

[ श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी ]

हालत नहीं सुधरती तो जरूर गौर किया जा सकता है।

जहां तक केटरिंग का सवाल है मैंने कहा है कि केटरिंग की नई पॉलिसी यह है कि जो लोग अच्छे तरीके से अपना काम करते हैं उनको नहीं बदला जायगा। लेकिन जिनका काम सेटिस्फेक्टरी नहीं है उनको जरूर बदला जायगा। लेकिन अगर आप समझते हैं कि किसी के साथ नाइन्सार्फी हुई है तो वह रिप्रजेन्टेशन दे, हम जरूर गौर करने।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1975-76 for the purposes of Railways be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That Clause 2, 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

**SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI:** I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.16 hrs.

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**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS\* FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1974-75 AND DEMANDS\* FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1972-73**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Now we take up discussion of Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Railways for 1974-75 and also discussion on the Demands for Excess Grants in respect of Railways for 1972-73.

In this connection I got a letter from Shri Era Sezhiyan together with accompanying papers in which he wants to raise certain points of irregularities, points of orders. I think it is only fair that we hear him before we take up this discussion

**SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam):** Items 10 and 11 relate to Supplementary Demands for 1974-75 and Excess Demands for 1972-73. It appears that these two items are to be taken up together for discussion.

I want to raise three points. The first point is that whenever the Government approaches the House for a grant, it has to obtain the recommendation of the President under article 113(3) of the Constitution which reads:

"No demand for a grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the President."

That means that without a recommendation from the President, no Demand can be presented to this House. This has come from the age-old Practice of the House of Commons where only the Crown can approach the House for a grant. Nobody else can do so. Similarly, here it is the prerogative of the President to demand a grant. Therefore, whenever a Demand is put before the House they should obtain the recommendation of the President. That is why article 113(3) says that the President shall cause a statement to be laid on the Table of the House.

Then we come to Supplementary Grants and Excess Grants. Both these are covered by article 115 of the Constitution. Article 115(1) (a) deals with the circumstances in which supplementary demands can arise. It says:

"The President shall—

(a) if the amount authorised by any law made in accordance with the provisions of article 114 to be expended for a particular service for the current financial year is found to be insufficient for the purposes of that year or when a need has arisen during the current financial year for supplementary or additional expenditure upon some new service not contemplated in the annual financial statement for that year."

So, supplementary demands can arise on two occasions—firstly when the amounts already granted in the original budget are found to be insufficient to carry on for the full year and secondly whenever there is a new service not contemplated in the original budget, even if it is one rupee, it has to come before the House.

Article 115(1) (b) deals with Excess Grants. It says:

"(2) If any money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year".

When certain amounts are granted in the budget for expenditure in any financial year; if it is found after the close of the year that the actual expenditure incurred is more than what was originally granted, excess demands are presented to the House. In both these cases, the Constitution says:

"The President shall cause to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament another statement showing the estimated amount of that expenditure or cause to be presented to the House of the People a demand

for such excess, as the case may be."

After such a statement is laid, article 115(2) prescribes the procedure to be followed. It says:

"(2) The provisions of articles 112, 113 and 114 shall have effect in relation to any such statement..."

That is to say, once the statement has been laid, then the motion has to be put, demands have to be granted and Appropriation Bill is introduced. Only after the Appropriation Bill is passed, money can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund. That procedure is described in article 115(2), which is common to both supplementary demands and excess grants.

So far as Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) in respect of the year 1972-73 are concerned, the recommendation of the President as required under article 113(3) of the Constitution read with article 115(1)(b) has been obtained. That is all right.

But if you take the Supplementary demands for Grants (Railways) for 1974-75, it says:

"The recommendation of the President required under article 113(3) of the Constitution read with article 115(2) thereof has been obtained."

For excess grants, the President's recommendation has been rightly obtained under article 115(1)(b). But for supplementary demands, instead of article 115(1)(a), they have obtained recommendation under article 115(2), which arises only after the statement has been caused to be laid on the Table under article 115(1)(a).

The Supplementary Demands for Grants have been put under article 115(2). My point is that the permission or the recommendation of the President should have been obtained under article 115(1) (a)

[Shri Sezhiyan]

of the Constitution. So, it should have been mentioned here as article 115(1)(a) and not 115(2), on part with the practice on excess grants. You have not obtained permission under article 115(1)(a) So, you have not followed the constitutional principle. If the permission of the President has not been properly obtained, then it is not valid. Article 115(2) will come into operation after article 115(1)(a) has been fulfilled. Therefore, my first submission is that the supplementary demands for grants have not fulfilled the constitutional requirement as given in article 115(1)(a). So, we cannot consider the supplementary demands for grants because they do not fulfil the constitutional requirements.

I have looked into the records. Last year also we have done the same thing. But it is no excuse. If in the past it has not been thoroughly looked into, that is not an excuse for perpetuating it this year. So, I feel that we cannot consider these supplementary grants.

Then I will pass over to another point. If you take the statement of the Supplementary Demands for Grants 1974-75, it gives the supplementary demands for grants voted, charged and total. Under the head "Charged" as much as Rs 57.76 lakhs are required. In this connection, I wrote a letter on the 14th March 1975 to the Ministry of Railways, through the Lok Sabha Secretariat, which I understand had gone to the Railway Board on the 15th March, wherein I had asked for particulars relating to this amount of Rs. 57.76 lakhs. It is mentioned that this amount is required to satisfy court decrees. As is well known, under article 112(3)(f), wherever an amount has been ordered to be paid by a court, it becomes a charged item, and not a voted item. In the case of a charged item, even though the Houses prevented from disapproving them, still they have to be included in the Appropriation Bill.

Whether it is voted or charged, it has to be included in the Appropriation Bill and passed to become an Act. Then only that amount can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India. It is said that these Rs. 57.76 lakhs are required to be paid to satisfy court orders. I want to know when the court decision have been given in these cases and whether this amount of Rs. 57.76 lakhs has been paid, in part or in full.

It is quite in order if Rs. 57.76 lakhs or any part of it have not been paid so far. That is another thing, before 31st March, if they expect to pay all this amount. That can find a place here. But if it is not so, I would like to know under what head the amounts were spent, if they were drawn from the Consolidated Fund of India or the Contingency Fund. I would like to know how they have done it.

Then, if no amount has been paid, of Rs. 57.76 lakhs have not been paid so far, I would like to know whether any interest amount is involved. I know, in very many cases, whenever the court passes orders, if amounts have not been paid according to court orders, then interest has to be charged and interest has to be paid. I want to know whether Rs. 57.76 lakhs have been paid so far and whether any interest amount has to be drawn out of this one.

I regret to say that I have not received any reply from the hon. Minister on this. Probably, the Minister will be having his reply in his hand to give to the House.

My third point is regarding Demand No. 9 of the Supplementary Demands for Grants. There, we find, an amount of Rs. 8.68 crores is being required under the Supplementary Demands. There are two items which I want to take. There is item No. 4:

Awards and other incentives to loyal workers who stood at the duty post and the arduous work in the face of difficulties and intimidation during the railway strike in May 1974—Rs. 37.99 lakhs. So, Rs. 27.99 lakhs have been paid towards awards and other incentives. The other item is: Expenditure incurred in connection with the railway strike—Rs. 113.86 lakhs.

Now, at this stage, I am not questioning why they have paid this one. But my point is this. These are amounts already spent. These were not provided in the Budget for 1974-75. At that time, nobody could have predicted the strike, awards and other things. The whole scheme of things was not contemplated in 1974-75 Budget. There was no specific provision for this in the Budget. There could not have been any specific provision for this in the Budget of 1974-75. Now, the amounts have already been paid.

My basic objection is this. The Supplementary Demands are for amounts to be paid. You cannot spend the amount and then come for a Supplementary Demand. If you read the constitutional provision, it says:

"115. (1) The President shall—

(a) if the amount authorised by any law made in accordance with the provisions of article 114 to be expended for a particular service for the current financial year is found to be insufficient for the purposes of that year..."

Suppose there is a grant of Rs. 10 lakhs. Just at the point the amount, of Rs. 10 lakhs is over they cannot spend any amount without the specific sanction from this House. If they spend it, it means, it has been spent without sanction. Here, one item is Rs. 37.99 lakhs for awards and other incentives to loyal workers who, stood at the duty post and did arduous work. The amount has already been

spent. Another item is Rs. 113.86 lakhs for expenditure incurred in connection with the strike of May, 1974. So, these amounts have already been spent.

Now, these amounts were not included in the original Budget. Therefore, correctly, they should be termed as "new services" and they should not have spent it out of the Consolidated Fund. Therefore, the items which are not included in the Budget, the amounts, which are already spent, cannot find a place in the Supplementary Demands. I want them to clarify these three points. Unless these points are clarified, we will not be able to proceed with the consideration of the Supplementary Demands....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): May I make one point in connection with what my hon. friend has laid stress on? If I have been able to understand him correctly, his stress is on the fact that the recommendation of the President has to be obtained for any such Demand that has been presented and that recommendation not having been obtained, it is not a Demand in a proper form. That seems to be the submission of the hon. Member. But may I say that there could be two opinions about it? When article 115 says that such a Statement shall be caused to be laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament by the President, then there could be two interpretations about it. When the President causes the Statement to be laid, the implication might be that it has got the recommendation of the President. That may be the interpretation because it is the President who causes the Statement to be laid.

Secondly, in article 115(2), it is mentioned that the provisions of articles 112, 113 and 114 shall have effect. That again means that the provisions of article 113(3), to which my hon. friend has made a reference, shall have effect in this connection.

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

That is, by virtue of article 115(2) itself, it shall have the effect. That is it would be considered to be implied that the recommendation of the President has been obtained. That seems to be the meaning of article 115(2). So, my submission would be that in this Constitutional matter, probably, the view that has been taken by the Government is correct.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): I am grateful to Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra at least once in his Parliamentary career, he has come to my rescue. The position stated by the hon. Member is correct; we have obtained the recommendation of the President under article 113(3) read with article 115(1) ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you referring to Supplementary Demands or Excess Demands?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Both.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. They are separate.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Excess grants, he does not question at all.

Coming to Supplementary Demands, his main objection is that the sanction of the President should have been obtained under article 115(1)(a). But if he reads the provision of sub-clause (2), to which Mr. Shyamnandan Mishra has referred, he will find this:

"The provisions of articles 112, 113 and 114 shall have effect in relation to any such statement and expenditure or demand and also to any law to be made authorising the appropriation of money, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet such expenditure or the grant in respect of such demand as they have effect in relation to the annual

financial statement and the expenditure mentioned thereon...."

That is already given in the Statements which are laid on the Table of the House and which are before the hon. members. Therefore, the recommendation of the President, as required under article 113(3), read with article 115(2), has been obtained. 115(1)....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me clarify the position. Points of orders have been raised...

SHRI SEZHIAN: Just one point, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. I am here to dispose of the points of order. The hon. Minister for Railways has replied to only one point. I hope he is aware that the hon. Member has raised two other points and I have allowed him to raise those points in anticipation that the Minister would reply to all those points.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Those two you clarify.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. no.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: He has raised one point about court decrees. He wanted the information with regard to the dates when court decrees were given by the various courts, and the payment or relief to be given. This information will have to be collected and furnished to the hon. Member as I do not have it with me at the present moment.

With regard to Demand No. 9....

SHRI SEZHIAN: Amounts already spent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister obviously is not ready with his clarifications. You are a very able Minister and all that. I am not dealing with the Railways but I have all the points raised by the hon.

Member here on my slip of paper. What do we do in this case? All right, I will clarify them.

Demand No. 9 of your Supplementary Demands—you see page 9 of the Supplementary Demands. Item (iv)—Awards and other incentives to loyal workers who stood at their duty post and did arduous work in the face of difficulties and intimidation during the railway strike in May 1974—for which you want a sum of Rs. 37.99 lakhs.

(5) Expenditure incurred in connection with the strike period measures taken for which you want a sum of Rs. 113.36 lakhs.

The question the hon. Member has asked is: have you spent this amount? Because from the reading here 'incurred' gives an impression that the money has already been spent and if the amount has been spent, whether there is any provision for such a service in your regular budget of this year.

These are the two questions he has asked.

**SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:** In the Budget for 1974-75, we have already stated that those loyal workers who stood by us during the strike will be duly rewarded.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I would like to clarify. I think we had only one Budget this year and that was in March 1974 and the strike took place in May.

**PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARA-SHAR:** We had a Supplementary Budget also.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The Minister can make that submission.

**SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:** On September 9, 1974 we had a Supplementary Budget.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** What is the amount allotted in that Budget?

**SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:** I do not know. I will have to collect it.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I think in all fairness, before we proceed further, in view of the fact that you are not able to provide the answers, we should wait till tomorrow.

**SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:** With regard to the constitutional points raised by the hon. Member, I have clarified the position in regard to the sanction to be obtained from the President for the Excess Demands. He asked how much money has been spent on court decrees. I have said that I do not have the information and that I would make it available to the hon. Member. Item Demand No. 9 deals with awards and other incentives to loyal workers who stood at their duty post during the strike period and the expenditure incurred on the strike period measures. I remember that in the Railway Minister's speech introducing the Supplementary Budget in August last, it was brought to the notice of the House that Railways had to incur unbudgeted expenditure on strike period measures etc.

Giving details at short notice is not possible and he has raised so many points just now. If I had been given advance intimation, I could have possibly come with this information.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Order please. I think we can simplify the matter and we need not waste time. You have written to the Secretariat.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** On this Rs. 57.76 lakhs I wrote on the 14th. I have given in writing on the 14th.

**SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:** I do not have any information.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Let me clarify certain issues; I am not very clear in my mind. I would like the Minister to help me there.

There are three points raised by Mr. Sezhiyan. The first is a constitutional issue in which he questioned whether these Supplementary Demands can at all be presented to the House. This is the objection. In this connection, Article 113(3) Constitutional provision is very clear that 'No Demand for a Grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the President'. That is very clear. And, as far as the Supplementary Demands are concerned, you have done that under Article 133(3). These are the Supplementary Demands. They are not regular Demands. If they were only regular Demands, Article 133(3) should be enough. But these are Supplementary Demands. Therefore Article 115(1) is attracted, which says:

"115(1) The President shall—

(a) if the amount authorised by any law made in accordance with the provisions of article 114 to be expended for a particular service for the current financial year is found to be insufficient for the purpose of that year or when a need has arisen during the current financial year for supplementary or additional expenditure upon some new service not contemplated in the annual financial statement for that year, or

(b) if any money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year,

cause to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament another statement..."

and so on and so forth.

So, it is under this provision that the President shall cause the Supplementary Demands to be laid before the House. Now, I look at this and I find that you say "The recommendation of the President

required by Article 113(3) of the Constitution read with Article 115(2) thereof has been obtained. But, my worry is, why has Article 115(1)(d) been left out, which attracts the provisions relating to Supplementary Demands.

As far as I can see, Art. 115(2) deals only with the procedure. After the Demands have been placed, then the procedure laid down is that the demands should be voted. Where they are the charged demands, you can discuss and there is no vote. Where there are demands to be voted, a discussion takes place; vote is taken and then the Appropriation Bill is brought and then the demands are given.

Now, my main worry in this. Will the 'President' mean the 'Government' and whether this has been done regularly according to the provision of the Constitution. This is my worry. This is my doubt which I cannot resolve why the President has not been fully put in the picture about this.

In this connection, I would like to draw your attention again to what you have done in respect of Excess Grants in which you had mentioned Art. 113 (3). Also you had mentioned Art. 115 (1) (b) which relates to Excess Grants. If you saw that that was necessary in the case of Excess Grants and there was no need to do anything about 115 (2), will you say or not that Art. 115 (2) would automatically be attracted? When you think that it is necessary in case of Excess Grants, why has 115 (a) been omitted in respect of these Supplementary Demands?

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:**

The point that I have submitted had been lost sight of. In this case, the Article 115 itself mentions that such a statement would be caused to be laid by the President. It may be that here you are identifying the 'President' to mean the 'Executive'. But, then, under Art. 113 (3) also your

might choose to do the same thing. So, Sir, if the word 'President' means 'Executive, under Art. 113(3) here also, 'President' means 'Executive' under Art 115.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not disputing that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If you are not disputing that there, how can we miss the significance of the statement to be caused to be laid on the Table by the President? How can you miss the significance of it? Under Art. 115 (2), it is also mentioned that "it shall have the effect" that is it shall be operative. it shall apply. 'It shall have effect', and 'effect' does not mean 'application'. Application and 'effect' are two things. 'effect' means that it will be deemed to have been operative. Art 113 (3) will be deemed to have been applied. That is implication of the word 'effect'. The word 'effect' cannot mean that Art. 113 will apply. It will be deemed to have applied. That is my reading of Art. 115 (2).

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: (Calcutta—North-East) I have no intention of intervening in this rigmarole which does not interest me. I am rather intrigued to find my friends here. That is shape of things that is to come

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are so many imponderables and unpredictable things.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I am interested to see that you are helped to come to a conclusion in the matter. But, I can not understand Mr. Mishra's argument because, Art 115 makes a special provision to supplementary, additional or excess grants and it calls upon the President to lay before the House of Parliament and other statements showing the estimated expenditure which means invoking Art. 113 (3) and that is what Mr. Mishra appears to be doing for whatever reason it may be. Art 115 is absolutely categorical. The President has to make another state-

ment under Art. 115 (b) because, otherwise, supplementary or excess grants cannot be granted. That being so, how to get rid of this? I do not know why the Law Minister is not in the picture. Knowing the Railway Minister, for his acquaintance with the rigmarole, somehow, the Law Minister should have some idea of his duty. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs might have conveyed to him the idea that he should have been here. What irritates me is the way in which the Government operates. The point has come up in such a way that you should give a ruling which might satisfy us all.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: (Mava-tupzha) Sir, to my mind there is not much of difficulty. Now, the question to be answered in the matter of these two demands — supplementary and excess— is whether Article 113 (III) has been conformed to or not. The fact to be determined is whether the recommendation of the President has been obtained and the constitutional requirement has been conformed to or not. If the answer is in the negative then the Minister cannot be allowed to move these demands. If the Government is able to satisfy that the recommendation has been obtained the bar will be removed. The citation is a different thing.

They say recommendation is to be obtained under Article 113 (III) read with Article 115 (ii). It is Article 115 (iii) which makes 113 (iii) applicable to supplementary and excess grants. It is Article 115(ii) which makes sub-article (iii) applicable to these demands. Therefore, they say Article 113(iii) read with Article 115 (iii) is the correct citation and certainly not the other one. The provision under which recommendation is obtained is sought to be emphasised. The provision is 113(iii) read with 115(ii). The other citation is wrong. My submission is the emphasis is on the recommendation under sub-article (iii) of sub-article (ii) of Article 115. It has been made absolutely clear and Government thinks that recommenda-



[Shri C. M. Stephen]

tion has been obtained and the paper says recommendation has been obtained and the bar, according to me, has been removed and there is nothing which stands in the way to move the demand.

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN** (Kangar): The point made is that recommendation should have been under Article 115 (i). The implication of this point which has been made is that there are two separate recommendations which President can make one under Article 115(i) and the other under Article 115 (ii).

The point that Mr Sezhiyan is making is, because there will be two recommendations, we have to make...

16.00 hrs.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER**: Before you go on, let me know this from you. Does Article 115 (2) require President's recommendation?

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN**: Article 115 (2) deals with the recommendation and Article 115 (1)....

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER**: Does it require President's recommendation?

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN**: This is what I am submitting. This is what exactly I am trying to submit.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER**, Sir, Kindly see Article 115 (1).

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** I have read it.

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN**: After (a) and (b) it says:

"cause to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament another statement showing the estimated amount of that expenditure. .

Now, Article 115(2) says:

"The provisions of Articles 112, 113 and 114 shall have effect in relation to any such statement....

This is referable to Article 115 (1).

The question arises whether this statement which is placed before the House under Article 115 (2) is a different one or the same one, if it is held that there are two different statements for which recommendation is required then of course, Mr. Sezhiyan is correct. But, once you accept that statement means statement as referred to in Article 115 (1), then, there is no question of any recommendation under Article 115 (1), to be obtained. Then, Article 115 (2) only deals with the recommendation part. Not only this. Recommendation is a procedural part, as you had observed earlier. Article 115 (1) deals with the procedural part. Recommendation itself is a procedure and the demand has to be laid before the House. The procedure is that recommendation has to be obtained from the President. That is the procedural part. Procedural part means, Articles 112, 113 and 114. This is the procedural part. Therefore, I submit that the recommendation has to be under Article 115 (2) in any event.

Once you hold that recommendation is there, which is a valid recommendation, it does not matter under which Article it is given. It is a settled and an accepted principle of Constitutional law that if the power exists and if the power has been properly obtained and the authority has been obtained, whether it is under (a) or (b) or (c) is immaterial. The point that I am making is, where the authority is validly given, it does not matter what Article it is given. That is my submission.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER**: When did you first come to Parliament?

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN**: I have been in Parliament since you came.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER**: We have been together. I must say you have

lived up to the tradition of succeeding to confuse me completely..

**PROF MADHU DANDAVATE:** It is a confused co-existence.

**SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI:** Sir, the point which has been raised is, in one recommendation, Article 115 (1) (a), if I am correct, has been mentioned in the order and Article 115 (1) (b) is not mentioned. So, the confusion has arisen.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** It is the other way. Article 115 (1) (b) is mentioned and not Article 115(1)(a).

**SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI:** Thank you for the correction. In one recommendation, Article 115 (1) (b) is mentioned and in the other, Article 115(1)a is not mentioned. The point that has been argued by Mr Sezhiyan is that there has been violation of the Constitutional provision. Therefore, we shall have to look to, whether it is necessary for the purpose of recommendation, to mention this in each of the statements, the provision of Article 115(1) (a) or Article 115(1)(b) Let us, for the time being, ignore Article 115(2) and let us see the effect of the provision. For the time being, if we ignore Article 115(2) and we see Article 115(1)(a) and (1)(b), you will be pleased to find that no recommendation is necessary.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER.** I am not able to follow the Member

**SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI:** What I am submitting is that, for the time being, let us ignore Article 115(2) and see the effect

If we ignore for the time being 115 (2)—I am not saying that we will ignore it—altogether but assuming that it is not there the effect is that no recommendation is necessary. What are necessary are two statements to be laid before the House. Have these

two statements been laid before the House? They have been and therefore, the provisions of 115(1)(a) & (b) have been compiled with.

Then we come to 115(2) It says that merely laying the statements will not do. You shall have to follow the procedure laid down in 112—114. Have we followed the procedure in 112—114? We have done so because we have got the recommendation. Now here in 112—114 is it stated that in such recommendation you shall have to mention also the provisions of the article for which you are asking for a recommendation It is not mentioned in 112—114 that the recommendation will be invalid if in that recommendation you do not say that the requirements in 115(1)(a) & (b) and 115(2) are taken into account. Obviously there has been some doubt in Shri Sezhiyan's mind about the two statements. When the statements are there in conformity with 115(1)(a) & (b) and 115(2) and you have got the recommendation, the mere non-mention of 115(1)(a) & (b) in it will not invalidate it.

So far as the other point is concerned, if I have understood him, Shri Sezhiyan seems to be under the impression that the interest on the decretal amount is outside the decretal amount That is not a fact. When a court grants a decree, it makes a further decree that the railways have to pay interest up to the date of the fulfilment of the decree either from the date of the judgment or from the date from which the cause of action arose. Therefore, the interest also becomes payable as part of the decree. That comes under 112(f).

Thirdly, so far as the strike is concerned, if any excess amount has been paid, after all for amounts paid during the strike are either for services rendered by the staff or by others, they will come in one category or other of the budget. You are not providing an independent category. It

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Gowami]  
may be that you have to spend more for the staff than you did before the strike. Therefore, in my submission that will be an excess amount which you did not take into account, but it is not that something new has been brought into the budget itself.

Therefore, the point raised by Shri Sezhiyan, in my respectful submission, has no force.

**SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:** What is primarily required is the recommendation of the President under article 113(3) which says:

"No demand for a grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the President".

What is indicated in art 115(1)(a) & (b) only relates to the actions of the executive. If the executive spends some money more than what has given to it. . .

**MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** You are talking about excess? I am talking of supplementary.

**SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:**  
Both. If the amount authorised by law made in accordance with the provisions of art. 114 to be expended for a particular service for the current financial year is found to be insufficient for the purpose of that year or when a need has arisen during the current financial year for supplementary or additional expenditure, it is the result of executive action, because if the executive spends more money or feels that it has to spend some more money or if it feels that money has to be spent in excess of what was granted, it is the result of executive action. What has the President to do? The President's recommendation is obtained under 113(3). The procedure laid down is in 115(2). My submission is that the recommendation of the President for these demands has been properly obtained.

My friend is referring to 115(1)(a) and (b). What does it say? It says

that if it is found that the executive has to spend more money or has spent some money in excess of what was granted, it will have to go before Parliament. But before going to Parliament, the recommendation of the President would be necessary.

Then we come to article 115(2). It says that articles 112, 113 and 114 shall have effect etc. Therefore, the President's recommendation will have effect only under article 115(2).

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** Let us be very clear that article 113(3) does not speak of the statement. It only speaks of a grant. It reads:

"No demand for a grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the President."

The very point that I wanted to investigate has been conceded indirectly by the Minister, namely what is his concept of the Supplementary Demands?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Please do not go into all that.

**SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:** I cannot come before the House with Supplementary Demands after I have spent the money. Then I come under Excess Grants I come with Supplementary Grants when I feel that I have to spend more.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** The basic point has been put clearly by you.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I have not. Now, I will put a question.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** In the Demands for Excess Grants they have specifically referred to article 115(1) (b). I would like to ask why article 115(2) was not invoked when they submitted the Excess Grants.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Your points are very clear.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** My point is that the statement comes under article 115(1) whether it is Supplementary or Excess Grants. So, they should follow only article 115(1). Secondly regarding the decretal amount of Rs. 57 lakhs, I want to know whether any part of it has already been spent. Thirdly, the amount has not been included and, therefore, it becomes a new service.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I would request hon. Members to bear with me and try to follow what I am trying to say because it is my responsibility, but let me say that in a matter of fine constitutional issues like this, I would not hurry with a ruling, but all the same I would like to clarify the position and then leave it to the Government and, if they feel it necessary, for the Law Minister to come and help us in clarifying certain issues

In the first place I do not think anybody questions, and I do not question, that the recommendation of the President has been obtained. Nobody questions that. You have obtained the President's recommendation. But the question still remains whether that obtainment of the President's recommendation is in accordance with the constitutional provision. We are all human beings. You commit mistakes. I commit mistakes, may be the President also commits mistakes, and here the President means the Government, it does not mean the President in his personal capacity.

**SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:** Here the President means the President.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** No This is the President under the Constitution, the President acting on the advice of the Council of Ministers.

**SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:** We have sent a statement to the President as envisaged by the Constitution. The President has perused the statement and also sent the recommendation and has put his signature

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I do not doubt that.

**SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:** ...as President. It is not that the Government has gone it. I would read from this booklet Supplementary Demands for Grants from page 1:

"The present Supplementary Demands are essentially needed for adjustment of funds actually required under specific Grants within the overall limits of working expenses of Rs. 1260 21 crores. The requirement of funds under Demands 4, 8 and 9 in this Booklet are necessary for approval by Parliament but do not affect the revised estimate of working expenses in its totality."

The statement has gone to the President and he has given his recommendation under article 113(3). That is what is required. If the executive exceeds certain limits, then the President's recommendation has to be got to get the excess grants passed by Parliament and that has been done. I again quote from page 1 of this booklet Supplementary Demands for Grants; if you go through it, most of the things will become clear:

"The sanctioned gross Budget for Revenue Working Expenses under Demands 4 to 10 for 1974-75 was Rs. 1218.44 crores. Supplementary Demands amounting to Rs. 56 44 crores were obtained in September, 1974 to meet the post-budgetary increases in the rates of dearness allowance sanctioned. ..."

So, the totality of the allotment does not change. This point should be taken into consideration.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** What you have said has only confirmed that the President has acted on your advice. So, the President here means the executive. That is very clear. I am concerned with the rules of this

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

House to decide whether this recommendation of the President is in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. This is the main question and I am dealing with the first question only. Dealing with it, I am reminded of another rule which our House has made in this regard—Rule 286—where we have provided clearly that where there is a special provision relating to any committee, that special provision will prevail over the general provision. It is just an analogy but it applies here also. It says:

“Except for matters for which special provision is made in the rules relating to any particular committee, the general rules in this Chapter shall apply to all committees; and if and so far as any provision in the special rules relating to a committee is inconsistent with the general rules, the former rules shall prevail.”

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:  
Please see rule 217 also

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Yes  
Rule 217 says :

“When funds to meet proposed expenditure on a new service can be made available by re-appropriation, a demand for the grant of a token sum may be submitted to the vote of the House and, if the House assents to the demand, funds may be so made available”

Nobody question this

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI:  
The procedure for passing of supplementary estimates and excess grants shall be the same as that for demands for the annual grants, subject to such adaptations as the Speaker may make. The supplementary demands refer to the heads of the original demands and the sums already voted under the head and the sum now required. The Minister concerned should give general information to the House as to

the necessity for the supplementary grants.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not questioning that. Nobody questioned that. We have referred to article 113, which is one provision of the Constitution, which says very clearly:

“No demand for a grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the President.”

It is a general provision “no demand for a grant”; it applies to everything. But article 115(1)(a) provides specially for supplementary demands, whereas the other one is a general provision. We are not talking of 115(1)(b) for the moment. Article 115 says:

reads:

“(1) The President shall—

(a) if the amount authorised by any law made in accordance with the provisions of article 114”

—here the law will be the Appropriation Bill; we have already passed it—

“to be expended for a particular service for the current financial year is found to be insufficient for the purposes of that year”

—that is to say, already we have voted, we have appropriated certain amounts for a particular service; if it was found to be insufficient then the Government can come forward and ask for more money under that head, under that service—

“or when a need has arisen during the current financial year for supplementary or additional expenditure upon some new service not contemplated in the annual financial statement for that year;”

Also, when there arises a need for a new service, the Government must come forward and ask for more money

for that service. In that case, the President shall:

"cause to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament another statement showing the estimated amount of that expenditure....."

This is not a general statement. This "another statement".

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:** That statement has been laid.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** It has not been laid. I have not given permission to lay it. Kindly sit down.

**SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:** You can make me sit down. I am only trying to point out that this was laid when the budget was laid. It is not to be laid now.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I correct myself. For once, Shri Mahajan is right; I fully agree.

We have done certain things in the past and a point of order has been raised. We may correct ourselves if we have done something irregular.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** If there is any irregularity.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** If we have done something which is irregular, then we can correct it ourselves. Of course, that correction will be done only by a motion to rescind what we had decided before. That is upto the House to do. I do not come in there. It is for the House to decide later on, whether they decide to rescind or do not decide to rescind. I do not know. But the moment any hon. Member, whether it is Mr. Sezhiyan or Mr. Bhagat or Mr. Stephen, brings forward certain things before the Chair which appear to have some validity, the Chair must take notice of them.

We have referred to article 115(2) and the hon. Member, Mr. Shyam-nandan Mishra, also, for once, has

taken a different stand and I am happy about it. But I would like to point out to him that the provisions of articles 112, 113 and 114 shall have effect in relation to any such statement that has been laid. Here, it would mean the statement laid under article 115(1)(a) relating to Supplementary Demands and article 115(1)(b) relating to Excess Demands.

Now, the whole trouble here is that Mr. Sezhiyan says, whereas the Excess Demand has been laid under article 113(3), a general provision, and article 115(1)(b) relating to Excess Demand—that is quite regular—in the case of Supplementary Demands, it should have been under article 113(3) and article 115(1)(a) which has not been done. However, since the statement has been laid, I think, it is upto the House to decide about that. If you want to continue with the irregularity, you continue with it.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** The distinction has got to be emphasised. It is not that the statement is laid under article 113(3) read with article 115(2). No. What is cited there, article 113(3) read with article 115(2), is not for laying of the statement but for obtaining the recommendation of the President. There is no rule which says that you must cite the article under which you are laying the statement. You need not do it, whether it is under article 112 or 113 or 114. This need not be cited at all. Nobody need cite the article. The statement is laid. But somebody has got to cite the article under which the recommendation of the President is obtained. The recommendation is obtained under article 113(3) read with article 115(2).

Therefore, there is a clear distinction between the laying of the statement and obtaining the recommendation of the President. For laying of the statement, no reference to the article; for obtaining of the recommendation of the President, there is

{Shri C. M. Stephen}

a reference to the article and the article is 113(3) read with article 115(2). That is the article under which the recommendation has to be obtained.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not saying that you need the President's recommendation for laying the statement. There are statements and statements. There are statements which you can lay only when you have obtained the President's recommendation because they relate to money, grant and all that. If it is any other statement, you do not need the President's recommendation. This is the main thing that we have to understand

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): I would just submit for your consideration one thing. Of course, it has already been put by Mr. Stephen.

I would put it in this way. Two things are substantially required, in regard to this matter. One is the laying of the statement on the Table. It has been done. The other thing is the sanction of the President. Now, the whole question is that both the things in substance have been done. You were just now pointing to the rule of special provision and general provision. In case there is a contradiction between the special provision and the general provision certainly, the special provision prevails. But if the general provision and the special provision are mutually inclusive and not mutually exclusive, then the position is entirely different. What I am submitting here is that the special provision and the general provision are mutually inclusive; they are not exclusive. Here, the President's recommendation has been taken, and at the same time it has been laid on the Table of the House. There is absolutely no lack of compliance with the Constitutional provision. There is no contradiction.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us close this point. There is no more new point. The Statement has been

laid. I would only put this for the record and consideration of the Government: where you thought it necessary to quote article 115(1)(b) in relation to excess which is quite regular and does not give rise to any controversy, would it not have been better if you had also quoted 115(1)(a)?

AN HON. MEMBER: 115(1)(b) was wrongly quoted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It does not matter. This has become academic. It has been laid.

There are two other points. (Interruptions). We spend a lot of time on all kinds of things. Here this House is supreme. It is this House that gives the money. If at all we are going to be concerned with financial questions, this is the main thing, this is the main duty of the House. I think, we should be grateful to Mr. Sezhiyan and other members that they are so watchful. We have to do our duty. I do not mean disrespect to anybody. But any executive in the world would like to get away the easy way they want. And is it our duty to connive at that? I think, it is our duty to keep them on their toes to have a healthy respect for this House and for the members here and not to give the false impression that they can get away with anything. There, I think, even the Minister will agree with me, because he is a member of this House. Let us close this chapter. What I had to say about this, I have said.

There are two other points of order which Mr. Sezhiyan has raised. One is with regard to the charged demands of Rs. 57,76,000. These are mostly to pay the decrees of the court. He has posed certain questions whether these amounts have been paid or not. You can satisfy me on that, whether they have been paid or not.

The second is with regard to Demand No. 3 where it appears you

have incurred certain expenditure already and you have said that that has been done in accordance with the grant already given by this House in your Supplementary Demands in 66. You can satisfy us on that also.

If you can satisfy these things, we can proceed.

**SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:** At the outset I would like to state that an excess demand differs from a supplementary demand in that the former is made after the expenditure has been actually incurred...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** What are you referring to?

**SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:** This is Commentary by Basu. I am trying to distinguish between supplementary demand and excess demand. That would satisfy you that the supplementary demand is nothing new, because we have already made provisions to give rewards to our railway employees who are doing good work; when we realised that we would exceed the amounts which we have provided we have come with supplementary demand. An excess demand differs from a supplementary demand in that the former...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** That is clear to me.

**SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:** is made after the expenditure has been actually incurred and after the financial year to which it relates has expired.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** To cut short, if you have already made a provision for payment of certain rewards and other things in your Supplementary Demand for Grants in 1974 and you find that the amount is not enough and so you are now coming forward with these demands, there is nothing wrong in it. That is all I want to know. That is what the hon. Member, Shri Sezhiyan, wanted to know.

Even with regard to these Demands, if you have not already paid—you have not made any payment?

**SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:** No, no.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** So, the question does not arise. There is nothing irregular.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** Just now he has said that the statement has already been made and that, therefore, let us proceed with the discussion. Whenever these statements are made, they are not circulated previously. Only after they are laid on the Table of the House, they are circulated...

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** This was circulated along with the Budget papers.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** You lay it on the Table of the House and then only it comes to our notice. Had it come to my notice earlier, I would have raised my objection. But as it has come only now, I will raise the objection now because there is no other occasion to set it right.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The Rules Committee should apply its mind to this. He has made a very interesting point that if he had known in advance of this kind of a statement or this kind of an irregularity, he could have objected even to its being laid on the Table. But, when the matter is laid and after it is laid only he comes to know. By the time he finds the irregularity, it is already laid. I think you should take it up in the Rules Committee. Now, let us proceed... (Interruptions).

The position is that the matter has already been laid. If there is any irregularity, it has become only academic at the present moment and for this particular purpose. But, I have already drawn the attention of the Government and the House to the necessity to pay their attention to this larger



[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

aspect. That is what I have said about that.

With regard to the payment of the charged amount to satisfy the decrees of the court, he said that no payment has been made. Therefore, there is no objection to that.

With regard to the expenditure already incurred in payment to the loyal railway employees he said that a provision has already been made in September Demands which were granted and that this is only because the amount was not sufficient.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** Let him give more details and also say under what head this amount is wanted

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** When he replies to the debate, he will indicate it.

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** Is it very material?

**SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:** There is nothing new we have added. I have said that we have been giving rewards and other things to our employees from time to time. Now, when we are going to give rewards to our employees.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** You have already given?

**SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:** How can we give?

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** Rewards have already been given and the expenditure has already been incurred.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The provision is already there.

**SHRI N. K. P. GALVE (Betul):** It has already been made in the September Budget.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** These things have been raised. If the Minister clarifies that a provision is already

there in the September Demands and that this is only because the money is insufficient, I think it is quite regular.

**SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad):** If you see Article 115 (1)(a) and (1)(b) of the Constitution, they are not merely referring to the statement caused to be laid by the President—I have heard Mr. Stephen with great attention—but Article 115(1)(a) refers to Article 114 also.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Article 114 is about the Appropriation Bill.

**SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Art. 114 (3) says:

“Subject to the provisions of articles 115 and 116, no money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under appropriation made by law passed in accordance with the provisions of this article.”

So, how can we say that it is only money....?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** I think for once you are also confused. These are the Demands. The Demands will be discussed and after the Demands are granted, the Appropriation Bill will come.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** Only after that the expenses will be met.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Naturally.

**SHRI SEZHIYAN:** I want it to go on record.

**DEMAND No. 1—Railway Board**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

“That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,97,000 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 'Railway Board'."

**DEMAND No. 4—Working Expenses—Administration**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 78,08,000 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'."

**DEMAND No. 8—Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,77,46,000 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. 9—Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,88,03,000 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-Miscellaneous Expenses'."

**DEMAND No. 12—Dividend to General Revenues and Contribution for Grants to States in lieu of Passenger Fare Tax**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 23,44,12,000 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 'Dividend to General Revenues and Contribution for Grants to States in lieu of Passenger Fare Tax'."

**DEMAND No. 15—Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 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 'Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund'."

**DEMAND No 16—Pensionary Charges—Pension Fund**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,99,85,000 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 'Pensionary Charges-Pension Fund'."

**DEMAND No. 20—Payments towards Amortisation of Over-Capitalisation, Repayment of Loans from General Revenues and interest thereon—Revenue Reserve Fund**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 49,86,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course,

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Payments towards Amortisation of over-capitalisation, Repayment of Loans from General Revenues and interest thereon—Revenue Reserve Fund'."

**DEMAND NO. 5—Working Expenses—  
Repairs and Maintenance**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 89,01,866 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance for the year ended on the 31st day of March, 1973."

**DEMAND NO. 5—Working Expenses—  
Staff Welfare**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 10,81,574 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Working Expenses—Staff Welfare' for the year ended on the 31st day of March, 1973."

**DEMAND NO. 13—Open Line Works—  
Revenue**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 7,79,949 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Open Line Works—Revenue' for the year ended on the 31st day of March, 1973."

**DEMAND NO. 15—Open Line Works—  
Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund  
and Development Fund**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 9,23,69,570 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund' for the year ended on the 31st day of March, 1973."

\*SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the supplementary demands for grants of the Railways for 1974-75 and the demands for excess grants 1973-74. At the very outset I will like to stress upon the need for cutting down the administrative expenses of the Railways and for effecting economy in the working expenses with a view to manage the railway finances more efficiently. As has been pointed out by many hon. Members here that it is necessary to scrap the Railway Board for running the Railway Administration more efficiently.

16.41 hrs.

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI  
in the Chair]

There are many other Ministries of the Government which are working quite efficiently without any such Boards. Therefore, I fail to understand why is it necessary to persist with the Railway Board in the Railway Ministry. The hon. Minister while replying to the debate on the Railway budget had stated that he will reconsider the continuance of the Railway Board in view of the adverse comments of a large number of members against them. I will like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will consider at least a reduction in the size of the Railway Board and minimise the number of its members with a view to rationalization of the Railway Administration and cutting down administrative expenses.

\*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

Sir, for running the railway administration smoothly and efficiently it is very necessary to have better industrial relations in the Railways. The relation between workers and the administration should improve. In this context I would like to quote from a note on the South Eastern Railway it says, "Soon after the railway strike in May, 74, when discipline was enforced, a hard core 1431 employees who fomented indiscipline and agitation in this Railway, were removed from service..." If this is the attitude of the Railway Administration towards its employees, if 1431 employees are removed from service on allegations of indiscipline, then how can the relation between employees and the administration improve? These employees are running the Railways smoothly and efficiently. This is not the right attitude for betterment of industrial relations in the Railways. All the above employees who have been dismissed have served the Railways faithfully for over 10 or 15 years. From their service records it will be seen that they have served Railways with credit for such a long time. After their demands for redress of their grievances have been ignored and when their representations in this respect were ignored they resorted to strike. This is their Constitutional right but have been removed from service on this ground. Therefore, this sort of indictive attitude of the Railway Board or the Zonal Railways cannot help in improvement of relations and smooth running of the Railways organisation and I would demand reinstatement of all the victimised workers.

For improving the railway finances I feel that it is very necessary to improve the turnover of the railway wagons. If turnover of railway wagons improve, considerably higher freight can be earned. Many a times it has been seen even the public undertakings take a very long time either to load the wagons allotted to them or to release them after loading. We have also seen that in big railway stations like Howrah, big businessmen

do not release the railway wagons but they use these wagons as their godowns. They prefer to pay the demurrage charge, as it comes cheaper to them than hiring godowns in the city. Railway Administration should therefore reduce the time allowed for release of wagons to the businessmen. If within that stipulated time the wagons are not released then all the goods loaded in those wagons must be confiscated. This sort of drastic action will discourage holding of wagons for a long time. In this way more wagons will be available for allotment and the turnover of wagons will improve resulting in considerable boost in railway revenues.

Now, Sir, I will say that the narrow gauge railway line running from Ahmedpur to Katwa and from Burdwan to Katwa should be dieselised. The dieselisation of these narrow gauge lines is very necessary for carrying more passengers and goods. This will also increase the income of the Railways. Another thing, Sir, the Railway fare as charged on this section is very high. It is higher than the bus fare charged over this section. As a result of this more people are diverted towards the road transport and this also adversely affects the railway revenue. The railway fare should therefore be reduced and rationalised. I will demand that the railway fare charged on the Ahmedpur-Katwa and Burdwan-Katwa sections should keep parity with the fares charged on other sections of the Eastern Railway and the South-Eastern Railway. There is another narrow gauge line that is Bankura Damodar railway which runs from Raina to Bankura. This line passes through a backward area. It is necessary to improve the track on this section and to dieselise the same line. This will considerably help the people of this backward area. Now, Sir, I will raise another matter that some long distance trains like the 81 Up, 103 Up and 82 Dn and 104 Dn should have stoppage at Durgapur. Sir, I will demand as I have demanded many times earlier also that the Burdwan-Asansol sec-

[Shri Krishan Chandra Halder]

tion should be declared as a suburban section. This demand has also been voiced by the Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce, the Durgapur Steel Authority, various trade unions, and many passenger associations. They are however, not demanding the concession available in season tickets. They only want that the number of trains and their frequency may be increased. The late Railway Minister Shri L. N. Mishra had assured us that a fast train will be introduced between Asansol and Howrah. This has not yet been provided. I will request the hon. Minister to introduce this train without delay.

Lastly, Sir, I will say that, as pointed out by Shri Mavalankar also yesterday, a Rajdhani train should be introduced between New Delhi and Madras. At present Rajdhani Express has been provided between New Delhi and Howrah and between New Delhi and Bombay. I am of course not pleading for airconditioned trains but a fast and good train connection on the line of the Rajdhani Express should be provided between New Delhi and Madras also. There should be no discrimination against Tamilnadu. Sir, I will end by reiterating that the relations between the workers and railway administration should be improved for smooth and efficient running of the railways and for the improvement in railway finances. The malpractices prevalent, in allotment and utilisation of railway wagons, should also be immediately removed.

**SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak):**  
 Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 1974-75, under Demand No. 10 (Page 10)—under Ordinary Working Expenses—Staff Welfare—an amount has been budgeted to meet the expenses of the staff and their welfare. But in practice, the administration does it otherwise.

In this context, I draw the attention of the hon. Railway Minister

regarding the policy of the Railway Administration towards the casual labourers. In this connection, I may mention that only yesterday, I received a letter from the Divisional Secretary of railwaymen's Congress, Khurda Road Division. I quote:

"A huge number of casual labourers who have been putting in nearly 7 to 12 years of service without any break in constructing Cuttack-Paradip Railway link are now thrown out of employment and it is surprising to note that the Administration did not care to intimate the Organised labour i.e., SERMC which always stood by the side of the Administration to serve the national cause and to bring the industrial peace."

I am not able to understand the logic of such retrenchment. In the Haldia-Panskura rail line although the rail link has been constructed and construction work has been completed still the casual labourers who were engaged in the Haldia-Panskura rail line are not being retrenched in order to see that unemployment may not occur. I am surprised to find that why the railway administration does not follow the same kind of policy here also?

The Secretary has mentioned a number of items in his letter a copy of which has also been sent to the General Manager, S. E. Railway, and has said that enough work is available in that section. In this connection I would like to mention one or two ways in which these casual labourers can be absorbed and unemployment problem can be solved.

Sir, the Jakhapura-Banaspani railway line, Orissa is coming up and it is under the process of final engineering survey and money has also been budgeted for the current year, so in this section, casual labourers can be absorbed. Secondly, Maffine formula has been implemented all over the South Eastern Railway other than Khurda Road Division. This formula will create employment potentiality

at Khurda Road Division to the tune of 1,000 labourers to cover up all the P.W.I. units of Khurda Road Division. Similarly, Paradip staff may be utilised in the outstanding work of CTR of Open Line of Khurda Road Division which will absorb many retrenched workers. In his letter he has narrated a number of other avenues whereby these labourers can be absorbed. The Secretary has already represented to the General Manager, S E Railway in this regard. So, I would request the hon Minister to look into these points so that retrenchment of labourers is not done.

There are 597 Oriya and 704 Telugu students studying in the Railway High School at Khurda Road. The insufficient strength of teachers has caused a great anxiety among the railwaymen. I have been drawing the attention of the General Manager but to no avail. At least four additional teachers be appointed at the earliest so as to solve this problem.

Another point I would like to mention is that I wrote to the Late Shri L. N. Mishra. But unfortunately, due to his sudden death, I could not get a reply. There was one unfortunate thing which I brought to the notice of late Shri L. N. Mishra. Of course, it is a personal matter. Still, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the hon Minister so that he may go into this. The question is, whether a Member of Parliament can be subjected to such kind of harassment by the authorities concerned, specially by the Chairman of the Railway Board. I very much regret this. Some time back, I fixed up an appointment with the Chairman of the Railway Board and his PA gave me the time. But, when I went to see the Chairman, I was told that he was taking rest in his office. This was at about 3.30 or 3.45 PM. I was not allowed to meet the Chairman. I returned back. I wrote a letter about this to the late

Shri L. N. Mishra. But, due to his sudden death, I could not get a reply. I bring this to the notice of the hon. Minister, so that he may go into this and let me know what action has been taken so far as the behaviour of the Chairman of the Railway Board is concerned.

With these words, I support the demands.

श्री झारखंडे राय (बोसी) : हम बोडे में समय का इन्तेमाल में कुछ विषयों पर मंत्री जी और रेल मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकृष्ट करने में करना चाहता हूँ।

पहली बात—जहाँ तक कि पूरक मांग नं० 22 का संबंध है जिस में दुबटना क्षतिपूर्ति सरझा एवं यात्री सुविधा की बात है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आजकल खेनूँ पुस्तिक का एक नया डग चल पडा है। जिन लोगों को दिन में मौभाग्य में या दुर्भाग्य में यात्रा करनी पडती है वे यह एहसास करते हैं कि केवल पैसेजर गाडियां नहीं, बल्कि एक्सप्रेस और मेल गाडियां दो स्टेशनों के बीच में तीन तीन चार चार और पाच पाच जगह रोकती जानी हैं और यह मुह नया छात्र मनुदाय कर रहा है। नय डग यह हो रहा है कि हरे बडे गाब के सामने जब गाडी पडचती है तो जंजीर खींच कर गाब वाले लडके उत्तर जाते हैं तब गाडी जाती है। इस का परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि पाच पाच छ छ और साठ साठ घंटे गाडिया लेट चल रही है। सारा रेलवे का स्टाफ और सारे पैसेजर भी असहाय हो कर सारा दृश्य देखा करने है। अब एक और नया प्रयोग मुरु हुआ है कि लडके देखने देने है कि फला गाब घाने वाला है, उस गाब के सामने दम पन्द्रह बीम छत्र खडे रहते हैं, जंजीर खींच देने है, गाडी रुक जाती है, जब लडके चड जने है नय गाडी आगे बडती है। इस तरह से किसी भी एक्सप्रेस या मेल गाडी का भी चलना असंभव हो गया है। हरयाणा उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार इन तीन

[श्री शारदादे राय]

प्रदेशों के बारे में तो मैं अपने जाती तजुबों से कह सकता हूँ कि भयंकर स्थिति वहाँ पैदा हो गई है। रात में तो गाड़ियाँ चलनी हैं मगर दिन में चलना मुश्किल हो गया है।

रेल मंत्री (श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी) : कोई सुझाव दीजिए कि उपाय क्या किया जाय ?

श्री शारदादे राय . मेरा सुझाव यह है कुछ खर्चा इस में बड़ेगा, लेकिन और कोई रस्ता नहीं मालूम होता है।

17.00 hrs.

मेरा सुझाव यह है कि हर बड़ी गाड़ी में आर० पी० एफ० या जी० आर०पी० के दो-दो जवान भेजे जायें। इस में सन्देह नहीं है कि इस से खर्चा बड़ेगा, लेकिन जिस तरह में यह चीज चल रही है, इस के घलावा और कोई रास्ता नहीं है.....

श्री लक्ष्मण गुरु (कन्टाई) इस से कुछ नहीं होगा।

Single fare, double journey for the students and have a meeting with leaders of the university students in each zone.

श्री राजाबलार शास्त्री यह दूरी बात है, लेकिन जो अपने घर के मामले गाड़ी को गोक लेते हैं, उस का इनाज बतलाइये।

श्री शारदादे राय . मैं यही निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि मगर गाड़ियों में आर० पी० एफ० या जी०आर० पी० के जवान चलें तो लड़के करेंगे, उनमें इतना दम नहीं है कि वे इन का मुकाबला कर सकें। इस समय तो वैसेम्जर्भ असहाय हो कर तमाशा देखते रहते हैं।

आप के रेलवे स्टेशनो पर—चाहे छोटे स्टेशन हों या बड़े स्टेशन हों—जो फेन्सिंग पहले से था, वह कमजोर हो गई है।

जब ब्रिटिश राज्य था, उस समय तार बनाने जाते थे, हमारे वहाँ एक नील-कांटा गांव की हूज होती थी, वह लमाई जाती थी, लेकिन अब वह स्थिति नहीं है। हर स्टेशन के पीछे रेलवे एरिया में सीमेन्ट डीवाल डाली जाय, मजदूर फेन्सिंगनाई जाय। आज वैसेम्जर चाहे जहाँ उतर जाता है, घाय, पीछे, दाये, बायें कहीं से भी निकल जाता है और स्टाफ चाहे जितनी ईमानदारी से चौकिस करे, वह कर नहीं सकता है।

ब्रिटिश डेब में, जब यह कम्पनियों की गाड़ी होती थी, हर स्टेशन पर बाग-बगीचे, फूल-पत्रों के रक्ष-रखाव की बड़ी अच्छी व्यवस्था थी। कारण यह था कि हर स्टेशन या दो स्टेशनो के बीच में एक अच्छा माली रहता था, जो उन की देखभाल करता था, उनको पानी आदि देता था। लेकिन अब इफानामी, मितव्ययता के नाम पर इन नीचे-बाने कर्मचारियों को हटा दिया गया है। पाच सात या दस स्टेशनो पर एक माली है जो कुछ कर नहीं पाता है। मितव्ययता का यह तरीका नहीं है, अधिकांश कर्मचारियों को बढ़ाने जाये और नीचे बाने कर्मचारियों को हटाने जाये, यह बेकारी की समस्या का भी समाधान नहीं है मगर इस से खर्च की कमी नहीं होगी है।

अतिपूरि के बारे में मैं इनका ही कहूँगा कि रेलवे जो अतिपूरि वे रही है, वह आज की स्थिति को देखते हुए कम है, इस की वरतशि थोड़ी बढ़ानी चाहिये।

चोरियों के बारे में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—हम नाग विधायक के नाते या समद सदस्य के नाते कस्टेन्नास वैसेम्जर्स हूँ। जिस तरह की चोरियाँ, कूनट, मोल्ड, स्कू, आदि तक की जो चोरियाँ हो रही हैं मसल में नहीं आता कि यह सब क्या हो रहा है। नैतिकता की बात कर के उस से कुछ नहीं पा सकते। मैं समझता हूँ इस पर कोई

हाई-लेवल कमेटी बनाई जाय, जिस में सिरोशी इस और उच्च अधिकारियों के साथ बैठ कर इस का उपाय खोजा जाय कि इन खोरियों को कैसे रोका जाय और मैं समझता हूँ कि इन को अवश्य रोका जा सकता है।

हमारे श्री मरजू पाडेय जी ने कल जिस बात की चर्चा की थी, मैं भी इस समय उन पर जोर देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे आदरणीय मंत्री जी मऊ में अनिश्चित नहीं है मऊ एक डबेलिंग टाउन है आजमगढ़ जहर के मुकाबले मऊ टाउन की आबादी ज्यादा हो गई है और वह उत्तर भारत बुनकरो का सब से बड़ा सेंटर है। वहाँ पर रेलवे ओवर-ब्रिज या अण्डर ब्रिज, जो भी हो मने उस की सुविधा जरूर होनी चाहिये। इस में भी प्रायोरिटी होनी चाहिये—जहर के उत्तरी हिस्सेवाला फ्रांसिस पहले होना चाहिये और दक्षिण वाला बाद में होना चाहिये।

जिस अष्टवार की तरफ कल भी जिक्र किया गया था, उस पर मैं फिर जोर देना चाहता हूँ। कुरेशी साहब यहाँ मौजूद हैं, उन से इस मामले पर मेरी लिखा-पढ़ी हुई है मांग मामला मैं उन को दे चुका हूँ। यदि इस में जल्दी कायबाही नहीं की जायगी तो मुमकिन है यह मामला दब जाय। यह एक बहुत बड़ा स्कैण्डल है जो मैंने आप को दिया है और मैं यहाँ तक कहना चाहता हूँ—अगर मेरी बात गलत साबित हो तो मैं इस हाउस में त्यागपत्र देने को तैयार हूँ।

श्री रामजी राव (भकवरपुर) . सभा-पति जी, मैं रेलवे की अनुपूर्क और अतिरिक्त मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। रेल विभाग को जहाँ व्यय के लिये रुपये की जरूरत है, वहाँ रेल विभाग को यह भी सोचना चाहिये कि कौन सा ऐसा तरीका अख्तियार किया जाय जिस से आमदनी बढ़े।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से अपने आदरणीय मंत्री महोदय के प्रति बड़ा आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ—जब से वे इस विभाग में आये हैं, इस विभाग को सम्भाला है, इस में बड़ा सुधार हुआ है। लेकिन मैं उन से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—आप काशी विश्वनाथ एक्सप्रेस जो दिल्ली तक चलाने वाले हैं, उस को अयुध्या जैसे तीर्थ स्थान से हो कर नहीं आने दिया जा रहा है। मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर विशेष ध्यान दे—अयुध्या न सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान का बल्कि दुनिया में अपने किस्म का एक बड़ा तीर्थ स्थान है, पवित्र तीर्थ स्थान है, जिस को पंडित जी भी अच्छी तरह से समझते हैं। आमदनी के दृष्टिकोण में भी यदि वह गाड़ी अयुध्या, फैजाबाद बाराबकी के रास्ते में हो कर आये तो रेलवे को उस में बहुत ज्यादा आमदनी हो सकती है। लेकिन, सभापति महोदय, यह रेलवे बोर्ड जिस ढंग से कार्य करता है, जो उन की प्रवृत्ति है वे मही बात को नहीं समझते हैं। एक तरफ तो कहते हैं कि उन रेलों को बन्द किया जाना चाहिये जो लाभप्रद नहीं हैं, दूसरी तरफ जब लाभप्रद रेलों की बात उन से कही जाय, तो वे उस को मानने से इन्कार कर देते हैं। यदि आमदनी नहीं बढ़ायी गई तो अन्ततोगत्वा इस के अच्छे परिणाम नहीं होने वाले हैं। इस लिये मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय को सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस ट्रेन को अयुध्या, फैजाबाद बाराबकी से चला कर देखें, आप को पता चल जायगा कि इस से आमदनी बढ़ती है या नहीं।

सभापति महोदय हमारे इलाके में टाण्डा और जलालपुर बड़े इण्डस्ट्रियल जेस हैं। मैं सब से पहले जलालपुर के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ—आप वहाँ के चूरी के आकड़ों को मंगा कर देखिये, आप को मानूम हो जायेगा कि वहाँ के स्टेशन मालीपुर में किनना माल रोजाना बुक होता है, कलकत्ता और



[ श्री रामजी राम ]

अन्य शहरों से उन का डायरेक्ट व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध है, लेकिन सियाल्वा एक्सप्रेस दो साल के लगातार प्रयत्नों के बावजूद भी वहां नहीं चकती है । मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ—घाप एक-दो महीने के मांफ़े निकाल कर देख लीजिये, यदि सियाल्वा एक्सप्रेस वहां रोकती जय तो उन दोनों जिलों के घाप की धामदनी डेढ़ मुना ज्यादा हो जायगी । तीन-चार लाख की बुकिंग तो अफेसे जलालपुर से होती है, लेकिन इस ट्रेन के न रोकने से रेलवे को बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है । इस लिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे इस तरफ ध्यान दें, मालीपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर सियाल्वा एक्सप्रेस जकर रुकवाई जाये ताकि जलालपुर के पैसेन्जर्स सीधे कनकता और दिल्ली से सम्बन्ध रख सकें।

आज हमारे यहाँ छोटी लाइनों को उखाड़ा जा रहा है, लेकिन उन का बहुत अच्छा उपयोग हो सकता है । यदि घाप भयुष्या को इलाफ़तगंज, टाण्डा, होने हुए आजमग से जोड़ दें, तो इस में घाप को बहुत लाभ हो सकता है । यह मारा गन्ने की पैदावार का इलाका है, लेकिन आज यातायात के साधन न होने से गन्ने की दुलाई नहीं हो पा रही है । वहाँ ए-गन्ने की म न भी बनने जा रही है । जो छोटी लाइनें उखाड़ी जा रही हैं, यदि घाप उन में यत्र नष्ट लाइन डाल दे तो इस से घाप को धामदनी में डेढ़ मुना इजाफ़ा हो सकता है । यह बहुत उपजाऊ इलाका है, लेकिन यातायात के साधनों की कमी होने की वजह से वहाँ की पैदावार का कोई फायदा नहीं हो रहा है ।

सभापति जी, दूसरी बात यह है कि टांडा एक व्यावसायिक केन्द्र है जो न केवल भारत में बल्कि देश के बाहर भी मजहूर व्यापारिक केन्द्र माना जाता है । वहाँ ट्रेन

तो चलायी जाती है लेकिन मेन लाइन में उस का कोई लिंक नहीं है । टांडा मकदरपुर लाइन को गोरगईनंज तक जोड़ दिया जाय और मेन लाइन पर कर दिया जाय-तो घाप की सिपुनी धामदनी बढ़ सकती है । एक बार सर्वे हो चुका है बहुत पहले लेकिन वह खटाई में डाल दिया गया । मैं चाहूंगा कि जो व्यावसायिक नगर हैं उन का सम्बन्ध डायरेक्ट ल इन से होना चाहिये ताकि और ज्यादा धामदनी बढ़े ।

घाप एक हजार करोड़ रुपये बड़े नगरों में भूमिगत रेल चलाने के लिये खर्च करने वाले हैं । तो धामदनी कर के हम वें और रुपया खर्च किया जाय बड़े शहरों पर यह समाजवाद का अच्छा लक्ष्य नह, है । जिन इलाकों में लाइनें नहीं हैं, या सीधी लाइनों के कनेक्शन नहीं है, पहले उन स्थानों को प्राथमिकता दी जाये । जब तक घाप देश के सारे हिस्सों को ट्रेन से नहीं जोड़ने तक तक देश का सर्वोन्मुखी विकास नहीं हो सकता है । इसलिये भूमिगत रेलों पर होने वाला पैसा बचा कर ऐसे स्थानों पर खर्च किया जाय जहां यातायात के साधन नहीं है । इस में एक तो मोर्चों को लाभ होगा दूसरे घाप की धामदनी बढ़ेगी ।

सभापति जी, रेलवे में चोगी और उमका मुधाबजा बहुत धामान काम हो गया है । चोगी भी अधिकारी बनते हैं और मुधाबजा भी दिलाने हैं और उस में हिस्सा भी लेते हैं । घाप इस पर ध्यान नहीं देने ।

रेल मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बूटा सिंह): ठीक कहते हैं घाप ।

श्री रामजी राम : रेलवे की अपार धामदनी है । अगर इतने ज्यादा लोग उस में जाने वाले हैं कि घाप उसको बचा नहीं पा रहे हैं । इसलिये रेलवे की धामदनी को

बचावमें। अगर ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो इस विशाल देश में आलायात के साधन आप कभी उपलब्ध नहीं करा सकेंगे और समाजवाद का मन्त्र हम पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसलिये आलायात के साधन गांधी और कस्बों में होने चाहिये। ऐसा अगर आप करेंगे तो अलाभकर ट्रेनों लाभकर ट्रेनों में तबदील की जा सकती है।

मेरी मांग है कि आप इन बातों पर ध्यान दें और रेलवे की ज्यादा आमदनी बढ़ायी जाय तथा मुम्बई को मुंबिघायें दी जायें और ऐसे इलाकों को रेलों से जोड़ा जाय जो इलाके अच्छे रह गये हैं। मुझे आशा है श्री महोदय इस पर ध्यान देंगे। काशी विश्वनाथ ऐकमप्रेम परतापगढ़ जैसी मुनमान जगह से हो कर जाने वाली है उस को जरखेज जगह से हो कर ले जायें जिस से आपकी आमदनी बढ़े और लोगों की धार्मिक भावनाओं को भी ठेस न लगे। इस गाड़ी को अगर आयोष्या बाराबंकी हो कर निकालेंगे तो आप की आमदनी भी बढ़ेगी तथा ल गों की धार्मिक भावनाओं का भी बद्र हागी।

इन शब्दों के माध्य में इन अनदानों का समर्पण करना है।

श्री के० एस० चावडा (पान) :  
सभापति महोदय आपन जो मुझे मौका दिया उसके लिये मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ। मैं अपनी कांस्टीट्यूसी की बात करने के लिए आया हूँ। जब जब मौका मिलना है तब तब मैंने भिलडी कामा लाइन जो वेस्टर्न रेलवे के गजकोट डिबिजन में है उस का विषय किया है और आज भी मेरा निवेदन है कि इन लाइन के सर्वे पर सरकार ने एक लाख ०० खर्च किया है। गुजरत में अलपीमीडेटेड हाउट है और छोटे फाइनेंस कमीशन की सिफारिशों के मुताबिक 4.55 करोड़ ६० से ज्यादा मान-प्लान ऐक्सपेंडीचर अलाउट नहीं है इसलिये मैं श्री महोदय से प्रार्थना

करता हूँ कि भारी सूखे की हालत को ध्यान में रखते हुए आप भिलडी-कामा लाइन पर काम शुरू करें तो अकालपीडित लोगों को रोज मिलेगी और एक पैरलल लाइन अहमदाबाद में लेकर फुलेरा तक शुरू हो जाएगी। यह बैकवर्ड एरिया तो है ही लेकिन माघ ही माघ स्ट्रेटिजिकली महत्व का भी एरि है। हमारे नजदीक पाकिस्तान का बार्डर है और जब 1965 में लडाई हुई थी तब हमारे जो रेलवे बैगन वगैरह बार्डर पर जाते थे वह मारवाड़ जकसन के जोधपुर से भागे जाने थे। अब जैसलमेर तक लाइन हो गई है और यह 20 किलो मीटर का टुकड़ा अगर जोड़ दिया जाय तो सीधी डाइरेक्ट लाइन जैसलमेर तक हो जायगी जिसकी बजह में पाकिस्तान और भारत की बाउण्ड्री तक रेलगाड़िया चलने लगेंगी।

इसी प्रकार हारिज-सामी-रघनपुर जो मेरी कांस्टीट्यूसी का इलाका है वहा पीने का पानी नहीं है वहा भी रेलवे ने सर्वे किया है। अब यह हारिज-सामी रघनपुर लाइन भी जुड़ जाये तो यह लाइन भी पाकिस्तान बार्डर तक जाती है और इसमें हम अपनी सीमा की अच्छी तरह सुरक्षा कर सकते हैं। मेरी मांग है कि यह दो लाइने इस साल शुरू करने की इजाजत दें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आपने रेलवे में शेड्यूल्ड काम्टन और मेड्यूल्ड ट्राइबल के लिए एक मील खोला है। मगर उसमें कुछ काम नहीं होना है। आपने उन लोगों के बारे में बजट भाषण भी कहा है इसलिये इस बारे में आप पर्सनल अटेंशन दें ताकि जो इन लोगों का रिजर्वेशन है नौकरियों में वह पूरा हो सके। ऐसा करने से लोगो को ऐनकरेजमेंट मिलेगा और नाराया भी मिलेगी। सर्वेशन रेलवेब बहुत निगलैक्टिड है। काफी ध्यान उस पर नहीं दिया जाता है आपने हमारे यहाँ बाई बी एंजिन कंसल किए थे। उनको फिर से शुरू करने के लिए आपने कह दिया है

[श्री के० ए० चामड।]

उसका आर्डर दे दिया है। ऐसा करके जो सैकजन रेलवेज हैं उन पर आप बहुत धन्याय कर रहे हैं। बहा के लोग बहुत बोकल भी नहीं हैं। उनका धापको ख्याल रखना चाहिए था। बाच लाइन्ड पर सैकजन पर आप सुविधायें बराते भी नहीं हैं। अगर नहीं बढ़ाते हैं तो कम से कम जो सुविधायें हैं उनको तो धाप वापिस न ले, यह मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है।

श्री मूल बन्द डाला (पानी) परिस्थितियों से अभ्यस्त होना मनुष्य की विशेषता है यह कहा जाना चाहिये। जितने रेलवे में मन्त्री आते हैं उनको अभ्यस्त हो जाना पड़ता है। कुद्रेजी साहब रह गये हैं। वह भी अब अभ्यस्त हो गए हैं घुल गए हैं। इसमें परिवर्तन लाना बहुत जरूरी है।

त्रिपाठी जी ने बड़ी कृपा करके कामी विश्वनाथ एक्सप्रेस चलाई। अधिकारी लोग कहने लगे कि धर्म निरपेक्षता के यह विरुद्ध हैं। कहा धर्म निरपेक्षता का इसमें हनन होना है समझ में नहीं आता है। इन लोगों का धक्कर ही ऐसा है कि आदमी इसमें फस जाता है। इस जाल को तोड़ने का काम बड़ा मुश्किल है। इस जाल को तोड़ने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए।

आपको रुपया तो मिला ही जायेगा। इसको खर्च भी कर लिया जाएगा। सुविधाएँ मिलेंगी या नहीं यह पता नहीं। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप जयन्ती जनता में कभी कभी मरग, इच्छा बिजिट करें। आपको मालूम होगा कि उन ट्रेन्ड में कोई सज्जन आदमी सफर नहीं कर सकता है। स्टुडेंट्स आजकल जिस तरह से उच्छुबल हो रहे हैं इसका धापको पता ही है। और भी लोग हैं जो मस्ती करते हैं। इस सबकी धापको रोकथाम करनी चाहिये।

रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन और मेम्बरों को यह हिए कि वे सीकिड क्लास में सफर करें और यात्रियों की दशा को देखें। सप्लीमेंट्री डिमाण्ड का 45 करोड़ रुपया हम देने के लिए तैयार हैं। जनता कठिनाइयाँ उठा कर भी धापको पैसा देने के लिए तैयार है। लेकिन मेहरबानी करके जनता को सुविधायें तो धाप प्रदान करें।

एक बड़े दानी पुरुष ने 1948 में तीन हजार रुपया खर्च करके एक बहुत सुन्दर प्याऊ बनवाय। आज भी वह उस पर करीब एक हजार रुपया खर्च कर रहा है। यह प्याऊ सोजक रोड स्टेशन पर है। अब सरकार कहती है कि धापको नीम रुपया महीना देना होगा। एक हजार वह प्रति मास इस पुण्य के काम पर खर्च कर रहा है अच्छा साफ़ सुधरा पानी लोगों को पिला रहा है और चीफ़ मिनिस्टर और रेन अधिकारियों की मौजूदगी में उस ने हजार रुपया दिया था लेकिन अब उसको कहा जा रहा है कि बीम रुपया महीना नुमको देना होगा। यह ठीक नहीं है। और इस धोर धापका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

अब मैं कोर्ट डिफ्रीड पर आता हूँ। 95 लाख रुपया धापको डिफ्रीड को नॉटिसक्राई करने के लिए खर्च करना पड़ा। क्यों ऐसा होता है। कारण यह है कि 78 और 80 के नोटिस जब मिला ज ने हैं तो गवर्नमेन्ट मामलों को सीटिल नहीं करती है और टेक्नीकल आब-जैकमन्ड निकाले जाते हैं। इसका मतीजा क्या होता है? हाई कोर्ट में बह जाता है और वहा हाई कोर्ट डिफ्री कर देती है। साल साल और घाठ घाठ साल इसमें लग जाते हैं। पूरे खर्च की क्रि डिफ्री होती है। रेलवे सत्तर अस्ती परसेंट केसिम लूज करती है। इस वास्ते मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जैसे ही रेलवे के पास ऐसे नोटिसस आएं उसको मामलों को सीटिल कर केना चाहिये।

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा (नवादा)  
रेलवे के डिमांड पर जो चर्चा चल रही है इसने मान लेने का जब आपने मुझे अवसर प्रदान किया है उसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। मैं कुछ बातों की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

सब से पहली बात तो यह है कि पिछले बजट भाषण में स्वर्गीय रेल मंत्री श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र ने अपने भाषण में कहा था कि बिहार में राजगीर से बोध गया तक की लाइन का विस्तार किया जाएगा। ये दोनों धार्मिक स्थान हैं बौद्धों के। इसके साथ साथ बोध गया के बौद्ध मन्दिर में हुई सीटिंग में भी उन्होंने ऐलान किया था कि इस लाइन का विस्तार किया जाएगा। माने विश्व के बौद्धों ने भी इस लाइन के विस्तार के सम्बन्ध में आपको लिखा है। यह लाइन बिहार राज्य के गया जिले और पटना के इलाके में होकर घानी है जो बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है जैसा राजगीर का इलाका है, धात्रि ब्याक है खिजरमरा ब्याक है बजीरमज है। वहाँ कोई पक्की सड़कें नहीं हैं। तपोवन जो धत्री ब्याक में है वह एक ऐसा धार्मिक स्थान है जहाँ बौद्ध लोग पैदल आते हैं। और भी विश्व के दूसरे हिस्सों से लोग वहाँ आते हैं। राजगीर की लाइन इस समय बाटे में चल रही है। यह लाइन जिसके विस्तार के बारे में मैंने आपसे कहा है इसका धरम विस्तार कर दिया जाये तो राजगीर लाइन भी मुनाफे में परिवर्तित हो जायगी। इससे पिछड़े हुए इलाके को भी धाप करके। इस सम्बन्ध में धाप क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं, यह मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ।

पटना-गया और किबूल-पटना (पी०जी० और दोनों लाइनों में न रोसनी का प्रबन्ध है नपानी का। हर सप्ताह इस लाइन पर टिकटियां और चोरिया होती रहती हैं। आपकी तुल्य कर धारणार्थ होना कि धार पी एक की बन्दूकें तक इस लाइन पर टिकटों द्वारा छीन ली गई थीं। इसके साथ-सूद भी इस

लाइन पर बिजली और पावा का इन्तजाम मात्र तक नहीं हो पाया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस धारणार्थ ध्यान राना चाहिये।

पिछली हड़ताल के समय आपने ऐलान किया था कि जिन लायल बर्कजें ने हड़ताल के दिनों में काम किया है उन के बच्चा को, उनके धार्मिकों को नौकरियों में प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी। डानापुर डिवीजन में कुछ लोग को प्राथमिकता दी भी गई है। लेकिन बहा के डी एम श्री एम० के० मिन्हा ने दावा, चार चार और पाच पाच हजार रुपए ऐसा करन के लिए लिए हैं। इसकी धाप जाच कराए। ऐसा धाप नहीं करेगे तो जॉ नाल बर्कजें हैं उनके उन्माह मन्द पढ जाएगे और धागे कभी ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हुई तो मुश्किल पैदा होगी। बिना रुपए लिए किसी की नियुक्ति नहीं हुई है। यहमेरा डाइरेक्ट धधियोग है और इसकी धाप जाच कराए। नियुक्तियों में धागे धाप नाल बर्कजें के धार्मिकों को अवश्य प्राथमिकता दे।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): In Kerala there was the demand for conversion of the railway line between Trivandrum to Quilon with full speed. Unfortunately the people sitting in Delhi have diverted the money to some other region. There is this feeling in Kerala and the allegation is that the people sitting in Delhi are neglecting Kerala and there has been a feeling of regionalism and parochialism that forced them to divert the money. The whole work is at a standstill. I appeal to the Minister to look into the matter. Conversion work should be speeded up. And, all the money allotted should be spent.

The Executive Engineer's office at Neyyatinkara has been shifted to Madurai for the convenience of some officers. This is between Trivandrum and Cape Comarin. This conversion work is going on. We represented the matter to the officers but the

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

officers are arrogant to say that they are not going to hear MPs. We request that this should be kept at Neyyatinkara itself.

Then, I have requested the Minister for conversion of Perunguzhi station into a flag station. Kindly accept that suggestion and make it a flag station.

Lastly, certain trains have been cancelled and these should be restored. The passenger train between Cannanore and Ernakulam and Quilon to Trivandrum should be restored. These are my points.

श्री हुसैन खान कच्चवाय (मुरैना) - सभापति जी, अनुदानों की मांगों पर काफी लोगों ने अपने विचार रखे हैं। मैं रेलवे मंत्रालय के माननीय मंत्री जी, राज्य मंत्री और उप-मंत्री का ध्यान कुछ विशेष बातों की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ। नई नीति के अनुसार सभी डी०एस०ओ० की जो पावर हैं वह जी०एस० के समान कर दी हैं। तनख्वाह भी समान है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में मैं नहीं समझता कि उन मैनैजरो को रखा जाये बकि बराबर की पावर दी है और तनख्वाह भी बराबर ही दे रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में जॉनल ग्राफिक्स जो हैं, उन्हें समाप्त किया जाये।

मैं रेलवे कर्मचारियों के बारे में जो हड़ताल के समय काम कर रहे थे, आप कहते रहे हैं लेकिन आज तो आपके आदेश को रेलवे बोर्ड ने कितना माना है, इसका अनुभव आप कर रहे होंगे। आप कुछ कहते हैं, वे कुछ कहते हैं और करने कुछ है। इमलिये जो घमसानता है, रेलवे मिनिस्टर के आदेश का पालन ठीक प्रकार से नहीं होता है, उस पर कड़ी निगाह रखी जाये। जो आदेश यहाँ से जायें उनका ठीक तरह से पालन हो, यह मेरा कहना है। सभी कर्मचारियों को नौकरों में लिया जाये।

कैटीन के बारे में अधिक बातें कही गई हैं। मंत्री जी ने जी घोषणा की है कि 6 सालाना योजना समाप्त करते हैं, तो यह क्यों बनाई थी, इसका मूल कारण क्या है, इसके पीछे कौन सी ऐसी बात है जिसके पीछे यह 6 सालाना योजना बनाई थी? कैटीन के विभाग में इतनी बपलेबाजी पर, इतनी घाघली है कि अगर गिनती करें तो गिनती पूरी नहीं होगी। आपका निबन्ध बना है कि एक व्यक्ति को एक स्टाल देंगे लेकिन आज ऐसे ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जिनके पास तो तो या उससे अधिक स्टाल हैं। वे स्वयं काम करते नहीं हैं। उन्होंने वह स्टाल दूसरों को किराये पर दे रखे हैं, हजारों रुपया किराया बसूल करते हैं। उनके नाम पर काम चल रहा है और वे स्वयं काम नहीं करते हैं। आप सीमा बनाइये कि इतने मील की दूरी में दो विभिन्न स्टेशनो पर एक व्यक्ति के स्टाल हों। इस समय हमकी कोई परिधि निर्धारित नहीं की गई है आप उस पर विचार कीजिये कि जहा डिपार्टमेंट के कैटीन है, वहा के सभी टी स्टाल सरकार खुद बनाये। एक व्यक्ति के पास अधिक से अधिक कितने टी स्टाल हो इसकी भी सीमा तय की जाये।

मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ जो दादर का है। मैट्रन गवर्नमेंट ने यह तय किया था कि इसे डिपार्टमेंटन कैटीन किया जायेगा। लेकिन वह फाइल गायब हो गई। कहाँ और किसने गायब हो गई इसका पता नहीं। उसे पुनः उसको दे दिया गया। इसके बारे में शिकायत है लेकिन इस पर कोई धमल नहीं किया गया। आपने तय किया है कि जिस व्यक्ति की जितनी बिक्री होगी उससे उसी तरह से पैसा लिया जायेगा। मैंने पत्र दिया था और उस पर जांच करवाई गई तो यह आया कि उसका साठे चार हजार रुपये का बिकरा है। मेरा कहना यह है कि उसका 10 हजार रुपये रोज का बिकरा है लेकिन वह साढ़े 4 हजार रुपये का बिकरा हो करता

है, कहता है कि मेरी बिजली इतनी ही है, इतनी का बल्ला उठता है। उसी पर सरकार पैसा लेती है। बहुत से कैंटीन के लोग रेलवे को काफी हानि पहुंचा रहे हैं। रेलवे के खजाने में कमी कर रहे हैं, काफी सौदेबाजी करते हैं और बड़ी मात्रा में कैंटीन में घपलेबाजी है।

मेरा निवेदन है कि सेंटर की एक कमेटी बनाई जाये जिसमें तय हो कि कैंटीनो को कैसे चलाया जाये। उसकी क्या क्षमता है, वह स्वयं चलाता है या नहीं, इसके बारे में छानबीन हो और उस पर विस्तार से सभी पहलुओं पर बान की जा सके।

सभापति जी अजमेर के डी०एम० के बारे में बहुत सी शिकायतें हैं, नाना प्रकार की शिकायतों की गई हैं लेकिन उसका अभी तक स्थानान्तरण नहीं किया गया है। उसके बारे में कोई कदम उठाये।

रत्नलाम ए० बहुत बड़ा सेंटर है, जिसका विस्तार ठीक तरह से होना चाहिए। डीबल रिपोर्टिंग यहां काफी काम होता है लेकिन अभी तक उसका कुछ नहीं किया गया है। मैं मांग करता हू कि उसका विस्तार किया जाये।

मुरैना में जो भ्वालियर से शीपुर कना. भिड़, शिकपुरी के लिये छोटी नैरोगेज लाइन जाती है, इसके बारे में आपके पूर्व मंत्री हनुमन्तैया जी ने घोषणा की थी कि हम देश के अन्दर जितनी नैरोगेज लाइनें हैं, उनको समाप्त करना चाहते हैं और उन्हें बड़ी लाइन करना चाहते हैं। जो नये मंत्री आते हैं वह नई नई घोषणा करते हैं जो अपने आप में अत्यधिक आकर्षक होती है। उस पर कुछ कुछ काम होता है और बन्द हो जाता है। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस लाइन पर पुरानी छोटी लाइन बन्द नहीं है। साथ स्थिति यह है कि यदि कोई साथ बीस साठ या बीस पाठी के आकरे आ जाये तो इंजन पटरी से

उतर जाता है। यह स्थिति उमकी है। हमलिये निवेदन है कि उसको बड़ी साइन किया जाय।

इसके साथ मेरा निवेदन यह है कि मान डेड माल पहल बड़ा एक ऐक्मीडेंट हुआ था उसमें काफी लोग मरे थे लेकिन उनको कोई पैसा नहीं दिया गया। यहां दिल्ली के फाम भी एक ऐक्मीडेंट हुआ था तो जो वहां मरे उनके परिवार को पचास हजार रुपये प्रति परिवार दिया था लेकिन मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में इस तरह से जो लोग मरे हैं उनमें किसी को 500 रुपये भी नहीं दिया गया है। यह क्षामी डिबीजन में आता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इस संबंध में भी ध्यान दें।

मध्य प्रदेश एक पिछड़ा इलाका है वहां बहुत से आदिवासी क्षेत्र हैं। वहां रेलों का बिछाव हो। मैं समझता हू कि जो बाने कही गयी है मंत्री जी उनका ध्यान रखेंगे।

कैंटीन की बान को पुन दोहराने लिये मैं कहना चाहता हू कि एक समिति बनाकर उसकी छानबीन कराई जाये और घपलेबाजी चन गयी है वह नहीं जानी चाहिये। आपने कहा था कि यह हरिजनों को हम दे रहे हैं लेकिन कितनी मात्रा में दिया है आप रिक्वाइर्ड देखें तो पता लगेगा कि नहीं के बराबर है। बहुत से लोगों की इसमें मोनोपली है जो कि समाप्त होनी चाहिये उनका नभाम उका समान हो। उनकी क्षमता देखी जानी चाहिए। जितन लोग ने स्टान किराये पर दिये है उन्हें रद्द किया जाये यही मेरा निवेदन है।

MR. CHAIRMAN. Shastriji, you have already spoken on the Demands for Grants Do you still want to speak on this Kindly do so within two minutes.

श्री रामाबलार शास्त्री पटना) : सभापति जी मैं केवल प्रतिरिक्त मांग सख्या 10 जिसमे आपने कर्मचारियों के कल्याण की बात कही है और उन्हें चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी सुविधा देने की बात कही है और साथ ही यह बात भी कही है कि उनके बच्चों को शिक्षा के लिये भी आप उनकी मदद करने हैं उसके बारे में मैं यही कहना चाहता हू कि आप दावा तो बहुत कर रहे हैं लेकिन अगर आप स्वयं आप पता लगायेंगे तो मान्य होगा कि इस दिशा में आपकी कार्यवाही बहुत ही असन्तोषजनक है ।

मैं केवल एक अस्पताल का उल्लेख करना चाहता हू । धनबाद में रेलवे का एक अस्पताल है । वहाँ की शिकायतों के बारे में दर्जनों पत्र आज से नही वर्षों में जब कुरेशी साहब उपमन्त्री थे तभी में बराबर पत्र भेज रहा हू कि वहाँ बहुत बड़ा अस्पताल है अष्टाचार है । डी० एम० ग्रं० के कार्य की जाच आप ठीक से करने तो बहुत बड़ी बड़ी बातें मिलेगी । लेकिन अभी तक उस अस्पताल का हल नहीं किया है । धनबाद में रेलवे के अस्पताल में जो अष्टाचार होता है उसकी कहानिया बनावी जानी हैं वहाँ की यूनियन के लोग बोलते हैं तो कम से कम उसकी निष्पक्ष जाच तो कर दीजिये ताकि दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी अलग अलग हो जाये । अगर आपके अधिकारी दोषी हैं तो उन्हें सजा मिलनी चाहिये । अगर यूनियन के लोग अशामक्याह हल्ला मचाने हैं तो यह बात भी मालूम हो जायेगी । तो मैं यह चाहता हू कि धनबाद के इस रेलवे अस्पताल की शिकायतों की जाच आप करवा दें ।

बच्चों को पढ़ने के लिये जो पैसा देने हैं वह समय पर नहीं मिलता है । बराबर उनकी लिखना पड़ता है । लिखने

पर भी कागज दबे रहते हैं । मेरा निवेदन है कि ऐजुकेशन के नाम पर जो कुछ भी देते हैं एक तो बहुत कम देते हैं और जो देते हैं वह समय पर मिल जाये इस बात की ताकीद होनी चाहिये ताकि उन्हें किसी प्रकार की कठिनाई न हो ।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): I only want to put a question. I have been trying to get something for my constituency, Rajnandgaon. Shri Qureshi has promised that this would be done. If he announces that on the floor of the House, then I can communicate that to the people of my constituency

श्री रामकवर (टोक) : सभापति महोदय राजस्थान बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है । वहाँ पर नबी रेलवे लाइनें बिछाने के बारे में मैंने मंत्री महोदय को लिखकर भी दिया है । राजस्थान में कोटा चित्तौड़गढ़ बासवाड़ा रतलाम और कोटा-दाहद रेलवे लाइने बिछाने की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये । उनका मरवे हो चुका है । मिनिस्टर महोदय ने कोटा-अजमेर लाइन के बारे में मुझे जवाब दिया है कि उस पर 40 करोड़ रुपय का खर्चा पड़ेगा मगर निश्चयन है कि उस जवाब से न तो मैं मन्तुष्ट हू और न वहाँ की जनता मन्तुष्ट है । इस रेलवे लाइन की जो आमदनी आती गई है वह बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है और उसको बहुत कम करके बनाया गया है ।

चित्तौड़ में सीमेंट की फैक्टरिया हैं । अगर टोंडा रायसिंह को चित्तौड़ या कोटा में मिला दिय जाये, तो सीमेंट घर घर सामान सीधा जयपुर तक आसानी से पहुँचाया जा सकता है ।

सरकार में दिल्ली में अहमदाबाद तक बड़ी लाइन करने की घोषणा की है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि वह लाइन कब बनेगी । जयपुर राजस्थान की राजधानी है ।

राजस्थान में सवाई माधोपुर का सत्तर घंटे की लंबाई का टुकड़ा प्रत्येक बड़ी लाइन में परिवर्तित कर दिया जाये, तां बर्बाद जाने वालों के लिये सीधी ट्रेन की व्यवस्था हो जाये। इस समय यात्रियों को सवाई माधोपुर में जाड़ी बदलने में बड़ी असुविधा होती है।

**SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI:**  
Sir, I am dealing with supplementary grants and excess demands together. I would like to clarify that the sanction of these awards and incentives, the expenditure of which is booked, under Demand No. 9, is an administrative act and does not constitute a new service or a new instrument of service. Supplementary Demand under grant No 9 is for meeting the requirements of additional funds for various reasons which have been detailed in the relevant booklet. At the stage when the expenditure was incurred the sanctioned grant was not exceeded. What I want to say is, we now find we are likely to exceed these grants. In the previous grant this was not specifically mentioned but here we have specifically mentioned and this clearly, the point which was raised.

Sir, Mr. Halder raised the point about utilisation of wagons and non-availability of wagons. I would like to say that we have been augmenting our number of wagons with higher carrying capacity and there has been a marked and distinct trend in this direction. When we had 2 lakh wagons, the aggregate carrying capacity was 4 million tonnes and average carrying capacity of a wagon used 19.7 tonnes. This potential has been augmented and today we have 3.88 lakh wagons and the aggregate carrying capacity is 9.6 m. tonnes and average carrying capacity of a wagon is 24.8 tonne. The crucial question is about the turn-round of the wagons, lead of the wagons and detention of wagons at points of loading and unloading. This is a matter which needs

careful watch and we have been seeing our detentions are more in the public sector projects. It is true that for some time we had difficulty in steel plants and coal mines but now with the improvement of production in those units, the turn-round of wagons is improving and detentions are less. Earlier some people were using wagons for business purpose for which we have now enhanced the rate of demurrage. We are keeping a regular watch and we are also bringing a Bill that if the consignment is not removed within seven days and if it is classified as essential commodity the same will be handed over to the State Government for sale to the public.

Another point that has been raised is about claims. As far as the amount is concerned, our claims have been going up. It may be very nice to say that the number of the claims has not gone up but the fact remains we have to pay a large amount of Rs. 13 to Rs. 14 crores in lieu of compensation to consignees whose consignments are lost in transit. In regard to this compensation, we have to pay a very large amount and now we are holding special seminars on this and we are also alerting the various officers concerned at the Divisional as well as at the Zonal level to see that this menace is brought to an end. Keeping this in view that we should see that there are lesser cases of pilferages and thefts on the Indian Railways, we are going to appoint, as I said earlier a committee which will look into the whole matter and advise the Government so that action can be taken.

Hon. Members have mentioned about new lines in their areas. Each demand has to be weighed and examined and it is only after examining their demands that we can give specific replies to the hon. Members. I do not want to say anything offhand now because naturally hon. Members would not like me to say 'No.' to every demand of theirs. Therefore, I would suggest that let us have some



[Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi]

time to examine all the demands and wherever we find that priority has to be given to a particular demand, we will certainly accept it. We do not deny this.

The other thing is about representation to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I have already given the details as to what we are doing in this regard. But, it has been complained that Cell which has been created in the Railway Board to look after the interests of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in regard to representation is not functioning properly. I must admit that there have been certain lapses in the earlier periods, but, now that my colleague, Shri Buta Singh is in charge of this, I am sure, with his dynamism, he will be able to look in to this

चूँकि श्री रामावतार शास्त्री ने हिन्दी में भाषण दिया है, इसलिये मैं हिन्दी में ही जवाब देना चाहता हूँ।

उन्होंने कहा है कि ग्राइंटम 10 के तहत स्टाफ कैलकुलेशन के लिये ज, पैसा रखा है, शायद हम उसको इस्तेमाल नहीं करने जा रहे हैं। और अगर करेगे, तो उन्हीं लोगों की मदद करेगे जो हमारे खाम चपेने हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवेज में कोई हमारा दुश्मन नहीं है, मगर हमारे अन्दर हैं और हमारे बाजूधों को मजबूत करना अपने जिम्मे को मजबूत करना है।

रेलवे के मुलाजमीन, और उनकी फैमलीज, को मेडिकल केन्द्र पर हम 23 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करते हैं। यह सन्दाबा लगाया गया है कि 161 करोड़ रुपये की इम्प्लाइज मेडिकल ऐंड पर खर्च किया जाता है।

जहाँ तक बच्चों की मास्त्री का ताल्लुक है, हम 752 स्कूल बना रहे हैं, जिनमें 3

इन्टरमीडिएट कालेज, 55 हाई स्कूल और हायर सेकेन्डरी स्कूल, 24 मिडिल और 660 प्राइमरी स्कूल हैं। उन पर 1973-74 में 4.33 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किया गया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उसको धीरे बढ़ाइये।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : हम उसको धीरे बढ़ायेंगे। लेकिन हमारी मुश्किल यह है कि जो लोग कमाने हैं, उनको आप कहते हैं कि कमाओ मत, मागो ज्यादा। आप उनको महबूब दीजिये कि वे ज्यादा कमायें। फिर हम ज्यादा खर्च करने के लिए भी तैयार हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : धनवाद के अस्पताल में करप्शन के बारे में भी कहिये।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : कहा गया है कि रेलवे में करप्शन है। मैं कहाँ कहता हूँ कि नहीं है? लेकिन उस करप्शन को दूर करने के लिये हमको आप का सहयोग चाहिये। मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन जब हम किसी को पकड़ने हैं, तो हम पर प्रेशर आते हैं और हम मजबूर हो जाते हैं। हम उस प्रेशर को नहीं मानेंगे। हम उसमें आपका सहयोग चाहेंगे।

भारखंडेराय जी ने एक बात कही थी— सेलेक्शन के मामले में कि एम०ए० और बी०ए० को फेल कर दिया गया है और मैट्रिक पास को पास कर दिया गया है। मैंने दूसरी फाइल की फाइंग मगाई और हम उस पर जांच कर रहे हैं। अगर यह साबित हो गया कि वहाँ पर हफ्तार का हफ्तारा मारा है और जो क्वेश्चनरीफाइड प्राइमरी के उसको इन्फोर करके प्रमोवालीफाइड की, प्राइमरी बच्चों जमात बच्चों को सरजीव भी नहीं है

बी० ए० एम० ए० के मुकामिले में तो मैं आपकी मकीन खिलावा हू कि अगर यह किसी बरख नीबत से किया गया है तो उन अफसरों के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही की जाएगी ।

अहां तक कैंटरिंग का सवाल है जिसके बारे में कछबाय जी ने कहा, उसमें मकसद हमारा यह था, जो हमने पहले नियम बदला था वह इसलिये बदला था कि जो मोनोपली कहीं कहीं फ़िएट हो गई है उसको खत्म कर दिया जाये । मोनोपली अहां अहां थी उसको खत्म करने की कोशिश की गई है । लेकिन उसमें यह भी हमने देखा है कि जो इंडि-विजुअल कैंटरिंग या कांटेक्टर्स है जिन्होंने रेलवे में काफी दिनों से काम किया था, और काफी अच्छा काम किया था वह भी इसे अब में छा गये 6 साल के । इस बीच में उन्होंने अपना एस्टै लिमिटेड खड़ा किया था, अपनी मकदरी बगैरह ली थी, अपने मोड बनाये थे और काफी भरसे से वह अच्छा तसल्लीबख्त काम कर रहे थे, तो हमने यह सोचा कि जो हमारी पहले पालिसी थी कि उस आदमी को जो अच्छा म.र. मेटिस्कीकट्री काम नहीं करता, जनता जिसके नाम से खुश नहीं है उसका कांटेक्ट हम किसी बख्त भी खत्म कर सकते हैं, उस पर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है और जिसका काम अच्छा है जिसकी जनता तारीफ़ करती है उसको हम खत्म करने की कोशिश नहीं करेंगे ।

श्री हुकूम खन्ड कछबाय . जो रेलवे के अफसरों को खुश रखता है यह मूल बात है ।

श्री मुहम्मद सली कुरेशी : यह हो सकता है कि कुछ रेलवे के अफसर भी इसमें कुछ करते हों, लेकिन उसमें भी धाप का फर्ज है कि धाप हमें बतायें ताकि हम उसके ऊपर कार्यवाही करें ।

श्री हुकूम खन्ड कछबाय : मैंने दर्जनों पत्र लिखे हैं, उनमें उनका उत्तर दिया है । दर्जनों नाम दिये हैं ।

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : हाँ, दिये हैं ।

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I have covered all the points raised by hon. members. There is one thing. As regards branch lines, new lines and conversion of lines, I have said that these matters will be examined and I am sure satisfactory and very reasonable replies will be sent to the hon. members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall put the question.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: There is one point. He is willing to answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the hon. Minister to send replies to the members individually

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 the 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;

Demands Nos 1, 4, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16 and 20".

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to make good the amounts spent during the year ended 31st day of

[Mr. Chairman]

March 1975, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof :

Demands Nos. 5, 10, 13 and 15"

*The motion was adopted.*

17.53 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)  
No 2 BILL\*, 1975

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): 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. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted 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".

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I introduce † the Bill.

I move †:

"That the 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, be taken into consideration".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the 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, be taken into consideration".

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will put the clauses.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh): I want to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Unless notice has been given, rules do not permit it. I will not violate the rules.

The question is:

"That Clauses 1, 2 and 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was passed*

Clause 1, 2 and 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप (मुरीना) :  
प्राज्ञ. माफ़ दाहर, क्या बिना कौरम के  
बिदप सह ग. ? सदा से काम नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The quorum bell is being rung. . . Now there is quorum.

SHRI MOHD SHAFI QURESHI: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The questions is:

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 19-3-1975.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.