Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Sir, the Chair's authority is not a ematter of argument. It is not final because it is right, but it is right because it is final. You have given the ruling and that is final. Let not the whole thing be reopened de novo.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These sentences-for the record I am making it clear-

are absolutely defamatory, beyond the permission that I have accorded to him, and these remarks stand expung-

Shri Gunanand Thakur (Saharsa): Tose-

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. If everybody gets up after the Chair has given a ruling, this House has no meaning. Please sit down.

16.03 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAIL-WAYS), 1967-68-Contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Tenneti Viswanatham may continue his speech. I am sorry I had to interrupt him.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: That does not matter, Sir, I will take another 15 minutes.

Sir, I had just come to Visakhapatnam when this Privileges matter came in again. I was saying that there is somebody who is very angry with Visakhapatnam here in this Secreta-A steel riat. I will tell you why. plant was promised in 1963, and it was denied in 1966. A zinc smelter plant was almost about to be included and, then, the Budget Explanatory Memorandum says that somehow or other it could not be included and it was taken away. Then, Rs. 50 lakhs was provided for a dry dock at Visakhapatnam shipyard and Rs. 15 lakhs were spent. Suddenly it was dropped by the time of the elections. Finally,

coming to the Railways, what happens to the railway station at Visakhapatnam? The re-construction of Waltair station was taken half way and then it was stopped. What has Visakhapatnam done to members of the Secretariat here, I really cannot understand. Let the blot be removed by the Railway Minister. Let the reconstruction of the railway station be completed and for the sin of having stopped it in the middle let him make it a much better building and one of the best buildings in India.

16.05 hrs.

[SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA in the . [Chair]

On the question of employees' machinery, we have got great difficulty with regard to dealing with these employees of the railways. The railway employees are not expected to go to Members of Parliament. There is no good machinery with a judicial frame of mind set up by the Ministry to hear their grievances or complaints. The present methods of hearing their appeals or representations are so involved and so time-consuming that people get frustrated. If they do not work well, we cannot really complain. What I say is that you should have an officer who is unconnected with the regular administration, who has got some judicial training to receive the complaints directly. Whenever somebody has got any grievances, he must receive them, immediately go through the complaints, hear both sides, the employees as well as the officers complined against, and then advise the final authority who has got to pass the order. If the Government pass orders like that, there would not be much scope for complaints and the employees need not hang about the corridors of Members of Parliament. It is not dignified, either to the officers of the railways or the Members of Parliament to hear these complaints and frustrations daily.

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So far as travelling facilities are concerned, I think hon Members of this House are unanimously of the view that the facilities at present provided are next to nothing. Just see the platforms. I do not know what is happening in North India, perhaps the platforms there are much more crowded, but I would invite all Members of Parliament to come and see the plaform at Vijayawada, the overcrowding, the dirt, want of facilities and so on; it is absolutely a no-man's land.

An hon, Member: The temperature also.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Yes, it is hotter than Delhi, about 122° F. We want more facilities to be given to the passengers. We are not asking for facilities as charities from the railways. The way the railways view the matter makes us feel that the railway is a patronising authority and that we are receiving some benefits or favours from the railways. In the olden days the benefits of British rule were being advertised, printed and pasted on walls. The attitude of the railway authorities in the matter of grant of facilities is even now not much different. That approach must go. We are entitled to those facilities as a matter of right. As you know, 89 per cent of the revenues of the railways come from third class passengers. Yet, there are no waiting halls for them. The waiting halls are constructed only for first and secondclass passengers, even though 89 per cent of the revenue come from thirdclass passengers. They are our owr brethren. The third-class passengers are sovereign in this country, and their vote we go and beg every five years or everytime there is a byelection. There is no point in treating them as our equal at the time of the election and then, later on, treating them like a piece of soiled cloth. But that is exactly what is happening in this country. So, I would request the Railway Minister who, as I said, is a very good Minister, a very good-looking Minister, to do something in this matter . . .

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur). I would suggest that the Minister should go to the films

Shri Vasudevan Nair: He is too old for it.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: think all the Members are in unanimous agreement with it. Let it be said that after Shri Poonacha became Railway Minister there was a new approach in the railway administration and that the travelling public in India started receiving a much better deal, and that they can now travel wherever they like with comfort as real sovereigns of this country and that they are getting quid pro quo for what they are paying.

Mr. Chairman: I think the Minister is already taken in by the remarks of the hon. Member. So, he should conclude.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: You should say that the Chair is also good-looking.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: I know that the Chair is very indulgent to me.

I suggest that there should be one children's special in India. Every child of this country, before he leaves the educational institution, must have the opportunity of travelling free to every important place in India in that train. All facilities should be given to them not only to see the places but also feeding and other arrangements during the travel should be made. Details can be worked out. In India it should be that every child, every Indian knows his country. Today I dare say half of us do not know our country. We have not got the facilities to travel. You have recently given some facilities to Members of Parliament to go about, but I believe more than 70 per cent are not using your passes because excepting for the railway fare everything is very costly for Members of Parliament if they travel outside their constituencies. However, with the childern's special it should be different. I request you to give these facilities and inaugurate

[Shri Tenneti Viswanatham] free children's special through the country year in and year

श्री फ गो० सेन (पूर्णिया) : समापति महोदय, में रेखने मंत्रो और रेलने बार्ड को बह बजट पंश करने के लिए बधाई देता है। परन्तु मैं निवेशन करना चाहता हूं कि इस बजट में जो भाड़े की बढ़ीत से की गई है, उससे हमारी गरोब जनता को श्रीर खास कर लोशर इनकम ग्रुप के लोगों को तक्तिक पर्कार्यक यद्यपि मन्त्री भहोदय कह सहते हैं जियाक रेलवेज का खुयां बढ़ गया है, इपलिए भाड़े में बृद्धि करने की ग्रावश्यकता पड़ी है।

श्रगर मन्त्री महोदय रेलों 🗟 कतर्जशन को रीमृव कर दें, तो यह बड़ा प्रशंसनीय कार्य होगा । हर गाड़ी में, ब्रीर खास कर बर्ड क्लास में, बहुत भीड़ रहती है। जिस एरिया से हम बाते हैं, वह एक सेन्सिटिव एरिया है। दिल्ली से जो आसाम मेल चलती है, उनमें इतने सिलीटरी पर्सोनेल होते हैं कि बाकी बोगों के लिए स्थान नहीं रहता है। उसमें बनबाद बोगी भी जोड़ी जाती है और भवने-श्वर बोगी भी जोड़ी जाती है। मैं समझता हं कि धनबाद बोगो जोड़ने की कोई ग्रावश्यकता नहीं है, स्योंकि एक तो दोनों बोगीज म ज्यादा पैसेंजर नहीं होते हैं भौर दूसरे, वह गाड़ी वनबाद होकर जाती है। हालत इतनी बराब है कि ग्रासाम मेल का डीजलाइजेशन किया जाना चाहिए। श्रगर ग्रासाम को दिल्ली के साथ नहीं जोड़ा जायेगा, तो भ्रासाम हमारे हाबों से निकल जायेगा । पहले मिलीटरी स्पेशल्ब चला करती थीं, लेकिन उनको बन्द कर दिया गया है। ग्रब जितनी गाडियां चलती हैं. उन में 75 प्रतिशत मिलीटरी पर्सोनेल भरे रहते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, भ्राप को उस क्षेत्र के बारे में तजुर्बा है, क्योंकि ग्राप को रायगंज की तरफ़ जाने का मौका मिलता है। ग्राप की भौर मेरी कांस्टीटयएन्सी का एक ही बार्डर

है । खास तौर पर डिलिमिशटेन से दालकोला, बारसोई ग्रौर ग्राजमनगर सेक्शन हमारी कांस्टीट्युएन्सी में भा गया है । मैं भ्राप के पड़ोस में हूं। श्राप ने भी देखा होगा कि तलता,सुढानी, बारसोई ग्रीर ग्राजमनगर की लाइन में एक हा बतेंजर देन है। इतलिए हम लाग भ्रपनी कांस्ट.ट्यन्सी में नहीं घुम सकते हैं। श्रगर यहां से लखनऊ मेल से जायें, तो बारसोई उतरना पड़ेगा स्रोर वहां से पैसेज२ देन से जाना पड़ेगा । एक फ़ारट देन का स्टापेज दिया गया है, लेकिन चुंकि वह राप्त के बारह, एक बजे है, इत्रलिए उसकी यटिलिटी नहीं है।

बाहगेज में कटिहार भ्राने के लिए कूमेत-पूर में कोई कनेक्शन नहीं है। कम से कम उस सैक्शन के लिए बाडगंज पर एक शटल ट्रेन देनी चाहिए। मीटरगेज पर किशनगंज से पुणिया के लिए भी एक णटल देन देनी चाहिए।

कटिहार न केवल एक रेलवे डिस्ट्रिक्ट है, बल्कि एक बड़ा बिजिनेस सेंटर भी है। नोग ग्रपनी डेली नेसेसिटीज के लिए वहां जाते हैं। छोटी-छोटी लाइनों के रेलवे स्टाफ़ को श्रपना सारा सामान, खाना, कपडा, ब्रादि कटिहार से लाना पडता है। लेकिन दिन और रात में सिर्फ़ एक ही गाड़ी दी गई है। उससे कैसे काम चल सकता है ?

कटिहार स्टेशन पर बाडगेज लाइन और मीटरगेज लाइन में लगभग भाध मील का फ़ासला है और लोगों को एक जगह से दूसरी जगह रिक्शा से जाना पड़ता है। उन दोनों को एक स्थान पर कर दिया जाये।

बरौनी से लेकर जोगबनी तक बाढगेज कर देना चाहिए, जिस से नेपाल बार्डर पर स्थित यह 110 मील का ट्रुकड़ा भी बाडगेज हो जाये।

जहां तक केटरिंग का सम्बन्ध है, मलग ग्रलग जोन्ज में भलग भलग भाव हैं। उदा÷ हरण के लिए नार्दरन जोन में वैजिटेरियन

डाइट का दाम 1 इपया 80 पैसे भीर नान-वैजिटेरियन डाइट का दाम 2 रुपये 30 पैसे है। इसको तूलना में बरोनो स्टेशन पर वजि-टेरियन डाइट का दाम 1 रुपया 30 पैसे और नान-वजिटेरियन डाइट का दाम 1 रूपया 80 पैसे है। मैं यह जानना चाइता हूं कि यह जो पचास पैसे का डिफ़रेंस है, क्या यह तार्विसिंग के लिए वार्ज किया जाता है या किसो और कारण से। इस तराके से यह जो भाव बढ़ा दिया गया है, वह उचित नहीं है।

समापति महोदय, मैं भ्राप को धन्यवाद देता हं कि ग्रापने मुझ समय दिया।

Shri Sequeira (Goa Daman and Diu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Railways, at the moment, as I understand, consist of nine operating units, three manufacturing units, one development organisation and, on top of which, there is the Railway Board, and the Railway Ministry. I would like to question the effectiveness of the Railway Board as presently constituted.

I know that most of the Members of the Railway Board are railwaymen with a long experience. But I would like to submit, when they have been from the actual operation of the Railways for several years, since they have been away from the smell of steam and the chug of diesel, they have forgotten what it is like actually to run the railways, they have become good bureaucrats and the papers that rise from the General Managers of the Railways get stuck in the desks of the Railway Board. I would like to suggest to the hon Minister that he should consider doing away with the Railway Board, as presently constituted, that he should upgrade the General Managers of operating units and, at the same time, see that the functions presently handled by the Railway Board, are handled by one or the other of the upgraded General Managers. For example, the General Manager of the Central Railway, in addition to being responsible for the running of the Central Railway, could

be made responsible also for the mechanical engineering of the whole of the Indian railways. Similarly, the General Manager of the Western Railway, in addition to being responsible for the running of the Western Railway, could be made responsible also for the civil engineering for the whole of the Indian Railways. The advantage that I feel would accrue from such a system would be that once these General Managers realise that they are inter-dependent on each other's permissions to keep their own railway running, they will see that the permissions are given very much faster than at present and, I believe, the efficiency of the Railways will improve considerably. I also feel that if you adopt this system, it may be possible for you to cut down the number of Directorates that you have got, at present, under the Railway Board-I think, there are 21 of them-and also you may be able to prune staff in the other organisations of the Railways.

There is one more thing to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister and that is that on ordinary working expenses, repairs and maintenance, there is a difference between the estimates presented in March and what are now proposed. A part of this difference is attributed to an increase in the price of steel. I understand from his speech that the traffic expected this year is less than what was originally envisaged. So, as a result of this, the repairs and the maintenance costs would come down. I would like him to examine how this increase of Rs. 70 lakhs has come about over the original figure when the repairs and the maintenance costs would come down as a result of less usage of the equipment.

There are four Railway Service Commissions and in each of these Commissions, there is the Chairman, a Member and a Secretary. I would like him to consider whether it would be possible to have one Commission for the whole of India with others. functioning merely as branches. That will probaly save quite a bit of money:... [Shri Sequeira]

On the question of material, like, coal, fuel and other things. I believe, you are planning to spend about Rs. 17.5 crores this year. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that even one per cent saving wih better control, better purchase control, and better recovery of materials. will give him about Rs. 17.5 lakhs.

Then there is the question of goods lost or damaged. I do not know what the system is for the control of this. but may I suggest that the Ministry should consider an incentive scheme? Statistics should be collected for each booking station, each transhipment point-because I believe that the majority of the damages occurs during transhipment-and each end station, and the staff directly concerned with this should be given some sort of an incentive for any improvement in the statistics with regard to breakages or damages.

On staff canteens and departmental catering, I see that a loss of Rs. 3.40 lakhs is estimated for this year. The agures are: turnover Rs. 6 crores and loss Rs. 3.40 lakhs. If the Railways are unable to run this at a profit, I would suggest that it be considered that they be given out to some other people; there are many establishments run by private individuals, small firms and so on. They will be able to help other people and at the same time save the Railway exchequer some money.

Turning to my part of the country, the employees who have been absorbed from the West India Portuguese Railways have a dispute with the Railway Board about their terms of serwice, etc., and this has been pending for quite some time. May I request the hon. Minister to look into it and see that it is sorted out?

I would like to remind the hon. Minister that Goa produces 71 million. sonnes of iron ore out of which the Railways carry only half a million. We need a new line for this if they

are to carry more. If he cannot consider it this year. I would request him kindly to consider it next year and he would probably end up carrying \$ million tonnes.

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There is one request that I would like to make. In fact, I would like to make a plea. I plead with the Minister that for meeting the deficit of this year, he should look for saving within his own organisation and should not overburden the already overburdened people.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : जिन्होंने कटमोशंस दिए हैं क्या उन को भी मौका मिलेगा?

सभापति महोदय : कटमोशन तो सब कोई का है, वह तो मब्ड एज्यम कर लिया गया है।

Shri Yashpal Singh: We must discuss that

Mr. Chairman: Mr. M. S. Muri.

Shri M. S. Murti (Ankapali): During the limited time at my disposal, I would like to say a few words about my constituency.

We have been requesting for a shuttle train from Waltair to Tuni, so that Visakhapatnam, which is a growing industrial city, might be fed with vegetables and other daily necessities, but this has been turned down a number of times on the plea that the line capacity is not there. When there are trains running from Tuni to Tadepalligudam, from Kakinada to Rajahmundry and from Kakinada to Renu Renigunta, I wonder how it is said that line capacity is not available between Tuni and Waltair. This point must be examined.

Another point is this. Trains rum from Waltair to Bezwada section. There are seven trains running on either side and of these, one shows its face once a week, on mail and two express trains run long distance passengers and about the other three passenger trains, nobody knows when they come and when they go; they come at odd times in this area. So, my request for a shuttle train is to cater to the needs of passengers who are in between Waltair and Tuni. I would like that the hon. Minister should examine this case and not reject it on the ground that there is no line capacity or anything of that kind.

Then, there is a feasibility?cumpreliminary survey that is going on to carry the iron ore from Bailadilla for export to Japan to a satellite port, that is, from Sukma to the Varha estuary of Polavaram. That line survey is being carried out now. I would like to request the hon. Minister that this line should be laid at any cost. If you look at the railway map of India you will see that North India has got large facilities; that may be due to historical reasons. South India has been totally neglected. This kind of regional imbalance cannot be continued for ever. would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to take this opportunity to see that this line is laid at any cost, at least for the export of iron ore now. Later on, it may cater to the people there. From the Dandakaranya this line comes to the rice-growing bowl of Andhra Pradesh area, and therefore, this line must be laid.

The former Railway Minister Shri S. K. Patil had promised a line from Ongole to Hyderabad via Nagarjunagar. The Nagarjunasagar project is going to be completed shortly and the foodgrains grown there have to be earried to North and South India. Unless we prepare for a line survey from now onwards and make room for a line there, it will become very difficult afterwards to carry the foodgrains that are grown there. Even now, if we want to send foodgrains crom Andhra Pradesh to the people Eving in Kerala, we find it very difficult because of scarcity of wagons etc. I do not know what lines are being

planned now for this purpose. Unless there is perspective planning in this regard, it will become very difficult later on to find the necessary finances for this purpose. Why should the people have to suffer for the fault of those people who are now at the helm of affairs? I would, therefore, request that this line should also be taken up.

Under the community project certain roads were laid to scheme, connect the villages. Unfortunately, these village roads have had to pass through railway lines. Unless the railway people agree to have a level crossing there, those roads cannot be When we apply for the level crossings, they say that if it is an unmanned level crossing, then Rs. 8000 should be paid, and if it is manned level crossing, then the whole capital expenditure should be borne by the local people and the recurring expenditure would be borne by the railway I do not know what the people. recurring expenditure would be in the case of an unmanned level crossing. After all, the charges for laying those roads are going to be borne by the local people. Simply for having a gate there or some chain there, why should the local people have to pay Rs. 8000 to the railways? Is it going to cost so much? I really do not understand this. This point must be looked into, and the grievances of the people in that area should be redressed.

In this connection, I would like tomention that between Namavaram and Gullupadu in the Vijayawada-Waltair section, there used to be one level-crosing previously. After the doubling of the railway line, that has been closed. The people who have their lands on the other side of the railway line cannot cross the railway line with their samaans and their cattle, and if they do so, they are being prosecuted for trespassing the railway line. It is the duty of the railways, when they closed the level-crossing, toform another level-crossing there and then have the doubling. But they have not done that. Instead,

[Shri M. S. Murti]

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blame is being thrown on the people and they are asked to pay Rs. 8000 for unmanned level crossing and Rs. 25,000 for a manned level-crossing. The railways are not justified in asking for this amount from the local people instead, they should themselves provide a level-crossing there for the benefit of the people living on both sides of the railway line.

With regard to the departmental catering, under Demand No. 9, a cutmotion has been tabled. I think that it is better to close down departmental catering if it cannot be run well. When we make a complaint against the catering people what we find is that somebody else is punished. We do not want that somebody else should be punished for the fault of some catering manager or somebody in the catering section. I would like to mention one instance in this connection. Once, when we were travelling from Secunderabad to Waltair, at the Secunderabad station, the conductorguard had taken orders to serve us meals at Kazipet. But when we went to Kazipet we could not get our dinner there. When we had made a complaint that the conductor-guard had given the message already and the manager had received the message and yet we were not supplied with the meals, what happened actually was that the conductor-guard was asked to explain why he should not be suspended for the fault of the catering mannager in not having supplied us with meals. This is how the railway administration is going on. As my hon. friend who spoke just before me had pointed out, the railways are incurring a loss of Rs. 3.4 lakhs on departmental catering. The railways say that they want to manage it on a no-profit-noloss basis but they are actually sustaining a loss on it. If they cannot manage it properly, it is better to wind it up completely and hand it over to private contractors.

Another point I would like to mention is concerning the train that passes from Puri to Hyderabad. It takes 26 hours from Puri to reach Hyderabad. Hyderabad is the headquarters of Andhra Pradesh and people coming the north-easternmost part of the State to the capital find it very difficul to reach the Hyderabad station in time. So the duration of the journey should be reduced by speeding up the train. As it is, passengers have to lose two days for coming to Hyderabad and going back. If this is not possible, I would suggest that an Express train should be run from Waltair to Hyderabad so that passengers could cover this to and from journey quickly.

Shri Sriraj Meghrajji (Surendranagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall be brief and come straight to the points tabled in my cut motions Nos. 564-567 which I moved two days ago. The Jhund-Dhrangadhra-Kandla railway connection was sanctioned and taken in hand in 1964. The work is now scheduled to be completed in October 1969. One of the main reasons for selecting and finally sanctioning this route was, I believe, the heavy traffic to and from Dhrangadhra which is a station on the metre gauge This is the biggest station in line. in the Rajkot division of the Western Railway, and in 1963 it earned Rs. 1,59,39,000 for the Indian Railways. At present, this heavy traffic accumulates on the already over-burdened Surendranagar-Viramgam metre gauge section.

The Hon'ble Shi S. K. Patil was kind enough to convey to me the assurance, in late 1964, through the Chief Minister of Gujarat that "the construction will be pushed through at the maximum speed possible". This is highly gratifying in view of the vital strategic importance of the line and the long-pending development of Kandla port. But there is no reason why the work should be so phased that the entire length of the got ready at Jhund-Kandla line is about the same time. On the contrary, there is every reason why the short 35-mile Dhrangadhra-Jhund section should be given priority. Dhrangadhra is a Brigade Headquarters and there is a considerable movement of military transport to and from it each year. At present, the huge salt industry in the Dhrangadhra Rann or Little Rann suffers from a chronic wagon Quite often, the piled up shortage. salt is washed away and wasted due to lack of wagons. Given adequate rail transport, the Dhrangadhra Rann has immense possibilities of industrial exploitation. As against the capital outlay on this section, the railway earnings will be substantial, apart from the convenience to the local salt and chemical industries and to the military establishment and the muchneeded relief to the Surendranagar-Viramgam section. I believe the Dhrangadhra-Jhund section can be completed before the end of this financial year if the work is taken up in right earnest. I should like an assurance that it will be.

Morvi-Shapur-Susvav-Halvad Th_e railway link seems to have been quite overlooked by the railway authorities and the Government. The Morvi-Halvad link was the subject of an agreement between the Dhrangadhra and Morvi States. The project was scrutinised by the Railway Board and the Government of India's sanction for the constrution of this line was conveyed to the two contracting States on 15th December 1941. truction had, however, to be deferred for the duration of the war. Under the final agreement between States, executed on 16 April 1945, it was expressly stipulated that the line would be completed and in operation in 5 years, that is, in April 1950. The States of Dhrangadhra and Morvi were integrated with Saurashtra in early 1948. Under the terms of the Covenant, the public commitments of the covenanting States have become the constitutional legal and moral obligations of the successor authorities. I brought this to the notice of the Government in late 1963. 896 (Ai) LSD-9.

surely to be wondered that this project, which was scrutinised by the Railway Board and obtained the sanction of the Government of India, should have been althogether neglected. The people of the region have been waiting for the fruition of this project with exemplary patience. I sincerely trust, Sir, that this neglect will now end and that the Government will prove itself true to its public obligations and pledges. The distance involved is a mere 32 miles of which nearly half is even now a narrow-gauge line.

A most important project which even before the war was I believe, under active consideration seems to have passed out of consideration for some reason. But the need of it has now become emergent and I would say imperative. I mean the project to connect Jamnagar-Jodiya-Piplia-Shapur-Susvav-Halvad. I had submitted the proposal for this Saurashtra Northern Line to the Railway Ministry in 1964. I offer the following cogent reasons for the connection.

- (1) The whole Okha-Mithapur-Dwarka-Jamnagar traffic at present moves along the central, rather, tortuous, and highly congested line via Rajkot, which ends with the bottleneck at Viramgam, I believe the railways are even now thinking of doubling some part of the track. Instead, the proposed line will relieve the congestion;
- (2) it will open up a new area to development; and
- (3) it will be a shorter, quicker route.
- (4) Navalakhi Port is connected by metre-gauge with Piplia; therefore, the Piplia Shapur Susvav section of the proposed line will afford to Navalakhi Port direct access to the Gujarat and Indian interior. This excellent port must go into a decline as the major port of Kandla develops. The proposed linkage will drastically reduce the rail distance between Navalakhi, Viramgam and Ahmedabad and so

[Shri Sriraj Meghrajji]

give a boost to this small port and to the trade of Morvi.

- (5) The proposed connection will also afford shorter, quicker access to the hinterland to all the ports of northern Saurashtra: Okha, Salaya, Sika, Bedi, Jodiya and Navalakhi. Finally.
- (6) the proposed line has a high military importance. Jamnagar is a naval, air force, and army station. The proposed line will give the Brigade Headquarters at Jamnagar, a shorter, unimpeded, rail route via the Brigade Headquarters at Dhrangadhra, to the Divisional Headquarters at Ahmedabad. Moreover, it will bring about the shortest possible railway connection between Jamnagar and the whole of western Saurashtra and Kutch.

I now come to my final submission. It is a small matter. Along the southern border of the Little Rann there is a major district road which is under constant use by heavy saltladen trucks and military transport. This road is severed in two between Kuda and Nimaknagar by the railway line which terminates in the saltfields in the Rann. The road is literally severed and has been so for a long time. There is no level crossing. All transport has to make a detour through rough country and the Rann before it can come on to the road again. We have had many complaints abuot this curious oversight of the railway authorities, including from senior army officers. I trust, Sir, that this will be put right and that a level crossing will be provided at the ear-

That, Sir, concludes the submissions I have to make at this time.

श्री संयद धली (जलगांव): सभापति महोदय, जब नेलवे बजट पर डिस्कणन हो रहा था तब मुझे वोलने की इजाजत नहीं दी बी गई थी। इसलिये मैंने रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब को जो मुझे कहना था वह मैंने लिख कर भेज दिया था। उसके भ्रलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि तमाम रेलवेज के भ्रन्दर जो कोलसा खर्च किया जाता है उससे कोल ऐश निकलती है। भ्रगर इस कोल ऐश को देखा जाये तो कोलसा का जो वजन होता है उसक चौथाई वह होता है। लेकिन रेलवे में इसका कोई हिसाब-किताब नहीं होता है जिसकी वजह से बहुत नुकसान होता है। मैं कहूंगा कि कोल ऐश का हिसाब रक्खा जाये। इसका भ्रन्दाजा लगाया जाय कि वह कितना होता है भौर उसकी भ्रामदनी क्या हो सकती है। कोल ऐश के हिसाब से कोलसा खर्च होता है या नहीं यह बहुत जरूरी है।

इसी तरह से रेनवे कम्पाउण्ड्स के अन्दर जो रेलवे मजदूर झोंपड़ियां बना कर रहते हैं वह सब कोलसा जलाते हैं। वह कोलसा चुराते हैं और कोलसा बेचते हैं। इसलिये मैं यह गुजारिश करूंगा कि इसके ऊपर बहुत देखमाल करनी चाहिये, ताकि रेलवे का नुक-सान न हो और आमदनी बढ़ें।

मैं रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब को लिख चुका हूं कि रेलवे की गाड़ियां कम होने की वजह से लोगों को बहुत ही तकलीफ होती है। बाज- श्रीकात तो ऐसा होता है कि लोगों को खड़े होकर भीर खास तौर से भीरतों को अपने बच्चों को गोद में लेकर खड़े खड़े सफर करना पड़ता है। इसलिये गाड़ियों के बढ़ाने की बहुत जरूरत है और उनको बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये। मेरे जिले में भामलनेर से जलगांव तक जो लाइन है वहां पर सुबह एक गाड़ी भाती है भीर फिर शाम को जाती है भीर लोगों को काफी तकलीफ उठानी पड़ती है। इसलिये वहां दोपहर में भी एक गाड़ी शुरू की जानी चाहिये।

बी महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) : सभापित महोदय, प्लॅनिंग के बर्ष होते हैं कि सब बातों का हिसाब पहले से लगा लिया बजट रखता हो, उसकी प्लैनिंग इतनी घटिया

चले कि वह ग्रपनी श्रावश्यकताओं का हिसाब

भी न लगा सके, यह बड़े शमं की बात है।

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जाये, लेकिन रेलवे विभाग, जो एक ऐसा विभाग है कि शायद दुनिया की बड़ी रेलों में से एक है, वह यह हिसाब भी नहीं लगा पाया कि भाप का इंजिन बनाने के साथ-साथ डीजल का इंजिन भी बनाना पड़ेगा, श्रीर फिर बिजली वाला भी बनाना पड़ेगा । स्थिति यह है कि भाप वाला ग्रापके पास फालतु हो गया जिसके लिये भ्राप दुनिया में बाजार ढुंढ रहे हैं भ्रोर बिजली के इंजिन की कनी पड़ रही है। इतना बड़ा विमाग, जो छोटे मोट देशों से बड़ा

तीसरी श्रेणी के डब्बे इम देश में बहुत बन सकते हैं, श्रीर बना कर चलाये जा सकते हैं, लेकिन बीस साल होने के बाद भी उनमें उतनी ही भीड़ भरी होती है। हालांकि सैनून एक हजार पड़े हुए हैं जिन से 100 गाड़ियां चल सकती हैं, लेकिन तीसरे दर्जे की, जिसकी वजह से यह महकमा चल रहा है, बड़ी भारी उनेक्षा की गई है। ट्रक प्रतियोगिता में हम से बाजी ले रहा है। ब्राज रेलवे घाटे में चलती जा रही है ग्रीर ट्रक वाले माफे में चत रहे हैं, केवल इसलिये कि टक वाले माल को भाराम के साथ ले जाते हैं। जो भी माल बक करने भाते हैं उनके साथ वे बड़ी भ्रच्छी तरह पेश भ्राते हैं भ्रीर भ्रादमी यहसूस करता है कि हम किसी बढ़िया भादमी के यहां गये हैं। रेल में जो माल बुक करने भाते हैं वह भएने को घटिया समझ कर भाते 🖁 । उनके साथ घच्छा व्यवहार नहीं होता । माल की श्रच्छी तरह से मुरक्षा नहीं होती। माल को पहुंचाने में जल्दी नहीं होती। एक यापारी की तरह से काम नहीं किया बाता । परिणाम यह होता है कि ट्रक वाले चीत जाते हैं भीर रेलवे घाटे में चलती जाती 8:

इसी तरीके से इतने बड़े विभाग के झन्दर, चिसका इतना बड़ा बजट है, बड़ा भारी खोज

कार्य होना चाहिये । छोट-छोटे कारखाने खोज का कार्य करते हैं, जिससे नई-नई किस्म की चीजें ईजाद की जायें स्रोर दुनिया की तरक्की के साथ वह भी जुटे रहें। विदेशों से किसी खोज को खरीद कर उसको ग्रपने यहां बनाने को कोशिश करनी या वहां से मशीनें मंगानः कोई बड़ा काम नहीं है। हम तो खोज कर ही नहीं रहे हैं। ग्रगर यहां कोई खोज हो भी तो वह हिन्द्स्तान में रखनी नहीं चाहिये। हम जानते हैं कि सूरी ट्रांसिमशन को हम नहीं ले पाये, जर्मनी ने उस चीज को ले लिया। जर्मनो में वह इस्तैमाल होता है, भीर फिर हम को वहां से वापस करता है। ग्रगर यह विभाग प्रपने यहां खोज का बढ़िया इन्तजाम नहीं करेगा भीर दुनिया के श्रीर देशों के मुका-बले में खोज में भागे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा, तो हमेशा यही इतिहास रहेगा कि बढ़ता हुआ रेल का महकमा बिना खोज किये हुए पूर्जी को धौर मशीनों को या दूसरी चीजों को बाहर से खरीदता रहेगा ग्रार देश की विदेशी मदा हमेशा संकट में पड़ी रहेगी।

शाहदरा से सहारनपुर तक एक छोटी सी लाइन चल रही है। उसकी बाबत इननी बार कहा गया कि उसको ले लिया जाये, लेकिन वह नहीं ली गई। वह इतनी छोटी माइन है कि दिल्ली से उसका कोई कनेक्शन नहीं रहता है। शाहदरा के बाद उसका कनेक्शन **ख**त्म हो जाता है। उस**ा राष्ट्रीयकरण** होना चाहिये।

10.43 hrs.

SPEAKER in the Chair] MR.

उसको बड़ा बनाया जाना चाहिये ताकि दिल्ली का हरिद्वार के साथ, देहरादून के साथ ग्रौर सहारनपूर के साथ सीधा सम्बन्ध हो जाये। इस तरह से मेरठ भी दिल्ली से सीधा मिल बायेगा । श्यामली का इतना बड़ा इलाका है बह दूसरी स्रोर मिल जायेगा । वहां के जागरूक किसान जो हैं वह मंडी को ग्रपना सारा माल सहुलियत से ला सकेंगे।

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[श्री महाराज सिंह भारती]

ें इसी तरह हस्तिनापुर केन्द्र में बहुत पैसा लगा कर शहर बसाया गया । काफी पैसा लगा कर वहां रेल ले जाने की योजना बनाई गई। वहां के किसान किस कदर जागरूक थे कि मवाना से हस्तिनापुर तक बिना कुछ कहे सुने सब ने ग्रपनी जमीनें चक-बन्दी की छोड़ दी; लेकिन माज भी वह जमीन रेल का इन्तजार कर रही है। सर-कार ने इस रेलवे की स्कीम को तोंड दिया। पहले तो बनाया था लेकिन बाद में पता नहीं क्यों इसे तोड़ दिया।

इसी तरह से मेरट जो वह दिल्ली के एकदम नजदीक है भ्रीर उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिममें है। पश्चिमोत्तर प्रदेश में एक करोड़ की म्राबादी है, जिस के लिये कोई सीघी गाड़ी लखनऊ ग्रीर इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट तक जाने के लिये नहीं है। बहुत बार हमने लिखा, बहुत बार कहा, बहुत लोगों ने कहा, जनता की करीब 25 या 30 साल पुरानी मांगें हैं, लेकिन वह ग्राज तक मंजूर नहीं की गई है। जहां इतनी गाड़ियां चलाई जाती हैं, धगर एक गाडी मेरठ तक बढ़ा दी जाये जो कि लखनऊ होते हुए इलाहाबाद 9 बजे तक पहुंच जाये, तो इस से बहुत बड़ी भाबादी कवर हो सकती है ।

इसी तरह से मेरठ कागज पर चाहे किसी की भी मिल्कियत हो, लेकिन मौके पर तो वह दिल्ली की ही मिल्कियत है। मेरठ से दिल्ली बहुत से लोग माते जाते हैं। वह दिल्ली का ही एक सुबर्व बन गया है। जिस को दिल्ली में जगह नहीं मिलती वह मेरठ में जगह लेता है। मेरठ एक जंक्शन है लेकिन उस जंक्शन परजो एंजिन को मुंह मोड़ने वाली मशीन है वह ब्राजसे पचास साल पूरानी लगी है वाबा भ्रादम के जमाने से, जिस से एक छोटा सा इंजिन ही घुमाया जा सकता परिणाम यह होता है कि मेरठ को जो शटल दिल्ली से जाती है वह मेरठ में नहीं वमती बल्कि नंगल डैम जा कर घूमती है।

यहां से शटल लेकर जायेगी, वहां से भाषारा वाली गाड़ी लें कर जाती है ग्रीरवहां से घूमकर गाड़ी वापस ल कर धाती है, तब यहां की शटल वापस लें कर भाती है। एंजिन घुमाने के लिये कोंई बड़ा कारखाना नहीं बनाना है, कुछ थोड़ा से पैसा लगाना है, लेकिन इस के बिना देने से दिल्ली मेरठ का जो टैफिक है उस को बड़ी सहिलयत हो जायेगी। दिल्ली से मेरठ का जो ट्रैफिक है उस की भ्राप कल्पना नहीं कर सकते, भ्रगर उस के लिये यह डबल लाइन बना दी जाये तो उन का काम बड़ी भ्रासानी से चल सकता है। दिल्ली में सब चीजें बाहर से श्राती हैं क्यों कि दिल्ली में कुछ पैदा नहीं होता। दिल्ली के ग्रन्दर मान पंजाब से ब्राता है या हरियाना से ब्राता है। इस लिये इस को डबल लाइन जरूर हो जाना चाहिये। इसी के साथ-साथ इस में डीजल इंजन चला दिया जाना चाहिये तो टाइम थोड़ा बच सकता है भ्रौर लोग जल्दी से पहुंच सकेंगें।

इसी के साथ साथ गाजियाबाद शटल है। मैंने मंत्री साहब को लिखा था कि उसकी मेरठ तक बढ़ा दिया जाये तो बड़ी सह लियत हो सकती है क्योंकि मुरादनगर बार्डनेन्स फक्ट्री में मेरठ से चार या पांच सौ भादमी भाते हैं। मार्डनेन्स फैक्ट्री उन को क्वार्टर नहीं देती है, उस ने क्वार्टर्स बनाये ही नहीं हैं। इस लिये मेरठ से घाना पड़ता है भौर काफी टाइम सर्फ होता है। 8 बजे कोई भी गाड़ी मेरठ से नहीं पहुंचती है। नतीजा यह होता है कि वह रोज लेट पहुंचते हैं भीर भाध पौन घंटा उन को फालतू बैठना होता है। उन्होंने काफी रिप्रेंजेन्ट किया, भार्डनेन्स फैक्टरी के श्रफसरों ने भी रिप्रेजेंट किया लेकिन वह कहते हैं कि मेरठ से इंजन का मुंह नहीं घूमता तो गाजियाबाद कैसे पहुंचें यह मंत्री महोदय के लिये एक बहुत छोटी सी चीज है। इसपरध्यान देने की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत है।

जिस कदर ट्रैफिक बढ़ रहा है उस को म्राप पूरी तरह से जानते हैं। जनता को सुविध

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देवे के लिये यहां पर डीजल कार्स चलाई बानी बाहिये। इस से काफी सहूलियत रहेगी। यहां से एक गाड़ी 3.45 पर चलती है उस के बाद 6 बजें ही गाड़ी मिलेगी और इस से जमता की बड़ी दिक्कत होती।

सूबर्व के लोगों में से कोई किसी वक्त काता है घौर कोई किसी वक्त में । जिस तरह से लखनऊ घौर कानपुर के बीच में डीजल कार्स चलती है उसी तरह से दिल्ली के चारों तरफ जो शहर पड़ते हैं उन के बीच में डीजल कार्स की सर्विस हर घ्राघ पौन घंटें के बाद होनी चाहिये ।

जो लोग मासिक टिकट लेते था रहे हैं उन लोगों का जो किराया बढ़ाया गया है उस से उन पर बड़ा भारी श्रसर पड़ा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर दुबारा मौर कर ले क्योंकि इस से उन लोगों को बड़ी भारी परेशानी हो जायेगी।

मैं थोडी सी बात दिल्ली की बाबत कहना चाहता हं। ग्राज दिल्ली वे हिसाब-िकताब बढ रही है। हिसाब लगाया जाता है कि 5 लाख ग्राबादी बढेगी, लेकिन बढ जाती है एक दम से 10 लाख यह बढ़ती हुई श्राबदी कई परेशानियों को जन्म दे रही है। दिल्ली में जो कालौनीज बसाई जा रही हैं उन में कम तन्खवाह पाने वाले लोगों को रेलवे कोई स्थान नहीं दे रही है इस लिये यह ब्रग्गी झोंपडी वाले बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। बहां दिल्ली से बाहर के लोग आते हैं अपनी सेवायें देने के लिये। इन बाहर से ग्राने वालों की तादाद निरन्तर बढ़ती चली जा रही है। नो भी ऐंसे लोग हैं, जो कि लडाई के पहले से रेलवे की सर्विस में हैं या माल डिपो में काम करते हैं,वें पच्चीस पच्चीस मील साइकिलों से बाते हैं बीर उतने ही मील वापस जाते हैं साइकिल से । यह शहर तो बढता चला गया है लेकिन उस में जो कोलोनीज बसाई गई हैं उन में से किसी में भी गरीब ब्रादिमयों के बसने के लिये कोई जगह नहीं बनाई । जो

षी लोग धपनी सेवायें देने के लिये घाते हैं प्रगर उन की यातायात की सुविधा नहीं मिलेगी तो काम कैसे चलेया ? मैं निवेंदन करना चाहता हूं कि बम्बई और कलकत्ता की तरह से इस शहर के लिये भी कोई प्लैन बनाई जाय और हिसाब किताब लगाया जाये। जिस तरह से दिल्ली से हावड़ा तक बिजली से गाड़ियां चलाने का इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है उसी तरह से दिल्ली के चारों तरफ से माने वाली गाड़ियों के बिजली से चलाने का इन्तजाम कर दिया जाये। इस में कोई लम्बा चौड़ा खर्च नहीं करना पढ़ेगा। सिफंपचास मील इधर से भीर पचास मील उधर से इस तरह का इन्तजाम कर दें।

हमारे यहां एक रिंग रेलवे बनाने की बात चल रही है : पता नहीं उस में सौ साल लगेंगें या दो सौसाल लगेंगें। पता नहीं कितने दिनों से बात चल रही है लेकिन इस स्कीम के पूरी होने की नौबत नहीं प्राती। कभी सीमेन्ट नहीं मिलता, कभी ठेकेदार नहीं मिलते, कभी लेबर नहीं मिलती है, कभी कुछ और गड़बड़ हो जाती है, इस गड़बड़ की वजह से जो यह रिंग रेलवे लाइन बनने वाली धी वह भी नहीं बन पा रही है। प्रगर यह बन जाती तो दोनों तरफ से गाड़ियां प्रा जा सकती धीं और दिल्ली के लोगों को और ग्रास पास के लोगों को भी सहू लियत हो सकती थी।

मैं ग्राक्षा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इन सब बातों की ग्रोर ध्यान देंगें।

Some hon. Members rose-

Mr. Speaker: I have got the list here.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharapur): That is one method. The other method also is adopted of calling those who catch the eye of the Chair.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Onethird of the revenues come from the [Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma]

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women passengers. Not a single woman has spoken on the railway demands.

भी यशपाल सिंह जिन की कट मोशंज हैं उनको भी मौका मिलना चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: All right. I will call the lady member.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Thank you, Sir. First of all, let me request the railway minister to improve the facilities for women passengers in the railways. Women travelling with children should be given the lower berths. Even that much chivalry is not shown. Often I have seen in buses women with a child in arms standing and no man gets up and offer his seat.

Mr. Speaker: This is railway budget.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I have seen women giving their lower berths to heart patients.

Some of the demands on behalf of my State have already been made by Mr. Thirumala Rao, Mr. Viswanathan and others. I will now come to other demands of my State. It is rightly felt by the people of Andhra Pradesh that unless a railway line has to cut through Andhra Pradesh, the State has been negleted to that extent that ther is no separate railway line for the development of the State. Railway lines connecting Madras with the north cannot be constructed in the air; they have to cut through Andhra Pradesh. Only such lines are being given to Andhra and not others. For so many years, since the time you were Chief Minister of Andhra, we have been pleading here for a separate line, not from the parochial point of view, but from the point of view of supplying foodgrains to different parts of the country. Nagarjunasagar is going to bring 22 lakh acres under production and 6 lakh tonnes of paddy have to be exported to other parts There is a demand of the country. for a broad gauge line from Ongole

to Hyderabad via Nagarjunasagar and that has to be connected to Sirpur Kagajnagar and to Abilabad. At present there is only a metre gauge line from Guntur to Macherla and from Vijayawada to Guntakkal which terminates at two congestion points.

Sir, within five years the density of population in this area also will be doubled. Even as a commercial concern you must realise that it will be profitable for you to undertake this work. When progress in other directions has taken place, transport should not be a bottleneck in the transportation of foodgrains to other parts of the country. We have been asking for a survey of this line to be undertaken but no action has been taken so far, If you do not take up the survey of this line and start the work in right earnest I am afraid you will be in great trouble at a later date.

Survey work has been undertaken of the broad gauge line from Bailadilla to Kothagudium and the branch line from Bhadrachalam Road to Kovvur. I would like to know what has happened after that.

I now come to the question of railway wagons. I have seen certain press reports where the Railway Board has said that railwy wagons are not being used, they are lying idle and all that because there has not been much demand for wagons. On the one hand we see such reports that the wagons are lying idle and, on the other, we get complaints from our place saying that the railways have failed to supply their requirements of wagons. Sir, Singareni colliery is in my constituency. I have copy of a letter here from the Secretary, Singareni Colliery Mazdoor Sangh addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board. This copy was sent to me in March. Then I was told by the railway authorities that they would send sufficient number of wagons. I had been to my constituency three or four days back. Again the same complaint is there.

Heaps of coal are lying at the collieries and the workers there are being threatened with being thrown out of employment. This is what he writes:

"You will please note that the Railways have failed to meet the requirement in full, resulting in accumulation of huge stock of coal on the pit mouth. This has caused unemployment to several hundreds of workers at the collieries. Apart from this, the workers are being deprived from getting more profit sharing bonus because the company is not in a position to lift the coal due to shortage of wagons.

There is a stock of approximately 8 lakh tons of coal lying at Kothagudium collieries alone excluding the stocks lying at Ramagundom, Mandamari and Belampalli divisions. There also the workers are made to suffer—some due to unemployment and some due to retrenchment and resulting in their profit sharing bonus."

There is another complaint here which shows how the railways are treating public undertakings compared to private firms. This is what he writes:

"In this connection I would like to mention here that Messrs. Shaw Wallace Company (a coal mining concern) which despatched 35 lakh tons of coal in 1965-66 (within a period of 11 months) were suplied the requied number of wagons and in 1966-67, the railways supplied wagons to enable them to despatch 45 lakh tons. Most of the consumers who were previously taking coal from Singareni have gone to this firm simply because they get the coal from Messrs. Shaw Wallace without any delay whereas in Singareni since the wagons are not supplied the coal has to be spread over on the surface."

Because the Singareni Collieries are not in a position to supply due to failure on the part of the Railways to supply wagons, their customers have shifted and they have started getting their coal from this private company. I would like the hon. Minister to look into this.

17 hrs.

Then, I would like to suggest to you that a booking office should be opened in a station called Alantanpet, between Dhornakal and Kasipet, where there is no booking office due to which the passengers are put to great inconvenience.

Also, during the time of the Sriram Navami special bogies used to be attached from Hyderabad and Vijayawada to Bhadrachalam Road station. This year the railways have stopped it, for reasons best known to them. This is a very important festival and because of the absence of this bogie the pilgrims are put to a lot of inconvenience.

Then, in a place called Madurai there is no over-bridge. The people living in that area are so poor that they are not able to contribute to the extent to which they should contribute to become eligible for the bridge. So, I would request that this over-bridge should be built. After being a Member of Parliament for five years the only thing we can do is to have one over-bridge here or a small station there. We cannot demuch more than that.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Peddapali): You are lucky if you are able to get them.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: About the facilities for passengers, Member after Member has stressed the need for more facilities and comforts to the third-class passengers. I do not want to repeat them. Much of what Gandhiji said about his third-class journeys and the campaign he undertook to improve the conditions of third-class travel hold good even today. He said:

"Educated men should make it a point of travelling third class [Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma]

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and reform habits of people, as also never let the railway authorities rest in peace and send in complaints wherever necessary...Trains and steamers are the best media for the practical education of millions of travellers in spotless cleanliness, hygiene, sanitation and camaraderie between different communities India."

This is what he has said. I do not want to go into more details for want of time. I feel that in order to improve the conditions in the railways the Members of Parliament and also Minister should hereafter, as far as possible, try to travel third class and see that more facilities are provided to the third-class passengers.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Sir, on a point of order. Is it permissible to read Bhagvat Gita in the House. Shri Sharma is doing it.

Mr. Speaker: I am glad he is doing it.

भी जिकरे (पंजिम) : ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं गोचा से ग्राया हूं, जिस का वर्णन स्वर्गीय पंडित जीने इस प्रकार किया थाकि गोन्ना एक ग्रजब प्रदेश हैं। गोग्रा के लोग ग्रजीब हैं। गोम्रा एक छोटा सा प्रदेश है, लेकिन बह इस देश को हर साल 45 करोड़ रुपये की फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज देता ग्राया है। हां वह एक छोटा सा प्रदेश है, लेकिन वह भारत के लिए साढ़े सात मिलियन टन मैंगनीज श्रीर श्रायरन श्रोर देता है। इस लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हं कि वह गोग्रा की भ्रोर जरालक्ष करें श्रीर उस के लिए कुछ काम करें, क्यों कि स्वातंत्रय के बाद इन पांच वर्षों में हमारी सरकार का ध्यान उस की तरफ नहीं गया है इस कारण बहां ऐसी भावना फैल गई है कि हमारा इक्सप्लायटेशन हो रहा है शोषण हो रहा है भीर हमारे लिए कुछ नहीं किया जाता 8 1

स्वातंत्र्य से पहले हमारे यहां जो रेलवे बी, उसका नाम वैस्टर्न इंडिया पोर्चगीज रेलवेथा। बाद में उस का नाम सदरन रेलवे हुमा भीर भव उसका नाम साउच सेन्टल रेलवे हो गया है। हमारी रेलवे का नाम तो बदल गया हैं, लेकिन उस परिस्थिति बिल्कुल वही है, जो कि पहले थी। पोर्चुगीज जमाने में गोधा में जो मेल थी, लोग उस को "बांगड़ा मेल" कहते थे। पंजाबी भाई शायद "बांगडा" का ग्रर्थ भागड़ा नृत्य समझेंगें, लेकिन बास्तव में "बांगड़ा" का मर्च है "मैकारेल फ़िश" । जिस तरह बांगडा फ़िश को डिब्बे में भरते. हैं, उसी तरह उस देंन में भादमी भरे जाते हैं। प्रभी भी वही हालत है। गोम्राके लिए कुछ नहीं किया गया है। मैं गोम्रा के लिए कुछ नहीं मांगता हूं। मैं तो भारत के लिए मांगता हुं। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, गोद्या इस देश को 45 करोड़ रुपये की फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज देता है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि गोधा में 90 करोड़ रुपये की फारेन एक्सचेंज देने की ताकत है उनका भूगर्भ भी समृद्ध हैं, सम्पन्न है। इसलिए सरकार को गोवा के लिए जरूर कुछ करना होगा।

मैं रेलवे मंत्री की बताना चाहता हं कि गोधा में, मर्मागोधा बन्दरगाह तक साढे सात मिलियन टन श्रायरन श्रौर मैंगनीज श्रोर का ट्रांस्पोर्ट होता है, लेकिन उस में सिर्फ ग्राध मिलियन टनका ट्रांस्पोर्ट हमारी रेलवे करती हैं। कहा जाता है कि वहां पर जो बहुत से वाजिज हैं, वें रिवर से नदियों से टांसपोर्ट कर सकते हैं, लेकिन मैं रेलवे मंत्री को बताना चाहता हं कि पोर्चुगीज जमाने में वार्जिज के लिए जितनी चाहे उतनी फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज मिलती थी, इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस मिलते थे, जो कि श्रव नहीं मिलते हैं। श्रव स्पेयर पार्ट्स के लिए भी इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस नहीं मिनते हैं। इस निये हमें दूसरा रास्ता देखना पढ़ता है भीर वह दूसरा रास्ता है रेलवेज का ।

इसी लिए मेरी यह मांग है कि गोधा में कुछ डेवलपमेंट करो । केवल गोमा के बिए नहीं, बल्कि प्रखिल भारत के लिए बहां की मीटरगेज लाइन को ब्राडगेज किया जाये भीर बबल लाइन बनाई जाए। वह लाइन सिर्फ चालीस मील लम्बी है धगर उस को बाडगेज लाइन धौर डबल लाइन बनाया जाये, तो ज्यादा ट्रांस्पोर्ट हो सकता है। मैं नहीं कहता कि वह पैसेंजर्ज के लिए हो, क्योंकि पैसैंजर्ज के लिए गोम्रा में प्राईवेट बसिज का बहुत बड़ा फलीट है। इस के म्रतिरिक्त वहां स्टीमर हैं, जो बम्बई में रहने वाले हमारे डेढ़ लाख लोगों के गोम्ना तक माने जाने भौर हम लोगों के भी बम्बई माने जाने के काम माते हैं। लेकिन हमारे लिए भारत के लिए वह ट्रांस्पोर्ट जरूरी हैं, जो श्रायरन भ्रोर भौर भौगानीज ग्रोर को बन्दरगाह तक पहुंचा सके।

इस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए मैंने गुंजी के सावन्तवाड़ी भीर चोरला घाट से यू गोघा की एक घौर लाइन की मांग की है। बह सुझाव मेरा नहीं हैं, बल्कि पिछले रेलवे मंत्री, श्री एस० के० पाटिल का है। इस इलैक्शन से पहले उन्होंने गोधा का शोध (डिस्कवरी भ्राफ़ गोभ्रा) किया था। इलेक्शन के पहले ऐसे शोध लगते हैं। इले-क्सन से पहले जब वह गौद्या गए, तो उन्होंने बहां के प्रितिष्ठित लोगों से कहा कि हम बह लाइन दे सकते हैं। वह लाइन गोध्रा के उत्तरी भाग में जा सकेगी। जब कोंकण रेलवे कम्पलीट होगी, तो वह सावन्तवाड़ी तक भायेगी । इस तरह गोम्रा कोंकण रेलवे के मिल सकता है।

मैं निवेंदन करना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महौदय को गोम्रा के बारे में भवम्य कुछ करना होगा, क्योंकि वहां पर जो भावना फैली हुई है, भगर वह ज्यादा बढ़ जायेगी, तो लोग यह प्रनुभव करेंगें कि सरकार उन की महत्वाकांक्षामों भीर माशा-मपेक्षामों को मान्यता नहीं वेती है।

मैंने यह भी मांग की है कि गोधा में कुरशोरेंम स्टेशन भौर वास्कोडे स्टेशनों का एक्सपैंशन धौर रेनोवेशन किया जाये, क्योंकि यद्यपि स्वातंत्र्य से पहले गोग्ना में प्रवास(ट्रेफ़िक)बहुत कम था, लेकिन धब बहां पर प्रवासियों की संख्या इतनी बढ गई कि उन स्टेशनों का एक्सटैशन जरूरी हो गया है। मार्मागोघा बन्दरगाह एक मन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व की बन्दरगाह है और वास्कोडेगामा एक महत्वपूर्ण शहर है। इसलिए उस बन्दर-गाह धौर रेलवे स्टेशन के विकास की धोर ध्यान देना जरूरी है। मुझे घाशा है कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे इन सुझावों पर ध्यान देंगे।

भी घोंकार लाल बोहरा (पित्तीड़-गढ): ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ग्राप के द्वारा माननीय रेलवे मंत्री महोदय से राजस्थान की रेलों के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता है। राजस्थान जैसा कि माप जानते हैं बराबर राजे रजवाड़ों का प्रान्त रहा ग्रीर जब तक यह राजेरजवाड़ों का प्रान्त रहा झावागमन के साधन वहां विकसित नहीं हुए । ऐसी कई रियासतें थीं, खासकर के भ्रादिवासी इलाके के भन्दर तो उन लोगों को भाजादी के पहले तक प्रावागमन की कोई सुविधा प्रदान नहीं की जा सकी । ग्रब जबकि परिस्थितियां बदल गई हैं मुझे भ्रच्छी तरह मालुम है कि रियासतों ने जिनकी रेलें भ्रपनी भ्रपनी थी. उन्होंने जब घ्रपनी रेलें केन्द्र को सौंपी तो उन के पास कई योजनाएं थीं। उन योज-नाम्रों में से एक ऐसी योजना मैं भ्राप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं भीर मुझे इस बात का एहसास है कि पिछले तीन मंत्री महोदयों से बराबर प्रपील करने के बाद भी वह योजना भभी तक खटाई में पड़ी हुई है पर मुझें पूरा विश्वास है कि हमारे नये रेलवे मंत्री पुनाचा साहब इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान देंगे।

स्वर्गीय लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी जब चित्तीड़ पद्यारे थे तो उहोंने वहां चित्तीड़ से

[श्री भोंकार लाल बोहरा] कोटा की रेलवे लाइन के बारे में चित्तीह की जनता को भौर उदयपूर में भी राजस्थान के लोगों को भाश्वासन दिया था कि यह रेलवे लाइन जल्दी बनेगी । बाद में रेलवे मंत्री श्री जगजीवन राम पद्यारे थे तब भी उन्होंने इस बात की घोषणा लाखों लोगों के सामने की थी ग्रौर मैं ग्राप से बताना चाहता हं कि पिछले दिनों डाक्टर राम सुभगसिंह ने भी यह घोषणा की थी कि यह रेलवे लाइन जल्दी बन रही है। चित्तीड़ एक ऐसी जगह पर है जहां चम्बल प्रोजेक्ट है।चम्बल प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में जैसा कि आप जानते हैं चम्बल की बिजली सब तरफ फैल रही है भीर इसी तरह रावत-भाटा में एटामिक एनर्जी स्टेशन भी है। तो यह चित्तौड से कोटा तक सारा इलाका एकदम बिना भावागमन के साधन के पड़ा हुआ है। बहां पर बरसात के दिनों में सड़कों के लिए भी कठिनाई होती है भौर कभी कभी ऐसी स्थिति ब्राती है कि कोटा से चित्तौड़ घाने के लिए कम से कम 60-70 मील का चक्कर काटना पढता है। इसलिए मेरी यह पुरजोर श्रपील है कि चित्तौड़ कोटा रेलवे लाइन का जिसका सर्वे पहले कराया जा चुका है स्रौर जिस के लिए बार बार इस सदन में ग्रावाजें गुजी हैं उसे इस बार रेलवे मंत्री महोदय धपने हाथ में लें और यह कोशिश करें कि इस का काम शीधातिशीघ शुरू हो।

जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा राजे रज-वाड़ों के जमाने में प्रावागमन की सुविधाएं विकसित नहीं हो सकीं, राजस्थान का दक्षिणी पश्चिमी इलाका डूंगरपुर बांसवाड़ा प्रतापगढ़ जहां 25 लाख ग्रादिवासी रहते हैं उस इलाके में एक रेलवे लाइन ग्रभी भारत सरकार ने बनायी है जिस के लिए में उन्हें साधुवाद देता हूं उदयपुर से हिम्मत-नगर जो बाद में ग्रहमदाबाद से जुड़ जाती है। लेकिन फिर भी डूंगरपुर बासवाड़ा प्रतापगढ़ का इलाका जो कम से कम 15 लाख ग्रादिवासियों का इलाका है जहां कि कई तरह की साधन-सुविधाएं हैं, ग्रतुल खनिज मंडार मरा पड़ा है, मौद्योगिक दृष्टि से भी वह बड़ा इलाका है लेकिन उन मादि-वासियों में हजारों लाखों ऐसे हैं कि जिन को रेलवे का दर्शन तक करने को नहीं मिलता है भीर बड़ी दूर तक माकर बसों पर चढ़ कर मास पास के इलाकों में उन को जाना पड़ता है। तो मेरा उस के लिए सुझाव है कि कम से कम बासवाड़ा से प्रतापगढ़ होते हुए रतलाम तक एक छोटी रेलवे लाइन भीर बनाई जाय तो वह लोग जो मादिवासी क्षेत्र में रहते हैं उन को मामुनिक जीवन एवं विज्ञान से सम्पर्क करने का मवसर मिलेगा भीर जो भतुल भंडार हैं खनिज के उन्हें विकसित करने में भी उद्योगपतियों को या व्यवसायियों को सुविधा मिलेगी।

जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया था राजस्थान के अन्दर केवल एक दिल्ली से सवाई माधो-पुर होते हुए कोटा को जाने वाली एक ब्राडगेज लाइन है, बाकी सारे राजस्थान का इलाका मीटर गेज लाइन पर है।

जयपुर जैसे शहर जो कि राजस्थान की राजधानी है भौर जोधपुर, बीकानेर उदयपुर यह सब मीटर गेज पर हैं। मीटर गेज की वजह से बड़ी तकलीफें होती हैं। सामान समय पर नहीं पहुंच पाता है क्योंकि बाहर से जो सामान भाता है उस की भ्रनलोडिंग करनी पड़ती है। उस में काफी समय लग जाता है। इसलिए कम से कम बड़े शहरों को मीटरगेज से बदलकर बाडगेज पर कर सकें तो राजस्थान को बहुत बड़ी मुविधा होगी।

इसी तरह एक मुझाव मेरा और है। दिल्ली से उदयपुर जो स्पेशल कोच आप लगाते हैं उस में थडं क्लास की सुविधाएं इस तरह की हैं कि सारी रात भर लोगों को सिंगल सीट पर जाना पड़ता है जबकि बड़े शहरों में आप स्लीपिंग कोच खगाते हैं। तो मेरा निबंदन हैं कि दिल्ली से उदयपुर तक जो कोच लगता है उसमें स्लीपिंग कोच चालू करें

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ताकि जो मुसाफिर रात भर सफर करते हैं उन्हें सुविधा रहे।

इन्ही शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर आप से अपीज करना चाहता हूं कि चित्तौड़ गढ़ से कोटा की जो लाइन है उस के बारे में जो तीन भूतपूर्व रेलवे मंत्रियों ने आश्वासन दिए हैं उन्हें मेरा विश्वास है कि पुनाचा साहब इस बार पूरा करने की कोशिश करेंगे।

Mr. Speaker: Mr. P. Gopalan.

If members take five minutes each, another five or six members can speak.

Shri P. Gopalan (Tellicherry): Our Railway Minister is well aware of our problems. (Interruptions).

I am coming from a State which is the most neglected State in respect of development of railways. case of Kerala has been argued here several times. It has been pointed out here that for every lakh of people, we have about 15.2 kilometres of railway. It has also been pointed out that for Kerala we are having only 4 kilometres of railway. Altogether we are having 700 kilometres of railway, while Madras is having 4,000 kilometres and Andhra Pradesh and Mysore are having 2,500 kilometres. This itself proves that Kerala has been neglected in the development of railways during all this period.

I would like to bring to the notice of the Railway Minister that what has already been sanctioned to Kerala has also been taken out of Kerala. Recently, the Signal Construction Office at Olavakkot has been shifted to a place in Madras State, Podanur. I do not know what official justification the Railway Ministry can give This office has been functo this. tioning in Olavakkot for the last six years very efficiently. The Railway Ministry or the Railway Department can advance no logic or reason for the shifting of this and I say that this

is due to injustice and negligence towards Kerala. This is another example of negligence and injustice to Kerala. The injustice meted out to Kerala has been brought to the notice of the Railway Ministry several times. New lines have not been opened in Kerala recently. The Railway Minister who comes from our neighbouring State is well aware of the fact that people of Kerala have been clamouring and raising their voice during the last so many years for the construction of a railway line, linking our Railway Minister's State, Mysore, with Kerala. It was before 1914 that the first proposal for this railway line came. It was during the time of the British that a survey was conducted. But unfortunately owing to the outbreak of the First World War, the survey could not be completed. Since the attainment of Independence, the people have been raising their voice for the construction of this link line. The total distance would come to about 90 miles. If Kerala is connected with Mysore with a link line, the total distance would come to about 90 miles. If I have to come to north India, if I have to come to Delhi, I should take a circuitous route coming to Jolarpet. If this link line is constructed, the distance to Delhi will be reduced by 400 miles from Kerala. Even during the time of the British, they found it to be an urgent thing and so they conducted a survey. people of Kerala repeatedly raised their voice and our late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, when he was holding the portfolio of Railways, came to Kerala and assured us while addressing a meeting in Tellicherry before thousands of people that within a few years we would be having a railway link with Mysore. A survey was also ordered to be conducted, but I do not know why the survey report was not published and why that link line has not been constructed yet. As far as the people of Kerala are concerned, this is one of the important rail links that they want. I submit that the Railway Ministry should give utmost thought [Shri P. Gopalan]

and serious consideration to this pressing demand of ours.

D. G. Railways

17,20 hrs.

[SRHI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA in the Chair]

Moreover, the areas lying in the border of Mysore and Kerala, where the hill products are grown are also going to be covered by this railway line. The hill products which earn crores of rupees worth of foreign exchange for our country are produced in these areas. We want these areas to be opened to the other world and goods traffic to be made possible, and the people who are producing these dollar-earning products should be given some railway facilities in these areas. Therefore, I would request the Railway Minister to give utmost importance to the construction this railway line.

The hon. Minister is also aware that north of Ernakulam we have a broad gauge line but south of it we have only metre gauge line. rice comes to Kerala from Andhra Pradesh, it comes up to Ernakulam by broad gauge and then the rice has to be unloaded and reloaded on the metre gauge wagons. Because of this break of gauge, we are having so much of difficulty. The Kerala State Government as well as the representatives of the people in the south have demanded several times that the metre gauge should be substituted by broad gauge and thus the pressing demand of the Kerala people should be met. I am sure the Railway Minister who is well aware of this problem and who understands the feelings of the people of Kerala will give his serious consideration to this appeal of mine.

In conclusion, I would request that the injustice meted out towards Kerala during the three plan periods should be put an end to and this neglect towards Kerala should be ended. That is our demand and that is our request to the Railway Minister.

I hope that these points will given serious consideration by the Minister.

डा० महादेव प्रसाद (महाराजगंज) : समापति जी, भभी एक बहिन ने गांधी जी का उल्लेख करते हुए रेलवे मंत्री जी का ध्यान उधर भाकषित किया । मैं नहीं सम-झता कि बार बार गांधी जी का नाम तो हम लेते हैं लेकिन जो कुछ ग्रनुभव करते थे, उस की तरफ शायद ही हमारा ध्यान जाता हो; हम को रेलवे मंत्रालय की तरफ से जो टाइम-टेबिल की कम्प्लीमेन्ट्री कापी मिलती है उस के ग्राखरी पृष्ठ पर गांधी जी का फोटो छपा है भीर उस में लिखा रहता है कि प्रगर हम रेलवे के सर्वोच्च प्रधिकारी होते तो यह-यह काम करते। मैं नही समझता कि उस फोटो के साथ गांधी जी के इस वाक्य का छापना किन के लिये है-- मंत्री महोदय सर्वोच्च प्रधिकारी हैं या बोर्ड के चेयरमैन हैं--वह सर्वोच्च प्रधिकारी हैं। मझे तब भीर ज्यादा भ्रम हो जाता है जब हम रेलवे में जो घाटा हुन्ना है, किराये में वृद्धि हुई है, माल भाडे में विद्व हुई है--इसकी बात सुमते हैं।

सभापति जी, भ्रापने भी श्रखबारों में फरवरी में पढ़ा होगा कि जब हमारे वर्तमान रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन पद भार सम्भाला, उस समय चुनाव हो रहे थे, चनावों के दरिमयान ही उन्होंने घोषणा कर दी कि 25 फीसदी किरायों में वृद्धि होगी। जैसे उन को इतना भी धैर्य नहीं है कि इन्तजार करते, नई गवर्नमेन्ट बनती, नये रेलवे मंत्री माते. बजट पेश करते और तब सारी चीजें लोगों को मालम होतीं। रेलवे बोर्ड के सम्बन्ध में हमारे भन्य मिल्रों ने जो बातें कहीं हैं, वे तो भ्रपनी जगह पर हैं ही, लेकिन यह चीज खत्म होनी चाहिये भीर हमेशा-हमेशा के लिये स्पष्ट हो जाना चाहिये कि मंत्री महोक्य सर्वोच्य

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प्रिकरी हैं या रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन । प्रमार यह नहीं होता है, तो यह फैसला हो हो जाय कि रेलवे बोर्ड को यदि रखना है तो सारी रेलवे को एक स्वायन्त संस्थान बना दिया जाय, रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री को खत्म कर विया जाय । इन दो में से एक बात प्रवस्य खत्म होनी चाहिये—या तो रेलवे मिनिस्टर खत्म हों या रेलवे बोर्ड जो कि सुपर—मिनिस्टीरियल संस्था बन गई है, वह खत्म हो जाय ।

कुछ मिलों ने कहा कि किराये में वृद्धि रेलवे का खर्चा बढ़ जाने की वजह से हुई है। लेकिन में यह समझता हूं कि यह सारी की सारी जो परेशानी हो रही है वह हमारे इन्तजाम में गड़बड़ी की वजह से हो रही है। जी ० एम ० की शान को देखिये किस शानी-गौक्त से रेलवे के सैल्नों में सफर करते हैं। मैं भ्रापसे कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक रेलवे संस्थान का प्रश्न है उसकी कार्यक्षमता कितनी निकम्मी, निचले स्तर की हो गई है, कितना खराब इन्तजाम है, इस की तरफ मापको विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिये। में गोरखपूर से माता हं वहां पर रेलवे का कारखाना है, वहां जा कर देखिये कि क्या होता है-कहीं छल्ले बन रहे हैं, कहीं चाक् बन रहे हैं, छुरियां बन रही हैं, इसलिये कि रैलवे बोर्ड के बड़े बड़े भ्रफसर भ्रलमायां बनवाते हैं। ग्रगर इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही चलेगी वो किस प्रकार ग्राप खर्च को पूरा कर सकते हैं। एक तरफ शानोशीक्त भीर इसरी तरफ इस तरह से लापरवाही-ऐसी हालत में भाप खर्चे को कैसे पूरा कर सर्केंगे।

चूंकि मजदूरों के वेतन का सवाल है, इस लिये किराये में वृद्धि करना चाहुते हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने यह नहीं सोचा कि किरायों में वृद्धि करने से, जो नजदाक केस्टेशन हैं उन के किरायों में वृद्धि करने से जो झावश्यक वस्तुयें हैं, उन के ले झाने श्रीर ले जाने में वृद्धि हो जायगी श्रीर इस तरह से महंगाई श्रीर ज्यादा बढ़ जायगी। मंहगाई को श्राप

धपने-भाप बढ़ा रहे हैं, फिर किस तरह से वेतन विद्व कर के ग्राप मजदूरों का सन्तीय कर सकते हैं। ग्रसल में रेलवे का जो तना बड़ा ढांचा है, वह इस तरह से चल रहा है कि मैं तो परेणान हो गया हूं, पिछले पांच सालों से मैं इस हालत को देख रहा हूं। मुझे बड़े प्रफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि रेलवे के जो बड़े ग्राफिसर्ज हैं, खास तौर से एन॰ ई० रेलवे के जो जी० एम० साहब हैं, उन का व्यवहार जिस प्रकार का है, उस से तो मैं प्राजिज ग्रागया हं चिट्टी लिखता हूं 6 महीने तक जवाब नहीं ग्राता है। कम-बारियों के केसेज उन के सामने पुट-ग्रन होते हैं, वह उस को मानते हैं, लेकिन फिरमी कोई सुनाई नहीं करते हैं, कार्यवाही नहीं। करते हैं। मैं एक केस के बारे में कहना चाहता हुं, मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता क्योंकि न्डो-विज्ञल केस सदन में नहीं ग्राना चाहिये, मैं रेलवे मंत्री जी को चिट्टी लिखकर बाद में बतलाऊंगा । मैंने एक चिट्ठी जी० एम० साहब को लिखी साल भर के बाद मैंने उन को लिखा कि इतनी मेहरबानी तो कीजिये कि चिठ्ठी का जवाब दे दिया जाय । उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि ये सब चीजें ऐसी हैं जो मैं नहीं बता सकता, भ्राप रेलवे साहब को लिखिये। मैंने कहा कि उन को तो मैं लिखंगा लेकिन इतना तो कहिये कि इस में प्रन्याय हुन्ना है या नहीं । उन्होंने कहा कि भ्रन्याय तो हुमा है, इन्जस्टिस हुमा है लेकिन स्पेशल इन्जस्टिस नहीं हुआ। है। जब स्पेशल इन्जस्टिस होगा तब उन को परेशानी होगी। मैं भपनो मारफ्त रेलवे मंत्री इस बात की म्रोर ध्यान मार्कावत करना चाहता हं कि प्रयर रेलवे को एक संस्थान के रूप में चलाना है जिसमें घाटान हो तो ऐसी स्थिति बनानी होगी कि वहां पर जो रेलवे मजदूर काम करते हैं, जो छोटे छोटे कर्मचारी हैं, उन के रहने उन के काम करने की जो व्यवस्था है, वह उन के ग्रनुकुल हो जिससे कि वे सन्तुष्ट हो कर काम कर सकें।

[डा० महादेव प्रसाद]

मैंने एक चिट्ठी लिखी कि ग्रानन्य नगर में एक हजार से ज्यादा कर्मचारी रहते हैं, वहां पर उन के लिथे एकडिस्पैन्सरी खोली जाय । उन्होंने जवाब दिया कि यहां से 78 किलोमीटर पर ऐसी डिस्पन्सरी है, यहां क्या जरूरत है । यहां पर डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड ग्रीर सुगर फैक्टरी की डिस्पैन्सरी भी है । ग्रगर डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड ग्रीर गुगर फैक्टरी की डिस्-पैन्सरी से ही काम चलाना है तो बड़ी बड़ी जगहों पर जहां जी० एम० साहब को इसाज कराना है, क्यों ग्रस्पताल खोले जाते हैं, वहां पर भी सिविल ग्रस्पताल से ही काम क्यों नहीं लेलिया जाता। यह बड़ी खराब बात है, उस चिट्ठो पर उन्होंने ग्रभी तक ब्यान नहीं दिया है।

धापने फरमाया है कि जो ऐसी रेलवे साइनें हैं जिनका धार्षिक दृष्टि से कोई महत्व नहीं है, उन को कम किया जाय। मैं धाप से कहना चाहता हूं कि जो धनुपयोगी रेसवे साइनें हैं उनको धाप खत्म करें तो कोई एतराज की बात नहीं है। सेकिन जो ऐसी जगहें हैं जिन की प्रगति इंडस्ट्रियस, धौद्योगिक या दूसरी तरह की, बिना रेसवे साइन के नहीं हो सकती हैं, उन में रेसवे साइनें बनाई जानी चाहिए।

मेरे प्रपने क्षेत में महाराजगंज निब-बौब, ठूंठीबारी, या प्रपने जिले में बांस गांव है, वह ऐसी जगहें हैं जहां रेसवे नाइन न बिछाये जाने से उन को तरक्की नहीं हो सकती । इसी तरह से एक लाइन बना दी गई बरहन से एटा तक, लेकिन प्रगर उस को बड़ा कर प्राप कासगंज तक नहीं ले जाते तो उस से कोई फायदा नहीं है । ग्राप पूरी लाइन न बनाते हुए प्रगर सोचते हैं कि इस पर 1 करोड़ 37 लाख ६० खर्च प्राता है श्वीर यह प्रनएकानिमक है, तो यह बात पलत है । मैं मंत्री साहब से प्रायंना करूंगा कि ग्राप कहीं भी कभी कीजिये, लेकिन इन कामों को जरूर करवइये । छोटी छोटी बातें हैं जिन के बारे में इम को जनरस मे जर से कहना पड़ता है। एक बार मैं रेलवे उपभोक्ता समिति में बैठा था। कैसी छोटी छोटी बातें उस में होती हैं जिन के लिए हम लोगों को कहना पड़ता है। उस उब्बे में पानी नहीं था जिस में हमें लाया गया था। मैंने जनरल मेनेजर साहब से कहा कि मेहरबानी कर स्वयं देखिये लेकिन उनके कानों पर जूं नहीं रेंगी।

1967-68

यहां पर लूप लाइन्स की बात उठी।
गोरखपुर में लखनक से चार फास्ट ट्रेन्स हैं।
मैंन उन में से एक यानी गोरखपुर से गोंडा
तक सीधे लूप लाइन से डाइवर्ट कर दिया जाये।
किन्तु किया यह गया कि एक गाड़ी को सीधे
लखनक के लिए कर दिया गया। पासंल
भी जोड़ दिया गया तो पांच छः घंटे तक
गाड़ी लेट होने लयी। इस के न होने से यह
होता है कि झादमी लोग तीन-तीन, चारचार घंटे लेट झाते हैं।

मैं एक बात भीर कहना चाहता हूं कि भ्राज कस ट्रेनों में बहुत भीड़ चसती हैं। इस सिए सिववा भीर नवतनवा साइन पर गाड़ियां बढ़ाई जायें।

श्चान्तम बात यह कहना बाहता हूं कि सारे देश में श्वाज इस बात का शोर है कि भन्नोत्पादन ज्यादा से ज्यादा होना बाहिये भीर इस के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधा बी जानी बाहिये। रेलवे में भाज एक भजीव स्थिति है। रेलवे मांइन के एक तरफ तो ट्यूबर्वल हैं भीर दूसरी तरफ खेत हैं। खेतों में पानी ले जाने के लिये लाइन को कास करने की जकरत होती है। इस के लिये ग्रिड लगाये जाते हैं। भ्रव काश्तकार बेचारे इस के लिये कहां से दो—दो, तीन—तीन हजार रुपये लगा सकते हैं? इस की तरफ रेलवे विभाग को भ्यान देना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से बिजली लाइनों का सवाल है। हम देश में रेलवे लाइनें बढ़ा रहे हैं। घाज जब घन्न संकट है तब इस काम को जितनी जल्दी किया जा सके घौर जितनी किफायत बचाने के लिये।

से किया जा सके, जितने कम से कम खर्व में किया जा सके उतना ही बड़ाकंट्रिब्यू रेलवे का होगा इस देश को ग्रन्न संकट से

Shri Lobo Prabhu (Udipi): I had the pleasure of reading the hon. Minister's budget speech only today. I was not present on the occasion when he made it.

I have great respect for the hon. Minister who is elected from my district, but I am slightly mystified how he has proceeded to various conclusions in this budget speech.

He opens up by maintaining that he expects a fall in the goods earnings of Rs. 13 crores. He ends up by increasing the goods revenue by Rs. 20 crores and the passenger fares by Rs. 19 crores. I would like, even at this stage, to seriously appeal to him to consider first whether there is likely to be this shortfall of Rs. 13 crores in the goods revenue.

In the White Paper which the Ministry has issued, when the question of expenditure arises in any one of the seven demands, it is always maintained that there is increased traffic, which justifies more staff. How does the Minister reconcile this statement made in connection with expenditure that the traffic is likely to increase, with his conclusion that there is going to be a shortfall of Rs. 13 crores?

The reason given by him for the shortfall is that though the revenue rose in January, it fell in February and March. On the basis of two months, on the basis of a slight fall, is the Minister justified in thinking that we have reached a stage of economic stagnation, we have reached a stage of economic regression, that the revenue in the current year is going to be less? He should have tried to tally his conclusion with the conclusion of the Finance Minister in General Budget that the period of

stagnation is over, that there is going to be an increase in excise revenue, that there is going to be an increase in all taxes. It is due to be explained to the House why he presumes on the basis of two months experience that there is going to be a short fall in goods revenue?

The second question is: even if there is this shortfall, is he justified in adding 39 or 40 crores to the total earnings of the Railways during the 9.5 months left. He has to remember that in respect of fares this is the third revision since 1962 and in respect of freights this is the third revision since 1963. Is there no limit to the burdens which are laid upon the people in this way? He may argue that the incidence is small, that in respect of ordinary trains it is a matter of rounding off at 5 n.P. and it is a matter of increasing the lowest ticket from 10 to 15 paise. But has he considerd what this amount means to the poor people. When he comes to the freights, he thinks that an increase of 19 or 24 crores for the year is a small amount. But has he considered how that is going to be carried into the price of the goods conveyed by the railways? Has he considered what this means in terms of the food prices? I would like him not to make the excuse of a shortfall of Rs. 13 crores to justify the raising of the total traffic earnings by Rs. 39 crores. He is due to explain to the House and to the people why he has raised the traffic earnings to this extent at a time when there is unemplopment and when on his presumption the industry is going down. He will probably say that there is an increase in the working expenses of the railways. I would refer him to his own statement that our railway staff compared with the staff of railways in other countries is far too excessive and that we have reached a stage when the staff is burden on the economy, on the railways and on the people. In those circumstances, what do these de-In each of the mands reveal? there is mention seven demands

[Shri Lobo Prabhu] that the staff appointed before for a shorter period is going to be appointed for the whole year and therefore the demand has to be raised. How far is this consistent with the statement that recruitment has been stopped when in these demands the provision for staff is continuously increased? Twill refer to one demand alone, the demand for social services and amenities to staff. During the third Plan period, amenities to the staff have increased from Rs. 84 per head to Rs. 124 or so. But the Minister is not content with He provides Rs. 13 crores this. which the Finance Minister does not do to the other staff on account of dearness allowance committee report. Was it necessary that he should think so much of the staff when he could not think of the people on whom he is raising these fares and of the goods on which he is increasing the freights? No one grudges higher salaries to the railway staff; no one grudges better amenities to the staff, but just think about who pays for this. It is paid by the poor people who are supposed to overcrowed these trains. Is it fair? Is it socialism? That is the question would like the Minister to consider seriously even at this stage when ne is hoping that his party will endorse these two increases of revenue. It is a question which will remain unanswered, if he does not seriously admit.—"I have made perhaps a miscalculation! I have been guilty of some pessimism in assessing a fall in the goods traffic when there a fall as going to be is not the country is not going to suffer much longer from stagnation if it suffered at all." If he would make that admission to himself, it would be possible for him to give up these

I particularly ask him to be very careful about this increase for rounding off in multiples of five. They look very innocent but in the total, I think, he will realise very much more from the fares of the people than he has made us believe. Though the budget

increases in freights and fares.

has been supported by many Members, by all those Members who have asked for amenities for staff or passengers, all those who have asked even for overbridges like Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma. They forget that as long as we are not able to make two ends meet, as long as the existing demands are not satisfied, to add to them at the cost of higher rates, higher freights and higher fares is not in the interests of the country.

Mr. Chairman: Shri N. P. Yadab—not present. Shri Kotoki.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Is the Minister replying tomorrow?

Mr. Chairman: Today.

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): It goes beyond 6?

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Suppose they go away, and if there is voting, what will be the fate?

An hon. Member: Members must be informed.

Mr. Chairman: Let Mr. Kotoki proceed.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki (Nowgong): Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Railways. In doing so, I wish to make a few suggestions for the earnest consideration of the Ministry and I do hope that they will seriously try to accept them. First of all, I reiterate the demand of the people of Assam and the Government of Assam and raised in this House over and over again by Members from the State of Assam that the broad gauge line should be extended from Joghighopa in the first phase to Gauhati with a bridge on the Brahmaputra and a branch line to Garo Hills and in the second phase to Tinsukia, the alignment running along the southern bank of the Brahmaputra. I know that the first reaction of the Ministry to this demand will be of a negative character. But that has been so in the case of the extension of the metre made us believe. Though the budget gauge line on the north bank and the extension of the broad gauge line to Joghighopa.

The main reasons which weighed upon the Government for taking up these extensions were the purposes of defence. Our proposal for the extension of the broad gauge line to Tinsukia, apart from the urgent necessity for economic development, is also very much weighed on the need for defence. Therefore, I would urge on the hon. Minister to take this matter at the Cabinet level and to impress upon the Cabinet to take up the line for the purposes of economic development and defence purposes.

My second point is that the Ministry should nationalise the Chaparmuhk-Silghat land Katakhal-Lala bazar railway branch lines in the N.F. Railway. The present term is going to expire very soon and it is high time the Ministry took the decision to take over these two private lines.

My third point is about the amenities of passengers and other railway users, particularly amenities for third-class passengers—a point which has been raised by all sections of the House. I suggest that more and more sleeper coaches for third class passengers for long distances should be provided. In particular I suggest that more sleeper coaches in the Assam Mail, both in the broad gauge and metre gauge should be provided.

There is urgent need for constructions of staff quarters. I know personally in the N.F. Railway, even in the headquarters at Pandu, there are not enough quarters for the employees. There are some kutcha quarters which are not fit for habitation. Some of them are lying idle. Therefore, they should increase the allocations for the construction of quarters, particularly for class III and class IV employees.

I would not take up the time of the House by referring to various demands of the people which have already been raised. But I have one 896 (Ai) LSD—10.

point for the consideration of the Railway Board. Officers like General Manager and others are transferred frequently in the N.F. Railway, which is a strategic zone.

Shri J. H. Patel (Shimoga): Spoke a few words in Kannada.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (खगरिया) : सभा-पति महोदय इन्होंने कोरम का सवाल उठाया है । चूंकि इन्होंने कन्नड़ में कहा है क्या इस वास्ते ग्राप नोट नहीं ले रहे हैं ?

सभापति महोदय : इनको उठाने दीजिये ।

भी कामेश्वर सिंह : ये उठा चुके हैं।

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: From the point of view of expansion, operation and maintenance of this strategic zone. I would urge that the officers should not be transferred so frequently. Regarding the proposals for increasing freights and fares . . .

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : कन्नड़ में चूंकि यह बोले हैं इस वास्ते इनकी बात नहीं सुनी जाती हैं। मैं कोरम का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं। हाउस में कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung.

There is quorum now. Has Shri Liladhar Kotoki finished?

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: I will conclude in a minute.

Sir, I urge that so far as the longdistance passengers are concerned and, also, long distance traffic of goods, particularly essential commodities, and, more especially, the traffic to and from Assam is concerned, the hon. Minister should kindly consider whether a special concession could be given in order that the economy is not handicapped further.

With these submissions, I support the Demands for Grants of the Railway Board.

श्री कवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : समापति महोदय मैं केवल दिल्ली के विषय

[श्रीकंबरलाल गुप्त]

में ही कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। लेकिन इससे पहले कि मैं दिल्ली की समस्याग्रों के बारे में कुछ कहं, मैं रेलवे मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हं कि रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट में, जिसमें भ्रन्य सरकारी विभागों की तुलना में सबसे ज्यादा लोग एम्प्लायड हैं, सब कर्मचारियों में श्रीर खास तौर से छोट कर्मचारियों में डिस्सैटिसफ़ैक्शन है। ऐसा मालुम होता है कि वह एक आर्मी है डिस्सैटिसफ़ाइड सोलजर्ज की । जैसा कि मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है यह ठीक है कि रेलवे के इतिहास में इस बार जो घाटे का बजट रखा गया है, उसका कारण यह है कि रेल कर्मचारियों का भत्ता बढ़ाया है भीर रेलवेज की ग्रापरेशनल कास्ट बढ गई है. लेकिन में समझना हूं कि उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण रेल-कर्मचारियों की डिस्सैटिसफ़ैक्शन है ।

भ्राज से चार दिन पहले की बात है कि कुछ रेलवें कर्मचारी मेरे पास प्राए। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे वतन पिछले पच्चीस बरस से नहीं बढ़े हैं। मुझे यह सून कर माश्चय हुमा। जब मैंने उनसे पूछा कि म्राप ने रिप्रजन्टेशन क्यों नहीं किया, तो उन्होंने कहा कि भगर हमारे पास बीस हजार रुपये हों तो हम सब का वेतन बढ़ सकता है। परसों भौर लोग मेरे पास ग्राए भौर उन्होंने कहा कि हमने पैसा दे दिया है, ग्रब हमारा वेतन बढ़ जायेगा । मैं रेलवे मन्त्री से यह मांग करना चाहता हूं कि वह कोई सब-कमेटी या कोई ऐसी मशीनरी स्थापित करें, जो यह एन्क्वायरी करे रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट में ऊपर से लेकर नीचे तक कैसे काम चलता है और स्टाफ में भपनी प्रोमोशन सीनियारिटी और पे-स्केल मादि के बारे में जो डिसकन्टेन्ट है, उसको दूर करने की दिशा में प्रयत्न करे। ध्रगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा तो रेलवे के बजट में जो घाटा दिखाया गया है उसमें भीर वृद्धि होती जायेगी।

जहां तक दिल्ली का सम्बन्ध है, मैं मन्त्री महोदय का व्यान रेलवे कालोनीज की तरफ, खास तौर से पहाडगंज ग्रौर सब्जी मण्डी की रेलवे कालोनीज की तरफ़, दिलाना चाहता हं। मैंने इस बारे में उन को पत्न भी लिखा है। ग्रगर वह उन कालोनीज को जाकर देखें, तो वह कहेंगे कि इससे बुरा स्लम कहीं नहीं हो सकता है। वहां किसी भी सिविक ऐमिनिटी की व्यवस्था नहीं है। उन कालोनीज में ड्रेनेज का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। वहां पर जो सियुग्नर म्राज से पच्चीस साल पहले बनाया गया था. वह रोजाना बन्द रहता है। वहां पर पानी की ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं है ग्रीर सब तरफ़ मलबे के ढेर लगे हुए हैं। ग्रगर कोई प्राईवेट ग्रादमी इस तरह की गन्दगी करे, तो कारपोरेशन उस का चालान कर सकती है । रेलवे विमाग को ग्रंपनी कालोनीज में सफ़ाई ग्रादि से बारे में एक माडल पेश करना चाहिए। ग्राज उन कालोनीज में बेयरेस्ट मिनिमम सिविक एमिनिटीज भी नहीं हैं। ग्रगर मिनिस्टर साहब किसी दिन जाकर उन कालोनीज को देखें. वो उन को सही तस्वीर का पता लगेगा कि उनके कर्मचारी किस ढंग से रहते हैं। उन लोगों के क्वार्टर बहुत खुराब ग्रवस्था में हैं।

भ्राज दिल्ली में रेलवे लाइन के साथ साथ कई हजार झग्गियां पड़ी हुई हैं जिन में कई तरह के लोग रहते हैं। वे इस प्रकार की एक्टि-विटीज कर सकते हैं जिससे कोई एक्सिडेंट हो सकता है। लेकिन उस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। इस बारे में कुछ पत्न-व्यवहार करने से कुछ कार्यवाही शुरू की गई है लेकिन वह तेजी से नहीं हो रही है।

दिल्ली में मकानों के किराये भौर जमीन के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। इस स्थिति में सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए इतने ग्रधिक किराये देकर प्राईवेट मकानों में रहना बड़ा मुश्किल है। दिल्ली में रेलवे विभाग के बहुत से कर्मवारी रहते हैं। इसलिए हर साल उन लोगों के लिए कुछ क्वार्टरों का प्राविजन किया जाना चाहिए।

रेलवे मन्त्री भी दिल्ली में रहते हैं और रेलवे बोर्ड के सदस्य भी दिल्ली में रहते हैं। वे जानते हैं कि दिल्ली में सैकड़ों रेलवे कार्सिग्ख हैं और उनकी वजह से दो तीन घंटे तक ट्रैफिक कका रहता है और एक दो मील लम्बी कतार लग जाती है। मन्त्री महोदय को एक फ़ेज्ड प्रोग्गम बनाना चाहिए, जिसके अन्तर्गत अगले चार पांच साल में इन कार्सिग्ज के ऊपर ओवर बिज बनाए जायें और मौजूदा ब्रिजिज को चौड़ा किया जाये। खास तौर से मैं उनका ध्यान भक्तिनगर और सराय रोहिल्ला के बीच में स्थित तीन रेलवे कार्सिग्ज की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं, जो नई दिल्ली और शहर के उस हिस्से के रास्ते में पडते हैं।

दिल्ली में टॉसपोर्ट की समस्या बहत बडी समस्या है। लोगों को बसों के लिए कई कई घंटे खडे रहना पडता है। यहां की सड़कें छोटी हैं भीर इसलिए उन पर ज्यादा बसें नहीं चलाई जा सकती हैं। इस स्थिति में यहां की टॉसपोर्ट समस्या को हल करने का एक ही उपाय है भीर बह है रिंग रेलवे। सरकार ने इस बारे में जो टारगेट मुकरंर किया था पूरी एटेन्शन देने की वजह से हम उससे बहुत पीछे जा रहे हैं। हम देखते हैं कि 曙 री किसी ठेकेदार के साथ **झगड़ा होता है भी**र वह दो साल तक चलता रहता है। रेलवे मिनिस्टर को यह तय करना चाहिए कि फ़लां डेट तक रिंग रेलवे पूरी कर दी जायेगी और अगर वह तब तक पूरी नहीं होती है, तो जो ब्राफ़िसर उसके लिए जिम्मेदार हों. उनसे एक्सप्लेनेशन लिया जाये ग्रीर उन के ख़िलाफ़ कार्यवाही की जाये। दिल्ली के नोगों की यह मांग है कि रिंग रेलवे जल्दी से जल्दी पूरी की जाये।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, दिल्ली की सड़कें छोटी हैं भौर दिल्ली काफ़ी तेजी से बढ़ती जा रही है। श्राज श्राप को श्रावश्यकता इस बात की कीं है कि दिल्ली के शन्दर कुछ हिस्से में श्राप श्रण्डरग्राउण्ड रेलवे की स्यवस्था जरूर करें श्रन्यथा सड़कें जितनी हैं उन सड़कों पर जितना भार है ट्रैफिक का उसको श्राप सम्भाल नहीं पायेंगे। श्राप बड़े एक्सपर्टस को बुला कर के इस के ऊपर विचार करिए श्रौर दिल्ली की ट्रैफिक की समस्या को साल्व करिए। बाद में श्रापने बनाने का भी तय किया तो श्राप श्रन्डर याउण्ड रेलवे नहीं बना पाएंगे। यह श्रभी से प्लानिंग कीजिए शुरूश्रात कीजिए।

प्राखिरी एक सेंटेंस कह कर खत्म करता हूं। शक्ति नगर के पास प्राप एक रेलवे स्टेशन बनाइए। मैंने एक चिट्टी लिखी थी। प्रापने कृपा करके उसका उत्तर दिया है लेकिन जो कारण बताये हैं वह गलत हैं। वह प्रफसर जिसने लिखा है वह वहीं बैठ कर उसने लिख दिया है। ग्राज जो सब्जी मण्डी स्टेशन है वह करीव डेढ़ दो हजार प्रादमियों को फीड कर सकता है। वह सब्जी मंडी का स्टेशन ढेढ़ दो मील पड़ता है। उससे काम नहीं चलता है। हजारों प्रावमी ग्राते जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हुं कि मन्त्री जी इस ग्रीर ध्यान दें।

Mr. Chairman: Professor D. C. Sharma, Is he still reading the Bhagwad Gita?

18 hrs.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr Chairman, as you know, I cannot make a speech; I will only enumerate some points.

My first point is that Cape Comorin should be connected with Tinneveli, Trivandrum and Madras. Cape Comorin should also be connected with Ernakulam. It is because Cape Comorin is not only a sacred place for the people of the south but it is a sacred place for the whole of India. So, I want that as many facilities as possible should be provided for that place.

I also have a soft corner in my heart for Hyderabad and I support all the demands that have been put forward about Hyderabad by my hon friend, Shri Thirumala Rao. I wish that Hyderabad should become the keypin in that zone and Hyderabad should be connected with all the big places in India. People should not try to look upon Hyderabad as a place which is not on the regular map of the railways.

My third point is that I find that there is more of casteism, not in the sense in which we use it, in the railways than in any other body. that I mean that there are so many grades. Look at the grades that the loco people have; look at the categorisation of the goods people; look at the classification of other people. think, the railways have been true to the division, sub-division and subsub-division of catseism that had here. I would, therefore, say that a Pay Commission should be appointed and that Pay Commission should rationalise the pay structure of all the people from the railway coolie up to the station master or the members of the Railway Board.

I do not want that the railway coolies should be treated as they are being treated now, that is, as casual labour. They have to pay licence fee and have to work under the jemadars. I think, the railway coolie should be given his due place in the economy of the railways. He should be treated as a human being who has self-respect, dignity and who is a wage earning person. He should not be treated as casual labourer as is being done now.

I want to say a good word for the Railway Board also. These ministers come and go; I have seen so many ministers come and disappear and I hope the present ministers will also disappear after some time. I have no doubt about it. But I must say that the Railway Board provides the continuity of traditions, efficiency and of administrative services so far

as railways are concerned. But I would like to say that the Railway Board should be democratically de-All the people centralised. should not be sitting here in air-conditioned rooms. You should send some to one zone, some to another zone and all of them should not congregate here in the Rail Bhawan as they are doing now. But the Railway Board been doing useful service and should continue to perform better and better service as time goes on. I once visited the Jamalpur Workshop and I saw all the good work they were doing. But those foremen are not given the status which is even allowed to railway jamadars. Of course, that is the problem for the Pay Commission and, I hope, the hon. Minister will accept my suggestion of appointing the Pay Commission. I think, that problem will be solved that way. These foremen who have invented cranes and so many other things should be given a better status, a better scale, and a better place in life.

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Mr. Chairman, Sir, you and I represent the masses and, I think so does the hon. Minister, Mr. Poonacha. I must tell you that it is not merely the question of looking after the I Class passengers but III Class passengers should also be looked after. The Railway Ministry will be judged by what is done for III Class passengers. If the Pay Commission cannot be appointed just now, I think, the Railway Minister should appoint a committee or a commission just now to look to the amenities of the III Class passengers. That must be done. Unless that is done, it will not helpthe masses whom we represent.

Now, look at the new lines that are going to be surveyed. On the Northern Railway, there have been only two surveys in respect of two new lines. Why are you giving stepmotherly treatment to the Northern Railway? What harm has the Northern Railway done to you? It is said that it will take 400 years to have a

line from Pathankot to Srinagar. I think that should not be allowed to happen.

Then, there is a place in my constituency—I think, most of the people know it; the Minister, I think, must have gone there sometime in a saloon—Pathankot and there is the Tangu road and I want that on that road, an over-bridge should be built as early as possible.

Then, there is a place called Shri Hargobindpur in my constituency. It is a frontier town and it should be connected with Gurdaspur. A survey was made in British days and that has been neglected. Also, a flag station should be put up at Panyal near Gurdaspur. I have made that appeal many times before and, I hope, Mr. Poonacha will do that.

I think, the railways are our pride and we should see to it that the railways become a joy for those who travel and a joy for those who want to see India. This should be the real source of national integration in the country.

18.08 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Sir, as the House will be desirous of commencing the discussion on the Demads for Grants from Monday, the 26th June onwards, Government have reconsidered the programme before the House and have come to the conclusion that the Consideration Motion of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Bill may be postponed to a date after the conclusion of the financial business. It is, therefore, proposed to remove this item from the Order Paper of tomorrow. The Government business for temorrow, the 23rd June will now be as under:

- (1) Consideration and passing of the Companies Tribunal (Abolition) Bill.
- Reference to a Joint Committee of the Central Industrial Security Force Bill.

18.10 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAIL-WAYS), 1967-68—contd.

K. Haldar Shri (Mathurapur): After reading the Railway Budget carefully I find that almost every year the fares and freights are increased and so, the sufferings of the passengers increase. What is the reason? It is because the number of trains has not been increased to cope with the rush of passengers. Before electrification, we were told that the number of trains would be increased. I particularly mention the Sealdah section and the Howrah section of the Eastern Railway. These are the two sections where the highest number of passengers travel every day as compared to any other Indian railway, but we see that the passengers who go to Calcutta to attend their office are compelled to travel on foot-broad, roofs and engines even risking their lives. I do not know why the number of trains is not increased. In Bombay, every five minutes there is a train running. In Calcutta, when there is electrification in Sealdah and Howrah, I do not know why the same thing is not done and that is what I want to ask the Railway Minister. In this connection I draw the attention of the Chairman and the Railway State Minister who have frequently travelled by these sections of railways. They have also seen the sufferings of the passengers who frequently clash with the railway authorities or with other passengers for want of accommodation in the compartments. For that reason, I request the Railway Minister that the number of trains be increased. In their reply, they should say that they have already increased the number.

[Shri K. Haldar]

If we analyse what has happened during this period, we will find that the number of some trains has no doubt increased, but the accommodation in these trains has decreased to that extent. In this connection I also wish to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that almost every day there are clashes in these two sections of the railways. What are the reasons? Have the people become rude or indisciplined? No. It is due to shortage of trains because there are thousands of employees who come every day to Calcutta for their jobs. If, by any chance, they fail to catch one train, they may even lose their jobs. So, what arrangements are government making either to increase the accommodation in the existing trains or to increase the number of trains? I suggest that the number of trains should be increased as soon as possible.

I would also like to mention in this connection that the employees of Kanchrapara Railway Workshops who are Central Government employees, and house-rent receive allowances according to the rates applicable to category 'B'. Why are they not given allowances according to category 'A'? In Bombay, the railway employees in Thana and Kollyan, which are 35 and 54 kilometres. respectively, Bombay, get allowances according to 'A' grade. So, I request that the employees working in these sections. Sealdah section and between Kollyani and Calcutta, which are industrial areas and which have so many Central Government employees working also be given in Railways, should allowances at rates which are applicable to 'A' category. I would also connection like to mention in this that in the southern sections of the Sealdah division in the first class compartment there are so many railway coaches but without any sitting accommodation. There are not even any wooden seats in those compartments. We have been told that it is because the rexin seats are stolen. But I would like to know what the railawy protection force is doing and how they are safeguarding the rail-way property. At least wooden seats should be provided for the passengers who are now obliged to travel by standing all the time. I would request that steps should be taken to provide seating for the passengers so that they can travel sitting instead of standing as at present.

The House is shortly going to discuss some emergency Bills. But the border States of Assam and Tripura are not properly connected with railway the big cities like Calcutta and others by railway line. It is obvious that the railway communication with these border States should be improved. If Government do not take proper steps in this regard immediately, then in future if any aggression takes place, there will be a great difficulty and the people of those areas will be compelled to leave those areas for fear of loss of their lives. Communication facilities not only in Assam and Tripura but also in other border States of our country should be looked into.

I would also point out that the emoluments and other service conditions of the railway employees who work in various departments of the railways should be improved. Government are increasing the fares and freights. So, I do not see any reason why the amenities should not be increased.

I hope the hon. Minister would look into these matters very favourably.

Shri B. K. Daschowdhury (Cooch-Behar): The peculiar tendency that we are noticing is that the hon. Railway Minister increases fares and freights in each and every year. Whenever he comes forward to present the Railway Budget, he says that in order to balance the budget, increases in fares and freights are very essential. I should like to point out in a very brief manner that the proportionate increase in fares and

freights every years not commensurate with the real income that accrues to the railway administration every year.

In 1963-64, the railway fare was increased especially for the third class passengers by 7 np. That is one fact that we should remember. The real income that came to the railways from the third class passengers in 1963-64 was Rs. 182 crores as against Rs. 171 crores in 1962-63. This obviously shows that when the third class passenger fare was increased by 7 np. there was a certain improvement in the railway earnings, but here we have to consider other factors also. The total number of passengers travelling in third class in that year was also more by 426 crores than in the previous year. In the previous year, 1962-63, there were 8,022 crores of third class passengers. In 1963-64, the figure was 8,448 crores. So, when the number of passengers increased, the income has also increased.

There is another factor. The average railway mileage covered in 1963-64 was also more by nearly 500 odd crore miles. So what do we find? There is no proportionate increase of income, to the railway administration. If the income from third class passengers has increased, it is because there are more passengers who travel by third class and there is more mileage covered by the railway department. So it is not true to say that if we just increase the fares of third class passengers, there will be a proportionate increase in the receipts.

I have here the figures quoted from India 1966'. In 1962-63, the income was Rs. 171 odd crores. In 1963-64, it was Rs. 182 odd crores. In 1964-65, it was nearly Rs. 194 odd crores. If we examine the figures for 1963-64, we find that really the income ought to have been Rs. 40 crores more, but actually we get only Rs. 11 crores. In 1964-65, the real income ought to have been Rs. 22 crores more as the third class fare was increased by 3 np., but actually we find only Rs. 12

crores increased. This year also the expectation of the increased income from the increase in the fares of third class is not correct. I would like to point out that this is a wrong thesis, that if we increase the fares, it would automatically yield a proportionate increase in real income to the department.

The hon. Minister should take this into consideration that the budget should not be balanced by increasing fares, but it should be done by effecting economy measures. I will read a few lines from the Public Accounts Committee's 72nd Report in this connection.

Mr. Chairman: There will not be time enough for that. Only five minutes have been fixed.

Shri B. K. Daschowdhury: I would request you to give me some more time.

This is from page 86-87:

"The Committee are distressed to find that contracts for a total sum of Rs. 52.49 lakhs were entered into by the Railway Administration, South-Eastern Railway, with a firm for execution of earthwork, bridges etc. even though it was brought to their notice that the particular firm had not tend-dered for bridge work and as such similar work had not been entrusted to them by the Northern Railway to whom a reference was made".

That is, we do find certain corruption and corrupt practices in the railway department and the Railway Board. A firm which did not submit a tender was given a contract for Rs. 52 lakhs, even though it was not entrusted with such work by a sister railway.

Again on page 87:

"They are also unhappy to note that the Railway Administration could not recover the balance of Rs. 3.72 lakes from the firm due [Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

to wrong advice given to them by the Law Officer for going for arbitration as it was found later that arbitration proceedings were untenable".

I would like the hon. Minister disclose the facts concerning these transactions and say what action has been taken against the erring officers concerned. Who was actually responsible for allotting tender to one firm which had not actually submitted a tender at 11? Who was actually responsible for the loss of Rs. 3.72 lakhs to the railway department? In this way, if the hon, Minister tries to consider to economise the whole by department, even if possible abolishing the Railway Board, abolishing certain other unproductive expenses, this increase in fares freights will not be required.

The North East Frontier Railway is probably the worst administered railway by the railway department. Ispecially the condition of the third class passengers here, those who cover 87 per cent of the travelling passengers of the railway, is pitiable. In that North East Frontier Railway zone. I have not seen any single item this year that has been mentioned in the various demands for development, except for the expansion of a station or two. I do not understand how the Railway Minister presented the budget without considering particular aspect of the North East Frontier Railway. The North Frontier Railway needs certain special consideration because of its importance in Defence and communications, being continuously troubled by China and Pakistan.

Further, Coochbehar grows Rs. 1½ crores worth of tobacco and nearly Rs. 80 lakhs worth of jute, but I have great doubt whether even 5 per cent of these commodities are being transported by the railways. Governmen's reply will be shortage of wagons. I request the hon, Minister to arrange for more wagons in order

to remove transport bottleneck. I also request the hon. Minister through you to look to the better amenities of the third class passengers of Coochbehar, and to arrange for better accommodation for all passengers concerned.

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Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister.

Some hon. Members rose-

Shri Abdul Ghami Dar (Gurgaon): No, no. We must speak.

श्री मीठा लास (सवाई माधोपुर) : सभापित महोदय, मैं ने इतने सारे कटौती प्रस्ताव दिये हैं मुझे ज्यादा नहीं तो कम से कम 2-3 मिनट का समय तो अवश्य दिया जाय।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाप (उज्जैन) : यह इतने महत्व का विषय है इस पर दो, दो मिनट जिन्होंने कटौतो प्रस्ताव दिये हैं उन्हें बोलने के लिए दिये जाएं।

श्री मणीभाई जे० पटेल (दमोह): मैं कल से कोणिश कर रहा हूं दो मिनट मुझे दिये जाएं।

Mr. Chairman: Almost all the parties have exhausted the time allotted to them. There should be no complaint on that score.

Shri Ranga (Srikayulam): He may be given two minutes.

Mr. Chairman: You yourself suggested that Mr. Lobo Prablu should be allowed, and he exhausted the time.

Some hon. Members rose-

Mr. Chairman: Please resume your seat. I wanted to call the hon. Minister at 6.30. What is the position?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): I would need about 30 minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Meetha Lal. Three minutes. श्री मीठा साल (सवाई माधोपुर): सभापित महोदय, मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री का ध्यान भ्रपने कटौती प्रस्ताव नम्बर 421, 422 और 496 से लेकर 502 तक की ओर दिलाना चाहता हं।

ग्रभो कुछ देर पहले राजस्थान के एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि राजे रजवाड़ों के जमाने में रेलवे लाइनों के साधन कम थे और इसलिए यातायात के साधन बहुत कम व ग्रपर्याप्त थे। मैं ग्राप से निवेदन करूंगा कि ग्रगर राजे रजवाड़ों के जमाने के बाद राजस्थान में एक चौथाई भी रेलवे लाइनें बिछा दी गई होतीं तो शायद राजस्थान में नई रेलवे लाइनों को ग्रावश्यकता ही नहीं होती।

चुकि तोन भिनट में मुझे समाप्त करना है इसलिए मैं विशेष न कह कर रेलवे मंत्री जो से निवेदन करूंगा कि जैसे मैंने अपने कटोतो प्रस्ताव 421 व 422 में मांग की है एक रेल लिंक सरमयरा से गंगापूर सिटो बाया करौलो ले जायो जाय। करौली राजस-थान में एक रियासत है ग्रीर वहां का पत्थार बड़ा मशहर है ब्रौर उस पत्थर से राष्ट्रपति भवन जैसी बिल्डिंग बनी हुई हैं। इस पत्थर की खानों वालों एरिया में जनता के स्रासपास कोई रेलवे लाइन या मड़क ग्रादि के यातायात का साधन नहीं है। ऐसी जगह पर स्रगर यह रेलवे लाईन निकाल दी जायगी तो बहुत अच्छा होगा और इम पिछड़े हुए इलाके में जिसमें डाकुश्रों का हमेशा श्रातंक रहता है उसे भो छटकाराव राहत मिल जायेगी। इस से जो वहां पर कीमती पत्थर की खानें हैं उन से पत्थर हमेशा देश को सूलम रहेगा।

सन 1952 में श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ग्राप्त्वासन दे कर ग्राये थे कि गंगापुर सिटी से दौसा तक वह रेलवे लाइंन जरूर निकालेंगे लेकिन वह ग्राज तक भी पूरी नहीं हो सकी है। इसो तरह से खंदीप स्टेशन के बारे में मंत्रो जी ने एक लिखित प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया था कि वह खंदीप स्टेशन को नहीं हटा रहे हैं। लेकिन वहां स्टाफ को कम कर दिया गया है, सिग्नल वगैरह कम कर दिये गये हैं, कई गाड़ियों के टिकट नहीं दिये जाते हैं, इस से लोगों में यह भावना फैल रही है कि उस स्टेशन को हटाया जा रहा है। स्टेशन बनाने के बजाय हटाना तो श्रीर भी खराब है।

सवाई माघोपुर से जयपुर तक जो रेलवे लाइन है उस में प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर मीठे पानी को कभी को बड़ी गम्भीर समस्या है। किसी भी स्टेशन पर पानी नहीं मिलता है। मंत्री महोदय का कहना है कि 400 स्टेशनों पर जरूर खारी पानी दिया जाता है। जयपुर से जो गाड़ी जाती है उस का एंजिन पानो ले कर जाता है। मेरी समझ में नहीं झाता कि जब एंजिन पानी ले कर जाता है तो यात्री उतर कर पानी पोने के लिये एंजिन तक कैंसे जायेंगे? पहले से पानी का साधन उपलब्ध होना चाहिये तभी मुविधा हो सकती है।

गंगापुर सिटी जैसे जो बड़े बड़े स्टेशन हैं जहां पर डो लक्स गाड़ो पहुंचती है वहां छाया का काई इन्तजाम नहीं हैं। गंगानगर सिटीपर एंजिनपानों लेते हैं, वहां पर सारा स्टाफ बदलता है। इस के लियं गाड़ी कम से कम स्राधा घंटा ठहरतो है। वहां पर यातियों के लिये कोई छाया का इन्तजाम नहीं है सौर उन को बड़ो परेशानी होती है।

गंगापुर सिटो में रेलवे का हाई स्कूल तो है लेकिन कोई डिगरो कालेज नहीं है। वहांपर एक डिगरी कालेज खोला जाये तो अच्छा होगा।

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : सभा-पति महोदय, भ्रापने मुझे कटौटी प्रस्ताव पर बोलने का जो भवसर दिया है, उस के लिये भापको धन्यवाद । मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के [श्री मोलह प्रसाद]

पूर्वी जिले गोरखपुर से चुन कर आया है, भौर जिस जनता ने मुझ को चुना है उस जनता की गाड़ी में जब मैं गोरखपुर से लखनऊ भाया तो उस गाड़ी में न तो नहाने का पानी बा, न उस में पंखा था, न बत्ती थी भीर भौर न सफाई थी। जब वह जनता की रेल है, जनता का राज्य है, जनता की यह लोक सभा है और जनता के चुने हुए मंत्री हैं तब इस जनता की ट्रेन में कोई सुविधा नहीं है। यहां पर जनता का राज्य नहीं दिखलाई पड़ रहा है, यहां नेता का राज्य है, मंत्री का राज्य है या ग्रफसरों का राज्य है। इस लिए मेरी घापसे शिकायत है कि घाज जनता के ऊपर टैक्स तो बढ़ाया जा रहा है लेकिन जनता को कोई सुविधा नहीं दी जा रही है धाज मंत्री महोदय नोट कर लें कि जब जनता भ्रपने ऊपर हमें अधिकार दिलाती है तो उस के प्रति कर्तव्यों का पालन भी होना चाहिये । लेकिन माज मधिकार बढ़ते जा हैं भौर कर्तव्य घटते जा रहे हैं। भाज का यह मूल सिद्धान्त बन गया है।

जहां तक प्रथम श्रेणी का सम्बन्ध है, अपने खानदान में मैं पहली बार प्रथम श्रेणी में चढ़ा हूं। शायद इस से पहले कोई भी नहीं चढ़ा हूं। शायद इस से पहले कोई भी नहीं चढ़ा हूं। उस में एक डब्बे में चार वर्ष होती हैं, लोकन जो जनता वाला डब्बा होता है उस में जिस तरह से मिर्चे में लकड़ी से मसाला ठूंसा जाता है उसी तरह से जनता ठुंसी होती है। चाहे एक डब्बे में पचास झादमी क्यों न हों लेकिन दो पंखे भी नहीं रहते। इस लिये घ्यान रक्खा जाना चाहिये कि जनता के राज्य में जनता को कितनी तकलीफ होती है।

मैं दो तीन बातें भीर कहना चाहता हूँ। सह्जनवा स्टेशन से दोहरीघाट तक, जिस पर खलीलाबाद भीर मगहर से मक शहर तक, वहां के ह्यकरघा बुनकरों को भाने जाने की काफी तकलीफ है। इस लिये सहजनवा से दोहरीघाट तक लाइन विछाई जाये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इलाहाबाद से गोरखपुर तक झाने वाली एक्स्प्रस ट्रेंन के बौरीबौरा स्टेशन पर स्टापेज कर दिया जाये। सन 1922 से बौरीबौरा एक ऐतिहासिक स्थान है, जहां पर झंग्रेजी राज्य से लोहा लिया गया था। बौरीबौरा से गोरखपुर यूनिवर्सिटी जाने वाले विद्यार्थियों को बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। इस लिये इलाहाबाद-गोरखपुर लाइन पर चौरीबौरा स्टेशन पर स्टापेज जरूर करना चाहिये।

मैं सिफं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री चिन्निका प्रसाव (बिलया): सभापित महोदय, मैं जिस क्षेत्र से ग्राता हूँ वह बहुत उपेक्षित है। बनारस तक तो बड़ी लाइन है लेकिन बिहार में समस्तीपुर से ले कर भर्यात वेस्ट बिहार से लेकर इस्टनं यू० पी० तक का जो एरिया है वह बहुत ही उपेक्षित है। वहां पर कोई इंडस्ट्री नहीं है। कारण यह है कि वहां पर छोटी लाइन है जो कि महापाप है। इस लिये बनारस से समस्तीपुर तक जो 150 मील की लाइन है उस को बड़ी लाइन बना दिया जाये तो वहां के लोगों के कष्ट दूर हो जायेंगे।

बिलया, झाजमगढ़, देविरया, गाजीपुर यह सब मिलिटरी का एरिया है। बिलया से चार हजार लड़के और मिलिटरी वाले गाड़ी पकड़ते हैं। गाजीपुर में झब्दुल हमीद हुए, झाजमगढ़ में बिगेडियर उस्मान हुए इसी तरह से और भी लोग हो चुके हैं। जब चाइनीज एग्नेशन हुझा तो वहां से तेजपुर झसम को सिपाही गये थे। एक ट्रेन इलाहा-बाद से जाती है किटहार तक। वहां गाड़ी रुक जाने से जो मजदूर और सिपाही झसम को जाते है उन को वहां पर चार घंटे तक बिटेन होना पड़ता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि यह ट्रेन घसम तक चलाई जाये । इस से इन लोगों की समस्या हल हो जायेगी ।

बड़ी लाइन को इंडस्ट्रियल प्वाइंट ग्राफ ब्यू से देखना चाहिये। गोरखपुर में मीटरगेज हैं। चाइनीच एप्रेशन के बाद इस प्वाइंट को जरुर ध्यान में रखना चाहिये।

हमारे एरिया में चेन पुलिंग बहुत होती है। इस के लिये मेरा कहना यह है कि जहां पर ट्रेन रोकी जाती हैं यानी सांवरा छाता, दलछपरा, यहां पर हाल्ट बना दिये जायें। तो यह समस्या हल हो जायेगी।

बिलया में भोवरिंद्रज का मसला दस सालों से चल रहा है। हम लोग लिखते लिखते परेशान हो गये लेकिन यह मामला तय नहीं होता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचना चाहुंगा कि यह बहुत ही इम्पाटेंट बात है क्योंकि इस से लोगों का दिन दिन नष्ट हो बाता है। इस की तरफ रेल मंत्री का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

श्री मणिभाई जे॰ पटेल (दमोह): समापित महोदय, में मंत्री महोदय जी का घ्यान इस बात पर भाकिषत करना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग विदेशों से भारत में याता करने के लिये भाते हैं उन को बहुत तकलीफ होती है। कई विदेशी बातियों ने मुझ से शिकायत की, इस लिये भेरा निवेदन है कि जिन यातियों के पास हिन्दुस्तान का पासपोर्ट हो उन के लिये बडं, सेकेन्ड, फर्स्ट और एभर कंडिशान्ड क्लासेज में स्पेशल कोटा रक्खा जाना चाहिये जिस में कि उन के भाते ही तुरन्त उन को ट्रेन मिल जाया करे।

दूसरी बात मैं घापकी मार्फत यह कहना बाहता हूँ कि भारत के घन्दर बुंदेलखंड एक ऐसी जगह है जो कि बहुत प्रसिद्ध है। उस का इतिहास 1842 से शुरु होता है। बाकी जगहों का इतिहास 1857 से शुरु होता है। बुंदेलखंड एरिया वैसे ही पड़ा हुमा है। मंग्नेजों के जमाने में बम्बई से दिल्ली लाइन मोपाल श्रीर भलसा, सागर ललितपुर छतरपुर होकर झानी थी। लेकिन चूंकि वहां के लोग बड़े लड़ाकू थे, उन्होंने मंग्रेजों को वहां से बार बार भगाया, इस लिये उस का ब्लू ग्रिट पूरा होने के बाद भी वह पूरी नहीं हो सकी। इस की मोर ध्यान दिया जाये।

तीसरी बात यह कि ललितपुर से छतर-पुर, खजुराहो और वहां से पन्ना हो कर सतना तक रेलवे लाइन का होना बहुत जरुरी है। वहां बहुत से मिनरल्स हैं, जिन का इस्ते-माल नहीं हो पाता है। इस लिये वहां के लोगों को बहुत परेशानी है।

खंडवा से ले कर खारगोन तक 45 मील की दूरी है। वहां के उद्योगपितयों धौर व्यापा-रियों ने बहुत बार कहा कि वहां रेलवे लाइन बना दी जाये। वहां की जनता बड़े कष्ट में हैं। सरकार को रुपये की धावश्यकता है तो वह लोग श्रमदान देने के लिये तैयार हैं। वह कहते हैं कि 45 मील लम्बा रेल का रास्ता बना दिया जाये। बहां पर जंगल बहुत पड़े हैं धौर काफी धामदनी रेलवे की हो सकती है।

Shri Sonavame (Pandharpur): Sir, the ministers in the railway department are fresh gentlemen and I hope they will bring to bear a fresh outlook on the problems I shall mention briefly. My first point is about the reorganisation of the Sholapur division which was bifurcated recently. There are a lot of complaints. Trains are operational difficulties delayed and are there. Therefore, I suggest that part of the Sholapur division that has been given to the South Central Railway should be brought back and the inter-change point should be made Wadi and Guntakkal may be added to the S.C. Zone.

Secondly, the Railway Board does not need a Chairman. The Chairman's post should be abolished and the Minister should act as the Chairman. [Shri Sonavane]

Thirdly, the narrow gauge line from Latur via Kurduwadi to Miraj should be converted into broad gauge or at least metre gauge. For several years representations and resolutions have been sent, but to no effect. I request this conversion may be done.

My last point is about certain establishments. Our general policy from the point of view of raising the economic standard of scheduled castes scheduled tribes is not being followed. When applications come in from such people, there is interference by some of the Board members and the poor people are deprived of their chance. of allotting Therefore, the policy catering establishments to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes should be followed. This encouragement should be given to the backward classes.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Mahida.

श्री हुकम निर्कालकायः कोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum.

Mahida: Shri Narendra Singh (Anand): Sir, I have just one point It concerns all Members of Parliament. When we go to the railway reservation office on the top floor in Parliament House, we find that the peons and Lok Sabha staff are sitting there in chairs and we have to stand back for half an hour or so. Outsiders take advantage of this reservation. They get accommodation and we do not get accommodation for days. I want the Railway Minister to enquire ino this matter.

श्री ग्रब्दूल गनी दार : भगवान कृष्ण की भूमि, गुरु द्रौणाचार्य की धरती गुस्साम से ले कर ग्रलवर तक 80-84 मील तक कोई रेल नहीं , बीस मील इधर श्रौर बीस मील उधर कोई रेल लाइन नहीं है। इसकी तरफ श्राप ध्यान दें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि चंडीगड़ को आप -मेन लाइन पर लायें।

तीसरी बात यह है कि गल्ले की जो सब से बड़ी मंडी है हिसार उसको दिल्ली से सीधे रोहतक के जरिये मिलाया जाए। चौथी बात यह है कि जिस वैली पर दुनिया की निगाहें लगी हुई है और जिसकी हिफाजत के लिए हम | इतना रुपया वर्च करते हैं कि यह बोझा हम उठा नहीं सकते हैं और जहां हमारी हाफ ए मिलियन फीज पड़ी हुई है उसको रेलवे लाइन से मिलाया जाए । श्रीनगर को रेलवे लाइन से मिलाया जाए । छम्ब जौरियां सैकशन पर हमें जो तजुर्बाहुआ है उसकी वजह से मैं यह कहरहा हूं यह वह धरती है जिस के लिए हम सब कुछ करर्बान कर रहे हैं। यह हम से छीनी जा रही थी भौर तब लाल बहादर जी ने सीधे लाहौर पर ग्रटैक किया था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बख्शी गुलाम मुहम्मद की बात को टाला न जाए और काश्मीर वैली को रेलवे लाइन से मिलाने की कोशिश की जाए।

यह घाटे का बजट क्यों लाना पड़ा है। इस बजह से लाना पड़ा है कि रेलवे बोर्ड मुगल दरबार है ----

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Sir, I have every right to criticise the corruption in the Railway Board.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will resume his seat.

Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Kindly give me a minute.

धगर प्राप पालिमेंट के इतिहास को देखें तो हमारे स्पीकर साहब ने जितना इन दस दिनों में बोला है उतना पहले सब स्पीकरसें ने नहीं बोला है। प्राप हमें बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं। रेलबे बोर्ड जो है वह कुरस्थन का बम्बा है उसने तीस हुजारिये, पचास हुजारिये स्टेशन मुकरेर कर रखें हैं। स्टेशन बिकते हैं ग्रामदनी के लिहाज से ग्रीर बीस बीस साल से एक एक ग्रादमी के पास हैं

Mr. Chairman: As I said, all parties have exhausted their time. The hon. Member will please resume his seat.

Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Kindly give me a minute.

Mr. Chairman: Now I call Shri Kachwai.

Shri Abdul Ghani Dhar: चेयरमैन साहब . . .

Mr. Chairman: I have called the next speaker. This will not be recorded.

Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: **

شری عبدالغلی قار - بهکوان کرشن کی بهوی - گوو درونا چاریه کی دهرتی گروگرام سے لے کر الور تک ۲۰ – ۸۲ میل تک کوئی ریل نہیں - بیس میل ادهر کوئی ریال لائن نہیں هے - اس کی طرف آپ دهمان عیں -

دوسری بات یه هے که چلڈیگوهه کو آپ مین لائن پر لائیں -

تیسری بات یہ ہے کہ غلے کی جو سب ہے ہوی ملقی ہے حصار اس کو دلی ہے سیدھے روہتک کے ڈریمہ مالیا جائے ۔

چوتھی بات یہ ہے کہ جس ویلی پر دنیا کی نکامیں لکی ہوئی میں اور جس کی حفاظت کے لگے ہم

آتلا ررپیه غرچ کر رہے میں کرتے میں که یه بوجها هم آتها نهین سکتے هیں اور جہاں ھماری ھاف اے ملیں ﴿ قُوحٍ پُوَى هُونُى هِ اَسْكُو رَيْلُوے لائن سے ملایا جائے - سریفکو کو ریلوے سے ملیا جائے - چھپ جھریاں سیکشی پر هيں جو تجربه هوا ہے اس کی وجه سے میں یہ کہہ رہا ہوں۔ یہ وہ دھرتی ہے جس کے لئے ھم سب کتهه قربان کر رہے میں ۔ یہ مم سے چھھٹی جا رھی تھی اور تب لال بہادر جی نے سیدھ تھور پر اتیک کیا تھا۔ میں جامتا موں کہ بخشی افلام محمد کی بات کو ٹالا نه جائے "اور کشمیر ریای کو ریاوے لائن سے مِلانے کی کوهش کی جائے۔

یه گہتے کا ہجت کیوں لانا پوا ھے - یه اس وجه سے لانا پوا ھے که ریلوے بورڈ مغل دربار ھے -

Mr. Chairman: The hon, Member's time is up.

Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Sir, I have every right to criticise the corruption in the Railway Board.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member will resume his seat.

Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Kindly give me a minute.

اگر آپ پارلهندت کے اتہاس کو هیکھیں تو هدارے سهیکر صاحب نے جتدا ان ربچھلے دس دنوسمیں بولا ہے - پہلے سب

^{**}Not recorded.

[شرى مبدالغلى دار]

سهيکروں نے تہمن ہولا ھے – آپ مدھی بولئے تہمن دے رہے ممن -

ریلوے بورة جو هے ولا کرپشن کا بیبا هے۔ اس نے تیس هزاریہ - پچاس هزاریہ ستیشن مةرر کر رکیے هیں استیشن بنتے هیں آمدنی کے لحاظ ہے - اور بیس بیس حال سے ایک آدمی کے پاس هیں -

Mr. Chairman: As I said all parties have exhausted their time. The hon.

Member will please resume his seat.

Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Kindly give me a minute.

Mr. Chairman: Now I call Shri Kachwai.

Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: चेयरमेंन साहब

Mr. Chairman: I have called the next speaker: This will not be re-corded.

Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: **

श्री हुक्म चन्द कछ नाय : भापको स्थान होगा कि इस देश के अन्दर बड़े बड़े चार कुम्म होते हैं भौर इन चार कुम्मों में में एक कुम्म उज्जैन में होता है। भाने वाले साल में उज्जैन में बहुत बड़ा कुम्म होने जा रहा है। उस वक्त वहां पर लाखों की भीड़ एक होगी। बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग वहां प्राएंगे। उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए भौर साथ साथ पिछला जो अनुभव है उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए दौर साथ साथ पिछला जो अनुभव है उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए ट्रेफिक की व्यवस्था को ठीक तरह से बनाये रखने के लिए रेलवे कार्सिंग के ऊपर जिस संख्या में पुलों की आवश्यकता है, उनको बनाने का प्रयन्त आपकी भोर से होना चाहिये। पुलों के ऊपर

से भावागमन हो, इसकी व्यवस्था भाषको करनी चाहिये। इसके बारे में मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने भाषको लिखा भी है परन्तु भ्रभी तक भाषकी भ्रोर से उसको कोई उत्तर नहीं मिला है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वहां पर तीन पुलों की भ्रत्यधिक भ्रावश्यकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन तीन पुलों को तुरन्त भाप सैंकशन करें।

जिस तरह से तीर्थों में पंढे होते हैं भीर जिस प्रकार से वे यात्रियों से पैसा कमाते है उसी प्रकार रेलवे में जो पंढे हैं. जो टी॰ टी॰ हैं, वे भी रेलों का गढ़ा हुआ। पैसा खोयाहमापैसाउखाडकर, उसको कमा कर लाते हैं। उन के साथ जिस प्रकार का व्यवहार होता है, उसको कोई पसन्द नहीं कर सकता है। उनको खाकी वदीं दे कर प्रापने जोकर बना कर रख दिया है। कभी पैंट एक तरफ से ढीली होती है भौर कभी दूसरी तरफ से, कभी कोट ढीला होता है भीर कभी कुछ भीर ढीला होता है। इस तरह से जोकर जो भ्रापने उनको बना दिया है, इस की तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये । उनकी वर्दी सफेद चाहिये भौर वह ठीक से फिट होनी चाहिये।

पैसा किस प्रकार गबन किया जाता है इसके बारे में मैंने मंत्री महोदय को लिखा था। जयपुर के मन्दर सवाई माघोपुर में जयपुर उद्योग नामक एक सिमेंट कारखाना है। उस सीमेंट कारखाने के प्रन्दर रेलवे ने बीस महीने से रेल वैंगंज तोलने के लिए कांटा ला कर रखा है। साहु जैन की वह कम्पनी है। नियम यह है कि एक वैंगन के मन्दर 22 टन सिमेंट भरना चाहिये। मैंने मंत्री महोदय के पास प्रमान भेजे हैं कि एक वैंगन के मन्दर 36 से ले कर 40 टन या इससे उत्पर माल भरा जाता है। सेकिन इसकी कोई जांच नहीं की जाती है। इसके

^{**}Not recorded.

रेफ्बे को लाखों रूपये का घाटा हो रहा है। यह जो गबन हो रहा है, इसकी छानबीन होनी चाहिये। इसके ग्रन्दर सरकार को र्शन लेनी चाहिये भीर जो नकसान हो रहा है, इसको रोका जाना चाहिये। पिछले कई दिनों में कई लाख रुपये का गबन इस तरह से हुन्ना है। बम्बई से जो गाड़ी स्नाती है उस में बहुत रश होता है। देहरादून के लिए इतना रश होता है कि लोगों को जगह नहीं मिलती है । मैंने रेलवे कंसलटेटिव कमेटी में भी कहा था कि एक पार्सल गाडी चलाई जानी चाहिये। दो बोगीज लगती हैं। नेकिन रश को देखते हुए यह बिल्कुल नाकाफी हैं। मैंने इस तरह रश को ग्रपनी श्रांखों से देखा है। भयंकर रश होता है। उस में अगर पांच बोगीज कर दी जाएं तो काफी हद तक जो समस्या है वह हल हो जाएगी।

श्री अब्दुल गर्नी दार : चूंकि आपने मुझे मौका नहीं दिया है कि करण्यन के खिलाफ मैं बात कर सकता , इस वास्ते मैं वाक आउट करता हूँ ।

[شری عبدالغلی دار - چونکه آپ نے معمد موتعه نهیں دیا هے که کرپشن کے خطف میں بات کر سکیا - اس واسطے میں واک آئوٹ کوٹا ہوں -]

(Shri Abdul Ghani Dar then left the House).

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for having spared sufficient time for a thorough and full discussion of the railway budget and the Demands for Grants that I am about to move. I am also thankful to the hon. Members for having spared so much of their time to analyse the budget thoroughly and also to make useful suggestions, which will naturally receive the most serious and earnest consideration of the Railway Board.

Coming to a few general points, my hon, friend, Shri Lobo Prabhu made the point that the calculation as, made by me in assessing shortfall of Rs. 13 crores in traffic receipt was on wrong premises. I am sorry, he is not here at the moment. He has gone away with the impression that the shortfall of Rs. 13 crores relates to this year. Actually, this has happened last year, which we have closed recently. So far as this year is concerned, we have taken into account an additional traffic of about 81 million tonnes and proceeded to formulate our budget on that basis. Last year's drop has been, as I mentioned to the House earlier, phenomenal one, an unusual one, for the reason that till january end had cleared 3.8 million tons of additional traffic already. But, unfortunately, during the months of February and March, unusually though, we had, against an anticipation of 1 million tonnes of additional traffic, we had a shortfall of 3/4 million tons traffic each month. So from 3/8 million tons of additional traffic which we were of additional traffic which we were able to carry by the end of January, there was another shortfall of 12 million tons; therefore, the overall anticipated additions goods traffic of 12 million tons dropped to 21 million tons. That is how the deficit of 13 crores of rupees on goods earnings has occured during last year. This has been explained in the papers that been furnished.

As for this year, without the enhanced fare and freight rates, under the existing fares and freights, the deficit would have been Rs. 17 That is what we have said, and it has that been correctly calculated. On basis, the present budget has prepared and submitted to the House. In addition to that, there is the anticipated addition to the working cost in relation to dearness allowance and the increase in steel prices. These are the three elements which have gone to make the deficit, to create the deficit, of Rs. 31 crores. So, we have come with a proposal for a slight revision

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of the freights and fares to give us additional earnings to balance this gap. The point of my hon, friend, Shri Lobo Prabhu was that there has been wrong calculation, despite the fact that there has been increased goods traffic. That is not the case. On the other hand, there has been a steep shortfall. As such, we closed last year with a deficit of Rs. 24 crores and this has been adjusted against the revenue reserves as I had mentioned to the House earlier. could not do so this year because the revenue reserves now stand at a depleted level of Rs. 35 crores. Therefore we could not do that and perforce had to resort to for a slight upward revision of fares and freight rates.

Now, this year's position is that there is going to be a raise so far as dearness allowance is concerned. Hon. Members may be knowing that the Gajendragadkar Commission Report is now under the examination of everybody; it is also being examined by Government. We anticipated an additional increase due to enhancement of dearness allowance to the tune of Rs. 13 crores. But the scheme of things, as presented by the Gajendragadkar Commission, is such that during this very year there is likely to be too increases of dearness allo-That would increase the cost on the railways not by Rs. 13 crores but by Rs. 20 crores. That is going to be the effect of the Gajendragadkar award as it stands today. That will be its impact and that also has to be taken into consideration when we discuss the increase of freights and fares.

Then, hon. Members are aware that there are certain other questions. The Coal Wage Board Report has come and it is being discussed. I am not trying to forestall certain things, but as it appeals, every rupee increase in the price of coal would mean Rs. 1.72 crores so far as the railways are concerned.

That way the operational costs are mounting up. With these glaring at us, naturally, we had to do something by way of adand revisions with a justments view to see to some extent that we could cover the gap. doubt, as it stands, the gap would not be fully covered. Therefore, strict instructions have been issued to the Railway Board that they will exercise all care and attention to effect economy all round and try to save as much as possible so that with the economy that could be effected and with the additional earnings that we would be making, and also hopefully anticipating some improvement in the economy of the country, ultimately things may balance themselves. That is the hope tha we have.

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Shri Sonavane: Will the hon, Minister give us later on as to what economy he would effect as a result of his statement?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Unfortunately I do not have the time. But we will try on fuel economy. We are now proposing to effect economy through various measures. As hon, Members would be knowing, we are trying to reduce certain programmes so that we would be well within our financial reexercises are of sources. These various nature and also continuous. It would naturally take some time to illustrate by facts and figures to what extent we have been able to achieve success; but all the same, the fact is that the Railway Board and the railways are now fully conscious of the fact that utmost economy will have to be observed and that as long as this financial difficulty would be exerting in various shapes and forms, the railways will have to observe the maximum economy, of course not endangering the efficient working of the railways.

There has been a reference that the road transport is competing and that road transport is taking away much of our custom. It is a fact, I have

explained earlier that road transport is competing and in the present scheme of things and in the nature of developments that we are having, it is but natural that road transport which has developed fully its capacity take its share in the demand traffic. That is happening in almost all the progressive countries and it need not surprise us. The fact is that railways will now have to take note of this and improve their operations so that they do not yield easily to road transport and withstand and face that competition. Probably in that competition the community, the society will benefit. The railways will be trying to do their best, the road transport will endeavour to do their best and in that process both the road transport and the railways will serve the community better. That would be a good thing in the overall scheme of things. If you look into the working of other Railways, take, for example, the U.K. Railways, they had a proposal to cut down the length of rail track 13000 miles to 7,000 miles, that is a reduction of 6,000 miles and later after certain discussions they have now reduced their rail track length 13,000 miles to 10,000 miles because the road competition has been that certain sections of the railways in U.K. are not working on profitthey are losing, as such they themselves have rerduced their track length ofrm 13,000 miles to 10,000 miles. This is a thing which is inherent in certain aspects of development and, probably, indications are now being experienced in our country also in this regard. This is a sign that our country also is marching in the direction of all round development. Therefore, I am not very much surprised by this competition, it should be a lesson to the Railways to improve their efficiency and have already taken certain steps in this regard.

19 hrs.

We have introduced, as a pilot scheme, what is known as the container transport service between Bombay and Ahmedabad and there is a proposal to extend it between 896 (Ai) LSD—11.

Bombay and Delhi. The experiment so far has proved to be promising and, if this proves successful I think, we will be able to give better service to the people by introducing this container transport service by which we will be able to render door-to-door delivery service.

Another important point raised has been with regard to the Board. The hon. Members have said that there is no necessity to have the Railway Board. Perhaps, if they had examined the question a bit more carafully, they would have come to different conclusion. What is the Railway Board? The Railway Board is a technical body with top mana-It is a managementgerial capacity. cum-technical body which not controls the working of the Railways but deals with management secretariat work. Supposing, there is no Railway Board, there will have to be a body of senior officers as in any other Ministry. I was wondering as to what special point or advantage they were trying to argue by saying that the Railway Board was superfluous and need not be there.

The Railways account almost one-third of the total working expenses of the Government of India, about Rs. 1,400 crores, and so necessary controls, administrative, financial, welfare, technical and scientific, will have to be exercised and for these purposes, a sct-up is necessary. That set-up today consists of technocrats, instead of civilians, who have grown with the Railways, who know every inch of the working of the railways. That is more competent and efficient set-up to Of course, others handle the work. have a different opinion. But the fact is that this management-cum-technical body is the most competent body to run a concern like the Railways.

This is the pattern in other countries of the world. The hon. Members would be interested to know that, quite recently, the British Government had adopted the Railway Board pattern—it is about three years or so—and they have set up a Railway

[Shri C. M. Poonacha]

Board to control and work the U.K. Railway system.

So, let us not go away with idea that this is something which is not rational, which is not efficient, and which is not quite fitting to the pattern of administrative systems that we have in our country.

An hon, Member: What about the States?

Shri C. M. Poonscha: In the States, the Railways are privately There is only a small sector which is owned by the Government. Therefore, there is a difference between United States and our country. In U.K. it is owned by the Government and it is run by the Government. Now they have changed over to the pattern of Board, i.e., Railway managementcum-technical board. This pattern has stood the test of time and done well, any suggestion in the direction of improving its efficiency should of course, be considered. But to say that it is redundant and superfluous would not apeal to reason because such a body would be essential in any case. They are not only attending to the techical side of the work but they are also doing the administrative work alongside. I feel that it is economical in itself to have a body, a set-up the type of Railway Board. (Interruptions).

भी मोलहूप्रसाद : क्या भारत की तरह से इंग्लेंड में भी चार दर्जे हैं ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Some specific points have been raised by my hon. friends. My hon. friend, Mr. Tenneti Viswanatham, made some points with regard to works connected with Waltair Station and Bezwada Railway Station. My hon. friend, Mr. Thirumala Rao, also raised one or two points and several others also made suggestions in respect of new lines, improvement to certain sectors, increasig passenger amenities and things like that.

So far as Waltair Station is concerned, I may inform my hon. friend that the work will be completed as has been programmed; there will be reduction in the programme of work; nothing will be altered, whatever has been sanctioned will be completed.

So far as Bezwada Station is concerned, my hon, friend was telling us that the Bezwada Station was one of the oldest ones or something which had not received any attention. To my konwledge, Bezwada Station has the second largest platform in India; it is one mile long. We have also got Waiting Hall and all other amenities. That Station is receiving all the attention that it should and I am surprised why my hon, friend Mr. Tenneti Viswanatham.....

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham (Visa-khapatnam): There is not even a decent Waiting Room, let alone the Third Class passengers, even for the First Class passengers. I would invite the Railway Board Members to visit that place. (Interruptions).

Shri C. M. Poonacha: There are so many things we want. My hon, friends from Kerala were saying certain things.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The Minister should not be disturbed like this.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: There, have been several suggestions from my hon. friends from Kerala, Bihar, Punjab, Assam, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh and all these suggestions will be carefully examined and we will certainly try to do our best. But all the same, the hon. Members will share the view with me that the financial resources and the scope of the Fourth-Five-Year-Plan programmes will have to be such as to enable the Railways to consider to the extent possible the various suggestions that the hon. members have put forth before this House. (Interruptions).

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Shri K. N. Tiwary: What about doctors?

Shri J. H. Patel: Let the Minister say something about Karnatak from where he comes.

Shri Rajaram (Salem): He is from Coorg and not from Karnatak.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: My senior colleague on my right, Mr. D. N. Tiwary. that certain circulars is mentioned which are being issued from time to time are not given effect to and that they remain on paper and no action seems to have been taken on them. I will certainly take up this matter. I have made a note of it. All circulars issued by the Railway Board are circulars for necessary action and not for being left over on the files. I shall personally take up the matter and see that in regard to such circulars nesessary action is taken.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: What about railway doctors?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: My hon, friend Shri K. N. Tiwary has referred to railway doctors. So far as the medical services are concerned, to the extent possible, we have brought them on a par with the CHS scheme, but it is: only in connection with the licentiates, a small number of them, that there is some difficulty. We are currently looking into these matters and we shall see how best we can solve this problem. But that could not be very different from what the CHS pattern has given us. We shall, in conformity with what has been done by the Health Ministry for CHS doctors. examine the specific problems to the extent possible.

The House has had to sit for longer hours in connection with these Demands, and I do not have much time to cover the various points that have been made. Some of the points mentioned in the course of the general discussion have been repeated during the discussion on these Demands also.

I shall certainly look into all the proposals that have been made and we shall also try to inform hon. Members of the action taken on some of the more important suggestions made by them.

With these words, I would request the House to grant these Demands,

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put all the cut motions together to vote.

All the cut Motions were put and negatived

Mr. Chairman: I shall now put all the Demands together to vote.....

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: On a point of order. Each Demand has to be put separately. I think the rules are very clear on this point.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of the following Demands entered in the second column thereof-

Demands Nos. 1 to 11, 11A, 12 to 18 and 20.".

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants (Railways) which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below-Ed.]

DEMAND No. 1-RAILWAY BOARD

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 85,98,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Railway Board'."

DEMAND No. 2-MISCELLANEOUS Ex-PENDITURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,06,26,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure'."

DEMAND No. 3-PAYMENTS TO WORKED LINES AND OTHERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,96,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Payments to Worked Lines and others'."

DEMAND No. 4-Working Expenses-ADMINISTRATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,53,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1968, in respect of 'Working Expenses-Administration'."

DEMAND No. 5-Working Expenses-REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,41,51,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1988, in respect of Working Expenses-Repairs and Maintenance'."

DEMAND No. 6-WORKING EXPENSES-OPERATING STAFF

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 91.46.16,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Working Expenses-Operating Staff'."

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DEMAND No. 7-Working Expenses-OPERATION (FUEL)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 88,45,09,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Working Expenses-Operation (Fuel)'."

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

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,24,41,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year endi the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Working Expenses-Operation other than Staff and Fuel'."

Drmand No. 9--Working Expenses-MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,39,05,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Working Expenses-Mis-cellaneous Expenses'."

DEMAND No. 10-WORKING EXPENSES-STAFF WELFARE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,37,76,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of Working Expenses-Staff Welfare'."

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DEMAND NO. 11—WORKING EXPENSES-APPROPRIATION TO DEPRECIATION RE-SERVE FUND

"That a sum not exceeding its. 71,99,98,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum sees: ary to defray the charges which will come in course of sayment during the year ending the 3.st day of March, 1968, in sespect of Working Expenses-Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund."

DEMAND No. 11-A—Working Ex-PENSES-APPROPRIATION TO PENSION FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,03,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of Working Expenses-Appropriation to Pension Fund'."

DEMAND No. 12—DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,35,55,86,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charg's which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Dividend to General Revenues'."

DEMAND No. 13—OPEN LINE WORKS (REVENUE)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 7,50,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Open Line Works (Revenue)'."

DEMAND No. 14—Construction of New Lines

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,34,18,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the chag's

which will come in course of payment during the yesr ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Construction of New Lines'."

DEMAND No. 15—CPEN LINE WORKS-CAPITAL, DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND AND DEVELOPMENT FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3.57.79,39,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund'."

DEMAND No. 16—Pensionary Charges-Pension Fund

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,38,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of "Pensionary Charges-Pension Fund"."

DEMAND NO. 17—REPAYMENT OF LOANS FROM GENERAL REVENUES FUND AND INTEREST THEREON-DEVELOPMENT FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,15,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Repayment of loans from General Revenues and interest thereon-Development Fund'."

DEMAND No. 18—Appropriation to Development Fund

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,27,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the chag's which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Appropriation to Development Fund'."

DEMAND No. 20—WITHDRAWAL FROM REVENUE RESERVE FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,05,49,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1968, in respect of 'Withdrawal from Revenue Reserve Fund'."

19.14 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 3 BILL,* 1967

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain suns from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1957-68 for the purposes Tailways.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1967-68 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. M. Poomacha: I introduce**
the Bill.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I beg to movet:

"That: the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums; fr m and out of the Concolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1967-68 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration".

Mr. Chairman: 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 service of the financial year 1967-68 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adonted.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1- (Short title)

Amendment made:

"Page 1, lines 3 and 4,—for "Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Act, 1967", substitute—"Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Act, 1967".

(Shri C. M. Poonacha).

Shri C. M. Poonacha: This is a consequential amendment.

... Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title
Twere added to the Bill.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

... Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

.The motion was adopted.

19.18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Friday, June 23, 1967/Asadha 2, 1889 (Saka).

^{*}Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section 2. dated 22-6-1967.

^{**}Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

†Moved with the recommendation of the President.