11-47 hrs.

SUPPLENMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS RAILWAYS 1974-75—contd.

PHOF. NARAIN CHAND PARA-SHAR (Hamirpur) I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Railways.

At the same time, I am afraid some of the levies will be quite burden some to the common man. I would, there fore, request the Railway Minister to have a second look at them, in particular, I would refer to paper, salt, sugar and cement Throughout the country, to-day, there is an acute shortage of exercise books text-books and similar other items. If the levy on paper is maintained, the country is going to suffer still further. It is not that the affluent sections will be affected but the common man and woman and still more, it will be the children who will suffer the m st I would request the hon Minister to exempt paper from the increase of levy. Similarly, salt is the symbol of our national struggle and even Mahatma Gandhi staged a Satyugraha in Gujarat for this verv purpose I would, therefore request the Minister that salt should also be exempted from the increase in levy. In the same way, sugar which has now become a common man's necessity may also exempted as also cement because cement is required for so many programmes of the Government and private people and it is so much essential for enlarging the network of roads and bridges, for national highways and State high ways.

I would request the hon. Minister to reconsider all these four items and exempt them from the increase in a levy.

The second point I wish to make is that he has increased the fares and exempted only the first 25 kilometres of the journey. The first 25 kilometres of the journey does not mean anything because in the far-flung border areas people have to travel quite a distance to come to the head quarters of the district. So, in order that the

common man in these areas may avail himself of the facility provided by the railways and also may have adequate relief, I would request him to come toilward and increase the exemption distance from 25 km to 100 km. If the distance is increased f. m 25 km to 100 km people who have to come from their native home towns or villages to the District headquarters will be able to avail themselves of this opportunity and thereby, congestion in the buses and the heavy pressure on road transport will also be reduced

In this connection, I would invite the attention of the hon Railway Minis ter to one of the recommendations of the Tarlok Singh Committee on railroad transport co-ordination. One of the specific recommendations relates to these rates and fares and I would ask the Railways and also the Government to have a new look. The committee's recommendation is

The concessions given by the railways in fares and freight rates have to considered on merits. To the extent that these concessions are granted in the larger public interest and involve losses to the railways, account should be taken of them in determining the railways' commitments to the general finances

I should request him to approach the Railway Convention Committee and the Ministry of Finance so that Rail ways commitment to the general revenues might be set right. The railways are a utility service and appropriate relief to the common man and the students. I would request him to have re-thinking on the system of increases in frieghts and passenger fares and especially examine the first 100 kms of passenger traffic and the four items mentioned by me, salt cement sugar and paper.

Mr. Mishra's coming to the Railway Ministry was marked as an historical event in the history of the Indian Railways. He is the first Railway Misser to give concrete shape to the new concept for railway lines in backward areas. Even earlier the Railway Minis-

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

ters like Shri Hanumanthaiya had stressed the need. In his budget speech for 1972-73 Shri Hanumanthaiya said:

"The existing pattern of railways in India is proving to be inadequate for its growing needs. More conversions from metre gauge to broad gauge and new broad gauge lines have necessarily to be taken up."

Similarly on an earlier occasion Shri Gulzarilal Nanda when he was Railway Minister in one his speech in this House published in a book from under the title "New Tasks for the Railways", had said this:

"In view of the increasing demand from State Governments, from the public and from the Members of Parliament and, keeping in view the transport requirements of specific large industrial or mining projects or major port schemes and Railways own operational needs or those required for strategic considerations, surveys have been or are proposed to be taken up in respect of schemes covering about 2000 kms.

Shri Nanda, Shri Hanumanthaiya and thereafter Shri L. N. Mishra gave specific assurances to this House

In the gudget speech made for 1973-74, in para 41, Shri L N. Mishra specifically said:

"The construction of new lines is one such item where an entirely new approach may have to be thought out.

that budget Shri Mishra brought out a new concept. The concept was that the State Governments be asked to share the burden and contribution for the general revenues from the railways should be reduced. The Railway Convention Committee in one of its reports had reduced the rate for Kathua-Jammu line for the contribution to the general finances. I would request the Railway Minister that lines of strategic importance and lines in backward areas should be exempted. I invite his pointed attention to a request made by sixty! Members of Parliament to the hon, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi who suggested to the Railway Minister the survey of Nangal Talwara railways line in 1972 when Shri Hanumanthaiya was the Railway Minister. The then hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power, Shri Rao, also said that the States of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh would be able to serve the country better if these two power projects at Bhakra and Pong were connected by the railway line. A survey had been made and on 13 th August, 1974, Mr. Mishra had made an announcement in reply to my starred Question in this House that the railway line had been sanctioned. In reply to a supplementary question by Sardar Darbara Singh, our great leader from Punjab, he announced that Rs. 10 lakhs would be provided 'n this year for the construction of that line. May I ask him whether that amount as announced in reply to starred question No 330 had been made available which will benefit and link the States in the North, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab. I had been studying the whole system of railways for the last ten years. Since Independence not a single line has been given to this area Punjab, Himachal Pradesh Jammu and Kashmir had been neglected. What is our fault? We have not burnt a single railway bogie nor killed a single person; we have been peaceful. There has been political stability. Does he like that there should be political stability in Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana or does he not like? Does he went the border people to continue to suffer, these are the persons who send their sons to the Armed Forces? Should they continue to be deprived of the facilities which are consequent upon the development of the railway infrastructure? Our sons are in the Army. We have no Finance we have no irdusties. Industries are not coming up in Northern Punjah, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir. These are areas which are not getting any industries because there is no railway line. I request the Minister to wonsider this very sympathetically. Sixty Members of Paghisment from all over India have recommended the early construction of this Nansai Talwara railway line. The P. A. C. in its 120th Report has recommended that in view of the strategic importance of the railway lines in hilly area and backward areas, these lines should not be regarded as unremuneration. The Railway Convention Committee has taken note of this point and has reduced the contribution of the railways to general revenues on the Jammu Kathua railway line Mr. Qureshi should also attend to this line personally because line will ultimately benefit Jammu and Kashmir also as Nangal could be linked to Pathankot via Samsarpur terrace.

I want to speak a few words about the other important lines

MR SPEAKER: Kindly conclude. I: is not a habit with me to ring the tell.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PRASHAR There are some other important railway lines Those are: Gaya to Reighir and Laukha to Laukhi in Bihar- and Malda to Behurghat in West Bengal This also should be sanctioned early.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Your whip said that we should confine ourselves to five minutes each. There are 38 members I will not allow more than five minutes.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARA-SHAR: The Ministry of Irrigation and Power of the Central Government has also recommended the early construction of Nangal-Talwara line because it will benefit the two power projects, at Bhakra and Pong. So, this should be taken up immediately within this year itself. I request that m order to consider this question of the provision of the railway lines for hilly and backward areas and also sanctioning new branch lines as a whole in the country. a Committee of Members of Parliament should be appointed to recommend on rationalisation of the new lines and provision of missing links which would ultimately make the railway system in India more remunerative and helpful to the country. repeat my appeal with all emphasis at my command that in view of the demand of 60 Members of Parliament in view of the firm support and demand by the Himachal Pradesh Government. from Punjab Government and the Ministry of Irrigation and Prwer and the solemn assurance made by the hon. Minister, Shri L. N. Mishra on 13th August, 1974, this railway line should be constructed this year :tself.

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you confine yourself within the time please? You can pick out points which are very important, which can be considered within five minutes time.

I have a new list today from your Whip...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH); Sir, that is supplemental list. I would like to submit one thing. On the previous day the Chair called three members from the opposition continuously as somebody wanted to go and some had to be accommodated. And the Chair made this observation that three congress members will be called in succession. I am just bringing it to your kind notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Then I have got to call Shri Tiwari and Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad. Then, I will be going to that side. Shri D. N. Tiwary. 12 hrs.

भी डी० एन० तिवारी (नोपालवंक) : श्रध्यक्ष महोदय, कूछ दिनों से रेलबे ऐड मिनिस्टेशन का स्वरूप बहुत ही धर्मल भीर भीर विक्रत हो गया है। इतनी विक्रति मा गई है कि कोई भी काम ठीक से नहीं चल रहा है। क्या टेन का चलना ही. क्या समय की पाबन्दी हो, यह भी अनसटेंच रक्षता है कि कब कीन सी टेन कैन्सिल हो आये। कुछ दिन पहुले डी-लक्स कैन्सिस हो नई। मालग नहीं कब केन्सिल होती हैं भीर लोग स्टेशन पर घवरा जाते हैं. की

[श्री डी॰ एन॰ तियारी]

35

में कहना कि कोई नई लाइन देने के पहने या और कोई नया कम करने से पहले रेलवे एड मिनिस्ट्रेशन का ग्रयना स्वरूप ठीक करना होगा। इन विक्रतियों को दर करना होगा, तभी कोई काम हो सकता है भीर उस के लिए भाप का पहने भपनी कमर कसनी होगी। आप को कोई ऐसा काम नही करना चाहिए जिस से पब्लिक को यह अन्देशा रहांक यह अपने लिए ही कोई खास प्रवन्ध वरते हैं। आज ऐसा हो रहा है आपने जब देन में जाना होता है ता श्राध ग्राध घटे तक गार्डा में डिले हो जानी है। यह भ्रच्छी वात नहीं है। इस से मुसाफिर क्या मम अने होंगे। भ्राप ठीव समय पर नहीं भा सके, तो गार्डा भाधे घण्टे डिले कर दी। टेन में चढने में दिक्कत न हो देन को बैंक करवाते है ग्रीर फिर वहा लाते हे जहां द्वाप को स्विधा हो। ये ठीक बाने नहीं है। घटनाये नई दिल्ली और पटना में हुई हैं। भाप को जाना है इसलिए लाउन बदलने के लिए भीर दूसरे प्नेटफार्म पर पर जाने के लिए गाडी को बैंक किया जाता है भौर इस तरह से गाडी माधा घटा लेट हो जाती है। नई दिल्ली भीर पटना में भापने ट्रेन को आधा आधा घटा लेट करवा दिया। इस ने मुसाफिर क्या सावंगे। प्राप को ठीक बन्दोबस्त करना चाहिए । लोगों को न्याय ठीक से नहीं मिलता है। मैंने गत कस नडेटिव कमेटी में इस सबध में वहा या और आप ने कहा था कि दानीन दिनों में जवाब मिल जायमः सैकिन धाज तक महीनीं हो गये, कोई जबाद नहीं ग्राया । इसलिये जब तक भ्रांप को जो विकृतिया हैं, उनको दुरस्त नही करेगे, तो भ्राप का एड मिनस्ट्रेशन चल मही सकता है। न ग्राप के ग्राफिसर्स का ग्राप पर विश्वास होगा, न ग्राप के कर्मचारियों का भाष पर विश्वासं होगा धौर न जनता का भाप पर विश्वास होगा । इसलिये भाप भपना मानरण ठीक करिये भीर कमर कस कर इतजाम को दुरस्त कीजिये। ग्रगर ग्रप

ऐसा नही करेंगे, तो न आप और न आप के रेलवे बोर्ड के सदस्यगण एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की दुरस्त कर सकते हैं। भाप की बजह से भ भा भाषा घटे ट्रेन लेट हो जाया करती है। भौरपी-स्ट्राइक पीरियड में जो ट्रेने चल रही थी, बे ममी तक रेस्टोर नहीं हुई है। अब आप के पास क्या बहाना है । ग्रब तो स्टाइक नहीं है। भव भाप कोयला मगा सकते हैं. फिर प्री-स्ट्राइक पीरियड वाली ट्रेने क्यों नहीं रेस्टोर करते हैं।

दूसरी वात यह है वि आपने 20 परमेन्ट श्रीर 25 परसेन्ट फेयर्स बढा दिये । पालिया-मेंट के इतिहास में कभी इतने फेयर्स नही बढाये गये हैं। मेरा ऐसा ख्यान है कि यदि ग्राप ग्रपनी सम्पत्ति की रक्षा कर महते. पिलफ्रेज को रोवते, चोरियो को रोकते, कार-खानों से जो सामान चला जाना है, उसको रोकते भीर टिकटलेस ट्रेविल को रोकते को मैं समझताह कि ग्राप को किराया बढा की बहुत कम जरूरत हाती। भ्राप करते क्यां_है ? भ्राप के पास 18, 20 लाख की जो फी है ये ग्रापको सप्पत्तिको रक्षानही कर सकती यह किस मर्ज की दवा है। क्यों ग्राप रेल वे बोर्ड जैमे हाथी का पाले हुये इसको भाप को हटाना चाहिए विरोधी पक्ष वाले इसके बारे में कहते थे तो मैं इसका विरोध करता था लेकिन जैसे जैसे दिन बीतते जाते है, मैं भी कविन्म होता जाता हूं कि बोर्ड व्ययं है। जब यह प्राप की सम्पत्ति की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते, तो एडिमिनिस-देशन चनेगा कैसे ? इसलिये यह जो पिलफेज चोरी लूट, कोयले की चोरी भीर कारखानी से चोरी हीती हैं, इसको बन्द कीजिये। टिकटलैस देविल बन्द कीजिये। होगा तो ग्राप सैकड़ों करोड़ रुपया बचा सकते है। लेकिन प्राप बचाना नही बाहते हैं। इसलिये मैं रेलबे मिनिस्टर साहब से घीर बोर्ड के लोगों से घरील करूंन कि वे अपने सामान की रक्षा करें भीर लोगीं पर यह टिकट का भार न बढ़ाये क्योंकि को

लोग टिकट खरीदते है उन पर ही यह बोझ बढ जाता है भीर जो लोग चोरी करते हैं भीर रेलवे एडमिनिस्ट्रेंगन को धोखा देते है वे मजे में रहने है। ऐस, क्यों हा रहा है?

मैं रेलवे लाइन्स की माग नहीं बर रहा ह, लेकिन मैं यही नहता हू कि जा आप की वमगोरिया है उनका आप दुरस्त कीजिये। तभी रेलवे वर्मचारी भ्राप की बात का मानेंगे। मैं यह भी वहता ह विवस मे वस 30 40 मील तव जो लाग चलते हे उन पा ग्राप रहम कीजिये क्योंनि उनको रोजाना क्चहरी जाना पडता है भीर वें रोज पैम दत है। आप जो यह 20 25 परसेन्ट फेयर बढ़ा रहे है इससे तो ग्राप टिवट र्गम ट्रेबिल को प्रोत्साहन दे रहे है, लोग दो चार श्राने पैसे दे पर निवल जायेगे। उसको ग्राप बचा नही सर्वगे। तो क्यों ग्राप ऐसा करने है ? ग्राप की ग्रामदनी भी न हो, नाहब पब्लिक से गाली मिले और बदनामी हो, तो ऐसा काम ग्राप क्यों करते हैं। स्नाप स्रपनी सम्पत्ति की रक्षा कीजिये. तो उसरी सैंवडों करोडों रुपये की बचत हो सवती है।

चौथी जो बात से ग्रापके सामने रखना चाहता हू वह यह है कि ग्राप की एड मिन-स्ट्रेडिव मशीनरी जो है, वह इस्पार्शन वर्ताव नहीं करती है। इसलिये नीचे के कर्मचारियों में सुधार होना मभव सा हो जाता है। नीचे का अफसर गलती से रगर किसी कर्मचारी को सजा देता है तो छ छ महीने बीत जाते है लेकिन वह चीजदुरस्त नहीं होती है। इस निए में कहुगा कि इस्पार्शन बतीव जो होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो रहा है। इससे काम नहीं होता है भीर लोगों में ग्रसतोष बढता है। वे निप्पक्ष व्यवहार के लिये लडाई करते है ग्रीर यह चाहते है कि उनके साथ ज्यादती न हो। इन सब बातों से उनके मन में दुर्शावना पैदा होती है।

ग्राप ने कहा कि हम रेलवे में एक युनियन को मान्यता देगे। मैं इमको पसन्द करता है। इस वक्त दो दा फेड़ेपन है । आपके इस डेक्लेयर्ड ग्रावजेक्टिक के बाद भी ग्राप कैटे-ग्रीबाइज यनियनों के माथ निगोशियट करने है। ग्राप उनके माय बात करने हे ग्रीर मेटिलमेट वरन है। इस तरह में ग्राप का जो वह डेक्लेयर्ड मायगेविटम है वह बहा गया। श्चगर ग्राप जो लोको स्ट्राइक हम्रा था उसमे कटेग्रीवारज यनियन के मान वान न करते तो यह दशा न होती लेकिन ग्राप ने ग्रपनी ही बात का ध्यान में नही रखा । क्या ग्राप रेलवे में जो सेंवडों केटेग्रीज है सैन डॉ युनियन है उनसे निगोशियट उरेगे । यानी ग्राप टा ऐसा ब्रावजेन्टिव हान हये भी ब्राप उन मे बात करते है भीर उनके साथ साठ गाठ करते है भीर इस तरह मे माप का दिक्कत होती है श्राप मर्भी नैसती भीर रथलेमती ऐसी बात न करते, तो ग्राप को यह इनकविनियेस नहीं होती भीर लाग रन में ग्राप का वाम ठीक चलता। इसलिये मरा वहना यह है कि आप केटेग्रीवाडज यानियनों के साथ बात करने की कभी कोशिश न नीतिए।

श्री भागवत झा ग्राजाद (भागलपुर) श्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मै समझता ह वि मप्लीमेटरी बजट का यह समय उन तमाम बातो को समालोचना के लिये नहीं है, जो 🗔 पिछले वर्ष मैंने की थी या श्रमले वर्ष मार्च म करूगा। सारी बाते प्रगर सच कह दी जाए, ता मली महोदय ग्रीर उनके मतालय का दिल बहुत दुखेगा और मैं समझता हू कि यह भ्रवसर इन सब बातों को कहने का नहीं है क्योंकि इस स्टाइक ने भीर तमाम अस्त-व्यस्ताम्रो ने इनको इतना कमजोर कर दिया है कि इन पर दया ही करनी चाहिये बजाय इसके कि कुछ ऊपर सें कहा जाय । इस समय इनकी श्रामदनी कम हो रही है भौर इनके खर्चे मे वृद्धि हो रही है, इसलिये इन तमाम बातो को देखते हुये मै इनको कुछ सलाह देना चाहता हू

वि भागवत सा प्राजाव] ताकि अगले कुछ महीनों के बाद जो यह बजट लावेंगे, उसमे यह कुछ सुधार कर सके क्योकि रेलर्ब भाज हमारे देश में सबसे बड़ी सस्था है सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की जो देश की सबसे बड़े भाग की सेवा करती है। दुर्भाग्य की बात यह है कि काम अरने वाले जो हमारे बन्ध हैं कुछ कारणों से इतनी बड़ी हड़ताल मे चले गये जिसका उनको कोई फायदा नही हुआ बल्कि देश का बहुत घाटा भीर नुकसान हो गया। इसके लिये जवाबदेह कौन है, यह मैं बन्नी जी से पहने भी कह चुका हू। क्रोन्रेलवे बोर्डको भावना चुका हू। ग्रगर इन लोगो ने यह मुहब्बत न दिखाई होती पिछली मार्च मे, लोको स्ट्राइक से इतनी दरियादिली न दिखाई होती तो हर महीने बाद, हर महीने बाद ग्रीर उसके बाद इतने बरे पैमाने पर स्ट्राइक नहीं हुई होती । इसलिये हम तो यह कहेने कि हमारे कर्मचारी जो है उनके साथ दय। दिखाइये, महानुभूति दिखाइय, उनकी सुविधाम्रो को देखिये, लेकिन साथ साथ यह भी भावश्यक है कि महानुभृति सुविधा ग्रीर उनके साथ सहयोग के नाम पर कही आपकी इन भावनाओं को कमजोरी न समझ लिया जाय, इस बात का ख्याल रखे--ग्राप ग्रीर ग्रापका रेलवे बोर्ड । कर्मचारियों के कीन खिराफ है ? कीन उनका श्रहित करना चाहता है ? डिकन श्राज में श्रपने कुछ बन्ध्रयो का ध्यान प्राकृष्ट करना चाहता ह कि ग्राज रेलवे कर्मचारियो के नाम पर जो इन्टरनेशन न ट्रासपोर्ट कान्फ्रेन्स मे स्टाक-होम गये श्रीर जाकर के उन्होंने जो प्रस्ताव वहा प्रस्तुत किया भारत की जनता के नाम पर, भारत देश के नाम पर, उससे बढ़ा बहित कुछ हो सकता है ? स्टाकहोम के उस ग्रन्तर्राष्ट्रीय टासपोर्ट कान्फ्रेरेन्स मे जार्ज फनौडीज ने ऐसा प्रस्ताव रखा इस देश के लिये जो में पढ़ नहीं सकता हूं, उसको पढ़ना में अपमान समझता हु देश का । अगर वह यह कहें कि देश मजदूर के हित में नहीं है, तो में समझ सकता हू गो में ऐसा नहीं समझता, मैं समझता हू हित मे है, लैंकिन भगर वह इतना न कहे तो उनकी लीडरी चली जाएगी । लेकिन सम्पूर्न देश का उन्होंने उस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कान्फ्रेन्स मे अपमान किया ।

श्री राजदेव मिह (महाराजगज) . सरकार का किया, देश का नहीं किया ?

श्री भागवत झा श्राजाद प्रस्ताव पहिये आप। अगर आप भारतीय है और आपके मन मे देश के प्रति दर्द और ईमानदारी है तो आपका शर शर्म से झुर जायेगा। कोई भी भारतीय उस प्रस्ताव को पढ़ कर श्रपना सिर शर्म से झुका नेगा। मैं आप में क्टूगा कि आप ऐसी यूनियन को मत बर्दाश्त की जिये, ऐसी यूनियन कामत रहने दीजिये जो यूनियन देश के बाहर जा कर हमारे देश की प्रतिष्ठा का ख्याल नहीं रखती है।

कठिन (इया बहुत है, । मै स्वय कहता हूं, मैंने माननीय रेल मत्नी और उनके मतालय की जो समालोचन की है वह किसी विरोधी दल से कम नहीं है, लेकिन मैं अपना इसमें अपमान समझता हूं कि स्टाकहोम की कान्फ्रेन्म में जा कर अपने देश के प्रति और जनता के प्रति इस प्रकार की भावनाय प्रकट की जाये। प्रविश्वत की जाये। (अयवधान) अगर ये माननीय सदस्य अपना मुह बन्द कर ले और कान बोल ले तो इनकी समझ में आ जायेगा । लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि ये कान बोलते नहीं हैं और मुह खुला रखते है। इसलिये इनकी समझ में नहीं आता है।

मै यह कहूगा कि माननीय लिख नारायण मित्र ने एक प्रच्छे सिद्धान्त का प्रतिपादन किया जो मैंने पिछली बार कहा था, कई समालोचनाओं के बीच कहा था और आज फिर दोहरासा हू कि रेल मंत्री ने निछड़े भागों में जहां राजस्व की कभी के नाम थर रेल लाइनें नहीं ले जाई जा रही थीं, वहां

मंत्री जी पृक्ति जनता के बीच की मावनाशीं को समझते हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि हम रेले लाइन ले प्रार्वेने । ग्राज रेलवे बोर्ड उदाहरण निकाल दे, शायद दो तीन ऐसी हैं, मैंने पिन्तिक एकाउन्टस कमेटी मे देखा था, वरना जहां जहा भापके रेलवे विमाग ने कहा था कि रेल लाइन नही खोलनी चाहिये वहा लाइन खोली गई, जहा रजस्व मे कमी की बात कही गई थी. पोलिटिकल डेसीशन पर वहा लाइन खोली गई भीर वह लाभप्रद हो गई। इतने बडे देश में कहते है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश मे रेलवे लाइन न ले जायी जाय, भागलपुर मन्दार हिल रेलवे लाइन को द्रमका से रामपुरहाट होकर वैद्यनाथ धाम देवघर न ले जाया जाय, क्यो ? क्योंकि राजस्व को धाय नही होगी। इससे बड़ी भूर्खता ग्रीर कोई नहीं हो सकती। श्रगर रेलवे बोर्ड ग्रीर रेल मंत्रालय मे ऐसी ही बुद्धि वाले लोग बैठे है तो भ्राप उनकी बुद्धि के परिमार्जन का बनास चलाइये, जरा उनकी ब्रोन वार्शिंग करवाइये । हिन्दस्तान मे जहा जहां भी विछड़े भाग में रेल लाइन गई है वहा मुक् मे चाहे घाटा दिखाई पड़ा हो, लेकिन अन्त मे फायदा हो रहा है। ऐसी एक नहीं अनेक लाइने हैं। इस मिद्धान्त का ग्रापका मंज्ञालय बिरोध करता है तो वह बताइये हमको जहा कि लाइन खोली गई श्रीर हानि ही हानि रह गई। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि इन पिछड़े भागों के लिये आपने पिछली बार जो घोषणाये की हैं उनको राजस्व की कमी में नाम पर ग्राप छाडिये मत । जै ने हमारे मिल ने पंजाब हरयाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश की बात कही, ऐसी ही में कह रहा हूं भागल-पूर मन्दार हिल से दुमका होते हुये राम-पूर हाट हो कर वैद्यनाथ धाम देवधर लाइन लंजाने के लिए। ग्रगर भाप राजस्त्व मे वृद्धि चाहते है तो द्यापको यह देखना पडेगा कि किन भागों मे नई टेनें भीर नई लाइने ले जाये। भाप कहेंगे कि भागवत , तुम तो बार बार वही स्रानी बात कहते हो, लेकिन और हम कहें

न्या ? भापको भीर भापके विभाग की विना बार बार समझाये समझ में भ्राता ही नहीं। भ्रापको याद होगा कि जब हम बिहार वंगाल भीर भासाम के मेम्बरों ने कहा था कि फरक्का विज के खुलने के बाद नई लाइन ग्रासाम को जोड़ने के लिये फरवका हीकर ले जायी जाय । भाग के रेल मंत्रालय ने भासाम मेल को डाइवर्ट किया। लेकिन चार दिन के ग्रन्दर जैसे उनको कोई इलहाम ग्राया. खुदा की द्यावाज सुनाई पड़ी, बुद्धि उनकी परिमाजित हो गई भीर एक दिन सुबह उठ-कर कहा कि यह गलत है। फरक्का किज के खुलने से घाज ग्रासाम जाने का सबसे. सुगम रास्ता कम से कम समय में पूरा होने वाला खुल गया। ग्रव कहते है कि चूंकि लाइन बड़ी है, फेयर अधिक लगेगा। तो बापको क्या ? फैयर देने हम या बाप दगे[?] श्रापको याद होगा इनको बार बार धमकाने के बाद, इनके हाथियों को बहुत कुछ पिछली बार कहने के बाद, ग्रब गोहाटी मेल चलने लगी है। इस मेल से प्रविक राजस्व माता है। मासाम के लोग वहां पर चार घंटे पहले पहुच जाते है जब कि टाइम टेबूल में इन्होने गडबड कर रखी है, झिंधक समय रख दिया है दो दो स्टेशनो के बीच मे । हमारा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप इन ट्रेनो को रोज चलाइये, अगर आपको हानि हो तो ट्रेन बन्द कर दीजिये। नहीं ती गौहाटी मेल श्राप रोज चलाइये ग्रगर ग्राप ज्यादा राजस्व चाहते है तो ग्रीर मेरा निवेदन है कि 2 अक्तूबर से आप एक दिन भीर वृहस्पतिवार को भी इस ट्रेन को चलाइये।

पिछले दस पन्द्रह वर्षों में मैंने अपने क्षेत्र में कम से कम पाच सात हाल्ट खुलवाये। हर हाल्ट के लिए बीसों बार इनके रेलवे मलालय ने लिखा कि सम्भव नहीं है, नाट फीजिबल, नाट पीसिबल, नाट वर्षेवल, बूढ बूढ कर शब्द मिकाले। लेकिन आज वही हाल्ट चल रहे हैं जनता की भलाई के लिये उपयोगी हैं और ऐकेंग्यू प्वाइंट आफ क्षू से आफि-

[श्री भागवत झा माजाद]

टेबल भी है। तो क्यो ऐसा करते है प्राप? भ्रम्बापाली हाल्ट बनाया गया था मेरे प्रेनर के बाद। प्रव कहते है कि नई ट्रेन हाल्ट करो तो कहते हैं ट्रेन खडी नही होगी। क्या चाहते हैं ? बिहार में स्वयं मुबमेट चल रहा है हम उसमे जोड़ना नहीं चाहते हैं। पिछली बार मेने कहा था भापसे कि हिन्द्रस्तान के उस भाग मे रेल का चक्का जाम हो जायेगा ग्रगर गोहाटी मेल नही चलेगी। वही चली। हम चक्का जाम नही करना चाहते है। मगर मेरी बात सुनिये। म यह कह रहा ह कि उस भाग में इसलिये उन्नति नहीं हो पा रही है भीर तब तक नही होगी जब तक क्यल भीर साहबगज के बीच दोहरी लाइन नहीं बिछ जायेगी। कहते हैं कि 16 करोड का इसमे खर्च है। तो मै श्रापसे एक बात प्रक्रताह कि क्याहिन्तस्तान के किसी भाग मे भाज दोहरी लाइन बिछ रही है या नहीं ? अगर हिन्दस्तान के सभी भागों में दोहरी लाइन विश्वना बन्द हो गया है, नई देनो का चलना बन्द हो गया है तो इस भाग की चार भीर ट्रेने बन्द कर दीजिये। लेकिन भ्रगर हिन्दस्तान के श्रीर भागा मे लाइन दोहरी हो रही है तो क्यूल भीर साहबगज के बीच मे भी दोहरी ल इन होनी च हिये इसलिये कि ब्राजादी के पूर्व भ्रीर श्राजादी के बाद उस भाग की जनता ने भीर जनता के साथ मे त्याग भीर बलिदान किया है, उसकी कीमत उसका मिलनी चाहिये । इसलिये यह भाप कीजिये । आप कहते है कि चूकि पैसे कम है इसलिये नहीं करेंगे। तो भ्रापने उसको बचाने के लिये क्या किया ? मैं भ्रापके उस प्रयत्न की नराहना करता है कि आपने कहा कि आप अपने जनरल वर्किंग एक्सपेसेज मे पाच परसेट कमी करेगे जो लगभग 50 या 60 करोड ग्राता है। कीजिये हिम्मत के साथ। सम्भावना है ग्राप के विभाग में खर्च में कमी करने की भीर इसका डेसीशन उन पर मत छोडिये. उनसे धाकडे मत लीजिये । पोलिटिकस डेमीशन मीजिये। भाप कहिये कि इतना

आपको कम करना होगा । सैलून बन्द हो जाय, भीर इस तरह के काम बन्द हो जाय। इस सिलसिले मे जो भी भ्रापने किया बिलकुल सही काम किया। श्राप कहने हैं कि पैसे असे मे कमी हो गई है तो मैं ग्रापसे पूछता ह कि एक दिन भी एक ऐसी ट्रेन नही दिखायी पड़ती जो कि खाली जा रही हो, जिसमे भीड़ खडी न चलती हो, फिर पैसा क्यो कम हो जाता है ? सारी ट्रेने भरी हुई है लेकिन पैसे मे कमी क्यो आती है ? तो जरा यह सोचिये कि उसमें चलने वाले ग्रापके बाब मार भाई लाग जा ह वे क्या करते हैं? लीव कही है या नहीं ने मंत्री जी से कहता हू कि लीक नहीं है इतना बड़ा होल है हर जगह में हर ट्रेन में। उसका बन्द की जिये. तब भ्रापको सेविंग मिलेगी । देखिये क्या होता है। एक दिन किसी को भेजिये। म्रागरा चले जाइये तुफान मे देखिये कि म्रापके रक्षक कितने बडे भक्षक है। इसलिये ग्रगर श्राप श्रपने राजस्व को बढाना चाहते है तो इन सुरागो को बन्द कीजिये।

प्राटेक्शन फोर्स को मैं पिलफरेज फोर्स कहता ह । ग्राप देखिये मुगलसराय यार्ड मे रोज चोरी हो रही है। मगर प्राप कुछ नही कर पाते। मुगलसराय, गरहरा में रोज चोरिया हो रही ह। जो वहा के प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स वाले हैं ग्राप उनको कहिये कि त्रम्हारी नौकरी इस चोरी के न होने पर है। बोलो कितना ग्रीर स्टाफ चाहिय । उसके बाद ग्रगर चोरी होगी तो तुम्हारी नौकरी जायेगी । श्राप उनको जिम्मेदार ठराइये । दुर्भाग्य यह है कि इस देश मे ईमानदार काम करने वालो को इनाम की भागा नही है और बेईम.नी करने वालो को कोई सजा का डर नही है। इसलिये यह स्थिति है। श्राप श्रपने एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन मे सुधार कीजिये । बजाये मुगलसराय के पिलफरेज फीर्स को ठीक करने के भाप वहां से कम्प्यूटर को उठा कर वाराणसी ले जा रहे हैं। क्यो ? जितना भाषका स्टाफ है भाष उन्ही को 15 D.S.G. (Rlys.), BHADRA 18, 1896 (SAKA) D.S.G. (Rlys.) 46 1974-75 1974-75

सुझारिये, जो भ्राप चाहते भी हैं, तो काम भ्राच्छी तरह से चल सकता है। लेट चलने बाली ट्रेनो की क्या भ्रापने कल्पना की है कि कितनी सोभल कौस्ट पड रही है देश पर ? हम भ्राप स्टेशन पर फोन करते है कि ट्रेन कितनी लेट है तो कहते है कि भ्राधा घटा, जब कि तीन घटे लेट हो है। तो एक बार ही बता दे कि ट्रेन तीन घटे लेट है। क्यो लोग स्टेशन पर पहले से जाकर परेशान हो। कौन सा भ्रापके स्टेशन पर लोगो को भ्राराम मिलता है।

अगर आप रेलवे में सुधार करना चाहते हैं तो जिन चार, पाच बाता पर मैंने जोर दिया है उन पर गम्भीरता में विचार क, श्रीर गौहाटी मेल रोज चलाया जाय । मदार हिल रेलवे को बढा दीजिये, क्यूल-भागलपुर की लाइन का दोहरा कीजिये । हम श्राशा करते ह आग श्राने वाले महीनो में श्राप हमारी भावनाश्रो का श्रादर करेगे, हम श्रापका साथ देंगे । श्राप हमारी बातो पर विचार करके श्रमल करेगे ता हम श्रापके छतंश होंगे ।

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISH-NAN (Combatore): The Railway Mimster has come before the House with a supplementary budget asking for Rs. 5644 crores Of course in the beginning of his speech he sang his usual hymn in which he is always joined by people like Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad and so on, putting the blame on the workers and then coming to us with a supplementary budget. What is the fall in earnings due to? Is it due to the strike? Time and again on the floor of the House we have pointed out the defecting functioning of the Railways. What has he done about it? Let me draw his attention to one proposition that he accepted. When the Railway Budget was being discussed and the Railway strike was being discussed both in this House and in the Rajya Sabha what did he say when it was pointed out to him that the social burdens that are there on the railways to the tune of some crores are totally unjustifled and they should be re-examined and such things as bamboos for Birlas-I fall into alliteration-need not be carried below the cost of transport The Public Accounts Committee of Parliament has also pointed this out and the Minister stated on 3-5-1974 in the Rajya Sabha. "I will ask the Member (Finance) to go into it and if necessary I will appoint a subcommittee with a senior member of Parliament who has an aptitude for the subject " maybe, Bhagwat Jba Azad was trying to qualify for that, I do not know— ..". and wants to be associated with it. I will have no objection to that. We have no sympathy for big business houses; if we could get money out of them we will be too glad to have it" Yet, he is today coming before the House to get more money out of the third class passengers

AN HON MEMBER: Second class.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISH-NAN: I am sorry; second class passengers I must say they are very vigilant when it comes to the class question. I wish they are equally viguant when it comes to victimisation. Before asking for this blanket increase in fares and freights charges he should tell us about the transportation below cost? What about the social buidens? He does not say anything about them. Before asking us to vote the increased fares and freight rates, it is only fair to Parliament that you put all your cards on the Table How can you do it when the cards are not in your hands? It was time both the Minister and the Deputy Minister rose above the PRO's and the Railway Board. Time and again they are misleading the House by giving wrong information our Deputy Minister was graceful enough to say that he was wrong. On 23rd July, Mr L N. Mishra in reply to a question about the removal from service of motormen in Central Reilway said "none". Yet, on as late as

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

5th August, 5 motormen of the Centrai Railway were not taken back. Whether it is victimisation or late running of trains, we are being constantly given information which we have to point out are wrong. Why should the ministers come here, maybe wellmeaning, maybe not, and give us assurances which they are totally incapable of seeing are implemented by the administration? We have repeatedly asked for a policy decision on victimisation for the simple reason that even the Prime Minister has said that Government does not want to adopt an attitude of humiliating the railway workers and its attitude is to see that proper justice is done to them. But still thousands of workers are still waiting with their appeals not even examined. A whole lot of workers have been reinstated and reverted. In only one case which was brought up here, an assurance was given. What about extending that assurance to all similar cases? A number of workers have been reinstated in Tambaram and in the NE Railway and in other railways who have been reinstated and reverted. When dismissed people are taken back, what about the break in service? What about the pay for the intervening period? These questions have to be clarified. If you want the railways to be run as they should be run, that is possible only by getting the cooperation of the workers. not by humiliating them, not by General Managers calling them and saying. "Are you married? Have you got a wife? How many children have you? Four children? Let your wife and children, each one of them, hit you wish a chappal once. Then I will go into your appeal". This is the kind of thing which is happening, which I have already brought to the notice of the minister.

Then there are complaints about late running of trains. Mr Ramavatar Shastri described how he travelled from Gauhati to Pelhi without fan or light. Your trains are being run by

loyal workers who have been given monetary reward. Are they capable of running the trains when their coileagues are starving at a time when prices are rising? The strike was called off on 28th May. Thousands of dismissed workers are waiting with their appeals. In Southern Railway, cases have not moved. The other day some Members of Parliament were travelling in the train from Delhi to There were no lights or Lucknow. fans in the train. When I asked the conductor he said that they will be there half an hour before the train starts. There were fifteen minutes for the train to depart and still no signs of light or fan. My colleague from Rajya Sabha, Shri Ahmed, said that he will not allow the train to move unless the lights and fans were set right. Of course, they were set right. The passengers in the second class were saying that it is only because of these Members of Parliament that they could also get fan and light. When your officers were manning the trains they were running like this.

Do not forget that you are sitting on a snake-pit. It is on a time bomb that you are sitting which may explode at any time.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad referred to new lines. It is said that they are not being opened because they would be uneconomic. But there are some lines which are uneconomic and you are still running them for prestige. Some of the lines which you claim are uneconomic are running to 94 per cent of their capacity. Then where does the ill lie? Shri Qureshi gaid that the wagon turnover and maintenance stock are not sufficient. I know that one of their arguments is that the productivity is low because many wagons are not moved. But, apart from that, have you bothered to go into the question why sub-standard wagons are being accepted by your railway authorities? How many sub-standard wagons have been accepted by the railways from private manufacturers? Have you gone into that question? For every single illness do not put the

1974-75

(Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan)

blame on the door of the working staff who are the red herring for Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad. Shri A. P. Sharma, Shri L. N. Mishra and Shri Shafi Qureshi... (Interruptions) Shri George Fernandez is a nightmare for them. I challenge you that the railways are in the present position not because of the workers but because it is a cesspool of corruption of the bureaucrats of the railways.

Year after year you come again and again for extra money by increasing the fares and freights. Yet, the juggernaut of the Railway Ministry remains untouched by that. Therefore, I would request the Minister, I would demand from the Minister, I should say, because I have got the protection of the House, that today, here and now a policy decision be taken that all the victimised railway workers be taken back, the existing procedure where selective reinstatement is taking place, where reversions are taking place, where room is bing given for humilitation, that should end forthwith and that all those who been taken back do not suffer from break in service.

So far as the working of the railways and uneconomic railway lines are concerned, let a committee be appointed to examine this. When there were negotiations with Shri Qureshi on this point the Railway Board issued a presa note through the PIB saying that the representatives of the trade unions wanted that the railways should not bear the social burdens and that they should be passed on to the public. You allow them to slander us in this way. You allow the Railway Board to slander the working class and the representatives of the working class. In fact ,this is the only point where Shri A. P. Sharma and myself agree. We did not refer only to the social burdens of the railways but in fact we wanted to go into the entire financial working of the railways. If a parliamentary committee goes into the entire working of

the railways from top to bottom, there can very well be another scandal like the licence scandal about the placing of orders for wagons, the use of wagons as warehouses by hoarders of grains and other essential commodities.

All that we ask of the Railway Minister is to be careful, to be on guard against his administration, against those who are seeking to rob and discredit this major industry of the coun-And you can only succeed if a democratic industrial relations policy comes into the Railways and the victimised workers are back again and there is smooth industrial peace in the Railways .

भी रणवहादुर सिह (सिधी) जी, मैं रेल मत्नी महोदय से केवल एक बात पर धनुकरण की अपेक्षा कर के कुछ बाते उन के सामने रखना चाहता ह !

कुछ दिन पहले जब हम सब धपने क्षेत्र के लोगो की माकाक्षाम्रो के माधार पर रेल मत्नी महोदय के पास इस बात को ले कर ब्राप्ट थे कि मध्य प्रदेश के उत्तरी पूर्वी कोने मे 7 जिले ऐसे हैं जिन पर आज तक भी कोई रेल सेवा नही है, तो रेल मत्री महोदय ने बड़ी कपा कर के हम लोगों से कहा था कि हम उन क्षेत्रो का सर्वक्षण कराएगे भीर सर्वेक्षण मे जो तथ्य सामने प्राएगें, उन के ब्राधार पर कछ निर्णय हो सकता है। श्रभी वःरीब तीनः चार महीने पूर्व जब पून. मै ने एक प्रशन इस सम्बन्ध मे पूछा था, तो रेल मली महोदय की श्रोरसे मुझे यह उत्तर मिला कि स*वें क्षा*ण से उस क्षेत्र में रेल ताइन डालने के लिए जो तथ्य सामने ग्राए है, वे ग्राधिक दिन्द से इस बात के लिए रेल मदालय को महायता न्ही दे रहे है थि वहा पर रेल लाइन डाली जाए ।

ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, भपने क्षेत्र मे जाने से पहले मैं रेल मही जी से केवल इतना ही

श्री रणबहाद्दर सिंह।

भनुरोध करना चाहता हू कि भपने क्षेत्र से जा कर मै भ्रपने लोगो को क्या बताऊ, उन की जो धाकाक्षा है कि रेल सेवा हमे मिलर्न। चाहिए, उस के लिए उन से क्या वह । श्रध्यक्ष महोदय, वहा पर खुजराह जैसा स्थान है जहा पर रोज हजारो लोग जाते है। इस के श्रावाला वहा पर लाइमस्टोन के इतने बड़े रिजर्ज है कि शायद इतने बड रिजर्क देश में ग्रौर कही नहीं है। साथ ही साथ, ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, रेल मर्ता जी को यह भी पता है कि ग्रभी ग्रभी पटोलियम मल्रालय ने एक ऐसा बादेश निकाला है कि बस सेवा 500 मील से अधिक पर नहीं जा सकेगी। हमारे क्षेत्र मे मारा यातायान केवल महको पर श्राधारित है, केवल बसो के ऊपर लोग वहां पर याता करते है और ग्रब जबवि पेट्रोलियम मलालय की स्रोर से इस तरह के स्रादेश चले जाएगे तो वहा पर यातायात सम्भवत श्रब बिन्कूल ठप्प होने वाला है। तो मयह पूछना चाहना ह कि भ्रपने क्षेत्र के लोगा को मै क्या बनाऊ क्या मैं उन से यह जा कर कह दू कि ग्राज भी हमारी रेल सेवाए पुराने बान्न पर श्राधानित है, वह कानून जो कि सौ वर्ष पहले बना था भीर जो केवल शासकीय मुविधा के निए बना होगा, जनता की श्रावाक्षत्था को मृतिमान करने के लिए वह वभी नही बना होगा थ्रांर उसी कानून के स्राधार पर सम्भवत सर्वेक्षण भी किया होगा। तो मेर क्षेत्र के लाग सम्भवा मुझ मे यह पूछ सकते है वि यदि वह कानून माज भी रेल के सर्वेक्षण के लिए मार्ग-निर्देशक है, तो हम किम दिन की राह देखे जबकि मेरे हमे रेल सवाए उपलब्ध होगी। क्षेत्र के लोग क्या करे कि रेल सेवाए उन्हें मिल जाए । वहा पर कौन सी बात एमी **चपस्थित** की जाए ताकि रल की मेवा उम क्षेत्र को उपलब्ध हो सके। मै केवल मवी महोदय से इतना ही मागदर्शन चाहता ह। यदि प्राधिक दिष्ट से लाभदायक होने पर भी वहा रेल सेवा प्रदान करना सम्भव नही है तो रेल सेवा की सुविधा उपलब्ध हो सक,

इसके लिए क्या किया जा सकता है ? क्या वहा के लोग घरणा दे उतपात मचाएं अधवा वहा पर कोई बाहर से परिस्थिति तैयार हो और ला एड आर्ड र की सिचएशन कियट हो तभी रेल सेवाए वहां उपलब्ध माप कर सकेग ? वहा सब बीजे उपलब्ध है। खजुराहो है, वहा पर लाइम स्टोन के भड़ार है, बाणसागर बाध बनाया जा रहा है। श्रब श्रापको इनके सिवा भीर क्या चाहिये। भीरा साहब कहते हैं कि पैसे की कमी है। मैं बहुना चाहता ह वि भ्राप बताए कि पैसा किन किन कामो के रास्ते मे भ्रडचन बना है? जो चीज तय कर ली जाती है उसके लिए पैमा श्रा ही जाता है। श्राप श्राश्वासन दे दे वि जब वैसा भ्रा जाएगा तभी रेलवे बन जाएगी ।

मैं मर्जा महोदय के समक्ष एक भीर दिक्वा रखना चाहता हू। वह दिक्कत उस क्षेत्र में सम्बधित है यहा रेनवे लाइन श्रीर रेल जहा चलती है। मै न्य कटनी मोग्बा लाइन की बान कह रहा हू। उस लाइन पर रोज दो तीन कोयले की ट्रेज चलती है। वहा पर सडक एक भी नहीं है। बरसात से विसी व्यक्ति को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह जाना होता है तो उसको तैरना पडता है, अपने क्पड सिर पर बाध कर नाला को पार बरना पड़ता है। वहा पर ट्रेन चलती है लेकिन उस पर लोगो को चढने की इजाजत नहीं है, उम मे केवल कोयला जाता है। उस कोयले की देन मे ना। यह सम्भव नहीं है कि एक कम्पोजिट बोगी लगा दी जाए जिस से फर्स्ट ग्रीर सैविट क्लास का एक ही डिब्बा हो, श्रीर फार्ट नहीं तो केवल सैविंड क्लास का हो ? वहा पर लोगों को इस परिस्थिति मे क्यो डाला जाता है नालो पर वे अपनी जान को जोखिम मे उठा तर तैर दर ए३ स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर जाए।

भपने अंत के लोगो की जो भाकाकायें हैं उनको मैंने महोदय मन्नी के सामने बार

53

D.S.G. (Rlus.) 1974-75

बार रखा है। मैं उन से केवल यह चाहता ह कि मुझे वह काई ऐमी बात बता दे ताकि सव समाप्त होने के बाद जब में अपने क्षेत्र मे जाऊ तो लोगों को वह सकु वि रेल मलालय सौ वर्ष पुरानी माम्प्राज्यवादी नीतिया पर म्राज स्वतन भारत में नहीं चल रहा है बल्कि जन आवाकामा की पूर्ति व रने में उसका जो दिष्टिकाण है वह सहान्भितिपूर्ण है ग्रार वहा लागा की समस्यात्रों को सुलझाने के लिए तत्पर हे ।

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore): I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Gants for Railways for the year 1974-75. In fact this is a second supplementary budget brought forward by the Railway Minister in the same year and this Budget has tried to raise the revenues to the extent of Rs. 140 crores raising fares and freights by 36 per cent. in the whole vear.

I have gone through the speech of the Railway Minister which was followed by the Supplementary Demands. I would not call it a Supplementary Demands in the strict sense of the term, I would call it a second Supplementary Budget.

The question is that it is very dismal picture of its finances that the Railways have completely failed to discharge its duty towards the nation. The railway finances are like a mirror of the nation and this Supplementary Budget gives us a feeling this mirror has blurred.

The resources of the railways have gone down to a low level now, especially when we have been told that the freight and originating freight traffic and passenger traffic have gone down to a low level in the last three months.

What is the situation? The railways are expected during 1973-74 to carry 192 million tonnes. But it only carried 185 million tonnes. There was an assurance that they would carry 25 million tonnes extra than the 1973-74 targets and that there will thus be

an originating freight traffic of 217 million tonnes, that is, 54 million tonnes per quarter. But it could succeed only to the extent of carrying 42 million tonnes which means a shortfall of 12 million tonnes which in terms of freight amounts to Rs. 92.45 crores of

12-45 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

passenger traffic, Regarding have lost 150 million travellers in That is to say, 150 three months. milion people travelled less in three months. Even if we reduce the strike period, we have lost 40 million travelling passengers. I do not know who fixes the targets, whether it is the Railway Ministry or the Planning Commission. I want to know what steps are being taken to achieve the targets in the coming nine months of the year. It is advisable that the targets have to be kept as per the previous year's actual performance, rather than make imaginary targets and make all the deficit revenues. The workers of the Railways are completely demoralised and disgruntled and the efficiency has gone down to the lowest ebb. We have raised a total revenue of Rs. 276 crores in the two budgets, Rs. 136 crores in the first Budget and Rs. 140 crores in the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the whole year. We also heard from the Minister on Supplementary Grants since Supplementary Grants are not followed by speeches, we consider this also as Second Budget. In the Budget speech we have been told that 'The common man has been spared by not raising freight on foodgrains, edible oil, milk and vegetables'. But the point is, has the common man been helped really? At one time the prices of these essential commodities were very low and a small increase in the price would have made the difference in the end price. But now the price of the essential commodities is sky-high. Now the position is, a small increase in the freight of these goods would not increase the price of these goods.

[Shri N. K. Sanghi]

Today the wheat procurement price is Rs. 105 and the sale price is Rs. 135 a quintal. And, even if you want to raise Rs. 2 for a bag, the wagon would have got you extra, Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 worth of freight. This is my point. This would have given you larger revenues without increasing the prices of the essential commodities.

The Finance Minister levied excise duty on certain essential raw materials like copper, DMT, Caprolactum. Though these were essential items, he said he was mopping up the extra profits here. If he can levy excise duties on these items (which are essential for production), why a small levy could not be raised on the essential commodities in respect of rail transport, so that the Budget is balanced, rather than raising freights with the high-rated and other goods traffic and fares to the poor passengers? In fact, the law of diminishing returns has started operating. That is to say, the more freight and fares you raise, the lesser traffic of goods and passengers you will get. This is the crux of the matter, here.

When you have raised these freights and fares, you have not mentioned as to what steps you have taken to improve the efficiency of the Railways, to reduce the inefficiency and infructuous expenditure.

I would like to refer to the Seventy-ninth Report of the P.A.C. This is at page 9. We have been told there that there was an increase of 21 per cent in operating kilo-metre cost beween 1967-68 and 1970-71. We should have been told as to what is the percentage of increase in the operating kilo-metre cost between the years 1970-71 to 1973-74. Because your operating cost is increasing gallopingly, this is where you have to have a sort of effective check to see that your operating cost is less.

In the Budget speech you have increased your air-condition and First

Class fares and it looks that there is a feeling that in socialism there is no limit to increasing the fares of first class and air-conditioned class. The reasoning of air condition charges to be made equal to air fare has no justification. If you want to have real socialism, then, you must provide seats and guarantee accommodation for the last class-second class now-of traveilling public and only when they have been provided, then only, you may think of providing first class coaches and only when you have sufficient coaches to take care of these passengers, you can provide air-conditioned accommodation. In fact, it would be a better to remove these air conditioned coaches rather than keep them and increase the fares which are now higher than air fare. Now a stage has come when the Railways have come to the lowest level of their efficiency.

Now, Sir, I would like to take up the matter concerning the efficiency in coal economy. When Shri Nandaji was the Railway Minister he brought a ten point efficiency programme. He wanted to save coal and diesel oil and wanted to bring the trains to the Stations punctually. What has happened to it?

I would like to quote a line from the Seventyninth Report of the Public Accounts Committee which has come to us only in March, 1973. This is what they say on page 26 of this report. I quote:—

"The Committee are concerned over the unprecedented increase in the missing and unconnected coal wagons on the Railways during 1970-71."

In the 79th PAC Report we are told that the value of missing coal amounts to Rs. 29.57 crores. The report further says in the next page:

"The Railways have paid compensation on missing private coal wagons to the tune of Rs. 90.11 lakes during 1970-71. The Committee expect that there ought to be a thorough check of the position in this regard."

1974-75

This is the position. And you are losing coal of the value of Rs. 29 to 30 crores belonging to the railways and paying 90 lakhs by way of com' pensation to the private coal wagons. What have you done to minimise this lose at least in the current year? We would expect that in the current year the loss should be very much reduced. What is the loss during the current year? The Seventyninth Report of the P. A. C. again says:

"The percentage of missing coal wagons in relation to the total loco coal loading which was 4.2 in 1965-66 jumped to 7.1 in the subsequent year and further increased to 8.8 in 1970-71."

This is the percentage of missing coal wagons. It is a very high percentage. How are you going to effect improvements in this regard? Besides this, we have no statistics for the current year and for the previous year to show as to which way the Railway Administration is going.

As regards the quality of coal, year after year, it has gone down in quality. As per rules and regulations. 5 per cent of the coal loaded from the colliery should be checked by the railways. But, we find from the report of the Public Accounts Committee that only 2 per cent of the wagons of coal has been checked. The quality of coal loaded is very inferior. Even after nationalisation, we have lost the coalcontent. We find that as high as 23 per cent of the wagons were found to be below specification. This percentage rose upto 30 per cent in 1969-70 and still further upto 50 per cent in 1970-71. During 1971-72, the percentage of wagons found sub-grade was as high as 100 per cent on Eastern and Northeast Frontier Railways.

sangh tu

Since you have rung the Bell I would like to suggest points only. I now come to wagon turnround. The wagon turnround is defined as the time interval which elapses between two successive utilisation (Loadings) of a wagon. I do not know how much time you will take to improve your wagon turnround. There has been a deterioration in wagon turnround. I do not know how much time you are going to take to improve this position. We should be told about the third terminal for Delhi. Is it Barar, Nazamuddin, Safdarjung or East Patel Nagar. In PAC Report there is a reference about the hiring of costly computers purchased from the Multi-national Corporation (IBM). Its C&F cost comes to Rs. 6.14 lakhs. Hire charges paid upto June 1972 came to Rs. 50.17 lakhs. But for devaluation of rupee in 1966. the hire charges would have been Rs. 30.64 lakhs. The hire charges were mentioned in dollars and not in rupees who was responsible for this sort of working? These are some of the matters which have been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Railways. We would like to know what has been done by them after the report of the P. A. C.? Unless we give attention to the importance of public transport, I do not think by merely raising these freights and fares you would be ableto get finances for the railways.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Like great King Canute of old I will not try to command the waves to be still, I wall also not try to command time to stand still but I would like the House to help me as to how to conduct and dispose of the business. I was told that we are to take up the motion of Shri Vajpayee at 2.30 P.M. after disposing of these railway demands and Appropriation Bill. We have another Bill to which we have allowed one hour.

My good friend, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has sent me names of only 40 more Members from

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

his Party to speak and I find that from among the Opposition there are eight more hon. Members who want to speak. On top of it there are four or five other hon. Members and redoubtable Members—I emphasise the word 'redoubtable'—who have given certain points to speak on the Appropriation Bill and many of them are very skilled in rules and procedures. You tell me how should I manage this to enable us to give one hour for the other Bill and to take up motion of Shri Vajpayee at 2.30 P.M.

AN HON MEMBER; Let us extend the House for one more day.

THE MINISTER FOR PARLIAMENTARY ATFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): No, No. We will finish it today.

13 hrs.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar). Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the railways is the biggest factor to keep the prices high and this increase in fares and frieghts will push the prices further up. There is no justification to increase the fares in the third class and the frieght in the essential commodities. I will come to it later.

I would like to make one important point, that is, regarding the construction of Bhavnagar-Tarapur railway line. This proposal is pending before the Railway Ministry and the Railway Board since long. This is a long pending proposition made by Government of Gujarat. I would urge the Railway Minister to attend to this thing. Sir, I would request you to pull up the Minister and ask him to hear what the Member says. I am making the point that there is a long pending proposal regarding the construction of Bhavnagar-Tarapur broad gauge railway line. Sir. all the Governments in Gujarate, Dr. Jivraj Mehta's Government, late Balwantrai Mehta's Government, Shri Hitendra Desai's Government, Shri Ganshyam Oza's Government and the Administration under the Presi-

dent's Rule including the former Governor Shri Shriman Narayan and the present Governor Shri Viswanathan. have given top priority to this. Sir. Railways are not coming forward to implement this important project. Now, Gujarat is in the grip of drought and thousands of labourers, educated youth, uneducated youth and farmers are without any work today in Gujarat Sir. if this project is implemented, it will create a good deal of employment. Sir. this House will recall that during the last drought in Maharashtra, the Prime Minister announced the decision of the Government to take up the construction of four railway lines in Maharashtra for the relief of the drought stricken people. Why not the same to Gujarat? Sir. recently. the Governor has given a proposal for the implementation of this project. Bhavnagar-Tarapur broad gauge in e. for the drought-stricken areas will not only give relief to the drought stricken area, but, since it is a work of a permanent nature, will also beost the economy of this backward area of Bhavnagar as well as other districts of Gujarat. It is also economically viable and remunerative. Not only that, Sir. Government of Guiarat has given an assurance to make good the deficit if any deficit occurs at the end of the sixth year. This assurance has been given and Gujarat Government is also ready to give the land on the same terms on which Government of Maharashtra has given the land. These are the assurances given by the Government of Gujarat. Therefore, Railways should implement this long-pending proposal, construction of Bhavnagar-Tarapur railway line. Sir, as I mentioned, all the Governments in Gujarat. right from the beginning have recommended this and have given top priority to this.

Now, Sir, regarding the third class fares. This is a terrific increase. Sir, I would request the Railway Minister Mr. L. N. Mishra to hear me.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is hearing.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Are you reading or hearing?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): I am hearing.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: You are reading. You are not hearing.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA You go on. 1 am hearing you allright

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: How can you read and hear, at the same time?

Sir, my friend, Mr. Dandavate says that he is able to do many things at a time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One mistake that we always commit is to judge others by our own standards.

SHRI P M MEHTA. Sir, I would like to ask him this question. When did he travel last in third class? Could he tell me? He cannot dare reply on this point

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER You make your point. I am hearing you.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Sir, he has increased the third class fares in an unreasonable manner. Recently, I travelled from Ahmedabad to Delhi and from Delhi to Bhavnagar by third class.

श्री शंकर वयाल सिंह (चतरा) उपाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मेहता जी कह रहे है कि ग्रभी ग्रभी उन्हों ने थड क्लास मे दूवल किया है। मैं उन को बानाना चाहना ह कि ग्रब थर्ड क्लाम नहीं है, बल्कि उम की जगह मेकेन्ड क्लास हो गया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us not lose more time You art familiar with the saying that a rose called by any name smells as sweet. Third class called by any name, second class or even first class remains third class or second class called third class remains second class.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I thank my friend Shri Shankar Dayal Singh. This

is a historic contribution of Shri L. N. Mishra, Overnight he elevated the third class passengers to the glory of second class, without giving any additional facility or amenities the tares had gone up. This is the socialist approach to remove class disportities.

My accommodation was reserved in a two tier compartment.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Do you want to tell us all these personal stories?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: He never travels in third class. What does be know about it? His General managers never care to go and see the third class compartments. He has now come to the House with a proposal to increase fares and freights.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. You have more than made your point

SHRI P. M. MEHTA The old third class .

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: . Now called the second class, may be called first class very soon.

SHRI P. M MEHTA: The two ter compartment was an old third class compartment, it was written by chalk that it was two tier sleeper coach. Is this the way? There were no safety bolts inside no fans, no lights, no water.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. I am telling you that these points, no light, no water, no food, are not made by you for the first time; every other Member who has spoken has made that point, not only this time but no every occasion when there was a debate on the Railway Demands.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA · I shall now come to the second point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are losing more time....(Interruptions)

श्री कालेल असाद गाइण (सीतामडी): ज्याध्यक्ष जी, जाहे रात को 12 वज तक वैठन पड़े हम बैठने के किसे तैयार है। हम अब को बोलने वा अवसर दिया जाय। आप समय बढ़ा दीजिये। मैं बोलता ही रहूंगा नहीं तो आप टाइम बढ़ाइये।

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am on my legs; nothing is going on record. When I am trying to restrain one hon. Member some other members get up and raise their voices. I do not know how we can conduct the proceedings in this way. I was trying to point out to Mr. Mehta the tightness of time. He has taken almost ten minutes and he wants to go on and on. Other Members are anxious to speak. How is it possible? Is it fair?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: May I make a small point?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may make the point and then sit down.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: I will be brief. When the Janta for Ahmedabad leaves Delhi at 6.45 hundreds of passholders enter the train and they occupy the reserve berths and seats. The conductors dare not enter the coaches; it will create a law and order problem for them if they enter. I appeal to the railway authorities to go to the platrailway authorities are provided on the Jayanti Janata bound for Ahmedabad.

Some Hon. Members rose-

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I can't do the impossible. I will do my best. I have so many names infront of me. It is not my duty to pick up a fight with every member and shut him out. I am not going to run the House in this manner. I would call these names in their order and I would request them to confine their remarks to 5 minutes

each. If the members econerate, we shall try to finish it. It we cannot, I shall have to go by the desires of the members of this House.

भी स्वामी बह्यानन्वजी (हमीरपूर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कम बोलने वाला हु। गझे यह दुख है कि मारी रेलवेज जो कि एक फायदे की चीज होनी चाहिए की, वह फायका न देकर, ग्राज हम को नवसान देरही हैं। कुछ चीचे ऐसी होती है जिन स इन्कम होती है और कुछ चीजे ऐसी है जिन से इन्कम नही होती। खेत में जो बाड लगी होती है, उस से कोई इन्कम नहीं होता है लेकिन उस के ग्रन्टर खेत में जो गल्ला पैदा होता है, वह फायदे की चीज है, लेकिन अगर मल्ले का रखवाला ही गल्ला खा जाए, तो क्या किया जाए । इसलिए मैं यह कहना ह कि जब प्राप की रेलवेज प्राप को फायदा नहीं देती है, तो इन को भाप टाटा वा बिडला या मल्क के दूसरे एंसे लोगो को ठेके पर मीप दीजिए। क्या फ़ायदा है इस को अपने पास रखने में जबकि इस मे आप तान अरब रुपये का नुकसान दिखाते है। यह फायदे के लिए चीज है या नुक्सान के लिए ? मैं जानता है कि इस समय देश में हालत खराब है और विरोधी पार्टियों में इतनी समयंग नहीं है कि वह उस को ठीक कर सके । हुमारी काग्रेस के भ्रन्दर ही ऐसी ताकत है भीर इतना बडा बहमत है लेकिन मैं यह नही समझता कि इस के मातहत रेल के मन्दर 3 भरव रुपये का नुकसान होना चाहिए। इस में तो 3 झरब रुपये का फ़ायदा होना चाहिए परन्तु मालूम होता है कि कुछ फायदा होने वालानही है।

हमारा बुन्देलखण्ड बहुत पिछड़ा हुमा इलाका है । बहा कोई रेल लाइन नहीं है खेकिन मैं इस समय यह नहीं कहता कि माप महा पर रेल लाइन बनवा दे। मैं तो यही कहता हुं कि इस रेलवे से माप को इन्कम क्यों नहीं होती है भीर इसना बाटा क्यों हो रहा है। यग्रेजों के जमाने में तो बाटा नही होता था बरिक इन्कम होती थी। इस का कारण यह है कि भाप के यहा चोरी होती है, बिना टिकट सफर होता है, और जो चोरो करता है, उस को सबा नही होती है। मैं आप को ऐसे बहुत से उदाहरण दे सकता ह। माप के स्टेशन मास्टर होते है वे झुठे दावे करवा देते है। वेगनी में भूसा भरवा देते हैं भीर कह देते है कि इस में फला की मती षाल था । भाप को जो स्टेशन मास्टर है वह 50 हजार रुपये का दावा करवा देता है भीर उस पैस को, जो कि उन को क्लेस के रूप में मिलता है वे झापस में बाट लेते हैं। इस तरह की बदमाणी ग्राप के स्टेशन मास्टर करते है और इस में भ्राप को बड़ा नुकम।न होता है। मैं श्राप को सही बात बताता हु। मैं एक छोटा सादेश भक्त हु। पार्टी देश के लिए होती है न कि देश पार्टी के लिए होता है

भी नगेल प्रसाद यादव ग्राप नाग्रेम पार्टी में है।

भी स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द भी वही पार्टी असली पार्टी होती है जो देश का भला कर सकती है। माज माप देखें कि दश को क्या हल।त हो रही है। मैं ब्राप को एक उदाहरण देता हु जिस से सब को साक लेना चाहिए । मैंने एक बार विदेश के एक मखबार में पढा था कि किसी पार्क में एक नीजवान स्त्रं। भीर एक नीजवान घुम रहे थे। पुलिस के लोगों ने कहा कि यह बदमाश भौरत किसा आदमा का लिये घमता है । वह उस के पास पहुचे और उन्होंने उस स्की में कहा, 'यह तेरा कौन है ? उसने कहा कि यह मेरा पति है। तो उन लोगों ने कहा कि नहीं, यह तेरा पति नहीं है कोई बदमास है। इस पर उस स्त्री ने चाटा मारा। बाद में वे लोग उन दीनों को पकड कर याने में ले गये। राजि का समय था। हों पर उस समय बहा का पुलिस मिनिस्टर

भी घूम रहा था और वह यह सब देख रहा था। वह भी उन के पीछे पोछे धाने चला गया भीर उन दोनों स्त्री-पुरुष को उस ने छुडवा दिया भीर उन पुलिस भिधकारियों को बन्द करवा दिया। अगल दिन पुलिस मिनिस्टर ने इस्तीफा दे दिया । लोगों ने पूछा कि म्राप ने तो न्याय विया था लेकिन फिर भी ग्राप ने इस्तीफा दे दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि मेरे विभाग में ऐसी बदनायती क्यों ब्राई है ? इसलिए मैंने इस्तीफा दिया है भीर चाहता ह कि कोई ताजा दिमाग वाला व्यक्ति कार्य करे ताकि विभाग में बर्दानयती न ग्रा सके। तो ग्राप यह देखें कि एक वह देश है जहा मिनिस्टर विभाग में बदनीयती मा जाने पर ही इस्तीफा दे देते हैं. इसरो तरफ हम लोग इस बारे में अपनी जिम्मेदारी ही नहीं समझते । कुसी घर का चीज समम ली है कि क्मी मिल गई तो उस में ही चिपट जाते हैं। क्यों घाटा पडता है ? तो मैं कहता ह विः ग्रगर श्री एल ० एन ० निश्र से यह विभाग नहीं चल सं∗ता है, तो छोड़ दे भीर ये जो भीर नीजवान बठे है, बे इसको समाले। मैं चापल्सी पसन्द नहीं करता ह। हडताल होने का क्या कारण है ? क्यों हडताल हो, क्यो चोरी हो भीर क्यो जाप के स्टेशन मास्टर बदमाशो करे ? की जिम्मेदारी इन बाती का है। मैं पहले भा कह चुका हु कि हमारो पार्टी के सिवाय विरोधी पार्टियों में ताकत नहीं है, जो इस को ठीक कर सके। मैं विरोधियों का दुश्मन नहीं समझता। जो भी पार्टी होती है, वह देश के लिए होतो है भीर वह देश का भला कर सकता है। हमारी काग्रेस में ताकत है, इसलिए मैं वाश्रेस में हु। जब में समझ्या कि यह निक्कामीं को पार्टी हो गई है, शराबीयों का पार्टी हो गई है, भ्रष्टाच।रियों का पार्टी हो गई है, तो में इस की बदाधन नहीं व हगा चाहे मैं सकेल। ही क्यों न रहा गाधी जो ने कहा था 'सकेला चल' मैं घकेला चल्गा, धकेला कहंगा गाधी जी के नाम पर। जो भ्रष्टाचार इस

[श्री स्वामी बहानन्द जी]

वक्त व्याप्त है, मैं इस को पसन्द नहीं करता हुं।

श्री रामकंबर (टोंक): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, में रेलवे अनुदान की पूरक मांगों की बहुस में भाग लेने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। में इस अनुदान की अनुपूरक मांगो का विरोध करता हूं।

दोनों तरफ़ के सदस्यों के जितने भी भाषण हुए है, उन मे उन्होने कहा है कि रेलवे मे जो प्रकृशलता है, रेलवे में जो कर्म वारी है उन मे भ्रष्टाचार है ग्रीर नाना प्रकार की जो बाधाएं हैं, उन से ब्राज जनता बहुत दुखी है भीर शासन को चलाने वाले जो श्रिष्ठकारी है, वह उन से संतुष्ट नहीं है। मिनिस्टर साहब ने प्रपने भाषण मे जो भसंतुष्टता प्रकट की है, इस कारण से यह रेलवे का प्रशासन चलना बहुत ही ग्रसम्भव दिखाई देता है । उपाध्यक्ष जी, में मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहुगा कि आखिर आप ने इस के लिए कोई कारण भी ढढे है। भाप की जितनी भी सौ सौ किलोमीटर की दूरी की छोटी छोटी रेलवे लाइन है. वे 6, 7, घटे लेती है। इसका क्या कारण है. यह भाप को देखना चाहिए। जितनी भी भाप की छोटी छोटी रेलवे लाइन है वे धीमी गति से चलती है भीर इस वजह से बहत सै लोग उन मे भ्राना जाना पसन्द नही करते है। मेरे क्षेत्र में उदयपूर से टोक तक जो रेलवे लाइन का तकरीबन सौ किलोमीटर का दुकड़ा है, वह सौ मील की दूरी को पूरा करने के लिए रेलवे 7 घंटे से लेती है। इसलिए लोग यह सोचते हैं कि कौन 7 घंटे खराब करें। इस से भी भाप को घाटा होता है। इसलिए जितनी ये गाड़ियां है, उन की धाप रफतार तेज कीजिए।

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जब से यह चुनाव प्रणाली चली है तब से राजस्थान

की घोर रेलवे मंत्रालय का कोई ध्यान नहीं गया है भीर राजस्थान का हरेक इलाका जो पिछड़ा है, उस का कारण भी यही है। एक भोर तो वहा कभी बाद भा जाती है भीर कभी सुखा उसे घेर लेता है भीर दूसरी तरफ भारत सरकार का राजस्थान की तरफ विशेष ध्यान नहीं है। जितनी भी नई रेल लाइन बनती हैं, वह दूसरे प्रदेशों को मिल जाती हैं श्रीर राजस्थान में कोई नई रेल लाइन नहीं दी जाती है, मैं भाप से यह निवेदन करूंगा । श्रीर प्रधान मंत्री जी से मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता ह कि एक दफा भाग राजस्थान के किसी सदस्य को रेलवे मंत्री बनने का मौका दें ताकि राजस्थान का डेवलपमेट हो सके। ताकि राजस्थान का भी थोड़ा बहत डिवेलपमेंट हो सके।

कोटा से ग्रजमेर वाया देवली केकड़ा गाडी के बारे में पिछले सँगन मे, बजट सँगन मे मत्नी महोदय ने जवाब दिया था जोकि नकारात्मक सा ही था। उस उत्तर से राजस्थान की जनता को कोई मन्तोष नहीं हुगा है। ग्रगर ग्राप ने इस तथा दूसरी कुछ लाइनो के बारे में काम चालू किया तो लोगों को काम मिलेगा। ग्रीर वहा लोगों को रेल से सफर करने का लाभ भी मिलेगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ग्रोर ग्राप ध्यान दें।

भहमदाबाद रेलवे लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए भ्राप पिछले साल प्रस्ताव लाए थे लेकिन वह काम भ्रागे नहीं बढ़ा है । में चाहता हूं कि इस काम को भ्राप भ्रागे बढ़ाएं।

मैं कटीनों बारे से जो कमेटी है उसका मैम्बर रहा हूं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि झाप रेलवे स्टेशनो पर कैटीन एलाट करते समय—शैडयूल्ड कास्ट्स भीर शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं रखते हैं, उनके बास्ते कोई रिजर्बेशन धापने नहीं कर रखा है, उनको कोई कैंडीनें धाप एलाट नहीं करते है। इस म्रोर भी भ्रापका वियान जाना चाहिये भीर उनका कोटा फिक्स करके उनको भ्रापको कैंटीन एलाट करनी चाहिये।

जहा तक सर्वितिस मे रिजर्वेशन का सम्बन्ध है क्लास बन मे शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का कोटा जीरो है । क्लास बो में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का तीन परट्सैट है भीर शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का जीरो है । क्लास तीन में भाठ परसट है भीर क्लास चार से पहह परसैट है । मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि उनको उनका पूरा कोटा मिलना चाहिये। इन जातियों के लोगों को कोई प्रोत्साहन ग्रापकी ग्रोर से नहीं दिया जाता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि ग्राप ऐसी व्यवस्था करे ताकि सभी क्लासिस में इनका कोटा पूरा हो सके।

श्री चंत्रक प्रसाद (बलिया) नर्ड रेलवे बिछाना देश के विकास के लिए बहत घावश्यक है। देश के जो विछड़े हुए भाग है वहां पर अगर रेलबें लाइयें बिछेगे तो न केवल उन इलाको का विकास होगा बल्कि-रेलवे का जो घाटा है उसकी पूर्ति भी कुछ हद तक हो सकेकी। उससे रेलवे की ग्राय भी बढेगी। में आपकी प्रशंता करता ह और आपका बडा श्राभारी ह कि शापने वैकवर्ड एरियाज मे रेलवे लाइने विछाने का काम ग्रारम्भ किया है लेकिन इसकी जो गति है, जो स्पीड है वह बहत धोमी है भीर साथ ही इस मे एक रूपता नही है। इसके बारे में मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता ह । जो समद सदस्य बैक्वर्ड एर्याज से धाते है भीर जो रेलवे लाइनो की माग कर रहे है उन सब का धाप सबें करा ले ग्रीर उनका एक मास्टर प्लान बना ले भीर धीरे धीरे एक एक करके उनको आप हाथ में लेते जाए। उनको पता लग जाना चाहिए कि उनके एरिया की बारी कब तक आएगी। इस मामले में भापकी युनिफार्म पालिशी बना कर चलना चाहिए। जहां तक एक रूपता का सम्बन्ध है वह भी नहीं था पाई है। धाप बिहार को ही ले। उत्तर बिहार का दक्षिण बिहार से धभी तक भी सम्बन्ध नहीं जुड पाया है। इस बास्ते एक-रूपता ग्राप लाये भौर युनिफार्मली एक पालिसी बना कर उस पर थ्राप चर्ने। उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान श्रादि मे जो बेक्वर्ड एरियाज है और जहा रेलवे लाइन विछाने की माग है, उन सब के लिए ग्राप एव मास्टर प्लान बना ले भीर धीरे धीरे उन लाइनो को हाथ मे लेते जाए। इससे लाभ यह होगा कि लोगो को पता चल जाएका कि कब तक उनकी बारी भाने वाली है। मै रेल मती की एक बात के लिए प्रशासा किए बगैर नही रहा सकता हू। रेलवे बोर्ड उनको इस मामले मे आगे नही बढने दे रहा था लेकिन उन्होंने इमकी परवाह न करके झागे कदम बढ़ाया है भीर मर्वेक्षण का काम हाथ मे लिया है। सारे देण का सवागीण विकास हा सके भीर भापकी ग्रामदनी भी बढ सके इसके लिए ग्रावश्यक है कि ग्राप पिछडे क्षेत्रों को प्राथमिकता दे रेलवे लाइने बनाने के मामले मे ।

ग्रब मैं कुछ रेलवे लाइनो के बारे मे जो बहुत देर से भाग की जाती रही है, उसकी भापके सामने रखना चाहता ह । मध्यूर से बास्कीनाथ होते हुए दुमका तक नई बड़ी लाइन का निर्माण माप कराए । मधुपुर का प्रधान कार्यालय दुमका में भाज तक भी भाजादी के 26 वर्ष व्यतीत हो जाने के बाद सीधा रेल सम्पर्क नहीं हो सका है। इस म्रोर माप ध्ययन दे। मधुपूर मे दूमका तक ग्रगर रेल लाइन बिछाई गई तो इसमे खर्चा भी बचेगा क्योंकि मध्पूर एक बहुत बडा जकशन है भीर वहा बहुत सी लाइने मा कर मिलती है। समसतीपुर से बनेपुर, ग्रससोल के बीच मे टाटा एक्सप्रेस नाम से नई ट्रेन चालू की जाएगी तो उत्तर बिहार के छपडा, समस्तीपुर, वैशाली दरभगा, मध्वनी, कटिहार, सहरसा जिले तथा ध्रमम तथा उत्तरी बगाल के लाखो लोग लाभा-न्वित होगे। प्रव तक इस प्रंचल कर सीधा सम्पर्क दक्षिण बिहार से नही है।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद

असंसोल से हावड़ा के लिए स्टील एक्सप्रेस चालू की जाए जो मुख्यतः असंसील, रानीगंज ुर्गापुर, खमका, बर्दवान हावड़ा जाए। वर्तमान जो द्रेन है उसका समय कोल फील्डज से आगे किया जाए अर्थात हावड़ा मेल 9-30 पर पहुंचे ताकि कर्मचारी समय पर आफिस पहुंच सकें उनको सुविधा हो सके।

समस्तीपुर से मद्रास वाया घसंसील (बनेपुर साउथ ईस्टेंने रेलबे) हो कर एक नई एक्सप्रेस मेल द्वेन चालू की बाए। वर्तमान सें दक्षिण के लिए जितनी भी देनें हैं वे हावड़ा से ही है। बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, घसम एवं उत्तरी बंगालं के लाखों याजियों को इस कारण से घसुविधा हो रही है। इस द्वेन के चालू होने से एक घोर जहां हाबड़ा स्टे-शन पर भीड़ कम होगी वहां दूसरी घोर उड़ीसा के याजी भी लाभान्वित होंग। वर्तमान में घसंसील पुरी पैसेन्जर जो हैं उसके घतिरिक्त एक एक्स-प्रेस भी घाप दें ताकि याजियों को सुविभा हो सकें। समस्तीपुर पूरी, घसंसील हो कर नई समस्तीपुर मद्रास एक्सप्रेस के चालू होने से रेलबे को भी लाखों हमये की चितिरक्त प्राय होगी।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि प्रसंतील को सुवर्षन एरिया घोषित किया जाए। बर्द-बान से प्रसंसील तक सुबबन ट्रैनें बढ़ाई जाएं। इस सम्बन्ध में प्रसंसील से हजारों प्रस्ताव भी भागके पास भाए है।

बसंसोल सें लखनऊ तक एक नई एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी भी दो जाए। इस गाड़ी के बालू होने से बसंसोल, दुर्गापुर रानीगंज के कोल के इस्पात संचल के श्रमिक जो मुख्यतः उत्तरी उत्तर प्रदेश, बिह्तर बादि के हैं लामान्वित होंगे।

सोनपुर-बनारस के बीच एक नई एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन चलाई जाए। ऐसा बापने किया ती सोधा बिहार बीर उत्तर प्रदेश का सम्बन्ध हो जाएगा। वाराणसी-दारिविक्तिंग एक्सप्रेस एक द्रेन चालू की जाए। इसकी बहुत दिनों से मांग ही रही है।

मलप्राबीह-भीटणी लाइन जो मीटरगेज है इसको बाढ गेज सें कनवेंट आप करें। इसका सर्वे हो चुका है। सैक्शन भी इसकी है। लेकिन इसको प्रायोरिटी नहीं मिल रहा है। इसको आप प्रोयोरिटी वें। बेक्बर्ड एरिया को यहां विकसित करने का यह एक माल साथन है। बनारस छपरा होड़ी लाइन को बड़ी में कनवेंट किया जाए।

शाहगंज सें दैदारा मांग्र दैदारा से बलिया बढ़ी लाइन की जाए। बलिया जनपर को बिकसित करने के लिए बेलबरा रोड से वाया सिक्टवरपुर मनियर बांसदी होते हुए बलिया तक नई लाइन बिछाई जाए।

वेलयरा रोड़ से बाया नगरा, एसड़ा में इंदौरा झौर विलया की लाइन में मिला दिया जाए ताकि यह पूरा जनभद विकसित हो सके।

कानपुर भौर पटना के बील में गंबा पर पुल बनाने की बात चल रही है जिस की हम लोगों बे कई बार माग की है भीर रेश मंत्री ने भाश-बासन भी दिया है। इस पुल को बन्सर भौर उचियारबाट के बीच बनाया जाए भौर बन्सर को बलिया से बड़ी लाइन से जोड़ द्विया जाए।

में यह भी चाहता हूं कि दूसरे दर्जे का किराया न बढ़ाया जाए। रेल यातियों का बीम।स किया जाए एक लाख ठपए का भीर सिंकड क्लास के पसंजर्ज से एक टिकट पर एक ठपया लिया जाए जीर पहले दर्जे के यातियों से दस ठपए निया जाए जैसे हवाई जहाज में होता है। रेल दुर्जे टना होने पर धापको मुझाबजा नहीं देना पड़ेगा, बीमा कम्पनी देगी। भाप को जो बीस पज्जीस हजार देना पड़ता है वह भापको नहीं देन पड़ेगा भीर भापको बचत हो जाएगी। सिंकड क्लास में लोगों को बैठने तक जगह नहीं भिलती है भीर भाप जनका किराया बढ़ा रहे हैं। यह भापको नहीं करना चाहिए। जो फिजूल बचीं

74

हो रही है रैलने में इसको भी आपकों बन्द करना चाहिए। हमने देखा है कि सिकदराबाद फीट-फामें पर रंग रोगन करने पर आप तीम लाख रूपया खर्च कर रहे हैं जबिक उसकी हालत बहुत अच्छी है। दूसरी जगहों पर जहा फीटफामं तक नहीं है आप ध्यान नहीं देते है और यहा आप तीन लाख खर्च कर रहे हैं। इस तरह की जितनी फिजूलखर्चिया है ये बन्द होनी चाहिए।

बिपार्टमेंटल केटरिंग खरम करके आपको चाहिए कि प्राइवेट केटरिंग भ्राप मरू करे। इससे भ्रापको जो करोंं का चाटा हो रहा है वह नहीं होगा और भ्रापको नफा होगा। इसमें भ्रष्टा-चार भी बहुत बढ़ा है। मुझे मालूम है कि भ्रागरा के एक इस्पक्टर ने एक महीने में एक लाख रुपया पेठे में कमाया है। यह भी पता चला है कि इसका बहा से हटाया जा रहा है लेकिन भ्रव फिर उसको बही रखा जा रहा है।

मैं यह भी चाहता हू कि शक्कर, नसक, पेपर, सिमेंट घादि जिनको घार घादनी इस्तेमाल करता है उनको इस बढोतरी से मुक्त रखा जाए।

मैं यह भी जाहता हूं कि स्ट्राइक के दौरान जिन लोगों ने हिंसात्मक काम किए हैं, तोडफोर का है, उनकों तो चाहे धाप, वापिस नौकरी पर न ले लेकिन वाकी सब लोगों को घाप डयूटी पर प्रविक्तन के लें। घपील का जो मसला है उसका घाप ज्यादा देर लटकाए न रखे और एक साथ घादेश घाप दे दे कि उनको डयूटी पर बला लिया जाँए।ऐसा चूकि घाप नही कर रहे है इस कारण से अन्सरोध बढ रहा है और मजदूर समर्मन हमारी जो नीति है उसको इमसे ठेस पहुंच रही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Nothing displeases me more than to fight with Members. (Interruptions) I would like today that we part with some sweetness but when I am just half through my sentence, Members take the words out of my mouth. How can we go on like this? I was trying to say that nothing displeases me more than to be deprived of the right of listening to the

Members. I respect every Member's views, When I am placed in this position to shut out Members, I do It with great reluctance. May I request you, that when I run the House and I want to say something, you please do not interrupt.

Now, Shri Ram Deo Singh.

भी राम वेव सिष्ठ (महाराजगंज) : इन धनदान की मार्गों का मैं विरोध करता है। रेखों में भाज जितना नुकसान हो रहा है भीर जिस तरह से इसकी विसीय स्थिति नीचे ही नीचे धसती जा रही है, ऐसा बाज तक के रेलों के इति-·हास में कभी नहीं हुआ। नई रेलवे लाइनों की जो माग हुई है उस हा में विरोध नहीं करता लेकिन में चाहता ह कि जो पूरानी गाडिया चलती हैं, जो पुरानी लाइने है, उनको तो ब्राप ठीक तरह से मेंटेन करे। हमारा धनभव यह है कि थोडा सा हनमतयया जी के जमाने में जो प्रोप्रेस चिखाई पडी थी वह मिश्र जी के प्राते भाते समाप्त हो गई है, दक्षता का धमाव हो गया है । श्री भाग-बत झा भाजाद ने कहा कि श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीस ने इटरनेशन र कान्फस में जा कर रेलवे की शिकायत को। मैं समझता ह कि देश के तथा दनिया के कौने कौने में रेलों की जितवी भर्सना की जाए थोडी है। इतने बडे ह्वास का सामना माज तक रेलां का कभी नहीं करना पड़ा है। स्ट्राइक किस तारीख की हुई ? भ्राप ने रेल की किस तारीख से बन्द कर दिया? हडलाल के पहले तो आप खुद ही हडताल पर चले गए। सारी गाडिया सत्येड कर दी भीर उस जमाने की सत्पेड की गई गाडिया बहत सी बाज भी सत्पेड है। जो जनना चलती थी छोटी लाइन पर लखनऊ ने प्राज भी वह सस्येड पड़ी है. नहीं चलाई जा रही है।

फिर ये जा रहे है किराया दड़ाने के लिए। मैं पूछन। चाहता हुं कि यह जूट को रेल दें में चल रही है वह कभी भाप की नजरों के सामने भाया है? भगर उस लूट को भाप बन्द कर दें

[श्री राम देव सिंह]

तो एक नया पैसा भी बढ़ाने की जरूरत नहीं होगी। लेकिन यह ऐल के प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स जिस को दिन पर दिन धाप शक्ति देते जा रहे हैं। धाप ने कभी कभी पता लगाने की कोशिश की है किसी स्टेशन पर जाकर के कि किस तरह से ऐल के प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स ऐल के को लूट का अडडा बना हुआ है? इस फोर्स का एक एक आदमी लूट में लगा हुआ है। मैं इस को चेंलेज करता हू। गया जिले के पहाड़गंज स्टेशन पर जरा खें को तो वर्षों वर्षों से वहां पदासील लोग लूट में लगे है। कोई उन का ट्रासंफर महीं कर संकता। किसी का ट्रासंफर होगा तो वह ट्रासंफर लेटर के कर दिल्ली चला आएगा, लूटा हुआ पसा खर्च होगा, उस का ट्रासफर समाप्त हो जाएगा।

हड़ताल के सिलसिके मे इस सभ्य सरकार ने इसनी बर्ब रता की कार्यवाही की है, जो अपने को समाजादी सरकार कहती है उस ने जितनी क्रता दिखाई है उस की कही मिसाल नही मिलेगी। में भागलपुर जेल में डिटेशन में था. मिसा के अन्तर्गत बन्द था तो वहा छोटे छोटे बच्चे धनवाद के ग्रीर समस्तीपूर के पकडकर लाए गए थे।मैने उन से पूछा कि क्या तुम रेलवे में काम करते हों? कहा नही। हमारे बाप करते है। पुलिस गई हमारे बाप को पकड़ने के लिए वह नही थे, हुमी को पकड कर ले ग्राई, मा बहनों को घसीट घसीट कर, उन का झोटा पकड़ कर बाहर निकाला, पानी बिज्ली बन्द कर दी, क्वार्टर से निकाल कर उस में ताले बन्द कर दिए वे भ्रपनी कुछ मार्गों को ले कर हडताल कर रहे थे। उन के साथ इस तरह का ऋर व्यवहार क्या किसी सभ्य सरकार के लिए उचित था? क्या यह नतिकता थी ? उन के साथ इस तरह का दुर्ध्य-हार करने का कोई ग्रीचित्य था? मैं घाप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या ग्राप को जुडिशियरी में विश्वास है ? न्यायपालिका के न्याय में ग्राप को विश्वास है ? ग्रगर होता तो संविधान की धारा 311 के अन्तर्गत कलकत्ता हाईकोर्ट ने जो कहा है कि जिन जोगों की सर्विसेज समाप्त हो गई है बह धसंवैधानिक है, गैरकान्नी है, उस को

खत्म करना चाहिए उस को आप मानते। लेकिन
सुना है कि रेलवे मंतालय अब सुप्रीम कोर्ट में
ले जाने की तयारी कर रहा है। अपर इन को
न्यायपाजिका में विश्वास होता तो जसे ही हाईकोर्ट का जजमेंट हुआ इन का सकुलर जाना चाहिए
या सारे लेलवे के अधिकारियों को कि जिनकी
सेवाएँ समास्त कर दी गई है पुन. उन्हें सेवा में
ने लिया जाए। लेकिन सेवा में नहीं जिया।

एक बात मैं भीर कहना चाहता हूं।

भाभी थोड़े दिन पहले एक बार मिश्रा
जी डी-लक्स से सफर कर रहे थे।
कुछ एम पी लोग भी उस गाड़ी मेंथे।
गाड़ी दिल्ली में चली तो एक जनेरेटर उस में
पहले से ही खराब था। काफी डिटशन के बाद
गाडी चली। जब गाडी दृंडला पहुची तो
बहा दूसरा जननेटर भी खराब हो गया।
गाडी हक गई। श्रव हम लोग तो फस्ट
क्लाम वगैरह में खिडकिया होती है, उन को
खोल लिए श्रीर बाहर भी श्रागए, मगर मिश्राजी
श्रपने उसी मैंलून में मेंडन जैसे फूलते रहे,
निकल कर बाहर नहीं श्राए। रामावतार
शास्त्री जी भी उसी गाडी में थे। सारे लोग
श्रपने तरीके से उसकी निन्दा कर रहे थे।

फाल्स क्लेम करके जो रेलवे से लोग पेमेट लेते है उसंकी भ्राप सी बी भ्राई से जाच कराइए या किसी पाल्लिमेटरी कमेटी से कराइए, उस को भ्राप पकड नही पाएँच। लाखो लाख रुपये उसमे गलत तरीके से लोग ले जाते है जिसमें कोई भौचित्य नही होता है।

सिवाल स्टशन पर ग्रनिधकृत तौर पर सारी जमीन लाठी के बल पर वहा के लोगों ने दखलप्कर ली है और उस पर ग्रन्छे ग्रन्छे मकान, ग्रन्छी ग्रन्छी दूकान खोलकर बैठ है। मैं ने उस के लिए चिट्ठी लिखी, यहां लोक सभा में बोला, लेकिन ग्राज तक हुग्रा कुछ नही। ग्रफसर ज्यादा कड़ाई करने लग तो श्रादमी दिल्ली झाया, जी एम के नाम का मैसेज ले गंथा कि कड़ाई न की जाये। नतीजा यह है कि माज भी वह उसी जमीन पर जम कर बैठे हुए हैं बिना किसी बन्दोबस्त के। कोई देखने वाला नहीं है।

मैं रेलवे की नई लाइने निकालने के कोई खिलाफ नहीं हूं। लेकिन जो रेलवे लाइने ठण्प पड़ी हैं भीर उनकी व्यवस्था बिगड़ रही है उसे तो ठीक किया जाये। भाप की व्यवस्था जो जनता के भहित में जा रही हैं उसकों तो ठीक करिए, जो बरबादी हो रही है उस को बचाइए। भगर नहीं बचा सकते भीर व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं कर सकते तो लाल बहादुर शास्त्री की तरह इस्तीफा देकर त्यागपत्र देकर भाप को हट जाना चाहिए।

*SHRI R. N. BARMAN (Balurghat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this supplementary budget presented by the hon. Railway Minister. This budget seeks to raise an additional revenue of Rs. 140.07 crores out of which Rs. 41.55 crores will be raised through passenger fare and Rs. 98.52 crores through freight on goods. Incidentally it may be mentioned that in the Railway Budget presented in February this year a revenue of Rs. 136.38 crores was sought to be raised. Therefore comparatively a larger revenue is sought to be raised through this supplementary budget than was done through the regular budget. It has further been stated that it may be necessary to present another budget in December this year. I am sure that it will be necessary to bring forward another budget in December because enhanced rates of dearness allowance been sanctioned for railway employees w.e.f. April 1974 and two more slabs of dearness allowance have already become due.

Now we should examine why it was necessary to bring forth this supplementary budget. It was necessitated primarily due to three reasons. Firstly,

on account of an increase in the work... ing expenses of the Railways: secondly due to the loss suffered on account of the Railway strike and thirdly due to a fall in passenger and goods traffic. Sir, long discussions have taken place this House on the railway strike and I do not propose to go into that at present. I will only say that in the present difficult economic situation in the country when the prices of essential commodities are rising at a fast pace and when the difficulties of the people are mounting every day, it is very necessary that the Railways keep on running efficiently and smoothly. The economy of the country is dependant to a large extent on the railways. It is not the railway economy alone that has suffered a loss due to the Railway strike. the loss suffered by the entire country could be properly estimated, I sure it will run into several crores. Sir. I have heard many people asking that why should the burden of the loss suffered due to the railway strike be passed on to the common man? Why should they be taxed again and Now, the logic again? of question cannot be totally ignored.

The labour in our country, as they become more organised, are inclined to press their demands more and more. They seem to forget that there is a huge section of consumers also in the country who are thereby adversely affected. We find this condition prevailing not only $_{
m in}$ the railways but in all other industries also. Whether there is any production or not. whether there is any increase in production or not, the workers must get their demands. As a result of this attitude production is not increasing anywhere as expected. Every day strikes and go-slow etc. has become a common feature. Of course I do not mean that the workers should be deprived of their rightful and legitimate demands. It is not proper to say that and nobody will say like that. Our Government also has never said like that. I only want to say that negotiations should be held with all the railway

[&]quot;The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri R. N. Barman]

unions and an agreement should be reached that there would not be any disruption of railway movement for the next three years at least and efficiency of the railways would increase. Ju would be surprised to know that ruring the strike period loading and unloading on the railways had actually gone up. This goes to serve that with the cooperation of the workers, the efficiency of the railways can surely be increased to a considerable extent.

I will request the various railway unions to consider whether their duty ends with pressing the demands of the workers or that they should also see how the production capacity of the railways can be improved. I will like to know from them what are the various schemes they have submitted to the Government for increasing the efficiency of the railways and which have not been implemented by the Government.

I will like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a report published in the 'Financial Express' dated 22nd August, 1974. It says:

"The Railway spokesman, briefing newsmen on the Budget maintained that in spite of the steep increase in freight, the rise in the whole sale price index should not be more than 1.5 to 2 per cent while consumer price index would go up by around one per cent."

That means the consumer price index will go up by hardly 1 per cent as a result of the present budget. I want to know on what basis did the Railway Board arrive at such a conclusion. I will be much obliged if the Railway Minister kindly explains this. If this conclusion is correct, then I will like to know what were the expectations of the Railway Board regarding the resultant rise in prices at the time of presentation of the original railway budget in February this year and how far has that budget contributed to the terrible inflationary

pressure that has built up in the last six months. I do not think that the aforesaid claim of the officer of the Railway Board regarding the present budget is correct, because in the last one year freight rates have been increased by 34 per cent and passenger fares have also gone up by 20 per cent to 25 per cent which is an all time record. As a result of the present increase in freight rates, the price of coal and steel will go up. The price of controlled cloth will also have to be raised. This will also cause a rise in the prices of aluminium goods, raw cotton, kerosene oil, charcoal, firewood and even salt. But the important thing is this that in a year m which four budgets are presented, two general budgets and two railway budgets, prices are sure to go up in that year. Then why not admit this fact and why indulge in statistical jugglery? It will be better if the Railway Board officials devoted more time and attention to stop ticketless travel on the railways, to prevent pilferage of goods from railway stores, to stop theft of coal meant for the railways which was also mentioned in the Public Accounts Committee, to ensure the punctual running of trains etc., instead of wasting time in statistical jugglery. On the one hand, it is said that railway earnings are falling because of decline in goods traffic, on the other hand, they are saying to the public sector as well as to the private sector industries that they are unable to carry goods in time for want of wagons. Some days back I read a report that only 10 per cent of the passengers travelling by the Indian Airlines pay their own fare. I will like to know what is the number of such passengers on the railways. Sir. the Estimates Committee has suggested that railway free passes should be discontinued. Why are we unable to accept this? What is the difference between the employees of the Railway Board and the employees of the Central Secretariat? Why do the former get a free pass for travelling on the railways? Even now there are some railway officers who are no longer working in the Railway department but have gone over to other departments and have even been confirmed there. But surprisingly they continue to get the benefit of a free railway pass. What is the justification for this? Therefore, I will tell the hon. Minister that by putting a check on thefts and pilferage and by effecting economy in the Railways we may be able to forestall the necessity of a third budget in December. I will further suggest that the railways' contribution to the general revenues should be totally overhauled. The Railway Convention Committee should go into this matter seriously. The Railway Board should also sit up and function constructively, their indulging in statistical jugglery alone will not serve any purpose. Statistics only aggravate the miseries of the people they don't relieve them.

Sir. for the last three years I am only demanding that Malda and Balurghat may be connected by a broad gauge line. At first a survey was conducted and it was decided that the line should pass via Gajol. The survey report kept lying in the Railway Ministry. After prolonged correspondence I received a letter on the 5th August 1974 which said. "Earlier a Traffic Survey was sanctioned for a new B G. line from Old Malda to Balurghat via Gajol. The alignment was changed to run from Eklakhi to Balurghat via Gajol, Buniadpur, Gangarampur and Rampur because the portion from Old Malda to Gajol lies by the side of the existing line upto Eklakhi. The Traffic Survey has been completed and the report is under examination." That means the earlier report was shalved and the new survey report is now under examination. The earlier report was under consideration for about two and a half years and I do not know how many years it will take to consider the new report. We are only adding to the misery of the people by changing our decisions again and again and by conducting fresh surveys. Had we implemented the earlier survey report at least work could have started on this railway line. But that was not done. About the new survey that was conducted on this proposed line, it was stated in the Lok Sabha in reply to unstarred question No. 6833 on the 16th April 1974 that "Ekhlakhi-Malda (new B. G. hne): A traffic survey has been completed and the report is under examination. The estimated cost of this 90.0 km. long line is Rs. 10.35 crores. According to the Survey report, the line is seen to yield a negative return." I want to know when a final decision will be taken in this regard and when will the work commence on this railway line or will this area still remain backward even after 27 years of independence? Sir. for the last 27 years the people of this area had only been getting assurances All the earlier Railway Ministers had only been giving assurances but nothing concrete has been done. Why is it so?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now. You have already taken more than 5 minutes.

SHRI R. N. BARMAN. Yes Sir. The people of this area had all along been returning the Congress candidates in the elections. But now the impression is gaining ground that had they voted for some candidates of the Opposition party then the Government would have taken up this work long back. They are delaying this project as the demand has come from a member of their own party. I will earnestly request the Railway Minister to ensure that this proposed railway line from Balurghat to Malda is completed within the next Five Year Plan. In the end I will say that the railway passengers are being made to pay and higher fares only but no attention is being paid to the facilities provided to them. The third class second class) passengers are often not provided with water, light, fan etc. Even now there are many where the platforms are not provided with sheds. I have one more request

[Shri R. N. Barman]

that the New Delhi to Gauhati Mail via Farakka at present runs bi-Weekly. This may be run daily or at least on three days in a week. Sir I will conclude by saying that the proposed increase in railway freight charges will strike a severe blow on the mustard oil mills in West Bengal and this industry will have to close down. I will request the hon. Minister to remove the disparity in the freight rates on mustard seeds and mustard oil.

भी राम हेडाऊ (रामटेक): उपाध्यक्ष जी, देश मे जो कुप्रशासन जारी है उस मे सब से भ्रगला नम्बर रेल मंत्रालय का लगता है। कहते हैं यह कलियुग है, जब कि मैदसको भ्रष्टाचार कायग कहता है। भीर भ्रष्टाचार के लिये सब से ग्रधिक जिम्मेदार भ्राज की सरकार है जिसके हाथ में देश की बागडोर है। भ्रष्टाचार के बारे मे जितना कहा जाय कम होगा । मै धापको रेलवे प्रशासन की अनियमितता का एक ज्वलन्त उदाहरण देना चाहता ह । हमारे रेल मुद्री जितने भ्रानियमित तरीके से काम करते है उससे भी अधिक इनकी रेलगाडी श्रानियमित ढग से चलती है। राष्ट्रपति के चनाव में बीट देने का जो मेरा हक था उससे मुझे इनकी द्यनियमितता के कारण विचत होना पडा । मैं बम्बई मे मतदान करने जा रहा था जो गाड़ी बम्बई में मबेरे पहचती थी बह गाड़ी उस दिन रात को 1 बजे पहची। दोनों गाडियां 15 घंटे लेट पहुंची । परिणाम यह हम्रा कि मैं मतदान नही कर नका। मैं तो कहगा कि इस अपराध के लिए रेल मत्नी को इस्तीफा देना चाहिए क्योंकि मझे भ्रपने हक से विचित्त किया गया ।

एक तरफ कहा जाता है कि बैगन्स की कमी है, स्रोर दूसरी तरफ लाखो बैगन्स रिपेयर होने के लिए पड़े हुए है। एक एक स्टेशन पर 15, 20 दिन तक वैगन्स खड़ें रहते हैं। इसके लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है? चोरियो के बारे में कल, परसों कहा गया।

श्री नगेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (सीतामदी) ** :

श्री राम हेड़ाक : जब राजा खुद चोरी करता है तो नौकरशाही भी चोरी करती है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. The hon, Member on this side seems to be particularly in high spirits. I would like to ask Mrs. Ray, who is sitting near him, whether he is deriving inspiration from her.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY (Raiganj): Sir, I consider that to be the greatest compliment paid to me!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Will you kindly listen at least to your neighbour and try to restrain yourself now?

भी राम हेडाऊ रेलव प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स खुद चोरी करता है इसके लिये रेलवे का कुप्रणासन ही जिम्मेदार है। प्रापने रेलवे का किराया बढाया, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि यात्रियों के लिये कौन सी सुविधा दी? मत्री जी इतने बड़े जगलर है कि कहने को खंड क्लास की जगह सेकेन्ड क्लास कर दिया। मेरी मांग है कि प्रोटेक्शन फोर्स में सुधार किया जाय।

20 लाख रेलबे कर्मनारियों के प्रति-निधियों को रेलबे के मैंनेजमेट में रिप्रेजेंग्टेशन दिया जाय । कर्मनारियों पर धन्याय हो रहा है, नागपुर में इनका रिवर्सन हो रहा है उमको रोका जाय । टिकट चैकिंग स्टाफ को रिनग म्टाफ माना जाये । रेलबे बोर्ड के नेयरमैन पर पूरी जिम्मेदारी सौपी जाये ध्रन्यथा उस पद को समाप्त कर दिया जाय । रेल हड़ताल के समय जो कर्मनारी निकाले

^{**}Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

गये उन सब को काम पर वापस लिया जाये ।

D.S.G. (Rhys.).

श्रव में कुछ रेलवे मार्गों के बारे में कहना चाहता ह । वणी से चनाखा रेलवे मार्ग बनाने का जो काम निश्चित हम्रा था विदर्भ में वह काम क्यों बन्द कर दिया गया ? का इसलिये कि विदर्भ का विकास न हो ? दसरे नरखेडा से ग्रमरावती मार्ग के लिये वहा के लोग भ्रान्दोलन करने के लिए तैयार हो गये है। इसका सब भी हो चवा था लेकिन ग्रभी तक काम गुरू नहीं हमा। मेरी मांग है कि उस मार्ग को हाथ मे लिया जाये। 1

श्रव मेरे कुछ नये सुझाव है जैसे श्रादिलाबाद से राजुरा मार्ग बनाया जाये। इसी प्रकार बौड गेज पर जबलपूर से गोदिया श्रीर गोंदिया से चन्द्रपुर मार्ग बनाया जाय। इसी तरह से भडारा श्रीर श्रमरावती को मेन लाइन पर लाया जाय । नागपूर भौर कामठी में यात्री काफ़ी चलते है इसलिये एक एक रैलगाडी सबेरे और शाम चलाई जाय। इसी प्रकार नई दिल्ली से जो जी ० टी० नागपूर जाती है उस को नारखेड़ा पर तीन मिनट रोका जाय ।

भी नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : उपाध्यक्ष जी इन्हों ने जो शब्द इस्तेमाल किये है उन को प्रोसीडिंग्स से निकाल दिया जाय ।

भी शंकर देव (बीदर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी 'बोर' शब्द अनपालियामेटरी है या पालियामेंटरी इस बारे मे भ्राप की रूलिंग चाहता हं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In all this noise, I am not able to follow what has been said and what has not been said. If there is anything that is objectionable, unparliamentary or undignified. I shall look into that.

भी शंकर देव : जब तक प्राप निर्णय नहीं देते तब तक क्या "चौर" शब्द हम इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं।

D.S.G. (Rlys.),

1974-75

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not going to give my ruling on a hypothetical point of order. I am saying that in all this noise, I am not quite sure of what was said and what was not said. There is so much shouting on all sides. If there is anything that is unparliamentary, I shall go into that and delete it.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी मै रेलवे की भनदानों का समर्थन करता हं। यह बात सही है कि गत दो सालों का रेलवे का इतिहास हडतालों, काम बन्द करो, धीमें काम करो या नियम के मुताबिक काम करो का इतिहास रहा है। भीर परिकाश्ठा तब देखी गई जब कि हाल में रेलवे स्ट्राइक हुई । मैं उस हडताल को राजनीतिक हडताल कहता हुं क्यों कि राजनीति से प्रेरित हो कर वह हड़ताल की गई।

मझे भी रेलवे कर्मचारियों के बीच काम करने का मौका मिला है इसलिखे मै कह सकता हूं कि श्री जार्च फ़रनान्डीज ने रेलवे के मुवमेंट को 10 वर्ष पीछे ढकेल दिया है। आज किसी भी रेलवे कर्मचारी की यह हिम्मत नहीं है कि वह अपनी सही मांग के लिये प्रशासन के सामने खड़ा हो सके। जहां तक अभी हमारे दोस्त ने बताया कि इंटरनेशनल कानफ़रेंस जो स्टाकहोम में हई थी उस मे जो माननीय फ़रनान्डीख ने कहा या रेलवे स्ट्राइक के बारे में उस को मैं देशद्रोह तया प्रनैतिक कहना चाहता हूं। भौर वह इसलिये कि इन्हों ने देश का ध्यान नहीं रखा । पहले देश बचेगा तब भीर कुछ हो सकता है। इसलिये यह देशद्रोह या और अनैतिक था।

यह बात सही है चन्द एक कारणों के चलते रेलवे प्रशासन का खर्चा बढ़ा है। जिस में नम्बर (1) है....(व्यवकान) इन के बेज बिल में 60 परसेन्ट की बढोतरी

ं [श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद याद**न**]

हुई है। नं ० 2 महगाई मत्ता जनवरी 1 को फरवरी 1 को भीर भन्नेल 1 को बढ़ा है। इस के बाद यह भी बात सही हैं कि मियाभाई दिबनल का जो एवाई है उस को भी इम्पलीमेंट करना पड़ा हैं। इस में भी इन का खर्चा बढ़ा है और रिकगनाइज्ड फेड्रेशन से बात करके जो इन्होंने म दूरों को रियायतें दी हैं, उन से भी इन का खर्चा बढ़ा है। ये सब बातें है और सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि हड़ताल जो हई तो इन्होंने बताया कि 4 करोड़ रुपया केवल उस को मैनेज करने में लगा। इस के झलावा रीलिंग स्टाक के रिपेयर में भी इन का खर्चा बढ़ा है। ये सब बातें सही हैं लेकिन विचाराणीय बात यह है कि क्या इस की पूर्ति किसी झौर माध्यम से की जा सकती है या नहीं। इन्होंने कहा है कि ये बेस्टफुल एक्सपेंडीचर को कट करना चाहते हैं। वास्तव में इस दिशा में ये करना क्या चाहते हैं इस की जानकारी होनी चाहिए। बेस्टफल एक्सपेडीचर के बारे में मैं एक दो बातें कहना चाहता है।

भाप को जानकर हैरत होगी कि जी॰ एम • साहब की जो स्पेशल चलती है उस पर एक दिन में दो लाख रुपया खर्च भाता है। क्या इस को बेस्टफल एक्सपेंडीचर नहीं कहा जाएगा । दूसरी बात मैं रेलवे बोर्ड के जो बड़े बड़े प्रधिकारी हैं जो कि बड़ी बड़ी तन्खवाह पाते हैं उन के बारि में कहना चाहुंगा क्योंकि इन्होंने बार बार कहा है कि टेक्निकल एक्सपर्टस की इन्होंने रखा हमा हैं। मैं जानना चाहुंगा कि टेक्निकल एक्सपर्टस को इन्होंने इसलिए रखा है कि जितने भी सवाल पूछे जाए उन का जवाब 'नो' में वे दें ? हमारे माननीय सदस्यों को यह अनुभव होगा कि एक की प्रश्न प्रभी तक ऐसा नहीं होगा जिस का उत्तर इन्होंने 'हा' में दिया हो । क्या यह रेलवे बोर्ड के लोग इसीलिए हैं ? क्या इस को बेस्टफुल एक्सपेंडीचर समझा जाये गा या नहीं ?

अगली बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आरं पी॰ पाफ को हमारे बहुत सारे दोस्तों ने कहा है कि यह पिलकेज फीर्स है। मैं इस को दोसराना नहीं चाहता सेकिन मैं ईमानदारी से कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि धार॰ पी॰ एफ को एवोलिश कर दिया जाए, तो इन की चोरी 50 परसेन्ट तुरन्तु बन्द ही चाएगी। इतना मैं गारेन्टी के साथ ६ ह सकता हं। इन्होंने यह कहा है कि घार॰ पी॰ एफ को हम धार्मेनाइण करना चाहते हैं। हम जानना चाहेगें कि उस दिशा में क्या कुछ कदम उठावे हैं जिस से पिलकेज बन्द हो।

इन्होंने पेनेल आफ लाइयर्स की बात प्रहले भी मानी है। पेनेल आफ लाइयर्स हर जगह मुकरेर किये जाएं। (घंटी) मैं एक बात कह कर खत्म कर रहा हूं।

धन्त मैं यह कहना चाहूगा कि हम चाहते हैं कि किस तरह से रेलवे में पैसे की बचत की जा सकती है। इन के एक ध्रधिकारी है, डाइरेक्टर हैं धार० डी० एस० भी मि० पुरी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not bring in the names of individuals. I have said many a time that the names of individual officers should never be mentioned here.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: I am not telling anything against him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The names should not be mentioned. He should conclude now.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: This is my last point.

उन्होंने इन के पास एक प्लान दिया था जिस में उन्होंने कहा था कि किस तरह 480 करोड़ रुपया बचाया जा सकता है। रेलके बोर्ड ने उस को माना है और साइस और टेक्नोलाजी मिनिस्ट्री ने भी उस को देखा है और माना है। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय उस रिपोर्ट को देखे और गौर करें और उस को इम्पलीमेंट कराने की कोशिय करें। तकलीक यह होती है उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कि

90

इस तरह के जो ब्रिलियेंट ग्राफ़िसर्स हैं जो ग्रपना प्लान देते हैं, पर चूंकि वे केडर में छोटे पडते हैं, इसलिए रेलवे बोर्ड के उच्च ग्रधिकारी उस को खटाई में डाल देते हैं। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से ग्राग्रह करूंगा कि उस रिपोर्ट को ग्राप देखे कि किस तरह से पैसे की बचत ग्राप कर सकते हैं ग्रौर उस तरह के म्राफ़िसर को म्राप पेनेलाइज न करें बल्कि वाजिब इन्साफ उन्हें दिया जाय ।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री (ग्रलीगड़) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, ग्राप ने इस विभाग की डिबेट में भाग लेने वाले आधिकांश वनताओं को यह कहा है कि ग्राप वार बार उन्हीं वातां को दोहराते हैं जैसे कि पंखा नहीं है, लाइट नहीं है या पानी नहीं है। तो इस का एक अर्थ यह भी तो है कि बुराई स्रीर करएशैन इस विभाग में इतनी व्याप्त है कि इस से प्रत्येक याती दुखी ग्रौर संतस्त है। इसलिए जब तक प्रत्येक वक्ता इन बुराइयों की निन्दा न करे, तब तक सम्भवतः यह विभाग इन पर ध्यान नहीं देगा। समय की बचत की दृष्टि से मैं भी उन के स्वर से स्वर मिला कर इन बातों को स्रोर मंत्रोलय का ध्यान खींचन। चाहता हं ग्रौर चाहता हुं विः वह इन बुगाइयों को दूर करे।

साथ ही में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि दूसरे दर्जे का किराया बढ़ा कर ग्राप ने उस गरीब जनता के साथ बहुत ही निर्देयता का व्यवहार किया है जो टिकट तो लेती है लेकिन जिस को बैठने के लिए ग्राप जगह नहीं देते । यातो वे खड़े रहते पायदान लटकते जाते पर गाड़ी में जब वैठने का समय ग्राता है तो खिड़की से वे अन्दर घुसते हैं और उतरने का समय होता है तो बाहर भी खिड़को से वे कूद पड़ते हैं। म्राप यह भाड़ा बढ़ा कर उन के साथ घोर ग्रन्याय कर रहे हैं। कम से कम सुविधा के नाम पर बैठने के लिए जब उन को ग्राप सीट मुहैया नहीं कर सकते, तो ग्रत्यन्त श्रावश्यकता होने पर जब वे यात्रा करते हैं तो उन के ऊपर ग्राप को दया करनी चाहिए थी और दूसरे दर्जे का ग्राप को भाड़ा नहीं बढ़ाना चाहिए था। साथ ही जिन कमियों का ग्रोर ग्राप भाध्यान खींचा गया है उनमें से एक कमी पानी की है। पानी के पिलाने की व्यवस्था के लिए जो पानी पिलाने वाले एक दो दिखलाई देते हैं जबिक गाड़ी वहत लम्बी होती है श्रीर वें सब को पानी नहीं पिला सकते। इसलिए गाड़ी स्टेशन पर ठहरते ही यात्री नलके की स्रोर दौड़ते हैं स्रौर वहां पर वह त भीड़ लग जाती है। इसलिए इस स्रोर भी ग्राप का ध्यान जाना चाहिए और कम से कम गर्मियों में तो भ्राप को पानी पिलाने के लिए अधिक संख्या में ब्रादिमा। को रखना चाहिए।

14 hrs.

रिजर्जेशन के सम्बन्ध में भी श्रापका एक से ग्रधिक बार ध्यान ग्राकर्षित दिया गया है ग्रौर यह बताया गया है कि लाइन के पास में कुछ इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति खड़े होते हैं जो कि जब लोगों को यह कहा जाता है कि जगह नहीं है तो वे कहते हैं कि अ। पथोड़े पैसे से दे दें तो हम ग्रापके जगह को व्यवस्था कर देते हैं। जब जगह नहीं होती है तो वे कैसे प्रबन्ध क़र सकते हैं ? इसका अर्थ यह है कि जरूर कोई न कोई अन्दर ही अन्दर साठ गाठ है। इस वास्ते ग्रापको इस बुराई का भी दूर करना चाहिये ।

ग्रव मैं ग्रापका सूरका व्यवस्था का ग्रोर ध्यान ग्राकिषत करना चाहता हं। ग्रार दिन खबरें स्राती है कि फला जगह गाड़ी में मसाफिरों को लुट लिया गया। अभी दस अगस्त की वात है। अजीगड़ से जो शटल चलती है रात के साढ़े दस बुजे जिस में अधिकांश देहात वाले होते हैं....चोला ग्रौर बैर स्टेशनों के बीच में उस गाड़ी में यातियों को ल्ट लिया गया । स्राप कह देंने कि स्रक्षा राज्य सरकारों का विशय है, सुरक्षा व्यवस्था करने का दाधित्व राज्य सरकारों का है लेकिन इसका असर आप पर भी पड़ता है। अगर लोगों को भरोसा नहीं होगा कि वे सुरक्षित सफर कर सकते हैं तो गाड़ी में सकर करना [श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री] छोड देंगे । इस वास्ते इस घोर द्यापका जरूर घ्यान जाना चाहिये ।

छातों की धाषली की घोर भी मैं आपका ध्यान प्राक्षित करना चाहता हु। देहात के गरीब घादमी तो बेचारे टिकट लेकर सफर करते हैं, तो बैठने तक भो उनको जगह नही मिलती है लेकिन इन पढ़े लिखे घादमियों भीर खास तौर पर कालेजों के विद्यार्थियों की हालत है कि वे एक तो टिकट नहीं लेते है भीर फिर फर्स्ट क्लास में सफर करते है भीर धगर कोई उनको कुछ कहता है तो उसकी बेइज्जती करते हैं, घपमान करते हैं। इसकी कई बार शिकायत को जा चुकी है लेकिन स्थिति में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है।

स्टेशज पर बिकने वाली खाने पाने की बीजों को भी बैंक करते रहना चाहिये, उनकी देखभाल होनी चाहिये। अधिकाश चीजें इस प्रकार की होती है कि लोग पैसे भी खबं करते हैं और बीमारी भी खरीद लेते हैं। उनकी जाच पडताल होनी चाहिये। आज भी रात के बारह एक बजे खोमचे वालें गर्म खाने की चीजों की आवाज लगाते हैं। मैं समझता हु कि ग्यारह साढे ग्यारह बजे के बाद कोई खाने की चीज बिकने का कोई तुक नही है। सबेरे त्या रात को भी चाय पी जा सकती है लेकिन रात के बारह एक बजे खोंमचे वालें न जाने कब की ठडी पूरिया खेकर फिरते हैं और बेंचते है और गर्म पूरी की धावाजें लगाते है। यह बन्द होना चाहिये।

भोजन की व्यवस्था के बारे में धनेक बार कहा जा चुका है। खाने की व्यवस्था भ्राप के यहा भ्रच्छी नही है। भ्राटा बहुत निकम्मा होता है, सञ्ज्ञिया सब की सब खराब होती हैं। इस में भी सुधार होना चाहिये।

श्रव में श्रपने क्षेत्र की बात कहना चाहंता हुं। वहा पर यूनिविस्टी है श्रीर विजिनेस भी बहां बहल श्र[‡]छा होता है। भ्रतीगढ़ से भागे जाने वाली प्रत्येक नाड़ी में भ्रतीगढ़ का रिजर्बेशन कोटा नहीं है भीर जो है भी वह बहुत थोडा है। वह बड़ना चाहिये।

अपने भाषणको अधूरा ही छोड़ता हूं, क्योंकि आप घटी बजाते जा रहे हैं मैं समाप्त करता हु।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I would require the assistance of the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs...

AN HON, MEMBER: He is not here.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: His deputy is here. The list of speakers from the Opposition groups is exhausted, and I have just only 37 more from the Congress Party to speak.

SHRI R. R. SHARMA (Banda): What about my name?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have taken your Party's time, not only yours

श्रीमती सहीवरा वाई राय (सागर) हम को भी मौका मिलना चाहिये।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I would like to have his assistance because he can assist me if he can say. (Interruptions) don't you listen to me? -- tnat these members from his Party may not speak and the Minister may be called now. Then, we may be able to manage the business of the day Otherwise, it is not possible. If you insist that all these 37 Members should be given the right. I shall give the right, but the consequences have to be seen. If you forget your right and may not speak and say that the Minister may be called, then, we may be able to manage somehow.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA (Baramula): Why can't we extend the time by one hour?

भी नागेन्द्रदप्रसाद यादव : बारह वजे सक हम बैठने के लिए तैयार ह । आप व्यवस्था कीजिये कि हम सभी बील सके । क्षेत्राध्यक्ष महोदप : इतना ऊंचा क्यों बोलते हैं । जरा ठंडा होकर बोलिये । ब्राहिस्सा-ब्राहिस्सा बोलिये ।

I cannot understand this hon. Member. He speaks always at the top of his voice. Let me hear him. Kindly sit down, Mr. Aga.

Now, Mr. Yadav, what do you want?

श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : रेल मती

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are all talking on different wave lengths. I was trying to regulate the business of the House and he speaks at the top of his voice. When I ask him what his opinion is on this, he starts speaking on the Railways. How can we go on in this way? I want the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to tell me...(Interruptions)

The difficulty is that you compel me to raise my voice when I am saying something. After all, I am a human-being. What is my natural reaction? My natural reaction will be to raise my voice if you raise yours.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): I agree that there is a long list of speakers. I am also aware of the Speaker's direction that the resolution of Shri Vajpayee be taken up at 2.30 p.m. It is our desire also that the Bonus Bill should be passed. I am entirely in the hands of the Chair and this House. We are also keen that the Resolution should be taken up according to the time schedule.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): He has spoken as a Hamlet.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am entirely in your hands.

भी सकल विहारी वाजवेगी (ग्वालियर): सुबह स्पीकरं साहब के सामने यह चीज लाई गई थी। अब देखने में आ रहा है कि कांग्रेसी सदम्यों के मन में रेलवे बजट पर बोलने की लालसा बड़ी बलवती हो गई है। 35-37 श्रीर बोलने वाले है। बोनस बिल भी है। ऐसी अवस्था में ढाई बजे मेरी मोशन को कैसे लिया जा सकेगा? ढाई बजे आप इस काम को रोव कर पेरा मोशन ले।

SHRI S M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The Bonus (Amendment) Bill is very important.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is the difficulty; we are all trying to take ad hoc decisions and very often unrealistic decisions. We decided that at 2 30 we must take up the Resolution. Here is the problem before us. Is it possible to take it up at 2 30 even if all those Members of the Congress Party give up their right to speak? The Minister is yet to reply. He will take at least half an hour.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Half an hour is enough for me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will take us beyond 2.30 and, then, there is the Appropriation Bill and honourable and redoubtable members like Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri Madhu Limaye have given notice that they would like to make submissions at the time of the Appropriation Bill on certain points, which is their right. If that is taken another half an hour will go. Is it realistic to say that we can take up this Resolution at 2.30 p.m.? Then there is the Bonus Bill, it is important to pass it. Whenever we do something let us be realistic. I am entirely in the hands of the House and that is why I seek your cooperation and put the problem to you. Let us collectively take some decision that is realistic. I just cannot do it on my own. I am very sorry that the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has put the whole burden on me, knowing full well that this is not possible; he

95

says, there are so many names, and then he says, do what you like...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Normally he points out a way, today only he is so....

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, you kindly fix any reasonable time; apply the guillotine. That is all my submission. What else can I say? You kindly fix any reasonable time and apply the guillotine.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am very happy that at least some positive suggestion is made by the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. He says, you can apply the guillotine. Then, with his consent, I will call the Minister now and that means a guillotine. The Hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Sir, I have listened to the debate very carefully. And, I must thank hon. Members who have participated in the Debate.

Sir, my intention is not to go into the various problems and the various questions which have been raised. And, I will take up only three questions, namely, Finance, Performance, and Industrial Relations. Regarding the other questions which have been raised, I think, it will not be possible for me to cover all the points within the short span of half an hour.

At the outset, I would like to refer to some small points raised by hon. Members. Shri Azad said that we could have been able to avoid the strike if we had not negotiated with the locomen in last May or so. Mr. Azad is correct that we should not have sny negotiation on categorywise basis. So far as the principle is concerned, I am in agreement with him, but, Sir. my experience has been this. If we had not settled the locomen struggle in last May or June, we would not have been able to face this strike in the manner we have

done. The locomen stood by us and it was because of them that we could fight the situation.

Sir, about the question of 'Loss on New Lines' my principle has been enunciated and I will say about it later.

About Gauhati Mail, he wants it to be made more frequent. This train has proved to be very popular. And I thank Mr. Azad who has brought forward this suggestion, and I will look into it, and see if it can be made more frequent and this area gets this facility. Sir, Kiul and Sahabganj doubling will be difficult at this stage because of lack of finance.

Then, regarding railway lines construction in Madhya Pradesh, I am fully aware of the problem. He raised the question earlier also. Orders for survey have been issued. Economically it is said that it will not be viable. But, as you know, it has been my considered view that we should not go only by the economic considerations; a line which is not economic today might prove, and my experience has been, it has proved, economical next year. Therefore, it is one of the main considerations that we should provide facilities first and wait for the result.

As I have said earlier, I believe in this principle, power and transport create their own demands. It is not necessary for us to say that we should know what we will get in the first year. The moment we provide transport and power, the area develops, industry comes, and then, in a few years' time. the railway line, the transport and power system etc., become economical and rather, profitable also. Therefore, I say, I still stick to that principle and I am not going to change that. About certain district railway line which Mr. Ransbahadur Singh mentioned, there will be some line, but at this stage, & cannot make any positive commitment. We have to get clearance from the

Planning Commission and Finance also, but in principle, I accept.

Then, Sir, a question has been raised in very strong language about the rise in fares. Sir. it is not done as has been painted. We are raising the fares and freights.

It is for the first time that in a supplementary budget such at big rise has been made. I confess this that I have been compelled to do that. If I did not act like this, it would have been impossible to run the Indian Railways. I might say for the information of the hon Members as to how many people will be aflected by the rise in fares How many people are travelling by the Railways? Our calculation is (Interruptions) that about the 72 per cent of the people who travel by the Railways are exempted from the rise in fares. In this way, the computers constituting nearly 50 per cent. of the railway passengers are not being asked to pay the higher fares as also the p sengers travelling by ordinary II class from 1 k.m. to 25 k.m constitute about 49.27 per cent of traffic in nonsuburban areas If you put these two together, the travelling computers and the railway passengers travelling upto 25 km, to 72 km, 72 per cent passengers are exempted. It is a fact that 28 per cent of the people will have to pay a higher fare. And there is no doubt about it.

I would come to the proposal of the new lines a little later. Members felt concerned about Railway Finances. Also the same has been raised here and outside in newspapers as well as in economic journals saying that in a year's time or two year's time, the finances of the railways have been ruined It is not fair to say this about the functioning of the railways. I would like to go into the history of it in a few minute's time as to how we have landed ourselves into this situation. The members were concerned about the railway finance. And 1 share their anxiety equally, Sir. it is with much hesitation and. after a great deal of deliberation, that I have approached the House with the proposals for increases in fares and freight rates within a few months of the presentation of the annual Railway Budget. I have, however, been compelled to do so because railway finances are indeed in a state of crisis. But, I must say, Sir, that it has not happened overnight.

The genesis of this crisis can pe traced to the year 1964-65 when railways could not raise adequate resources for their Development Fund Works. The position further deteriorated from 1966-67 onwards and the Railways could not meet fully even their annual dividend liability to the General Exchequer. The accumulations of Rs 100 crores at the end of 1963-64 m the Revenue Reserve and Development Funds were not only wiped out but the Railways had to obtain loans from General Finances from year to year The indebtedness of the Railways to the General Revenues stood at Rs. 11068 crores at the end of 1972-73 and would exceed Rs 200 crores at the close of 1973-74. It must be appreciated that this parlous state of railway finances has not come about during any single year but is the result of a number of factors which have operated during the last decade to the disadvantage of the Railways I shall now explain these briefly The fortunes of Railway Finances cannot be isolated from the state of National Economy. The physical performance of Railways, as reflected in the volume of traffic carried by it, is crucially dependent on the overall pace of economic expansion.

The financial performance of the Railways is affected not merely by the rate of general economic growth but also by the rate of inflation in prices, particularly the disparity between the rate of increases in fares and freights on the one hand and that of wages and prices of inputs on the other

The House would be interested to know that over the 5 years ending in 1966-67, there was a welcome rise of 30.6 and 31.8 per cent respectively, in the tonnage and net tonne kilometrage of revenue earning during freight traffic. During the next 5 years, how-

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

ever, tonnes originating increase by a mère 3.7 per cent and the net tonne kilometrage by only 17.7 per cent. The originating tonnage recovered by 3.1 per cent in 1972-73 but it dropped by as much as 7.3 per cent. in the year 1973-74, year after year, in a big way.

The staff costs of the Railways, which constitute the major portion of Working Expenses, have been steeply rising due to increases in Dearness Allowance, interim reliefs recommended by the Pay Commission, enhancement in the rates of running, night duty and city compensatory allowances, awards of the Railway Tribunals and implementation of the Third Pay Commission's recommendations, etc.

As a result, staff costs, which stood at Rs. 518.8 crores in March, 1973. reached Rs. 827.4 crores in March, 1974. They are now expected to touch Rs. 841 crores by the end of March, 1975, without taking into account further increases in the rates of Dearness Allowance which may be sanctioned after April, 1974. Consequentially, the share of wages and salaries in the overall working expenses of the Railways has shot up from 60 per cent to 70 per cent in two years

The increase since 1961-62 in the cost of other inputs like coal has been 245 per cent, mineral oils 383 4 per cent, electricity 179 per cent, iron and steel 275.2 per cent and cement 183.2 per cent. Thus since 1961-62, our working expenses have gone up by 370.3 per cent. On the other hand. even after including the effect of the proposals which I have outlined in my budget Speech, the fares and freight rates would go up by 182.7 and 181.2 per cent respectively during the corresponding period. It will, therefore. be seen that the percentage increase in freight and fare structure is only half the rate of the increase in our working expenses.

I have given considerable thought to the manner in which this shortfall can be made good.

The options before me were either to pass on the total burden to the General Exchequer in which case the entire community would have had to pay by way of increased taxation or that the burden should be borne only by rail users. I have chosen the middle path after considerable thought and deliberation. Even here I had to adopt a balanced and composite approach. I have therefore proposed to raise additional revenues to the extent of Rs. 140.07 crores-an amount equal to the anticipated drop in earnings. In proposing these increases. I have kept the socialistic approach and the interest of the common man in mind. Accordingly-

- (i) foodgrains, pulses, edible oils, milk and vegetables—which constitute a substantial portion of common man's family budget—have been exempted from the proposed increases. I propose to exempt salt and gur also.
- (ii) short distance travellers up to 25 Kms. by ordinary second class and commuters holding second class season tickets have been left untouched. These people are mostly students, wage earners, office going staff and small self-employed persons, etc. Thus, nearly 72 per cent of the rail passengers will not be affected by my proposals.

Hon'ble Members will appreciate that the Railways are passing through a period of crisis and require sympathetic understanding and a helping hand.

We have not only to intensify economy in expenditure by creating an atmosphere of austerity all around but devise ways and means of carrying a higher level of traffic by more intensive utilisation of assets, increased productivity and improved quality of service. With the object of generating a new sense of awareness, I have made it clear to the higher management on the Railways that every officer, right from the Member of the Railway Board down to the lowest

level should put in his very best and that his performance would be solely judged on the basis of actual achievement of the tasks entrusted to him.

I here also decided to fix individual responsibility for every laps and failure. The erring officer will have to bear the consequences.

Sir, I will come to the question of new railway lines. It has always been said that North Bihar and Eastern UP are being given more railway lines. I will reply to this question. It has to be explained. North Bihar and Eastern UP are the poorest parts of the country with perhaps the lowest per capita income. The entire region has been devastated for decades by the floods of the Kosı and Gandak which have been shifting their courses every year. washing away the towns, villages, railway lines, roads, industries and even the agricultural fields, thus wiping out all the development which had taken place in the past. This has also acted as a deterrent to investment for the development of new industries in the region. After Independence, however, both the rivers have been trained and the area has become comparatively free from the menace of floods. The soil of North Bihar and Eastern UP is fertile and is suitable for cultivation of cash crops like jute, sugar and tobacco in addition to paddy, wheat and other cereals and pulses etc There is tremendous scope for development of agro-industries in the area. Therefore, priority treatment has been given to these areas along with the hilly regions. I will give the allotment which I have made for the different areas. On pressing demand for the construction of a railway line in the hilly resion of Himachal Pradesh-Mr. Parashar, this is for you-I propose to take up Nangal-Talwara railway line some time this year. Sir. Now, I would like to inform the House what is the allotment made for each region for new lines and gauge conversion. will make it clear, whether Eastern UP and Bihar have received any fayoured treatment compared to the other parts of the country.

| | | | | (Rs. | in crores) |
|---------------|--------|------|---|------|------------|
| North Eastern | ı Re | eian | | • | 33.00 |
| West Bengal | | D | • | • | 33.50 |
| | • | • | • | • | 22.70 |
| Béhar , | | | | | 32, 65 |
| U. P. | | - | _ | _ | 65.35 |
| Jammu and K | och. | min. | • | • | 14.02 |
| | -motty | 1777 | • | • | |
| Haryana | | | | • | 8·41 |
| Rajasthan | _ | _ | | _ | 2.79 |
| Gujaret . | • | • | | - | 45.78 |
| Madhan Bard | | • | | • | |
| Madhya Prade | \$SII | | | | 10 51 |
| Orissa | | _ | _ | _ | 49.9 |
| Maharashtra | | • | • | • | 33.30 |
| | .i | • | • | • | |
| Andhra Prade | SD. | • | | • | 33·7I |
| Mysore . | | | | | 44 62 |
| Kerala | - | - | • | | 15.30 |
| | • | • | • | • | |
| Tamil Nadu | | | | • | 12.54 |

Bihar and Eastern UP have not received any favoured treatment from our hands although they deserve very much because of the past sufferings of the people in these areas.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARA-SHAR. What about Himachal Pradesh?

SHRI L N. MISHRA I told you. You did not hear. Sir, a question has been raised that the maintenance of our coaches, wagons and locomotives has been very bad and it compares very poorly with the standard of maintenance in other parts of the world. I have tried to make some study into this and I would like to inform the House that the standard of maintenance of our coaches and locomotives is not as bad as is being made out by some persons. I had mentioned in my Budget Speech that during the last two years, on account of the widespread labour unrest, the maintenance of steam locomotives. diesel electric locomotives and carriages and wagons has suffered. In addition to our own labour problems, there was widespread law and order problem in the country. The year 1973 faced massive power cuts in various parts of the country which had seriously affected production in workshops, sick lines and loco sheds.

As regards the maintenance of coaches, there has been wide-scale vandalism specially in the Eastern region where organised thefts in trains of lighting equipment and other fittings have been going on.

With the improvement in labour conditions, I can now re-assure the House that we have embarked upon

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

a crash programme to improve the maintenance of rolling stock. Intensive efforts made have increased procurement of spares, resulting in a striking improvement on the availability of diesel locomotives for meeting traffic requirements.

The restoration of normalcy has assisted the workshops in securing spares from trade, including industrial gases, and this has been reflected in many workshops, showing a rising trend in outturn. In an effort to speedily pull up the arrears of overdue overhaul of the wagon fleet, a redistribution of workload has been arranged. This will assist in gradually clearing up the arrears in a phased manner.

An intensive drive has also been launched to improve the conditions of coaches. This has been done by personal inspection not only by Railway Board officers but also by the concerned officials of the Zonal railways. In addition, steps have been taken to provide better security to prevent theft and vandalism.

Earlier some statements had been made saying that the utilisation of our locomotives, coaches, wagons, etc. was only 60 per cent or so. This is not correct. On an average our performance is about 85 per cent and it compares favourably with the performance in any country of the world. We maintain this standard in spite of many hardships and difficulties which the advanced countries have not.

In respect of coal loading, I am glad to inform the House that after several months of labour agitations, interruptions to work etc..., culminating in the All India strike in May, 1974, which was of unprecedented magnitude, the Railways have made a rapid recovery. "This is reflected in the all round improvement in the loading performance.

Coal loading which averaged only 7300 wagons per day in the six months ending May, 1974, showed a vast improvement and in the full month of August we have loaded an average of

8200 wagons per day. In the Central India Coalfields serving the Western Sector, a record level of loading wasachieved at 1200 wagons per day in August. In the outlying coalfields like Smgareni, Pench and Chanda, Assam etc., Railways are in a position to lift all the coal offered for movement. In the Bengal and Bihar coalfields also, the transport capacity is adequately matched presently with the coal offered for movement.

Movement of coking coal and washed coal to steel plants is being fully met. The coal loading in the Bengal and Bihar coalfields can be improved to much higher levels if some of the customers, both in the private and public sector, cooperate and reduce the wagons by 1mdetentions to loaded proving their handling capacities and releasing them promptly Recently, we are taced with the problem of large scale immobilisation of loaded wagons on account of poor releases by some of these consumers. We appeal to them to help the Railways serve better the needs of the community in general.

Railways have been successful in moving 164 lakh tonnes of finished steel between June and August, 1974. Not only the current production of the steel plants has been cleared but a further 1.2 lakh tonnes of material was moved thereby reducing the ground stocks, which were tending to rise in the disturbed months preceding the strike.

All the demands for the movement of imported and indigenous foodgrains and fertilisers are being met currently. There is also a sizeable improvement in meeting the demands for movement of other general goods. The Railways have been able to lift an additional 3 million tonnes of traffic in the last 3 months as compared to the corresponding period of last year. Only in the case of movement of POL, there has been a perceptible drop in the demand which has resulted in under-utilisation of some of our assets.

I want to assure the House that I I am very confident that the Railways are geared up now to meet the various

market in the sa

1974-75

demands for movement of traffic and with the various demands for movement of traffic and with the cooperation of our customers, we hope to achieve this objective. There must be an earnest consciousness on the part of the consignor and consignee that Railway wagons must be loaded and unloaded promptly and not detained or misused. Such delays and misuse which seriously reduce the Railway's capacity to lift traffic has been causing us much anxiety. Unfortunately, demurrage and wharfage levied by the Railways are not proving sufficiently -deterrent.

Demurrage is a charge levied after the expiry of the free time allowed for loading or unloading of the wagon. It is ment to be a deterrent against undue detention to wagons and against their misuse for purposes of storage.

Wharfage is a charge levied on goods unloaded and not removed from the railway premises after the expiry of the free time allowed for such removal. It is meant to discourage the consignee from using the railway goods shed and premises as warehouses.

The rates of demurrage and wharfage charges were made more stringent from December, 1972. At the revised rates, demurrage charge on a fourwheeled broad gauge wagon works out to Rs. 134 at the end of the first day. Rs. 296 at the end of the second day and Rs. 510 at the end of the third day. In the case of vegetable oil tank wagons it works out to Rs. 322 on the very first day. These rates are sufficiently deterrent keeping in view the fact that the gross earning capacity of a BG wagon per day is about Rs. 52 currently. Similarly wharfage charge payable at a large station on a full wagon load consignment works out to Rs. 112 at the end of the first day, Rs. 246 at the end of the second day and Rs. 470 at the end of the third day.

As a result of increased rates, the total amount of wharfage and demurrage charges collected during 1973-74 went up to Rs. 22.4 crores as compared to Rs. 17.91 crores in 1972-73 and Rs. 15.3 crores in 1971-72.

A question may well be asked why these charges should not be enhanced further as heavy detentions to goods in wagons in goods-shed and premises is continuing. Members would realise that any further increase may have a punitive effect on the consumer instead of the trader, who would pass on the penalty to the consumer by way of increase in prices. We are, therefore. amendment considering the of the Indian Railways Act and other rules so that such goods either in wagons or unloaded in the goods shed premises not taken delivery of, as come in the way of uninterrupted transport by rail. are taken over by the State Governments or other agencies, as the case may be for disposal.

I come to industrial relations. When the strike started, it was found that out of about 14 lakhs of railway employees, about 8.5 lakhs employees stuck to their post and it is only the minority that joined the strike that too as, a result of intimidation and violence. Even out of those who took part in the strike in the earlier period, the majority came back to duty while the strike was going on. This supports the information that we had that intimidation and violence played a great part in preventing employees from going to work.

As the strike started, there were a large number of sabotage cases all over the Indian Railways. It is only because of the vigil exercised by the various forces, like the Border Security Force, the State Government Police, the Railway Protection Force, Home Guards and others that untoward incidents could be avoided and safety of the travelling public assured. Employing all these forces to protect the railway, to prevent sabotage and to protect the lives of the travelling public and the willing workers, cannot be construed as a repressive action. On the other hand, if the Government had not taken necessary steps and the public life was endangered it would

[L. N. Mishra]

have been a failure on the part of the Government. When the nation's economy and the public life is in danger, the Government had necessarily to take appropriate action.

Before the strike started, there was large-scale intimidation and violence let loose in various railway and colonies and there were reports of preparations for sabotage. In view of this, Government had to take appropriate action and preventive arrests had to be made. A number of emplovees had also to be dismissed removed from service, for their violent activities before and during the strike. This had to be done as otherwise the safety of a large number of staff who stuck to their duties and the safety of the travelling public would have been jeopardised. The latest position regarding the staff who were arrested. removed from service, etc. is given below:

No. of staff arrested-19883.

No. of staff released-19858.

No. still to be released-only 25.

No. of staff taken back to duty out of those released from detention—16239.

No. of staff dismissed, removed of whose services were terminated—16749.

The number so far taken back to duty out of those dismissed or removed or service terminated is 8,090. It is a Their appeals continuing process. should be heard and then they will be taken back. The casual labour discharged is 18.883 and the casual labour taken back to work so far is 10.427. Here also the process is going on. The railway staff who got a break in service as a consequence of their participating in an illegal strike is 5.91 lakhs. Out of this the number of railway staff whose break in service has been condoned is about 2 lakhs.

Individual appeals from staff are being reviewed sympathetically and so far a large number of staff have been reinstated or their break in service condoned. This is a continuing process and the railway administration is doing everything possible in this matter.

As regards casual labour, on taking them back, they do not get their temporary status. This is because of the fact that their continuity of employment has been interrupted by their going on illegal strike, and therefore they have to start afresh. Of course, after a period of four months, if they work continuously on the open line they will again regain their temporary status. The Industrial Disputes Act also makes it clear that employment of a casual labour can be considered continuous only if they do not go on illegal strike.

Shri S. M. Banerjee, M. P. has raised the issue of non-reinstatement of railway employees who participated in the strike. Railway employees have been dismissed or removed from service not merely for participation in the strike, but for specific offences against the law of the land. However on their individual appeals, depending upon the extent of their offence, a lenient view is taken and they are put back to duty on the merits of the case

We have already taken back to duty about 50 per cent on consideration of individual appeals. I have also directed the railway administrations to see that individual appeals are considered sympathetically and expeditiously. I have now set them a general target of about six weeks from the time of receipt of the appeal to consider it and come to decision and communicate the same to the employee.

Some of the opposition members have referred to the judgment by the Calcutta High Court in respect of certain empleyees who had filed writ petitions. In one case where certain number of employees had filed writ peti-

tions, the learned judge has given judgment. This judgment has upheld the right of the railway administration in taking action under rule 14(ii) of the Railway Servants Discipline and Appeal Rules, 1968. However, in the specific case of these employees, the learned judge has quashed the dismissal order on the ground that the reasons given are not adequate.

Since important issues are involved, the judgment is under study and action will be taken by the Government on the basis of legal advice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee has raised the question of funds for payment to the employees who are put back to cuty. All the establishment charges for the staff in position on 1.4.1974 have been provided in the original budget. As such, there is no requirement for additional funds to pay the employees already put back to duty or who will be put back to duty in the course of the year.

The discipline has been restored on the railways and the staff at all levels are putting in their best effort. There has been a steady improvement in the matter of loading of coal, steel and other essential commodities.

Reverting back to the break in service. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan was most veciferous that the break in service should be condoned. I may assure her that this question will be looked into again as sympathetically as possible, of course within the ambit of the law, and I hope that justice will be done to the people, although they erred at the time of the strike.

The punctuality in trains is steadily being improved. For the week ending 31st August 1974, that is, about ten days back the punctuality was as follows. In the Central Railway it was 87.5 per cent, in Eastern 41.3 per cent, in Northern broad gauge 89.9 per cent and metre-gauge 90.5 per cent, in the North-eastern broad-gauge 87.0 per cent, metre-gauge 83.8 per cent and in the North East Frontier broad-gauge

9 per cent and metre-gauge 42.2 per cent and in Southern Rahways broadgauge 39.3 per cent and metregauge 87.8 per cent. In the case of South-Central Railway, the figures for broadgauge and metre gauge are 97.3 and 95.4 per cent. respectively. In South-Eastern Railway, it is only 40.5 per cent; in Western Railway, the figures for BG and MG are 89.2 and 82.6 per cent.

I would assure the House that, so far as the cases of casual and striking workers are concerned, they will be looked into with as much sympatny as possible but never at the cost of those dedicated workers and officers who stood by us at the time of crisis; they will get better treatment and the assurances will be implemented in the case of those dedicated workers who stood by us in difficult times. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. I can understand members on the side of the House being dissatisfied and seeking to seek more clarification. But I do not understand why members on this side are excited....

SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN (Kishanganj): We also want to seek certain clarifications.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Instead of losing more time in raising our voices and competing in lung power, I think it is much better if I allow members to ask one or two questions. But they should not make speeches. We have not lost all chivalry yet and, therefore, I will give the ground first to the lady member.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I would like to seek clarification from the Minister on two issues that I have raised. First, I had asked the Minister to consider going into the question of the financial working of the Railways and he has, in his reply, indicated that the instability of the railway finances

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

and the shambles in which they are have a long history. What does he propose to do about them? (Interruptions). The Government has woken up to the position that there has been a steady deterioration. Then, there is something wrong in the State of Denmark. What is going to be done about it?

The second clarification is on the issue of victimisation. He says that the process has started and he has given a six-week limit. Six-week limit from when? These appeals have been lying with the railway authorities for much longer than six weeks already. Therefore, we want these appeals to be dealt with here and now, within the next 24 hours or 72 hours at the latest.

Lastly, Sir, he has talked about operational efficiency on the question of steel. The Steel Ministry have said that it has touched a record accumulation, on 1-6-1974, of 550,000 tonnes in the intergrated steel plants, and there is a serious problem of shortage of wagons. I would like him to clarify that position.

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS rose

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If all of you want to put questions, you are welcome. But, I pity the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

मी मुहम्मव जमीलुर्ग्हमान (किशनगंज) में मोहतिरम वजीर से इस बात को जानना चाहता हूं जो डेडिकेटेड मौर लायल वर्कस में जो स्ट्राइक के वक्त में स्टुड बाई किए उनके बाल बच्चों के साथ स्ट्राइक से ने, जैसे किसी कीजवान बच्चे के चेहरे पर एसिड फेंक दिवा या किसी के हाथ तोड़ दिए, किसी के पैर तोड दिए तो इस सिलसिले में क्या रेल मजालय को नासूम है कि ऐसे कितने कैसेच इंस्टीटयूट इए सौर वह कैसेच किस स्टेज पर हैं मौर

जिनको ऐसी तकलीफ शहुंची है उनके लिए रेल मंत्रालय ने क्या मदद की है ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): My first point had already been put here in this House only two weeks ago in the presence of the Prime Minister by Mr. Somnath Chatterjee who referred to a case where an employee who was m jail under MISA for two years, was chargesheeted and victimised for taking part in the strike and charged with provoking and instigating other workers to take part in the strike. What have you done in that case about which the Prime Minister herself gave an assurance that it will be looked into?

My second question is a very simple one. The Railway Board gave an assurance to the people of West Bengal that the Howrah-Amta railway line will be opened and it will be a broadgauge line. The Prime Minister was very sympathetic and she had also laid the foundation stone for starting the railway in broad-gauge. But what has been done in that regard? No money is sanctioned here. Is it only a stunt or are you really very serious about it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now, this will be your third question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYAMy last point is about the light railway at Arah-Sasaram in Bihar. It is on the point of collapse. A representation was made by myself to the Railway Minister and he assured me that he would look into the matter. What have you done about it till now?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the right hon. Member with a strong voice on my right.

भी नागेन्द्र प्रसाव कावव : मैं माप के द्वारा रेल मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूं

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will you kindly ask the hon. Member to go to his seat and speak from there?

भी नायेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : मैं प्रापके हारा रेल मंती से जानना चाहता हूं क्या रेल मंत्री की, नरकटियागज से पहलेजाबाट वाया दरभगा सीतामई।, निकट भविष्य मे एक एक्सप्रैस गाड़ी चलाने की याजना है ? यदि हा, तो कब से ?

113

दूसरे मैं जानता चाहता हू क्या दरभगः से नरफटियागज वाया सीनामढी वडी लाइन बनाने की कोई व्यवस्था है ? (व्यवधान)

मै आपके द्वारा मत्री जा से यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि दरभगा मे नरकटियागज बार्डर एरिया मे है, वहा से 8 मील, 2 मील, 5 मील नैपाल का बार्डर है अत क्या निकट भिवष्य मे दरभगा से नरकटियागज बडी लाइन ले जाने की व्यवस्था मत्री जी करेगे या नहीं? यदि नहां, ता उसके क्या कारण है?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your point of order Mr. Mavalankar?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): I am sorry I am not able to speak in the same voice. I thought you had permitted certain clarifications to be sought by Members and I thought therefore that only these Members whom you had called to speak in the debate which just ended would ask questions. But, I find that even those who did not make a speech are also asking questions. (Interruptions).

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. I have never said that only those who made speeches will ask questions. As a matter of fact, if we were to go strictly by conventions, then those who have made speeches should not ask questions. Now I see that their numbers keep on increasing. And each time I turn my eyes this side, instead of two, there are four or five and when I turn my eyes to that side, instead of two, there are three or four. As I say this is the

last day. I would very much wish that at the end of it, we should part with some kind of pleasentness, with some kind of a spirit of comradeship and all that and that is why I do not want to shut out anybody. But, on the other hand, Members should also have some restraints. We have plenty of business in front of us. I have made this appeal before. If you want to do that, I shall go along with you and the consequence is that the House will have to take it collectively.

114

Now, may I make this suggestion that only one Member from one group about the Congress Party, I cannot make that because they are one-thirds in the House and therefore it would not be fair to equate them as one group. So, we shall make that difference About the Opposition what I am saying is this. If one member from the group or party asks one question the second member from that group and the party may not ask another question. Now, Mr. Bade

SHRI R V. BADE (Khargone): Sir. there are 15 persons under dismissal and 17 persons under suspension and persons' services are under fifty terminaion There are 2,000 cases pending in whose cases break in service is not condoned 350 cases are pending in courts. In MP. there is a proposal to levy professional tax. But, in Baroda (Gujarat) there is no professional tax levied by them. I want to know why in M.P. professional tax is levied on railway servants whereas in Gujarat, the same is not levied and the employees are exempted from payment of professional taxes. same yardstick should be applied here

बी शंकर स्थाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष जी, जतरा ग्रीर हजारीबाग के रास्ते गया से बरकाकाना तक बड़ी रेलबे लाइन बहुत दिनों से विचाराधीन है। इस सम्बन्ध में 1945-46 में सर्वे हुगा था ग्रीर उस सर्वे के श्रनुसार मैं जब से इस सदत में भाषा है,

को मंद्रत दमाल सिंही

पिक्रले तीन साल से यह मामला भी उठा रहा हु। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह धमुरोध करना चाहुता हु कि 1945-46 में चतरा भीर हजारीबाग के रास्ते से गया से बरकाकाना तक रेल लाइन का जो सर्वेक्षण हमा था उसका पुनः सर्वेक्षण करायें भीर जो भापने पत्र सिखा है कि 27 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा तो कम खर्च का कोई रास्ता निकाल कर इस रेलबे जाइन को अपनी स्वीकृति प्रदान करे।

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wanted to seek clarifications from the Minister on one point only. In this you, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, are also involved. In this House I raised this issue.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whenever I handle Railways I am always in trouble. Left to myself I would never travel by railways!

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You might recall that I have raised the question in this House that after the Calcutta High Court had come out with a judgment in which they said that in violation of Art. 311 of the Constitution, illegally the services of railway employees were terminated, any such termination would be illegal and, therefore, they should be re-in-I had raised this issue and you had commented that Government should take note of this submission made by hon. Members. I would like to know whether notice has been taken and what is the outcome?

15 hrs.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Sir. I want an assurance from the hon. Minister that he is not going to spend a single pie on the salaries and dearness allowance of the staff out of the funds which he has raised to the tune of Rs. 142 crores.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Sir. 2.500 workers will be thrown out of job if coal is not rushed to Theynagar. would like to know whether the Minister will take any action to this

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Sir, Shrimati Parvathi Krishan has asked about the financial position of the railways. have given the position but I agree with her that some vital exercise has to be made and the matter has to be gone into and some new methods evolved to improve the finances of the Railways. Sir, by six weeks I mean the date on which the appeal is received. The moment it is received it should be disposed of within six weeks. She asked what happened to those who appealed earlier I can only say that six weeks will be from today for those also. I will be happy if all the disputes are settled within six These disputes run in lakhs. About steel I have already stated the latest position

Shri Jamilurrahman said about the plight of the dedicated workers. spoke about them. Certain facilities have been provided to them and if something more has to be done we will not hesitate to do more for them. There are quite a large number of people who went on duty during the strike and they had to undergo torture and physical harassment.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya raised the question of the number of persons arrested under MISA. Only the other day I had said that that information is not with me. He has raised that question. At the moment, I do not have the information with me. If he likes, I will write a letter to him tomorrow. Shri Shankar Dayal Singh raised the question about the railway line Chatra-Hazaribagh. He wants that a fresh survey should be made. If he thinks that a fresh survey should be made, I will be only too glad to sangtion the survey. Mr. Damiavate mentioned about the juddement of the Calcutta High Court. In my speech, I have already stated that we are 117 D.S.G. (Riys.), PHADRA 18, 1896 (SAKA) D.S.G. (Riys.) 118-1974-76

examining it. We are taking legal opinion. Only after this, we will be able to reach a decision.

भी नामेन्त्र प्रसाद धावत : मान्त्रवर, मेरे प्रशन का उत्तर कंकी जी ने नहीं दिया ।

बी एक० एक० किया: मैं भूल नया था। जहां तक दरभगा से नरकटियागज का सवाल है वह लाइन डबल नहीं हो सकती। दरभगा तक बीड गेज हो रहीं है भीर एक ऐक्सप्रैस गाड़ी चलाना चाहते हैं, उसको मैं देखूंगा कि नरकटियागज से पहलेजाबाट वाया सोतामढ़ों ऐक्सप्रैस गाड़ी हो सकती है कि नहीं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now, there are a number of cut motions. Unless any hon Member wishes any particular cut motion to be put to the vote of the House, I will put all of them together.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE S11, I would like my cut motions Nos. 90 and 91 to be put separately to the Vote of the House

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please understand what I am saying. Kindly sit down I am saying there are a number of cut motions, and if any Member wants any particular cut motion to be put separately to the House, I will do that. I will put others together. Mr. Banerjee has indicated that he would like cut motion Nos. 90 and 91 to be put separately to the House. Is there any other Member?

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU (Nagapattinam): Sir, I would like to have my cut motion Nos. 15I, 152 and 208 put to the vote of the House, separately.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Sir, I would like to have my cut motion No 95 to be put to vote separately.

SHRI R. V. BADE: Sir, I would like to have my cut motion Nos. 66 and 67 to be put to vote separately.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir. I would like my cut motion No. 47 to be put separately and cut motion Nos. 51 and 63 together.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 1 will put cut motion No. 47 by Shri Mavalanker to the vote of the House.

Cut Motion No. 47 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put cut motion Nos 51 and 63 by Shri Mavalankar to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 51 and 63 were put and negatived

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I will now put cut motion Nos. 66 and 67 by Shri R V. Bade to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 66 and 67 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put cut motion No. 90 by Shri Baner-jee to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs 8.81,62,000 in respect of ordinary working expenses Administration be reduced by Rs. 100.

[Failure to re-instate all Railway employees who were discharged, dismissed and removed from service due to strike in May, 1974] (90)"

The Lok Sabha divided.

15.10 hrs.

AYES

Division No 26]
Bade, Shri R. V.
Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen

Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P. Bhaura, Shri B. S. Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar Chavda, Shri K. S. Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh Dandavate, Prof. Madhu Das. Shri R. P. Deb. Shri Dasaratha Gowder, Shri J. Matha Haldar, Shri Madhuryya Halder. Shri Krishna Chandra Hazra, Shri Manoranjan Horo, Shri N. E. Huda, Shri Noorul Kalingarayar, Shri Mohanraj Karni Singh, Dr. Kathamuthu, Shri M. Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi Lalii Bhai, Shri Limaye, Shri Madhu 'Madhukar', Shri K. M Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh Manjhi, Shri Bhola Mavalankar, Shri P. G Mayavan, Shri V. Mehta, Shri P. M. Misra, Shri Janeshwar Modak, Shri Bijov Mody, Shri Piloo Mukerjee, Shri H. N Narendra Singh, Shri Pandey, Shri Sarjoo Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah Ramkanwar, Shri Ranabahadur Singh, Shri Reddy, Shri B. N. Roy. Dr. Saradish Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar

Saha, Shri Gadadhar

Sambhalí, Shri Ishaque Sen, Shri Robin Sharma, Shri R. R. Shastri, Shri Ramavataf Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar Singh, Shri D. N. Smha, Shri Satyendra Narayan Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

NOES

Aga. Shri Syed Ahmed Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram Ambesh, Shri Ansarı, Shri Zıaur Rahman Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha Babunath Singh, Shri Baneriee, Shrimati Mukul Barman, Shri R. N. Barupal, Shri Panna Lal Bhagat, Shri B. R Bhagat, Shri H. K. L Bheeshmadev, Shri M Bist, Shri Narendra Singh Brahmanandji, Shri Swami Bril Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri Chakleshwar Singh, Shri Chandrika Prasad, Shri Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai Chootey, Lal, Shri Chutten Lal, Shri Daga, Shri M. C. Darbara Singh, Shri Das, Shri Anadi Charan Das, Shri Dharnidhar Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas Daschowdhury, Shri B. K. Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad Dinesh Singh, Shri Dixit, Shri G. C. Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra Dumada, Shri L. K.

121 D.S.G. (Rlys.), BHADRA 18, 1896 (SAKA) D.S.G. (Rlys.) 122-1974-75 1974-75

Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar

Engti, Shri Biren

Gaekwad, Shri Fatesinghrao

Ganesh, Shri K. R.

Ganga Devi, Shrimati

Gangadeb, Shri P.

Gavit, Shri T. H.

Godara, Shri Mam Ram

Gohain, Shri C. C.

Gomango, Shri Gıridhar

Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb

Hansda, Shri Subodh

Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.

Hari Kishore Singh, Shri

Hari Singh, Shri

Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.

Jha, Shri Chiranjib

Joshi, Shrimatı Subhadra

Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran

Kailas, Dr.

Kakodkar, Shri Purushottam

Kakoti, Shri Robin

Kale, Shri

Kamala Prasad, Shri

Kamble, Shri T. D.

Kamla Kumari, Kumari

Kasture, Shri A. S.

Kavde, Shri B R.

Kedar Nath Singh, Shri

Kinder Lal, Shri

Kisku, Shri A. K.

Kotoki, Shri Liladhar

Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.

Lutfal Haque, Shri

Mahajan, Shri Y. S

Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath

Mejhi, Shri Kumar

Malhotra, Shri Inder J.

Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti

Mishra, Shri Jegannath

Mishra, Shri L. N.

Mohammad Yusuf, Shri

Mohan Swarup, Shri

Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri

Munshi, Shri Priya Ranjan Das

Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra

Naik, Shri B. V.

Negi, Shri Pratap Singh

Nimbalkar, Shri

Oraon, Shri Kartik

Oraon, Shrı Tuna

Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand

Pandey, Shri Mamodar

Pandey, Shri Sudhakar

Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar

Parthasarathy, Shri P.

Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat

Patel, Shrı Prabhudas

Patil, Shri C. A.

Patil, Shri T. A.

Patnark, Shri J. B.

Pradhani, Shri K.

Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi

Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.

Rai, Shrımati Sahodrabai

Rajdeo Singh, Shri

Ram Dayal, Shri

Ram Prakash, Shri

Ram Sewak, Ch.

Ram Surat Prasad, Shri

Ram Swarup, Shri

Ramshekar Prasad Singh, Shri

Rao, Shrimatı B. Radhabaı A.

Rao, Shri Jagannath

Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi

Rao, Shri P. Ankineedu Prasad

Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama

Raut, Shri Bhola

Ray, Shrimati Maya

Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal

Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha

Reddy, Shri Sidram

Roy. Shri Bishwanath

123 D.S.G. (Riys.), 1974-75 SEPTEMBER 9, 1974 D.S.G. (Riys.) 1974-75 124

Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri Sadhu Ram, Shri Saini, Shri Mulki Raj Samanta, Shri S. C. Sanghi, Shri N. K. Sankata Prasad, Dr. Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar Satpathy, Shri Devendra Savitri Shyam, Shrimati Sayeed, Shri P. M. Sethi, Shri Arjun Shafee, Shri A Shahnawaz Khan, Shri Shailani, Shri Chandra Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri Shankar Dev. Shri Shankaranand, Shri B. Sharma, Shri A. P. Sharma, Dr. H P. Sharma, Shri Madhoram Sharma, Shri R. N. Shastri, Shri Sheopujan Shenoy, Shri P. R. Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Sinha, Shri R. K. Sohan Lal. Shri T. Suryanarayana, Shri K. Tayyab Hussain, Shri Tewari, Shri Shankar Thakur, Shri Krishnarao Tiwary, Shri D. N.

Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra Yadav, Shri Chandrajit Yadav, Shri D. P. Yadav, Shri Karan Singh Yadav, Shri N. P. Yadav, Shri R. P.

MR: DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result* of the division is:

Ayes 54: Noes 161.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put cut motion No. 91 to the vote of the House.

Cut Motion No. 91 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put cut motion No. 95 of Shri P. M. Mehta to the vote of the House.

Cut Motion No. 95 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put cut motions Nos. 151, 152 and 203.

Cut Motions Nos. 151, 152 and 208 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put all the other cut motions to the the House.

*The following Members also recorded their Votes:

AYES · Shri Ram Hedov:

Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath

Tombi Singh, Shri N.

Verma, Shri Balgovind

Tula Ram, Shri

Tulsiram, Shri V. Uikey, Shri M G

NOES: Shrimati Sheila Kaul and Shri Kushok Bakula.

All other Cut Motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray he charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—Demand Nos. 4 to 6.8 and 10."

The motion was adopted.

The motion for Supplementary Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 4—WORKING EXPENSES— ADMINISTRATION

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,81.62,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Working 'Expenses—Administration'."

DFMAND No. 5-WORKING EXPENSES-REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 23,20,00,000 be granted ed to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Working Expenses-Repairs and Maintenance'."

DEMAND No. 6—Working Expenses— OPERATING STAFF

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 20,16,47,000 be grant-

ed to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operating Staff'."

DEMAND No. 8—Working Expenses— OPERATION OTHER THAN STAFF AND FUEL

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel'."

DEMAND No. 10—Working Expenses— STAFF WELFARE

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,91.66.000 be grant-to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975. in respect of Working Expenses—Staff Welfare'."

15.16 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 4 BILL*, 1974

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1974-75 for the purposes of Railways.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment

^{*}Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 9.9.74.