### Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance

[Mr. Speaker]

concerned, those persons in charge evidently want a proof, a certificate. The hon. Minister has just now assured the hon. Members who have raised this point that if individual cases are sent to him he will look into them and that the Chief Electoral Officer has been asked to tour round on the spot to take charge of all these various matters.

Shri Tyagi: My point is quite different. I only wanted to have one clarification as to whether the local Governments are entitled to freely, independently, without taking the sanction of the Election Commission, impose any type of conditions in this matter.

Mr. Speaker: It is clear. But when a man wants to have proof whether a person came from Pakistan or was here, what can the Election Commission do?

Shri Tyagi: They should take the sanction of the Election Commission first.

Mr. Speaker: Every time? Whether Shri Tyagi is a refugee or not, etc.? It is impossible for them.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): If it is recognised that a refugee certificate is enough and somebody produces it, that should be enough evidence and there should not be anything more required.

Mr Spraker: The hon. Minister do not listered. He says if there are individual cases they may be brought to his notice and that he will issue general instructions also. If he finds that a similar instruction has been given—that a certificate is necessary—he will look into that matter.

Shri A. K. Sen: In fact, if this had been brought to my notice earlier that the head of the family is enrolled and yet those who belong to the family are again asked to produce certificates—and it is well known that these migration certificates cannot be produced now after the lapse of all these years—the Chief Election Commissioner has himself been to Assam and I would have asked him to make specific enquiries about it.

Shri Manean (Darjeeling): May I submit that similar difficulties are faced by the Nepalese also? Those who were in the voters' list of 1952 and 1957, they are also being excluded and they are being asked to produce the citizenship certificates in order that they may be enrolled in the voters' list. This is a very serious situation. It obtains only in Assam.

Shri A. K. Sen: The Nepalee sufferer is as much as sufferer as the Bengali sufferer and, therefore, if he has suffered—both of them— from the same inconveniences, which are not warranted by law, that will certainly be looked into.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will being these matters to the notice of the hon. Minister.

12.29 hrs.

RAIWAY BUDGET—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume the general discussion of the Reilway Budget. Shrimati Krishna Mehta was in posession of the House. She may continue her speech.

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता ( जम्मू तथा काशमीर): घष्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मैंने कल कहा था, मैं रेलवे मंत्रालय को धौर रेलवे बोर्ड को बधाई देती हूं उनके काम के लिये।

Mr. Speaker: When will the Minister reply?

The Minister of Railways Shri Jagjivan Ram): On Monday.

श्रीमती **कृष्णा मेहता**ः श्रीमन्, विभाजन के पश्चात इस लम्बे समय में रेलवे को काफी सुधार करना पड़ा। मंत्रालय के सामने बहुत कि नाइयां थीं । विभाजन के समय ६६०० मील लाइन कम भीर ७७०० मील रेलवे लाइन भारत को मिली। सन् १६४६ में रियासतों से जो रेलवे लाइनें मिलीं वे ३२ पुरानी रेलवे लाइनें थीं। इन सब को ठीक से चलाना. अनभवी कार्यकर्त्ताओं का प्रशासन का काम ठीक ढंग से चलाना, ये सब कठिनाइयां रेलवे मंत्रालय के सामने थीं।

मंत्रालय ने दस साल पहले करोडों रुपए रियासतों की रेलवे लाइनों को ठीक करने के लिये खर्च किए । मैं तो धपनी रियासत की बात प्रापके सामने रखती हं। उस समय जब कि सब रियामतों की लाइनों के लिये करोडों रूपये खर्च किए गए तो म्रापने जम्मु-काश्मीर की रेलवे लाइन को किस लिए भूला दिया था। मैं तो यह कहेबिना नहीं रह सकती कि यह जम्म-काश्मीर की जनता के साथ एक बहुत बड़ा भ्रन्याय हुमाहै। फर्कयहथाकि जम्मूकी जो लाइन थी उसको माकमणकारियों ने माकमण के समय नष्ट कर दिया था। मैं मानती हं कि उस समय वह रास्ता दूसरा था, जिसको जम्मु-काश्मीर की जनता भ्रपनाना नहीं चाहसी थी। भाज भी वहां बोर्ड लगा हमा है जिसमें मोटे-मोटे प्रश्नरों में लिखा हमा है, 'अम्म रेलवे स्टेशन'। प्राज भी वह स्थान है जिसको कहा जाता है जम्म् रेलवे स्टेशन रोड । लेकिन ये सब चीजें होते हुये भी भाज वहां सूना पड़ा है। भ्रभी तक रेलवे का वहां कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं हमा है।

रेलवे बोर्डको तचा मंत्रालय को मैं मित वर्ष की तरह यह बात याद दिला रही हुं, परन्तु उस बाद दिलाने भीर झाल के बाद

दिलाने में कुछ फर्क है। सन् १६५६ में मैं-ने मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना की थी अपीर जम्मृतथा काश्मीर की जनता के विचार इस हाउस में बतलाए थे। तो उनका ध्यान इस तरफ गयाथा। उसके लिए मैं मंत्रालय तथा रेलवं बोडं को बधाई देती हुं भौर उनको धन्यवाद भी देती हुं।

12.32 hrs

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO in the Chair]

लेकिन भ्राज तक माधोपुर-कठुभा लाइन जो कि लगभग ६ मील की है बनी ही नहीं। क्या हम भाषा कर सकते हैं कि भागामी वर्ष तक वहां की रेलवे लाइन का काम पूरा हो जाएगा । सन् १६५८-५६ के रेलवे बजट में कोई धन माधोपूर भीर जम्म लाइन के लिये नहीं रखा गया था, किन्तू सन १६४६-६० के बजट में माधोपूर-कठ्या की लाइन की तरफ ध्यान गया। सन १६६१-६२ के ग्रपने बजट भाषण में रेलवे मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रारम्भिक कार्रवाई लाइनों की की जाएगी जिनकी लम्बाई ४४० मील है। इस में माधोपूर-कठचा की लाइन ६ मील की है। मैं सदन के सामने यह कहना चाहती हं कि सारे भारतवर्ष में ४४० मील लम्बी लाइन की योजना है जिसमें से हमारे हिस्से में केवल ६ मील लाइन मायी है। मैं तो यह कहंगी कि तीसरी योजना में जो यह ४४० मील लाइन बनाने की योजना है इसमें जम्मू तक रेलवे लाइन पहुंचाने का इन्तिजाम किया जाना चाहिये । मंत्री महोदय ने प्रपने भाषण में बताया था कि तीसरी योजना में माधोपुर-कठ्या लाइन को बढ़ा कर जम्म तक ले जाया जाएगा। इसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देती हूं। इसके साब ही मेरा यह तम्र निवेदन है कि मापने जो यह कहा है कि यातायात की सम्भावना निर्वारित करने के लिये प्रारम्भिक जांच की जाएगी : ये शब्द मेरी समझ में नहीं बाए।

### [श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता]

इन शब्दों को बदला जाए ग्रीर यह किया जाए कि तीसरी योजना के ब्रन्त तक जम्म की लगभग ६० मील की लाइन बनायी जाएगी । इससे बहुत महत्व का काम होगा भीर वहां की जनता को बहुत सतीष होगा भीर उनका यह गिला भी दूर हो जाएगा कि धाभी तक हमारी ६० मील की लाइन की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है जबकि देश में चारों भ्रोर रेलवे लाइनें बिछाई जारही हैं। लोगों का कहना है कि हमें क्यों यह लाइन नहीं दी जाती।

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रेलवे मंत्रालय को मैं यह भी भरोसा दिलाती ह कि जम्म-काःमीर में जो रेनवे लाइन बनायी जाएगी वह घाटे पर नहीं चलेगी । भ्राप देखें कि रेलवे लाइन होने से वहां उद्योग धन्धे बहुत उन्नति करेंगे। इसके मलावा कोयला मादि बहुत से मिनरल भी बहां पाए जाते हैं। वहां की सरकार ने हिसाब लगाया है कि रियासत में जो कोयला कालाकोट भीर जगलगली में होता है उसकी नारदर्न रेलवे प्रपने खर्च के लिये खरीदे तो उससे बहुत फायदा हो सकता है क्योंकि मभी रेलबे को कोयला बहुत दूर से लाना होता है। वह कोयल। बहुत सस्ता पड़ सकता है। तो इन सब चीजों पर भापको ष्यान देना चाहिये।

माप जो स्लीपर जम्मू काश्मीर सरकार से सरीद रहे हैं वे भी प्रापको बहुत सस्ते पड़ेगे । भभी उन की दलाई में भापको बहुत पैसा सर्च करना पड़ रहा है। तो ये सब चीजें धाप सोचें। भीर मै भपनी तरफ से भीर वहां की जनता की तरफ से भापको विश्वास दिलाती हं कि इस लाइन को खोल कर घाप षाटे में नहीं रहेंगे। यह जरूर है कि पहले भाषको कुछ पैसा लगाना पड़ेगा । मैं भागा करती हूं कि इस मामले में सदन मेरा साथ देगा । हमारे देश में उद्योग बढ़ रहे हैं। लेकिन काश्मीर की जनता का कहनत है कि हमारे यहां कोई कारखाने नहीं हैं। कोई रेलवे नहीं है। वही खोटे-खोटे कारखाने हैं जिनमें बेचारे दिनरात मेहनत करते हैं ग्रौर उससे उनको थोड़ी बहुत मजदूरी मिल जाती है। जब तक हमारे यहां रेलवे नहीं ग्राएगी तब तक हम कैसे बढेंगे। जब हम नक्शे में भ्रपनी रियासत की लाइनों की हालत को देखते हैं तो बड़ी निराशा होती है। भीर जब हम वापस जाते हैं तो वहां के लोग कहते हैं कि तीसरी दफा हमारा मेम्बर पालियामेंट में होकर गया लेकिन हमारी रेलवे लाइन तक नहीं बनवा सका । खैर, वे चाहै जो कहें, लेकिन मेरी भ्राप से प्रार्थना है कि भाप इस तरफ ध्यान दें भौर तीसरी योजना के ग्रन्त तक वहां यह रेलवे लाइन बना वें । जिस तरह से देश के भ्रीर हिस्सों का हक है उसी तरह से वहां के लोगों का भी हक है। वहां दूर-दूर तक बस्तियां फैली हुई हैं। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि भाप वहां के लिए जरूर घ्यान दें।

जो रेलवे में घीरे-घीरे सुघार हो रहा है उसके लिए भी मैं तारीफ किए बिना नहीं रह सकती । सन् १६५६-६० की रिपोर्ट से मालुम होता है कि चित्तरंजन में रेलवे इन्जन कारखाना भात्मनिर्भरता के लक्ष्य तक पहुंच गया है भीर १६४ डब्ल्यू जी इंजिन भौर ६ डब्स्य टी इंजिन तैयार हए हैं। १६५० से उत्पादन शुरू हुआ है। तब से १००६ इंजिन तैयार हो चुके हैं। इसी तरह से मद्रास में पेरम्बूर के सवारी डब्बों के कारलाने में दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लक्य से मधिक डब्बे तैयार हए हैं। जो लक्ष्य था उस से भी ज्यादा पुरा हो चुका है। इन सब कामों को देख कर बाज देश विदेश में लोग तारीफ किए बिना नहीं रह सकते। यह बहुत तरक्की है। मैं भाशा करती हुं कि इसी तरह भौर भी भागे तरक्की होगी।

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भीर भी वहत से भच्छे काम रेलवे में इए हैं। नीको उर्ने में कछ गाडियों में यात्रियों के सोने का भी प्रबन्ध किया गया है। लेकिए हैं ऐ कहाी कि ग्रभी भी तीसरे दर्जे की ग्रेट पापको ध्यान देने की ग्रावश्यकता है। कहीं-कर्त इन देवते हैं कि गाडियों में इतनी भीड होती है कि लोगों को खड़ा रहना पड़ता है भ्रौर वई जगह तो ऐसा होता है कि दरवाः पर भी लोग खडे रहते हैं। मैं जास्ती हं कि मंत्रालय को कठिनाइयां हैं। कहीं फारित एक्सचेंज की कठिनाई है, भौर भी का उनाइयां हैं, लेकिन फिर भी जितना हो सके उमें इस भीर ध्यान देना चाहिए। जब तक इस तरफ घ्यान नहीं दिया जायेगा तब तक जनता को यह नहीं मालूम होगा कि रेलों में क्या-क्या भ्रासानियां हुई हैं क्योंकि हमारी ज्यादातर जनता तीसरे दर्जे में ही सफर करने वाली है। इनलिए जितनी भी मृविधा उनको दी जा सकती है दी जानी चाहिए।

साय ही मैं यह भी कहंगी कि ब्रापकी जो योजना थी मकान बनाने की उस के लिए भी भापने बहुत भच्छा काम किया है। दूसरी योजना में ५४ हजार मकान बनाने का लक्ष्य या, उसमें से भ्रमी तक भ्रापने ४७ हजार बनाए हैं। मैं भाशा करती हुं कि बाकी काम भी भ्राप भ्रच्छी तरह करेंगे क्योंकि ग्रक्सर देखा गया है कि जब तक रेलवे कर्मचारियों, खास कर मजदूरों को, मकान नहीं मिलते तब तक उनको शान्ति नहीं मिलती है भीर वे भपनी इयुटी भी पूरी नहीं दे पाने । इसलिए भावश्यकता है उनकी यकावट मिटाने की। इसके लिए उन के लिए मकानों का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए ताकि उन के घर की व्यवस्था जो है वह भच्छी हो जाए।

भव चुकि समापति महोदय की मेरे सिए मंटी बज चुकी है इसलिए और प्रधिक न कह कर मैं फिर धपने रेसवे मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान जम्म भीर काश्मीर की रेलीं

की समस्या की मोर दिल ऊंगी भौर उनसे मेरा निवेदन है कि रेलवे लाइन बनाने की योजना को वह इस तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाकाल में पूराकरें। मैंने वहां के निवासियों की जो इस संबंध में भावनाएं थीं वह सदन के सामने रखदी हैं भीर मझे भाशा है िक म्रापने उस समय ध्यान दिया था जब कि **धा**पने इस जम्मू-कश्मीर लाइन को शुरू किया था उसी तरीके से भाप इसको पुरा करने के लिए फिर ध्यान देंगे।

2700°

Krishnaswami (Chingleput): An unfortunate trend that is visible. in recent debates on the railways is the studious attempt made to brush aside all regional demands on the footing of their being not commercially profitable, or of having a low priority. I am not one of those who brushes aside commercial criteria. But let us apply this test to the investment that has been made in our railways in recent years, and ask ourselves the searching question whether this investment has been well directed or not

During the Second Plan, as my hon, friend the Railway Minister pointed out, the expenditure to be incurred is of the order of Rs. 1,121.5 crores. A substantial portion of this investment is fed from the general exchequer. It is about Rs. 830 or Rs. 840 crores. Part of it is from the depreciation reserves. A third portion comes from external sources, to the tune of Rs. 332 crores. The funds allotted from the general exchequer have to be paid for at the rate of 4.25 per cent. The utilisation of depreciation reserves reflects the normal ploughing back of funds of a good business enterprise. But let us realise that Rs. 332 crores is contingent liability, and in judging the solvency of our railways, we will have to take into account their capacity to pay back this amount that has been borrowed.

Viewed in this perspective, crucial question which will have to

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### [Dr. Krishnaswami]

be faced is this: With the existing shortage of resources, are the rail-ways utilising their allocated resources to the most advantageous use? With the existing rate structure, I must confess that not enough will be earned to pay our way fully.

My hon, friend, the Minister of Railways, in an elaborate justification of transport performance, has pointed out that the railways can take credit for what has been achieved. I yield to none in my admiration for railwaymen, and I am glad that the Railway Minister has paid his tribute to the administration for the manner in which it has solved certain problems.

#### The hon. Minister remarks:

"This increase of 50 per cent in ton miles has been handled with additions only of 29 per cent and 26 per cent in the wagon holdings and in tractive effort of locomotives respectively. This reflects the increasing operational efficiency of the Railways."

But I would like this House to advert to an important aspect of this matter which it should not leave out of account at all. The mere fact that we are carrying more ton miles is not an adequate or a complete justification of our transport performance. If railways are a service which have to be paid for two necessary criteria have to be taken into account. Firstly, is the service able to pay its way at current prices? Secondly, is the available capacity used to the full in all sectors and throughout the year? With full utilisation and at existing rates, are we able to earn enough and lift most of the traffic? I am certain that due to considerable experience in handling traffic we have effected improvements in the constructional costs and maintenance of way and in the cost of haulage, but much more remains to be done, and it is no use patting ourselves on the back and saying that the railways are extremely efficient.

I should like to put this question to the House. If we are not able to pay our way—and in certain cases we may not be able to pay our way—it is the House primarily that will have to ask itself this question: on what principles should we subsidise the railways? There may be political considerations, there may be strong regional considerations which have to be taken into account in the interests of emotional integration of the country, in deciding on the degree of subsidisation.

My hon friend has said that railways are a public utility. What do we mean by saying that they are a public utility? The general assumption is that the railways, because of their monopoly position, should not utilise it to disadvantage, and act in a manner which shows that they are not a public service undertaking. It does not mean that the railways should be a philanthropic organisation in the least.

I should like to deal with some of the aspects of the loans that have been given. There is a song and a dance that is made by some of the experts in the Railway Board by suggesting that 4.25 per cent is high. I do not say that it is only the Railway Board that says it. Many the public sector industries have also made a song and a dance about it, but I should like to ask a very simple question. If today the Government of India is borrowing at 4 per cent, it is not because lenders are willing to advance loans at 4 per cent, but because the Reserve Bank takes most of these loans at 4 per cent,-in other words, because there is a considerable amount of deficit financing in our system.

Let me make my position very clear. I am not against giving a subsidy to any public enterprise, but let us give it not unknowingly. Let us realise what we are doing, and let subsidies not become a built-in element of our economy. It is on this

principle that we should view certain aspects of railway development, some of the new connections that have been made to the Bhilai steel plant and the other areas, where our Railways have to lift coal or possibly transport steel.

I should like, with a great respect to my hon. friend the Railway Minister, to point out that I am in total disagreement with him when he says:

"The financial benefit to the nation in the freight bill is only one item of such indirect contribution. In the matter of employment potential, it should be appreciated that large numbers of persons are employed by contractors performing Railway work and by the numerous manufacturers of various types of railway equipment. All these do not figure at present in official statistics."

Which is the enterprise that cannot claim to make the same type of indirect contribution to the economy? For my part that argument is least convincing, and I wish it had been left out of account in the Budget speech altogether.

From the point of view of policy it may be admissible to transport certain articles which are in the export trade at cheaper rates, but let us realise that it is a matter of really social policy, and these reasons have to be stated before Parliament, so that final approval might be given to it. But not all subsidies are of the same order. I have grave doubts regarding certain aspects of railway development.

The transport costs, even in the case of our steel plants, must, in large measure, reflect the economic calculus, and if Parliament knowingly says, "Let us bear a portion of the costs, let us share to a certain extent the transport costs", then it would be a different matter. And it is a thing which will appear to be and also give

us a proper appreciation of what is happening.

Now, what is the justification of our having an air-conditioned janata train, which today is running obviously at a loss? One would have thought that from the point of view of subsidisation of traffic, it would have been preferable to have an air-conditioned freight train for carrying goods of perishable qua'.ty from one end of India to the other. Particularly, in these difficult days, when the cost of living is mounting up, when, as every economist realises, the rise in cost of living is due to the rise in prices of food articles as distinguished from cereals, it may be important to consider the advisability of having such air-conditioned freight trains running certainly not air-conditioned janata trains for keeping, shall I say, the most vociferous sections of our community silent? That itself may be welcomed, but it is too high a price to pay, by running a subsidised airconditioned janata express.

There have been many of my friends who have been saying that when we put forward demands in the south for more regional development, we are not aking account of commercial criteria. But why should we not feel neglected when there is waste occurring on this scale? Why should it not be feasible not only to have electrification from Madras to Vriddachalam, but also electrification from Madras to Jalarpet or to have a Salem-Bangalore railway link, which would certainly bring in higher commercial returns and which would tend to link the industrial belt area in the We ought to, and I respect-South? fully suggest to my hon friend the dynamic Minister of Railways that he should take a fresh look and a new look at railway policy so that he might alter his perspective.

My hon, friend the Railway Minister—it is not my desire to be criticial of all that he has said, but I think [Dr. Krishraswami].

that on some of these matters he has been tripped up badly by his advisers—has pointed out on page 3 of his speech (and it is an important thing which I should like to bring to the notice of the House):

"There are also other pertinent considerations; a noteworthy feature is that, during a developmental period involving heavy increases in capital investment, even certain completed works on which capital expenditure booked in a year will not be adequately remunerative unit after they have been in use for some years. This applies in greater degree to works in progress at the end of a year but not brought into use yet.".

Certainly, this is a very logical argument, but there is a danger of over-looking other aspects of logic and over-emphasising this aspect. That, I think, is what has occurred in the budget speech, and in the papers that have been supplied to us by the Railway Board.

I ask two questions. Firstly, what is the proportion of this investment to the total? Secondly, even if we are unwilling to state facts in public. yet, when we are drafting our policies. let us bear these facts in mind. There are large amounts shown in our records and in our budgets, of investment at "original or historical" cost. For instance, the amount of Rs. 1,500 crores there in the Railway Budget practically represents the amounts that have been invested at the old "original or historical" prices. If they are now revised so as to bring them in conformity with present values, we can ask ourselves the pertinent question: What is the rate of return on capital investment that we would be getting? I am only asking that this is a matter which ought to be taken into account. Even if we are not willing to face these facts, let us at least consider some of these things, so that we might be in a position to find out whether we should extend some of these investments both from the point of view of social benefit and from the point of view of commercial profitability. In many instances, the commercial benefits and the social benefits tend to be in close unison.

Here, let me advert to a particular aspect of railway policy which has caused considerable disquiet not only in the south but in many parts of India but we do not seem to realise that the railways should not be considered to be only a monopoly. We have to take into account the fact that there are investments in roads which are very important, and which ought to be viewed not as a rival to one form of transport but as a complementary thing which has to be taken into account. But, along with the investment in roads-and today most exponents of the Road Congress only emphasise greater investment in roads-there is another, and a more important issue, that will have to be faced not only by Parliament but by the various State Governments, an issue of very great importance. What is it that we are going to revise rates of taxation of vehicles and of even diesel oil? I do not wish to go into the various aspects of the indirect taxes which have been imposed by the Finance Minister. I shall take them up on another occasion. But, as a result of the illogical policy that we have pursued, many of our roads are under-utilised. The magnificent Mysore-Bangalore trunk road is today hardly utilised, and reason is to be found in the fact that we have taxed the vehicles so much that it is next to impossible for vehicles to ply on them. Indeed, in the thirties of this century, we took great credit for the fact that we were progressive in abolishing toll gates, so that the vehicles might move more freely, but the other exactions that we have imposed on vehicles are of such a serious order that there is even non-utilisation of these various roads.

I also feel that the diesel duty that has been put has tended to jeopardise a great deal of real traffic in many parts.

My hon friend Shri Asoka Mehta yesterday came out with a plea that there were large numbers of people in the south travelling by buses. am not going to put forward regional demand, but I do think, and it ought to be clear to him, that if there are really any difficulties having a greater amount of large-scale investment,-of course, there must be a certain amount of investment by the railways in these areas-then, obviously, steps ought to be taken by Government and the Railway Minister in particular not to stand in the way of road development in these different areas, so that we might have a chance of really prospering. My hon, friend may not directly stand in the way of road development, but the way in which duties have been imposed on diesel is directly due to the Railway Ministry's strong attitude on many of these matters.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: But I have to pay more myself.

Dr. Krishnaswami: But when diesel becomes a major part of your rail-way expansion, then the duties will be reduced. May I wish him great success in having a rapid introduction of dieselisation so that he may not penalise road traffic.

My hon, friend in his budget speech said that we should have co-ordination and integration of these different forms of transport. Sir, these words have me cold, for, during these years, during the fifties in particular, co-ordination and integration are the most abused words in the language of political planning and social welfare. Before, we co-ordinate . . .

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): Change them into Hindi!

Dr. Krishnaswami: That is another problem which we shall have to deal with. First of all, by merely changing from one language to the other, we do not seek to alter the basic thing, but these two words have been used either to stifle all development or to give powers of dictatorship to particular monopolies. That is the history of these two words, ordination' and 'integration'. do not want to go into this matter at considerable length. The main issue that will have to be faced is this. Before we even think of co-ordinating and integrating, what exactly is the future of the railways that we envisage? How are they going to pay their way? How far is the general chequer going to subsidise them, if necessary? Once these issues are faced, the general exchequer have a dominant voice in allocating the funds between different methods of transport and thus assisting in the equi-regional development of the various parts of India, so that particular part of the country might feel aggrieved as a result of unnecessary preoccupation with the development of only one or two areas.

13 hrs.

श्रीमती श्रवाबेन शाह (गिरनार): सभापति महोदय, रेलवे तथा परिवहन भंत्रालय के लिये सास तौर पर सुशक्तिस्मती की बात है कि उसके ऊपर चारों भोर से फूलों की वर्ष हो रही है। उसके साथ थोड़े से कांट्रे भी हैं, मगर उन्होंने जो प्राग्नेस और डेवेनपमेंट का काम पिख्रची वो पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में किया है. उस के लिये मैं भी उन्हें मुवारकबाद दे रही हूं।

कितने ही प्याइट्स इस सदन में बार-बार उठाये गये है. मुझे भी उन्हों प्याइट्स को लेना पड़ता है। रोड घीर रेल ट्रास्पोर्ट के बारे में सभी सदस्यों ने कहा है हैं। उसके सम्बन्ध में एक बात यह कही गई, जैसा कि श्री बशोक मेहता ने भी कहा, कि जहां पर रोड ट्रास्सम्पोर्ट काफी हो वहां रेस की जरूरत नहीं

# [श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह]

है। मगर मेरी रिक्वेस्ट यह है कि जहां पर रेलवे नहीं हैं वहां परवैक्छम तो नहीं हो सकता । वहां पर रोड ट्रान्स्पोर्ट होता चाहिये। जो कछ भी भवतक हुमा है वह हमारे लिये म्रानन्द की बात है मगर इस का मतलबयह नहीं है कि वहां का केस बिल्कल खत्म कर दिया जाये क्यों कि वहां रोड ट्रान्स्पोर्ट हो गया है । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस बारे में भ्रोवर भ्राल पिक्चर देखती चाहिये, भौर हमारी पालिसी ऐसी बननी चाहिये कि हर एक जगह पर, भन्ने ही वहां पर थांड़ा रोड ट्रान्स्पोर्ट भी हो मगर थोड़ा रेल ट्रान्स्पोट भी होना चाहिये । कामर्शल साइड को देखना बात हो सकती है लेकिन उसके साथ भीर भी प्रावलेम्स हैं, भीर भी पहलू हैं, जिनकी म्रोर हमको देखना चाहिये ।

यहां पर कोल के बारे में भी कहा गया है में उस को दोहराना नहीं चाहती हूं, मगर एक बात भवश्य कहना चाहती हूं। मुझे इस बात को देख कर बड़ा दुख भीर भारवर्ग होता है कि कुछ दिन पहले स्टील मौर माइन्स मिनिस्ट्री व रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री ने घपनी जिम्मेदारी एक दूसरे पर डालने की कोशिश की । मैं समझताहं कि जहांपर डिमा-कैसी के भन्दर कैंबिनेट फंक्शन करती है भीर जहां पर कलेक्टिव रस्पांसि-बिलिटी का सवाल है, वहां पर एक दूसरे पर रिस्पांसिबिलिटी डालना मुनासिब नहीं है। कोयले की बार्टेज के बारे में सारे देश को कष्ट सहन करना पड़ा है । मैं सिर्फ गुजरात की बात नहीं कहना चाहती हूं, लेकिन जो कुछ सारे देश में हुआ। उस से प्लैनिंग कमिशन भीर सरकार को कुछ सबक सीखना चाहिये घौर घाइन्दा ऐसी कंटिबेंसी नहीं दैदा होने देना चाहिये। धगर इस तरह का पाठ वेलें तो ठीक है।

दूसरी बात कोचेज के बारे में है। जो कोचेज बनीं या बन रही हैं उन में जो एक नई बात हुई है वह मेरी इन्फा-मंगन के अनुसार यह है कि उस में लगने वाले पुर्जों में में ६० या ७० परसेन्ट जो बाहर में आते थे, अब हमने इन को इंडिजिनेस तरीके पर बनाना शुरू किया है। यह हमारे लिये बड़े आनन्द की बात है।

मैं इस बारे में भी रेलवे मंत्रालय का ध्यान खींचना चाहती हूं कि जो नये डिब्बे बने हैं वे सभी काफी डिफेक्टिटव हैं। जब वे चलते हैं तो उनमें पुराने डिब्बों जैसी प्रावाज प्राती है सौर उन में डस्ट भी बहुत प्राती है। जब भी मैं राजस्थान से होकर स्राती हूं तो मुझे ऐसा स्रनुभव होता है, इस स्रोर भी ध्यान देने की स्रावश्यकता है सौर हो सके तो हम को उनमें सुधार करना चाहिये।

मैं एक बात कहना तो नहीं चाहती थी, लेकिन कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां पर उस के बारे में कहा है। कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने भ्रपनी स्पीच में उस का उल्लेख नहीं किया। वे सभी लोग इस के लिये नाराज हैं कि उन्होंने क्यों इस बारे में जिक नहीं किया है। मुझे पता नहीं कि इस बात का जिक करने की क्या भावश्यकता थी।

**भी वाक्ययेवी** (बलरामपुर) : जिक किया गया है ।

बीक्ती अथोबेन झाह : घगर वह किया गया है तो ठीक है । तब तो घाप को शिकायत करने की कोई बात ही नहीं है । मैं समझती हूं कि जो कुख हुमा वह हमारी इस इन्फैन्ट डिमाकेसी के इतिहास में काले घक्षरों में लिखा जायेगा घीर जो लोग यहां घा कर इस बारे में बात कर रहे हैं घीर जिन्होंने हमारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के स्टाफ को मिसडाइरेक्ट किया है, वे ही इस के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं। दे भार शेडिंग देभरू कोकोडाइल टिश्रमें हिभर । जो भी जनता को भीर सरकार को इस के लिये कष्ट पहुंचा है उस के लिये उन को पश्चाताप होना चाहिये, इस तरह की बातों को यहां करने से कोई खाम फायदा नहीं है।

एक बात मैं ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं। । जेनरली तो वह सारे देश के ऐडिमिनिस्टशन पर लाग होती है, मगर खास तीर से इसरेलवे विभाग पर लाग होती है जो कि एक कामर्शल कन्सनं माना जाता है । वैसे तो यह शीर्ष रूप में कामर्शल विभाग नहीं है क्योंकि देश की जनता को क्या ऐमेनेटीज चाहियें, यह यह भी उसको देखना चाह्रिये । फिर भी उनको थोडी मी फ्रीडम है. जैसी कि देश के दूसरे ऐडिमिनिस्ट्रेशन में नहीं है। मैं चाहती हूं कि उस में कुछ रैशनलाइजेशन हो, कुछ नयापन मा जाय मौर उन का भाउटल्क बदल जाये । हमारे तजर्बे में बहुत सी बातें ब्राती हैं। उन्हीं में से एक जोन्म की मांग है। जोन्स का ग्रापस में कोभार्डिनेशन नहीं है, भौर हर एक जोन भपने में एक एम्पायर जैसा बन रहा है। मैं समझती हुं कि यह टेन्डेन्सी सही नहीं है। पब्लिक भकाउंट्स कमेटी ने भी कुछ बातें बतलाई हैं। लेकिन जब इस तरह के बड़े-बड़े काम चलते हैं तो उन में कुछ गलतियां हो ही बाती हैं, इसलिये मैं उन के ऊपर ज्यादा जोर नहीं देना चाहती हूं। मगर जिस प्रकार की बातें यहां बतलाई गई हैं, जैसे कि साइकिस स्टैन्ड है, रिफ्रेशमेंट है, स्टोसं है, स्पेसिफि-केशन्स के बारे में भी बत**ाया गया है, उनके** डिटेल्स में न जाते हुए यही कहना चाहती हं कि मुझको दूस इस बात पर होता है कि जिन्होंने इस तरह के काम को किया है **है, जो लोग इन सब बातों के लिये जिम्मे-**दार थे, उनके मामलों को जब भेजा गया तो उनमें डिले की गई, एक-धाध

में तो ऐसा सुना गया कि उनको प्रमोशन दिया गया धौर जब उन पर ऐक्शन लेने की बारी धाई तो वे मेडिकल प्राउंड पर रिटायरमेंट पर चले गये, धौर कुछ मर भी गये । मैं समझती हूं कि जो लोग ऐसा काम करते हैं उन को स्पेधर करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । यह जो टेन्डेन्सी है इम से ही सारा काम खराब होता है धौर हालत बिगडती है ।

घब मैं कुछ टिकेटलेस ट्रैवलिंग के बारे में कहना चाहती हं। यहां पर मांकडे दिये गये कि वहां पर इतनी टिकेटलेस दैबेलिंग हुई, वहां पर इतनी हुई । लेकिन मैं कह सकती हं कि जिनके बारे में भ्रापको पता नहीं है वह तो इससे भी ज्यादा तादाद में है। मैं मंत्री जी से भपने भन्भव की बात बतलाना चाहती हं। सौराष्ट्र में विरावल से ऊना तक एक छोटी सी लाइन है । वहां से शिका भाई कि वहां के स्टेशन पर टिकेटलेस ही नहीं है। एक, दोया चार रोज से ही नहीं कई महीनों से नहीं हैं। मैंने खुद जाकर देखा। मैं वहां के स्टेशन मास्टर से मिली घौर पृद्धा कि घाकिर क्याबात है । उन्होंने कहाकि मैंने तो मंगवाया है, लेकिन पिछले ६ या ७ महीने से टिकट भाये ही नहीं । वेस्ट पेपर जो कि फैकने वाला होता है, उस पर लिस दिया जाता है पांच भादमी। उस-का पैसा कहां जाताचा, या उसका कैसे हिसाब होता था इसका पता नहीं क्योंकि कोई डप्लिकेट तो रहता नहीं । वहां के लोगों ने कुछ भ्रमेनेटीज के लिये लिखाती डी॰ एस॰ भीर मिनिस्टी ने बतलाया कि बहां पर ट्रैफिक नहीं है तो क्या किया जाये? मेरापक्का मनुभव है कि वहांपर भीड़ बहुत होती है भीर काफी पैसा मिल सकता है, लेकिन वहां पर टिकेटलैस दैवेलिंग हो रही है । सभी जगह पर कितनीहो रही है, यह तो मैं नहीं कह सकती, लेकिन वहां पर बहुत

# [श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह]

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हो रही है भौर उस पर हम लोग भ्रभी तक कंट्रोल नहीं पासके। कहा जाता है कि पब्लिक कोग्रापरेशन चाहिये । मगर पब्लिक भी टिकेटलेस टैबेलिंग करना चाहती है क्यों कि उसका भी इस में फायदा है। स्टाफ जो है वह उनसे समझ लेता है। जो ५ ६० का टिकट होता है, उसकी जगह २ र॰ दे देते हैं भीर उनका पल्ला स्रट जाता है। मैं समझती हं कि जो भ्रापका स्टाफ है स्तास कर नीचे का स्टाफ जो है, वह लालच से बच नहीं सकता । उसकी चेकिंग के लिये कोई सास तरीका प्रपनाया जाना चाहिये । किसी भनजान स्टाफ को रिवये यापब्लिक में से ही भाप किसी को अयोराइज कर दें जो कि इस चीज को हटाने के लिये काम करे। हम कहते रहें कि टिकटलैस दैवलिंग होता है भीर उसको हटाया जाए, इस तरह तो यह नहीं हटेगा ।

मीटर गेज के लिए एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि उसके लिए एक खास होना चाहिए। मैं नहीं समझती कि सास सेक्शन बनाने से क्या फायदा होगा, क्योंकि एक भालग सेक्शन बन जाता है तो दूसरे लोग समझते हैं कि उस सेक्शन वाले ही इस काम को करें। सारा तंत्र उसमें इंटरेस्ट । मेरी तो रिक्बेस्ट है कि नहीं लेता स्नास कर सौराष्ट्र में सारी की सारी लाइन मीटर गेज की है, मैयह तो नहीं कहती कि उसमें इन १३ सालों में कोई मुधार नहीं किया गया भीर कोई एमेनिटी नहीं बढ़ी, ---लेकिन उस तरफ सास ध्यान देना चाहिए, भौर वहां ज्यादा ट्रेने बढ़नी चाहिए। हमने जनता गाड़ी के लिए तो बार-बार मांग की है कि बम्बई के लिए भौर भहमदाबाद के लिए हम को जनता गाड़ी दी जाए। उसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री सोचें ऐसी मेरी प्रार्थना है।

यर्ड क्लास के पैसिजर्स के लिए जो हुन्ना है उस के लिए मैं धन्यवाद देती हुं। पहले से उन्नति हुई है यह तो हमें स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा । लेकिन हमें देखना होगा कि इस दिशा में हम कहां तक सफल हुए हैं। जो जनता ट्रेने चली हैं उनसे भी फायदा हुआ है। कभी-कभी तो उन जनता ट्रेनों में बड़ा ट्रैफिक भी नहीं होता । बम्बई दिल्ली का हमारा ग्रनुभव मगर जो कुछ हुआ है वह सही है और मागे भी होना चाहिए । मगर एक बात कहने में मुझे रंज होता है कि जो स्टाफ है, जो स्टेशन का स्टाफ है भौर जो भापरेशनल स्टाफ है, उनकी नजर धर्ड क्लास पैसिजर्स की तरफ बहुत कम है । जहां स्टेशन **भाता है** तो वह हम जैसे फर्स्ट क्लास के पैसिजरों के पास चले जाते हैं। धर्डक्लास के डब्बे गन्दे रहते हैं। जहां से वह चलते हैं वहां से लेकर जब तक टरिमनस नहीं माता उनकी सफाई नहीं की जाती। भगर दो तीन दिन का सफर होता है जैसे हवडा से दिल्ली तक का तो इस बीच में उन डिब्बीं की सकाई इन्तिजाम नहीं होता लिए प्राप खास स्टाफ़ रखिए। बडे स्टेशनों पर फर्स्ट क्लाम के डब्बों की सफाई का तो प्रबन्ध होता है लेकिन तीसरे दरजे के डब्बों की सफाई जाती । इसका स्वाम प्रबन्ध हो यह मेरी भाग से प्रायंना है

कभी-कभी तीमरे दरजे के यात्री बहुत लगेज लेकर चलते हैं और उन को श्रेकवान में नहीं रखते । मगर इसका कारण क्या है ? इसका कारण यह है कि ऐसा करने से उतरने वक्त उन सामाग को लेने में उनका बहुत समय लगदा है और उनको इस से बड़ी तकलीफ़ होती है। जो अनजान लोग होते हैं वे सोचने हैं कि बेक में सामान रखने में जाने क्या हो क्या न हो, उनको डर रहता है । वे बड़े से बड़े बगेज धपने साथ लेकर चलते हैं धौर उसको दरवाजे के पास रख देते हैं जिस से रास्ता ब्लाक हो जाता है । मैं समझती हूं कि इस तरफ खास ध्यान देना चाहिए।

पंखों के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि
यह मही है कि पंखे पहले से ज्यादा
बढ़े हैं लेकिन अभी काफी नहीं हैं। थर्ड
क्लास में एक कारीडर में एक दो पंखे
होने चाहिए जिस से कि लोग गरमी में आराम
में बैठ सकें।

माखिर में मैं एक बात कहना चाहती हुं जो कि जनरल नेचर की है। हम कहीं भी चले जाएं हम देखते हैं कि रेलवे की श्रलग ही कालोनी बनी होती है। जो मकान बनाये जाते हैं , जो स्टेशनों के **प्रस्पताल होते हैं,** जो स्कूल होते हैं उनकी मुरत इस तरह की द्वेती है कि उनको देख कर यह नहीं लगता कि इनका हमारे देश के साथ नाता है । श्राज हम गरीबों से सेकीफाइस करने के लिए ब्राह्मान कर रहे हैं। लेकिन जब लोग एक तरफ इन चीजों को देखते हैं तो उन के दिल में सैकी फाइस करने की भावना नहीं जागती। रेलवे का तंत्र ऐसा है कि इस का छोटे से छोटे गांव से लेकर बड़े से बड़े शहरों से सम्बन्ध है। इस के बड़े बड़े भस्पतान हैं। ठीक है भस्पतान तो होने ही चाहिए, मगर उन को बनाने में इकानामी करनी चाहिए और उनका रूप ऐसर होना चाहिए, कि जिस में लोगों के दिल में ऐसी बातें पैदा न हों कि क्या बना रहे हैं। लोग सोचते हैं कि हम को तो टेक्स करते है—इय तार टेक्स नहीं लगाया है लेकिन भागे लगा र गहेगा।

मैं जानती हूं कि ग्रगर हम को श्रागे बढ़ना है तो टेक्स लगाना होगा। लेकिन हमारी कार्रवाई ऐसी होनी चाहिये कि लोगों के दिल में ऐसी भावना पैदान हो कि हमें नहीं देना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि ग्रगर हम 2046 (Ai) LS.—6 ज्यादा एमेनिटीष चाहते हैं तो हमको टैक्स देना पड़ेगा। मगर माजकल जिस तरह से हमारा काम चल रहा है उस से मैं बहुत नाराज हूं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूं कि यद्यपि ये सब छोटी-छोटी बातें हैं लेकिन इनका साइकालाजीकल इफेक्ट बहुत बड़ा होता है। तो इस मोर उन को देखना चाहिए।

मंत्रालय ने भौर रेलवे ने जो काम किए हैं उस के लिए भन्यबाद देती हूं, भौर साथ-साथ यह भी कहती हूं कि ज्यादा नया काम बनाना मुशिकल नहीं है, वह हो सकता है, बड़े बड़े प्लान पूरे किए जा सकते हैं, मगर उस काम को कंसालीबेट करने की भावश्यकता है । भौर लोगों के मन में भावना पैदा करना यह भी डिमाकेसी में हमारा काम है । यह भी हमारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को सीखना चाहिए। इसकी भावश्यकता है।

बी वालपेयी: सभापति जी, इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि पिछले वर्ष में भारतीय रेल व्यवस्था ने भनेक विशामों में उल्लेखनीय प्रगति की है। वल स्टाक तथा अन्य उपकरणों की दृष्टि से देश को भारम निर्भर बनाने में, दुर्घटनामों को घटा कर रेलबे यात्रा को भाषक सुरक्षित करने में, गंगा, गंडक भीर बहुापुत्र के ऊपर पुलों के निर्माण द्वारा भीर तीसरे वर्षे के यात्रियों की मुविधामों में वृद्धि के प्रयत्नों से भगति की एक तस्वीर हमारे मामने भाती है।

नेकिन तस्वीर का एक दूसरा पहनू जी है जिसकी भोर हमें भ्यान देना होगा। दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो सक्य निर्धारित किए गए ये रेसने मंत्रालय उन्हें पूरा नहीं कर सका, फिर वे सक्य चाहे दोहरी लाइन विद्याने के हों या विद्युती

## [श्री बाजपंत्री]

करण के इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के । इस सम्बन्ध में जो भी प्रयत्न हुए हैं वे लक्ष्यों से बहुत कम हैं।

बाडगेज वैगन्स के निर्माण का लक्ष्य भी पूरा नहीं किया जा सका है, और सब से बड़ी बान तो यह है कि दूसरी योजना के भन्तर्गत यात्रियों की संख्या में वृद्धि का जो अनुमान लगाया गया गलत साबित हुआ है। यात्रियों की संख्या श्रीधक बढ़ी है। रेलवे प्रशासन को इस संबंध में सही अनुमान लगाने चाहिएं। जहां तक तीसरी योजना कासवाल है, उस में भी यात्रियों की संख्या में वृद्धि होने का जो अनुमान लगाया गया है वह वर्तमान लक्षणों से कम जान पड़ता है श्रीर रेलवे मंत्रालय का काम है कि बढ़ती हुई यात्रियों की संख्या का ठीक अनुमान लगा कर उसकी याता-यात के लिए समुचित व्यवस्था करे।

हमारे देश में रेल परिवहन और रोड परिवहन के बीच में जो विवाद चल रहा है, उस में भी, यह कहते हुए भी कि हम समन्वय करना चाहते हैं, ग्रभी तक कोई समचित व्यवस्था नहीं की जा सकी है ।

#### 13.19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

नियोगी कमेटी ने जो सिफारिशें की हैं उन पर गम्भीरता से विचार होना चाहिए, यद्यपि कोई भी इस बान को स्वीकार नहीं करेगा कि हम रेल और रोड परिवहन को प्रतिस्पर्धा करने की खुली छुट देवें। दोनों व्यवस्थाओं का राष्ट्र के हित की दृष्टि से समन्वय करना होगा। लेकिन एक बात हम नही भन सकते कि दुनिया के सभी देशों में रेले ट्रांस्पोर्ट के उपर रोड ट्रांस्पोर्ट हावी होता रहा है। घीरे घीरे यात्री यदि उन्हें मास ले जाना और पहुंचाना है तो वह रेल को छोड़ कर रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट की छोर धाक्षित हो रहे हैं और

इसके कारण भी हैं जिनसे कोई इंकार नहीं कर सकता ।

यदि हम दूसरे देशों के मांकडे देखें तो धमरीका में एक मील के ऊपर ४३ मोटर नारियां हैं। फांस में यह संख्या २२ है। युनाइटेड किंगडम में २१ और भारत में यह संख्या ग्रभी ३ है। ग्रमरीका में तो रेल ट्रान्सपोर्ट का विकास एक तरह से बिलकुल बंद हो गया है भीर उसका स्थान रोड टान्स-पोर्ट लेता जा रहा है। वैसे भी हम देखें तो जितना रुपया रेलों के विस्तार में लगता है बदले में उसका उतना भगतान नहीं मिलता भीर यह बात जो मैं कुछ झांकड़े पेश करने वाला हं उनसे सिद्ध हो जायगी । सन् १६४७-४८ में भारतीय रेलों का माइलेज ३३६८५ था जोकि सन् ५८-५६ में बढ कर ३५०८१ मील हो गया श्रर्थात १ फीसदी बढ़ गया है किन्तु उसकी तुलना में भ्रगर हम कैपिटल ऐट चार्ज धौर विकिंग एक्सपेंडीचर के हिसाब से देखें तो १६४७-४८ में जो ७४२ करोड रुपया था वह ५६-५६ में १३८२ करोड रुपया हो गया, ८४ फीसदी की वृद्धि हो गई भौर विकिग एक्सपेंडीचर तो ११० फीसदी बढ गये।

रेणुका रे कमेटी के प्रनुसार सरकार जो रेलों के द्वारा सस्ती दर पर इस्पात घोरस का यातायात करती है उसकी वजह से रेलवे को घाटा होता है । मैं नहीं समझता कि रेलवे सरकारी माल को ढोने के लिए कम दर दे इसकी कोई घावघयकता नहीं है । जिस दर से घौरों से बसूल किया जाता है उसी दर पर सरकारी माल को भी ढोना चाहिए घौर मगर उससे कही घाटा होता है तो फिर वह घाटा कुल मिला कर सरकारी घाटे के रूप में दिखाया जाना चाहिए । रेलवे को मजबूर किया जाय कम दर पर माल ढोने के लिए घौर फिर रोड कम्पटीशन में रेलवे टिक न सके यह स्थित हमारे लिए घच्छी नहीं है । 2719

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेलवे मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण में कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल का उल्लेख किया है। निस्संदेह हड़ताल बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूणं थी। वह अब समाप्त हो गई है लेकिन उसके दुष्परिणामों को अभी भी ठीक तरीके से सुधारा नहीं जा सका है। रेलवे मंत्री जी ने और रेलवे प्रशासन ने जो दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है वह बड़ा उदार है और वह यह कि जिन्होंने हिसा नहीं की तोड़फोड़ नहीं की उन्हें दंड नहीं मिलना चाहिए। "ग्रीस मिसबिहे-वियर" की जो अभी परिभाषा की गई है वह भी कर्मचारियों के हित में है लेकिन खेद की बात यह है कि रेलवे वोर्ड से जो भी आदेश जाता है उसका उनके नीचे के कर्मचारियों ाराठीक तरीके से पालन नहीं किया जाता है।

मैं लखनऊ की बात जानता है। वहां कोई हिंस नहीं हुई, कोई तोड़फोड़ नहीं हुई मगर कर्मचारियों को नोटिस दिये जा रहे हैं भीर बड़े भजीब ढंग से नोटिस दिये जा रहे हैं। एंसे भी कर्मचारी है जिन्होंने हडताल में भाग नहीं लिया और जो हडताल के दिनों में काम करने रहे ! जब हडताल खत्म हो गई तो उसके सान दिन बाद उनका "कारण बताम्रो" नोटिस दिया गया । एक कर्मचारी तो ऐसा है जो हड़ताल के दिनों में काम पर था जो यनियन का सदस्य नहीं है डेलीगेट नहीं है मगर उसे राइवल यनियन की शिकायत पर पहले गिरफ्तार करा दिया गया। अब चकि पुलिस में उसके खिलाफ कोई मामला नहीं था इसलिए वह खोड दिया गया । ६१ दिन बाद उसकी फिर से काम पर लिया गया मगर लखनऊ में उसको बीकानर भंज दिया गया । एक एंसा भी उदाहरण है जिसमें एक कर्मचारी पर झारोप लगाया गया है कि उसने १० जलाई को काम नहीं किया और दूसरों को भी काम नहीं करने दिया । जब उसके मामने में जांच होने लगी भीर गवाहियां सामने भाई तो पता चना कि १० जलाई को तो इतवार वा और उस दिन तो वकंशाप बंद था और इसलिए उस दिन उसके काम करने या न करने और

इसरों को काम करने या न करने देने का सवास ही नहीं उठता । जब यह चीज मालम हुई कि चार्जशीट में १० ज्लाई की तिथि गलत लिखी है क्योंकि उस दिन इतवार या तो चार्जशीट को वापिस लेने के बजाय उस तारीख को चार्जशीट में बदल दिया गया । एक कर्मचारी के खिलाफ १७-११-६० को शिकायत की गई है और शिकायत यह की गई है कि उसने ११-७-६० को एक सभा में भाग लिया। धब धगर उसने ११ जलाई को सभा में भाग लिया था तो उसकी शिकायत १७-११-६० को तो नहीं होनी चाहिए थी और फिर रेलवे बोर्ड का सरकूलर है कि सभा में भाग लेना यह कोई जर्म नहीं है। रेलवे मंत्री ने बड़े उदार होकर भ्रपना यह निर्देश दिया है मगर पता नहीं कि लखनक के डिबीजनल संपरिनटेंडेंट कैसे हैं कि उन निर्देशों का ठांक तरीके से पालन नहीं कर रहे। मेरा निवेदन है कि रेलवे मंत्री जी किसी भी कमंचारी की नौकरी ली जाय, इससे पहले वे हर एक भामले को खद मंगा कर देखें। इनको कष्ट तो होगा। उनके ऊपर व्यस्तता बहुत है मगर जहां तक कर्मवारियों की रोटी भौर रोजी छिनने का सवाल है वहां छोटे प्रधिकारियों के भरोसे उनकी तकदीर का फैसला छोड देना यह शायद ठीक नहीं होगा।

सभी २४ फरवरी को लखनक की कैरिज एंड वैगेंस वर्कशाप में कुछ गड़बड़ हो गई। कुछ झापम में रेलवे प्रोटेक्सन फोर्स के साथ झगड़ा हुआ। घव दोनों तरह की वातें कही जाती हैं लेकिन मेरा निवेदन है कि झगर कोई झगड़ा हुआ था तो उसमें पुलिस को बुलाने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी। डिगार्टमेंटल कार्यवाही की जा सकती थी लेकिन नीचे के प्रधिकारी झगर पुले हुए हैं वातावरण विगाड़ने पर तो यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है। रेलवे मंत्री महांदय का कर्तव्य है कि इस सम्बन्ध में रेलवे भिष्कारियों की तम्बीह करें, उन्हें बेतावनी वें सौर जिनके साथ न्याय किया जाना चाहिए उनके साथ न्याय करे।

2722

# [श्री वाजपेयी]

ने ग्रपने भाषण में मंत्री सान पान व्यवस्था के बारे में कहा है, डिपार्ट-मेंटल केटरिंग की बात कही है। उस सम्बन्ध में में उनसे स्पष्टीकरण चाहंगा भ्रीर वह घाटे वाली बात है। ग्रपने भाषण में उन्होंने कहा है कि १६४५-४६ में खानपान का सीघा घाटा ११ लाख रुपया था जो घट कर १६४६-६० में लगभग ४ लाख रुपया रह सन् ? E & o - E ? का मनुमान लगभग ४ रुपया है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं उनका ध्यान पबलिक एकाउँट्स कमेटी की २१वीं रिपोर्ट की मोर प्राकर्षत करना चाहता हं जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि १६५७-५८ में २१ लाख ६८ हजार रुपया घाटा था : ४८-४६ में यह । टा१८ लाख १६ हजार रुपया था भीर सन ५१-६० के सम्बन्ध में इस रिपोर्ट का कहना है कि १८ लाख ३८ हजार रुपये का घाटा हमा । मैं यह समझने में भ्रसमर्थ हं कि रेलवे मंत्री जी द्वारा दिये गये आंकड़ सही हैं या पबलिक एका उंटस कमेटी ने जो यह मांकडे उपस्थित किये हैं वे सही हैं ? किन घांकडों को सही माना जाये रेलवे मंत्री जी भगर प्रकाश डाजें तो बडा भच्छा होगा। लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि डिपार्ट-मेंटल केटरिंग के बाटे का जो मन्मान लगाया जाता है तो वह धनुमान सही नहीं है ौर जो शांकडे उपस्थित किये जाते हैं वे भ्रमपूर्ण हैं क्योंकि जो घाटा होता है उसमें घगर सरकार बा डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से भोजन की व्यवस्था जाती भीर वह भोजन व्यवस्था किसी ठेरेदार को सींप दी जाती तो उससे जो लाइसेंस फीस ली जाती उससे जो सेल्स टैक्स लिया जाता उससे जो बिजली के पानी का सर्वा वसल किया जाता वह इस घाटे में शामिल नहीं किया जाता । इस घाटे में इस बात को को भी शामिल नहीं किया जाता कि जब से डिपार्टमेंटल केटरिंग हाथ में ली गई है तो जिन भावों पर जिन दामों पर पहले यात्रियों को खाने पीने की चीजें मिलती थीं उनके दाम बढ़ा दिये गये हैं। भ्रीर इससे यात्रियों को कष्ट है। पहले कहा गया था कि हम डिपार्टमेंटल केटरिंग को नो-प्राफिट नो-लास बेसिस पर चलाना चाहते हैं। मगर नो-प्राफिट नो-लास बेसिस पर चलाने का मतलब क्या यह है कि यात्रियों को खाने के लिए मिलने वाली चीजों के दाम बढ़ा दिये जायें? मैं डिविजंज के ग्रलावा कुछ दामों की तालिकायें भ्रापके सामने रखना चाहता हं। जब तक प्राइवेट बैंडिंग था तो जो पुरी थी वह डेड रूपये सेर बिकती थी । लेकिन जब से डिपार्टमेंटल केटरिंग हम्राहै, पुरी का दाम दो रूपया सेर कर दिया गया है। जलेबी डेंढ रुपया सेर थी, उस का दाभ दो रुपया सेर कर दिया गया है। दुध ७५ नए पैसे मेर विकता था. स्राजकल ५७ नए पैसे हो गया है। पेठा एक रूपया ५० नए पैसे येर बिकता था, उसका दाम ग्रब दो रुपया सेर कर दिया गया है। यात्रियों से **ब्र**धिक पैसा लेकर यह दावा करना कि डिगार्टमेंटल केटरिंग घाटे में नहीं चल रहा है क्या ठीक होगा ? श्रास्तिर को यदि गवर्नमेंट खान-पान की व्यवस्था को विभाग द्वादा करना चाहती है तो उसका मन्तिम लक्ष्य यात्रियों को उत्तित दामों पर भन्छी चीजें देना है। मगर चीजों के दाम तो पहले ही बढ़ा दिये गये हैं, भच्छी चीज दी जाती है या नहीं, इस पर भी थोड़ा सा विचार कर लिया जाना चाहिये।

शभी यह नियम बनाया गया है कि दिपार्टमेंटल केटरिंग जो भी दोता है उससे हाकर्स को या बैंडर्स को, जो बीजें भी दी जायें, बे नकद, कैंग मेमो काट कर दी जायें, उनको वापिस न लिया जाए। खाने पीने की बीजें धगर बिकती नहीं हैं तो हाकर्ज वही चीजें दूसरे दिन बेचा करते हैं। प्राइवेट केटरिंग होता था तो चीजों को जो बिकती नहीं थी, बापिस से लिया जाना था। जो काम करने वाले हैं उनके भी भोजन की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है भीर खान-पान की सामग्री की दृष्टि से ग्राप देखें, मृत्यों की दृष्टि से ग्राप विचार करें तो भ्रापको पता चलेगा कि यात्रियों के लिए यह डिपार्टमेंटल केटरिंग कोई फायदे की चीज नहीं रही है। जो कमेटी बनी थी, उसने सिफारिश की थी कि दोनों पद्धतियां साथ साथ चलनी चाहियें, साइड बाई साइड चलनी चाहियें। मैं नहीं समझता कि साइड बाइमाइड का मतलब यह है कि एक ग्रागरे में भीर एक टुंडला में चलनी चाहिये। **य**ा यह संभव नहीं है कि एक ही स्थान पर दोनों प्रकार की व्यवस्थायें चलने दी जायें ? जहां सहलियतें नहीं हैं वहां सरकार खान-पान के इंतिजाम को भ्रपने हाथ में ले, इसका कोई भौचित्य नहीं है। जो घाटा हो रहा है वह जनता से टैक्सों के रूप में वसल किया जाता है। चीजों के दाम बढ़ गये हैं, सेवा करने की उतनी भावना नहीं है क्योंकि मनाफा मिलने की उतनी भाशा नहीं है भौर इसके बावजूद जब डिपार्टनेंटल केटरिंग होता है तो उसके लिए फी पास दिये जाते हैं, दिल्ली बा सकते हैं, यहां से सामान ले जा सकते हैं। रेलों को भीर भी प्रकार से सर्चे करने पड़ते हैं, लाइसेंस फी का घाटा होता है, सेल्ज टैक्स नहीं मिलता है। इस सब के बावजूद भी यह व्यवस्था घाटे में चल रही है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह चाटे के जो प्रांकड़े दिये गये हैं, ये सही प्रांकड़े नहीं हैं। डिपार्टमेंटल केटरिंग के विस्तार की भावश्यकता नहीं हैं, जहां यह चालू हैं, वहां इसको सफल करके माफ्को दिखाना चाहिये डिपार्टमेंटल केटरिंग से पहले जो पुराने दुकानदार थे, काम करने वासे थे, वे बेकार ड़ो गये हैं, उनमें से जो छोटे लोग घे, वे भी बेकार हो गये हैं भौर उनको बसाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। मैं ऐसे उदाहरण जानता हुं कि जहां पर चार चार स्टेशनों पर एक ही केटरर काम कर रहा है, मगर वे दूसरे लोग बे, जो पूराने लोग बे, वे बेकार बैठे हैं । उनको बसाने की कोई व्यवस्था

नहीं की गई है। मेरा निवेदन है कि डिपार्ट-मेंटल केटरिंग झाज की स्थिति में विस्तार का विषय नहीं होना चाहिये। झौर जो झांकड़े दिये जाते हैं उनमें दाम बढ़ने से झौर सरकार को मिलने वाला रुपया न मिलने से जो घाटा होता है, उसका भी विचार होना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वाद-विवाद के धन्तर्गत धनेक क्षेत्रीय मांगें रखी गई हैं। मैं भ्रपने क्षेत्र की बात नहीं कहता । किन्तू जम्म तक रेलवे लाइन का विस्तार होना चाहिये । यह बड़ा घावश्यक है । मैं घाशा करता था कि रेल मंत्री जी घपने बजट भाषण में इस सम्बन्ध में कोई घोषणा करेंगे, लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसा नहीं किया है। सुरक्षा की दिष्टि से हम देखें या जम्मू काश्मीर को भावना की दृष्टि से शेष भारत के प्रधिक निकट लाने की दृष्टि से देखें, यह काम धविलम्ब हाथ में लिया जाना चाहिये। चंडीगढ़ को भी मेन लाइन पर लाने की भावश्यकता है। समाचारपत्रों से ज्ञात होता है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई भारवासन दिए हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि स्थिति क्या है। भभी हमारे सुरक्षा मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की थी कि चंडीगढ़ को बड़ा ग्रहा बनाया जायेगा उस पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में सड़कों का विस्तार करने के लिए । चंडीगढ़ के बढ़ते हुए महत्व को देखते हुए यह भावश्यक है कि चंडीगढ़ को मेन लाइन पर लाया जाये।

उसी तरह से कानपुर भीर झांसी के बीच जो काँच नामक स्टेशन है भीर जहां से एक इंजन के साथ वो डिक्ने जाते हैं भीर शाम को वापस भाते हैं, उसको भी मेन लाइन पर लाने का भगर विचार किया जाए तो यह कोई बड़े चाटे की चीज नहीं होगी। पहले इसका सर्वे किया भी गया था भीर इस को कर देने से कोई बहुन लम्बा चक्कर नहीं पड़ेगा। धगर मेन लाइन को काँच में से निकास विया जाए तो लाम बाली चीज होगी। जींच एक बड़ी मंडी है भीर इससे उस खेच

[श्री बाजपेयी]

का विकास होगा । वैसे भी बुंदेलखंड एक पिछड़ा हुन्ना इलाका है ग्रीर कींच को मेन लाइन पर लाकर उसके विकास में ग्राप सहायक हो सकते है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस ग्रीर भी माननीय मंत्री जी ध्यान दें।

बेतन शायोग ने जो सिफारियों की थीं. उन्हें भी पूरी तरह से कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया है। कुछ श्रेणियां ऐसी हैं जिनको ग्रमन्तोष है। रेलवे मंत्री जी उनके ग्रसन्तोष से परि-चित नहीं हैं, ऐसी बात नहीं है । किन्तु उस श्रसन्तीय को दूर करने के लिए कोई मित्रिय पग नहीं उठाया गया है। स्राठ हजार से प्रधिक स्टेशन मास्टरों ग्रीर सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों ने रेलवे बोर्ड को एक स्मति-पत्र भेज कर व्यक्तिगत रूप में यह मांग की है कि उन पर जो कार्य-भार है, वह उन्हें मिलने वाले वेतनों से बहत ग्रधिक है। ग्रगर उन्हें यही वेतन दिया जाना है ग्रीर यही सुविधायें दी जानी है, तो वे चाहते हैं कि भच्छा हो उन्हें भीर कोई काभ दे दिया । मैं जानता हं कि उनकी मांग को रेलवे मंत्रालय के लिये स्वीकार करना सम्भव नहीं होगा । फिन्तू फिन परिस्थितियों में बे काम करते हैं भीर कितने भ्रयन्तीय पर वे पहुंच गये हैं कि जहां नैराध्य और उदासीनता उन्हें इस हद तक जाने के लिये तैयार कर रही है, इसका श्रन्भव श्राप इसी से कर सकते हैं। मैं बाहता है कि उनके सम्बन्ध में महान-भृति के साथ विचार करना चाहिये।

प्रव प्राप बिहटले काउंसिल बनाने वाले हैं । कर्मचारियों के संगठनों की मान्यता जो बापस ले ली गई है वह मान्यता किसी न किसी रूप में वापिस करनी पड़ेगी । मैं चाहता हूं कि रेल मंत्री जी इस पर विचार करें कि क्या पोस्ट एंड टलीग्राफ की तरह से रेलवे में भी श्रेणिकों के प्रनुसार संगठनों को मान्यता देना क्या प्रथिक उपयोगी नहीं होगा ? सभी जो भी कर्मचारियों के संगठन होते हैं, ट्रेड यूनियंज होती हैं, उनमें वर्कशापों के लोग प्रभुत्व जमा लेते हैं । चूंकि वे संख्या में प्रधिक होते हैं, इस वास्ते लोकतंत्र में यह स्वाभाविक सी चीज है । मगर उसके कारण और जो श्रेणियां हैं. उनके हितों का ठीक तरह से प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं होता । जब हम पुनगठन का विचार कर रहे हैं तो इस बात का भी विचार होना चाहिय कि क्या कर्मचारियों को प्रति-निधित्व देने की पद्धति में इस प्रकार का परिवर्तन किया जाए स्रथवा नहीं जिससे कि सभी के हितों की रक्षा हो सके और सभी के हितों को प्रतिनिधित्व मिल सके ?

Budget-General

Discussion

एक आखिरी बात वह कर मैं समाप्त कर दंगा । कर्मचारियों की शिकायत है कि उन्हें जो सिली सिलाई वर्दियां दी जाती हैं. व उनके शरीर के माप के श्रनमार ठीक नहीं श्रातीं । क्योंकि वर्दियां थोक में से लाई जाती हैं भीर कर्मचारियों का निर्माण थोक में नहीं होता. यह स्वाभाविक ही है कि व वर्दियां उनके शरीर में फिट न धायें। उन वर्दियों को कर्मचारीगण कटवाते हैं, छंटाते हैं भीर भ्रपने शरीर के श्रनुसार बनवाते हैं । क्या रेल मंत्री जी के लिए यह संभव नहीं है कि वह कर्म-चारियों को कीमन दे दें या कपड़ा दे दें ग्रीर वे अपने आप उनको सिलवा लें । सिलाई व भ्रपनी तरफ से देने के िये तैयार हैं। लेकिन उनको सिलाई पर खर्च करने के लिए मजबर किया जाए यह ठीक नहीं है। वे कहते हैं कि हमको दुबारा सिलाई कराने में सर्च करना पड़ता है, इससे भच्छा यही है कि हमें भाप कपड़ा दे दिया दीजिय भीर हम उसको खद सिलवा लें। मगर भ्राप उनको कपड़ा दें, सिलाई के पैसे दें ताकि वे घच्छी वर्दियां सिलवा कर चुस्त बन कर रेल मंत्री जब जाते हैं, उनका स्वागत करें न कि किसी ढाली वर्दियों में जिनमें कि वे प्रच्छे दिलाई नहीं देते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में भी बोड़ा सा विचार होना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A number of hon. Members are yet to speak. Now, I have to call some Members from the Congress side. Therefore, the Opposition Members should have to wait for a little while—at least an hour and a half.

श्री बीरबल सिंह (जीनपूर) : उपा-ध्यक्ष महोदय, दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों की तरह मैं भी रेल मंत्री महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हं कि रेलव के उद्योग को, जो कि हमारे देश का सब से बड़ा उद्योग है भ्रौर जिसमें हमारे देश की माढे पन्द्रह श्ररब पंजी लगी हुई है भीर जिससे साढे ग्यारह लाख के करीब परिवारों की जीवका चलती है । उन्होंने मुब्यवस्थित ढंग से भीर मुचारू रूप से चलाया है। पिछले दस वर्षों के ग्रन्दर हमारा यह उद्योग काफी प्रगति कर चुका है। देश में स्वतन्त्रता के बाद रेलों की दशा बड़ी ही जर्जर थी। कई तरह की समस्यायें थीं, यद के जमाने में कई वर्षों से एंजिन नहीं भा सकते थे, पूजें नहीं भा सेकते थे, नई रेलें नहीं लगाई जा सकती थीं, जिससे यह उद्योग बड़ी बरी दशा में था। एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या पुनर्वाम की थी, दूसरे पाकि-स्तान के भ्रलग हो जाने से हमारी रेलें बिल्कुल खिन्न भिन्न हो गई थीं। उस वक्त भासाम में सम्बन्ध टुट गया भीर जम्मू से सम्बन्ध ट्ट गया । यह सब कार्य हमारे इस विभाग ने बडे परिश्रम से भौर बड़ी तत्परता से 'किया। इस के लिये यह बधाई का पात्र है।

पुनर्वास का कार्य इतना बड़ा था कि पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में लगभग <u>४२६</u> करोड़ ६० व्यय हुमा भीर द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में ११२१ करोड़ ६० व्यय हुमा। लेकिन फिर भी पुनर्वास का काम भभी तक पूरा नहीं हो सका है। इसके भतिरिक्त भौर भी नई लाइनों का प्रका था। भासाम के साथ हमारा सम्बन्ध बोड़ने के निये भासाम रेलवे लिक बनाई गई, जम्मू कश्मीर का जो रास्ता कम्म हो गया उमके लिये नई नेम नाइन

बनानी पडी, कराची का जो बन्दरगाह निकल गया उसकी जगह कांडला बन्दरगाह नया स्रोलना पडा भीर उसके लिये डीसा कांडला लिंक बनानी पडी । इस तरह से नई रेल लाइन भी करीब ३८० मील के बनीं। लडाई के जमाने भें बहुत सी लाइनें उखाड दी गई थीं। उनमें से ४३० मील लम्बी लाइनें भी बनाई गईं! लेकिन प्रव भी कुछ लाइनें ऐसी हैं जो उखाड़ी गई भी लेकिन प्रभी तक बन नहीं सकी । उनमें ने एक लाइन उत्तर प्रदेश में अकबरपूर से टांडाको जाती थी। वह लाइन उस समय उखाड दी गई थी। गत वर्ष के बजट भें मैंने यह देखाधा कि कुछ रुपया उसके तिये रक्खा गुणा था, तेकिन ग्रंब तक उसेके जार कोई कार्य नहीं हमा है। इस लाइन को फिर से बनाना चाहिये क्योंकि वह बहुत जरूरी है।

नई रेलवे लाइने जं। वर्ना हैं वे ज्यादातर जो इस्पात के नये कारखाने बने हैं यहां पर सामान पहुंचाने के लिये और वहां से सामान भेजने के लिये हो बनी हैं। और भी कुछ लाइनें बनाई गई हैं, जैंगे एक खण्डवा हिंगोली तक जिससे उत्तर की छोटी लाइन और दक्षिण की छोटी लाइन का सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो गया है। बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि उत्तर और दक्षिण की छोटी लाइनों का सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो गया है क्योंकि इससे बहुत आसानी होती है।

हमारे देश में जो लाइनों की विजिन्नता है उससे भी बड़ी दिक्कन होती है। हमारे यहां ? फीट चौड़ी पटरी की लाइनें भी हैं, ? फीट ६ इंच की भी चौड़ी हैं। ३ फीट ६ इंच की भी हैं। इस तरह से चार तरह की लाइनें हैं जिनकी बजह से माल वगैर के भान जाने में काफी कठिनाई होती है। भव कम से कम यह होना चाहिये कि जो नई लाइनें बनें वह बड़ी लाइनें ४ फीट ६ इंच की बनें, भीर चीरे चीर जो तंग या खोटी लाइनें हैं उनको सरम कर दिया जाय। इस दिशा में कुछ काम हुआ है

# [श्री बीरबल सिंह]

भौर करीब ५७ मील लम्बी बारसोई से सिलीगुड़ी तक बनने जा रही है, बैजवाड़ा से मछलीपट्टम तक भी बनने वाली है। यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है भौर यह काम भवश्य होना चाहिये। धीरे घीरे एक ही तरह की लाइनें सारे देश में हो जायें ऐसा प्रयत्न करना चाहिये क्योंकि ईससे काफी प्रासानी होती है। कई तरह की पटरियां होने से इस समय काफी दिक्कत हो रही है। इस तरह के काम जल्दी नहीं हो सकते, लेकिन इस तरफ घ्यान दिया जाना चाहिये कि घीरे घीरे ही सही लेकिन एक तरह की लाइनें कर बी जायें।

जहां तक रेल मार्गी द्वारा परिवहन का भीर रोड द्वारा परिवहन का सम्बन्ध है. इसमें भी काफी प्रतिस्पर्धा चल रही है। लेकिन वास्तव में इसमें कोई प्रतिस्पर्धा की बात नहीं है । परिवहन का प्रश्न बड़ा जटिल है भौर रेजों के करने के लिये काफी काम है भौर रोड के लिये भी काफी काम है। इस सम्बन्ध में जो नियोगी कमेटी बनी थी धौर जिसने भपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है, उसके भनुसार कार्य होना चाहिये। बडे बडे जो माल है बे रेलों द्वारा ही था जा सकते हैं घौर सामान जो है वे रोड भीर मोटर के बारा माजासकते हैं। लेकिन रोड मार्ग से कुछ भासानी पडती रोड परिवहन जो बढ़ रहा है, उसका वास्त-विक कारण यह है कि उसमें हमको काफी सुविषा प्राप्त होती है। रेलों के जरिये सामान जाने में देरी होती है। ठीक वक्त से सामान नहीं पहुंच पाता है। मोटर परिवहन से घर के दरवाजे पर सामान पहुंच सकता है। इस लिये रेल परिवहन भौर रोड परिवहन का इटिब्रेशन होना चाहिये भीर उसका काम बढाया जाना चाहिये ताकि दोनों के ही लिये काफी काम हो और बोनों का विकास हो सके।

यह कहा गया है कि दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ११२१ करोड़ ह० खवं हुआ। इस सम्बन्ध में जो फीजिकल टार्गेट था वह पूरा नहीं हुआ। अगर इस को देखा जाय तो यह जरूर है कि कुछ चीजों में टार्गेट पूरा हुआ है और कुछ चीजों में कम रहा है। एंजिनों के मामले को लीजिये। हमारा टागट २१६१ एंजिन बनाने का था, वह करीब करीब पूरा हो गया है और पूरे एंजिन बने हैं। जहां तक मवारी डब्बों का सवाल है, ५ लाख ११ हजार का टार्गेट था और ५५०० बने हैं। जहां तक मालगाड़ी के बिंबों का सवाल है, ५ लाख ११ हजार का टार्गेट था और करीब १ लाख हब्बे आे है।

रेल की पटरियों के नवीनीकरण का जहां तक सवाल है, वे बहुत घिस गई थीं भ्रौर उस में भी काफी काम करना था । लेकिन द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में ८००० मील लम्बी लाइनों को रिन्युम्रल का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया था। वह भी करीब करीब पूरा हो गया है। ७६०० मील लम्बी लाइनों को रिन्यू किया गया है भौर ८,२०० मील पटरी के स्लीपरों को भी दूरुस्त किया गया है। नई लाइनें करीब ८४२ मील लम्बी बनाने का टागेंट था उस में से ६३३ मील बनी हैं। इसी तरह बिजली से चलने वाली रेलों की लाइनों के निर्माण का प्रश्न था । द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में १४०० मील लम्बी लाइनों के निर्माण का प्रश्न था, लेकिन उसमें से केवल ५०० मील बनी है। इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ सदस्यों ने यह भापत्ति भी की कि बिजली की लाइनें क्यों बनाई जायें। जिन स्वानों में कोयला काफी तादाद में मिलता है, वहां पर बिजली की लाइनों की कोई माव-क्यकता नहीं है भौर वहां पर विजली के एंजिन न चलाये जायें । जहां पर कोयला नहीं मिलता है वहीं पर विजली की रेलें चलाई जावें भीर जहां पर कोयला मिलता है वहां पर रेलें कोयले से ही चलनी चाहियें । वास्तव में विजनी की जो साइन बनी है वह कोई सीक

की चीज नहीं है जहां पर ट्रैफिक का जैसा जो धनत्व होता है उस के हिसाब से लाइनें चलाई जाती हैं। जहां पर इस्पात के कारखाने हैं भौर जहां पर बहुत सा सामान जाता है बहां ट्रैफिक बहुत ग्रधिक है। वहां पर यह ग्राव-इयक हो गया है कि बजाय भाप के इंजन के तथा डीजल के बिजली के एंजिन चलें। मगर इस तरह से नहीं किया जायेगा तो डेडलाक पैदा हो जायेगा । इसलिये बिजली की रेलों का चलाना ज्यादा लाभदायक है । इस को सब मानेंगे । रेल मंत्रालय ने १४०० मील लम्बी रेल लाइन बनाने की योजना बनाई थी, लेकिन केवल ५०० मील लम्बी ला**इन** बन सकी है। हावड़ा से मोगलसराय तक तथा बम्बई भीर मद्रास के पास, जहां पर कि ट्रैफिक का घनत्व ग्रधिक है वहां रेलें विजली से चलाई जा रही हैं। इस सोर यधिक ध्यान देने की ग्रावश्यकता है । इस वास्ते द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में जो कार्य रह गया है, १,००० मील का जो कार्यक्रम रह गया है वह तीसरी <mark>योजना में</mark> पूरा किया जायेगा । द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में जो कार्यक्रम रक्खा गया था वह करीब करीब पूरा हो गया है। भ्रव में कुछ स्थानीय बातों की तरफ भी रेलवे मंत्रालय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। रेलवे के दो बड़े पुल एक गंगा का पुल मुकामा में भ्रौर दूसरा गंडक का पुल यह दोनों बन कर तैयार हो गये हैं और तीसरे ब्रह्मपुत्र के पुल का भी निर्माण प्रारम्भ हो गया है ग्रौर सन् १६६२ तक वह बन जायेगा। मुकामा और गंडक के पुल बन जाने से उत्तर बिहार भीर उत्तरी भीर पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये इस से बड़ी सुविधा हो गई है और इस से सामान के पहुंचाने में बहुत मुविधा हुई है।

मुगलसराय का जो यार्ड है जहां पर कि हजारों माल के डिब्बे प्रति दिन गुजरते हैं इस पुल के बनने से उस का भी मार कुछ कम हुमा है। लेकिन इसी के साथ साथ गांधीपुर में ग्रगर एक पुल बना दिया जाये तो रेल की बड़ी ग्रीर खोटी साइंस के बीच में सम्बन्ध स्थापित हो जायेगा भीर उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तरी हिस्से में सामान पहुंचाने में प्रासानी होगी इसलिये यह गाजीपुर में बनाया जाना बहुत भावश्यक है भीर रेलवे मंत्रालय को उस पर ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

दूसरी चीज जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि शाहगंज से मुगराबादशहपुर तक एक रेलवे लाइन बनाना भावश्यक है भीर वहां पर भी यह काम होना चाहिये।

रेलवे ऐमेनेटीज के लिय १५ करोड़ रुपया द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में रक्खा गया था । ३ करोड़ रुपया साल में खर्च होता है भौर उस बारे में भी मैं कुछ बातों की तरफ रेलवे मंत्रालय भीर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। यह ग्रच्छी बात है कि कम से कम जो बड़े स्टेशन हैं डिस्ट्रिक्ट टाउन्जाके स्थान हैं उन के प्लेटफार्म्स पर करीब करीब हर एक पर शैंड बनाये जा रहे हैं तेकिन दूर्भाग्य से जौनपुर रेलवे स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म पर ग्रमी तक शैड नहीं बन सका है इसलिय शैंड वहां पर बनाना चाहिये । वहां गरमी में धूप लगती है भौर वर्षा काल में पानी गिरता है भौर उस के कारण यात्री लोग गरमी से पीड़ित होते हैं भीर बारिश में भीगते हैं इसलिय जौनपुर में भैड होना बहुत भाव-श्यक है।

इसी के साथ साथ मुझे यह कहना है कि एक छोटा स्टेशन खेतसराय का है जहां पर समीप ही काफी मेले लगते हैं, काफी वहां पर यातायात होता है। वहां पर स्टेशन पर केवल एक कमरा है और छोटा सा उस में बरामदा है। वहां पर मुसाफिरों के बैठने के वास्ते कोई खगह नहीं है। मेले के बक्त में तो हजारों धादमी वहां पर जाते हैं और जगह का ठीक इंतजाम न होने से यात्रियों को बड़ी कठिलाई होती है और धसुविधा का सामना करना होता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं ने लिखा भी था और यह कहा गया था कि वहां पर एक मुसाफिरखा-ना जस्य वन जायेगा नेकिन धनी तक वह नहीं [श्री वीरवल सिंह] वना है और उस पर ध्यान देने की बावश्यकता है ।

मानी का स्टेशन बनाना चाहिये उन को क्लैग स्टेशन बनाने की प्रावक्यकता है। दूसरे जकराबाद और सुनतानपुर की जो रेलवे लाइन है उस में एक स्टेशन से दूसरे स्टेशन के बीच में ११, १२ मील का प्रस्तर है इसलिये सराहरसू में एक रेलवे स्टेशन बजाना चाहिये। बीच में तीन, तीन और ४,४ मील पर भी स्टेशन बनाना प्रावक्यक है और इस दिख्य में सराय हरस्तू का स्टेशन बहुत भावश्यक है और उस तरफ भी मैं रेलवे मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिखाना चाहता है।

दूसरी चीज मुझे यह कहनी है कि रेलों के रवाना होने से पूर्व यह देख लिया जाया करे कि गाड़ी में सफाई का पानी और बिजली वगैरह का ठीक इंतजाम है कि नहीं भीर जरूरत के भ्रनसार उस को करवाया आये। ग्रभी थोडे दिनों की बात है कि एठानकोट एक्सप्रैस में मैं ने देखा कि जब गाडी पठानकोट से रवाना हुई भीर लखनऊ जब वह पहुंची तो वहां पर डिब्बों में रोशनी का बिल्कुल प्रबन्ध नहीं था। इस भीर मंत्रालय को देखना चाहिये । सफाई की भी व्यवस्था पूरी तरह संतोषजनक नहीं कही जा सकती । भारता भेरा भन्भव है कि जब मैं तुफान एक्सप्रैन में जा रहा था तो फर्स्ट क्लाम के डिब्बे में पाखाना पड़ा हुआ। था और माल्म होता था कि कई दिनो से जमा पड़ा हो भौर वह बदब कर रहा था भीर जिस के कारण उस कम्पार्टमेंट में बैठना मुश्किल हो गया था। इसलिये गाडी रवाना होने से पहले इन बीजों के बारे में देख जिया जाना चाहिये भीर जरूरत के मता-बिक उन को दुरुस्त कर दिया जाना चाहिये। कम से कम यह किसी की जिम्मेदारी होती चाहिये जो कि गाड़ी रवाना होने से पहले यह देख में कि सफाई वगैरह का इंत्रआम टीक है।

Shri J. R. Mehta (Jodhpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I wish to be excused if I begin by making a complaint, and it is rather a serious complaint. My complaint is that the railway administration has been cold-shouldering almost all the demands for new railway lines, coming from all quarters.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He might move forward if he wants to press them with much force.

Shri J. R. Mehta: That does not depend upon the distance between me and the Railway Ministry. It depends upon the force of conviction.

An hon. Member: If he comes forward he will be more audible.

Shri J. R. Mehta: I will try to speak louder.

I was saying that my complaint is that the railway administration been cold-shouldering almost all demands from all quarters for new railway lines except, of course, which are needed for the benefit of heavy industries we are setting up and for the movement of raw materials needed for those industries. Perhaps the House is aware that almost every State is laying stress on its requirements in the direction new railway lines and almost every hon. Member of this House has some proposal or other to make, and these proposals have been put forward on the floor of the House from time to time. Things have come to such pass that now probably most of the members do not think it worthwhile repeating those demands except as a vote-catching device.

I know what the reply of the hon. Railway Minister and the railway administration will be on this point. They will say that no one is more interested in having more railway lines than themselves but it is money which makes the mare go. They will say that the money which is being given to them by the Planning Commission is just sufficient to meet the

cost of the railway lines required for development of heavy industry and. therefore. they are helpless. This is, I think, correct to some extent, But with all my goodwill for the Railway Minister and the Railway administration I am not inclined to absolve them from all responsibility in this matter. The hon, Railway Minister is not here, but I think most hon. Members will agree with me that he is a valiant fighter who can manage things his own way and I do not see why if he uses his force and good offices he should not be able to get all the money that he requires from the Planning Commission. On page 14 of his address to this House he has the following observations to make on this point:

"The provision for new lines is being reviewed in consultation with the Planning Commission. I am hopeful that it will be found possible to make a further allocation of funds, to meet the demands for new lines to be constructed on grounds of political, social and economic development in certain areas, more particularly in the South."

#### 14 hrs.

I would only say that the House expects that he will come up to his reputation as a valiant fighter and that in doing so he will have the full support of this House. The issue is plainly one of the potency of the hon. Railway Minister matching

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not of the potency of his deputies?

Shri J. K. Mehta: They are included therein. The singular denotes the plural in this case.

The issue is plainly one of the potency of the hon. Railway Minister matching with the responsiveness or the intransigence, so to say, of the Planning Commission and I hope that the one will prevail over the other.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the intransigence of the Planning Commission is matched against the potency of the hon. Railway Minister, we have to see who wins.

An Hon. Member: Impotency?

Shri J. R. Mehta: I said 'potency' and not 'impotency'.

Shrimati Illa Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): The hon. Minister will win.

Shri J. R. Mehta: 'Intransigence' may appear to be a harsh word, but I feel that in denying railway lines to areas which are called backward areas we are doing a great injustice to them. This in neither socialist planning nor is it consistent with our professions of bringing the backward areas in a line with the more advanced areas.

I am aware that road development is going apace and that there is a section of the people who think that this should go a long way to make up for the opening of new lines areas where they are demanded. think this is not altogether a correct impression. So far as passenger traffic is concerned, this may be true to some extent, but this is not true to far as goods traffic is concerned, particularly in the case of goods which are considered essential commodities or which are heavy goods and which the railways at present carry at an unremunerative rate as the hon. Railway Minister himself pointed out in his speech. Road transport can never be expected to take up that traffic. After all, we must remember that most of the backward areas are only those which do not have railways within their easy reach. So that should enable us to see things in their proper perspective.

Let us see what the rate of development of railway lines has been during the Second Five-Year Plan and what it is going to be during the Third Five-Year Plan. As will appear [Shri J. R. Mehtal

from the hon. Minister's speech, we constructed 800 miles of new railway lines during the Second Plan and our target for the Third Five-Year Plan is 1200 miles. I need hardly recall, as I have already pointed out, that whatever we constructed during the Second Five-Year Plan period was for the benefit of new heavy industries which we are setting up. And presumably what we have planned for the Third Five-Year Plan will also be just sufficient for that purpose. So looking to the needs of the country the provision which has been made looks to me to be very meagre.

I am not sure of the figure but my impression is that even during the pre-war days our programme of construction of new lines was never less than 400 or 500 miles and I do not see why when we are developing the country at such a rapid pace we should lag behind even the pre-war standard. If we take into account the demands all the States, I am sure it will mount up to a very high mileage. Speaking for Rajasthan alone, I could say that it would be able to absorb a thousand or more miles of new railway lines.

I will be excused if I just draw the attention of the Railway Board to the recent crisis in the movement of coal. I should think that we should take a lesson from that. The hon. Prime Minister's remark during the course of his reply to the debate on the President's Address showed that our planning is lagging behind our development. I think it will be worth while reviewing the position so far as the railways are concerned.

In view of all that I have said I would earnestly suggest to the railway administration that they consider the feasibility and advisability of formulating a master plan for the railways tabulating the reasonable demands of the entire country and giving a rough approximation of the financial resources that will be required. I am sure the task will be of an immense

magnitude, but I am also sure that the very magnitude of the task will probably inspire us to greater effort in this direction.

Discussion

In this connection there is one observa ion which I have to make. find that we are spending much more on track renewal and replacement than on constructing new railway The figures which are very interesting show that during Second Plan for track renewals original provision was Rs. 100 crores and we actually spent Rs. 200 crores. As against this our total expenditure on construction of new railway lines was Rs. 80 crores and we constructed new railway lines over 800 miles. In the Third Plan we have provided for Rs. 170 crores for renewals replacements. If our experience any guide, probably the actual expenditure will be almost double this. So far as construction of new railway lines is concerned, in the Third Plan we have provided for Rs. 120 crores only. So the question is whether it is not possible to reverse this process and provide for more money for the construction of new railway lines rather If than for replacements. my information is correct. renewing our track on a rigid formula. I would suggest it for the consideration of the railway adminstration whether it is not possible to do it on a selective basis. After all, we must remember that even our discarded wagon we are pressing back The same reasons which service. have prompted us to do this should also prompt us to proceed with our track renewals on a selective basis. Even about the human material which we are using, as the House is aware, we are no always very rigid. Sometimes we re-carpio, people who have been superannuated. So I would suggest that this suggestion should he considered, the position should be reviewed and, if possible, some of the provision for track renewals should be diverted for constructing new lines. Of course, this is only a palliative. The suggestion which I have made is not a perfect and a complete solution, which is that we must look forward to getting from the Planning Commission substantial moneys for construction of more and more new railway lines.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi

Shri V. Eacharan (Palghat): This side also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are no sides that I am looking to. The hon. Member should realise that it is the parties that give the names. Therefore, hon. Membes should consult their own whips first and then complain against me.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): Sir, the Railway Minister has done well to give us a correct picture of the railway system both in regard to its achievements as well as its shortfalls and failures. There are certainly some features in the railway budget that are creditable indeed and others where one is disappointed. But the overall picture is certainly encouraging, for which the Railway Administration Reserve congratulation.

Railways have a very important role to play in the developing economy of the country, and I feel that they have stood well the strain and stress in our planned economy for the last years. But at the same time I would certainly support the hon. speaker who preceded me that the Railway Administration, and particularly Railway Ministry, have to see there should be an overall development of the country and attention should not be wholly diverted to one sector, the heavy industrial sector, on which it has been centered in the last two plans.

While dealing with this point I admit that there has been an operational efficiency, or rather improvement, in the passenger train service, both in the matter of relief of overcrowding as well as in the matter of punctuality.

But I would ask the hon. Minister of Railways: what are the methods and manner of fizing up the augmentation of the extra passenger services! I find that during the last five years all the augmentation has taken place in the south. We have got certain figures. overall figures, to show that there has been improvement in overcrowding on the broad-gauge line and that extent of overcrowding has gone down from 16 per cent to 13 per cent. That is creditable. Unfortunately we have not got the break-up of the different Railways, particularly the Northern Railways. If I recollect rightly, three years back when a break-up was given we were told that the extent of overcrowding on the Northern Railway was 21 per cent. Now, I would submit the that when augmentation passenger services has taken place, it should have been there where the overcrowding had been greater. And I submit that the overcrowding has been the maximum in the Northern Railway, though we have not got the break-up here. But despite the fact that there is so much overcrowding there has been no augmentation of passenger train services except for one Janata and one duplicate mail that have been introduced. This was a complaint I made last year also, and I repeat it with greater emphasis, that there should be fixation of priorities in the matter of elimination of overcrowding and lowering of its percentages for each zone. I support Shri Asoka Mehta when be said that about each zone the Railway Board should give us the figures of overcrowding, so that we might be able to judge and assess the position. I have occasion to travel very often in the north, and I feel that overcrowding is far above 21 per cent even in Northern Railway north of Delhi. This is my grouse and complaint and my request is that this point should be looked into and the passenger train services should augmented.

Here I may submit that it would be appreciated that Punjab caters not only to the Punjab State alone but it is also a part of the system in the

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi]

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north and caters to Himachal Pradesh as well as Kashmir and Jammu, a vast population of 2 crores and 20 lakhs and an area much vaster. Therefore. attention has got to be paid to this matter.

My second point is about the goods services. Here I do congratulate the Railway Ministry that there has been a steady improvement in regard to the goods train operation also. But it will be seen that so far as the speed is concerned it has come down to some extent. Of course it is a fact the quick goods services like the crack goods trains have been introduced and they have also introduced express trains for goods. Despite this, what we find in the figures is that whereas in 1950-51 the average speed was 10.8 miles per hour and similarly in 1951-52 it was 10.7 miles per hour, at present it is only 10 miles per hour in 1959-60 and it was 9:48 miles per hour in 1958-59. So if we compare the figures of miles per hour we will find that we are below the 1950-51 and the 1951-52 level. Of course it has been said in regard to goods traffic. It is admitted that they have been able to lift a very much lower load than what was These figures I expected otherwise. have submitted are despite the fact that the crack goods trains have been introduced and the scope of express trains for goods has also been extended. Yet it has come low.

Therefore, to say that the fall in the load on the goods trains has been only due to the breaches and the floods, I believe, is not a correct assessment of the situation. The fact is that you have not been able to compete with the road transport. I am surprised to see that the hon. Minister has not given us any inkling or any information about the door-to-door delivery system which had been once intro-To say that we should have integration, co-ordination and all that is all good. But I would submit that whatever the alternative selected be, I quite see that free competition would not be fair and useful inasmuch as we have to utilise every source and the Railways too have to be opportunity that every source should be fully utilised. But where I eliminate the policy of full and free competition, to that extent I would also eliminate integration and control by the Railways or anybody of the transport system. We have to see in the coming transport system that the small operator in the transport system does exist, that he has got an opportunity to work and labour. And when we are having an emphasis on the operative system and systems of that kind, we have to keep in view the interests of the small operators. Therefore, no question of integration also comes.

Of the three alternatives, namely, whether there should be full and free competition, whether there should be total integration or whether there should be co-ordination and regulation, the only alternative is that there should be proper and regulated coordination between the two services keeping in view the fact that the competition must be maintained. As the hon, the Deputy Minister would be I knowing very well, in the United Kingdom many railway lines have been eliminated to keep up competition, healthy competition, no; unhealthy competition.

I need not discuss the Negy Committee report. We have got only the preliminary report. But I hope that the interests of the small operators will be kept in view.

Coming to my third point to which I have made reference at the outset, we have to have an overall development.

In this connection, I submit that the Punjab plays a very important role inasmuch as it caters to the entire north, Jammu and Kashmir on the one side and Himachal Pradesh on the other. The population is 2 crores and

20 lakhs. When we see the overall picture of railway lines in the country per million of the population,-of course. I concede that in India it is 100 miles or 120 miles per million as compared with 150 in the U.K. or 2.000 in the U.S.A -whatever the mileage, in fixing new lines, we have to keep in view not only the needs of heavy industries, but other interests also. It is not that we have not made proposals. In the case of the Punjab, we have been pressing for a long time and the Puniab Government has made representation for 17 lines, to which reference has been made yesterday by one other hon. Member from the Punjab. But, no a tention has been paid during all these 10 years of planned economy that we have had. Not one line except the 44 miles Mukherian to Pathankot line has been laid. That was for the purpose of serving Jammu Kashmir. The line which we are asking for and on which the economy of Punjab depends is the line which connects Jagadri with Ludhiana. This is an area which has got largest concentration of small-scale industries. Punjab. unfortunately. has got no heavy indus ries at all except one which is recently growing, the Nangal Fertiliser factory. In order to give in this area easy facilities for the ancillary industries to send their products to the larger industries, it is necessary that attention should given to this from the economic point of view and also from the social and political points of view. I concede that it has been stated by the hon. Minister that we have to take into consideration certain basic factors. This is one of the basic factors that the economic development of a certain State should be kept in view, particularly when it lacks development in the matter of heavy industries I strongly and strenuously press for this line. I am glad that the Ministry is taking into consideration the question of having a line at least from Chandigarh Ludhiana, a distance of 55 miles. Here, I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one thing. This line which they are taking, 55 miles, runs alongside the road. Whatever it may

be certainly the use is there. But there is one consideration. If it is diverted a few miles, 6 or 7 miles, and the very important taken through place of pilgrimage, Chamkaur Saheb. commercially, it would be beneficial. I believe, the present line has certainly got no important railway bridge. But, A little diversion would bring in one bridge. But, this would connect this very important religious place Chamkaur Saheb and it would give a very good revenue to the Railway Ministry. Then, there will not be the complaint that it is not an earning line. I stress the importance of this from the economic, social and political points of view and from the point of view of the Punjab and Chandigarh. I very much plead for the diversion of miles through by seven Chamkaur Saheb when the line is constructed.

My next point is one to which the hon. Minister had made reference in his speach, that so far as coal for brick burning is concerned, it is given a low priority in the matter There, I have movement purposes. got a complaint. It was stated by the hon. Minister in his reply in the Rajya Sabha that Mogulsarai is the bottle-neck, that we are only able to clear 1800 or 1900 wagons from that place, and that is our difficulty. From that place, we are catering to all the three or four States: U. P., Delhi, Punjab, I quite see the difficulty But, I submit, while distributing these wagons, why is Delhi haveing the maximum of 150 wagons whereas with regard to population figures, and other necessities, it entitled to less than 100. Punjab is being deprived to that extent. Chandigarh is a growing town. It 's the new capital of truncated Punjab which has got to develop, to which the Centre is giving help and which the Centre should give further help. The development and growth of Chandigarh has slowed down because of the absence of bricks. The absence of bricks is due to absence of coal Even out of 1800 or 1900

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wagons that are being cleared from Mogulsari, why is Punjab given less than its entitlement and why is Delhi given more, where still you can get as many bricks as you require for house construction?

An Hon, Member: It is the capital of India.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Certainly the capital of a State should have equal priority, I will ask the hon. Deputy Minister to see why Punjab is given less. Even the Finance Minister, the other day, in his speech said that house building has to be given Holiday has some encouragement. been given in the matter of taxation so far as house building is concerned. I would strongly stress that the hon. Minister should look into this aspect and see that the Punjab should not be given stepmotherly treatment the matter of supply of coal when not only on it depends the growth and development of Chandigarh the capital, but also the small-scale industries which are coming up and which are slowed down because of absence of coal.

My last point pertains to amenities. Of course, I admit that the Railway Convention Committee has recommended a sum of Rs. 3 crores per year. I am surprised to see that whereas we have reached a gross revenue of Rs. 489 crores, an increase of 42 per cent and whereas the coaches and wagons have increased to the extent of 62 per cent, the amenities | alone remain absolutely stable at Rs. 3 crores during the Second Plan and also in the Third Plan. With the increase in gross revenue, it should not be an amount permanently fixed at Rs. 3 crores, but a certain percentage. In its wisdom, why the Railway Convention mittee reached this conclusion. beyond my comprehension. Certainly, I expected that the amenities should be increased especially for the reason that all the burden is on the present

As the hon. Member rolling stock. Shri Frank Anthony has put it convincingly, the figures which show the frequent failings of the engines, establishes the heavy stress and strain thereon and for that reason, the rolling stock has very much deteriorated. can say about the train, the Kalka Mail in which I travel often to this place. If the hon, Deputy Minister would see the coaches in that train, he will appreciate how old the coaches are. I can see that in a developing economy, we have got to use the rolling stock capacity to the maximum extent. Naturally, if my car is old, its maintenance expenditure would be and accordingly the amenities that would be necessary should also be more. I would stress the point that the hon. Minister will take this consideration.

I also strongly plead for a line beyond Pathanko: to Jammu and Srinagar.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri K. N. Pande absent. If Members whose names are sent by their parties are not present, they will lose their chance. Shri V. Eacharan.

Shri V. Eacharan: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I congratulate the hon. Minister for the efficiency and the improvement effected in the Railway administration during the last two or three years. This is the largest national industrial undertaking with about 11 and odd lakh employees. So, there is likely to be some shortfall here and there. On the whole, the Railways are doing well. In the report, it is stated that operational efficiency has increased and the number of accidents has been reduced. Another encouraging point is that the Railways were able to cope with the increased production in the Second Plan, to some extent, in full and passenger traffic also has been met up to necessity,

After meeting the increased expenditure of the railways, the Minister says that Rs. 20.12 crores have been set apart for development. In the

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same way, the Second Plan allotment has also been spent up to 77 per cent up to the end of the fourth year. We can hope that the remaining allotment also will be spent without any lapse.

It is true that overcrowding has been reduced and third class traveling has also been made more comfortable by provision of sleeping accommodation and additional coaches. In this respect I have to make a submission. In the country, 190 new trains have been introduced, and the long distance covered by some other trains also been extended but this has not benefited some sections of the Southern Railway, especially the west coast in Kerala State. The difficulties in respect of the passengers and traffic there have not eased during the last 15 years. The passenger problem is very difficult. People are overcrowding, and travelling on boards; accidents also take place. therefore request the Railway Minister to give special consideration to this problem, and introduce convenient trains in that area.

Some ten or fifteen years ago, there used to be some suburban trains between Calicut and Tirur, and between Palghat and Coimbatore but they have not been restored so far. When we represented the matter to the Railway Board, they informed us that the rolling stock position was not satisfactory. and so they were not able to re-introduce these trains. But now that the position in this respect has improved, this matter should be considered and these trains restored. This should be done particularly in areas where no parallel bus routes are available to the travelling public. In such cases there will be no question of competition from the bus services. Particularly, if the Palghat-Coimbatore line is restored, there will be a lot of revenue on the passenger side.

Sleeping accommodation has been provided in the Mangalore Mail, but only for people travelling over 750 kilometers. The train covers only a distance of 899 kilometers, and fur-2046 (Ai) LSD-7.

ther it starts at 6 P.M. from Madras. So, the distance for sleeping accommodation should be reduced to 500 kilometers, so that a larger number of passengers can make use of this amenity.

This facility has not been extended to the Cochin Express which also carries a large number of long-distance passengers from Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay. There is only one through compartment attached to the Cochin Express. So, passengers find it difficult to get accommodation in this train.

In the Third Plan Rs. 120 crores have been provided to construct new lines. Out of this, nothing has been provided for the South. The hon. Minister, in his speech, has pointed out that something is expected from the Planning Commission out, which a portion would be available for the South also. When these new lines are taken up, industrial production alone may not be the criterion to them. Other factors decide should be taken into consideration. Many speakers from the South have already pointed out the necessity of having at least some lines in the South. In my State of Kerala, which has an area of 14,937 square miles, there are only 316 miles of gauge and 227 miles of metre gauge railway lines. This is quite inadequate to meet the growing demands. Large numbers of people are going outside for job etc. and this also adds to the problem of traffic.

A number of new lines had also been proposed by the Kerala Government. The most important of them is the Trivandrum-Kanya Kumari line. It seems to be under consideration. My hon, friend. Shri Ganapathy, pointed out that the Madras Government had demanded the Tinnevelly-Kanya Kumari line. If these two lines are taken up, it will help Kerala and Madras States to some extent.

Another important line which I want is the Trichur-Kollengode line. This

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connects the metre gauge system with Cochin harbour. This was surveyed four times, but no action has been taken. This will connect the most important business centres of the South like Pollachi, Dindigul Madura with Cochin harbour. and distance is only 42 miles. According to present calculations, the expenditure per mile of broad gauge construction is Rs. 10 lakhs. This will mean an expenditure of Rs. 4.2 crores for broad gauge and Rs. 2:5 crores for meter gauge. This is not a big amount the improvements and advantages to the public in that area.

The other line which is very important is Trichur-Guruvayur. There is a famour temple at Guruvayur and lots of people go there for worship. At present only bus conveyance is available to that place, which is not adequate.

Another important line in Malabar is the Tellicherry-Mysore line. This line has been already surveyed. This will benefit to a large extent a portion of Malabar, the coffee-growing area, and the backward area of Mysore called Malnad.

These things may be taken into consideration. If it is not possible to include them in this Plan, at least in the next Plan they may be included, and some benefits given to these backward areas.

I have to express my gratitude to the Railway Ministry for the improvements which they have effected and propose to effect at Olavakot. This division has become an important centre now and requires amenities. There was a proposal for a twostorey building with sufficient accommodation for all the offices for the divisional headquarters, but I am told that the plan has now been revised, and they are going to have only a single-storey building. This may not be sufficient for housing all the offices, as, especially in the rainy season, the verandah and other places outside cannot be used for office purposes. A hospital with 60 beds and a railway institute have also been proposed there, which are welcome. The other suggestion for an overbridge at Parli, three miles from Olavakot, is also welcome as this has been overdue.

I have an important suggestion to make in regard to the remodelling of Palghat station The hon. Deputy Minister was good enough to inform me that a provision of Rs. 1,20,000 has been made to construct the station, and that work will be taken up this year itself but nothing has been done so far. The work has not started. I request the hon. Minister to look into this, and expedite it.

There are a number of stations in the west coast which require passenger amenities such as waiting rooms. I am glad that provision has been made to construct a retiring room at Calicut, and construct a waiting hall with modern amenities. But this may not be sufficient to meet the needs of that area. A lot of fish is transported from that station. Some goods shed has to be provided for the purpose.

Another important station which requires these facilities is Kuttypuram, which is the mail halting station, where a large number of people get down for going to the Guruvayur temple. Large numbers of children and ladies have to stay for a number of hours in that station where there is no proper waiting hall, nor a light refreshment room. These things may be attended to.

Retiring room facilities are required at Olavakot. Provision was made last year for it but I find no mention of it in the Budget. I do not know whether it will be taken up. This is a very essential thing.

Malampuzha which is fast becoming a tourist centre is only three or four miles from Olavakot Junction. A lot of people from Coimbatore go there to spend their week-end holidays, but they find it difficult to get accommodation. People going on official visits also find it difficult to get accommodation there. Olavakot has not developed sufficient lodging facilities. So, it is necessary to provide some accommodation for them.

I would request the engineering department of the railways to make some effort to take the Mangalore Mail and Cochin Express to Palghat station.

This is only a distance of three miles from Olavakot, and the area has also got a broad gauge line. With a little effort on the part of the Engineering Department, I think it is possible to have it. Formerly, this was the case with Coimbatore also. Both these trains used to go to Coimbatore, and then go back to Podanur and then proceed further. This way also, it can be done. If a little more attention is paid, then this is possible.

Now, I come to catering. The Catering Department is doing well. Of couse, there may be some shortcomings, and some dissatisfaction about the service and so on, but, on the whole, it is doing well, and the present quality and standard of the meal should be retained, and the service should be improved. The Catering Department on the Southern Railway was running on a loss, but with the special efforts and the earnest and sincere attempts of the special officer Shri Padmanabha Menon and others, the loss has been reduced to some extent. This has to be appreciated.

The number of non-vegetarian inspectors in the Southern Railway Catering Department is very few. A large number of non-vegetarian establishments are inspected by the vegetarian departmental inspectors who do not touch or who do not take non-vegetarian stuff. How can they control the quality of the non-vegetarian meal in these circumstances? This also has to be looked into.

The next point which I have to place before the House is regarding the recruitment of class IV staff in

Olavakkot division. At present. **t**he a number of people are recruited, but proper attention is not being paid to the rules regarding reservation. They are recruiting casual labourers from among these people, after a few months, they are taken into permanent vacancies, proper attention is not being paid in the matter of taking in Castes and Scheduled Scheduled Tribes people. This is very alarming. I would request that some attention should be paid, and necessary steps should be taken to increase the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates.

My last point is about the Reservation Office at Madras. This is full of confusion. The messages for reservation that we send through the railways from other stations and direct; would not be traceable there. If we go there and ask, they will say that they have not received the message. If we make a complaint, after a few months, we shall get a reply to the effect that the message was received, but we do not know what has happened to that. This confusion is still going on. Something should be done in this connection, and steps should be taken to set right these things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has poured out so much of material that might have been said in half an hour.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki (Nowgong): I congratulate the Railway Minister for the Budget that he has presented to the House, and the speech that he has made in connection therewith. The budget shows a net surplus of 8.64 crores; it would have been Rs. 4 crores more but for the enhanced rate of dividend to the general revenues as recommended by th Railway Convention Committe of 1960. I congratulate also the Railway Ministry and the Railway Board on their success in implementing the Second Five Year Plan. They are utilising the entire allocation of Rs. 1221.25 crores. They have contributed an amount to the tune of Rs. 480 crores from their own

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

revenues for the Plan, besides paying Rs. 244.65 crores to the general revenues. This is indeed very creditworthy of the Railways.

But what I attach more importance to is the fact that they have saved foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 93 crores, and they are proposing an expenditure of only Rs. 185 crores in foreign exchange during the Third Plan period in which the total allocation for Railways will be of the order of Rs. 1255 crores as tentatively proposed. But I am sure that efficiency in indigenous manufacturing is so much increasing that they will reduce the actual expenditure in regard to foreign exchange during the Third Plan as well.

So far as the Third Five Year Plan is concerned. I must submit that the allocation that has been proposed is rather too small. We have already seen the demand from the various corners of our country for more and more new lines, and the Railway Minister himself has admitted there is actually a genuine demand, more particularly, from the backward areas, and he is willing to have more new lines provided the Planning Commission makes increased allocations. I plead with the Railway Minister to the Planning Commission for enhancing the allocation for the Railways during the Third Plan to at least Rs. 1500 crores, and I hope that the entire House will agree with me in pressing this demand before Planning Commission.

The Railways have made considerable expansion during the Second Plan, and this can be gauged from the fact that the capital-ai-charge which was Rs. 969 crores at the end of the First Plan has increased to Rs. 1559 crores by the end of the Second Plan, which means an increase of Rs. 500 crores i.e. an increase of 60 per cent.

I shall now come to some highlights of the Second Plan, which have great significance for the development of our country. The first is the open-

ing of the new 187 miles metre gauge line from Khandwa to Hingoli, which has bridged the missing link between the northern and the southern metre gauge railway systems. I only hope that this process will be continued, and the missing links which exist whether in the broad gauge or in the metre gauge system all over the country would be bridged, during the Third Plan.

I welcome the construction of the Ganga and the Brahmaputra bridges. The Ganga Bridge has already been opened, and the Brahmaputra Bridge is expected to be opened during the course of the next year. The Brahmaputra bridge will solve the chronic bottle-neck of transport between Assam and the rest of India. I voice the gratitude of the entire people of Assam and of the Eastern Region to the Railway Administration for giving us this bridge.

I also welcome the construction of the broad gauge line from Barauni to Siliguri. A survey has already been undertaken to extend the line from Siliguri to Bhubri via Jalpaiguri, Domohani and Cooch-Behar. This will not only develop this area, when the line is constructed, but this will also serve as a much needed alternative to the Assam Rail link. I also hope that this line will be soon extended to Amingaon and thence to Tinsukia, thereby facilitating the development of this extwhile neglected area.

I am also grateful to the Railway Administration for constructing recently the line from Rangapura to North Lakhimpur. Two years back, when we pressed this demand, the Railways did not make any survey. But I am very glad to find that they are going to complete this line by next year. The speed and efficiency with which they are constructing this line over very difficult terrain is indeed magnificent.

I shall now make a few suggestions for the consideration of the Railway Minister and the Railway Administration. The first one is that a line should be constructed from Pandu to Goalpara and Garo Hills. I am glad that they have taken up the survey. I would press for expediting the survey as well as construction and completion of the line during the course of the Third Five Year Plan. This line, when constructed, will facilitate the exploitation of the very rich coal mines of the Garo Hills. The coal reserves in Garo Hills, in Siju and Darangiri areas, are to the tune of 1,076 million tons. The annual capacity is 3 lakh tons. This coal is of very high grade and the Railwavs themselves will be benefited if they use it, when they are complaining that they are getting very inferior coal for their use.

Garo Hills also abound in linestone. If a cement factory is established there, the annual production is estimated at 1,65,000 tons. Again, these Hills abound in bamboo and timber and there is a good prospect of a very big paper mill there. Therefore, when this line is constructed, it will not only develop this backward hilly tract but will also add to the overall , economic wealth of the country and will be eventually profitable to the themselves. I Railways earnestly urge upon the Railway Minister to expedite the construction of this line.

My next suggestion is that two other lines are necessary and very urgent. The first one is to connect Imphal with Manipur Road via " Kohima and also with Silchar. This line, when constructed, will develop both the Naga Hills Tuensang Area and Manipur. At present there is only one road to Kohima and Imphal. and there is another road under construction between Imphal and Silchar. Except that, there is no means of transport to Manipur and the Naga Hills. I trust the Railway Administration will give importance to this suggestion.

The second line I want to suggest is to connect Dharamnagar with Agartala in Tripura. Tripura suffers from the same difficulties as Manipur, but its difficulties have been increased after Partition and there is no outlet from Agartala to the rest of India. Although there is a road which was recently constructed, it is not good enough and is not sufficient to meet the demands of the Tripura State. I plead with the Railway Administration that this line also would be taken up urgently.

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The Hill Section from Lumding to Badarpur requires urgent attention. The line capacity should be increased because this is the only line to Cachar which also serves people of Mizo Hil's and Tripura State. I am glad that some improvement was made by establishing four crossing stations, but much more is needed to improve the capacity of this railway line. There are only two trains which are now running. The number of trains should be increased, for passengers as well as goods.

Sir, you will be surprised to know that except Gauhati, none of the district or sub-divisional hearquarter towns in Assam is connected by the main line of the N.F. Railway. Dhubri, Barpeta, Nowgong, Golaghat, Jorhat, Sibsagar, Dibrugarh, Silchar and Karimganj-none of these towns are on the main line. I need not elaborate how important it is to connect these headquarter towns with the main line. I hope necessary steps will be taken in due course so as to put these towns on the main line.

When our policy is to have nationalised railway transport in the co.. try, I am sorry to find that there are two private companies which are running two branch lines under the N.F. Railway. These two lines are Chaparmukh-Silghat and Katakhal-Lalaghat. When we pressed for the taking over of these lines by Government, it was said that they would not like to invest a huge amount in purchasing those lines at this time. But under the agreement, Government will have the option to purchase them only at the expiry of every ten years. The agreement regarding the Katakhal-Lalashat line will expire on the 31st March

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

1964 and that concerning the Chaparmukh-Silghat line will terminate on the 31st March 1968. I would plead with the Railway Administration that these two lines should be taken over when the present terms expire so the entire railway system becomes uniform and improvements pending on these lines for a long time would be facilitated.

Railway

Now, I have to refer to the difficulties about wagons for civil supplies to Assam. Since last November, there has been an acute shortage of wagons for transporting sugar, pulses, salt etc. which are all imported into Assam from outside, particularly Bihar and U.P. A restriction was imposed on wagons for civil supplies and prices rose exhorbitantly. I do not know what is the position now, but these difficulties arise very often. I hope that the Railway Administration will take adequate measures to ensure that the requisite number of wagons for moving these essential supplies are made available whenever demands are made.

Coming to amenities for passengers, on the N.F. Railway a great deal needs to be done. I would particularly draw the attention of the Railway Administration to the question of overcrowding between Barauni, Katihar and Amingaon. The problem of overcrowding becomes grave especially during the working season. Most of the labour force for development works including railway works are recruited Bihar and they have to entrain at Barauni and Katihar. The few trains that are there on this line are very much hard-pressed during the working season on account of movement of the labour force. I would suggest that the number of ordinary trains should be increased and during the working season, special trains should be run to cope with the movement of tne labour force.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is already up.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: One important point and I will conclude.

Budget-General

Discussion

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The important point is to be taken up last?

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: So that it will be remembered.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: It would not be the last for the Minister; it might be the last for the hon, Member.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: I will take only one minute.

This is regarding the activities of the Naga hostiles on running trains Mariani between Lumding, Tinsukia. This has been happening for the last few years. Passengers and also railway staff are subjected to inconvenience and also injury when running trains are stopped en route, and fired upon and looted. Recently, they extended their operation to the Hills Section. Only on 25th February last, the Down Train No. 254 from Lumding which was bound for Badarpur was stopped by the hostiles between Langting and Mupa and fired st; and one fireman was injured. My suggestion is that the Railways should take up this matter with the military and civil authorities and see that the safety of the passengers and the railway staff is ensured and the regular running of trains kept up.

### 15.00 hrs.

श्री प्रवनाव सिष्ठ (चन्दौली) : समापति महोदय, १६६१-६२ के रेलवे बजट पर बाद-विवाद के भवसर पर इस बात को तो सभी तसलीम करते हैं कि जहां तक धारम-निर्भाता का प्रक्त है, भारतीय रेलों ने काफी प्रगति की है। वे काफी हद तक घात्म-निर्मर हो गई है। लेकिन ल्सी के साथ साथ हमारी विकासवादी भवं-भ्यवस्था के भनुरूप जिस हद तक प्रगति होनी चाहिये थी, उस हद तक नहीं हो पाई है। दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के जो टारगैटस बे, बे भभी तक पूरे नहीं हो पाबे हैं। माननीय रेस मंत्री ने भपने भाषण में जो कुछ कहा उस से भी ऐसा लगता है कि कई टारगेट्स के मामले में कमी रहेगी . . . . . .

श्री चयपाल सिंह (रांची-पश्चिम-रक्षित अनुसूचित घादिम जातियां): हिन्दी में बोलने से क्या फायदा, डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब हिन्दी नहीं समझते हैं।

श्री प्र० ना० सिंह: यह मेरा त । डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब दोनों का दुर्माग्य है । मैं तो चाहता हं कि सभी इस भाषा में बोलें भीर इस को समझें।

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Shri Hem Raj is translating for me. He is here for that.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair]

दहा था कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में जो काम पूरे हो जाने चाहियें थे, वे पूरे नहीं हो पाये हैं। चाहे वह इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन का सवाल हो, चाहे बैगंज के निर्माण का सवाल हो भौर फिर चाहे रेलवे ट्रैक्स के रिन्यूल्ज का प्रश्न हो।

इस के साथ साथ जो विकासवादी धर्षं व्यवस्था है, उस के धनुसार जितना रेल का विकास होना चाहिये था, जितना बढ़ावा होना चाहिये था वह नहीं हुआ और उस में भी कमी ही रह जायेगी। इसी बात को इसी से धनुभव किया जा सकता है कि इस समय सारे देश में कोल का धभाव है धौर कई सूबों में तो उद्योगों के बन्द होने तक कासबाल उपस्थित हो गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में, गुजरात में तथा दूसरे कुछ सूबों में उद्योगों के बन्द होने की हानत पैदा हो गई है धौर यह स्थित कोल न मिलने का कारब ही पैदा हुई है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में तो यह हालत है कि कई शहरों में कोल-रायटस को स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। रेसबे विमाग कहता

है कि जितने टारगैटस हम ने रखे थे. कोल के सम्बन्ध में, उतना कोल हमने रेलों के जरिये पहुंचा दिया है। लेकिन एन० सी० डी० सी॰ के लोग कहते हैं, कि कारपोरेशन के लोग कहते हैं कि जितने वैगंज की उन को भावश्यकता थी भीर जितने वैगंज की उन्होंने मांग की थी, उतनों की पूर्ति नहीं की गई है। उन की तरफ से कहागयाहै कि १६६० में २ लाख २३ हजा<del>ण</del> २०० वैगंज की मांग की गई थी। धौर केवल १ लाख ४५ हजार ५०० वैगंज ही उन को दिये गये । इस का मतलब यह हमा कि ७७,७०० वैगंज की कमी रही। उन की तरफ से कुछ प्रखबार वालों को भी जहां पर कि को इकटठा हो गया है, उन स्थानों पर ले जाया गया है. बिहार में, मध्य प्रदेश में भौर उन को दिखाया गया है कि भाठ लाख टन कोयला जमा पढ़ा है धीर यदि मार्च के धाखिर तक इस को हटाया नहीं गया तो स्थिति दूगनी खराब हो जायेगी भौर ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो जायेगी कि उत्पादन कम होना शुरू हो जायेगा । इस का नतीजा यह होगा कि तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के पहले साल में ही एक बहुत बढ़ा धक्का भारतीय उद्योगीं को लगेगा।

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): Sir, I have to point out that there is no quorum in the House,

Mr. Chairman: Let the bell be rung.

श्री प्र० ना० सिंह : सभापति महोदय,
मैं यह कह रहा था कि कोल की
कभी की जिम्मेदारी एन० सी० डी० सी० पर
धाती है या रेल मन्त्रालय पर, इसको हमें
देखना है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता
हूं कि जिस योजनाबद्ध तरीके से रेलों का
कार्य होना चाहिये, उस तरीके से कार्य नहीं
हो रहा है। हम यह भी महसूस करते हैं कि
जिस तरह के विकास की धावस्यकता थी,
उस तरह का विकास रेलों द्वारा हो रहा हो,
ऐसी बात नहीं है। पिछली बार रेलवे बजट पर
बाद-विवाद के समय मैंने कहा था कि संसेवों

[भी प्र० ना० सिंह]

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के जमाने में जहां पर एक दिन में ढाई मील रेल की लाइन इस देश के भन्दर बिछाई गई वहां मौजूदा हक्मत की तरफ से केवल एक मील रेलवे लाइन ही एक दिन में बिछाई गई है। इससे साफ जाहिर है कि रेलों की प्रगति तेजी के साथ नहीं हो रही है और इस भोर हमारा घ्यान जाना चाहिये।

जहां रेलों की भ्रामदनी बढ़ रही है वहां सर्वा भी दिन-ब-दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है। हमारे सामने १६६०-६१ का दोहराया हुमा तलमीना भाया है। उसको देखने से पता चलता है कि ३६ करोड़ रुपये के करीब मामदना में बढ़ोतरी हुई है जबकि ३७ करोड़ के करीब खर्चे में बढ़ोतरी हो गई है। पदि भामदनी के बढ़ने के साथ साथ इस तरह से सर्वे में भी वृद्धि होती गई तो यह रेलों के लिए जिन्ता का ही विषय हो सकता है। इस वास्ते मैं सनझना हं कि खर्चा कम करने की श्रोर माननीय रेल मन्त्री महोदय का घ्यान जाना चाहिये।

कहां पर कमी की जा सकती है, इसका एक उदाहरण मैं भापके सामने रखना चाहता हं। मझे बताया गया है भीर खुद मेरी जान-कारी में भी यह बात भाई है कि हर डिवीजन में भाज करीब २०० या २५० सैलन्ज हैं भौर वे उन भफसरों के इस्तैमाल के लिए हैं जो कि मसिस्टेंट इंजीनियर ग्रेड के लोग हैं या उसके ऊपर के दर्जे के लोग हैं। ये ढाई तीन सै सैलुन्य हर जिबीजन में रेलवे के, इस्तैमाल हो रही हैं। बहुत प्रधिक खर्चा प्रापको इन सीलुन्ब पर करना पड़ रहा है। यदि हम बाहते हैं कि देश प्रगति के पय पर भगसर हो, तो, इकोनोमी के रास्ते झापको खोजने पहेंगे धीर दूसरों के बाराम बीर श्रासाइश की को चीचें हैं, उनको करटेश करना पड़ेगा । जो ऊने पदों पर भासीन लोग हैं, चाहे वे मन्द्रिमण्डल में हों या दूसरे बडे प्रफसर **a**Ť...........

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): The Deputy Minister never travels in saloons.

श्री प्र० ना० सिंह: यदि वह इन में ट्रैवल नही करते हैं तो मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं। लेकिन यदि वह ट्रेवल करते हैं तो उनकोभी सैलुन्ज में ट्रेवल करना बन्द कर देन। चाहिये भ्रौर दूसरों के सामने एक उदाहरण पेश करना चाहिये।

एक माननीय सबस्य : श्रफसर लोग देवल करते हैं।

श्री प्र॰ ना॰ सिंह : प्राज हर डिवीजन में ढाई तीन सौ सैलुन्ज हैं चाहे वे चार व्हीलर हो या छ व्हीलर भीर बड़े तथा छोटे भ्रधिकारी उनका इस्तैमाल करते हैं। यदि भ्राप इको-नोमी करना चाहते हैं तो वह दूसरो का पेट काटने से नहीं हो सकती है बल्कि जो इसरे फिजल खर्चे हैं या जो भाराम व भासाइश के लिए लोगों के बढ़ाये हुये खर्चे हैं, उनमें कमी करने की बात भाषको सोचनी होगी।

जहां तक रेलवे के कर्मचारियों का सम्बन्ध है, उनकी भोर जितना घ्यान दिया जाना चाहिये था, उतना ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। ग्रभी रेलवे हड़ताल हुई। उस हडताल के सिलसिले में सदन के उस तरफ से कहा गया कि रेलवे हडताल के समय कर्मचारियों पर जो कार्रवाई हुई है वह नहीं करनी चाहिये। मैं यह कहना चाहता ह कि देड युनियनकेजो कार्यकर्ता है उनके सम्बन्ध में हमको अपनी राय को भौर पालियामेंट के सदस्यों को भपनी राय को बिल्कुल स्पष्ट कर देना चाहिये। जिस देश के घन्दर ट्रेड युनियन मुवमेंट नहीं होगा, जिस देश के बन्दर दें युनियन मुवमेंट के भादमी दबाये जायेंगे, जहां उन पर हमला होगा, वहां तानाशाही को छोड़ कर दूसरी व्यवस्था वन नहीं सकती । इस लिये ट्रेड युनियन कार्यकर्ताको के रास्ते में जिस तरह की वकावट विद्वली हड़ताल के बाद हुई है और युनिवर्नी का 2763

रिकिंग्निशन जिस तरह से छीना गया है उसके सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र से शीघ्र कार्रवाई होनी चाहिये जिससे यनियनों का रिकग्निशन बापस हो सके । इसके साथ साथ ट्रेड युनियन मुवर्मेट के कार्यकर्ताम्रों के सम्बन्ध में भ्रपनी राय में भी हमें तबदीली करनी चाहिये। मेरे षैसा मादमी तो यह सोचता है कि ट्रेड युनियन कार्यकर्ता बहुत ही जिम्मेदार अनुशासित और प्रतिभाशील व्यक्ति होता हैं। कुछ लोगों का स्रयाल है कि देड युनियन कार्यकर्ता जो हैं बह धनशासनहीन व्यक्ति होता है, लेकिन हाउस के इस पक्ष की राय यह है कि ट्रेड यनियन कार्यकर्ता, जिस के मन्दर प्रतिभा है उसके भन्दर सिकयता होगी। जो प्रतिभाशील म्यक्ति हैं भ्राज उन पर प्रहार किया जा रहा है पर वह किसी तरीके से अचित नहीं है। पिछले हडताल के मौके पर हडताल कोई जम कर नहीं हुई क्योंकि उस समय लोग सोचते ये कि कोई न कोई समझौते का रास्ता निकल भावेगा । लोगों ने भाधी तबिमत से हडताल की, लेकिन हड़ताल होने के बाद जिस तरह का भारवासन सरकारी पक्ष की भोर से दिया गया कि जिन लोगों ने हडताल के मन्दर भाग लिया उनके खिलाफ कोई विकटमाईजेशन नहीं होगा, उसे परा नहीं किया गया । मैं इस बात को कहना चाहता है कि माज नीचे के प्रधिकारी विकटिमाईजेशन के रूप ट्रेड यनियन वर्कर्स को परेशान कर रहे हैं। मैं कुछ उदाहरण देना चाहता हं, यदि माननीय मंत्री जी उन उदाहरणों को रेलवे मजदूर सभा की कार्यसमिति के कई पदाधिकारी प्राज भी काम पर नहीं लिये गये हैं, भाज भी उनकी मुभत्तिली कायम है। पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के श्री जे॰ भार॰ सटनानी, जो कि उसके उपाष्यक्ष हैं, भाज भी भनुलम्बित हैं, भनसम्बत हैं, बी पारसनाय तिवारी दरश मिश्र. पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे मजदूर समा के सहाबक प्रचाय मंत्री हैं, भी हरिश्यमा लाल, संगठन नंत्री, भी इन्द्रदेव सिंह, कोवाध्यक्ष, भी **गिरिया यंकर विमाठी और** भी स्वाम कुष्टर

श्रीवास्तव, साधारण सदस्य, इनको केवल इसलिये विक्टनाईज किया जा रहा है कि वे युनियन के भच्छे कार्यकर्तार हैं भीर समय समय पर हमेशा धिषकारियों के नाजायज कार्यों के खिलाफ विरोध करते रहे हैं, भीर जो वहां के मेहनतकका सोग हैं उनकी मांगों को लेकर हमेशा उनके सामने सही बात कराने के लिए कोशिश करते रहे हैं। सी तरह से हम देखते हैं कि दूसरी रेलवेज में भी यही हाल है, जिस तरह से उन को नोटिसें दी गई हैं सस्पेंशन के लिये वे भी भजीब बात हैं। सभी मेरे मित्र श्री घटल विहारी वाजपेयी ने नार्दर्न रेलवे के लखनऊ डिवीजन के उदाहरण दिये । एक कमचारी को इस तरह की नोटिस दी गई कि ग्राप फला तारीख को मजदूरों उत्साहित कर रहे थे कि वे हडताल पर आयें। लेकिन सब से बड़ी बात यह थी कि उस दिन संडे था भौर छुट्टी थी। एक कार्यकर्त्ताको. जो दो महीने पहले से घरपताल में पढ़ा बा. ग्रस्पताल में गिरफ्तार किया गया. ग्रीर उस पर नोटिस सर्व किया गया कि उसन मीटिंगों में भाग लिया । जिस तरह की कार्रवाइयां नीचे की इकाइयों में हो रही हैं, उनको प्राप देखिये । उनका क्या नतीज( होने वाला है। इसी तरह से मेरी कांस्टि-टुएंसी मोगल सराय में जहां पर कोई सैबाटेज नहीं हुआ, कोई हिंसात्मक कार्रवाई नहीं हुई, कई लोग प्रनुलम्बित हुए पढे हैं। दो या तीन लोग सस्पेंडेड पड़े हए हैं। इसी तरह स हर रेलवे में हुआ है। वहां पर चूंकि रेलवे युनियनों के रिकम्निशन छीने गये हैं इसिलये वे बहुत परेशान हैं। सेंटल के मजबूरों पर भी बहुत ही भ्रन्याय हुये हैं। सेंट्रल रेलवे के मजदूरों ने डी० एस० से भ्रपनी बार्ते कहनी पार्ही । नेकिन जब उनकी बार्ते नहीं सुनी गई तो उनको प्रदर्शन करना पढ़ा । नैकिन सेंट्रस रेलवे अवदूर युनियम के सेकेटरी भीर १२ मोगों को ३१ विसम्बर के प्रवर्णन के बाद से सस्पेंचन की चार्ज बीट किसी हुई है कि प्रापकी समिनेच क्यों न सरम कर दी

# [श्री प्र• ना० सिंह]

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जायें।। मैं कहना चाहता हं कि रेलवे मजदूरों के साथ इस तरह की ज्यादितयां नीचे की इकाइयों में हो रही हैं भीर वह रेलवे बोर्ड के सर्कुलर के बाद हो रही हैं। इस बात को मानने के बाद कि हडताल पर जाने का हक था, इस बात को मानने के बाद कि दूसरों को हड़ताल पर जाने के लिये कहने का हक था, इस बात को भी मानने के बाद कि सभा में बोलने का हक था ग्रौर नोटिस निकालने का हक था, जो कि रेलवे बोर्ड के एक सर्कुलर में दिया हुन्ना था, पुरानी प्रेजडिसेज के भाषार पर यनियन के कार्य-कर्तामों पर हर तरह की ज्यादती करना, उनका ट्रांसफर करना, उनके केसेज को ठीक तरह से डील न करना; किसी तरह से भी उचित बातें नहीं हैं। इसके लिये मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि वे कोई इंडिपेन्डेन्ट टाइब्युनल बनायें, जिसके सामने ये केसेज ठीक तरह से जायें भौर मजदूर भपना पक्ष रख सकें। भ्यूरोकसी के हाथों से देश के रेलवे मजदूरों को, जिनका कि देश की रेलों को बनाने में सब से बड़ा हिस्सा है, तोडने की कोशिश नहीं होनी चाहिये । भ्राज ब्युरोकेसी भौर ट्रेड यूनियन मुवमेंट के बीच बहुत बड़ा झगड़ा है। न्यूरो-केसी समझती है कि जो ट्रेड यूनियन का काम करते हैं वे प्रादमी प्रनुशासनहीन होते हैं। देश के जो डिमाकेटिक लोग हैं, उनको यह सोचना है कि देड युनियन के के साथ यदि ग्रन्याय होगा तो देश में-हिन्दु-स्तान में डिमार्केसी मर जायेगी। इस झगड़े को दर करना तभी सम्भव हो सकता है जब द्याप एक इंडिपेन्डेन्ट ट्राइस्यूनल बनाये भीर उसके सामने सारी बातें जायें, या मिनिस्टर साहब खुद इस मसले को घपने हाथ में लें भीर हर एक के केस को देखने के लिये और हर एक की बात को सुनने के लिये तैयार हों।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि रेलवे मजदूरों के साथ जो म्याय होना चाहिये वा वह होता

पिखले सालों में तो वह हड़तान न हुई होती जोकि ११, १२ तारीख की रात को हुई। मैं भाज भी कहता है कि रेलवे मजदूरों के ऊपर होने वाला भन्याय बना हमा है। भाज ४, ६ भीर = सालों से रेलों में लोग म्पोरेरी बने हुए हैं जोकि कैज्ञाल वर्कर हैं। भाज रलवे के लगभग ११ लाख मजदरीं में से १ लाख से ऊरार कैंबमल वर्कर हैं। उन के लिये प्राप ने वादा किया था कि घाप उन को मंथती बेसिस पर कर देंगे जिस में कि उन को इतवार की खड़ी मिल सके धौर पासेज का प्रिविलेज मिल सके, लेकिन भाप ने उन को मंयली बसिस पर नहीं किया। इसी तरीके से फोर्य क्लास एम्प्ला जि की प्रमोशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट माने के बावजद ओ चतुर्यश्रेगी के कमचारी हैं.....

Mr. Chairman: Your time is over now.

Shri P. N. Singh: I am the only spokesman from my party.

Mr. Chairman: He has got 20 minu-

Shri Rajendra Singh: He lost five minutes for want of quorum; that may also be given to him.

भी प्र० ना० सिंह: मैं कह रहाया कि फोर्च क्ला के जो कर्मवारी हैं, जिन के लिये रेलवे मिनिस्टर ने फोर्य क्लास एम्प्लायीब की प्रमोशन कमेटी के सामने बोलते हुए कहा या कि वे भी इस चीज को चाहते हैं कि नीचे के जो कर्मवारी हैं उन का इस तरह से प्रमोशन हो जिस में चतुर्व क्षेत्री से तृतीय श्रेत्री में मा कर, ततीय श्रेणी से द्वितीय श्रेशी में मा सकें धीर दितीय श्रेणी से प्रथम श्रेणी में या सकें और प्रवस श्रेणी में घा कर रेलवे बोर्ड में भी पहुंच सकें, उन के लिये कुछ नहीं किया वया । जब तक हिन्दुस्तान के रेलवे मजदूरों को प्राप इस बात का हक नहीं देते कि बे ीचे की लंडर से उठ कर रेलवे बोडं में बैठ सकें, तब तक प्राप रेलवे का नैशनलाइ-खशन भले द्वी कर ल, लेकिन उस की एफि-शिएन्सी कभी नहीं बढ़ पायेगी। इस लिये प्रमोशन कमें की जो रिपोर्ट प्राई है, उस पर प्राप को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

पिखले साल मैं ने ट्रेन एग्खामिनर्स के क्वेश्चन को यहां उ ाया था। उस के प्रेड को १८० ६० से ले कर २४० ६० तक करने की घोषणा गजट में की गई थी, लेकिन झब उसे १५० ६० से ले कर २४० तक करने की बात है। इस सिलसिले में माननीय मंत्री जी बतलाने की कृपा करें कि ऐसी गड़बड़ी क्यों हो रही है?

इस के साथ साथ मैं इस बीज को भी देखता हूं कि जहां तक यूनिफाम का मामला है, खलासियों को साल में केवल एक यूनिफाम मिलती हैं। लेकिन खलासी को, जोकि सब से ज्यादा मेहनत करता है, साल में कम से कम दो ूनिफाम तो मिलनी ही चाहियें।

इस के साथ एक और सवाल भी है। बम्बई के मजदूरों भीर कलकत्ते के मजदूरों भीर कलकत्ते के मजदूरों का सवाल है। माज माप बड़े शहरों में कम्पेन्सेटरी मलाउंस देते हैं। जो लोग बम्बई शहर में काम करते हैं भीर रहते भी बम्बई शहर में हैं उन को कम्पेन्सेटरी मलाउंस मिलता है। लेकिन जो लोग काम तो बम्बई में करते हैं लेकिन रहते बम्बई के पास कल्याण में हैं, उन को छुट्टो के दिनों का कम्पेन्सेटरी मलाउंस नहीं मिलता। इसलिये ऐसा कोई नियम बनना चाहिये जिस से कि बम्बई के मास पास रहने वाले लोग जो बम्बई में काम करने माते हैं, मगर वे छट्टी लें तो उन को भी सिटी कम्पेन्सेटरी मलाउंस मिम सके।

एक्स सर्विसमेन का सवाल भी उठता है बोकि नार्बन रेलवे के हेडक्वार्ट्स में घा गये हैं। उन का सवास कई सालों से पढ़ा हुआ ह । वे कई सालों से एजिटेशन कर रहे हैं, कई सालों से मेमोरेन्डम दे रहे हैं, वे शिकायत ले कर मंत्री महोदय के सामने झाते हैं, लेकिन बावजूद इस के झभी उन का मामला हल नहीं हुआ। सन् १६५० में एक सकुंलर निकला था, यदि उस के मुताबिक झाप एक्स सर्विसमेन का मामला तय करते और कोई रास्ता निकालते जिस से उन का मामला हल होता, तो बड़ी झच्छी बात होती।

इसी के साथ साथ एक चीज मैं भासिर में विशेष तौर से केटरिंग के सम्बन्ध में कहना षाहता हं। केटरिंग के सिलसिले में हाउस के सामने कहा गया भीर इस को मंत्री जी ने भी स्वीकार किया है कि केटरिंग घाटे में चल रहा है। केटरिंग के दो भाग हैं, एक तो रेस्ट्रां भौर रिफरेशमेंट रूम्स भौर दूसरा है वेंडिंग । हम देखते हैं कि रेस्ट्रां भौर रिफरेश-मेंट रूम्स में घाटा है जिस को पूरा करने के लि प्राप वेंडिंग में दाम बढ़ा रहे हैं घौर इस प्रकार उस घाटे की पूरा करना चाहते हैं। भाप देखें कि वेंडर्स से तीमरी श्रेगी के लोग ज्यादातर खरीदते हैं, भौर पहली तथा दूसेरी श्रेगी के यात्री रेस्टरां भौर रिफरेश-मेंट रूम्म का उपयोग करते हैं। ग्राप ने रेस्टरां भौर रिफरेशमेंट रूम्स में होने वाले घाटे को पूरा करने के लिए वेंडिंग के हर सामान कः दाम बढ़ा दिया है। यह उचित नहीं है। रेलवे मंत्री ने कहा था कि यह केटरिंग नो नाम भीर नो प्राफिट बेसिस पर बलाया जायगा । उसी के साथ साथ हम जो यात्रियों के लिये घण्छा साना भीर कम दाम पर साना देना चाहते हैं वह प्रयत्न सफार महीं हुमा है। माप देशें कि हालत यह है कि जहां गवर्नमेंट का केटरिंग है वहां दाम ज्यादा हैं भीर जहां प्राइवेट केटरिंग है वहां दाम कम हैं। यह चीज घपनी जगह पर ठीक नहीं बैठती । होना तो यह चाहि कि कि गवर्नमेंट वेडिंग के दाम कम हों घौर दूसरे नोगों के न्यादा हों, नेकिन ऐसा क्यों नहीं हो रहा यह बात समझ में नहीं घाती।

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श्री प्र∘ ना० सिंहो

बहां तक केटरिंग मजदूरों का सदाल है उन की हालत प्रच्छी नहीं है। केटरिंग के मैनेजर मादि जो गडबड करते हैं वह उन मजदूरों के ऊपर जा कर पडती है। जी ऊपर के श्रादमी हैं उन की जिम्मेदाी कम हो गई है। इस के ग्रलावा इन मजदूरों को खाना नहीं मिलता। जो मजदूर केटरिंग करता हुआ बम्बई से दिल्ली तक माता है उस को बाना नहीं मिलता केटरिंग डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से । उसे केक्ल तनस्वाह मिली है और कुछ कमीशन मिलता है। सलिये माज केटरिंग मजदर बहुत परेशान है।

इस के ग्रलावा फड की क्वालिटी में जो तरक्की होनी चाहिये थी वह नहीं हो पाई है। हम यह नहीं चाहते कि गवर्नमेंट का केटरिंग बन्द हो जाय ग्रीर वह निजी हायों में चला जाय लेकिन हम यह चाहते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट यदि किसी काम को करे तो उस को वह काम निजी हाथों के मुकाबले ज्यादा ग्रच्छी तरह करना चाहि । यदि ऐसा नहीं होता तो देश में नेशनलाइबेशन के खिलाफ वातावरण बनता है। उस का लाजमी नतीजा होगा कि हिन्दस्तान के मन्दर वे ताकतें मजबत होंगी जो प्रतिक्रियावादी हैं ग्रीर वे ताकतें कमजोर होंगी जो समाज के निर्माण के लिये समाज-वाद की फ्रोर भग्नसर होना चाहती हैं।

इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं रेलवे मंत्री महोदय से अर्ज करना चाहता हं कि मजदूरों का मामला जोकि हड़ताल के बाद से पड़ा हुन्ना है उस मामले को जल्दी से जल्दी निपटाने की कोश्विश करें ताकि नीचे के प्रविकारी उन का विकटमाइजेशन न कर सकें। ग्रमी नीचे के मधिकारी उन को विकटमाइज करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। ट्रेड ्नियन के कार्यकर्ता होने के नाते या देड यनियन से सिम्पैयी रखने के कारण उन के विक्टिमाइजेशन का सवाल याता है।

मासिर में में एक बात देड मुनियंस के रिकागनीशन के बारे में कहना चाहता इं। इस मामले में भी बहत गडबडी हो चुकी है। व्यवस्थायह होती चाहिये कि जिस यनियन को चना जाय उसी को रिकामनीक्षन दिया जाय । उन को बैलट द्वारा यह निविचत कर लेना चाहिये कि कौन सी यनियन रिप्रे-जेन्टेटिव है भौर उसी को रिकागनीशन देना चाहिये। लेकिन जो पाकिट यनियस हैं जिन में जा कर मंत्री लोग भाषण देते हैं भौर जिन का उदघाटन करते हैं, उन को रिकागनीशन न दिया जाय । उन को रखने से मजदरों का हित परा नहीं होता।

इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं झाखिर में मंत्री जी रेलवे मजद्रों के लिये अपरील कड़िंगा कि उनके मसले को जल्दी से जल्दी हल किया जाय भीर सहातभति के साथ हल किया जाय जिस से कि जो इधर उन के साथ ग्रन्याय भीर जल्म बढा है उस में कमी हो सके।

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed Mr. Chairman, Sir, before placing my humble observations before the House, I wish to associate myself with the hon Railway Minister in paying my compliments to our railwaymen for whose labour, skill and devoted services the Indian railways have achieved tremendous progress in recent years. When Parliament is discussing the railway budget and the hon. Members from different States are alive to ventilate the grievances of their respective areas, we the Members from Assam have got to express our grave concern at the growing insecurity of railway travel in that part of the country due to Naga depredations. According to press reports, all the night train have been suspended in Assam at present, and we are really disappointed at this news. The Naga depredation, as the House is aware, is not a new one. The trouble is continuing for decades, and last year, three railwaymen were killed when the hostiles fired upon a goods train.

Since then, the trains are running with armed protection throughout the disturbed areas. But it is possible to ensure safety by providing armed forces in the running trains? That is my question. I would also like to know whether Government are in a position to maintain security forces for an indefinite period.

I feel it is very, very difficult to ensure safety from firing by hostiles either from the hill-tops or from thick jungles, because the armed patrol inside the train will only reply to the firing of the raiders. It is just like using the umbrella after the rain is over. It is apparent from what is happening in the last few days. On the 10th February, two soldiers were injured when a running patrol train was fired upon on the Lumding-Mariani line. Another surprise attack was made on a running train on the Lumding-Badarpur section on the 25th February and the fireman received bullet injuries. The more surprising thing is that the hostiles stopped the train by placing sleepers on the track and then opened fire. I think this is only the beginning for the year, and we apprehend more danger in the coming monsoon.

As a precaution against these happenings, the railway authorities have done well in suspending the night services. But I want to point out to the House that last year, it was suspended for days and nights together for over a week and the impact of the disruption of the railway communications immobilised the road transport to some extent because the State Government had been compelled to ration petrol in Assam and the dislocation of essential supplies caused great hardship to the people of Assam.

At that time, a suggestion was put forward for a diversion line from the disturbed area and I take this opportunity to urge upon the Railway Ministry to take immediate steps to construct an alternative line starting from Silghat and linking a station in

upper Assam. It is high time that the Government should consider this matter deeply and devise all possible means to keep the economic lifeline of the frontier State functioning normally. I earnestly hope that the hon Railway Minister will throw some light in this respect and I wish that he would seriously consider it and will give us hope in his remarks when he winds up the debate.

But when I am speaking for a diversion line of the Lumding-Mariani route, I want to say it clearly that we are equally concerned with the hill section, namely, the Lumding-Badarpur line. I request the hon. Minister to take all effective measures, in coordination with the Defence Ministry, to protect the life and prosperity of the passengers travelling in that route. I think by introducing dieselisation in that sector the speed of the trains could be improved.

We are thankful to the Railway Board and to the Railway Ministry for what has been done so far for the improvement of passenger and goods traffic in Assam. Apart from the Bramaputra Bridge, the authorities have taken a bold and wise decision to construct another bridge on the turbulent river Jia-Bharali and to construct a railway line from Rangapara to North Lakhimpur. But many things are yet to be done. A large number of stations are still without the minimum basic amenities such as a shade on the platform, waiting room and proper arrangement of drinking water supply, etc. I would like to submit that when our whole planning is for the welfare of the rural population, priority for providing amenities should be given to the branch lines and small stations. Allotments should not be made on area basis or on the basis of dimension, but on the basis of necessity.

I am constrained to say that the line capacity of North-east Frontier Railway is to meagre in comparison to other railways. More and more line

### [Shrimati Mafida Ahmed]

capacity should be created to cope with the growing traffic. If the railway authorities increase the line capacity of North-east Frontier Railway in a planned way, it can capture the entire tea trade of Assam. There is also large scope for carrying coal, timber, jute, etc. Over and above that, large scale movement of oil is expected in the near future. So, it is high time to start extensive works to develop line capacity. I hope these things will receive close attention of the Railway Ministry and the Railway Board.

Sir, the House has discussed much about inadequate supply of wagons and unusual delay in its movement. It is really something very peculiar that when we are not only self-sufficient in wagons, but we are in a position to export wagons to other countries, why we cannot cater to the needs of our own country? Due to delay of wagon movement to Assam, scarcity of foodstuffs is a common feature of that place. Recently we had sugar scarcity there only due to delay in placing wagons. It is a common complaint of the trading community that things cannot be lifted within the time-limit of the quota. The new broad gauge line from Khejuriaghat to Siliguri, when completed, will shorten the route and wagon movement from and to Assam will be improved. However, the railway authorities should give special attention to provide facilities for foodstuff consignments. Moreover, I want to say that wagons are the best liaison between the traders and consumers and needless to say it is an important factor of railway income. So, this matter should be considered seriously as the railway is going to lose short business routes as well as long routes.

Now I come to ticketless travel. Referring to ticketless travel, the hon. Railway Minister appealed to the Members of Parliament and the public to co-operate with him for its eradication. But I would venture to say

that to combat the evil of ticketless travel, the Government should come forward with definite and firm measures. It is a simple fact that ticketless travel is the result of crowding. In our country, there are annual festivals every year collect large congregations. opinion, the railway should foresee the large crowds of passengers during a particular festival or mela season. They should assess beforehand accurately the expected number of passengers on such occasions and should arrange to provide sufficient number of trains where traffic so warrants.

#### 15.35 hrs.

## [Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

Sir, I had the horrible experience of overcrowding and ticketless travel when I travelled from here to Assam via Barauni on 31st January this year. When the train was approaching Simaria (West) station, I found thousands and thousands of people-men, women and children-coming towards the train. The crowd began to swell larger and larger and the train was stopped by them every two or three minutes. The mob tried to get into the compartments and on the roof. The travelling passengers threatened by all means to open the doors and the poor passengers were compelled to open their compartments. What struck me most was that I found not a single person of the Railway Protection Force nor a local policeman to control the mob. No railwayman came to give any help to the passengers. Truly speaking, there was absolutely no railway administration on that particular day in that particular section. The railway completely surrendered to the mob. Thousands of people got on the roof without any interference either by the railway staff or local police. was quite upset and eager to know the reason why so many people were coming. Then somebody told me that it was Maghi Purnima day and people

were anxious to take bath in a nearby big river and hence such a situation arose. My argument in this regard is, when the Government are well aware of the mass mentality of our people, they should take timely measures to meet such situations.

I also feel that political and social leaders have equal responsibilities to educate the masses and to make preventive measures on such occasions. Apart from these annual featurs, overcrowding in our trains is a common sight throughout the year. I wonder why the authorities issue more tickets than the availability of the sitting accommodation. Is there any justification to increase the railway earnings at the physical and mental discomfort of the travelling public? I earnestly hope that the hon. Railway Minister would issue directive to all the zonal railway authorities to issue tickets only according to the accommodation available in trains. I think to eliminate overcrowding, this will be an effective remedy.

I have something to say about overerowding of the Pandu-Tinsukia service of the North-east Frontier Railway. I believe the Railway Ministry is aware of the fact that in that section, three or more compartments are exclusively being provided for the military personnel. So, there is horrible overcrowding. More bogies should be attached to cope with the growing number of passengers there.

Sir, while participating in the rail-way budget debate, I am afraid I have gone too far from the budget proposals. However, I hope, that my humble suggestions will receive due attention from the Railway Board and the Railway Ministry.

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Railway Minister deserves congratulations for having a better performance this year than in the previous year. Statistics supplied to us give a very rosy picture of the performance of the

railways not only so far as traffic is concerned, but also regarding other concerns like the Chittaranian Locomotive Works, the Perambur Coach factory, etc. But there is one thing. The Railway Ministry is not fully aware of the fact that the country is developing at a faster pace than the railway is able to cope with the traffic, and the sooner they become conscious of the fact the better for the development of the country. I feel that the railway is not able to meet the demands of goods and passenger traffic in the country. course, the hon, Minister has come out with a plea that it is not possible for the railways to meet all demands. That is true. But we must remember, at the same time, that the railway is a monopoly concern and there is no competitor and, in that sense, their responsibility becomes all the more greater.

When we come to the question of railway versus roadways we find that whereas the railway has so many advantages over the roads and whereas the railway gets the largest slice of the Plan allocation both in the Second Plan and the Third Plan and the roads are not at all developed as they should be, the railway is not able to meet half the demands which they are expected to meet. Not only they are not able to meet all the demands, they are not able to meet even those demands which are vital for the country.

In this connection, I will give only two illustrations. The most important illustration is the failure of the railway to meet the demands of the steel plants. We knew with very deep regret that two of the blast furnaces of Rourkela and one at Durgapur could not be commissioned, although they were completed many months back, on the ground or on the allegation that the railway is not able to supply them with coal and other necessary materials. This matter has been brought before this House on a number of occasions and we find an

#### (Shri Supakar)

explanation of this fact given in the report which has been circulated to us, "A Review of the Performance of the Indian Government Railways". I draw your attention to some statement on page 12. I will only quote one sentence which reads:

Railway

"It may be mentioned that this category enjoys high priority and the actual requirements of the steel plants have, in fact, been carried, the shortfall being due to the demands materialising slower than anticipated."

From this it appears that the trains are rushing to the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. But when we ask the other Ministry they usually put the blame on the Railway Ministry. We are concerned not with which Ministry is to blame but with how to get things done. And when we find for months together things do not move and our expectations do not come to fruition, then we get disappointed and frustrated. This one illustration is about the carrying of goods traffic.

I will give another illustration about the inability of the railways to carry essential passenger traffic. The hon, Member who preceded me, Shrimati Ahmed, referred to one instance. I will cite another instance from Orissa. As you know, Orissa is the land of fairs.

### An hon. Member: Fairies?

Shri Supakar: Not fairies; fairs. There are so many melas. At the time of the car festivals in the past there have been great rush at Puri. This year it was known that there was a special mela on the 27th February and we expected that the railways would make an honest attempt to carry as many passengers as possible to that holy place. But we find that many people had to be disappointed, and disappointed on the ground that there is not enough sheds for the trains to arrive and, therefore, many special trains had to be cancelled. Therefore, these things should looked into and the Government should not be complacent on merely improving their performance of previous years and placing some statistical facts before us.

I now come to certain railway lines about which demands have been made from all parts of the House. Here I am speaking of the necessity of Orissa. You know, Sir, that last year in the month of August 1960 there were two serious floods in the east coast of Orissa which resulted in a huge loss to the railways on account of the fact that the line was completely disrupted in many places for several weeks, and both the passenger and goods traffic had to be diverted in a very circuitous manner. I do not know the extent of the loss incurred because when we put certain questions in the House we could not get any specific answer on this point. In order to meet such contingencies I think Government should do well to develop the line between Talcher and Rourkela. It is well-known that recently there has been an extension from Rourkela to a distance of about 42 miles. The distance between the other end Domaro and Burswan and Talcher on this side is a distance of about 50 to 60 miles. If the railways connect that strip I think that would not only help the goods and passenger traffic but will be of immense help in times of high floods.

I now come to another small point. Though Calcutta and Delhi are connected by many special trains, we find that there is only one train that is convenient and good, and that is the Kalka mail which runs in the main line, grant chord line. All other trains that connect Delhi with Howrah take a very long time and all of them pass through the main line.

I fee! that the Government should consider the desirability of having at least another mail train between Howrah and Delhi so as to enable passengers to reach Delhi from Howrah either way quicker. The Government should provide some special bogeys for passengers from Cuttack to Delhi because we find that almost all the other State capitals have some direct connection with Delhi except perhaps the capital of Orissa.

One other point and I finish. That is about some personal matter of As you know. railway employees. the construction of Hirakud Dam began in 1945. At that time Government other Railways and employees who were working under the Central Government were given allowsome construction dearness The Railways provided the staff at certain stations were to be given this construction allowance because the prices of things went up. But strangely enough though staff at stations at a distance of about 200 miles, like Rairangpur, Bolangir and Jharsaguda, were given the facility of construction allowance the staff at stations much nearer and at a distance of 8, 15 or 20 miles were not given that. Those people have been moving in this matter for the ten years but without any effect. I hope the hon. Minister will kindly look into this matter.

Shri Ramakrishna Reddy (Hindupur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity of congratulating the Railway Ministry on its splendid all round development and efficiency. A compliment from a Congress Member may not be of much significance in view of the Opposition this year growing very eloquent to pay tributes to the Ministry for efficiency and progress after independence. I would like to congratulate the Ministry specially for its general efficiency, passenger amenities, for putting up a number of fans, for the improvement of lavatories, for the introduction of sleeper coaches, starting de luxe trains, for constructing third-class waiting rooms and for providing a number of amenities in them, for constructing a number of platform sheds, for broadcasting news at main junctions, for providing bath facilities for providing free service to clean compartments and for a host of other improvements and general amenities.

Coming to the other improvements I feel very proud to mention the locomotives that are coming out of the Chittaranjan factory and the coaches that are coming out of the Perambur Coach Factory. Any Indian can proud of them. According to reports of the railway administration. the railways are supposed to be the best bridgers in the world. It is also gratifying that the Railway Ministry is in a position to send its team of officers to West Asian countries for constructing railway lines there. is really a matter on which all of us must be proud. Railway yards are developing increasingly everywhere. After independence these are countable developments in the railway administration for which we must pay our tributes.

Progress in a democratic set-up is slow compared to that in a dictatorial administration. Yet, the slow progress that is attained in a democratic set-up will be of a far-lasting utility and value than a spectacular achievement in a dictatorial administration. Everyone of us, one and all, must pay our unstinted tributes and must praise the Railway Ministry and the railway employees who saved the prestige and honour of the country with their co-operation in making the strike a failure.

But the progress made is not very sufficient in the south compared to that in the north. Out of total mileage of 35,000 and more not more than 10,000 miles of Railway line in South India. Injustice is meted out to the south. I join my hon, friends who have preceded me, specially Shri Imam of Mysore, Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan and other South Indian hon. Members in this regard. The demands of the south, at least to an extent,

[Shri Ramakrishna Reddy]

Railway

can be satisfied. In the pre-independence days for a very long time Madras was blessed to be the Southern Railway headquarters. But when I come to my own State of Andhra Pradesh, I feel really miserable to find how in between the south and the north we are squeezed. Unfortunately, Andhra Pradesh being a divided house, we are being exploited more and the weakness of our State is taken advantage of.

Leaving aside the general misfortune of Andhra Pradesh and coming to particularise, Rayalaseema, an entity of four districts, is a man forgotten and a God forsaken place. It is a land of famines, pestilence, draughts and what-nots? We have all the miseries. Here, when the ice in the Himalava mountains melts, the rivers of the northern plateau flow with icy water, but it will not be an exaggeration if to impress upon the House I say that when the mountains of Rayallaseema may melt the rivers of Rayalaseema may flow with sand. It is an unfortunate situation. We have to go through sparse and remote distances for a rail connection. It is really a miserable thing.

I come from Hindupur. The condition in a particular taluk, Madaksira, is still more unfortunate. It exports arecanut and betel leaf as far Bombay but has no rail communications. It is in a very unfortunate situation. Such being the case, I think the public of Rayalaseema and Andhra Pradesh may not pardon the negligence on the part of the railway administration unless adequate justice is meted out to us. You take the railway map of India. You find that there is so much density in the north that you do not have space even to write. But when you come to the middle part of India, there is sitting space on the railway map. It is in such a deplorable situation. I would therefore request the Railway Ministry to be a bit merciful to that part of the country which is so much neglected.

Coming to the reconstruction zones, times without number hon. friends and colleagues from Andhra Pradesh have been urging for the creation of a separate zone for Andhra Pradesh. We have to deal with so many Railways, the Central Railway, the Southern Railway, the North-Eastern Railway. We have to deal with so many railway links and we have to approach so many centres for any rectification or remedial measures with respect to Andhra Pradesh. I think the Andhra Pradesh Government has also made its representation to the Railway Ministry, but I do not know why the Centre has taken a negligent view of it.

Budget-General

Discussion

#### 16 hrs.

You must be aware, Sir, that Andhra Pradesh has sent four Members unopposed to this Parliament. whereas the whole of the rest of India has sent only about eight people, that is, two from Bihar, two from Assam, two from Mysore, one from Madras and one from Madhya Pradesh. To Andhra Pradesh goes the credit of sending four Members unopposed, and it goes to the credit of Rayalaseema, a barren area of four districts, that it has sent two Members unopposed. But what are all benefits that we have derived therefrom? The Members who have been sent unopposed have to sit idle. The general administration is woefully negligent towards us, and the presence of those people, who are well qualified people and double-degree holders, is not taken notice of and weightage is not given on the treasury benches.

Leave aside that. I am not very much particular about that. But Rayalaseema which is so barren and neglected, has contributed the highest intellectual here to preside over the destinies of this House, the hon. Shri Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, and the Congress President Shri Sanjeeva Reddy. We can be proud of it, and I would request the Railway Ministry

to take particular notice of this fact that these four districts of Rayalaseema which are woefully neglected have made this contribution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why is the hon. Member omitting himself?

Shri Ramakrishna Reddy: I would make this request to them that at least the reconstitution of the Zone may be considered very sympathetically. The Railway Corruption Enquiry Committee came to the conclusion that compact zones must be created. In their Nineteenth Report, the Estimates Committee have also come to the conclusion that there should be compact zones. And the progressive Russian country also have a zone for every three to four thousand miles of railway line, whereas in Our country, all the four zones, namely the Southern Railway, the Northern Railway, the Western Railway the Central Railway have each more than five to six thousand miles of railways and the rest of the three zones have got only about four thousand miles of railways each, would request the hon, the Railway Minister to create another zone for Andhra Pradesh with Ravalaseema as the headquarters. For Andhra Pradesh I am pressing only for the zone. The zone might be created on a compact basis in view of what I have submitted. Guntakal or Dronachalam as central places can be developed as zonal headquarters.

Coming to the railway lines, have proposed a line from Chittaldrug to connect Mysore State via Madakasera, Hindupur, Kadiri and Cuddapah; then another line from Cuddapah to Chintamani via Rayachoti and Madanapalle; and then Nandyal to Cuddapah via Maidukur; also Kazipet to Ongole via Nagarjunasagar and Machrela. This will afford a lot of help for everybody in Andhra Pradesh. All these lines that I have suggested will not be too much for the Railways; they will come to only a few hundred miles. I think the Railway Ministry will be good enough

to consider these points and see that adequate facilities are given to this very backward area of the country and not disappoint us in Plan after Plan.

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I listened to Shri Asoka Mehta's speech yesterday. It was really beautiful! We thought that he was only an economist; but I feel now that he is a capable advocate and lawyer also to represent facts. He said that South India may not be given more facilities for railway lines because they switching on to buses! Switching on to buses is quite a different matter. People are taking to buses there because they are properly managed. There is private incentive. But so far as the Railways are concerned, the officers are very callous, they do not care about their duties. They look only to their monthly salaries and forget their duties. Proper administration is not maintained; the tempo of administration is not maintained. The public in these sparse railway links do not get proper facilities. So people take to bus journeys. I wish our Deputy Minister had only travelled on the portion of the line from Pakala to Dharmavaram. It is a wonderful line. There is a saying in our parts that a lady who is pregnant may be recommended to travel by railway from Pakala to Dharmavaram and she would at once have an easy delivery! Such is the woeful state of the line. Improvements can be made here by running improved additional trains, shutttle trains, mixed trains and opening new railway lines even on loss,

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is that a suggestion to the Deputy Minister, to travel by that line?

Shri Ramakrishna Reddy: No, Sir. I was saying that he would then have the experience, because recently he came to my area, and I know that he knows throughly about my area.

Then I want to say something about overcrowding in the railways on these lines. Now we have a self-sufficiency [Shri Ramakrishna Reddy]

Railway

of locomotives as well as a self-sufficiency of coaches. Therefore, more trains can be put, or at least more compartments. If this is done, overcrowding can be reduced to a certain extent. Coordination between Railway Police and Railway Administration staff has to be developed a great lot.

I would also like to mention that the representation of Andhras in the railway services is not quite adequate and in proportion to the population or the importance of the Pradesh. Railway Corruption Enquiry Committee recommended recruitment to services on regional basis. The headquarters of the Railway Service Commission are located at Allahabad, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Human nature what it is, wire-pullings and influences are felt more in the areas which are surrounding the headquarters and are nearby: so much so, that if Andhra Pradesh has a zone of its own it will have adequate facilities to absorb the personnel and greater justice can be done to Andhras. I therefore request that a separate railway zone must be allotted for Andhra Pradesh and greater number of people absorbed in the railway services.

Shri Muhammed Elias (Howrah): Many Members who belong to the opposition have already spoken about the trade union rights of the railway employees and the post-strike situation which is prevailing in the various departments of the Indian Railways. I do not want to take much time by repeating all those things. In spite of the assurances given by the Minister, not only the Railway Minister but other Ministers also, that there will be no victimisation for mere participation in the general strike. But what is going on in different places is a very regrettable thing. Because, the railway authorities in various places are very revengeful. Their attitude is not so good and not so helpful to improve the relations between the employees and the authorities. The employees are being unnecessarily harassed. I have got a lot of material, especially from Eastern Railway and South-Eastern Railway, which I have already sent to the General Managers concerned, but I have not yet received any reply from them.

One single example, as my friend has said just now, is that in spite of the award given by the Pay Commission, the rise in the pay scale of train examiners from Rs. 180 to Rs. 240 has not been implemented. Rather, the authorities concerned have implemented it in this way, namely, to decrease the scale from Rs. 180 to Rs. 150. In this way various things are taking place in spite of the Railway Minister's assurances.

Here are the figures in reply to my question on the 24th of last month. The Deputy Minister said that in Eastern Railway and South-Eastern Railway many cases are still hanging fire.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Was it because they joined the strike that the pay scale has been reduced?

Shri Muhammed Elias: They have joined the strike. That is why the Government is giving them punishment. They were told several times that there will be no punishment. Various Ministers, even the Labour Minister stated that they would not take any revengeful action against those employees who have taken part in the strikes.

An Hon, Member: Not all,

Shri Muhammed Elias: I would say to the Minister that if this attitude is being taken by the authorities concerned, if the Government does not follow the proper policy, the relations between the employees and the authorities cannot improve.

We are completing the Second Five Year Plan. Now, we are on the eve of the Third Five Year Plan. We want that the workers should work property so that the Five Year Plans could be fulfilled and our economy

could be developed. How could this be done? Do you want it at the point of the dagger or at the point of the bayonet? That cannot be done. Unless and until proper enthusiasm is created among the employees and the workers, the full co-operation of the workers and employees cannot be had and the economy cannot be built. The workers cannot work enthusiastically. In order to have their co-operation, you should help them to build up a healthy trade union movement. There examples are innumerable in country. Wherever unions are recognised, wherever a healthy trade union movement is prevailing-whether these unions are controlled by the Communists or by the P.S.P. or by the Congress, does not matter-it has helped the employers, it has helped to increase production and to build up our economy. Everybody will agree with this. The Railways is the biggest industrial concern in this country. If these pitiable conditions prevail, we shall not be able to have the co-operation of workers and employees and we shall not be able to build up our economy properly.

What is the difficulty of the Railway Ministry and the Railway Board recognising the Chittaranjan locomotive factory workers' union? These workers are surpassing the target of production. They are working so wonderfully and SO nicely. Why should not their union be recognised? They have been agitating for the last five years for the recognition of their union. If this union is recognised, they will work more and good relations will be established. All the disputes can be easily settled and there will be no discontent among the workers in the Chittaranjan locomotive factories. Although their union is not recognised, they are working What I mean to say is, if their union is recognised, they will work more and ethusiasm will be created for them to work more. Every year, the Minister speaks about the amalgamation of the two Federations. time, he has not said anything about that. He has only said that staff coun-

cils are functioning properly. He has said in his speech that nearly 200 staff councils are functioning. I can say. there are many staff councils which are not functioning at all. The workers have no proper channel to put their grievances before the authorities. My hon, friend Shri S. M. Banerjee has referred to this. That is why Members of Parliament have to write a number of letters to the Ministers and General Managers, and other authorities concerned. Most of the time, a one-line reply is received: your letter is received and the matter is being looked Nothing happens. Very little result is got by writing all these letters although hon. Ministers have assured us that if hon. Members write, we shall look into the matter and take proper action. There are many examples. I have got a lot of papers here. Letters have been sent to the Ministers and the Managers concerned. No reply has yet been received by us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not placing them on the Table of the House?

Shri Muhammed Elias: No; I am not placing.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: The letters have been sent to the authorities and Ministers. These are only true copies.

Shri Muhammed Elias: I have got them to show you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I was only afraid that they may be too heavy for the Table.

Shri Muhammed Elias: I will not trouble you by placing them on the Table.

Then, I shall come to a point which I have been raising in every one of my speeches on the Railway Budget, regarding nationalisation of Light Railways. Whenever I raise this question, the hon. Minister only says one thing, that the policy of the Government is not to nationalise the Light Railways although they have nationalised the Barsi Light Railway. I am

[Shri Muhammed Elias]

speaking especially about the Howrah-Amta Light Railway, and Howrah Shiakala Light Railway. These railway lines were laid about 80 years At that time, the number of passengers was only 8 lakhs. It has increased from 8 lakhs to 59 lakhs. But, the carriages, the trucks are the There is no increase same. The passengers have to suffer enormous difficulties. If you go there at any time, you will find that are passengers are travelling on the roof, and on the foot-boards. The speed of the main is only 10 miles per hour. The train takes three hours to go from Howrah to Amta or from Howrah to Shiakala. In this modern age, when people are travelling thousands of miles per hour, here is a Railway line where trains run only 10 miles per hour. It is sheer wastage of the time and energy of the people of that locality. They have got no alternative conveyance which they can use. Only this Martin Railway is there. Several times, the people of that locality have approached the Railway Ministry to nationalise this. One or two committees also have been set up, and they have given a report. But, no action has yet been taken. Railway authorities are only interested in making huge profits. In spite of their huge profits, they increase the fares. This time, due to the introduction of the metric system, they have increased the fares in such a way that nearly it is double that in the Indian Railways. I may give one or two examples. From Howrah to Shalap, a distance of 10 kilometres, the Martin Railway monthly fare has been increased to Rs. 5.60. For the same distance, from Howrah to Uttarpara, 10 kilometres, the monthly fare is only Rs. 3.61. For a distance of 14 kilometres, from Howrah to Ramakrishnamati, the Martin Railway fare is Rs. 7.70. For the same distance, from Howrah to Konnagar, in the Indian Railway, the monthly rate is Rs. 5.12. I can give many examples. I do not want to take the time of the House. In this way, the company is making enormous profits. This year,

-here is the balance sheet-they have declared a 6 per cent dividend. Even though they have increased the fares. the hon. Deputy Minister Shri Shahnawaz Khan has stated that this Railway is running at a loss and that is why they have increased the fare. In reply to my question, in the last session, he has replied in this way. That is why I have brought all these materials to show that the company is not running at a loss. They are running at a profit. They have declared a 6 per cent dividend this year. I would request the hon. Minister too look into this matter. Howrah is the biggest small-scale industrial centre not only in India, but in Asia. It is the biggest engineering industrial centre in India. Every day, factories are coming up. In Howrah town, there is no place at all. They have to go outside Howrah town. How will they go and how will they run the factories when there is no conveyance? Only the Martin Railway is there. How will the employers go and build factories? If this is nationalised and modernised with electrification and dieselation, I can say that expansion could be done very properly and very quickly. New factories can come up, and the congestion in Howrah and Calcutta town can be greatly reduced. If the train covers these 30 miles in half an hour or 45 minutes. people will not live in town, they will go to the countryside. Thus, Howrah and Hooghli districts can be developed properly. It will bring a large amount to the exchequer, and be beneficial to the people and the country if this railway line is nationalised.

The people are very much doubtful of the stand taken up by the Government not to nationalise this railway line. I shall quote one letter. The people damanded the opening up of the road which had been constructed as a national highway about six years ago. They approached the Government of West Bengal that buses should be allowed to ply on it, so that their suffering could be reduced, but the

West Bengal Government in their letter No. 453-WT|TIB-224|58, of 31st January, 1959 has said:

"As regards the question of plying buses and heavy vehicles on Howrah-Bomjur-Amta road, I am to say that in order to avoid unhealthy competition between road transport services and Railways. Government decided not to issue stage carriage permits on routes running parallel to Railways without prior consultation with the Railway Authorities concerned, A restriction prohibiting the plying of heavy goods vehicles Howrah-Domjur Road beyond Baltikari has also been imposed for safeguarding the interest of the Railway Authorities concerned."

This railway is controlled by one of the biggest industrialists of the country, Sir Biren Mukerjee, and that is why the Government is very much afraid of touching it. He is a very rich man, and his interests will be affected of this Railway line is nationalised. That is why Government is not touching it, and allowing this railway to exploit the people and the workers. They are damaging the interests of the country. That is why I urge upon the Government of look into this matter and take necessary action, and nationalise this railway line modernise it.

There are two or three other small things. The Shalimar Marine Workshops which had been functioning very well for the last 80 to 90 years, has been suddenly closed down by Railway Board, and the workers have been transferred to Kharagpur. This workshop had been maintained for repairing wagon carrying steamers plying between Shalimar and Garden Reach, but this steamer service was stopped some years ago after the construction of the Wellingdon Bridge. This factory was producing axle boxes and many other parts, but suddenly the Railway Board has closed it down. They are placing orders with various

private factories for production of exle boxes etc. which can also be produced in this factory by the highly skilled workmen of this factory. I cannot understand the meaning of closing down this factory. I request the Government to look into this matter, so that this factory is reopened and remodelled, so that it can produce the required materials for the Railways.

I wish to pay a compliment to the Railway Minister. So, you may please allow me one minute.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no special preference for compliments.

Shri Muhammed Elias: Only one minute. Sir.

He has mentioned in his speech that nearly 26 co-operatives have organised on the Indian railways. It is a very good thing. This must be encouraged. The number of co-operatives should be increased, so that the contractors cannot get any opportunity. The system of recruiting contractors is the root of corruption. Every time many same contractors get order in spite of a higher quotation than other new contractors who want to enter in the field. If co-operatives are organised, and all these works given to them, the workers will also be benefited, the railways will be benefited, and corruption will be abolished. It will be a very good thing for the Government and railways to encourage and develop co-operatives, as there are done in Sweden and other Scandinavian countries, of which I have personal knowledge. Huge big factories are being run there on co-operative lines by workers. That can be done here also.

Wagon-breaking is also a very important thing, but I have no time to speak about it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It was important, and therefore it was left to the end?

Shri P. R. Patel.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): On the floor of the House we have heard many suggestions for new railway lines from all regions, from all States, and I would like to add one more to them. All the suggestions were made without suggesting how to get the funds, but I am making a suggestion with the way to find the finance.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Alternative Railway Budget?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I thought he was offering.

Shri P. R. Patel: Yes, Sir. I am offering.

It has been decided to link Udaipur with Himmatnagar. It is good decision. I may tell you that very recently rowdism was indulged in when one of our hon. Ministers was there. I think rowdism should not be allowed to pay any dividend to anybody. The decision that has been taken, I hope, will be implemented without delay.

I am suggesting that Himmatnagar be joined with Vijapur, a tract of only 12 miles. Naturally, there is the question; where is the finance? I would request the hon. Railway Minister to refer to Audit Report, Railways, of 1959. I am reading a few lines from that:

"Meanwhile it came to light that the ex-Baroda State Government had made over at the time of merger a sum of Rs. 112.7 lakhs in the form of a reserve fund to be utilised inter alia for capital improvements, extensions and developments exclusively of the Baroda Railway system."

Vijapur is on the ex-baroda railway system. For the extension of the line from Vijapur to Himmatnagar, that amount can be used. The amount was placed in the hands of the Central Government on 1st May, 1949, and I think during these twelve years the inte.est accrued on it would be at least half the original sum. So, an amount of about Rs. 160 lakhs is with the railway administration. I hope this amount will be used in the ex-Baroda territory for the extension of the ex-Baroda railway as per the terms of the fund.

Bhildi is on the Kandla-Deesa section. It is a junction joining Rajasthan with Gujarat. Bhildi can be linked with either Patan, Harij or Becharaji, which would be a tract of only about 30 miles. This way we can join Udaipur with Gujarat, and the passengers travelling on this line can straightaway go to Rajasthan, Marwar Junction and Bikaner too. My submission is that thereby we will be able to ease overcrowding between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

The overcrowding is so much and it would be very difficult for me to give a description of the overcrowding between Ahmedabad and Ajmer. I think the Railway Administration will agree with me that there is need to run an extra train on this route. But even though this demand has been made, it has not been conceded so far, and the reason given is that we cannot run more passenger and goods trains than they are running at present. If Himmatnagar is not connected with Vijapur, and directly to Bhildi,-because there is already a railway track between Vijapur, Bechraji and Harij then the overcrowding would be much more, and it would be beyond the capacity of the railways to carry the passengers.

I know that about five years back, when Shri Tulsidas Kilachand represented my district, the hon. Railway Minister gave an assurance that there will be a double line between Ahmedabad and Mehsana. I think they are true to their promise. A double line is already constructed between Ahmedabad and Kalol, but from Kalol to Mehsana, no progress has been there. This line was to be completed during the Second Five Year Plan. I would

request the hon. Minister to look into this matter. Without a double line, the present overcrowding could not be eased and more trains could not be run. So, it would be in the interests of the Railway Administration to complete the double line. The overcrowding is so much that the passengers have not only to stand but they become packed as if in the Hole of Calcutta'-of course, that is an imaginary thing, as the present history tells us; the fact is that the passengers are actually packed. Many times. I travel in third class, even today, and I see the conditions of the third class passengers myself.

If we look to the figures, the earnings that we get from the third class passengers are much more than what we get from the first, second and airconditioned class passengers. The total income in 1957-58 from passenger fares was Rs. 1,20,05 lakhs. Out of these, the third class passengers gave us Rs. 1,06,64 lakhs. Now, let us see the figures for 1959-60. The total that we earned from passenger fares was Rs. 1,26,50 lakhs. Out of these, the third class passengers paid us 1,12,77 lakhs. So, my submission is that most of the income that we get is from the third class passengers, and yet we look to the amenities of the first class passengers and air-conditioned class passengers. I think we must look to the amenities of the passengers who pay us more.

There are certain other things also that I would like to urge. On my side, even at my place, Kadi, on the Bechraji-Kalol line people have been requesting the Railway Administration to give them a platform shed.

So many passengers come and so many go. Also on fair days, people go to Bachhraji. But this small request is not heeded. My submission is that the railway authorities should look into such matters and provide platform sheds at small stations and not look only after Delhi, Bombay and Ahmedabad.

It has been said on the floor of the House that the employees are victimised and trade unions are not recognised. I am not in favour of victimisation or any such thing. But what does our experience tell us? If the last general strike had succeeded. what would have been the condition country? Those political of our workers who instigated the strike thought that they would capture the Government by paralysing the Government and the whole country. They could not succeed. Now these are the persons who are complaining of victimisation.

An Hon Member: He is a new convert,

Shri P. R. Patel: However, I would plead with the Railwoy Administration that after all, we should be very liberal. I know of two cases in the Mehsana section, I think liberal treatment requires to be given. At the same time, I wish that the Government should be rather alert and awakened to see that there is no strike in future and no organisation. whether it may be a trade union or any other union, is recognised which talks of strike or encourages strike. We do not want any unions which would come in the way of the development of the country and peace and order in the country.

16.37 hrs

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

I know of the achievements of the railways, but before I speak on them, I would admit one thing. When we got independence, the railways-the track, locomotives and all those things -were in such a condition that we were in a very unenviable position. Tracks were worn out or removed and sent to Mesapotamia, wagons and coaches were sent abroad and engines were taken away. We were very poor in these matters. But during the last ten years, we shall have to admit that we have made progress. We are coaches. manufacturing engines,

[Shri P. R. Patel]

wagons and so many other equipments. We are just on the verge of self-sufficiency. This is not a small thing. If we do not give credit to the Railway Administration for this, I think we will be failing in our duty. I congratulate the Railway Administration on these achievements. I have been to Madras and have seen the Integral Coach Factory. I must admit that it is doing very well. At the same time, I will fail in my duty if I do not bring certain things to the notice of the Administration.

The investment that we have made on the railways is very huge. And, in these last 10 years we have been adding more to our investments. It has gone up to Rs. 173,912 lakhs. Do we get sufficient income, looking to the investment? My submission is that we do not get the income that we should get, whatever be the reasons. This is our monopoly concern. No doubt it is a concern which does service to the people. But that does not mean that it should cease to be commercial concern. We should try to earn more from this. The reason why we do not earn is that the expense ratio is very high.

If you go to any station, to any department, you will find that there is huge expenditure, more persons than required for the job. The Railway Administration should look into this and make the concern earning.

When there are demands for more tracks, it may be said that in our country we have got the longest route mileage. It comes to 34,487 miles. But looking to the area of our country, the number of sq. miles, which is 12,59,797, according to my calculations, it comes to 2.7 miles per 100 sq. miles.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): In terms of kilometres?

Shri P. R. Patel: So, that is not much. We should have more lines. Every attempt should be made to extend our railway lines and to give more service to the people; at the same time, it should be efficient service.

भी र० डों पाटिल (भीर): प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रापने जो मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया इसके लिए मैं प्रापको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

मैं एक ऐसे पिछड़े इलाके से चुना गया हं कि उस इलाके में बिल्फुल रेलवे नहीं है । मैं जिस कांस्टीट्युएंसी से चुन कर श्राया हं वह इलाका बहुत पिछड़ा हुन्ना है। वह मराठ-वाड़े का हिस्सा है। मराठवाड़ा वह हिस्सा है जो सैकड़ों साल से निजाम के मातहत रहा। उस वक्त उसकी प्रगति की कोई गंजाइश नहीं थी। भारत स्राजाद होने के बाद भी उसको म्राजाद होने में कुछ दिन लगे <mark>म</mark>ौर भारत सर-कार ने जो पुलिस कार्रवाई की उसके जरिए से हम भ्राजाद हो गए। उस वक्त दो साल मिलिटरी का राज्य रहा । **उस वक्त** कोई प्रगति की गंजाइश नहीं थी। बाद में चंनाव हो गये और चनाव के बाद कछ मांगें पेश करनी थी लेकिन उस वक्त भी रिधारगेनाइजेवन की वजह से मराठवाड़े को प्रगती को लिये मांग करते की कोई गंजाइश नहीं मिली । बाद में फिरते फिरते इस वक्त यह इलाका महाराष्ट्र में है। वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर थोड़ी बहुत गुंजाइश दे रहे हैं, लेकिन वह ऐसा इलाका है कि वहां के काश्तकारों को ग्रपना उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए घौर उसे घच्छे मारकेट में ले जाने के लिए कोई सहलियत नहीं है। मेरा डिस्टिक्ट ऐसा है कि उसमें एक माइल की भी रेल की लाइन नहीं है। चुनाव के वक्त लोगों की यही मांग थी कि हमारा मेम्बर पालियामेंट में जाने के बाद पहली मांग यही रखें कि हमारे यहां रेलवे की गुंजाइश हो। मझे तो यही खास कर रिक्वैस्ट करनी है ग्रानरेबिल मिनिस्टर से ।

रेसके उपमन्त्री (श्री संस्निवाक स्त्री) : वह कौनसा डिस्ट्रिक्ट है । Railway

श्री र० हों पाटिल : वह मराठवाड़े का मीर डिस्ट्रिक्ट है। वह इलाका बहुत पिछड़ा हु झा है। वहां पर जो लोग झपनी मेहनत से पैदा करते हैं उसको मारकेट में ले जाने की बिल्कुल गुजाइश नहीं है। वहां के लोग बम्बई के मारकेट में ग्रपना माल ले जाना चाहते हैं लेकिन ऐसा नहीं कर सकते । उनके पास इसके लिए कोई सहलियत नहीं है । इसलिए म्रानरेबिल रेलवे मिनिस्टर इसके ऊपर खास करके घ्यान दें। वहां पर एक छोटी बडी कोई लाइन लगा दें तो बहुत ग्रच्छा हो । वैसे तो हम चाहते हैं कि पूना से नांदेल तक वाया वीर एक लाइन हो, लेकिन ग्रगर यह न हो सके तो कम से कम ग्रहमदनगर से परली तक वाया म्राष्टी भीर एक लाइन बना दें। तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में जल्दी से जल्दी इसका सरवे करा कर इसको बनाने की कोशिश की जाए। मेरी दूसरी कोई मांग नहीं है। मैं हाउस का ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता। तो खुद मेहनत करने काश्तकार हूं ग्रीर बगैर पढ़ालिसा हूं। मेरे जिले के लोगों की यही भ्राशा थी कि हम में से कोई भ्रादमी चुन कर जाए मौर हमारी यह तजवीज भारत सरकार के सामने रखे भौर खास कर म्रानरेबिल रेलवे मिनिस्टर से मारूजा करे कि हमारी पहली मांग रेलवे लाइन की है। छोटी बड़ी कैसी भी लाइन घाप भ्रहमदनगर से परली तक बना दें। धगर यह न हुमा तो हम समझेंगे कि कुछ नहीं हुमा। मैं लोगों को भारवासन देकर भाषा हं कि मैं उनकी मांग को भारत सरकार भीर भानरे-बिल रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब के सामने रखुंगा यह मकसद मेरा पूरा हो गया । मैंने उनकी मांग ग्रापके सामने रख दी । ग्राप समयं हैं भीर इस काम को कर सकते हैं, भाप नहीं करेंगे तो हम भौर किस के पास भ्रपना मारूजा लेकर जावेंगे।

में जिस इनाके से घाया हूं वहां के लोग घनपढ़ हैं पर मेहनस करने वाले हैं। लेकिन जो सरमाएदार देहातों में हैं वे उनको फंसा लेते हैं। मारकेट भ्रपना माल ले जाने की सहलियत नहीं है भौर एक छोटा काश्तकार भपने माल को इतने दूर के मारकेट तक नहीं पहुंचा सकता भीर इसलिए कम दाम पर गांव के सरमाएदार को बेच देता है। तो यह मराठवाड़ा का बहुत पिछड़ा हमा इलाका है। इसको कई राज्यों में चक्कर काटना पड़ा है। भीर भव भाजाद होने के बाद वहां के लोगों की पहली मांग रेलवे लाइन की है। दूसरी चीजें भी हमें मिलती जाएंगी । महाराष्ट्र के चीफ मिनिस्टर हमारे लिए कुछ कर रहे हैं लेकिन इतना बड़ा काम तो वे नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि इसका बड़ा लर्चा है। इसलिए भारत सरकार के जरिए ही यह काम होने वाला है। रेलवे मिनिस्टर माहब इसको कर सकते हैं। यह मेरे बड़े भाग्य हैं कि इस वक्त रेलवे के तीनों मन्त्री यहां मौजूद हैं भौर स्पीकर महोदय भी बैठे हैं। तो मेरी प्रार्थना को धाप पूरा करें। हमारा इलाका बहुत पिखड़ा हमा है। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी मांग जरूर पूरी होगी । इससे ज्यादा मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस लाइन का जल्दी से जल्दी सरवे कराया जाए । ज्यादा वक्त लेना मैं नामुनासिब समझता हुं क्योंकि भीर बहुत से पढ़े लिखे लोग बोलने वाले हैं।

मुझे जो इजाजत मिल गयी बोलने के लिए तो मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि लास कर भीर डिस्ट्रिक्ट के बरे में सोचें श्रीर नक्शा देखें कि वहां के लोगों को कैसे सहलियत मिल सकती है। वहां के लोग रेलवे के बगैर बड़े बेजार हैं भीर परेशान हैं।

इमलिए घहमवनगर से परली तक वाया भ्रप्टीविड एक रेलवे लाइन विद्याने की कृपा की जाय । ऐसा होने से वहा की गरीब जनता भानरेबुल चीफ मिनिस्टर भौर साथ ही साथ हमारे रेलवे मन्त्री महोदय का बहुत गृत्रिया बदा करेगी । बस और ग्रविक न कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता है।

Shri Manay (Bombay City Central-Reserved—Sch. Castes): I propose to deal with the grievances of labour in general and the Scheduled Caste and Buddhist employees of the railways in particular, but before doing so, I wish to draw the attention of the Railway Minister to certain problems of Maharashtra State and about a new line in Mysore State. Regarding Maharashtra, the demand for this Konkan railway, which used to be known as the Diva-Dasgaon railway, was up many, many years ago, and all the predecessors of the present Railway Minister had promised that the railway would be laid up to Dasgaon. Not only that, in the second Five Year Plan it was promised; that before the second Five Year Plan period over, the Konkan area will get the Diva-Dasgaon railway.

At page 10 of the Railway Minister's budget speech, the Railway Minister has been pleased to refer to this Konkan railway in these words:

"Final locations of Diva-Panval, Uran.....are in progress."

I fail to understand how, instead of Dasgaon, this Uran has come in. To give you an idea about it, I may mention this point that there is a vast distance between Dasgaon and Uran that even if the railway is extended up to Uran, it will not solve the problems of the Konkan people. This railway has found its place in the Plan after deliberations, after representations, after the Government of India in general and the Railway Ministry in particular having been convinced of the need of Konkan people to have this railway. After doing so much, I am greatly surprised to find that the promise has not been kept. The promise was that the railway line should be up to Dasgaon, but now the hon. Railway Minister, in his speech, has mentioned that the final locations of Diva-Panvel-Uran are in progress: that is, the line is up to Uran only. Some of the words which the Railway Minister has used in relation to this line have been mentioned in the Third

Plan. I only hope that this railway up to Dasgaon will be an accomplished fact at least before the end of the third Plan. This is the expectation and the feeling of the people of Konkan.

Now, I come to the second aspect, namely, the new lines in Mysore State.

Mr. Speaker: Is it not possible to have a railway line all along the west coast, from Bombay to Cape Comorin?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Nothing is impossible provided the resources are available.

Mr. Speaker: If there is a huge mountain and so if it is abnormally costly, it may be impossible.

Shri Jagjivan Ram! It is a very difficult area, but our engineers are in a position to do that, provided we have the necessary resources.

Shri B. K. Galkwad (Nasik): It is a neglected area; in that whole part, you will find that there are no rail-ways.

Shri Manay: I appreciate the point of the hon, Railway Minister that the place is a mountainous one and maybe from the financial point of view, it may cost more. But at the same time, one point to be appreciated is that this demand has been there since the last thirty years and the hon. Minister and his predecessors had agreed that they would give the rail-way line up to Dasgaon. Not only that; engineering survey and all sorts of surveys were made and if I may say so, even some provision was made to have the railway line up to Dasgaon. But I do not know what happened in between, because Dasgaon is dropped and it is stated here that it would be only up to Uran. That was the point I was making out.

Another demand is for a railway line in Belgaum district from Nipani to Raibaug. The distance is only 30

miles and another point is that it is a plain land. The people of Nipani want this railway line for many justifiable reasons. Firstly, this taluk has a popuation of 3 lakhs of people. Throughout India, nowhere you will find a taluk where 3 lakhs of people are residing. Besides, this is a commercial place and a very important business centre in Belgaum district. Tobacco is the product which we export and we get foreign exchange also. This is a place where there is tobacco

and it should get a railway line to help the mercantile community to send more tobacco from this place conveniently by rail.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member might continue on the next day.

### 17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, March 4, 1961/Phalguna 13, 1882 (Saka).