there are CPI (Marxist) ex-Ministers and so on

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How long would the hon. Minister take to conclude his reply?

DR. V. K. A. V. RAO: Abovt ten more minutes.

So, let him not talk of ex-Ministers. But I can also tell him...

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): But the power to appoint is with them.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur) : We may adjourn for lunch now and he may continue his speech after lunch. MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sahh adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Nine Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

MOTION RE. FINAE REPORT OF ROAD TRANSPORT ENQUIRY COMMITTEE—contd.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I would now continue and try to conclude my speech.

I was referring to the inter-State Transport Commission reorganisation and I pointed out that these proposals are being broadly accepted by the Transport Development Council, namely that there should be a full-time Chairman, that he should be a person of high standing and special expert knowledge and that the Commission should function more effectively then it has done so far. I also pointed out that as far as giving it powers of taxation is concerned, that would not be possible without an amendment of the Constitution and that the State Governments are not in favour of any such amendment being undertaken.

I would also like in this connection to refer to the whole subject of inter-State permits on which a number of hon. Members have spoken and drawn attention to the need for free movement of vehicles throughout the length and breadth of India and for a central organisation like the Inter-State Transport Commission to be incharge of the grant of such permits instead of having these permits to be countersigned at every State As you are aware, section 63A(2)(d) of the Motor Vehicles Act does give power to the Central Government to authorise the inter-State transport commission to have the power to give, revoke and grant inter-State permits. This particular clause has not vet been brought into operation, because there are some difficulties in doing so. In the meanwhile, the inter-State transport commission has been trying to promote

zonal agreements among different States for the free movement of inter-State transport among the States in the zone and the payment of taxation at only one point in the zone instead of in all the States concerned. The southern zone, in particular has made a very successful experiment in this matter. The four southern States and Maharashtra have concluded an agreement by which 200 vehicles from each State are permitted to travel throughout the region without any countersignatures and the total taxation that they have to pay is paid in the State of their origin and then distributed among the other States concerned.

The House will also be glad to know that at the recent meeting of the Transport Development Council it has been agreed that 50 taxis and 10 buses from each State will be permitted to ply as tourist vehicles throughout the length and breadth of the country with payment of tax only in the home State and not needing any countersignature. We are also taking steps to see that they are differently coloured and marked so that there will be no difficulty in identifying them as tourist taxis and buses. This has been agreed to in principle by the State Governments, and we are trying to follow it up so that action is taken on the same.

The inter-State transport commission is also trying to promote other zonal agreements. In the meanwhile, in my personal opinion, the inter-State transport commission should have the power which it has been given under the Act. I told the Ministers at Mysore that I proposed to give the inter-State transport commission these powers. But these was a great deal of objection raised by the Ministers. At the moment I have promised that the rules which will be drawn up will be drawn up in consultation with the State Governments taking into account their various requirements.

The only thing which I do not want to have is to have a large number of people to come to Delhi for getting their permits. I think that if permit-giving is to be done by the inter-State transport commission and it is to be concentrated in Delhi, then it will mean a large trek of people and very poor people at that to Delhi for getting their permits. I am anxious to see that while the inter-State transport commission

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should have the power it could be exercised de facto by the State Government authorities. How this could be done, whether that can be done by law, whether any law can permit it, or whether there should be benches of the inter-State transport commission which can sit in different States and give these permits are matters which are now engaging the attention of my Ministry, and we hope that in the fairly near future some solution will be arrived at to this problem.

Then, there was some talk of denationalisation. My young colleague Shri S. K. Tapuriah on the opposite side could not resist the temptation of having a fling at nationalised concerns. I have no objection to his having this fling, because I know that his party is in a very small minority and I know that they have no political future in the country

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): On a point of order. How is it relevant for the hon. Minister to refer to the political future of any party here?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Since when did the professor become an astrologer?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: If he is talking of the political future of any party, let him talk about the political future of the Congress Party.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti): It is a very nice hit back to the Opposition.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Let him not talk about the political future of the Opposition but of the Swatantra party only.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: What a poor joke it is, Mr. Minister?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am sorry that the hon. Member has forgotten the rules of the House and he is addressing me directly instead of making his comment to you.

In any case, I was feeling that the hon. Member who is usually very alert was perhaps not quite attentive, and I am glad that I succeeded in provoking his attention. Anyway, the point that I want to make is this that it is not correct to say that all the nationalised State transport undertakings are making a loss and that everybody is dissatisfied and so on. I may tell the hon. Member that in Maharashtra and Gujarat, the State transport corporations are doing very well indeed, and the Maharashtra State transport organisation has a very good record not only in terms of service but also in terms of profitability.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about other States?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: 1 know that there are some nationalised undertakings which are not doing so very well...

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Out of 16 only two are doing well and still he says that some are not doing well.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I am sorry that again my hon, friend is proceeding on a wrong assumption. I mentioned two because they were doing extremely well. That does not mean that all the others making losses. I mentioned two undertakings because they are really first class undertakings. In any case, I am not claiming here that every nationalised undertaking is absolutely successful, nor will my hon, friend, I am sure, claim that every private undertaking is absolutely successful.

All that I would like to submit is this. I am glad that my hon, friend Shri Shashi Bhushan Bajpai had raised this question of nationalisation and the importance of our sticking to the principle of nationalisation to avoid the development of monopolistic tendencies in the road transport industry. I entirely agree with the thesis as far as nationalisation of passenger transport is concerned. It is accepted policy of Government and there is no intention of departing from it. But I may also add, because I do not want to raise unnecessary fears among the transport operators, that today about 37 to 38 per cent of passenger road transport in the country is nationalised the bulk of it therefore still remains in the private sector. From some evaluations that we have made about the possibility of increasing the extent of nationalisation in

the Fourth Plan period, we have come to the rather sad conclusion that even at the end of the Fourth Plan period, the degree of nationalisation of passenger road transport undertakings is not likely to exceed 42 or 43 per cent. I hope that our prognostications are wrong...

SHR! S. K. TAPURIAH: Let them be right for once.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: But according to our present expectations, even in regard to passenger road transport there will still remain ample scope for the play of private enterprise.

As far as goods transport is concerned, there is no proposal to the best of my knowledge for nationalisation of goods transport. As a matter of fact the Planning Commission with which I was associated more or less decided that during the Fourth Plan period, goods transport should remain in the private sector. One great difficulty in the matter of nationalisation as you, Sir, are aware, is that nationalisation in our country means payment of compensation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Why not have socialisation and social control?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: Social control is a subject which I shall leave to the hon. Member to tackle.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Bombay South): Let him leave it to the Finance Minister.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I do not want to get into a field where I am not much of an expert.

When we talk of nationalisation of transport, let us not forget that road transport is largely a small man's industry. It is true that there are a few big concerns. As I mentioned in the morning, we do not, however, see any real tendency towards monopolisation coming in this particular sector. A large number of people are very small entrepreneurs. They belong to the lower middle classes; some of them are ex-soldiers; some of them are people whose whole living depends on the truck; the number of one-trackwallahs is very large. What I would like to say and I am

expressing my personal opinion, is that apart from going ahead with the nationalisation principle that we have adopted, we should like to create as many facilities as possible for the encouragement of this sturdy brand of private individuals who, as was pointed out by one hon. Member rendered such a great service during the time when we had to call for their services at the time of the Pakistani war. We have not forgotten that. So, we would like to see what facilities could be given to strengthen these individuals who are in the road transport industry. That was why the study group on viable units had recommended that we should try and bring about some reorganisation and increase the size of the small units and also given incentives if possible for the formation of units of five or ten vehicles each.

Then, a suggestion was made, I think, by Shri Muhammad Ismail in regard to wayside facilities for the transport workers such as drivers and cleaners.

I entirely agree with the hon. Member and he will be glad to know that this question was raised by me at the meeting of the Transport Development Council at Mysore. We have decided to set up a study group which will include representatives of the various oil companies who are interested in the road transport business to see what wayside facilities or amenities can be given by way of sheds, dining and canteen facilities and so on for the drivers and cleaners.

I think it was also suggested by Shri Deven Sen that labour had been completely ignored by the Keskar Committee. I would like to remind him that their terms of reference did not include the question of labour. I may also say that we have the Motor Transport Workers Act which deals with the welfare of the workers in the road transport industry and the Labour Ministry has set up a committe on labour welfare which is also considering what other amenities should be provided to the workers in this industry.

Then, Sir, I come now to my distingulated friend, the eminent spokesman of the Jats in this House, Choudhury Randhir Singh.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: No Jate, Sir. It is peasantry.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: He pointed out that a number of bullock carts are plying on our roads and they are being pushed out by motor cars and trucks. He wanted that when the bullock carts are being pushed out, the car drivers should at least give a salute to them. I am not sure if the bullock cart drivers would agree with him. They would have preferred not to get the salute but to remain on the road. In any case I make a note of his sugges-If he could tell me how I can get the suggestion implemented. I will be very glad to get his advice in the matter.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Simply saying 'Jai Kisan' will do.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I entirely agree with the spirit of the suggestion. That is really what the hon. Member is trying to say in a humorous way. Sometimes we forget that the country does not belong only for motor car owners or motor trucks. A vast majority of the people are using the bullock carts. Some more attention should be given to their right to use them than we are prepared to do in this country. There is one important point he made with which I think I should like to agree. He talked about the need for by passes not only for big towns but also for some crowded villages through which the national highway passes. It is a much greater nuisance to that village than even in the case of towns. So I would agree with him that by passes should be provided for our national highways even in respect of small villages.

I think I have covered most of the points that have been made.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: On a point of clarification. No boubt the Minister talked for a long time. He has not met one point which is very relevant. He talked about road transport. He talked about taxation. But what about roads? is the condition of the roads? Bud roads means higher cost to the vehicle. roads are so bad in Mysore State that the Government has spent 61 crores of rupees on what they call rural communications for the last 5 years and they have been eaten up and destroyed. Will the hon. Minister say what he is going to do about the roads?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The hon. Minister has stated many things but he has not said anything as to how to improve the condition of the DTU in Delhi. The passengers go on waiting. It is generally regarded as 'Don't Trust Us' service.

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I will answer the second question first. I am not in a position to inform the hon. Member as to what steps the Ministry of Transport in the Centre can take for the improvement of the Delhi Transport Undertaking. Delhi Transport organisation functions under the Metropolitan Council or the Minicipal Corporation and all that we come in is only by way of giving loans for the purchase of vehicles. We also come in for the granting of technical assistance. In fact I have suggested to them some time last year that they should send out their officers to the other metropolitan centres in the country where the service is not so bad and try to find out what should be done to keep the vehicles on the road and reduce the sickness rate that exists at present in Delhi.

Regarding the question raised by Mr. Lobo Prabhu, I am sorry he was not present this morning when I did deal with the subject of the condition of the roads. I would like to say one thing which the House may be interested to hear. One of the important reasons way our roads are not in a good state is because - I am talking of the national highways -of the inadequacy of the allowance made for the repair of national highways The amount is paid by the centre but the work is executed by the State. This was fixed up about 12 or 13 or 14 years ago-the rate at which repair for maintenance allowence This allowance given is inadeis given. quate, and that is one of the main reasons responsible for the bad state of the roads. I have appointed a technical committee to look into the whole subject. We are trying to see that the maintenance allowance is increased scientifically from the coming years.

I have now dealt with all the points raised by the hon. Members and I will conclude by thanking the hon House for the great interest they have taken on the subject and I hope they will continue to extend their support.

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श्री कामेक्वर सिंह (खगरिया): उपा-घ्यक्ष महोदय, एक प्रक्त मुक्ते भी मन्त्री महो-दय से पूछना है। ग्रामीण सड़कों के लिये कुछ भी नहीं किया जाता है श्रीर उत्तरी मुंगेर में सड़कों की वहां पर बहुत कभी है। उनको बनाने की पूरी जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार की है श्रीर चूं कि वह नहीं बना रही है इसलिये मन्त्री महोदय पर इसकी जिम्मेदारी ग्राती है ग्रीर इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. It has been talked out.

14.26 hrs.

INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Insurance Act, 1938, so as to provide for the extension of social control over insurers carrying on general insurance business and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, and also to amend the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): How many hours for this Bill, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him finish it; I am coming to that.

SHRI K. C. PANT: As the House is aware, the Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1968, was introduced in the House on the 8th April, 1968 and was subsequently referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament on the 13th August, 1968. The Report of the Committee was presented to the House on 11th November, 1968,

The Committee received representations from a number of bodies and later heard evidence from serveral associations. The Committee have recommended a number of changes in the Bill which are explained in detail in their Report. I shall confine myaelf to a brief explanation of the more

important Provisions of the Bill as amended by the Joint Committee.

The objectives which we seek to secure in General Insurance have already been placed before the House on earlier occasions. Broadly speaking, these are, that the premium rates should be fair; that there should be complete security to policy holders; that the ownership of insurance companies and the utilisation of their funds should be regulated in public interest; and lastly that the industry should function on sound and healthy lines and free from malpractices. The Bill is intended to secure these objectives.

I shall first take up the third objective.

I am taking this up first because the relevant clauses are among the earliest in the Bill. Section 6A of the Insurance Act, which restricts share holdings and voting rights of individuals, and section 27A, which contains a wholesome set of 'Dos and Don'ts' for investment, which previously applied only to life insurers, are now being applied to general insurers also. In terms of Section 6A as proposed to be applied, no person can add to his holdings in the shares of an insurer if such addition would increase his holding to more than 5% and the maximum voting right of a shareholder is also restricted to 5%.

Investments of general insurers will now be regulated by the new section 27B inserted by clause 11. Though for the sake of drafting convenience it is enacted as a new section, it is based on section 27A which is applicable to life insurers with such changes as are necessary on account of the special characteristics of general insurance. Broadly, in terms of the new section, investments are limited to approved investments as defined in that section, except to the extent of 25% which can be invested in non-approved investments with the unanimous consent of the directors other than Government nomi-The reason for not directors. requiring consent of Government nominated directors is that they may not be in a position to form an opinion on such investments. They have, however, the right of veto; if they dissent from any such proposal the particular investment cannot be made.

There is a further provision that an insurer shall not invest in the shares or